**Gastil HIST-109 3/5/19**

**Scotland summer abroad in Edinburgh! July 20- Aug 17, 2019**

* Summer abroad 2019 deadline March 15
* Summer session 2 classes (3 units each)
* Upper division GEs
* Learn from locals – no classroom
* 28 days four weeks
* Happens during Fringe Festival --- large performing arts festival

**Sigma Alpha Lambda**

* National leadership and honors organization
* Promoting “service, achievement, and leadership”
* National organization with a chapter here at SDSU
* Community service – ex helped prepare food for recovering addicts and homeless
* Requirements
  + 3.0 GPA
  + Sophomore or above
  + Open to all majors
  + Have to be invited in
  + Can email (see below) if you meet requirement
  + $75 membership fee
* Theme of leadership and service—great opportunity to grow ☺
* Offers member scholarships
* Lots of opportunity for doing things that help your resume ☺
* Next meeting Tuesday March 12 2019 in AL 566 @ 2 pm
* [sdsu@salhonors.org](mailto:sdsu@salhonors.org) or [florespaty2016@gmail.com](mailto:florespaty2016@gmail.com)

**Chapter five**

* Time frame – 50 years -- a lot of history happened in a short period of time
  + Events leading up to the American revolution (but before anyone was talking about a revolution)
  + Gives us a foundation for understanding why the American revolution occurred
* Most of the chapter focuses on the British colonies that would later become the US; notice the chapter also deals with areas of Spanish and French influence.
* Development of families and communities in British colonies
  + Lots of births—big families
  + Low death rate in comparison to previous chapter
* Colonies
  + In the last chapter not all 13 colonies existed there were only 11
  + Carolina is going to become 3: North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
* Significance of 1700
  + Scotland used to be a country and then it combined with England to make the United Kingdom (Wales and Northern Ireland are also in UK)
  + Scotland and England were combined in 1700
  + No longer the English empire but the British empire
  + “Britain” refers to the whole United Kingdom
* Why was population growing dramatically in the English colonies in the early 1700’s
  + Lots of slaves being brought over
  + Slave families—more women from Africa and more people surviving to make families—also slaves living to old age
  + Natural increase
    - Babies “babies are so cool”
      * Lower infant mortality
      * Mothers more likely to survive child birth
    - There was more women in the society
      * The more women the faster a society grows
    - Slaves – higher survival rate
      * High increase in females
    - Low death rate – improvements in health
      * Better food, better nutrition
      * Fewer conflicts with indigenous people
* Image “The Old Plantation”, South Carolina, 1790.
  + One of the oldest images showing a Banjo in America
  + Significant because
    - It represents culture
    - The mixing and transformation of culture, different African cultures being mixed with European and Indigenous cultures
* Image: Economic Products of the Colonies
  + Georgia was just a slither of a place compared to the state today
  + Spain had Florida
  + Maine was part of Massachusetts
    - They are not connected by land people would sail
    - Massachusetts refers to Maine as “down east”
  + The colonies are important because
    - They are the foundation of America (the country)
  + map tells us what they had to trade
    - these are what the colonies were known for
    - regional economies
      * trade among the colonies was more important than trade with England and other Europeans
      * primarily trading with eachother
* Image: The Middle Colonies 1750, Population Diversity pie chart
  + Pennsylvania
  + Delaware
  + New Jersey
  + New York
  + Large population diversity in small locations
    - Biggest group was still the English
    - The Scots-Irish
      * They were Scottish originally but were living in Northern Ireland got the name Scots-Irish and came to America
      * They were very poor working people
      * A lot of them came as indentured servants originally
      * Some were “redemptioners” who paid the shipping company with their labor
  + Middle colonies had a significant slave population
  + There were some free Africans—later on you would see a lot more “free blacks” in the middle colonies, especially in cities like New York and Philadelphia.
  + What is the biggest cultural difference between the Scottish and the Irish?
    - Scots and Scots-Irish were mostly Presbyterian
    - Irish were mostly Catholic
    - Biggest difference is religion
  + The chart tells us
    - About the religious and cultural diversity
    - The English settlers included a variety of religions such as Quakers, Catholics, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists.
* Images: Portraits of women in the Colonies
  + Young girl – from Carolina
    - Artist was a woman
    - Girl’s husband paid for the portrait
    - Shows the style of the time
      * Young girl reflects a southern style
    - Rosie cheeks
      * Healthy
  + Portrait of other young woman – similar also from Carolina
    - Artist had less paint variety to work with
  + Massachusetts paintings
    - Reflect the cultural phenomenon of the enlightenment
    - Enlightenment all around her
      * Seeing where humans stand in nature
    - The second painting
      * Has a dark background in contrast with her skin
      * The image is life size (at Timkin Museum in Balboa Park)
      * She is wearing an outfit form another culture
        + Outfit from Turkey (Ottoman Empire)