Extended Notes:

Unit 1: Founding a New Nation

Period 1: 1491-1607 | Period 2: 1607-1754

“The American Pageant” Chapters 3, 4, and 5

Underlined terms indicate previous vocabulary; **bolded** terms indicate new vocabulary.

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| Chapter 3: “Meet the British North American Colonies” | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP: Plantation colonies, that is all.  The Protestant Reformation became a catalyst for would-be colonists in Britain in the sense that it spawned Puritanism. It started with **Calvinism**, a belief system articulated by John Calvin in 1536. Calvin argued that God was all-powerful, all-knowing and always good, and humans were weak and often wicked. **Predestination** was always in play, and good works could not save a person from eternal damnation. Since no one knew their predestined status, it was better to try and be a good person than not. Calvinists still sought to know their fate through **conversion**, a personal experience that showed signs from God of their heavenly destiny. The idea that God already knew everyone’s fate highly appealed to the economically disadvantaged, an ever-growing group at the time.1  As Henry VIII broke from Catholicism and formed the Church of England, many sought to take the opportunity to purify religion. These **Puritans** grew increasingly unhappy when the Church of England failed to reform at a pace to their liking. The most zealous of these, the **Separatists**, sought to make a clean break with the Church of England. The dissent shown by the Separatists angered King James I after he took the throne. The king believed that if the people could not accept him as their spiritual leader, as he was head of the Church of England, they may one day question his position as their political leader. Feelings were mutual that it would be best for the Separatists to just leave.  In 1608, the Separatists fled to Holland and made a deal with the Virginia Company to settle in the New World colony. They set sail in 1620 on board the famed *Mayflower*, and well, you know the rest. Some on board were not actually Separatists though2, one among them being Captain Myles Standish. Their ship driven off-course, they also landed no where near Virginia. Nor did they initially land at Plymouth, but instead moved there after the initial landing proved inhospitable.  Once they did actually make it to Plymouth, they established a settlement. Plymouth thought was out of the Virginia Company’s protection, so the Separatists/Pilgrims/whatever became squatters. The most valuable and most successful aspect of their settlement was the **Mayflower Compact**, which set up a somewhat informal government. Everything else at Plymouth became more of a struggle: the first winter claimed over 50% of settlers, with many of the remaining group remaining ill for much of the season.3 The next year proved more fruitful in a lot of ways, the harvests were successful, and competent leaders emerged. The later success of the Plymouth colony proved that British colonists could weather the harsh environment of the New World.  Plymouth soon merged with a close-by colony that was established a bit later, the **Massachusetts Bay Colony**. The Separatists that settled in Plymouth were the most extreme, but not the only Puritans that sought separation from the Church of England. Those that settled in the Bay Colony sough a royal charter for a new colony in 1629 after the dismissal of Parliament and the beginning of anti-Puritan persecution. They created a city hub at Boston, and kept their charter as a constitution of sorts but maintained good enough behavior4 to keep out of the royal watch.  The Bay Colony started off larger than any other British settlement of the time, and only continued to grow in population thanks to the **Great English Migration** of the 1630s. The colony became an economic success because of its shipbuilding, fishing, and fur trading. Governor John Winthrop declared the Bay Colony to be “a city upon a hill,” an example for others to see and replicate.  The Bay Colony was more inclusive than Separatist Plymouth in religion and government. However “unchurched” men could not vote, neither could women, but law, which was heavily influenced by the colony’s Congregationalist Church, applied to everyone. So while religious leaders were highly influential, they could not hold public office and were still hired and fired by the congregation.5 The “Protestant ethic” dictated most of everyday life: a serious commitment to work and engagement. This is not to say they Puritans didn’t have fun…their idea of fun was just very simple. They enacted **blue laws** to make sure these simple pleasures remained as such.  The similar beliefs that united Plymouth and the Bay Colony served to sustain the communities under social harmony. One of the sharpest dissenters to this harmony was the population of **Quakers** in the area, specifically a woman by the name of Anne Hutchinson. Hutchinson promoted the idea of **antinomianism**, which was heresy at the time. Believing her to be polluting the local community with her radical ideas and big mouth, she stood trial in 1638 and was banished from the colony. Another threat to peace in the Bay Colony was popular minister Roger Williams. Williams preached other radical ideas like seriously breaking away from the Church of England and not just ignoring it from afar, contempt at not paying the Native Americans for land, questioning the legality of the Bay Colony’s charter, and questioning the local government’s authority over religious behavior. Needless to say, Williams was also expelled from the colony.  The next colony over, Rhode Island, welcomed Williams in 1636. With the William’s help, Rhode Island established almost full religious tolerance, including for Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. Small settlements began to spring up in the colony, with a larger one at Providence. There was a remarkable amount of opportunity for those moved there despite having no legal standing as a colony under the crown. To the other colonies Rhode Island was a sewer, “the traditional home of the otherwise minded.” Rhode Island was granted a charter by Parliament in 1644.6  The Connecticutsettlements of Hartford and New Haven helped New England (as it was now called) expand further. The Hartford colony created their governing document, the **Fundamental Orders** in 1639, which would later be used for Connecticut’s colonial charter and state constitution. Its charter was granted in 1662.  