

Chapter 3

Society and Culture in Provincial America

Finn Frankis
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Key Concepts

- **Tobacco** was a central crop to the Chesapeake/North Carolina colonies; originally farmed by white male indentured servants and later by Africans
- New England colonies (initially Puritan) developed around small towns, family farms; thriving economy blending **agriculture** and **commerce**
- Middle colonies based around **export economy** of cereal crops; known for **diversity** of migrants (which promoted **tolerance**)
- Southernmost colonies/West Indies relied on long growing seasons for **plantation economies** depending on enslaved Africans (majority of population -> cultural autonomy)
- Britain's lax attention led to democratic, **self-governing** institutions centered around town meetings which led to election to legislatures; dominated by plantation owners in south
- Atlantic trade developed with goods, Africans, natives sent between Europe, Africa, Americas; significant source of labor in Europe and Americas
- British colonies slowly **Anglicized**, leading to communities based on English models, spread of Protestant evangelicalism
- Chattel slavery led to numerous laws prohibiting **intermarriage**, making slavery **hereditary**
- Africans developed **overt** and **covert** methods of resisting slavery

What are this chapter's key concepts?