

# The Development of British North America

EQ: How did the American colonies change during British colonization?

# Georgia Standards

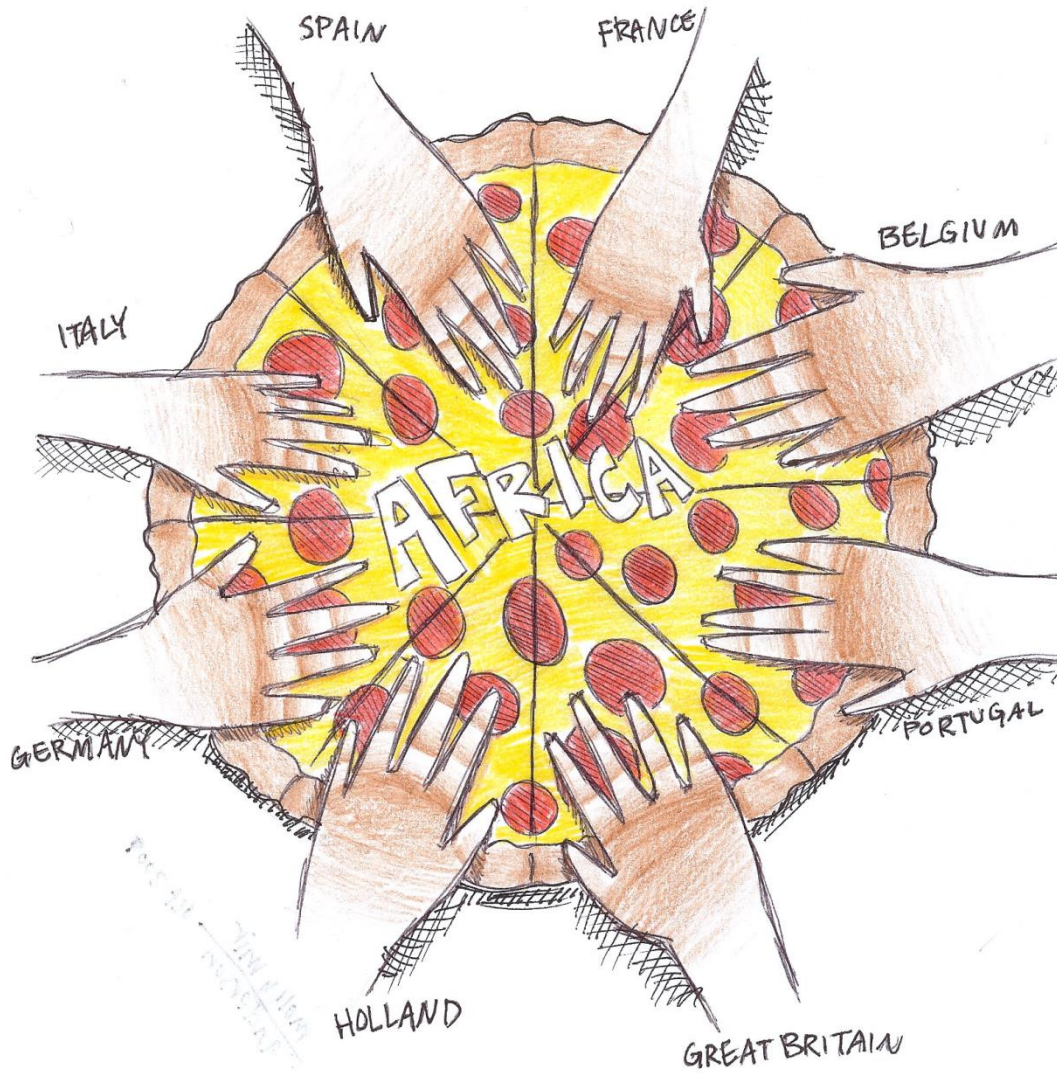
- **SSUSH2 The student will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.**
- a. Explain the development of mercantilism and the trans-Atlantic trade.
- b. Describe the Middle Passage, growth of the African population, and African-American culture.
- c. Identify Benjamin Franklin as a symbol of social mobility and individualism.
- d. Explain the significance of the Great Awakening.

