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# Social Structure in the American Colonies



In the early days of \_\_\_\_\_ America, society was a mosaic of cultures and origins. English settlers, among others, established the first \_\_\_\_\_ in what is now the United States. The Pilgrims, seeking religious \_\_\_\_\_, were among the first to arrive, establishing Plymouth Colony in 1620. In these colonies, the \_\_\_\_\_ was primarily based on agriculture, with tobacco, cotton, and sugar being key crops. \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in this economic system, with African \_\_\_\_\_ being forced to work on the plantations. The social structure was highly \_\_\_\_\_, with a clear distinction between the wealthy landowners and the poor \_\_\_\_\_. Education was valued, but opportunities were mostly available to the sons of the \_\_\_\_\_. Women had limited rights and were expected to focus on household duties and raising \_\_\_\_\_. Native American relations varied from trade and cooperation to conflict and warfare. The \_\_\_\_\_ governing the colonies reflected the interests of the upper class, further entrenching social \_\_\_\_\_. Despite these challenges, the idea of a new identity, an \_\_\_\_\_ identity, began to emerge among the colonists, laying the groundwork for future \_\_\_\_\_.

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