

2.3 英属殖民地的地区划分

By the early 1700s, the British colonies in North America had developed into four distinct regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, the Chesapeake, and the Southern Colonies. Each region developed differently based on geography, climate, available resources, and the people who settled there. These differences shaped their economies, social structures, and relationships with Native Americans. This study guide explores how each colonial region developed its own unique characteristics while remaining part of Britain's growing American empire.

到 18 世纪初，英国在北美的殖民地已发展为四个不同的地区：新英格兰、中部殖民地、切萨皮克地区和南部殖民地。每个地区因地理、气候、可用资源以及定居者的不同而发展各异。这些差异塑造了它们的经济、社会结构以及与美洲原住民的关系。本学习指南将探讨每个殖民地地区如何在成为大英帝国不断扩张的美洲版图一部分的同时，发展出自身独特的特点。

New England Colonies 新英格兰殖民地

Seal of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The History Project (UC Davis)

马萨诸塞湾殖民地印章。

新英格兰殖民地

Colonies: Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth (merged 1691), Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine

殖民地: 马萨诸塞湾、普利茅斯（1691 年合并）、康涅狄格、罗得岛、新罕布什尔、缅因

Settlement Pattern: 定居模式:

- Founded primarily by Puritans seeking religious freedom from the Church of England

主要由寻求摆脱英国国教束缚、获取宗教自由的清教徒建立

- Settled in family groups rather than individual adventurers

以家庭群体而非个体冒险者的形式定居下来

- Towns built around central commons with nearby family farms

围绕中央公地而建的城镇，周边有家庭农场

Economy: 经济:

- Mixed economy combining agriculture and commerce
农业与商业相结合的混合经济
- Major industries: shipbuilding, fishing, whaling, lumber, iron-making
主要产业：造船、捕鱼、捕鲸、木材、炼铁
- Small family farms (limited by rocky soil and short growing season)
小型家庭农场（受多石土壤和短暂生长季节的限制）
- Active maritime trade with England, Caribbean, and other colonies
与英格兰、加勒比地区和其他殖民地活跃的海上贸易

Society & Culture: 社会与文化:

- Family-centered communities with longer lifespans than other regions
以家庭为中心的社区，其寿命比其他地区更长
- High literacy rates to support Bible reading
较高的识字率有助于阅读《圣经》
- Democratic town meetings for local governance
地方治理的民主城镇会议

Religion: 宗教:

- Dominated by Puritan beliefs and practices
受清教徒信仰和习俗主导
- Massachusetts: strict religious conformity (only male church members could vote)
马萨诸塞州：严格的宗教一致性（只有男性教会成员可以投票）
- Rhode Island: founded by Roger Williams as a haven for religious tolerance

罗德岛：由罗杰·威廉姆斯创建，作为宗教宽容的庇护所

- Religious dissenters (like Anne Hutchinson) established new settlements
宗教异见者（如安妮·哈钦森）建立了新的定居点
- New England was settled by disgruntled Puritans from Europe who disliked the Church of England.
新英格兰的开拓者是来自欧洲的不满的清教徒，他们不喜欢英国国教。

- The Pilgrim Separatists, who were extreme Puritans, used the Mayflower to land in Plymouth Bay in 1620. They later merged their tiny Plymouth Colony with the larger Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.

清教徒分离派（即极端清教徒）于 1620 年乘坐“五月花号”抵达普利茅斯湾。1691 年，他们将小小的普利茅斯殖民地并入规模更大的马萨诸塞湾殖民地。

Middle Colonies 中部殖民地

Colonies: New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware

殖民地：纽约、宾夕法尼亚、新泽西、特拉华

Settlement Pattern: 定居模式:

- Initially settled by the Dutch (New York, originally New Amsterdam, 1623)
最初由荷兰人定居（纽约，原称新阿姆斯特丹，1623 年）
- English took control of New York in 1664
1664 年，英国人接管了纽约。
- Pennsylvania founded by William Penn as a Quaker colony in 1681
1681 年，威廉·佩恩建立宾夕法尼亚，作为教友派的殖民地。
- Attracted diverse European immigrants beyond just English settlers
吸引了除英国定居者之外的不同欧洲移民