# Vocabulary

- Mercantilism- system that the “mother country” gains financial benefits from its colonies at the colonies’ expense
- Imperialism--Ruling over extensive territories or over colonies
- Individualism-- Belief in the primary importance of the individual and in the virtues of self-reliance and personal independence
- Social Mobility- an individual's social status can change throughout the course of his or her life



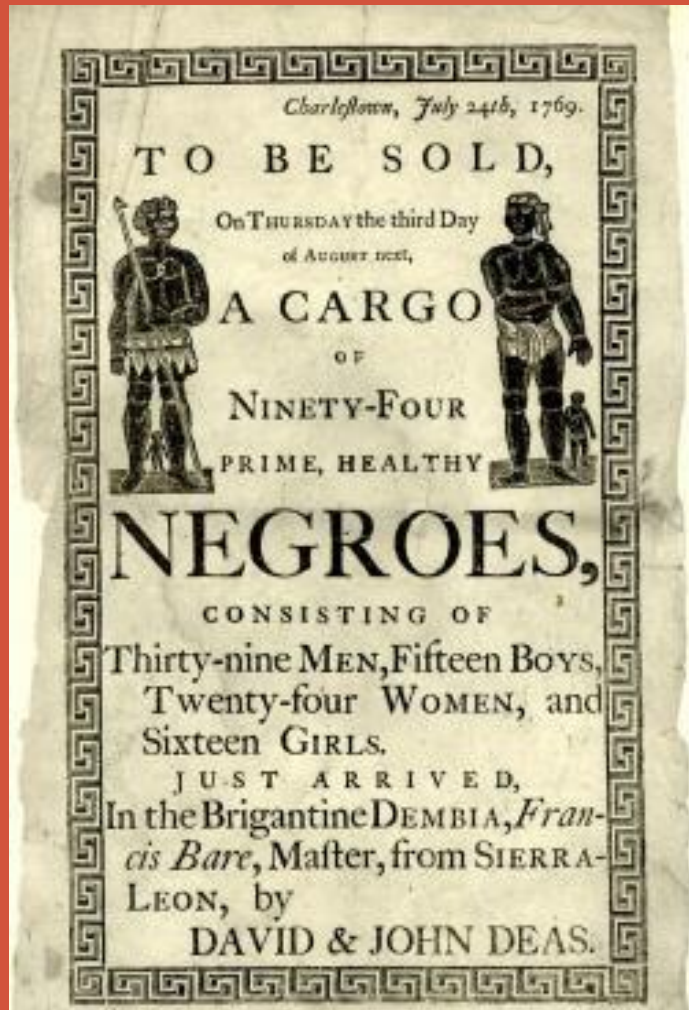
# imperialism



# INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



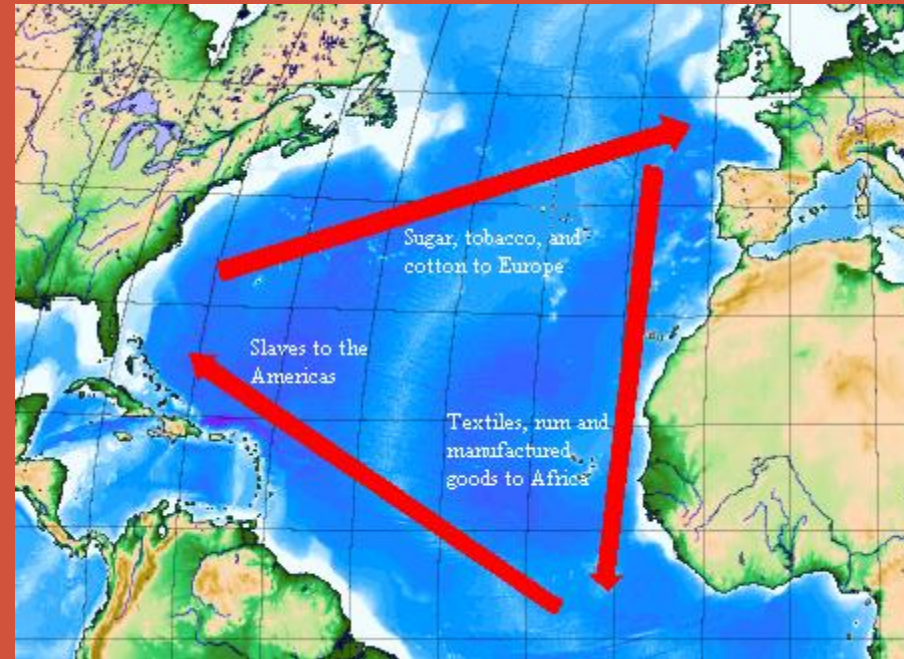
# Trans-Atlantic Trade



- Between 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, Europe exported over 12 million slaves across the Atlantic Ocean
- Africans enslaved other Africans
- Labor used on sugar, cocoa, coffee and cotton plantations.

