

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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



GEORGIA STANDARDS

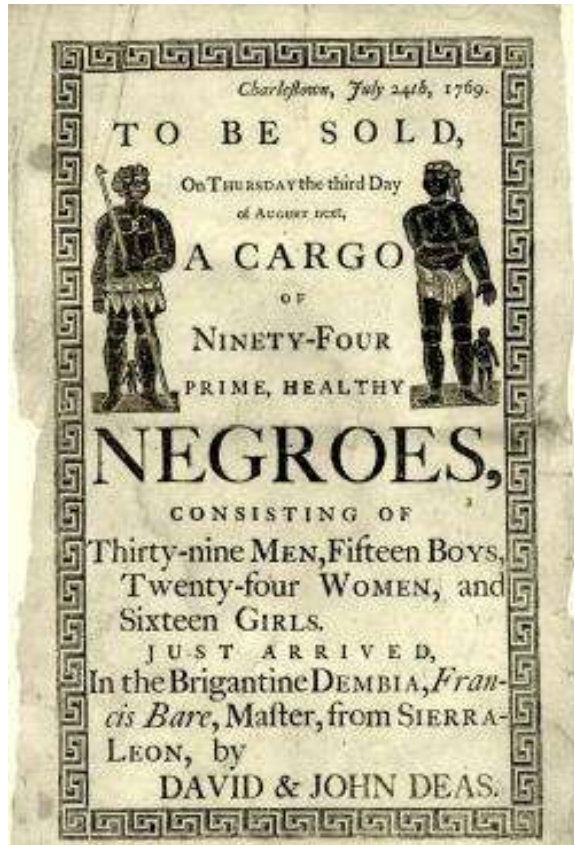
SSUSH2 The student will trace the ways that the economy and society of British North America developed.

- 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.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



TRANS-ATLANTIC TRADE



Between 16th and 19th 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 – process of shipping slaves to Americas, shipping raw goods to Europe and then selling goods back to Africa



“THE MIDDLE PASSAGE”

