

# U.S. History to 1865 Study Guide 2020 update

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING -- CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK -- 2015 STANDARDS

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## STANDARD USI.5A REASONS FOR COLONIZATION

- a) describe the religious and economic events and conditions that led to the colonization of America.

Colonies in North America were established for religious and economic reasons.

### Colonies and the reasons they were established

- **Roanoke Island** (Lost Colony) was established as an economic venture.
- **Jamestown Settlement**, the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607), was an **economic venture** by the **Virginia Company**.
- **Plymouth Colony** was settled by **separatists** from the **Church of England** who wanted to avoid **religious persecution**.
- **Massachusetts Bay Colony** was settled by the **Puritans** to avoid **religious persecution**.



- **Pennsylvania** was settled by the **Quakers**, who wanted freedom to **practice their faith** without interference.
- **Georgia** was settled by people who had been in **debtors' prisons** in England. They hoped to experience economic freedom and start a **new life** in the New World.

## STANDARD USI.5B NEW ENGLAND, MID-ATLANTIC, SOUTHERN COLONIES

- b) life in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies, with emphasis on how people interacted with their environment to produce goods and services.

### Geographic features influenced life in the colonies

The colonies consisted of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.

### Terms to know

- **resources:** natural, capital, or human

Colonies	Geography and Climate	Resources	Social life	Political and civic life
<b>New England</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Appalachian Mountains</b>, harbors, <b>hilly</b> terrain, rocky soil, jagged coastline</li> <li>o <b>Moderate</b> summers, cold winters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Natural:</b> timber, fish, deep harbors</li> <li>o <b>Human:</b> skilled craftsmen, fishermen, merchants, shipbuilders</li> <li>o <b>Capital:</b> tools, buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Village, school</b> and <b>church</b> as center of life.</li> <li>o Religious <b>reformers</b> and <b>separatists</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Town meetings</b></li> </ul>
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Appalachian Mountains</b>, coastal plains, <b>harbors, rivers, rich farmlands</b></li> <li>o <b>Moderate</b> climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Natural:</b> rich farmlands, rivers</li> <li>o <b>Human:</b> unskilled and skilled workers, farmers, fishermen, merchants</li> <li>o <b>Capital:</b> tools, buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Villages and cities</b></li> <li>o Diverse cultural backgrounds</li> <li>o <b>Diverse</b> religions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Market towns</b></li> </ul>
<b>South</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Appalachian Mountains</b>, Piedmont, Atlantic Coastal Plain, <b>harbors, rivers, fertile farmland</b></li> <li>o <b>Humid</b> climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Natural:</b> fertile farmlands, rivers, harbors, forests</li> <li>o <b>Human:</b> farmers, enslaved African Americans, indentured servants</li> <li>o <b>Capital:</b> tools, buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Plantations</b>, mansions, <b>few cities, few schools</b></li> <li>o <b>Church of England</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o <b>Counties</b></li> </ul>

# STANDARD USI.5C

## SPECIALIZATION & INTERDEPENDENCE

c) specialization of and interdependence among New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies;

**Economic specialization and interdependence existed among the colonies in the production of goods and services.**

**Specialization increases productivity. It also requires trade and increases interdependence.**

**Terms to know**

- **specialization:** Focusing on one or a few products
- **interdependence:** Two or more people depending on each other for goods and services

Colonies	Specialization	Examples of Interdependence
<b>New England</b>	o Fishing, shipbuilding, naval supplies, metal tools and equipment	o The New England colonies <b>depended</b> on the Southern colonies for <b>crops</b> such as tobacco, rice, cotton, and indigo. o They <b>depended</b> on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for <b>livestock and grains</b> .
<b>Mid-Atlantic</b>	o Livestock, grains, fish	o The Mid-Atlantic colonies <b>traded</b> with the Southern and New England colonies to get the products they did not produce. o The Mid-Atlantic colonies <b>depended</b> on the Southern colonies for tobacco, rice, indigo, and forest products. o They <b>traded</b> with the New England colonies for <b>metal tools and equipment</b> .
<b>South</b>	o Tobacco, rice, indigo, forest products (lumber, tar, pitch)	o The Southern colonies <b>depended</b> on the New England colonies for <b>manufactured goods</b> , including <b>metal tools</b> and equipment. o They <b>depended</b> on the Mid-Atlantic colonies for <b>grains and other agricultural</b> products not plentiful in the South.

# STANDARD USI.5D

## COLONIAL LIFE

d) colonial life in America from the perspectives of large landowners, farmers, artisans, merchants, women, free African Americans, indentured servants, and enslaved African Americans;

**The colonies were made up of different groups of people whose lives varied greatly depending on their social position.**

### Large landowners

- Lived predominately in the **South**
- Relied on **indentured servants and/or enslaved African Americans** for labor
- Were educated in some cases
- Had rich social culture

### Farmers

- Worked the land according to the region
- Relied on family members for labor

### Artisans

- Worked as **craftsmen** in towns and on plantations
- Lived in small villages and cities

### Merchants

- Worked to buy and sell goods to the colonists

- Lived in towns and cities

### White Women

- Worked as **caretakers, house-workers, and homemakers**
- Were **not allowed to vote**
- Had **few opportunities** for getting an **education**

### Free African Americans

- Were able to **own/inherit land in some cases**
- Had limited **economic freedom** and could work for pay and decide how to spend their money
- Had **varying degrees of freedom** and were **not allowed to vote** (men or women)

### Indentured servants

- Were men and women who did not have money for passage to the colonies and who agreed to **work without pay** for the person **who paid for their passage**
- Were **free** at the end of their contract

### Enslaved African Americans

- Were **captured** in their native Africa and **sold** to slave traders; then were shipped to the colonies where they were **sold into slavery**
- Were **owned as property** for life and did not have **any rights**.
- Were often **born into slavery** (i.e., children of enslaved African Americans were born into slavery.)

# STANDARD US1.5E

## RELATIONS BETWEEN COLONIES & GREAT BRITAIN

e) political and economic relationships between the colonies and Great Britain.

**Great Britain established and attempted to maintain control over the colonies.**

### **Economic relationships**

- Great Britain imposed **strict control over trade**.
- Great Britain **taxed the colonies** after the French and Indian War.
- The colonies **traded raw materials for goods** made in Great Britain.

### **Political relationships**

- Colonists had to **obey British laws**, which were enforced by governors.
- **Colonial governors** were **appointed by the king** or by the proprietor.
- A **colonial legislature made laws** for each colony but was **monitored** by the **colonial governor**.