

Exercise walk-through

The Regions of British Colonies ■ 2.3

eXercise

You must be able to

- state each region's economy
- state the labour system of each
- state the CED's claim about self-government
- explain how New England and southern political power differed

Method — Four regions

Chesapeake and North Carolina: tobacco, initially by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans. **New England:** settled by Puritans, small towns with family farms, a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce. **Middle colonies:** a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops, attracting a broad range of European migrants, with greater cultural, ethnic and religious diversity and tolerance. **Southern Atlantic coast and British West Indies:** long growing seasons, plantation economies exporting cash crops, dependent on the labour of enslaved Africans.

Method — Enslaved majorities

In the southern Atlantic and West Indies colonies enslaved Africans **often constituted the majority of the population** and **developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy**.

Method — Self-government

Distance and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era.

Method — Two political forms

New England based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies.
Both elected; the difference is who could effectively participate.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

State the economy and labour system of the Chesapeake.

Solution 2.1

Method: Four regions

Worked steps

tobacco exporting **B1**; initially white, mostly male indentured servants and later enslaved Africans **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

State what produced colonial self-government.

Solution 2.2

Method: Self-government

Worked steps

distance **B1** and Britain's initially lax attention **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

Two regions organised political power differently.

(a) State each form.

(b) State what the middle colonies' economy attracted.

Solution 2.3

Method: Four regions

Worked steps

(a) New England: participatory town meetings electing colonial legislatures **B1**; southern colonies: elite planters exercising local authority and dominating the assemblies **B1**. (b) a broad range of European migrants, producing greater cultural, ethnic and religious diversity and tolerance **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

The middle colonies' export economy was based on

A cereal crops

B tobacco

C sugar

D furs

Solution 3.1

Method: Four regions

A cereal crops



B tobacco

C sugar

D furs

Worked steps

A. cereal crops.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

Colonial self-governing institutions arose from distance and

A Britain's initially lax attention

B a royal decree

C a written constitution

D military defeat

Solution 3.2

Method: Self-government

A Britain's initially lax attention



B a royal decree

C a written constitution

D military defeat

Worked steps

A. lax attention.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

Both New England and the southern colonies had elected assemblies.

- (a) State what nonetheless differed.
- (b) Explain the difference.

Solution 3.3

Method: Two political forms

Worked steps

(a) who could effectively participate **B1**. (b) New England power began in participatory town meetings **B1**, while southern assemblies were dominated by elite planters who already held local authority **B1**.