

Inoa: \_\_\_\_\_

Hola Papa: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Follow the Money:

## The English Colonies and Patterns of World Trade

**Essential Question:** How did the environment, geography, and the production of goods affect patterns of trade between the 13 British Colonies, Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe?

**Product Question:** How can one create a map/model to demonstrate how the environment, geography, and the production of goods affected patterns of world trade in the 1500-1700s?

### Contents

The Colonial Economy Game

Nystrom Atlas: The Thirteen British Colonies 14a;

Slavery in the Americas 15a, 15b

Think Sheets

# The 13 British Colonies

1. Outline the New England, Middle, and Southern regions in three different colors.  
2. Make a map key with the colors for each region.  
3. Write in the names of the colonies in the appropriate places.  
4. Draw and label the Appalachian Mountains.  
5. Label the FRONTIER.

The map shows the eastern coast of North America with dashed lines indicating the boundaries of the 13 colonies. A solid line represents the Appalachian Mountains. A compass rose is located in the lower right quadrant of the map. A scale bar at the bottom right shows distances in kilometers (0, 200, 400) and miles (0, 200, 400).

## COLONIAL ECONOMY READING



(The word economy refers to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.)

Today the United States has the richest and most diverse economy in the world. We have more factories, industries, farms and services than any other nation. This tremendous achievement has its roots in our Colonial history. There, the future seeds of our present economy were planted.

The first English Settlers that landed at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 hoped to find gold or other precious metals. They were soon disappointed for there was no gold. But they soon discovered another source of wealth—tobacco. Tobacco was the first of several products that the Colonist found profitable. Indeed, the true wealth of America was found to be in the richness of the soil; over 90% of Colonial Americans made their living from agriculture.

Three different economic regions grew up in the thirteen British North American Colonies. These differences were caused by several factors. Some of the most important of which were weather, climate, types of soil and nearness to fisheries. The three colonial regions were called Northern or New England, the Middle or Bread, and the Southern Region. Each of these regions also had a frontier region. The frontier region in all three sections shared similar characteristics with each other.

### NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

The Northern, or New England region consisted of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. New England's soil was not as fertile as the other regions. This was because glaciers had deposited rocks in prehistoric times. It was often said in New England that each year's surest crop was rocks. Farming was a backbreaking task that produced only limited results. Therefore, many colonists turned to the sea to earn a living. New England had many fine harbors, and offshore there were rich fishing grounds. The codfish quickly became a source of wealth for New England, and the codfish fisheries became known as the "goldmines" of New England. Whale hunting began and grew rapidly until there were hundreds of whaling ships operating out of New England ports. Commerce, trading in both the import and export business, became an important source of wealth. Fortunes could be made in the Triangle Trade. This involved shipping a cargo of rum from New England to the coast of West Africa. There it was traded for slaves. The slaves were then transported to the West Indies where they were again traded, this time for molasses. Finally, the molasses was taken back to New England where it was sold and turned into rum. The ship owner was able to make a profit at each stop in the triangle.

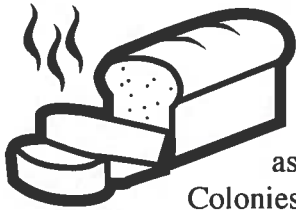


Manufacturing on a small scale also developed. There were rum distilleries, factories making beaver hats, iron forges, lumber mills, shipyards and naval stores. Naval stores consisted of such items as tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine that were used by both the British Navy and Merchant Marine. The British Government was anxious for the colonies to manufacture naval stores, and they often paid bounties to encourage increased production.



## MIDDLE COLONIES

The Middle Colonies were often called the Bread Colonies because of the great quantities of grain they produced. The middle colonies consisted of the New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. This region had fertile soil and soon began exporting large quantities of grain products. In addition, vast forests provided the raw materials for ship building and a thriving lumber industry. Later in the colonial period, the manufacturing of iron, glass and pottery began to assume an important place in the economy. In parts of the Middle Colonies large estates grew up that were similar to the plantations of the South. One important difference was that the Middle Colony estates were worked by labor that was either free or indentured, not by slaves as on the southern plantations.



