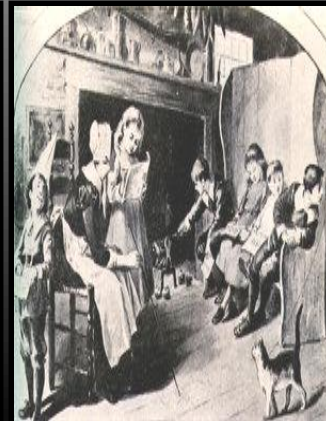
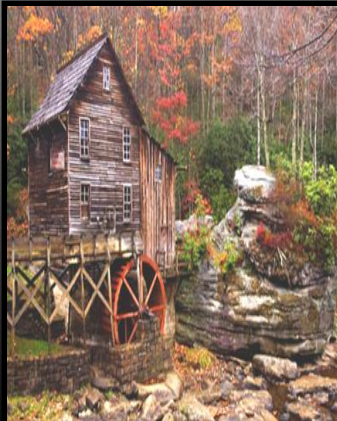
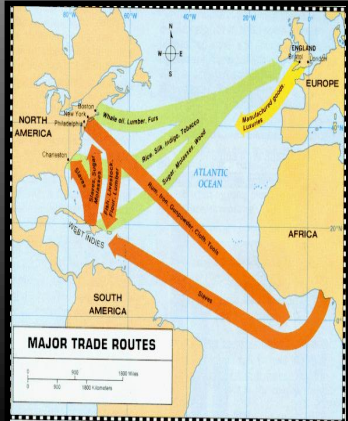
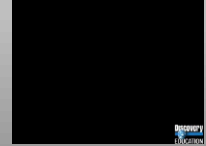


# Life In Colonial America

- Colonists conducted life across cities, towns, farms, plantations, & the backcountry. Each developed unique identities & formed a new American Identity.
- Customs & beliefs formed are evident in America today.



## Culture & Societies



Q/A: Diverse cultures, societies, & economies set up different pockets of Colonial America. Explain connections you see between Colonial America & the America you live in today.

# Home Life

- Most lived in *small homes* they constructed.
- Small homes generally had one large room with kitchen, living, & bedroom combined in one area.
- Homes heated by fire. Strong food & firewood supply essential during winter months.
- Wealthy families built homes with multiple rooms.

Early frontier home



Colonial Williamsburg home



## *Culture & Societies*

Q/A: *Compare*  
differences in home  
size & structure in  
Colonial America &  
modern America  
between wealthy,  
middle class, & poor  
class citizens.





## *Culture & Societies*

Q/A: **Describe** subsistence farming. Identify 3 examples from the painting that clearly show this is a subsistence farming household .



# Family Life & Roles

- Everyone, including kids, had a role on farms. Gender roles were specific. Men worked fields & handled “outside” business. Women performed home duties, ex. raising children & making clothing.
- Some women went to market to handle family trade & some went into field of midwife (delivering babies).
- Large families common...more kids = more workers.

Men labored in fields



Woman spun yarn for clothes



## Culture & Societies

Q/A: Compare  
family size,  
structure, &  
roles in Colonial  
America &  
modern America.

# Town Living

- Shops crowded small towns. People specialized in candle making, glass blowing, metal works, etc.
- Hard money available in many areas but most traded goods or bought items on credit. People repaid debts with items of “equal” trade value.



Blacksmiths, silversmiths, gunsmiths, wigmakers, tailors, etc worked in towns & cities



## *Economics*

Q/A: Explain how specialization was necessary in colonies. Predict problems with buying items on credit.





# Politics & Government

- Large percentage of males voted but many areas only permitted white land owners to vote. Town Hall meetings & Colonial Assemblies gave colonists a voice in local governments.
- Politics considered a “Man’s” arena. Women could not participate in political debates or town meetings. Women are left out until 1920 (19<sup>th</sup> Amendment).

