

PERIOD TWO—1607-1754

Identity (ID)

CASTA SYSTEM



**NEW ENGLAND
MIDDLE
SOUTHERN**



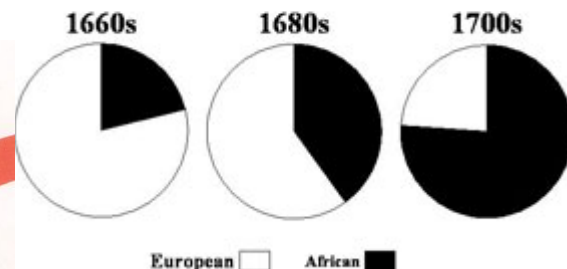
Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

INDENTURED SERVANTS



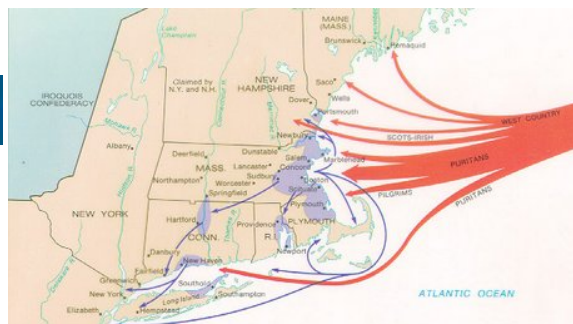
CHATTEL SLAVES

Bound Labor in Southern Maryland
Indentured Servants versus Enslaved Africans



Peopling (PEO)

**PURITANS
GERMANS
SCOTS-IRISH**



Politics and Power (POL)

COLONISTS VS NATIVE AMERICANS

**Beaver Wars
King Philips War
Huron Confederacy**



America in the World (WOR)

TRIANGULAR TRADE

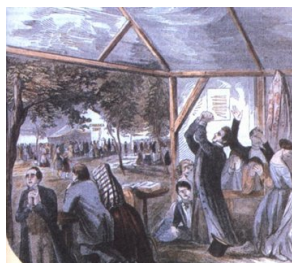
Environment and Geography – Physical and Human (ENV)

**NEW ENGLAND—COMMERCE
MIDDLE—BREADBASKET
SOUTHERN—TOBACCO, RICE**

Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture (CUL)

ENLIGHTENMENT

GREAT AWAKENING



Major Regional Exports (by export value*)

NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

New England had a short growing season and rocky soil. Colonists took advantage of other opportunities in the region, especially fishing and whaling.



MIDDLE COLONIES

The longer growing season of the Middle Colonies—the “breadbasket colonies”—allowed farmers to grow cash crops of grain.



SOUTHERN COLONIES

The South had a nearly year-round growing season. The use of enslaved Africans allowed Southern planters to produce cash crops of tobacco and rice.



*Export Value in Pounds Sterling (Five-Year Average, 1764-1772)

Source: James F. Shepherd and Gary M. Walton, *Shipping, Maritime Trade, and the Economic Development of Colonial North America* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972.)