Chapter 1: The Development of the 13 Colonies

Manufacturing: making things by hand or by machine.

Agriculture in the 13 Colonies:
Most people earned a living before and during the colonial time by farming

Manufacturing in the 13 Colonies:
Commercial manufacturing is a way to make goods and supplies to sell to others.

Trade in the 13 Colonies:
Traders: people who get wealth by buying items from a group of people at a low price and selling those things to other people at higher prices.
Imports: trade goods that are brought into a colony or country.
Exports: trade goods that are sent to another colony or country.

Water for transportation:
It was easier to transport goods by water than by roads for the first colonists because products were heavy or bulky and could be transported less expensively, faster and more easily by boats.

The Three Regions of the 13 Colonies
The three geographical regions of the 13 Colonies were the New England Colonies, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies.

The New England Colonies
• The four original New England Colonies were: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
• The Environment of the New England Colonies
  • Climate of the New England Colonies was colder than the other two colonial regions because they were the farthest north. This meant a shorter growing season due to the harsh winters.
  • The climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the New England Colonies as it prevented the spread of life-threatening diseases.
  • The climate was a negative factor for the colonist in the New England Colonies the severe winters killed many people.
• Geography of the New England Colonies
  • mostly hills with rocky soil
  • made large scale farming difficult
  • swift moving rivers - later used to harness power for manufacturing
• Natural Resources of the New England Colonies
  • Fish, whales, trees and furs. Also had many natural harbors.
  • The natural resources were more important than agricultural crops to colonists in New England because of poor, rocky soil and the short growing season.
• Economic Activities in the New England Colonies
Agriculture of the New England Colonies was subsistence. A subsistence farmer raises just enough food to feed their families, not to sell to market. New England did not survive on cash crop farming (cash crops are crops or animals raised to make money which farmers then sell to buy the things their families need). Many New England farmers, in order to make enough money to support their families during the non-growing season, had to find jobs in fishing, logging or trapping for fur. Lack of cash crops made slavery unnecessary and not profitable. Agriculture in the New England Colonies had poor soil, mountains, cold winters, and a short growing season so they turned to manufacturing.

- **Manufacturing in the New England Colonies**
  - Naval products (All the things needed to build and sail a ship)
  - England encouraged the New England shipbuilding industry as England’s forests were used up.
  - Rum
  - Lumber and furs
  - Trade

- **Religion in the New England Colonies**
  - The main function of New England towns was to support the religion of the Puritans.
  - New England was united by its Puritan faith
  - Towns were centered around a town church or town hall
  - close knit communities.

*The Southern Colonies*

- **Climate of the Southern Colonies**
  - The climate of the Southern Colonies was the warmest climate of the three colonial regions.
  - The warmer climate was a positive factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies because they didn’t have to worry as much about surviving cold winters.
  - The warmer climate was a negative factor for the colonists in the Southern Colonies because the warm, moist climate carried diseases that killed the colonists.
  - Warm climate made for a longer growing season.

- **Geography of the Southern Colonies**
  - The geography of the Southern Colonies broad, coastal plain which was hilly and covered with forests.
  - slow moving rivers
  - marshy areas so few good ports
  - due to the large plantation farms, communities were spread out and there were few large cities or towns.

- **Natural Resources of the Southern Colonies**
  - The natural resources of the Southern Colonies were rich farm land, forests and fish.
Economic Activities in the Southern Colonies
- Agricultural activities in the Southern Colonies. The environmental factors that made farming in the Southern colonies the most productive were the rich soil, flat ground, and a longer growing season.
- Plantations were specialized in growing one or two cash crops and were very large. The agriculture in the Southern Colonies was very productive. The land produced cash crops of tobacco, rice, and cotton.
- Cash crops are labor-intensive, and therefore there was a strong need for cheap labor sources; hence slaves were imported into the Southern Colonies in large numbers.

Manufacturing in the Southern Colonies
- Manufacturing in the Southern Colonies was not very important because farming was so profitable. What they needed they made or bought from traders after selling their crops for a profit.
- There were fewer craftsmen in Southern cities and towns because most of the craftsmen worked on the plantations.

Trade in the Southern Colonies
- The Southern Colonies didn’t develop an extensive trade with the other two colonial regions because they traded directly with Britain.

Religion in the Southern Colonies
- Religion was different in the lives of the Southern colonists than in the lives of the New England colonists. Religion did not have a large influence in the daily lives of the Southern colonists.
- First colonists were mostly single men, families did not travel together as groups.

The Middle Colonies

The Environment of the Middle Colonies
- Climate of the Middle Colonies was moderate in the wintertime, moderately long for growing crops. Colder than the Southern Colonies but not as harsh as the New England colonies.
- Geography of the Middle Colonies was relatively flat land with some hills but with good soil.
- Natural Resources of the Middle Colonies were iron ore and good soil.
- Diverse: 2 of the colonies along the shore so ports and involved in trade. Other 2 colonies did more farming.

Agriculture in the Middle Colonies
- The environmental factors that allowed farmers from the Middle Colonies to grow cash crops were flat land that had rich soil and a longer growing season.
- Corn, vegetables, grain, fruit, and livestock.
- Known as the breadbasket of the colonies because they grew many things that could be eaten.
- Farming meant that slaves were needed but not on the scale as the Southern colonies.

Manufacturing in the Middle Colonies
- iron ore products like tools, kettles, nails and plows and huge blocks of iron to export to Britain.
- Trade in the Middle Colonies were exports of agricultural products and natural resources

**Religion in the Middle Colonies**
- There was more religious freedom in the Middle Colonies than in New England. No single church or religion dominated in the Middle Colonies like in New England.
- Ethnic and linguistic diversity here. Swedes and Germans mixed with English, Scots and Irish.