

jail. Thus came to an end the Dominion of New England, and King William did not try to resurrect it.

In the long term the Glorious Revolution contributed to a rupture between the colonies and England. This is because Parliament stated that its Bill of Rights did not apply to the colonies. In the colonies, Parliament made clear, the royal governors were to rule by authority of Crown and Parliament. Governors could veto legislation. They could postpone or dismiss assemblies. They could appoint and dismiss all judges at will. And they could create courts without juries. Hard feelings grew as colonial assemblies tried to assert the same rights that Parliament had won in the Glorious Revolution.

SECTION REVIEW

1. KEY TERMS Magna Carta, common law, Board of Trade, Navigation Acts, Dominion of New England, divine right, Glorious Revolution

2. PEOPLE Nathaniel Bacon, Sir Edmund Andros, James II, William and Mary

3. COMPREHENSION In what ways were colonial governments similar by 1700?

4. COMPREHENSION How did the Glorious Revolution affect the colonies?

5. CRITICAL THINKING Why might Parliament think the Bill of Rights should not apply to the colonists? Why might the colonists think otherwise?

4 The Colonial Economies

★ Section Focus

★ **Key Terms** extractive activities ■ land speculation ■ subsistence agriculture ■ Middle Passage

★ **Main Idea** The colonial economies prospered as they developed around available natural resources.

★ **Objectives** As you read, look for answers to these questions:

1. In what ways did the colonists make use of natural resources?
2. What accounted for regional differences in the colonial economies?
3. What were some effects of American prosperity?

The eighteenth century was but an infant itself when Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston in 1706, the fifteenth child in the family. Franklin's father was a candlemaker who labored long hours at his trade in order to care for his large brood.

Ben Franklin was 17 when he left his apprenticeship as a printer and took off to make his way in the world. He ended up in Philadelphia with three pence in his pocket. When he died in 1790 at the age of 84, Franklin was a rich man.

It is not surprising that Franklin died rich. Throughout his life he remained as interested in wealth as in virtue. He conveyed his ideas as advice in *Poor Richard's Almanack*. The advice of

Poor Richard reflected the morality and the social responsibility of the Puritans in whose society Franklin had grown up:

You will be more happy than princes, if you will be more virtuous.
What is serving God? 'Tis doing good to man.

Diligence overcomes difficulties, sloth makes them.

A penny saved is a penny earned.
God helps them that help themselves.

Through such sayings as these, Franklin encouraged generations of Americans to develop thrift,

This watercolor, painted by a British sailor in 1846, records the inhumane conditions below deck on a slave ship. **ETHICS** How did slave traders justify their treatment of slaves?



diligence, honesty, and responsibility. The advice was both moral and economic. As colonial America developed, the two factors worked together.

USING THE LAND

The colonial economy was based on agricultural products and a variety of **extractive activities**. Extractive activities are those that directly consume natural resources. They included fur trading, fishing, lumbering, brickmaking, and mining (primarily iron).

Necessary to both agriculture and most extractive activities was land. Thus, the buying and selling of land itself became an important economic activity in the American colonies.

Land speculation—the buying of land in order to resell it at a profit—became customary throughout the colonies and the source of not a few fortunes. The principal staging points for land speculators were New York and Philadelphia. In those cities real estate agents eagerly met new arrivals and tried to direct them to available lands in the backcountry.

SHIPBUILDING AND TRADE

It did not take the hard-working Puritans long to realize that there were problems with farming in Massachusetts. The rocky soil and limited growing season would never make possible anything but **subsistence agriculture**—raising just enough food for one's family. On the other hand, the forests and seas promised unbounded opportunities. New England had plenty of harbors of the

right size for fishing fleets. It also had the wood with which to build them. Thus fishing and shipbuilding developed together in New England.

Salted or dried, codfish became a major export. By 1765, for instance, Massachusetts annually exported about 35 million pounds of fish to Europe and the West Indies. Massachusetts recognized its debt to the "Sacred Cod" when in 1784 it hung a carved codfish five feet long in the State House.

