

Unit 1

Colonial Era and American Beginnings

Chapter 3

The Colonies Come of Age

England and Its Colonies

- Although many colonists benefited from trade with the home/mother country, the real purpose of the colonial system was to benefit Britain.
- Mercantilism-an economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by establishing a favorable balance of trade.
- Balance of trade=more goods sold than bought.
- It was vital to have colonies with raw materials to ship back to the mother country. And also, the mother country could sell its goods to the colony. (See p.67)
- The colonists traded raw materials with England, but also traded with other countries like France and Holland and this took away from the profits of England.

- As a result Parliament passed the Navigation Acts.
- The Navigation Acts stated that:
 - a. No country could trade with the colonies unless the goods were shipped in colonial or British ships.
 - b. All ships had to be manned by crews that were at least $\frac{3}{4}$ English or colonial
 - c. The colonies were limited in what they could ship to other countries.
 - d. All goods shipped to other countries had to be loaded at English docks.

- The Navigation Acts actually benefited the colonies, especially the ship building industry.
- Massachusetts merchants regularly smuggled goods to other countries.



Charles II

- Charles II revoked the Puritan charter of MA and forced English law by making it a royal colony.
- James II revoked all of the charters and made all of the northern colonies into the Dominion of New England.
- Sir Edmond Andros took over the Dominion. He was a ruthless leader and made many enemies.



Edmond Andros

- In England, many people were upset with the leaders and this caused the Glorious Revolution.
- James II was a Roman Catholic and attempted to force his views on the Protestants and he rarely listened to the advice of Parliament.
- Parliament offered the crown to James' daughter, Mary and her husband, William of Orange from Holland. William and Mary took over in a bloodless revolution called the Glorious Revolution.
- Parliament soon passed laws to make itself stronger and shared power with the King.
- The colonies arrested Andros and Parliament restored the colonial charters.
- After reinstating the charter the King of England would appoint a governor and allow more religious freedom.



- Parliament also changed the Navigation Acts by having harsher punishments for smugglers and by creating a Board of Trade to monitor trade.
- However, England and its officials did not really enforce their laws and settled into a policy called salutary neglect.
- The English gov't relaxed its regulation of colonial policies as long as the colonies continued to provide the required raw materials.
- As time passed on, the colonies became used to governing themselves with very little interference from England.



The Agricultural South— MD, VA, NC, SC, GA

- Since the very early days of the colonies, the South depended on agriculture and the fertile soil for their livelihood.
- Cash crop-grown primarily for sale rather than for the farmer's own use. (tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton)





- Throughout the South, plantations arose in place of cities.
- Plantations were self-sustaining and did not need stores or warehouses.
- The South developed mostly as a rural, self-sufficient society.



Fig. II.

A Bunch of Seed, enlarged to its natural Size.

