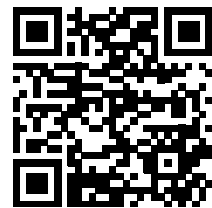


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Economic Foundations in Colonial America



In the early days of Colonial America, the _____ was largely based on agriculture and _____. Settlers grew crops and produced goods not only for their own use but also for exchange. The _____ Ocean played a crucial role in connecting the colonies with Europe and _____ in a complex trade network known as the Triangular Trade. This system involved the exchange of _____, cash crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, the American _____, and European countries. One of the most important products was _____, which was highly valued in Europe. The cultivation of tobacco required a large workforce, leading to the increased _____ of African slaves to the colonies. This labor force was crucial in maintaining the _____ that were the backbone of the colonial economy. In addition to tobacco, the colonies exported other _____ products and raw materials to Europe, where they were turned into manufactured goods. These _____ were then shipped back to the colonies or traded in Africa for more slaves, completing the triangle. The _____ industry also grew significantly, as ships were needed to transport goods and people across the Atlantic. This trade was regulated by _____ policies that aimed to benefit the mother country by restricting colonial trade with other nations. Despite these _____, smuggling and trade with other countries were common, as colonists sought to maximize their profits. The economic _____ established during this period laid the foundation for the development of a distinct colonial _____, setting the stage for future economic and political independence.

- plantations
- tobacco
- agricultural
- goods
- Africa
- Atlantic
- mercantilist
- identity
- practices
- shipping
- colonies
- slaves
- economy
- restrictions
- trade
- importation