Fishing and trade played huge roles in the growth and success of New England. Communities in Maine excelled in them enough to by bought by the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1677. Maine would remain part of Massachusetts for nearly a century. New Hampshire also had much success with fishing and trade and was absorbed by the Bay Colony. Worried and annoyed by the greed of the Bay Colony, the king separated New Hampshire with its own charter in 1679.7  New England faced conflicts with Native Americans as it expanded westward. Some tribes, like the Wampanoag, wound up on friendly terms with settlers in Plymouth. Others meetings were not so calm, with British settlers destroying the Pequot tribe during the **Pequot War** in 1637. Disorganization (one of the three D’s) was a foe to fought among tribes as well as the British. In 1675, Metacom, a Wampanoag chief known to the settlers as King Philip, created an alliance with a number of tribes to fight back against British settlement. This culminated in **King Philip’s War**, which struck a large blow to both British westward expansion but also Native American numbers.  The English also learned they might be their own enemy as the **English Civil War** raged back home. The war left the colonies unattended for the most part and they were forced to fend for themselves. New England banded together through the **New England Confederation**, to protect themselves and solve some intercolonial problems. The Confederation was not without its own faults though, as it consisted of the two Massachusetts settlements and the two Connecticut settlements. Despite this, the Confederation marked a huge step toward colonial unity.8  Once the civil wars in England were finished, and the monarchy restored, the king vowed to play a more active role in colonial affairs. This did not mesh well with colonies that had been semiautonomous for some twenty years. The least thrilled were the Massachusetts colonies, which soon became the king’s target as he overlooked them in favor of other colonies, and even revoked the Bay Colony’s charter in 1684.  But that wasn’t all the trouble Massachusetts faced. In 1686 the **Dominion of New England** took harsh control of several issues and was overseen not by colonists, but politicians in London. It contained all of New England, including “God’s rejected child” Rhode Island, and later New York and New Jersey. One of the Dominion’s main goals was to promote efficiency in enforcing the newly minted **Navigation Laws**. These laws sought to keep trade by British colonies with only British colonies and were not received well as smuggling became a common profession soon after. The Dominion collapsed after its creator, King James II, was dethroned in the **Glorious Revolution**.  The Glorious Revolution provided a chance to strike against royal authority in the colonies though most were still maintained as royal colonies. New royal governors came and halted much of the unrest, and the new monarchs, William and Mary, relaxed the crown’s grip on trade setting up a period of **“salutary neglect”** as the Navigation Laws were rarely enforced. Many local officials still came from London, and represented corrupt political power and cared little for the colonial affairs they were supposed to oversee.  While all of this is going on with the British, the Dutch are also beginning to explore the New World. The Netherlands rebelled against Spain for their independence before becoming a commercial and naval power competent enough to challenge Great Britain, a former friend. They set up prosperous colonies in the Dutch East Indies9, then employed English navigator Henry Hudson to explore the New World to the west. In the west, the Dutch set up the Dutch West India company, and the colony of New Netherland along the Hudson River. The colony was at the heart of the fur trade and established a large port city at New Amsterdam on the island of Manhattan which was bought from the local Native American tribe. New Amsterdam was run for the benefit of investors, and much like the rest of New Netherland was harshly governed. Religious tolerance was not welcome, neither were democratic ideals. Aristocracy and feudal estates known as **patroonships** were rampant in the colony.  The Dutch ownership of New Netherland was always threatened by its British colonial neighbors. With a lack of defenses, the Dutch were forced to surrender the colony to the Duke of York in 1664 when the Duke showed up with small force. No shots were fired and New Netherland became New York in the Duke’s honor. Much of the Dutch influence and strict rules remained in place in the colony of the British take over, and the British reveled in gaining such a successful port city and a stretch of consecutive colonies.  The last large colony founded in this area was Pennsylvania. Granted a charter by the king in 1681, Quaker William Penn set up a haven for other Quakers in the New World. He advertised the colony to encourage people to move there, including both the well-to-do and manual laborers, and created a generous land-granting policy. The colony came together, for the most part, without much of a plan. Philadelphia, its capital, was quite the opposite. Penn also knew that good relationships with Native Americans were essential, so he made it a point to be fair with them as he would colonists of Pennsylvania. The colony was set further apart from the others with its own representative assembly, freedom of worship and no tax-supported church, and a mix of ethnic groups.  Quaker settlements spread to the neighboring colony of New Jersey. Formerly East and West Jersey, the colonies were united by a new royal charter in 1702. Delaware, named after Lord De La Warr, held some Swedish influence after a short occupation by the Swedes. It also held a number of Quaker settlements and was granted its own assembly in 1703 but remained under Pennsylvania’s watch until after the American Revolution.  