## SOUTHERN COLONIES

The Southern Region consisted of the colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. There were actually two distinct regions in the Southern Colonies. The first was known as the Tidewater because it was close to water transportation. The chief products of this area were rice, indigo and tobacco. These products were the most profitable when worked on great plantations by African slave labor. The second area was farther away from the ocean and rivers and was known as the Piedmont area. Here people worked small farms, trapped and hunted. In most of the Southern Colonies there was tension and hatred between the Piedmont residents and the Tidewater aristocrats.

Conflicts between the two groups often broke out as the Piedmont farmers tried to get a voice in running their aristocrat dominated colonial governments.



## FRONTIER

All the colonies had a backwoods or frontier region. These regions were inhabited by woodsmen who were not afraid of the loneliness or the threat of hostile Indians. The great majority of these pioneers were families and their animals. There was usually no need to grow a surplus for there was no way to get it to market. However, some frontiersmen turned their surplus grain into whiskey which was easier to transport to distant markets.



All the colonies shared in the wealth produced from internal and external trade. Tropical products such as sugarcane, dyewood, coffee, and molasses could not be grown in the thirteen colonies. American merchant captains managed to make a profit by first importing these tropical goods and then exporting them to Europe and beyond. Another method of gaining wealth was by land speculation. Many colonials bought cheap land hoping settlers would move there and pay them a higher price.

The Thirteen Colonies had a diverse and rich economy stretching from the fisheries of New England to the Plantations of the South. The British Government placed restrictions on the economic life of the Colonies that prevented it from reaching its full potential. Once the restrictions were removed by the American Revolution, the American economy exploded and eventually produced the greatest economic powerhouse the world had ever known.

## READING QUESTION SHEET



1. Most Colonial Americans made their living from ....  
a. agriculture b. manufacturing c. commerce d. hunting
2. The first important cash crop in the colonies was....  
a. indigo b. cotton c. tobacco d. fruit
3. Which of the following was not a factor that led to differences between the colonial regions?  
a. climate b. language c. types of soil d. weather
4. Which of the following was not one of the colonial regions?  
a. New Britain Colonies b. Southern Colonies c. New England Colonies d. Middle Colonies
5. Which of these New England products became known as the “goldmine” of New England?  
a. whale hunting b. codfish c. farming d. commerce
6. Which of the following was a type of manufacturing that grew up in New England?  
a. cannon b. steam engines c. steel mills d. iron forges
7. What was another name often given to the Middle Colonies?  
a. “goldmine” colonies b. “bread colony” c. “codfish colony” d. “Piedmont”
8. One of the differences between the Middle Colonies' large estates and the Southern Colonies' large estates was in the area of labor. Which of the following statements best describes this difference?  
a. the Southern Colonies had free labor while the Middle Colonies had slaves  
b. both the Middle and Southern Colonies had slaves  
c. the Southern Colonies had slaves while the Middle Colonies used free or indentured labor  
d. both regions used indentured labor
9. What did the Middle Colonies produce in large quantities?  
a. grain b. rice c. rum distilleries d. codfish
10. Which of the following was one of the Southern Colonies?  
a. Delaware b. New Hampshire c. Virginia d. Codtown
11. Which portion of the Southern Colonies was closer to water transportation?  
a. Piedmont b. Middle Colony c. Tidewater d. Codtown
12. In which Southern Region were there large plantations?  
a. Piedmont b. Middle Colony c. Tidewater d. Codtown
13. All the colonies shared one certain type of region. What was this region?  
a. frontier b. piedmont c. tidewater d. goldmine area
14. Most pioneers on the frontier made their living by....  
a. fishing b. manufacturing c. shipbuilding d. subsistence farming
15. What was the investment called where people brought cheap land hoping to sell it at higher prices in the future?  
a. land speculation b. manufacturing c. naval stores d. commerce



INVESTMENT AREAS:

1. New England
2. Middle Colonies
3. Southern Colonies Tidewater
4. Southern-Colonies Piedmont
5. Frontier

II TYPES OF INVESTMENT: you may choose only one per turn:

1. AGRICULTURE INVESTMENTS

| <u>Type of Investment</u>                                | <u>Cost</u> |
|--|-------------|
| Subsistence farming                                      | 1           |
| general farming (grain, fruits, vegetables, etc)         | 2           |
| dairying and livestock                                   | 2           |
| grain into whiskey                                       | 2           |
| Indigo   | 5           |
| Rice   | 6           |
| Tobacco  | 7           |
| cotton, sea island                                       | 6           |
| cotton, staple or upland                                 | 3           |
| tropical products (sugar cane dyewood, molasses, coffee) | 3           |
| large estates with free or indentured labor              | 20          |
| Plantations with slave labor                             | 20          |

2. MANUFACTUREING INVESTMENTS

| <u>Type of Investment</u>                   | <u>Cost</u> |
|---|-------------|
| ship building                               | 8           |
| naval stores                                | 6           |
| rum distilleries                            | 6           |
| potash/pearlash                             | 1           |
| copper manufacturing                        | 8           |
| Iron manufacturing                          | 8           |
| glass, pottery and iron goods manufacturing | 8           |

3. MISCELLANEOUS

| <u>Type of Investment</u> | <u>Cost</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| search for gold or silver | 1           |
| furs, coarse              | 1           |
| furs, fine                | 1           |
| lumber                    | 3           |
| trade, merchant ships     | 12          |
| land speculation          | 2, 4 or 6   |
| fishing                   | 2           |
| triangle trade            | 14          |
| copper or iron mining     | 15          |

TABLES

Land Speculation Table

| Die Roll | Result                   |
|----------|--------------------------|
| one      | Money is doubled         |
| two      | Money is tripled         |
| three    | no effect                |
| four     | no effect                |
| five     | you lose half your money |
| six      | you lose all your money  |

Random Area Table

| Die Roll | Result               |
|----------|----------------------|
| one      | Frontier             |
| two      | New England          |
| three    | Middle Colonies      |
| four     | Southern Piedmont    |
| five     | Southern Tidewater   |
| six      | All investment areas |



INVESTMENT RECORD SHEET

| A<br>TURN | B<br>CAPITAL | C<br>COLONIAL<br>REGION | D<br>TYPE OF<br>INVESTMENT | E<br>COST<br>-- | F<br>PROFIT / LOSS<br>+,- | G<br>+,-<br>N.E. FATE | H<br>TOTAL ADD OR SUBTRACT<br>AMOUNTS IN COLUMN E, F, G<br>FROM THE AMOUNT IN COL. B |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Practice  |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 1         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 2         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 3         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 4         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 5         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 6         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 7         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 8         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 9         |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 10        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 11        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 12        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 13        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 14        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |
| 15        |              |                         |                            |                 |                           |                       |  |



# The Thirteen British Colonies

## 🦋 People and Their Environments

1. Turn to pages 32–33 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Match the economic activity to the colonial region where it was most important.

**Economic Activity**

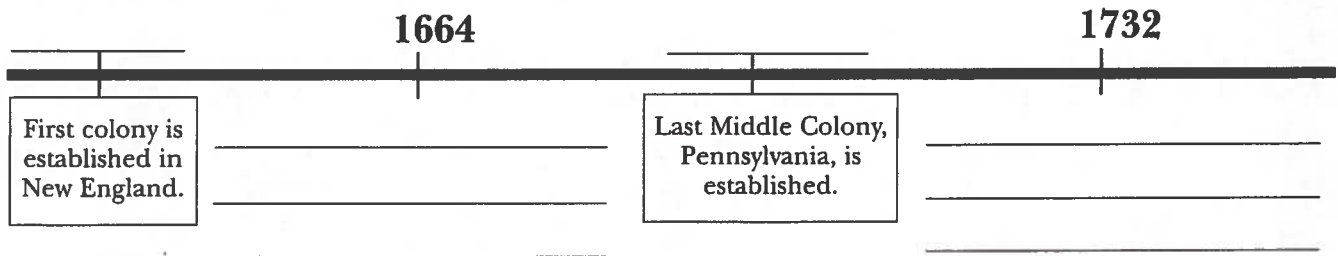
- a. plantation agriculture •
- b. fishing •
- c. merchants, artisans •