From building fishing boats, New England shipbuilders went on to turn out large cargo vessels. In particular, the Navigation Acts encouraged colonial shipbuilding by requiring all colonial shipping to take place in English or colonial-owned ships. British merchants, for instance, would sell manufactured goods in Boston. With the proceeds they would have a ship built, load it with lumber, and then return to England to sell the cargo and maybe the ship at a good profit. By 1700 shipbuilding and trade had made Boston the largest and richest of the American towns.

Most colonial trade, following the policy of mercantilism, took place with England. The colonies shipped raw materials, such as lumber or iron, to England and imported manufactured goods.

Other trading patterns did exist, however. The colonies traded among themselves for certain items. They also traded with Africa in a triangular trade. In this pattern a ship might leave New England with a cargo of rum and ironware. It would sell its cargo in Africa for slaves. They were then transported to the West Indies in what became known as the **Middle Passage**. There the

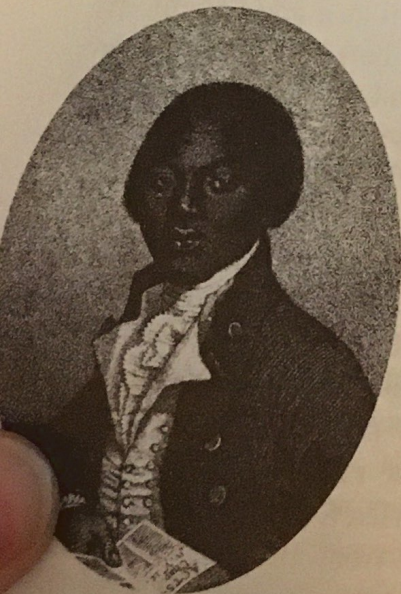
captain sold the slaves and bought sugar and molasses. The triangle was completed when the ship returned to the northern colonies, where the sugar and molasses were turned into rum.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

By the mid-1700s Philadelphia had replaced Boston as the cultural and economic center of the colonies. With a fine harbor on the Delaware River, Philadelphia thrived because of its vigorous export trade. The growing city boasted public street lighting, paved streets, and many large, graceful buildings.

Agriculture flourished in the Middle Colonies (Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). Blessed with good soil and good climate, farmers of the Middle Colonies produced a cornucopia of agricultural products. Fruits, vegetables, livestock, flax, hemp, and especially wheat and flour were shipped through the ports of New York and Philadelphia to the other colonies. The Middle Colonies became the "bread basket" of plantations in the Southern Colonies and the sugar plantations of the West Indies. Even New England imported grain, for it could not grow enough to feed its population.

Merchants who exported food products were in turn likely to import manufactured goods from England. Profits from the growing commerce were channeled into manufacturing enterprises. By 1750 the Delaware Valley led the colonies in shipbuilding.



BIOGRAPHY

OLAUDAH EQUIANO (1750?–1797) was born in the kingdom of Benin, West Africa. At a young age he was kidnapped and taken to the West Indies as a slave. In 1762 an American bought Equiano and four years later allowed him to buy his freedom. In 1789 Equiano published his autobiography, which detailed the plight of slaves.

SLAVERY AND THE SOUTHERN ECONOMY

The climate of the Southern Colonies (the Carolinas, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia) was also suitable for growing a wide variety of products. However, it particularly favored those products that were in great demand in Europe: tobacco, rice, and indigo.

The cultivation of these crops required a large and steady supply of unskilled labor. As tobacco cultivation spread throughout the Chesapeake, the need for unskilled laborers continued to grow. By the 1660s, however, the supply of English indentured servants was steadily dropping. To make up the difference, southern planters turned to African slaves.

As black laborers became important to the economy, Virginia, Maryland, and then other colonies passed harsh slave codes. The codes decreed that Africans and their children would be slaves for life, even if they were Christians. Mixed marriages were illegal. The slaves had no legal status, no recognition of any rights as people. In sum, the colonial slave codes turned Africans into property of no more status than cattle.