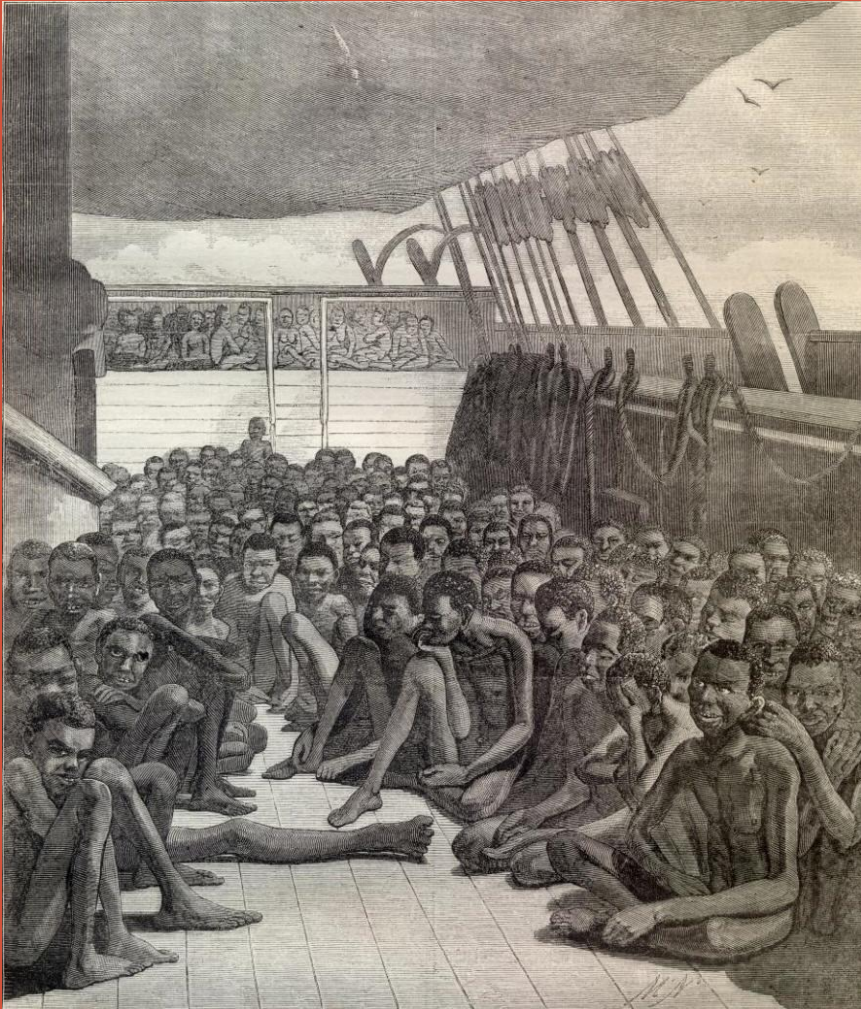
# Trans-Atlantic Trade

- Triangular trade –
- **Africa: Slaves to Americas**
- **Americas: shipping raw goods in Europe (sugar, cocoa, coffee and cotton)**
- **Europe: selling goods back to Africa and Americas**