Women left out of voting process



Colonists rush to courthouse to vote



British Crown

Royal Governor

- \*Appointed by monarchy
- \*Final approval on laws
- \*Oversaw colonial trade
- \*Could dismiss assembly

Council

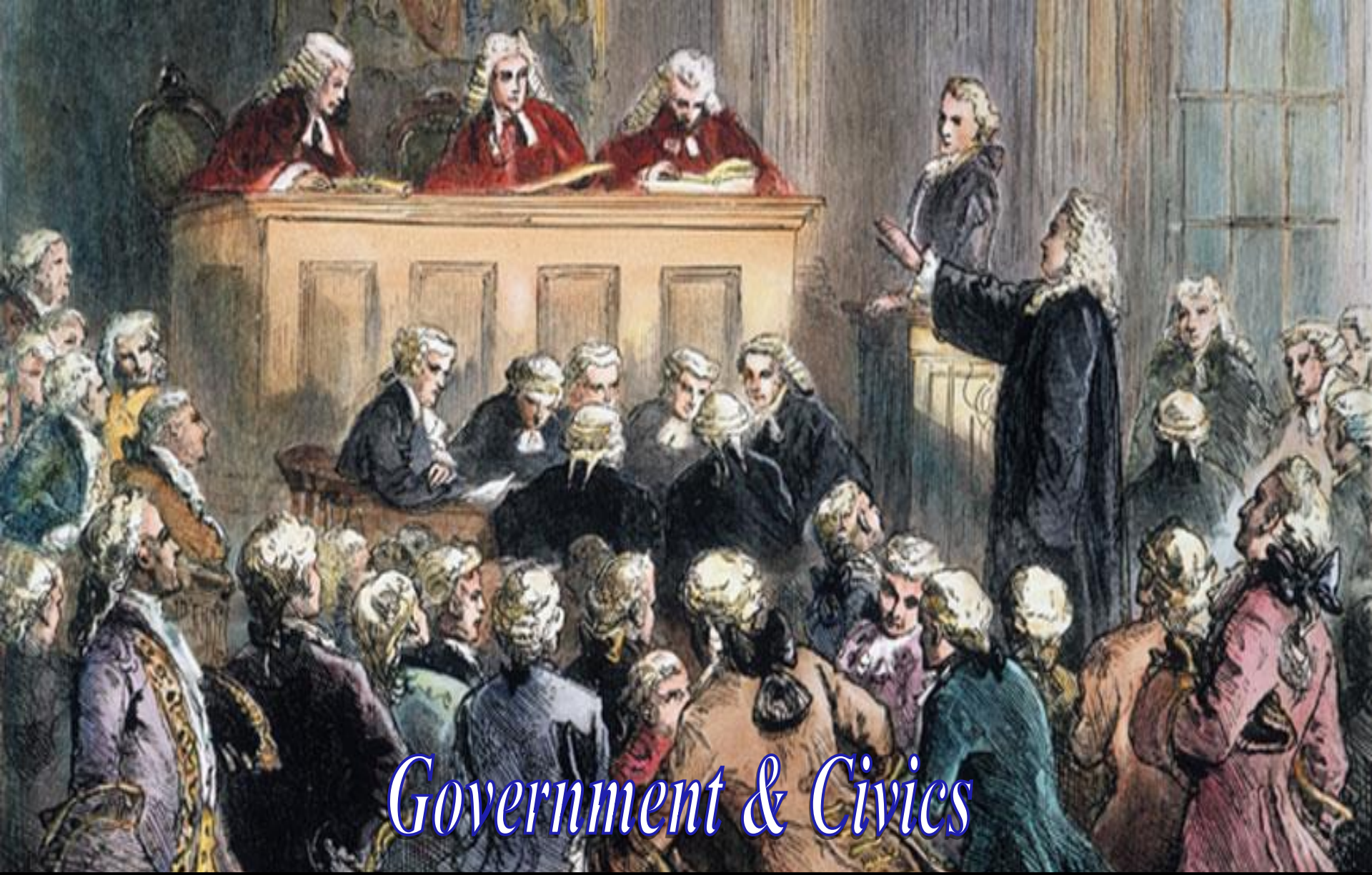
- \*Appointed by governor
- \*Advisory board to governor
- \*Acted as highest court in each colony

Colonial Assembly

- \*Elected by colonists
- \*Made laws
- \*Authority to tax
- \*Paid governor's salary

Q/A: Predict what may cause colonists to rebel against the British government.