For distinction purposes, this chapter covers both the New England and Middle colonies. The New England colonies are:   * The Massachusetts colonies * The Connecticut colonies * Rhode Island * New Hampshire   The Middle colonies are:   * New York * New Jersey * Pennsylvania * Delaware   New England was rocky, and need much work to be livable. It depended on trade, shipbuilding, and fishing to see economic success. The Middle colonies were full of rivers and rich farmland, perfect for growing wheat and other grains. They also did well in the lumber industry due to large nearby forests and used the power of rivers and streams to set up milling and other manufacturing.  The Middle colonies represented a middle ground in a lot of ways. Colonists could hold more land than the small-farms of New England, but still far less than the Southern plantations. Their governments were larger than the town halls of New England, but more accessible than the distant county governments of the South. The same principle applies to religious tolerance and the mixing of ethnicities, and resulted in more economic and social democracy (New York being an exception). | **Calvinism:** dominant theological credo of New England based on the teachings of John Calvin.  **Predestination:** Calvinist doctrine that God has foreordained some to be saved and others to be damned and that this fate is irreversible.  **Conversion:** intense religious experience that confirmed an individual’s predestined status, particularly the “elect.:  1. This seems counterproductive, I know, but if you’re struggle but have the belief that God already knows your ultimate destiny and will one day tell you through conversion, the days don’t seem as tasking. Especially if you are one of the “elect.”  **Puritans:** English Protestant religious reformers who sought to purify the Church of England of Catholic rituals and creeds, with some believing that only the “elect” should have full church membership.  **Separatists:** small group of Puritans who sought to break away entirely from the Church of England and eventually made their way to Plymouth Bay, MA in 1620.  2. So, let’s get this whole religious freedom thing out of the way. Yes, the Separatists wanted to get away from the Church of England. Did they want to change religions or worship differently? Technically no. They thought the Church was corrupt and getting too far away from actual religion. Did they want to accept other religions in worshipping freely? Did they promote this idea? A resounding NO. Others on board the *Mayflower* were looking for better opportunities for themselves, away from religion altogether.  **Mayflower Compact (1620):** agreement to form a majoritarian government in Plymouth, signed on board the *Mayflower*; created a foundation for self-government in the colony.  3. The population went from 102 to 44 in the first year, with only 7 staying healthy enough the whole time to care for the rest.  **Massachusetts Bay Colony:** established by non-Separatist Puritans in 1630, grew to be the largest and most influential of the New England colonies.  4. For the most part, they will help lead the trouble-making revolutionaries later though.  **Great English Migration (1630-1642):** migration of some 70,000 refugees from England to the North American colonies, primarily New England and the Caribbean. Around 20,000 settled in Massachusetts with the common purpose of building a model Christian society in the New World.  5. An early system of checks and balances, if you will.  **Blue laws:** also known as sumptuary laws, they were designed to restrict personal behavior in accordance with morality at home and especially in public, existed primarily in New England and Quaker Pennsylvania.  **Quakers:** religious group known for their tolerance, emphasis on peace, and idealistic Native American policies; settled heavily in Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th Centuries.  **Antinomianism:** belief that the “elect” need not obey the laws of God or man.  6. It was granted a charter in part to annoy the Bay Colony.  **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (1639):** the first “modern constitution” establishing a democratically controlled government; would later be used to build CT’s colonial charter and state constitutions.  7. To explain this a bit more: Maine was tiny, and mostly just along the coast for fishing. The Bay Colony had grown so much by this point they were incorporating surrounding settlements.  **Pequot War (1636-1638):** series of clashes between English settlers and the Pequot tribe in the CT River valley; ended in the slaughter of the Pequots by the Puritans and their Narragansett allies.  **King Philip’s War (1675-1676):** series of assaults by Metacom/King Philip on English settlements in New England; attacks slowed the westward migration of settlers.  **English Civil War (1642-1651):** armed conflict between royalists and parliamentarians, resulting in the victory of pro-Parliament forces and the execution of King Charles I.  **New England Confederation (1643):** weak union of the MA and CT colonies led by Puritans for the purpose of defense and organization; an early attempt at self-government during the benign neglect of the English Civil War.  8. OMG FORESHADOWING  **Dominion of New England (1686-1689):** administrative union created by royal authority, incorporating all of New England, New York, and East and West Jersey; sought to curb popular assemblies, taxed residents without their consent, and strictly enforced the Navigation Laws.  **Navigation Laws:** series of laws passed starting in 1651 to regulate colonial shipping, provided that only British ships would be allowed to trade in British and colonial ports, and that all goods destined for the colonies would first pass through Britain.  **Glorious Revolution (1688-1689):** Bloodless overthrow of King James II who was replaced by Dutch-born William III and Mary II (daughter of James II); William and Mary accepted increased parliamentary oversight and new limits on the authority of the monarchy. (PS: We’ll talk more about this in government!)  **“Salutary neglect” (1688-1763):** unofficial policy of relaxed royal control over colonial trade and enforcement of the Navigation Laws.  9. Where Columbus thought he was going.  **Patroonships:** vast tracts of land along the Hudson River in New Netherland granted to wealthy promoters in exchange for bringing fifty settlers to the property. |

