

## What were differences in population, in labor, and in land? (Specifics on slavery are below.)

Do not memorize this. Think about it. For example, in the first rows how can you tell which region will need schools and which will not?

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		
Marriage and family in New England and the South?	Emphasis on family, marriage. Long lives. Economic responsibilities for women, but no legal protections (no divorce, no control over family property).	-	Women more often widows – younger than husbands at their marriage. Average marriage length 7 years (with death of one of the partners); remarriage and reforming of families accordingly.
What happened in the late 1600s to indicate pressures on society?	Insufficient land available to divide up among subsequent generations. Decline of religious intensity in 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation – 1662 – Halfway Covenant. Salem witchcraft trials – 20 dead (19 hanged). Note: Just to keep this in perspective, witchcraft laws were not repealed in England until the 1730s.	-	Signs of pressure: Insufficient land for the landless, change in voting rights to keep the landless from voting.  Reminder here and in the rows below: Lesson 2 covered Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. T
Where did the indentured servants who came <b>before</b> and <b>after</b> the 1670s go?	<b>After</b> 1670s, indentured servants immigrated primarily to northern colonies. Think about it: the Middle Colonies still have available land to buy and opportunity for work as indentured servants on farms or in towns.	-	<b>Before</b> 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).
What were early landowning patterns (an issue on the economy as well)?	Common decisions by families about land use.	-	Early Headright (land)– VA, MD <b>But</b> by the 1720s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40-50% - white families with <b>no</b> land</li> <li>• 5% - gentry with large land holdings</li> </ul>

## Specifics on slavery

Issue	New England (CT, ME, MA, NH, RI)	Middle Colonies (DE, NY, NJ, PA)	South (GA, MD, NC, SC, VA)
What was the population distribution of planters and slaves?	-	Slaves in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eastern NJ—iron work</li> <li>• Narragansett region of RI</li> </ul>	Ratio planter to # of slaves/servants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1600s, 1 to usually under 30</li> <li>• Early 1700s, 1 to 10-50+</li> </ul> Early 1700s, slaves and plantation size: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ¾ on plantations of 10+ slaves</li> <li>• ½ on plantations of 50+ slaves</li> </ul>
What was happening with the permanence of slavery and slave codes or black codes and what kinds of actions by planters did those codes potentially permit?	-	-	Slavery shift post 1700 based on race.  Death to slave for disobedience; no death to the master for killing a slave.
What was the slave response (or white fear of response)?	-	NY – 1712 – arson – 9 whites dead. Later 13 slaves, hanged; 3, burned at stake; 6, suicide. NY – 1741 – arson rumored by blacks/poor whites. Trial: 30+ executed (13 blacks burned alive; 18 black/4 whites hanged) 70+ banished	1739 – SC – <b>Stono Rebellion</b> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rebellion by 100-150 blacks; killed some whites</li> <li>• Were themselves killed in transit – their heads placed on pikes along the roads to terrify others</li> </ul>
What was the difference in transatlantic slave trade before and after 1700?	1672 – The Royal African Company received charter (monopoly) and then lost it by 1698, with any English merchant able to sell slaves. Most trading by English merchants; some by colonial merchants. Chief sales to VA, MD, the Carolinas. Reminder: Barbados planters brought their slaves with them to the Carolinas.		

New England	Middle Colonies	South
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CT – Connecticut</li> <li>• ME – Maine</li> <li>• MA – Massachusetts</li> <li>• NH – New Hampshire</li> <li>• RI – Rhode Island</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DE – Delaware</li> <li>• NY – New York</li> <li>• NJ – New Jersey</li> <li>• PA – Pennsylvania</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GA – Georgia</li> <li>• MD – Maryland</li> <li>• NC – North Carolina</li> <li>• SC – South Carolina</li> <li>• VA – Virginia</li> </ul>