

CHAPTER 5 STUDY GUIDE

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| agriculture | <i>The business of farming.</i> |
| backcountry | <i>In colonial times, the name given to the eastern foothills of the Appalachian Mountains.</i> |
| export | <i>To send goods to other countries for sale or use.</i> |
| economy | <i>The way a country's people use natural resources, money, and knowledge to produce goods and services.</i> |
| fertile | <i>Good for growing.</i> |
| free enterprise | <i>An economic system in which people can own property and businesses are free to decide what to make, how much to produce, and what price to charge.</i> |
| import | <i>To bring goods from another country for sale or use.</i> |
| industry | <i>All of the business that make up one kind of product or provide one kind of service.</i> |
| middle passage | <i>The middle leg of the triangular trade route in colonial times in which captive Africans were shipped to the West Indies to be sold into slavery.</i> |
| plantation | <i>A large farm that often grows one crop.</i> |
| slave codes | <i>Rules made by colonial planters that controlled the lives of enslaved Africans.</i> |
| slave trade | <i>The business of buying and selling people for profit.</i> |
| surplus | <i>An amount greater than what is needed.</i> |
| triangular trade | <i>The three-sided trade route between Africa, the West Indies and colonial New England which involved the slave trade as well as the trading of goods.</i> |

| | WHO? | ECONOMY | SLAVERY |
|--------------------|--|--|--|
| NEW ENGLAND | Puritans, Pilgrims & Indentured Servants | Ship Building & Fishing <i>(a result of poor soil and short growing season)</i> | Slavery was limited as a result of minimal farming. Slaves were usually apprentices. |
| MIDDLE | Quakers & Indentured Servants | Grains <i>(known as the bread basket of the colonies)</i> | Slavery was limited because it was against Quaker beliefs. |
| SOUTHERN | Catholics, Merchants & Debtors | Rice, Indigo & Tobacco <i>(plantations)</i> | As a result of many plantations with cash crops slavery grew quickly here. |

ESSAY 1

Q: What was the backcountry? Who went there and why did they go. What were at least two of the challenges they faced there and one of the possible benefits they could have gotten from the backcountry?

A: The backcountry was land further inland, away from the coast, specifically along the Appalachian Mountains. As the coastlines became crowded with wealthy merchants and business owners, the poor were forced to find land and a chance at better life farther away from the coast. The backcountry was a difficult place to make a home. The Native Americans were becoming hostile after years of being pushed off their land. The land was rocky and not good for farming, and water was not always easily accessible. Building a home to start a life, and hunting for food was difficult work, but if you could overcome these odds you could become wealthy. Many people also found the quiet open air environment a positive for all of their hard work.

ESSAY 2

Q: What was triangular trade and who was involved in it? What items were traded on each leg? What was the middle passage? Who benefits from triangular trade and who did not? Be sure to explain how?

A: Triangular trade was a 3-sided trade route between the New England Colonies, West Africa, and the West Indies. New England Traded rum, guns, and iron goods to West Africa for captives, who were then traded to the West Indies to work in the sugar cane fields as slaves. The sugar cane was then processed into molasses where it was traded back to New England to be used in the making of rum. The middle passage was the leg of the trade route where African Captives were bought and sold into slavery for profit. the triangular trade made New England a very rich area in the colonies, especially cities like New York and Boston. The Africans that were forced into slavery did not fair as well, and were treated poorly in the colonies.