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| Chapter 4: “It’s not pretty, but it’s life.” | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP:  So many colonies, so many conflicts, so little time.  Life in British North America was not always pleasant in the non-political sectors either.  Life in the South’s Chesapeake region was highly unhealthy. The swampy area was prone to different diseases, making family life fragile. Family life was further complicated by the fact that most incoming settlers were young single males and women were scarce. Family ties were altogether weak as one partner in a marriage would die within the first ten years of the union, child mortality was high, and grandparents were practically non-existent. As time continued, the native-born inhabitants began to acquire immunities to some of the local illnesses and the Chesapeake region grew of its own accord rather than with immigrants.  Tobacco continued to be the staple crop of the region. Settlers pushed further inland in search of more land after the soil became exhausted. The immense production of tobacco reduced prices, but there was no stopping farmers from producing it. The continued growing of tobacco brought a need for more labor. This need was met by tenant famers, and the unemployed from England who came to the New World as **indentured servants**. Indentured servants received “freedom dues” as they finished their servitude and ventured out on their own.  Hiring indentured servants proved beneficial as several colonies employed the **head-right system**, which gave a servant’s patron more land for their good deed. This created a class of merchant-planters who owned large riverfront estates that controlled agriculture and commerce in the southern colonies after bringing some 100,000 indentured servants to British North America. Most indentured servants looked forward to having land of their own after receiving their “freedom dues” but realized there was little land left after the head-right system too effect, and many wound up staying put but working for a modest wage.1  As the frustration of indentured servants grew, so did their numbers. There were so many landless single young white men in Virginia that in 1670, the House of Burgesses disenfranchised them. The assembly and Virginia’s governor, Governor Berkeley, were soon met with the full force of the discontent. A small planter by the name of Nathaniel Bacon led about a thousand frontiersmen, many former indentured servants who were forced into the backcountry to find land, in a rebellion against the colonial government. The rebels were upset for two major reasons:   1. There was no land (for them). 2. Berkeley’s friendly policies toward the Native Americans, which created a monopoly on the fur trade and a lack of response concerning attacks by Native Americans on colonists.   Bacon and his followers attacked both hostile and friendly tribes in taking matters in their own hands. They also chased Berkeley from the capital at Jamestown and burned it to the ground. This success convinced other frustrated former indentured servants and frontiersmen to join the riots. When Bacon died suddenly, Berkeley was able to quash the rebellion, but the damage was done. **Bacon’s Rebellion** showed a clear class hierarchy forming, pitting the aristocratic plantation gentry against the frontiersmen and the landless. It also created a lack of trust between the landowners and indentured servants. Landowners were now reluctant to have indentured servants, but they still needed labor. The only clear option that presented itself was the slave trade.  The early days of the slave trade mostly took to slaves to Spanish and Portuguese South America or the West Indies. It wasn’t until the turn of the 1700s that slaves began to arrive in British North America in large numbers, for several reasons:   * Bacon’s Rebellion * Economic upturn in industry kept people put in Britain. * Improving mortality rates among slaves made them less of a risk.   The **Royal African Company** lost its monopoly on carrying slave to British North America as colonists wanted to cash in on the slave trade. Several port cities, like Newport, Rhode Island and Charleston, South Carolina, hosted slave auctions and trade markets after the slaves’ journey on the **middle passage**. And as the number of slave increased, the law was made clear on the distinction between slaves and servants, with the clearest difference being race. Most colonial **slave codes** made slaves and their offspring property of their master for life, with some going so far as to make it illegal to teach slaves to read or write. Even conversion to Christianity was excluded as a means to secure freedom for slaves. Slavery might have begun for economic reasons in British North America, but it became increasingly evident that racial discrimination dominated the set up of the system itself. Slavery came to shape everyday life, law, and customs, and therefore freedom was defined by color.  Southern society has changed in a big way from the beginning of the chapter. Dominated by agriculture and slavery, a clear class system emerged. At the top of this pyramid of sorts sat the great planters, small in number but large in wealth, land and slave ownership, and political power. It should be mentioned that this group was still very hard-working: they managed plantations—both in money and personnel, traded and sold goods, and ran the colonial government. The next group in the social pyramid was the largest group, the small farmers. They lived modestly, if not hand-to-mouth, but contributed to the economy and owned land. The landless whites made up the next section, though their numbers dwindled as territory expanded and fewer indentured servants were replaced. Slaves made up the very bottom of the hierarchy and were the *real* largest group of the system.  Though a social hierarchy existed in the South, cities were scarce and so was the professional class. This included lawyers, doctors, teachers. Cities were overlooked in favor of the large plantations owned by the wealthy. Places were often very distant, with waterways and dilapidated roads providing the only means of transportation. This is often why larger estates mimic some small modern-esque towns, it was easier to keep everything on the same property.2  New England grew up a bit differently than the South. Cooler temperatures, clean air, and clean, easily accessible water meant less disease and increased lifespan. New Englanders also migrated as families and kept family at the center of everyday life. Family stability looked like early marriages producing a number of children who were often lived and were helped raised by grandparents. Everyone in New England worked hard, divorce rates were low, so social structure was became very stable.  