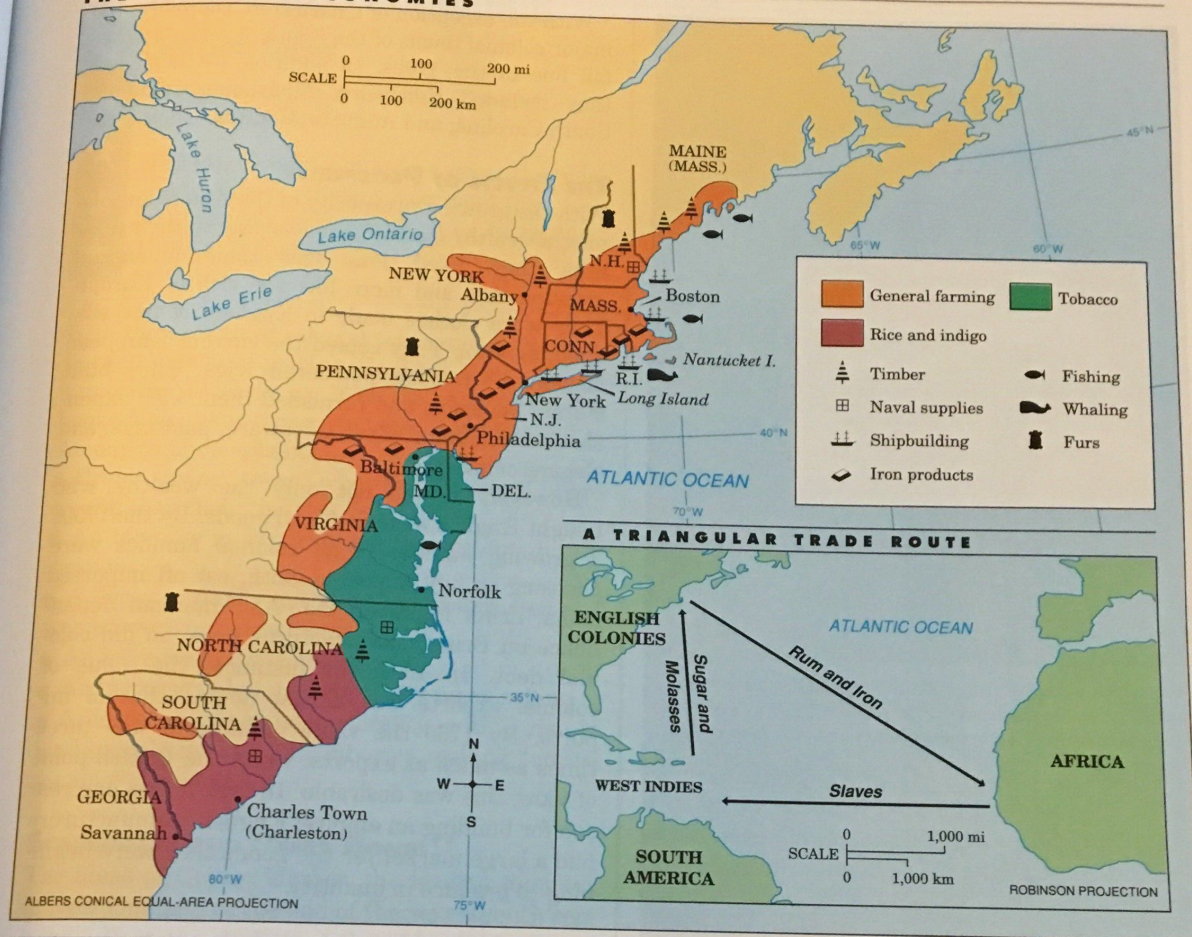
After 1700 the slave trade began to boom. In 1706 two dozen slaves were imported into South Carolina. In 1735 eleven ships docked in Charleston with a human cargo of 2,641 Africans.

Behind such statistics there lies a story of human agony and tragedy. Olaudah Equiano was eleven years old when he was kidnapped from his African home in present-day Nigeria and sold into slavery. Later, after he bought his freedom, he wrote down the story of his life. The most harrowing part of Equiano's story was his description of the Middle Passage.

On his voyage across the Atlantic, Equiano's first fear was that he was "to be eaten by those white men with horrible looks, red faces, and long hair." Assured not, he then feared death, for "the white people looked and acted, as I thought, in so savage a manner; for I had never seen among any people such instances of brutal cruelty; and this not only shown towards us blacks, but also some of the whites themselves."