## Government & Civics

Q/A: **Explain** how colonial representative governments helped lead to our Republic. **Identify** problems in colonial governments that have been overcome in modern America.





# Education

- Public schools established to teach basic skills in reading, writing, math, manners, & etiquette. Students did not attend school year round, usually during “down” times during farming season.
- Universities provide training in religion. Harvard is Colonial America’s first university.
- Fear of an educated slave revolt resulted in laws forbidding slaves to learn to read.

School children & teacher



Harvard, 1<sup>st</sup> University



## *Historical Perspective*

Q/A: *Explain* how increase in education & literacy helped colonist spread information.  
*Predict* how this assisted the Revolutionary cause.





## *Culture & Societies*

Q/A: **Explain** the importance of public education to a free society.



# Rural Backcountry Life

- Most families were subsistence farmers. Families farmed mainly for survival & eventually to send items to a growing market of urban (big city) colonists.
- Families relied on themselves & the community for livelihood. A sense of community developed. Neighbors helped raise barns, make clothing, etc.
- Conflict continued between colonists & natives.

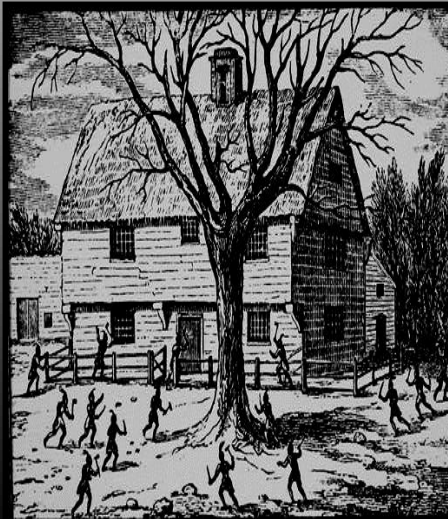
Family Farm



Barn Raising



Indian Raid



Culture & Societies

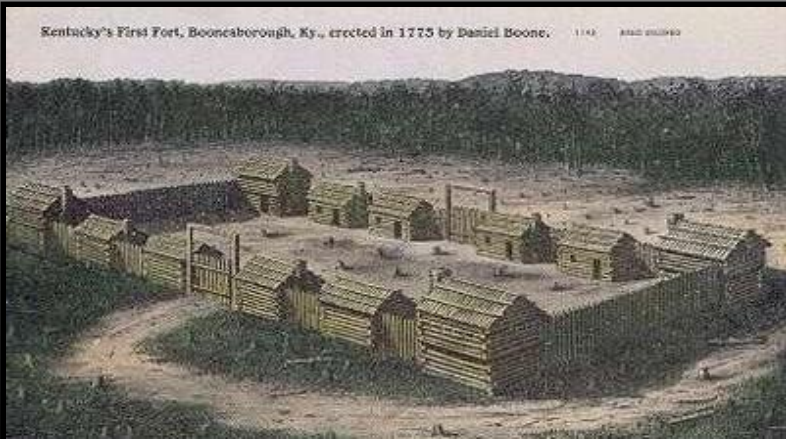
Q/A: Explain how  
a sense of both  
independence &  
community  
developed in rural  
& backcountry  
areas.



# Frontier/Backcountry Living

- The Appalachian Mountains served as a barrier for most colonists to the West. Dangers of Native Americans & complete isolation from east coast led many to stay East of the Appalachians.
- Pioneers like Daniel Boone & Simon Kenton led settlers through the mountains into Kentucky, then a part of the Virginia colony. Families survived & more settlers followed into backcountry/frontier territories.