Family structure in New England did contrast with Southern society sharply when it came to the rights of women. Whereas the South gave women the right to own property through inheritance (via being widowed or from their own family)3, Puritan New England lawmakers worried that giving women property rights would undermine marriages, so women typically gave up property rights when they married. New England did create and enforce laws regarding abusive spouses and would intervene if need be. Women in New England also had some, albeit few, career options, the most prominent being midwifery. Southern women, on the other hand, often stayed home and rarely did large amounts of domestic chores.  Because most of New England was built around family life, communities were also very close knit. Whereas territorial expansion was needed in the South because of agriculture, it was discouraged in New England because land was not scarce and moving further from an established community meant moving closer to French, Dutch, or Native American settlements.4 Towns were also very orderly in their creation and land distribution. Towns consisted of a meeting house, which would double as the church, land to drill the militia, and if large enough, an elementary school. Puritans in the **Congregational Church** allowed democracy in church government, which paved the way for democracy in political town meetings.  Religion would cause New England a lot of trouble though. As people started to move into new towns and toil for the sake of their families, much of the original Puritan zeal started to wane. Preachers began to use **jeremiads** to warn people of their lack of piety. More alarming to the Puritans was the small number of conversions, so membership decreased overall. Something else had to be done. The **Half-way Covenant** was announced in 1662 to bring people back to the church. It restructured membership to allow baptism to the children of those who were already baptized but not converted existing members. While this partial membership did see some momentum, the lines between the predestined elect and everybody else was already blurred. Eventually, the church welcomed all would come, sacrificing religious purity for religious participation.  Religion also played a role in the **Salem Witch Trials**. The incidents at Salem began when a group of teenage girls accused some of the older women in town of witchcraft and ended with 23 deaths. The Salem Witch Trials reflected a lot of the day’s issues:   * Popular superstitions and prejudices * Conflicts with the Native Americans * Unsettled social and religious conditions * Widening socio-economic stratification * Fear that religion was being overlooked for economics   The conflict ended only after the Massachusetts colony governor stepped in to prevent further trials.  Besides the religious aspect, life in New England was generally more difficult. Mostly inhospitable soil sent colonists into trading other goods and manufacturing. Small farms and staple crops existed but not to the extent of the South, and slave labor was largely unnecessary. Land was cleared for lumber and to make room for livestock and permanent settlements. Most of the money to be made in New England was on the sea, either with trade, shipping, fishing, or shipbuilding. Because of the hard work involved with making New England livable, its inhabitants became stubborn, self-reliant, and resourceful.  Some overarching similarities of British North America:   * Most colonists were farmers and it consumed most of their lives. * Most people went to bed at dusk and woke up at dawn. * Chores or work performed after nightfall had to be “worth the candle.” * Women’s work usually consisted of: weaving, cooking, cleaning, caring for children. * Men’s work usually consisted of: clearing land, planting and harvesting, caring for and butchering livestock. * Land was pretty cheap, except in the South.   Class distinctions were only apparent in certain areas, like Virginia in the South. While some areas tried their best to create them, or recreate them as they had known back home, it only served to spark unrest. This includes Bacon’s Rebellion and **Leisler’s Rebellion** in New York where the growing merchant class squared off with aristocratic landowners. | **Indentured Servants:** migrants who, in exchange for passage, bound themselves to a colonial employer for a term of service; responsible for increasing the population and supplying much needed labor to the colonies.  **Head-right system:** encouraged the importation of indentured servants by granting land to patrons who paid for another’s passage.  1. So basically what happened was that everyone volunteered to bring indentured servants when this system went into effect. Patrons not only got practically free workers, but also free land. They took advantage of this so much that when terms of servitude were up, there was hardly any land left for the former indentured servants and they were forced to either a) stay where they were but work for pay or b) head out into uncharted land with nothing.  WHY BACON’S REBELLION HAPPENED:   1. All the rich people had the land and were getting richer because of it. 2. The governor gave Native Americans exclusive rights to the fur trade, meaning the landless whites could not get land or get in on this business either. 3. The governor also did not care that the landless whites moving into the frontier region were being attacked, and refused to do anything for them/against the Native Americans.   **Bacon’s Rebellion (1676):** uprising of Virginia backcountry farmers and indentured servants led by planter Nathaniel Bacon; initially a response to Governor Berkeley’s refusal to protect backcountry settlers from Indian attacks, the rebellion eventually grew into a broader conflict between impoverished settlers and the planter elite.  