On shipboard the blacks were so crowded together in the ship's hold that one "scarcely had room to turn himself." The air became so foul and

THE COLONIAL ECONOMIES



MAP SKILLS

Which area of the colonies contained the most shipbuilding activity? What items did colonists trade for African slaves? **CRITICAL THINKING** Was the colonial economy oriented toward finished products or raw materials? Why was this so?

stinking that many died. "The shrieks of the women, and the groans of the dying, rendered the whole a scene of horror almost inconceivable." People, including Equiano, were flogged for not eating. If they tried to jump overboard, they were flogged "unmercifully for . . . attempting to prefer death to slavery."

Such involuntary African immigration swelled the population of the Southern Colonies. By 1750, 40 percent of the population in these colonies was of African descent.

GROWTH BEYOND THE SEABOARD

Throughout the colonies, the waterfront was the focus of economic activity. It was where cargo was sold and exchanged and where travelers arrived and departed. Arriving ship captains carried both the latest news and mail. Ships and boats were the economic lifeblood that connected the colonies to England and to each other. The most important cities in 1700—Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, New York City, and Charleston—had developed around deep, safe harbors.



This portrait of an American child playing with dominoes was painted in the late eighteenth century. **ECONOMICS** Do you think this child came from a prosperous family or a poor family? How can you tell?

In the Chesapeake Tidewater, however, there were no coastal cities. The main reason for this was economic. As tobacco cultivation gradually spread inland, the population and the government followed. Jamestown, Virginia's first capital, became a ghost town when Williamsburg was made capital in 1699. But within several generations Williamsburg also faded. It gave way to the new town of Richmond, built at the fall line of the James River.

Because large boats could not navigate beyond the fall line, planters beyond that point could not do business from a plantation dock. Instead they had to use wagons, rafts, or small boats to carry the tobacco and other produce to a trading center. At Richmond, planters built warehouses to hold the cargo before transferring it to oceangoing boats. Stores and other services developed to supply the backcountry farmers with manufactured goods.

With the exception of Charleston, therefore, the major colonial towns of the South developed at the fall line in the 1700s. In addition to Richmond, they included Baltimore, Maryland; Columbia, South Carolina; and Augusta, Georgia.

THE EFFECTS OF PROSPERITY

With the growing prosperity of the American colonies, a wealthy class of people arose. In their manners they lived less like their immigrant grandparents and more like the rich of Europe. They wore clothes made in England of fine silk, linen, or wool. They copied the current European fashion of wearing powdered wigs. They built stately mansions and furnished them with expensive Persian rugs, silver tableware, paintings, and elegant chinaware.

However, it was not only the wealthy who bought English manufactured goods. By the 1750s a growing number of all colonial families were choosing to buy imported cloth, eat off imported china, drink imported tea. As American dependence on British manufactures grew, so did colonial debt. In 1697, for instance, the value of colonial exports was almost double that of imports. By 1760 the value of imports was three times as much as exports. From the British point of view, this was desirable. In fact, it was one reason for building an empire: English manufacturers had a large market for the goods they were beginning to produce in quantity.

SECTION REVIEW

- 1. KEY TERMS** extractive activities, land speculation, subsistence agriculture, Middle Passage
- 2. PEOPLE AND PLACES** Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia, Richmond
- 3. COMPREHENSION** Why did New England become a center of shipbuilding and trade?
- 4. COMPREHENSION** How were the Middle Colonies and the Southern Colonies similar? How were they different?
- 5. CRITICAL THINKING** Why, do you think, would Benjamin Franklin's moral advice also be helpful to the economy?

5 The Growth of the Colonies

★ Section Focus

★ **Key Terms**
 ■ denominations

★ **Main Idea**
 the colonies would have political

With the growth of Puritan ministerial authority. As economic bemoaning new. Among their colonies
 ■ Pride among the wealthy than the
 ■ An increase in sermons.
 ■ A decay in families women were of
 ■ An increase in
 ■ An increase in land speculation
 ■ A decrease in "reasonable" dem

SCAPEGOATS

The ideas of in New England, reflect the influence of the supernatural, medieval fear, social changes, Massachusetts, wave of mass hysteria, hundred people, nine, pressed to outbreak, consciously scapegoats. For all Mather was also