

Africans in New England Despite New Englanders' involvement in the slave trade, there were few slaves in New England. In 1700 slaves made up only 2 percent of New England's population. New England had no large plantations, so there was no need for a large labor force on each farm. This is why a large slave population never developed in New England.

Some New Englanders who lived in larger towns and cities did own slaves. Enslaved people worked as house servants, cooks, gardeners, and stablehands. In the 1700s, New England slave owners seldom had enough room to house more than one or two slaves. Instead, more and more slave owners hired out their slaves to work on the docks or in shops or warehouses. Slave owners sometimes allowed their slaves to keep a portion of their wages.

Occasionally, the enslaved were able to save enough to buy their freedom. In fact, New England had more free blacks than any other region. A free African American man might become a merchant, sailor, printer, carpenter, or landowner. Even so, white colonists did not treat free African Americans as equals.

SUMMARIZE Explain how New Englanders profited from the triangular trade.

King Philip's War

KEY QUESTION How did Native Americans react to colonial growth?

Europeans and Native Americans had different attitudes about land ownership. Europeans believed that land could be owned. Native Americans had a more communal attitude to land use. Conflict over land resulted in warfare.

Fighting for Survival Native American tribes in New England were alarmed by the increasing numbers of settlers on their hunting grounds and near their crops. They were also troubled by the growing influence of European culture on their people. In 1675–1676, they carried out an uprising against the Puritan colonies. This was known as **King Philip's War**. "King Philip" was the English name of Metacom, leader of the Wampanoag tribe, who led the first attacks against the colonists.

The Wampanoag were soon joined by other tribes. For both sides, the war was a fight for survival. Twelve Puritan towns were destroyed. Forty other towns, including Plymouth and Providence, were attacked. For a while, it seemed as if the New England colonies might be destroyed.

In desperation, the English colonists turned to other Native American peoples for help. Southern New England tribes such as the Pequot and the Mohegan showed the New Englanders how to track down and ambush the rebel tribes. In the summer of 1676 the uprising collapsed. Many Native Americans were killed, while others were sold into slavery in the West Indies. English settlers expanded even farther into Native American land.

MAKE INFERENCES Explain how Native Americans reacted to colonial growth.



Why might King Philip (shown above) have been outraged by European attitudes about land use?