WHY THE SOUTH STARTED TO TURN TO SLAVERY:   1. Bacon’s Rebellion proved indentured servants could no longer be trusted. 2. Jobs and wages were improving in Britain and fewer people were willing to give that up to move to the colonies, meaning less potential workers, indentured servants or otherwise. 3. Slaves already in the colonies were proving to be a good investment in terms of a labor force *and* there were naturally building immunities to their new environments so slaves didn’t seem like a waste of money.   **Royal African Company:** British joint-stock company that enjoyed a state-granted monopoly over the colonial slave trade from 1672 to 1698; the supply of slaves to the colonies rose drastically after their monopoly was gone.  **Middle passage:** transatlantic voyage slaves endured between Africa and the colonies; mortality rates were notoriously high.  **Slave codes:** set of laws beginning in 1662 defining racial slavery, established the hereditary nature of slavery, and limited the rights and educations of slaves.  Pyramid not to scale (I tried, it didn’t look good):  2. Being very large, most plantations had various parts and sections that could generate their own supplies or take care of the household’s needs, hosting chapels, mills, stills, and family cemeteries. George Washington’s Mount Vernon estate features not only a mansion and slave quarters, but also a deer park for entertaining, distillery, mill, farmland, forest and nursery, blacksmith, ice house, and family tombs.  3. It was very common that a woman or small children would be the only one(s) left to inherit in a Southern family, so provisions were made to keep lands within the same family early on.  4. It also meant moving further away from the church and family, which was generally frowned upon.  **Congregational Church:** self-governing Puritan congregations without the hierarchical establishment of the Anglican Church.  **Jeremiads:** often fiery sermons lamenting the waning piety of parishioners first delivered in New England in the mid-17th Century.  **Half-Way Covenant (1662):** agreement allowing unconverted offspring of church members to baptize their children; signified a waning of religious zeal among second and third generation Puritans.  **Salem Witch Trials (1692-1693):** series of witchcraft trials launched after a group of girls in Salem, MA claimed to have been bewitched by certain older women of the town.  WHY SALEM HAPPENED:   1. People were highly superstitious and prejudiced against one another. 2. Towns on the outskirts, like Salem, lived in fear of Native American attacks. 3. The structure of the church was changing, and so was society; things people knew to be stable kept being unstable. 4. The rich were getting richer and the poor were getting poorer, and it was starting be clearly visible. 5. People were more invested in their economic success than their religious fates.   Secret option 6: food poisoning. Salem’s wheat crop contracted some bad bugs in 1692, and many of the recorded “bewitched” symptoms are similar to an extreme case of food poisoning.  **Leisler’s Rebellion (1689-1691):** armed conflict between aspiring merchants led by Jacob Leisler and the ruling elite of New York; one of many uprisings that occurred when wealthy colonists tried to recreate European social structures in the New World. |

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| Chapter 5: “Why can’t we all just get along? No, seriously, why is there no getting along?” | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP:  Basically, living in the colonies early on was not easy, but things got better as time went on.  The thirteen colonies that would become the United States were distinct from many of the other British colonies in North America. They shared several characteristics between themselves such as:   * They created their own population boom: the population of the thirteen colonies doubled about every 25 years, and the average age stayed relatively low. * While mostly English-speaking, a mix of races and ethnicities comprised the population, including Germans, Scots-Irish, French, Welsh, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss. This also led to a mixing of surrounding Native American tribes. * While there was no titled nobility, class and social hierarchies emerged in the South because of agriculture, and in New England because of involvement in British wars. Wealth and power became concentrated in small patches. * Agriculture and trade were the leading industries. Staple crops like tobacco, grains, and sugar, and livestock and fishing were harvested to be sold. This fed into the **triangular trade**, which upgraded the Columbian trade with more finished products. * The most respected profession was the ministry. Doctors were often poorly trained, teachers scarce, and lawyers “trouble-making windbags.” * Manufacturing of the day including lumbering, iron forging, shipbuilding, and household manufacturing like weaving and spinning.   While this united these colonies in sense, they were also still united with Britain, though tensions grew through the mid-1700s. With its natural population growth, colonists outnumbered the British. The mixture of races that made up the colonies did not always keep the British government near and dear to their hearts. The Scots-Irish **Paxton Boys** marched on Philadelphia to protest lenient policies toward Native Americans. The Scots-Irish also started the **regulator movement** which protested coastal control over the entire colony.  While colonists outnumbered the British, slaves outnumbered whites in certain areas. The slave population also began to grow naturally where families were permitted, and decreased the number of slaves needing to be imported. Out of this grew a new African-American culture as native African languages and customs, blended with those of the colonists. While the South boasted large numbers of slaves, the New England and Middle colonies were also slave holders. Rebellions against slavery were only natural. The **New York Slave Revolt** in 1712 resulted in nine white deaths and the subsequent execution of twenty-one slaves. One **South Carolina slave revolt** in 1739 occurred when fifty slaves along the **Stono River** began marching toward Spanish Florida only to be stopped by the local militia. Slave codes kept most in line in the South, as no slave rebellion match Bacon’s Rebellion.  