Fitzgerald

Colonies are Established and Colonial Regions

Topic – Mercantilism



|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Why did England want colonies? | Colonies would increase power and wealth in two ways   * Provide raw materials for manufacturing   + Exs. - Lumber, wool, iron, cotton, tobacco, rice, and indigo   + Would make mother country self-sufficient   + Not dependent on other nations for raw materials * Provide markets (customers) for their manufactured goods   Nations compete with each other for colonies – led to war   * Believed wars worth the cost as benefits of having colonies so great * Leads to imperialism |  |
| Describe the mercantile system. | The Mercantile System - colonists *forced to*   * *sell raw materials* *to Britain* and no other countries   + needed raw materials to support its navy   + an island nation   + survival depended on a powerful navy   + colonies source of - timber for ships, sailors * *buy manufactured goods* *from Britain* and no other country   + Britain - manufacturing and merchant nation   + Colonies bought - British cloth, furniture, knives, guns, and kitchen utensils from Britain   + almost all production in colonies discouraged. * passed laws controlling exports from colonies and imports to colonies   + forbade all non-English ships from trading with the colonies   + only American and British ships could transport goods between mother England and colonial America   + laws called - The Navigation Acts * irritated the colonists * cause of the American Revolution |  |
| Describe how exports from colonies restricted. | Restrictions on Exports   * certain products could be sold only to British merchants   + sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, and later rice, molasses, naval stores (tar, pitch, etc.), furs and iron * British merchants could   + sell these goods in Britain   + if paid a tax, in other nations. |  |
| Describe how imports to colonies restricted. | Restrictions on Imports   * All goods imported to the colonies had to   + be made in England   + if made in another nations,     - shipped to Britain first     - sold to a British importer     - paid a tax before shipped to colonies   + Ex. if a colonist wanted to buy French silks, Dutch linens, or Indian tea     - Had to buy from an English importer     - price high - to cover the tax on the foreign good |  |
| Describe the Restrictions on Manufacturing. | Restrictions on Manufacturing   * had buy manufactured goods, not manufacture products themselves * To discourage development of industry   + prevented colonists from selling products to other colonies   + could not find enough buyers in own colony alone, could not make a profit |  |
| Were there benefits to being a colony? | Benefits   * the protection of British navy and army * colonists had a sure market for their goods   + paid well for especially desirable materials – ex. tobacco |  |

Using the following list giving the value of exports to and imports from England, construct a bar graph showing trends in exports and imports between 1700 and 1774. The chart will be judged on the qualities of a good data display.

*Value of Exports to England and Imports from England*

YEAR EXPORTS IMPORTS

1700 £395.000\* £344,300

1710 £249,800 £293,700

1720 £468,200 £319,700

1730 £572,600 £536,900

1740 £718,400 £813,400

1750 £814,800 £1,313,100

1760 £761,100 £2,611,800

1770 £1,015,500 £1,925,600

1774 £1,373,846 £2,596