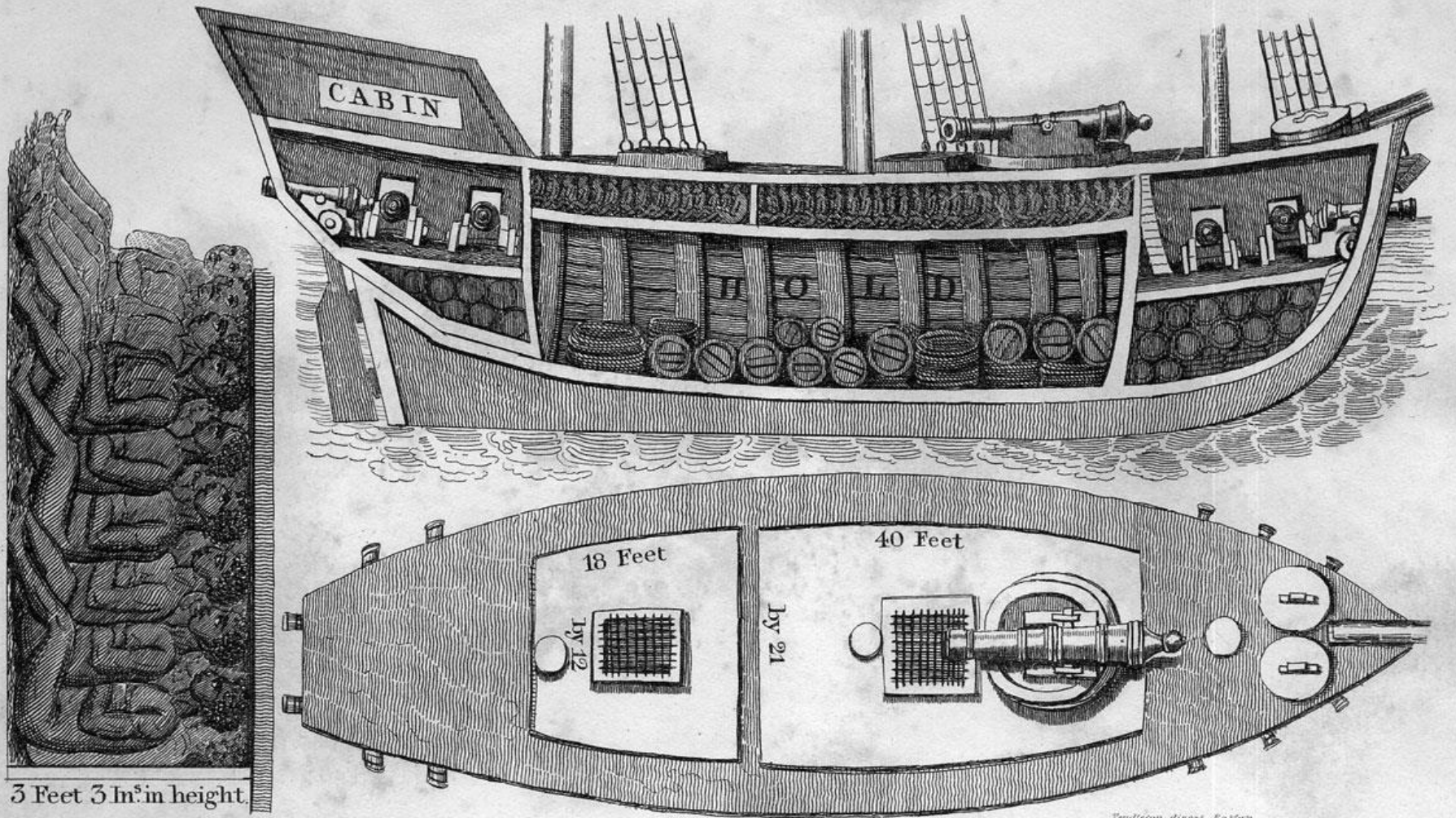
# “The Middle Passage”



- The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean on slave ships was known as the Middle Passage.
- Conditions were horrific. Slaves were chained and stacked on top of each other like cargo.
- Usually only half survived the two month journey.



SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.





