**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 or 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)