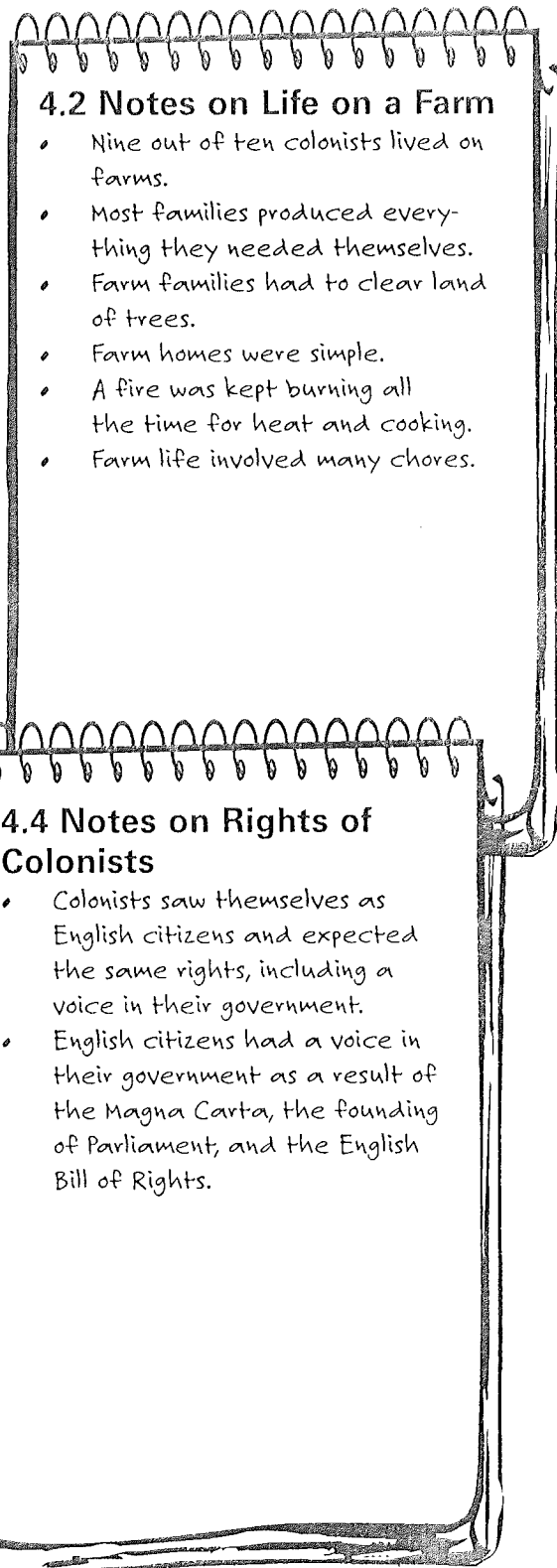
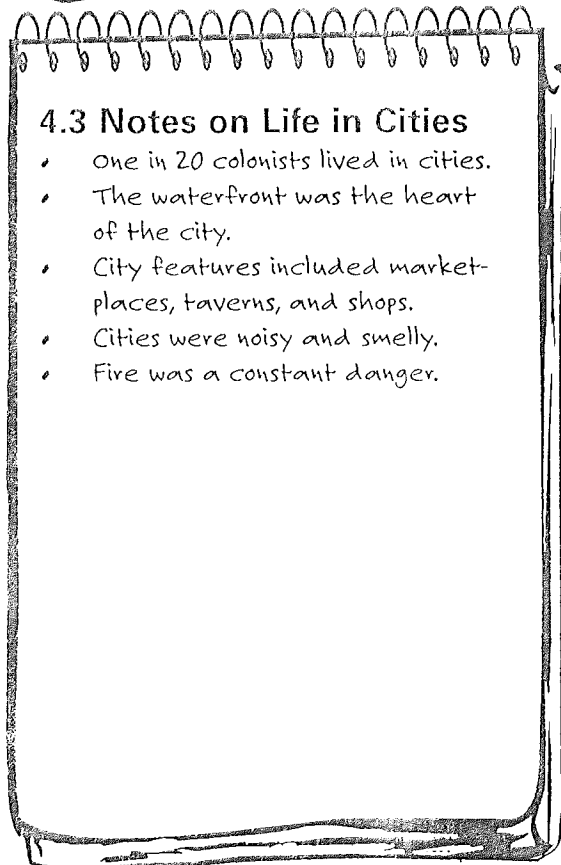
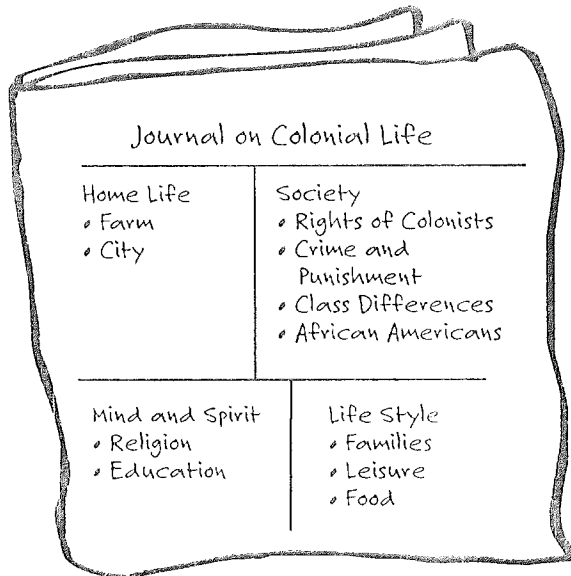




