**Unit 4 Social Studies Notes**

\*The Virginia House of Burgesses was important to the development of democracy in the 13 colonies because it provided an example of a representative form of government.

\*Africans, molasses, guns, and lumber were traded in the Triangular Trade.

\*The lives of both enslaved and free Africans were alike in colonial America because both enslaved and free Africans were persecuted by colonists of European heritage.

\* The BEST description of colonial life with regard to indentured servants is that they were hired by wealthy landowners to work for a set number of years.

\* The group of people in the South that had the MOST power in colonial governments were plantation owners.

\* Wealthy landowners in the Southern Colonies hired indentured servants and owned slaves to work on their plantations to help maintain the cash crop of rice.

\* A person who worked in exchange for the ship fare to North America was called an indentured servant.

\* The economy of the Southern Colonies depended on slavery more than the New England colonies because smaller farms were common in the New England Colonies.

\*The three main characteristics of New England town meetings were: decisions were made, laws were voted on, and people were elected to public office.

\*Because the New England colonists developed the Colonial Assemblies, they were able to accomplish running their everyday affairs.

\* The Colonial Assemblies shared power with the governor who was appointed by the British King.

\*The economies that helped the growth of New England were shipping and manufacturing.

\*In the Middle Colonies, the patterns of settlement and control were long growing seasons and rich soil.

\* In the Middle Colonies, the economic pull factor was fertile farm land.

\*The following paragraph describes the daily life of the Southern Colonies:

“There were few towns and cities in this region and plantations and farms were spread out. Children were tutored or went to schools built on plantation property. The plantations required many workers and enslaved Africans were used to do the work. In addition, laws relating to slavery called “slave codes” were put into place and enforced.”

\*The following paragraph describes the daily life of the Middle Colonies:

“The majority of the people made their living by farming cash crops. Market towns were important in this region. In addition, both the culture and religion of the population was diverse. Children attended schools which were run by different types of churches.”

\*The following paragraph describes the daily life of the New England colonies:

“Fishing, whaling, and trading were economic activities. Puritan laws were often very strict. In addition, religion, school and education were important. It was expected that everyone could read the Bible. Community decisions were made in the town meetings.”

\*Indentured servants were considered emerging labor force during the settlement of the colonies.

\*Strong African family ties and oral traditions were a way that enslaved Africans drew upon their African past and adapted elements of their new culture to develop a distinct African-American Culture.

\* Four changes that the slave trade had on the cultures and people remaining in Africa were:

1. Families were separated.

2. African farms were left unattended (not worked).

3. Conflicts arose over the issue of slavery.

4. Population decreased in Africa.