Fitzgerald

Ideas for Regions Chart so far

**Tuesday Sept 15th**

**Southern row, Settlement column** –

Roanoke – 1585, funded by one man, 1st attempt abandoned, 2nd attempt disappeared when not resupplied due to war

Jamestown – 1607 – funded by investor in a company with a charter from the king, many years of struggle and death from starvation before profit found in tobacco

**Wednesday Sept 16th**

**Southern row, Settlement column** –

Virginia – 1st colony, self-governed with House of Burgesses and governor appointed by company

**New England row, Settlement column** –

Plymouth – settled in 1621 by religious group separating from Church of England, lost on way to Virginia

**Friday Sept 18**

Settlements: Roanoke, Jamestown, Plymouth

Colonies – Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, (not Maine, leave blank)

Characteristics of New England

Physical Geography

* Long, snowy winter - Short growing season
* Thin, rocky soil
* Low mountains and hills with narrow coastal plain
* Jagged coastline – harbors
* Some of the best fishing ground in the world
* Large forested areas with trees for ship building – oak and white pine

Farming

* Difficult
* Non-commercial, not cash crop farming
* Subsistence farming – enough for family and a bit left to trade
* Small farms around central green of town

(continued on next page)

Economic Activity – Centered on the Sea

* Fishing
* Whaling
* Ship Building
* Trade

People

* Pilgrims – small group there by mistake
* Puritans – influential professions (merchants, lawyers, and land owners) who want to purify the Church of England
  + Create a joint stock company and obtain a charter
  + Come with 11 ships that travel constantly back and forth
  + Plan to self-govern – town meeting, town chooses a representative to the legislature, legislature choose the governor
  + Want to be a model – a “City upon a Hill”

Settlements –

* Massachusetts
* Rhode Island – broke from MA due to belief in religious freedom and equality of race and sex
* Connecticut – broke from Massachusetts due to belief in separation between the government and religion
* New Hampshire – broke from Massachusetts over a difference in religious beliefs

Where People Live - Towns

* Land given to church divided among members
* Farms laid out around central square, Shop around square had many customers close by
* Church/Meeting house in square

**Tuesday, 22 September**

Colonies – New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

Characteristics of the Middle Colonies

Physical geography

* Longer growing season than New England
* Fertile soil – particularly suited to growing grain – wheat, oats, barley, rye – will be the “bread basket” of the colonies
* Large areas of lowland plains in the east

Written along top -

Three types of colonies –

* Joint stock company – charter given to a company owned by investors seeking profit
* Proprietary - charter given to single person or family
* Royal – started directly by crown

Wednesday, September 23, 2015 Colonies – New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

Characteristics of the Middle Colonies

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Colonies

* New York – first a Dutch colony with people from all over Europe, frustrated Britain as it was in the center of its colonies, people willingly allowed the King’s brother the Duke of York to take over the colony , as they had no allegiance for the Netherlands
* New Jersey – willingly allowed to split off of New York
* Pennsylvania – started by William Penn, a wealthy Quaker, persecuted for their belief that all people are equal, started as a “holy experiment” where people of all religious backgrounds could live in peace
* Delaware – first settled by Swedes, the taken over by the Dutch, then in Penn’s charter, Penn willing allowed it to split off from Pennsylvania

Farming –

* Commercial, cash crops farms (raised and sold for money, not personal use)
* especially grain, known as the breadbasket – sold all over colonies and in Europe
  + also fruits and vegetables
* farm also raised all the food the family needed

Economic Activity

* Farming - cash crops (raised and sold for money, not personal use)
  + especially grain, known as the breadbasket – sold all over colonies and in Europe
  + also fruits and vegetables
* Grist Mills
  + Water-powered mill that crushed grain between heavy stones to produce flour or meal.
  + Flour an important product – Bread was crucial to the diet - colonists ate 1 lb. grain/day
* Merchants export cash crops and import manufactured goods

Where people lived -

* Large farms with villages nearby where there was a church, a general store, a black smith, a mill
* Cities fed by cash crops – Philadelphia and New York

People – Great Diversity - made its people tolerant

* English - largest
* Germans - next largest
* Also Dutch, Scots-Irish, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Swiss, Swedish, French and African,
* Quakers – A religious group who believed all people (both sexes, all races) were equal in God’s eyes

**Thursday, September 24th**

Colonies – Maryland, Virginia (with Jamestown settlement), North Carolina (with Roanoke settlement), South Carolina, Georgia

Characteristics of the Southern Colonies

Physical Geography

* Good soil – needs to be cared for to maintain quality
* Almost year-round growing season – sometimes able to get three full crop cycles in a year
* Land divided into two main regions – the Tidewater region is an area of plains in the east, and the piedmont region is an area of hills (foothills) in the west, leading to the Appalachian mountains
* Many smaller rivers - used transport of crops out on barges, most plantations seek a dock on a river

**Friday, September 25th**

Farming

* Plantation Farming – in Tidewater
  + Huge farms
  + Grow very labor-intensive crops – crops that require a lot of labor
    - For instance a wheat farm in Pennsylvania can be worked by the family and one hired hand, but a plantation has from 20 to 100 slaves
  + Commercial, cash-crop farms
    - But the crops are so unpleasant to work that free labor is difficult to get and unreliable, as workers often quit
      * Turn to slave labor
    - Labor costs are so huge, farms must be huge to show a substantial profit
* Subsistence Farming – where soil/land is not good enough for plantations, often in Piedmont

Economic Activity –

* Cash-crops –
  + rice, indigo, tobacco (in Virginia only)
    - Indigo - good crop for the high ground, deep blue dye
  + Later (1790s) cotton
* Exported to England by New England merchants, who are also bringing the slaves

Where People Live - Plantations

* On Farms - Plantations and subsistence farms mostly self-sufficient
  + For example - Slaves will make clothes, do carpentry, make barrels, etc.
* Big cities and towns are, few villages

People

* Planter Class -
  + Very small part of population
  + Think one white family on huge plantation
  + But very powerful – control all of the wealth of the South
  + Like a nobility
* Subsistence farmers
* Slaves