

# APUSH UNIT 2

*1607-1754*

## Key Themes to Unit 2

- European Colonial Efforts
- Pueblo Revolt
- Triangular Trade
- Jamestown (Profit) vs. Plymouth (Religion)
- Indentured Servitude
- Slavery
- Mercantilism & Navigation Acts
- 1<sup>st</sup> Great Awakening

## Key Terms Unit 2

- Spanish Expansion
- Atlantic Slave Trade
- French & Dutch Expansion
- British/European Migrants
- Chesapeake
- North Carolina
- New England colonies
- Puritans
- Middle Colonies
- Southern (South Atlantic) Colonies
- British West Indies
- Metacom's War/ King Phillip's War

## Key Terms Continued

- Pueblo Revolt
- First Great Awakening
- European Enlightenment
- Anglicization
- Trans-Atlantic Print
- Protestant Evangelicalism
- Mercantilism
- Navigation Acts

	<u>PUROPOSE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FOUNDER</u>	<u>MAJOR EXPORT</u>
VIRGINIA	commercial	1607	Virginia Company John Smith	Tobacco
PLYMOUTH/ MASSACHUSETTS	Religious refuge/ commercial	1620/ 1628	William Bradford/ Massachusetts Bay Company John Winthrop	Grain, timber
NEW YORK	commercial	1613 (1664)	Peter Stuyvesant (Duke of York)	Furs, grain
NEW HAMPSHIRE	commercial	1623	John Mason	Timber, naval stores
RHODE ISLAND	Religious refuge	1636	Roger Williams	Grain
CONNECTICUT	expansion	1635	Thomas Hooker	Grain
PENNSYLVANIA	Religious refuge	1681	William Penn - Quakers	Grain
DELAWARE	commercial	1638 (1681)	Peter Minuit/ William Penn	Grain
MARYLAND	Religious refuge	1634	Lord Baltimore - Catholics	Tobacco
NORTH CAROLINA	commercial	1663	Anthony Cooper	Tobacco, timber, naval stores
SOUTH CAROLINA	commercial	1663	Anthony Cooper	Rice, indigo, naval stores
GEORGIA	Buffer, experiment	1733	James Oglethorpe	Rice, timber, naval stores

() - Becomes an English colony

- In 1629, non-Separatist Puritans got royal charter to form Massachusetts Bay Company
- Don't want to leave Church of England, just clean out its impurities
  - Established a colony in the Massachusetts area; Boston became its hub  
("A City Upon A Hill")

- Roger Williams exiled in 1635 but escaped and sets up new settlement in R.I.
  - R.I. becomes area of refuge for those known as dissenters
- In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was put on trial by the Puritans and banished
  - She bragged that she had received her beliefs directly from God
  - Travelled to R.I. and later New York
    - killed by Indians in New York

# 17th-Century New England Settlements





## ➤ The Pequot Indians

- a powerful tribe in area of Connecticut River

## ➤ 1637 – the Pequot War

- Whites (with some Indian allies) attacked Pequot village on Mystic River,
- Pequot tribe was virtually annihilated

- In 1664 English soldiers moved to attack New Netherland (Dutch control of NYC)
- Dutch colony had little ammunition and poor defenses;
  - Stuyvesant surrenders without firing a shot . Area was renamed New York for the Duke of York
  - England gained a harbour strategically located between the northern and southern colonies
  - England now controlled the entire Atlantic coast (Maine to Carolinas)

- Only hope for Indians to resist whites was to unite
- 1675 – 1676 – King Philip's War
  - Metacom (known as King Phillip to whites)
  - United Indians and attacks white settlements
  - Was beheaded & son & wife sold into slavery
  - Indians weakened and demoralized after defeat; never posed a serious threat to N. E. colonists again

- Early 1600s – 1660 English Civil War took place (start era of salutary neglect)
  - England neglected the colonies, allowing them to become semi-independent
- 1660s – Charles II restored to throne
  - England begins taking much more active role in management of colonies

