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| **Issue** | **New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI)** | **Middle Colonies (DE, NY, NJ, PA)** | **South (GA, MD, NC, SC, VA)** |
| What was the difference in population trends (birth and death and male and female) in New England and the South and in proportions of blacks to whites in the three colonial regions? | Life expectancy = 70 (high for England). |  | Life expectancy = 40 |
|  | Population increases 1650-1700 = 4X (Family = 6 to 8 children to maturity) |  | Death rate = 1 in 4 dead in infancy; 1 in 2 dead before 20 |
|  | Male to female = 6 of 10 (early period), or a ratio of 3 males to 2 females |  | Male to female = 7.5 of 10 (early period), or a ratio of 3 males to 1 female |
|  | Blacks - 16,000 (1763).  Example: 3% MA | Blacks - 29,000.  Example: 8% PA | Blacks - 205,000.  Example: 40% VA, 60% Carolina (South) |
|  | Age – ½ of population under age 16  Total non-Indian population = 2,000,000 in 1775 – Increase from about 1700 = 8 to 10X (depending on the estimate)  Total black population = 25,000 in 1700; 250,000 in 1760 – Increase = 10X; 1750 20% slaves - 40% in Chesapeake, lower South | | |
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| Why did the non-English immigrants (approximately **after** 1670s) come? | Religious persecution: French Huguenots, a Calvinist group, after 1685 (revocation of an agreement – Edict of Nantes − that had given them protection). Est. 100,000 German Protestants from Rhineland area **mainly** to PA (and called PA Dutch because of a name confusion). Minor groups as well. Note: Later Germans (mainly Lutherans) came for financial opportunity rather than escaping persecution.  Financial distress (Scotland; Ireland) – Scottish Presbyterians (called Scotch-Irish) – est. 150,000. Primarily move into “backcountry” – rural frontier – from PA through GA. |
| Where did most of them go? | French Huguenots − MA | French Huguenots − NY  Dutch Reform – NY, NJ  German, Moravians/Mennonites – PA  German – PA  Scotch-Irish – PA (“backcountry”) | French Huguenots − Charleston area  Scotch-Irish – VA, NC (“backcountry”)  Some Germans, Moravians – GA |
| Where did the indentured servants who came **before** and **after** the 1670s go? | **After** 1670s, indentured servants immigrated primarily to northern colonies. | Before 1670s, 7-8.5 of 10 colonists were indentured (owing their masters 4-7 years’ service, depending on their age, with young people owing longer). |
| In which colonial regions were the cities? | Boston = 16,000  (Data in this row from the 1770s) | Philadelphia = 28,000  New York = 25,000  Newport (RI) = 11,000 | Charles Town = 12,000 with trade actually controlled by merchants from Britain/New England |
| What was the population distribution of planters and slaves? | Slaves in  􀂃Eastern NJ—iron work  􀂃Narragansett region of RI | Ratio planter to # of slaves/servants:  􀂃1600s, 1 to usually under 30  􀂃Early 1700s, 1 to 10-50+  Early 1700s, slaves and plantation size:  􀂃¾ on plantations of 10+ slaves  􀂃½ on plantations of 50+ slaves |