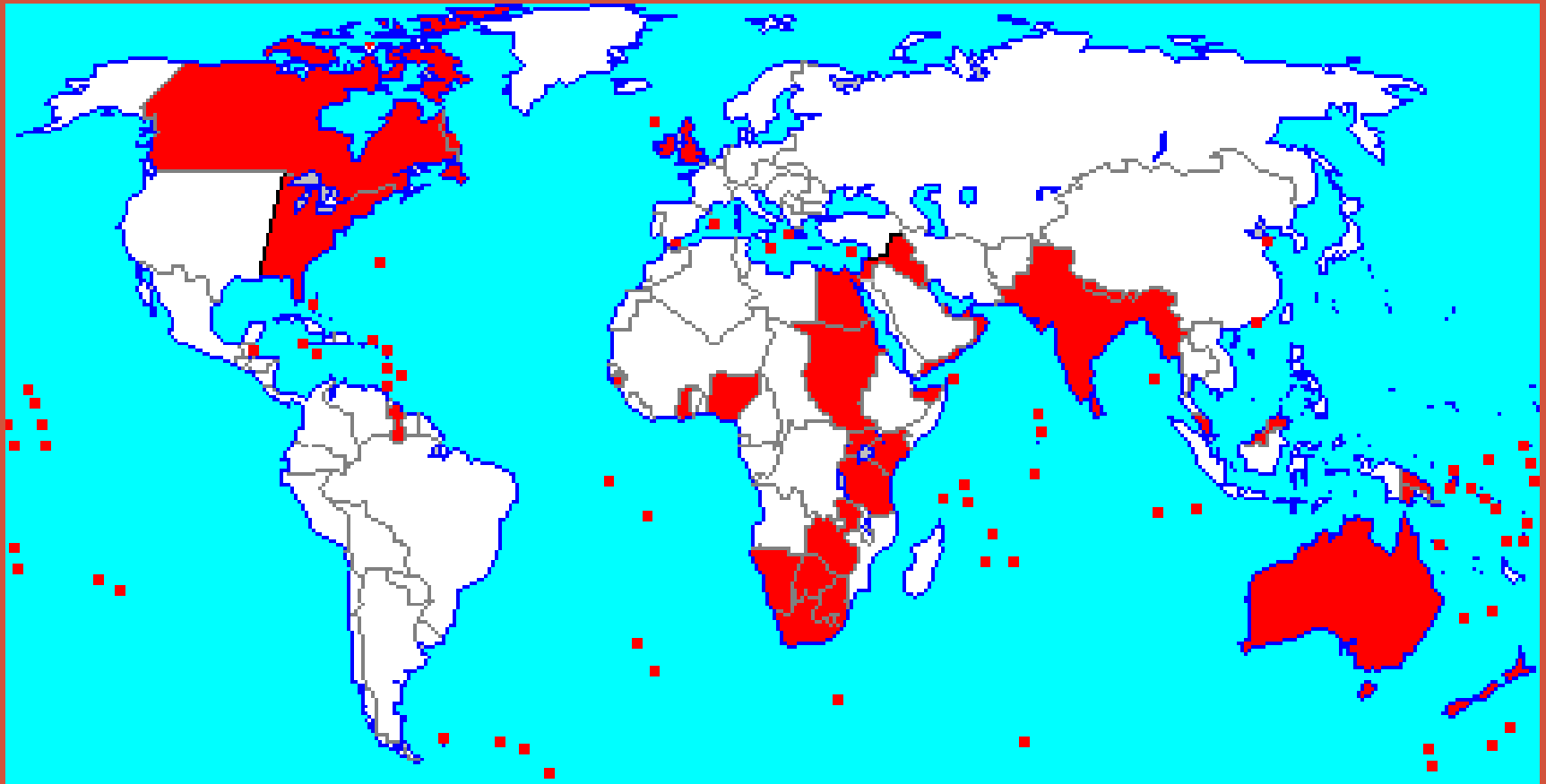


# European Colonization

- In the 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century, Europeans took more steps to dominate the rest of the world.
- They wanted to own the vast land and resources that other nations had to offer (IMPERIALISM)
- Mercantilism – theory that the “mother country” gains financial benefits from its colonies at the colonies’ expense
- Consequently, as a nation became stronger through mercantilism, its enemies became weaker.