MOT

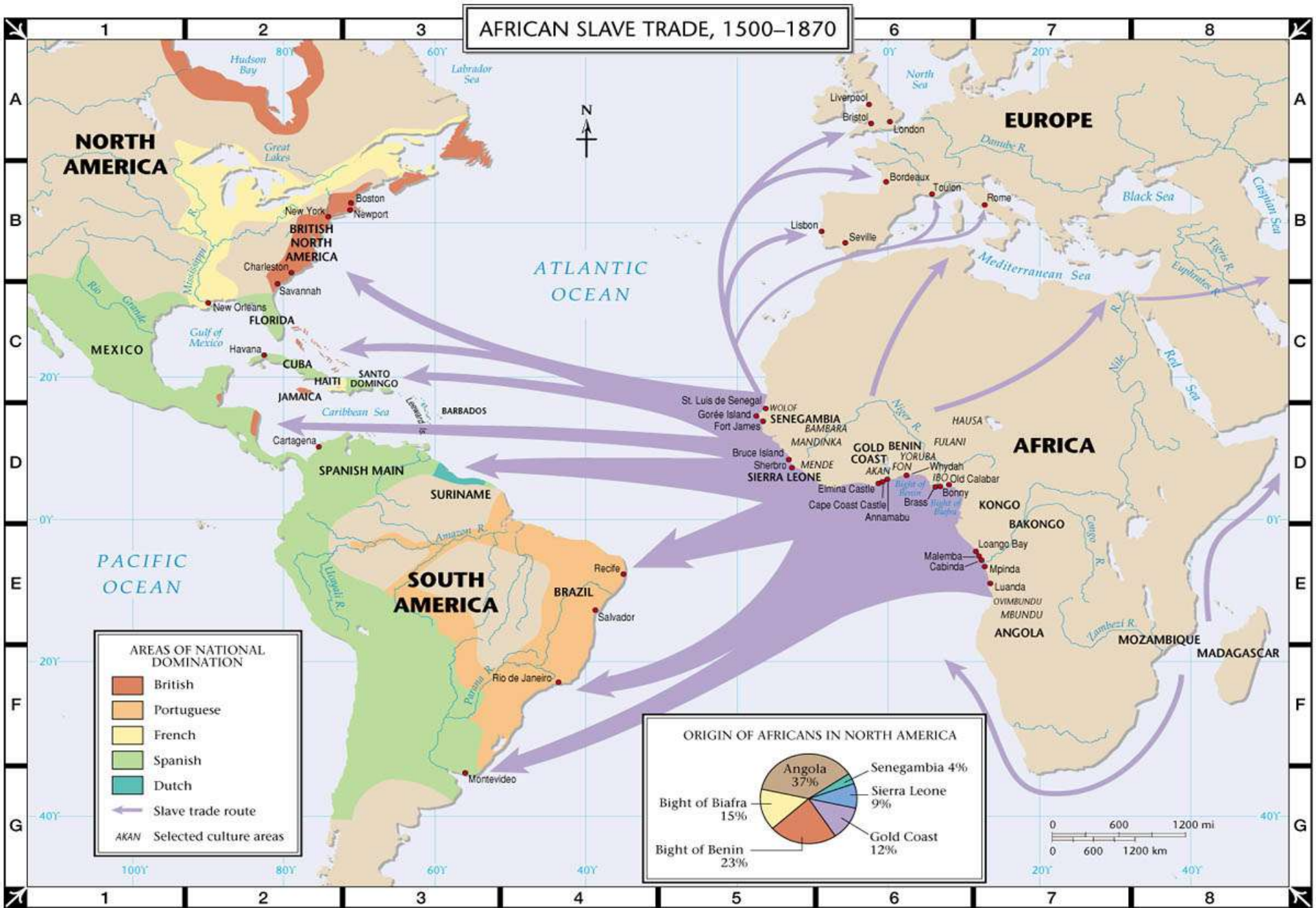


James Taylor sculp.

- Small farmers made up the majority of the population of the South, but plantation owners controlled the economy and politics.
- Women in both the North and South were considered to be second-class citizens. They could not vote or own property and were often only taught the social graces and domestic tasks.
- Women in the lower class took care of all domestic responsibilities while women of the planter/upper class had servants to take care of domestic issues.