Economy: 经济:

- Flourishing export economy based primarily on cereal crops
以谷物作物为主的蓬勃发展的出口经济
- Earned reputation as the "breadbasket colonies" due to fertile soil and grain production
因土壤肥沃、谷物产量高，赢得了“面包篮殖民地”的美誉
- Major port cities: Philadelphia and New York served as commercial centers
主要港口城市：费城和纽约是商业中心
- Additional industries: shipbuilding, lumber production, fur trading
其他产业：造船、木材生产、毛皮贸易

Society & Culture: 社会与文化:

- Greatest ethnic, cultural, and religious diversity of all colonial regions
在所有殖民地区中，拥有最丰富的种族、文化和宗教多样性
- Attracted migrants from various European countries (German, Dutch, Swedish, Scottish, Irish)
吸引了来自不同欧洲国家（德国、荷兰、瑞典、苏格兰、爱尔兰）的移民
- More tolerant societies allowed different groups to maintain cultural practices
更加包容的社会允许不同群体保留文化习俗。
- More balanced gender ratios compared to early Chesapeake
与切萨皮克早期相比，性别比例更为平衡
- Growing middle class of artisans and merchants in urban centers
城市中心不断壮大的工匠和商人中产阶级

Religion: 宗教:

- Religious pluralism and tolerance more pronounced than other regions
宗教多元主义和宽容比其他地区更为显著

- Pennsylvania established as a "Holy Experiment" by Quaker William Penn
宾夕法尼亚由贵格会教徒威廉·佩恩作为一项“神圣实验”而建立
- Quakers: peaceful religious dissenters who believed in equality and refused military service
贵格会信徒：主张和平的宗教异议者，他们信仰平等并拒绝服兵役
- Multiple Protestant denominations coexisted alongside smaller Catholic and Jewish communities
多个新教教派与规模较小的天主教和犹太教社群并存
- Religious tolerance attracted persecuted groups from across Europe
宗教宽容吸引了来自欧洲各地受迫害的群体

Chesapeake Colonies 切萨皮克殖民地

Colonies: Virginia, Maryland 殖民地：弗吉尼亚、马里兰

Settlement Pattern: 定居模式：

- Virginia established at Jamestown in 1607 (first permanent English settlement)
弗吉尼亚于 1607 年在詹姆斯敦建立（英国第一个永久定居点）
- Maryland founded by Lord Baltimore in 1634 as a haven for Catholics
马里兰由巴尔的摩勋爵于 1634 年建立，作为天主教徒的避难所
- Settlements spread along rivers and waterways to facilitate tobacco transportation
定居点沿着河流和水道分布，以方便烟草运输。
- Dispersed plantation system rather than concentrated towns

Economy: 经济：

- Prosperous economy based on exporting tobacco—a labor-intensive cash crop
以出口烟草这种劳动密集型经济作物为基础的繁荣经济

- Labor initially provided by white, mostly male indentured servants
劳动力最初由白人契约佣工提供，其中大部分为男性
- Gradually transitioned to enslaved African labor by late 17th century
到 17 世纪后期，逐渐转变为使用被奴役的非洲劳动力
- Required extensive land for cultivation due to tobacco's soil-depleting nature
由于烟草具有消耗土壤肥力的特性，需要大量土地用于种植
- Tobacco cultivation shaped settlement patterns, social structures, and labor systems
烟草种植影响了定居模式、社会结构和劳动力制度

Society & Culture: 社会与文化:

- Shorter life expectancy than New England due to disease and climate
由于疾病和气候因素，预期寿命比新英格兰地区短
- Gender imbalance with disproportionate number of male immigrants
性别失衡，男性移民数量过多
- Fewer family structures in early period due to gender imbalance and high mortality
早期由于性别失衡和高死亡率，家庭结构较少
- Hierarchical society developed with plantation owners at the top
等级社会逐渐形成，种植园主处于社会顶层。
- Significant social division between landed gentry and laborers (indentured and enslaved)
土地贵族与劳工（契约劳工和奴隶）之间存在显著的社会分化

Religion & Politics: 宗教与政治:

- Primarily Anglican in Virginia
弗吉尼亚州主要是英国国教（圣公会）

- Maryland established with Catholic leadership but Protestant majority
马里兰在天主教领导下建立，但新教徒占多数
- Religious tensions led to the Act of Toleration (1649), which protected Christians but not other faiths
宗教紧张局势导致了《宽容法案》（1649 年）的出台，该法案保护基督教徒，但不保护其他信仰的人。
- House of Burgesses established in Virginia (1619) as first representative assembly in colonies
弗吉尼亚成立了殖民地议会（1619 年），作为殖民地首个代议制议会
- Political power concentrated among wealthy landowners
政治权力集中在富有的土地所有者手中

Southern Colonies 南部殖民地

Colonies: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia 殖民地：北卡罗来纳、南卡罗来纳、佐治亚

Settlement Pattern: 定居模式:

- North and South Carolina initially one colony, formally separated in 1712
北卡罗来纳州和南卡罗来纳州最初是一个殖民地，1712 年正式分开
- Georgia chartered in 1732 as the last of the original thirteen colonies
佐治亚于 1732 年获得特许状，成为最初 13 个殖民地中的最后一个
- South Carolina developed from Barbadian planters bringing Caribbean plantation model
南卡罗来纳州由巴巴多斯种植园主发展而来，他们带来了加勒比种植园模式
- North Carolina settled by smaller farmers and dissenters from Virginia
北卡罗来纳州由来自弗吉尼亚州的小农场主和持不同政见者定居

- Georgia established as a buffer colony against Spanish Florida and French Louisiana

佐治亚州被设立为一个缓冲殖民地，以抵御西班牙的佛罗里达和法国的路易斯安那

Economy: 经济:

- Long growing seasons enabled plantation economies based on staple crop exports
漫长的生长季节使得以主要作物出口为基础的种植园经济得以发展。
- South Carolina: rice became the dominant export crop, later joined by indigo
南卡罗来纳州：大米成为主要出口作物，随后靛蓝也加入其中
- North Carolina: smaller tobacco farms, naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine)
北卡罗来纳：规模较小的烟草农场、海军补给品（焦油、沥青、松节油）
- Georgia: initially restricted slavery, later adopted plantation system
佐治亚：起初限制奴隶制，后来采用种植园制度
- West Indies trade connections shaped economic development
西印度群岛的贸易往来影响了经济发展

Labor System: 劳动力制度:

- Plantation economy heavily dependent on enslaved African labor
严重依赖被奴役非洲劳动力的种植园经济
- Enslaved Africans often constituted the majority of the population, especially in South Carolina
被奴役的非洲人常常占人口的大多数，尤其是在南卡罗来纳州。
- Harsh conditions in rice cultivation with high mortality rates
水稻种植条件恶劣，死亡率高

- Enslaved people developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy

被奴役的人们发展出了他们自己的文化和宗教自治形式

- Distinct Gullah/Geechee culture emerged in coastal low country

独特的吉勒/吉奇文化出现在沿海低地地区

Society & Culture: 社会与文化:

- Pronounced social hierarchy with plantation elite at the top

明显社会等级制度，种植园精英阶层位居顶端

- Rural, isolated settlements with few urban centers

乡村地区，孤立的定居点，城市中心较少

- Strong ties to West Indies plantation culture, especially in South Carolina

与西印度群岛种植园文化联系紧密，尤其是在南卡罗来纳州

- North Carolina developed more egalitarian, individualistic culture among small farmers

北卡罗来纳州在小农场主中发展出了更为平等、个人主义的文化。

- Georgia initially founded with reform ideals by James Oglethorpe to help debtors

佐治亚州最初由詹姆斯·奥格尔索普怀着改革理想建立，旨在帮助债务人

Religion & Politics: 宗教与政治:

- Predominantly Anglican but with less emphasis on religious conformity than New England

主要是英国国教，但与新英格兰相比，对宗教一致性的强调较少

- Religious dissenters found refuge in North Carolina

宗教异见者在北卡罗来纳找到了避难所

- Local government dominated by wealthy planters

地方政府由富有的种植园主主导

- Slave codes increasingly restrictive by early 18th century

到 18 世纪初，奴隶法典的限制越来越严格