



NEW ENGLAND

**GEOGRAPHY** - Poor, rocky soil, swift rivers, waterfalls, forests, natural harbors  
**ECONOMY** - Subsistence farms, fishing, lumbering, shipbuilding mills  
**GOVERNMENT** - New England Town Meeting - direct democracy anyone could speak; made local laws

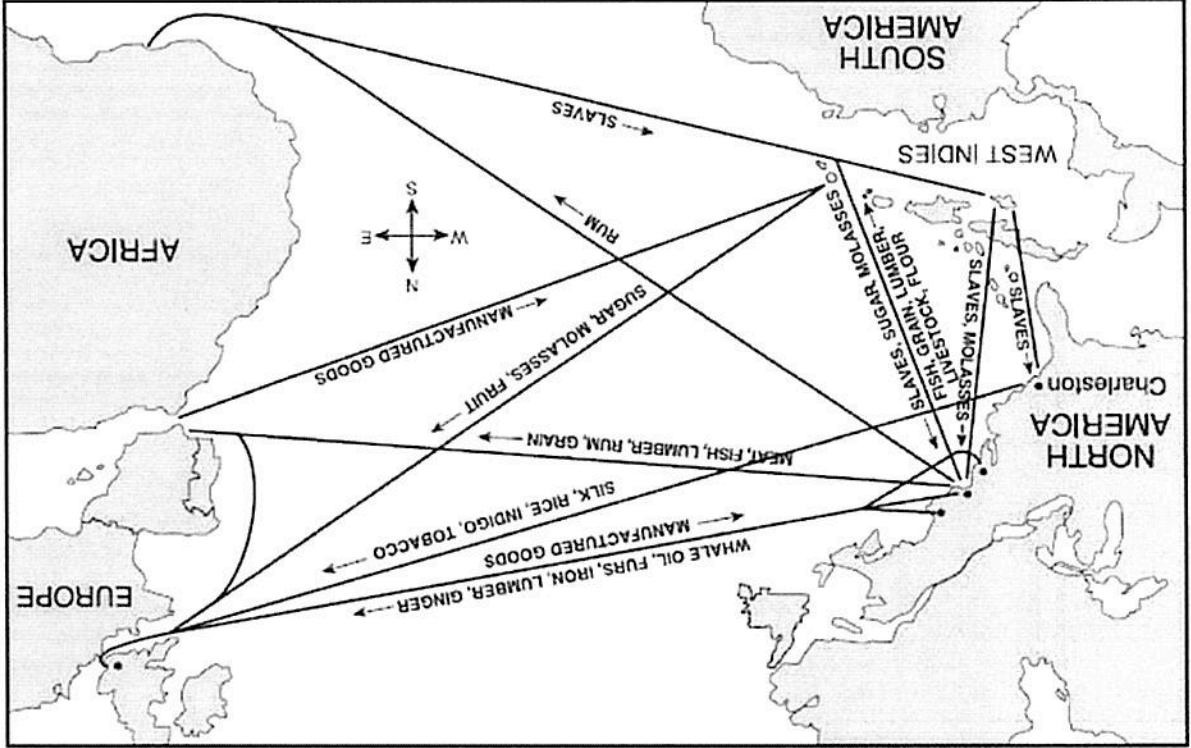
MIDDLE

**GEOGRAPHY** - Fertile coastal plain, moderate climate, four seasons  
**ECONOMY** - Large and small farms, wheat = #1 cash crop, "bread colonies", factories, cattle and pigs, immigrant labor  
**GOVERNMENT** - Country government - made local laws

SOUTHERN

**GEOGRAPHY** - Wide coastal plain, fertile soil, warm climate, long growing season  
**ECONOMY** - Huge farms = plantations, slave labor, #1 cash crops = tobacco & cotton  
**GOVERNMENT** - county government - made local laws  
 \*House of Burgesses - 1<sup>st</sup> colonial legislature

Source: Steven Goldberg and Judith Clark DuPre, *Brief Review in Global History and Geography*, Prentice Hall (adapted)



Middle Passage = shipping enslaved Africans to the West Indies

between the West Indies, the American colonies and West Africa

triangular trade = trade route that exchanged goods

cash crops = farm crops raised to be sold for money

subsistence farming = farming in which only enough food to feed one's family is produced

Life in the Colonies