## Frontier at Fort Boonesborough & Pioneer Simon Kenton



## Historical Perspective



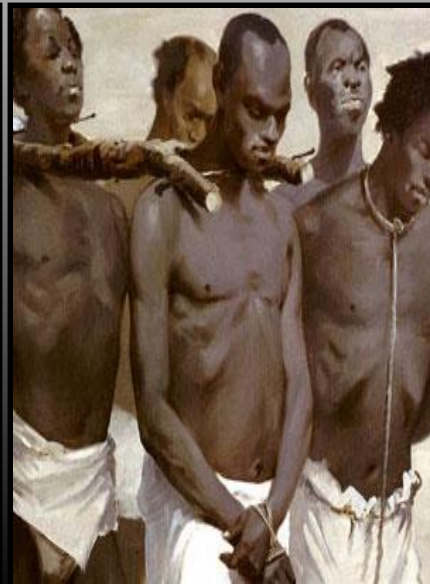
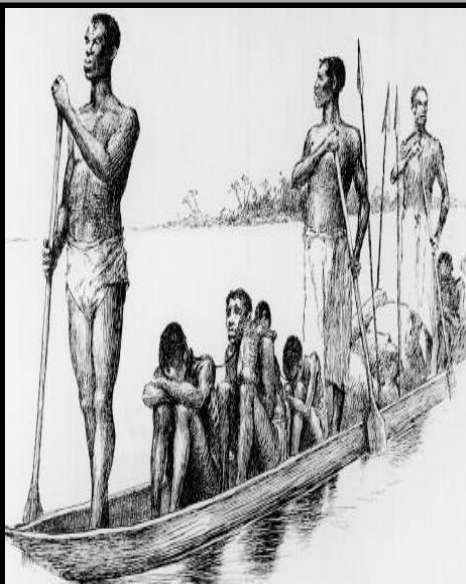
Q/A: Explain  
why many risked  
the dangers of  
frontier living.

# Origins of Slavery In Colonial America

- Slavery came to America with the earliest colonists. African Kings captured slaves from rival tribes & sold slaves to European traders.
- Field workers to harvest cash crops on American plantations increased demand for slaves while American materials were in high demand in Africa.

African slave trade became a major part of international trade

*Historical Perspective  
& Economics*



Q/A: Describe  
why many  
African Kings  
traded other  
Africans to  
Europeans.





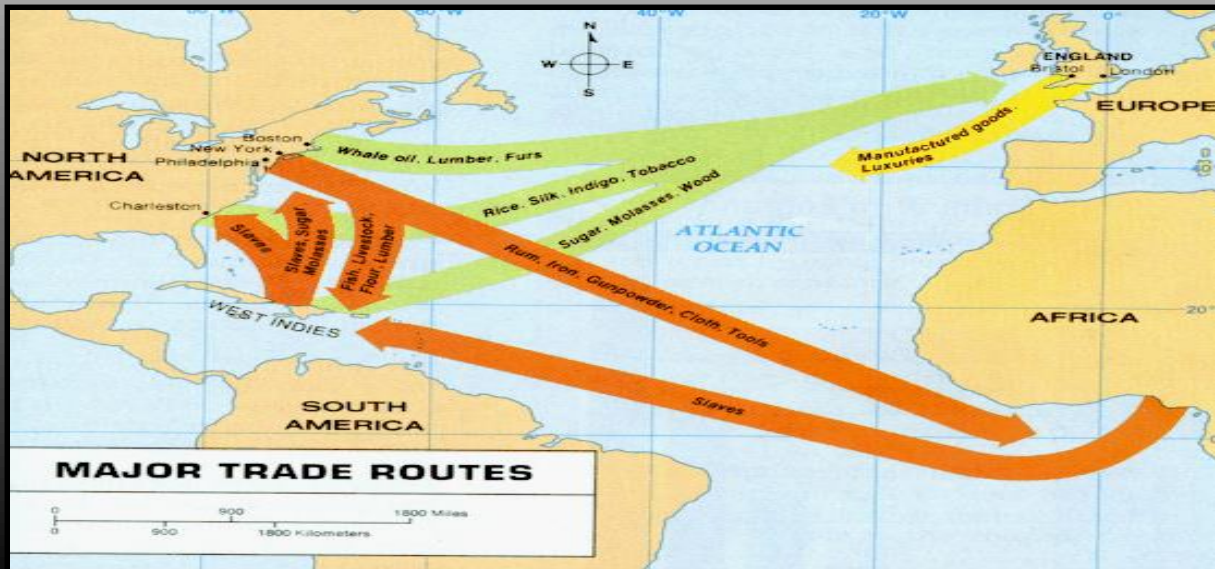
## *Culture & Societies*

Q/A: *Explain* the impact of slavery in the shaping of Colonial America. *Describe* the impact on modern race relations in American society .