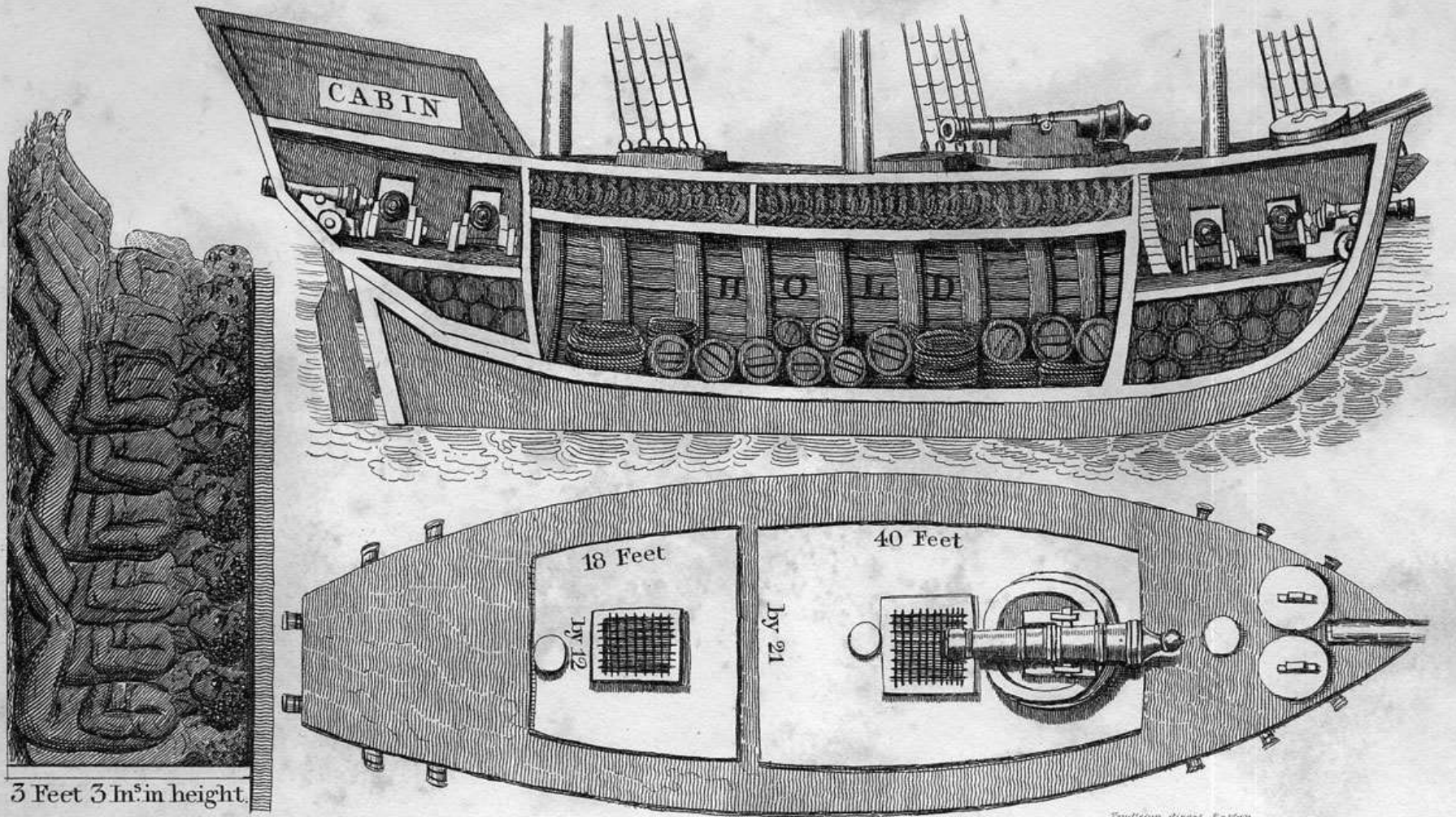


The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean on slave ships was known as the Middle Passage.

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.



Engraving direct. Boston.



EUROPEAN COLONIZATION

In the 17th - 19th 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.

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.

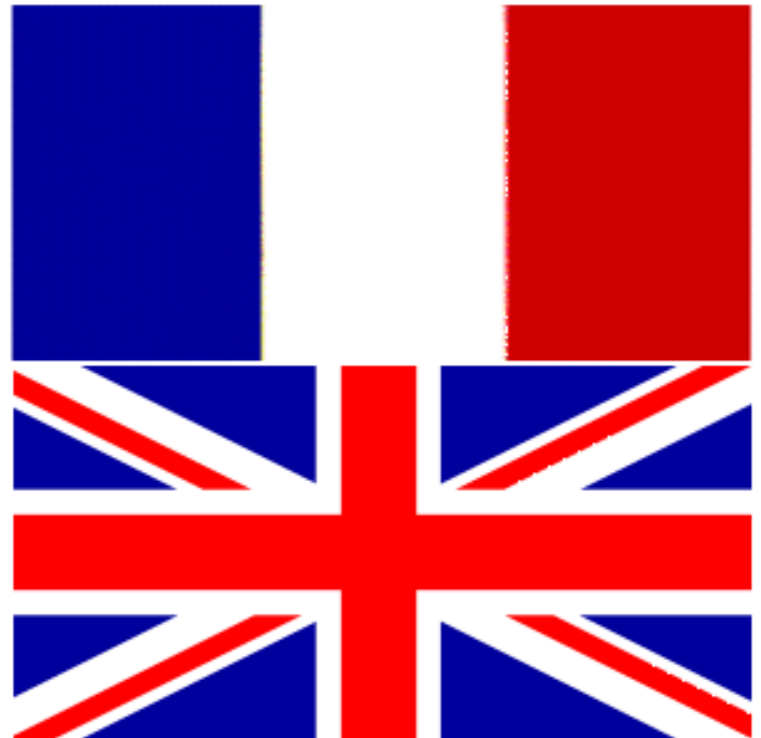


ANSWER: BRITISH AND THE FRENCH

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



Fort Bourbon

Fort Dauphin

Fort La Reine

Upper Country

Fort Saint-Pierre

Fort Michillimakinac

Fort Beauharnois

Fort Détroit

Upper Louisiana (Illinois Country)

Fort Orléans

Fort Saint-Louis

Fort de Chartres

LOUISIANA

Lower Louisiana

Fort Rosalie

Baton-Rouge (1720)

La Nouvelle-Orléans (1718)

Hudson Bay

CANADA

Tadoussac (1600)

Québec (1608)

Trois-Rivières (1634)

Montréal (1642)

Fort Frontenac

Fort Duquesne

Boston (1630)

New York (1626)

Philadelphia (1681)

Baltimore (1729)

Atlantic Ocean

Newfoundland

Plaisance (1662)

Louisbourg (1719)

Port-Royal (1605)

Fort Chambly

Fort Richelieu

Fort Beauharnois

Fort Michillimakinac

Fort Frontenac

Fort Duquesne

Philadelphia (1681)

Baltimore (1729)

Fort Toulouse

Charleston (1680)

Savannah (1733)

Mobile (1702)

Biloxi (1699)

Gulf of Mexico

Pacific Ocean

DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENTS

20 QUESTIONS:
HOW IS BEN FRANKLIN LIKE A STAIRCASE?



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?"





TICKET OUT THE DOOR

Sum it up in six: In six words (not five, not seven), sum up the historical importance of each of the following:

1. Mercantilism
2. Trans-Atlantic Trade
3. Middle Passage
4. Benjamin Franklin
5. The Great Awakening