**Colonial Region**

- Southern Colonies
- Middle Colonies
- New England Colonies

## 🦋 History Through Maps

2. Look at the map “Thirteen Colonies.” Use the information to complete the following timeline.



## 🦋 Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Look at the map “Fall Line Settlements.” Compare it with the map “Thirteen Colonies.” Use the information to answer the following questions.

- a. Which mountain range is west of the British colonies?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. What type of land region surrounds most of this mountain range?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c. South of New England, what land region is found along the Atlantic coast?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d. What are the waterfalls on the edge of the Piedmont called? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Which city is located on the waterfalls of the Savannah River? \_\_\_\_\_



# Slavery in the Americas

## Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 34–35 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the map “Destinations of Atlantic Slave Trade.” Use the information to complete the following sentences.
  - a. Over \_\_\_\_\_ Africans were sold into slavery in the Americas.
  - b. Most were sent to plantations in \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. Enslaved Africans in the Thirteen Colonies were found mainly on \_\_\_\_\_ and in \_\_\_\_\_.

## History Through Maps

2. Look at the map “Triangles of Trade.” Use the information to complete the chart.

| Location                          | Imports                        | Exports                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Africa                            | cloth, iron bars, weapons, rum |                                    |
|                                   | _____                          | slaves, sugar<br>molasses, coffee  |
| British colonies in North America | molasses, slaves               |                                    |
| Europe                            | _____                          | cloth, glass, weapons<br>iron bars |

## Time and Change

3. Look at the map “Sugar and Slavery.” Write the year each event took place.

| Event  | Year  |
|--|-------|
| a. First sugar plantation in the West Indies | _____ |
| b. Africans begin to replace Indian slaves.  | _____ |
| c. First slave revolt in the New World       | _____ |
| d. Most Caribbean Indians are dead.          | _____ |

### 🐼 Places, Regions, and Landscapes

4. Look at the map “Slavery in the British Colonies.” Match the colonial region with where slaves worked in that colony.

#### Colonial region

- a. Deep South (Georgia, South Carolina) •
- b. Upper South (Virginia, Maryland) •
- c. Middle Colonies (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania) •

#### Workplace

- Small farms, workshops
- Indigo plantations, rice plantations, households
- Tobacco plantations, households, small farms

### 🐼 Links Far and Near

5. Look at the map “Destinations of Atlantic Slave Trade.” Rank the destinations of the slave trade from most people transported to least.

- a. British North America \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Brazil \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Europe \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Spanish America \_\_\_\_\_
- e. French Caribbean \_\_\_\_\_
- f. British Caribbean \_\_\_\_\_

### ★ Thinking About History

6. Look at the graph “Slave Trade at Charles Town.” Compare it with the maps “Slavery in the British Colonies” and “Destinations of Atlantic Slave Trade.” Use the information to answer the following questions.

- a. Which colony is referred to in the graph? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. What are the crops these slaves were forced to farm? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. How many slaves were imported in 1734? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. How many more slaves were imported in 1774 than in 1754? \_\_\_\_\_
- e. One African died for every eight that reached the Americas. Assuming the rate was the same for Charles Town, how many Africans died being transported to Charles Town in 1774? \_\_\_\_\_

## **Follow the Money:**

The English Colonies and Patterns of World Trade

### **THINK SHEETS**

Essential Question: How did the environment/geography and the production of goods affect patterns of trade between the 13 British Colonies, Africa, the Caribbean, and Europe?

Product Question: How can one create a map/model to demonstrate how the environment, geography, and the production of goods affected patterns of world trade in the 1500-1700s?

**Environment/Geography**

**Goods**

**Patterns of World Trade**

# **Follow the Money:**

## **The English Colonies and Patterns of World Trade**

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**Map**

**Model**