# Triangular Trade Routes

- Triangular trade, transatlantic trade in which goods (including slaves) were exchanged between Africa, Europe, West Indies, & American colonies.
- America traded rum, iron, wood, tobacco, whale oil, & other natural resources. Africa traded slaves & gold. Europe traded manufactured goods & luxury items. The West Indies traded sugar, molasses, & slaves.

## Triangular Trade Routes & goods across the Atlantic



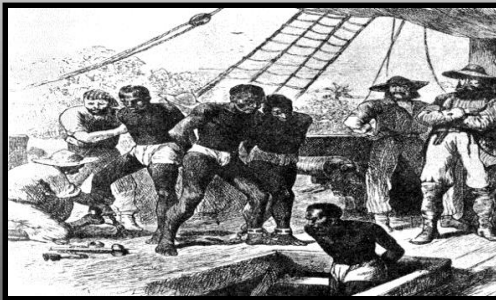
## Economics

Q/A: Describe the economics of Triangular Trade. Explain how each supplied & consumed goods in high demand.

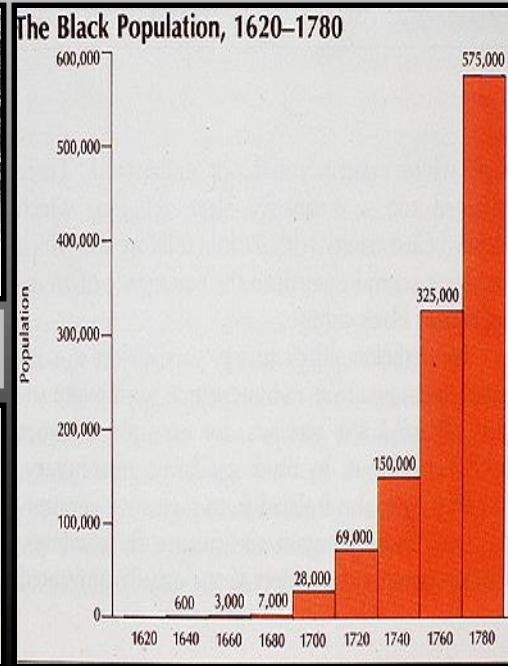
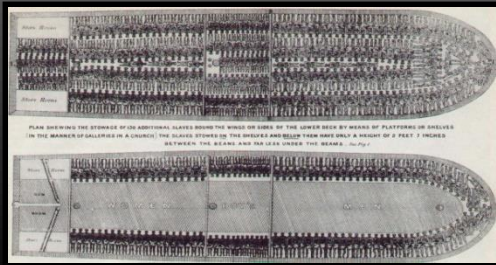


# The Middle Passage

- *The Middle Passage*, voyage of slave ships from Africa to the Americas, proved very difficult & deadly.
- An estimated 2 million Africans died during the middle passage, & survivors suffered in filth, disease, pain & humiliation to get to America; a life of slavery awaited.
- *Racism*, belief people are inferior due to race, became norm in colonial America as a result of slavery.



***Ships of horror***



*Historical Perspective*



Q/A: *Explain*  
how human  
beings could  
treat other  
human beings  
like human  
cargo &  
animals.





## *Historical Perspective*

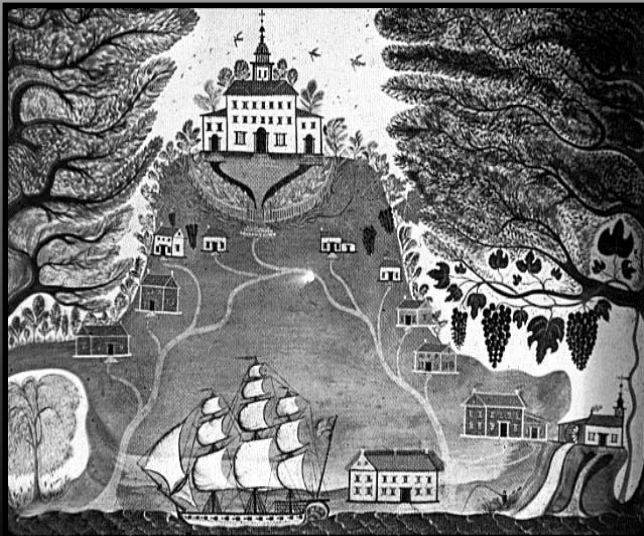
Q/A: **Explain** why the Middle Passage was such a difficult journey for slaves.  
**Describe** how thriving in such hardships helped build the American character.