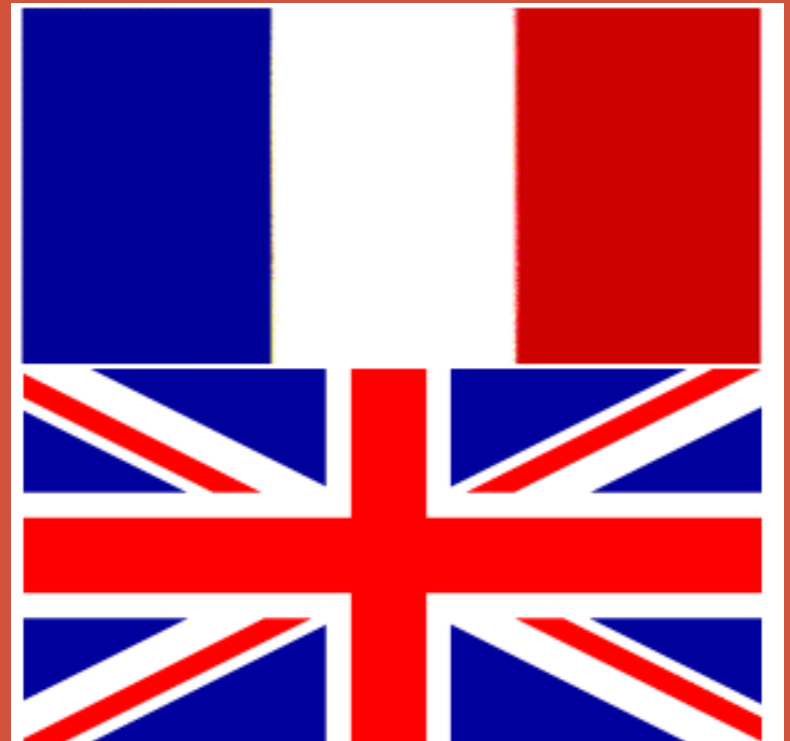


The sun never sets on the British Empire.



# Answer: British and the French

- The battle over colonies will force the British and the French to do battle for imperial control of those colonies.
- Part of that war will be fought for colonial rights to North America.
- In this country, it is known as “The French and Indian War”





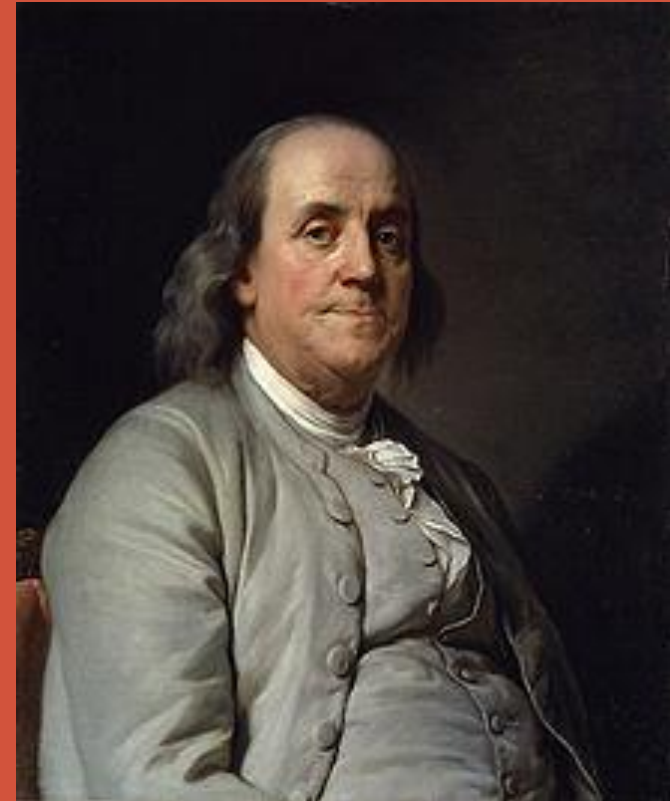
- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts



# DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

# Benjamin Franklin

- In the 1700's, the life of Benjamin Franklin represented changes in society.
- Franklin was able to rise in society from a very poor, humble beginning to a life of wealth, accomplishment and fame.
- This upward move in society is called "social mobility".
- Through his writings, Franklin promoted individualism, in which he stressed the importance of individuals in society.
- This idea led to a shift in power from institutions (i.e. Church, monarch) to individuals (i.e. "common citizens")



# The Great Awakening

- In the 1700's, American religion changed dramatically.
- During "The Great Awakening", the colonies experienced a dramatic increase in *religion*.
- The period is best remembered for its preachers and their passionate, intense sermons.
- Sermons placed emphasis on individual religious experience rather than religious experience through church doctrine (beliefs).
- Laid the groundwork for the strong, religious origins in the fight for independence
- "If salvation was to be reached through personal understanding and interpretation (not mandated by the Church), shouldn't government also be the same?"





