

Shape:



CONNECTICUT

Flag:



Founding date:

1636

Region:

New England



RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIVE AMERICANS

Connecticut had a very interesting relationship with the Native Americans, the Algonquians. At first they had a good relationship. They helped some tribes to defeat an enemy tribe called the Pequots. At some later point, the Algonquians attacked people in the Connecticut colony, and the people in the Connecticut had a war with the tribe. After that, the relationship between the Connecticut colony and the Algonquian tribe ended badly.



ECONOMY

The Connecticut economy grew, produced, and traded a lot of goods. They grew a lot of fruits and vegetables such as corn, squash, beans, peas, and tobacco. They produced a lot of useful products. They made wool, and turned wood into ships and wagons. They also had a lot of factories to make items. Connecticut traded lots of interesting objects. Some food that they traded were dried meat, seafood, flour, and rum. In the factories they made hats, and clocks to trade. They also traded lots equipment made out of iron. Farm produce and industry are an important part of the Connecticut economy.

DAILY LIFE FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Men and women were very busy in the Connecticut Colony. They spent their time doing a lot of things and their days were full. Men got up before sunrise to chop wood and dig ditches. Women cooked food for their families. Women and men both did hard work. Some of the jobs the men did were wagon-making, blacksmithing, shoemaking, shipbuilding, fishing, and whaling. Some of the women's jobs were to preserve food, spin wool, and make medicine. Both men and women had very important roles in the community. Men voted for different decisions. The medicine the women made was given to the community. Men and women were both crucial to the Connecticut Colony.



DAILY LIFE FOR CHILDREN, SERVANTS, AND SLAVES

Children, servants, and slaves had their responsibilities and had different ways of spending time. The children went to school after morning chores. The slaves could never leave their owners and if they did they were punished. Children and slaves had various jobs. After 8th grade boys became apprentices, and girls helped their mothers. Slaves worked long hours for their owners and did not get paid. Slaves, children, and servants each contributed to their community in many ways. The children had to learn bible and pass on the Puritan religion. All the slaves hard work paid off, and in 1784 Connecticut were the first colony who's slaves children did not need to be slaves. The Connecticut colony grew and became successful through the work of the children, servants, and slaves.