# Plantation Life

- *Plantations*, large plots of land owned by wealthy planters, mass-produced *cash crops* by slave labor.
- Few nearby towns existed. Therefore, *self-sufficient* plantations grew food & made most products.
- Slavery & plantations become *interdependent*.
- Slaves survived difficult conditions clinging to *heritage* in dance, music, storytelling, & perseverance.

Southern Plantation Lay-out



Slave Hands in Field



*Culture & Societies*

Q/A: *Compare*  
life on the  
plantation with  
life in Boston,  
New York, & on  
in backcountry.



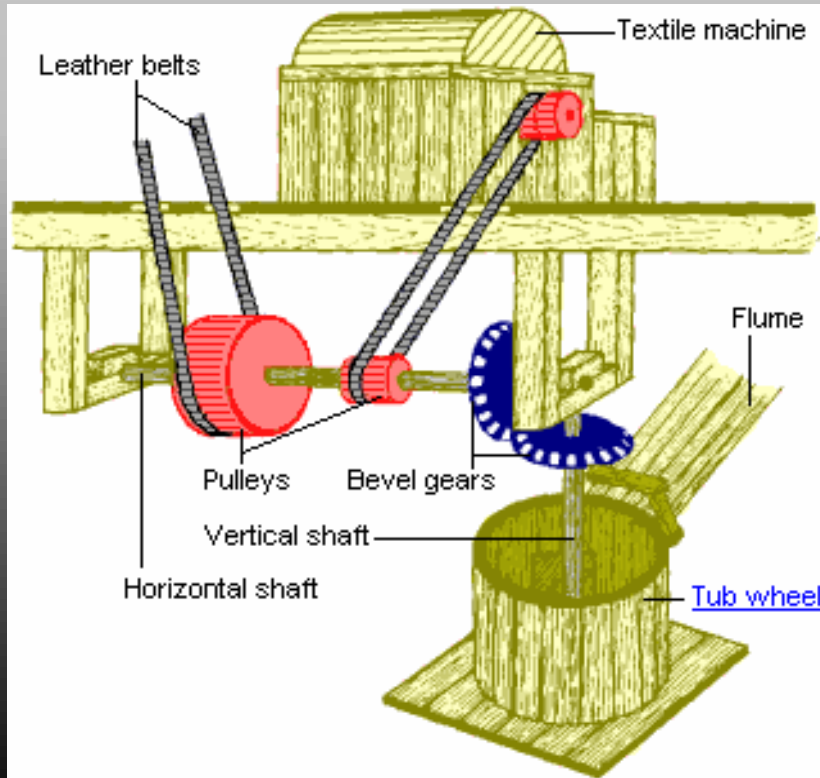
# River Life

- Trade took place along river cities. Rivers served as transportation highways of Colonial America.
- Running water powered textile (cloth) plants & other mills that eventually employed many workers.

Small New England mill



American ingenuity & technology



## Geography & Economics

Q/A: Explain  
importance  
of rivers to  
the economy  
of Colonial  
America.



# River Economy

- Some left farms to work & trade along river cities.
- Big cities, once unique to ocean ports, emerged throughout colonies. A “market economy” results.
- From New York to New Orleans, colonists eventually gain limited access throughout America along rivers.

Busy river trade & travel created new markets & cities for trade



*Geography  
& Economics*

Q/A: *Explain*  
how rivers led  
to economic &  
population  
expansion  
throughout  
American  
Colonies.



# Increase Your Depth of Knowledge

**\*Complete one of the two following journals:**

- 1. A day in the life of a teen on the farm.**
- 2. A day in the life of a teen in a big city.**

**\*Complete one of the two following journals:**

- 1. A day in the life of a teen on a plantation.**
- 2. A day in the life of a teen on a slave ship.**

**\*Each journal entry requires one/half or more complete pages.**