GUIDE TO READING NOTES

After you have examined a placard, read the corresponding section in *History Alive! The United States Through Industrialism*. Take notes in the appropriate box. Draw a quick doodle—a simple sketch, diagram, or symbol—to represent the main ideas of the section.





4.5 Notes on Crime and Punishment

- Each colony had its own laws, but most laws were similar throughout the colonies.
- Murder, treason, and piracy were punished with death.
- Theft and forgery were punished with jail, whipping, or branding.
- Lesser crimes were punished with fines, short jail terms, or time in the stocks.
- Puritans were the strictest of the colonists and had many religious laws.

4.6 Notes on Class Differences

- In England, a person's class was determined by family background, title, and wealth.
- In the colonies, wealth and success mattered more than family background.
- People's clothes showed their social position, especially the fancy clothes of the upper class.
- Middle-class farmers and artisans owned their own land or business, and many could vote.
- Lower-class workers depended on others for wages and often did not own enough property to vote.
- Indentured servants and slaves were at the bottom of society.

4.7 Notes on Life for African Americans

- Slavery existed throughout the colonies, but grew much more rapidly in the Southern Colonies.
- Ships sailed from the colonies to West Africa, where goods were traded for slaves.
- The Middle Passage was a horrible journey for Africans, and many of them died.
- Slaves worked in many different jobs.
- Slaves had little hope of achieving a better position in colonial society.



Journal on Colonial Life

Home Life <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm• City	Society <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rights of Colonists• Crime and Punishment• Class Differences• African Americans
Mind and Spirit <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Religion• Education	Life Style <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Families• Leisure• Food

4.9 Notes on Education

- Many colonial children received little formal education.
- In the Southern Colonies, families were too spread out to have public education. Wealthy colonists educated their children privately.
- In the Middle Colonies, religious differences slowed public education.
- In New England, Puritans wanted their children to be able to read the Bible, so they established public schools.
- New England parents contributed what they could to the village school, which had few supplies.
- Boys received more education than girls.

4.8 Notes on Religion

- Religion was an important part of colonial life.
- All Puritans were required to attend church, which was held in the meetinghouse and lasted for up to five hours.
- The First Great Awakening spurred religious feeling and popularized the idea that all people were equal in God's eyes.
- The passion for equality aroused by the Great Awakening may have contributed to the colonists' Revolutionary fervor.



4.10 Notes on Colonial Families

- People generally married in their early 20s.
- There were more men than women.
- Families had many children, who were expected to help with family work.
- Many children died before becoming adults.
- People remarried quickly if a husband or wife died.
- Life focused around the family.

4.11 Notes on Leisure

- "Bees," "frolics," and house and barn raisings were enjoyable, social ways to share work.
- Children had simple toys and played games.
- Adults played versions of lawn bowling, billiards, and backgammon.
- In the Southern Colonies, people also took part in fox hunting, cards, horseracing, cockfighting, and bull baiting.
- Colonial fairs focused on competitions of skill.

4.12 Notes on Food

- Corn was a major colonial food. Colonists learned about corn from Native Americans.
- Meat was obtained from hunting or raising animals and had to be specially treated to keep it from going bad.
- Apples, berries, and grapes were common fruits. Peaches grew in the Southern Colonies.
- Vegetables included squashes, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, parsnips, carrots, turnips, and onions.
- Stew, the main meal, cooked all day to prevent spoiling.