Sir  
Edmund  
Andros'  
Dominion  
of New  
England



## ➤ Purpose of the Dominion of New England

- Weaken independence of colonies
- Provide for united defense against Indians

## ➤ Navigation Laws

- Restricted trade between America and foreign countries but Americans did not support these restrictions and smuggling became common (like drug smuggling today)

## ➤ 1688 – 1689 – Glorious (Bloodless) Revolution in England

- English deposed Catholic King James II
- Enthroned Mary who was Protestant
- A Boston mob rose to overthrow Andros who was caught trying to escape in women's clothing and sent back to England

## ➤ 1680 – Popé's Rebellion

- Pueblo Indians in **New Mexico** rebelled against Spanish & forced Catholic conversion
  - Destroyed churches, killed scores of priests, and hundreds of Spanish settlers
- Took nearly 50 years for Spanish to reconquer Pueblos after Popé's Rebellion



# European Colonies



# American Colonies at the End of the 18th Century



⑩ **Indentured servants** were white English farmers displaced by the enclosure movement

- They voluntarily trade labor for several years to get a transatlantic passage and “freedom dues” after their time was up (a few barrels of corn, clothing, and possibly a small piece of land)

⑩ The **headright system** : for every indentured servant who was brought over the master, or payer, would receive 50 acres of land. This led to a rapid expansion of indentured servitude and the need to push further West for more land.

Nathaniel  
Bacon and  
the end of  
Indentured  
Servitude  
Virginia  
(1676)



*Se ipse pinxit.*

**S<sup>R</sup>. NATHANIEL BACON.**

*T. Chambers sculp.*

*From an Original at the Lord Viscount Grimston's, at Gorhambury.*

# *The Half-Way Covenant* and the *Salem Witch Trials (1692)*

- ⑩ Mid 1600s, religious enthusiasm began to die down:
  - Puritan preachers began using the “*jeremiad*”, or strong calls to repentance and stronger faithfulness
- ⑩ In 1662 *the Half-Way Covenant* introduced
  - Weakened the purity of the original settlements
  - Eventually, Puritan church was opened to all, purity was sacrificed for wider participation



Causes of Salem Witch Trials reflected the widening of economic classes in New England and fear that Puritanism was being corrupted by commercialism

Most of the accused witches came from families associated with Salem's growing market economy in town

The accusers came mostly from subsistence farming families

# North America 1713



# Triangular Trade across the Atlantic





➤ Great Awakening began in 1734 in Northhampton, Massachusetts with **Jonathan Edwards & later George Whitefield**

- Fought idea that good works were enough to be saved – God’s grace was only way to get to heaven
- Brought back many to the church and created new “Lighter” churches (Baptists and Presbyterians)
- Founded new universities (Princeton, Brown, Rutgers, Dartmouth)

# The Trial of Peter Zenger 1735



- During the mid-1700s, Ohio Valley became the primary area of fighting between France and the British colonists
  - British colonists wanted to push into the Ohio Valley
  - France wanted to link its holdings in the Mississippi Valley and Canada
  - The most important Fort was Duquesne (doo-kain); where the three rivers meet (now the site of Pittsburgh)

- In 1754, George Washington was sent to Ohio as a lieutenant colonel, commanding about 150 men from Virginia
  - He came upon a small French force, attacked, and killed the French leader
  - Washington then quickly built Fort Necessity in the area
  - The French returned with reinforcements, surrounded Fort Necessity, and forced Washington to surrender (thus Washington loses the very first battle he ever fights in)



# A Reconstruction of Fort Necessity



- Huge increase in population in America during the 1700s
  - In 1700 there were 300,000 people in America; 20,000 blacks
  - By 1775 there were 2.5 million people in America; 500,000 were black
  - 400,000 were new immigrants; an additional 400,000 were black slaves
  - The rest was due to the natural fertility of Americans; colonists doubled their numbers every 25 years