### The Colonial Population

- **Indentured servants:**
  - ¾ of Chesapeake immigrants in 17th century
  - Served 4-5 years of labor in exchange for ____________
- **Factors that promoted indentured servants:**
  - Native population did not make good laborers
  - __________________________ system
- **Decline of indentured servants:**
  - Indentured servants would become free
  - __________________________

- **Women and Families in the Colonies:**
  - Chesapeake:
    - High mortality rate affected traditional families
    - High birth rate for married women (every 2 years)
  - New England:
    - Family was more stable than South – lower ______
    - Close-knit families were common
  - __________________________ played a large role in daily life
  - **Similarities?**:
    - Fewer rights then men
    - Had many __________________________

- **Beginnings of Slavery:**
  - 11 million Africans were forced to come to the Americas
  - “________________________”
  - Mid-1690s: Royal African Company of England lost their monopoly on the slave trade
  - Slave Codes: laws that regulated the behavior of slaves
  - __________________________, etc.

- **Changing Sources of European Immigration:**
  - French, German, Irish, Scottish, etc. begin to emigrate in large numbers
  - Edict of __________________________
    - Allowed Huguenots (French Protestants) to practice their religions
  - Germans settled in __________________________
  - Scotts-Irish settled in North Carolina, especially on the “________________________”,
    - Largest group in the 18th century

### The Colonial Economies

- **Similarities between regions:**
Southern Economy:
- Tobacco in the Chesapeake:
  - More tobacco = more __________ 
  - Demand caused problems of overproduction in 1640s
- GA and SC = ______________
  - Extreme conditions, many whites refused to do
- SC = indigo
  - Important _______
- Farms and plantations dominated the South, so few cities developed

Northern Economic and Technological Life:
- Large-scale farming did not develop in __________
  - Colder climate, rocky terrain
- Middle Colonies (NY, PA) produced __________
- Commercial economy was important
- New industries grew by 1650s:
  - Lumbering, mining, fishing, ship building

The Rise of Colonial Commerce:
- Most colonists did not have specie (____________________)
- Commerce based on barter
  - “_________________________”:
    - Interaction between Europe, Africa, and the Americas
    - British Navigation Acts required colonists to only trade with Britain
      - Colonists got around these laws by ___________________________

Patterns of Society
- In England, most people did NOT own ___________________; not the case in the colonies
- The Plantation:
  - Started in the Chesapeake – tobacco
  - Plantations were far from towns -> different governments than in ______________________
  - Large plantations may have provided _________ and chapels
- Plantation Slavery:
  - Most slaves lived on large plantations
  - Slaves developed a unique __________________________
- ______________________ Rebellion:
  - SC – 1739, 100 Africans revolted, stole weapons, killed many whites
    - As a result, laws became more __________ regulating slaves
  - Most slaves resisted slavery by __________________________
- The Puritan Community:
  - Town played a large role in daily life
• Divided up land, provided
  • Town ___________________ – yearly elections (males, landowning, church members)
• “Halfway Covenant” – increased church
  ___________________________, but sacrificed religious purity
• ___________________________ Witch Trials
  • Hysteria throughout MA
  • Accused tended to be ___________________________, widowed, and middle-ages
  • Reflected religious and ___________________________ tensions
    • Most of the accused were
      “________________________” which
      challenged Puritan society
• Cities:
  • Philly and NY had over 25,000 by late 1700s
  • Emerged as trading centers
  • Established government
  • New __________________ emerged and spread
• Inequality:
  • Wealthy had increased power in _____________ and society
  • Men had more power than women

**Awakenings and Enlightenment**

• Tensions between Protestants and Catholics (New France)
• RI: __________________ could worship freely
• Westward expansion led to a decrease in power of church
• The Great Awakening:
  • 1730s – 1740s, everyone can develop a new relationship with__________
  • George Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards
  • ___________________________ ___________________________ ___________________________
    • New sects, or branches, emerge
• The Enlightenment:
  • Movement __________________ from religion
  • Reason, not faith, could find knowledge
  • Helped undermine the power of traditional authority
    • ___________________________
• Education:
  • MA law required every town to have a public school (1647)
    • Influence of close ________________ and religion
  • Literacy rates were high among white males
  • In most (all) instances, slaves were prohibited from reading
  • Prior to 1763, 4 out of 6 colleges were founded as preacher schools
• The Spread of Science:
  • Lightning Rod
    • ___________________________ of small pox
• Concepts of Law and Politics:
  • John Peter Zenger Trial
    • Criticism of government officials was ________________
- Colonial governments enjoyed self-government
- Colonial legislatures were powerful
- Colonists were left alone, as long as they were profitable

**Past Essay Topics**

- “Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America.” Assess the validity of this statement for the 1600s. (2005 Form B)
- Analyze the origins and development of slavery in Britain’s North American colonies in the period 1607 to 1776. (2011)