Colonial society, including the use of slavery, was based around work. Though there were more opportunities and the social ladder was remarkably easy to climb in the colonies, only work equaled success, and most were able to make a living and then some. Merchants often took advantage of this, acting as middlemen selling military supplies during times of conflict.1 The population of poor and homeless remained miniscule compared to that of Britain.  The professional class took a while to grow in the colonies. Clerics were the top of the top, while others…not so much. Doctors would not be well-trained until the opening of the first medical school in 1765, and methods would remain fairly crude for a while longer. Epidemics were frequent, smallpox and diphtheria2 being two of the largest worries. Vaccines existed, but some doctors refused “to interfere with the will of God.” Lawyers were generally seen as people who made things worse, as opposed to manual labor which usually had the opposite effect.  While some products made and stayed in the colonies, most were traded, either as raw materials or finished products. New England, New York, and Pennsylvania soon saw their port cities become trading centers for all kinds of products. These areas also helped build the British merchant marine through lumbering and shipbuilding, and manufacturing of naval supplies (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine). The lumber industry created a secondary desirable effect in that it cleared land for farming and livestock.  The colonies clearly played a huge role in the trade economy of Great Britain.3 They both gave and received, and the quickly growing population demanded more and more British goods. Britain, on the other hand, only needed so many goods from the colonies. This started a trade imbalance between the colonies and Britain, forcing the colonies to reach out to non-British markets to trade their goods. One of the crucial goods being traded for was molasses, which colonists got from the West Indies. Let me be more specific, which colonists got from the French West Indies because it was cheaper.4 This meant the British Empire was losing money. It was fine that the colonies were selling tobacco to the French, or wheat to the Spanish, but to *spend* British money on non-British goods was a no-no. So, in 1733, Parliament passed the **Molasses Act**, which specified that the colonies could only buy their molasses from the *British*West Indies. Colonial merchants however bribed and smuggled their way around the act rather than give up cheap molasses, the resulting rum, and their trading power.  Perhaps an overlooked problem of colonial America was transportation. Roads were in horrible conditions if they existed at all, and often subject to whatever the weather that day was as well. Waterways proved much easier to navigate and cheaper, if still somewhat unreliable. Major cities were connected by waterways before they were connected by road. Regardless of means of travel, taverns appeared along main routes. They hosted drinks, leisure activities, and democracy. Democracy came in the form of sharing opinions and information in an open, but safe and alcohol-drenched space.  While most colonists claimed religion, they still weren’t exactly going to church. The Congregational Church, which arose from the Puritans, still held the most members—Half-way Covenant or not. The Church of England, or Anglican Church was a close second. Both were tax-supported in different areas. The Anglican Church represented Britain in the area of religion and was often seen as less zealous in its preaching. Religion and politics were often mixed, for example when talk of revolution was abundant sedition was readily preached by Congregationalists and Presbyterians. Religious tolerance was high compared to Europe, though Catholics and Jews were still discriminated against.5  All in all, much of the early reliance on religion had gone. Religion was being challenged by the heavy weight of economic prosperity and new ideas like **Arminianism**, which threatened the Calvinist ideal of predestination. A religious revival known as the **Great Awakening** swept through colonial America in the 1730s and 1740s. Sermons were characterized by heavy emotions, gripping and grotesque detail, and above all, human dependence on God. The **old lights** were skeptical of the movement, while **new lights** defended it for reawakening religion in America. The effects of the Great Awakening would split various religious groups in America, create new centers for learning, and increase missionary work. But its greatest effect has nothing to do with religion at all; the Great Awakening marked the first large-scale movement in the people. It broke down their geographic, economic, social, denominational barriers and brought them together under a unifying thought. It showed that Americans were a people, with more or less a common history with shared experiences.  Education, unlike religion, was still not considered for everyone. New England used education as a religious tool, as reading was often taught using the Bible and religious principles. As the most populated area in the colonies, education grew quickly in New England as well. They had fairly good elementary schools, a few secondary schools, and a handful of colleges. Education was mainly for boys, though not everyone’s education was the same length due to family obligations. The South struggled to set up school systems, with many wealthy families opting to hire private tutors and others learning by themselves or from family. Most colleges at the time were to prepare men for the clergy, which was fine for New England, but Southern families would opt send their sons back to England for a “real” education.  Similarly, most Americans still had a taste for European/British luxury. Many interested in the arts had to go Britain to find success or receive training, as the colonies didn’t find art and literature that important. American art, literature, and architecture was all heavily influenced by the “Old World” and needed its support to get the colonies on its side. The exception to all of this was Benjamin Franklin, whose ***Poor Richard’s Almanack*** was one of the most read publications, second only to the Bible. Franklin also made ground in the field of science and technology to the ill will of many.  Newspapers were more available, and less time-consuming than books, but news from overseas was often outdated due to travel time. Newspapers proved to be an important sounding board for colonial grievances, with both sides paying attention. The **Zenger Trial** in New York demonstrated this as publisher Zenger was brought to trial for calling the governor corrupt. While the court told the jury that it was not their job to judge the truth of the statement but whether or not it was actually printed, Zenger’s lawyer, Alexander Hamilton6 stated that Zenger’s freedoms as a printer were being challenged. Zenger was found not guilty and huge strides were made for free press and democracy.  The area where Americans made great progress was in politics. Most colonies were royal colonies, some were **proprietary colonies**, and two were self-governing. Almost every colony set up a two-house legislature to mimic Parliament, with an upper house, whose members were chosen by a royal governor or proprietor, and a lower house, whose members were elected. Though some populations were underrepresented due to voting requirements, these legislatures voted on important matters such as taxes. Having more direct means of representation when it came to taxation was a privilege Americans had come to cherish. Most royal governors were fairly capable, but all ran into trouble with colonial legislatures because they represented a distant authority. Despite this, the colonies were far more democratic than Britain and employed more democratic ideals in practice.  “British North American by 1775 looked like a patchwork quilt—each part slightly different but stitched together by common origins, common ways of life, and common beliefs in toleration, economic development, and above all, self-rule. Fatefully, all the colonies were also separated from the seat of imperial authority by a vast oceanic moat some three thousand miles wide. These simple facts of shared history, culture, and geography set the stage for the colonists’ struggle to unite as an independent people.”7 | This chapter is a little bit different in that it looks to examine some of the early causes of the American Revolution. Colonies together were similar, but different. Their societies were changing, causing tensions to appear in their relationship with Great Britain. The purpose of this chapter is to begin looking at what drove the wedge between them and would eventually make the colonies fight for their independence.  ALSO, do you know your state abbreviations? Because you should.  **Triangular trade:** various trade exchanges between British North America, Africa, and the West Indies; a small but immensely profitable trade route.  **Paxton Boys (1764):** armed march on Philadelphia by Scots-Irish frontiersmen against the Quaker establishment’s lenient policies toward Native Americans.  **Regulator movement (1768-1771):** eventually violent uprising of backcountry settlers in North Carolina against unfair taxation and the control of colonial affairs by the seaboard elite.  **New York Slave Revolt (1712):** uprising of approximately two dozen slaves that resulted in the deaths of nine white and the execution of twenty-one of the slave participants.  **South Carolina slave revolt, Stono River (1739):** also known as the Stono Rebellion; uprising of more than fifty slaves along the Stono River who attempted to march to Spanish Florida but were stopped by local militia.  1. This could be conflict with Native Americans, or when the colonies became involved in larger European conflicts that spilled over into the New World as French, British, and Spanish colonies were closer to each geographically than their parent countries.  2. Smallpox was often disfiguring and deadly. Diphtheria, an infection of the nose and throat, mainly affected children and young adults.  3. This is called the core-periphery relationship. In this relationship, the core, or mother country, uses the periphery, or colonies, for economic growth, stabilization, or gain. A typical example is that the periphery provides raw materials to the core, which manufactures them into finished products which it then sells back to the periphery.  4. \*le gasp\*  **Molasses Act (1733):** tax on imported molasses passed by Parliament in an effort to stop the North American trade with the French West Indies; largely ineffective due to widespread smuggling.  5. Another religion thing to take care of: Anti-Semitism was abundant in Europe and had been, just like in the rest of the world, for centuries. Don’t act like it’s a brand new thing when we get to World War II. This has been a PSA.  **Arminianism:** belief that salvation is offered to all humans but is conditional on acceptance of God’s grace; different from Calvinism, which emphasizes predestination and unconditional election.  **Great Awakening (1730s and 1740s):** religious revival that swept the colonies; participating ministers, including Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, place emphasis on direct, emotive spirituality.  **Old lights:** orthodox clergymen who rejected the emotionalism of the Great Awakening in favor of a more ration spirituality.  **New lights:** ministers who took part in the revivalist, emotive religious tradition pioneered during the Great Awakening.  WHY THE GREAT AWAKENING WAS IMPORTANT:   1. It was the first spontaneous, large-scale movement in the American colonies. 2. It proved the people could be united under one thought, or through their common experiences.   ***Poor Richard’s Almanack* (1732-1758):** widely read annual pamphlet produced by Benjamin Franklin, best known for its proverbs and sayings emphasizing thrift, industry, morality, and common sense.  **Zenger Trial (1734-1735):** New York libel case against publisher John Peter Zenger; established the principle that truthful statements about public official could not be prosecuted as libel.  6. This guy....  **Proprietary colonies:** colonies under the control of local proprietors who then appointed colonial governors.  COLONIAL GOVERNMENTAL DISTINCTIONS:   * Royal Colonies: VA, NH, MA, NC, SC, NY, NJ, GA * Proprietary Colonies: MD, PA, DE * Self-governing: CT, RI   7. This quote (from your textbook) pretty much sums it up. If you’ve been paying attention the last part is of particular interest. |