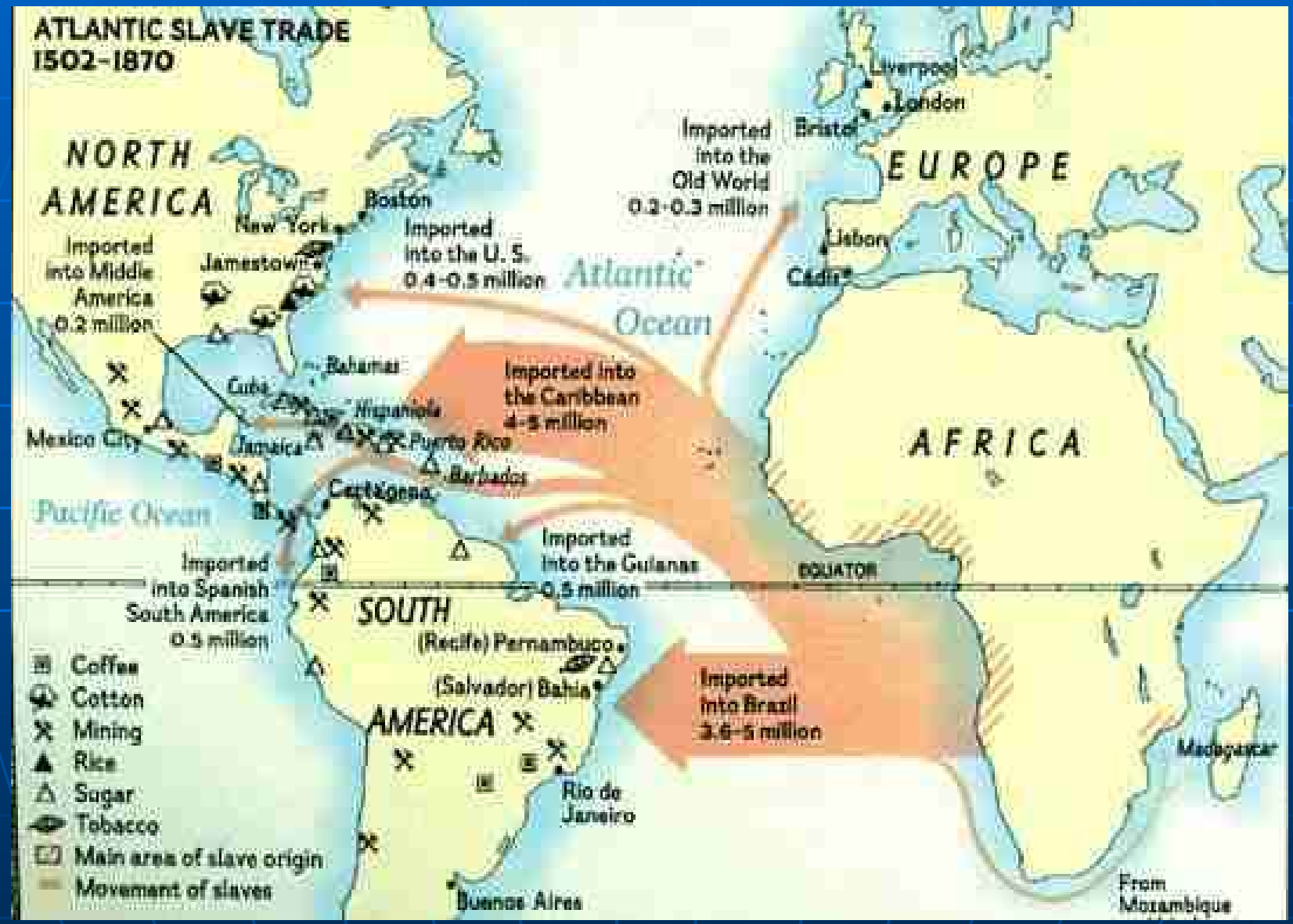
- During the 1600s up to 2/3 of white male immigrants were indentured servants. Life was very harsh and many died while serving their time.
- As the number of indentured servants decreased there was a great need to replace them.
- English colonists turned to the African slave trade for laborers. Africans were looked down upon because of their appearance and beliefs, but soon replaced indentured servants.

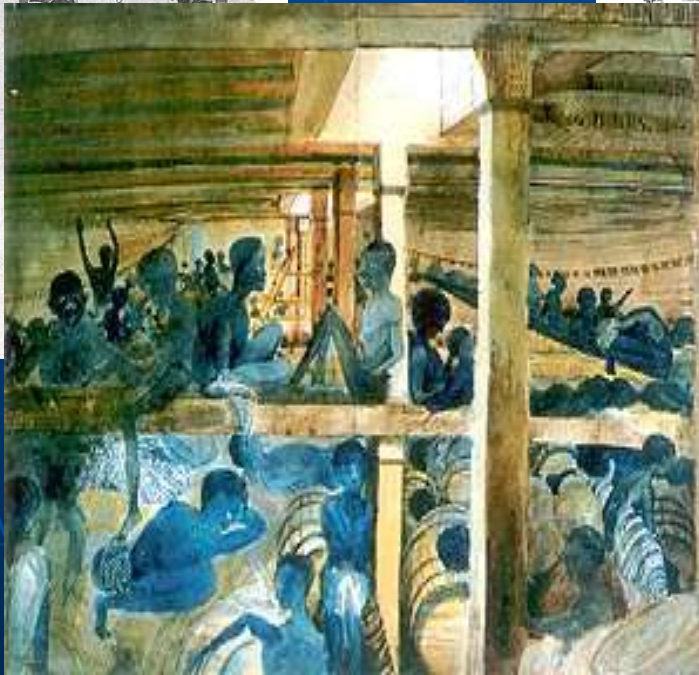
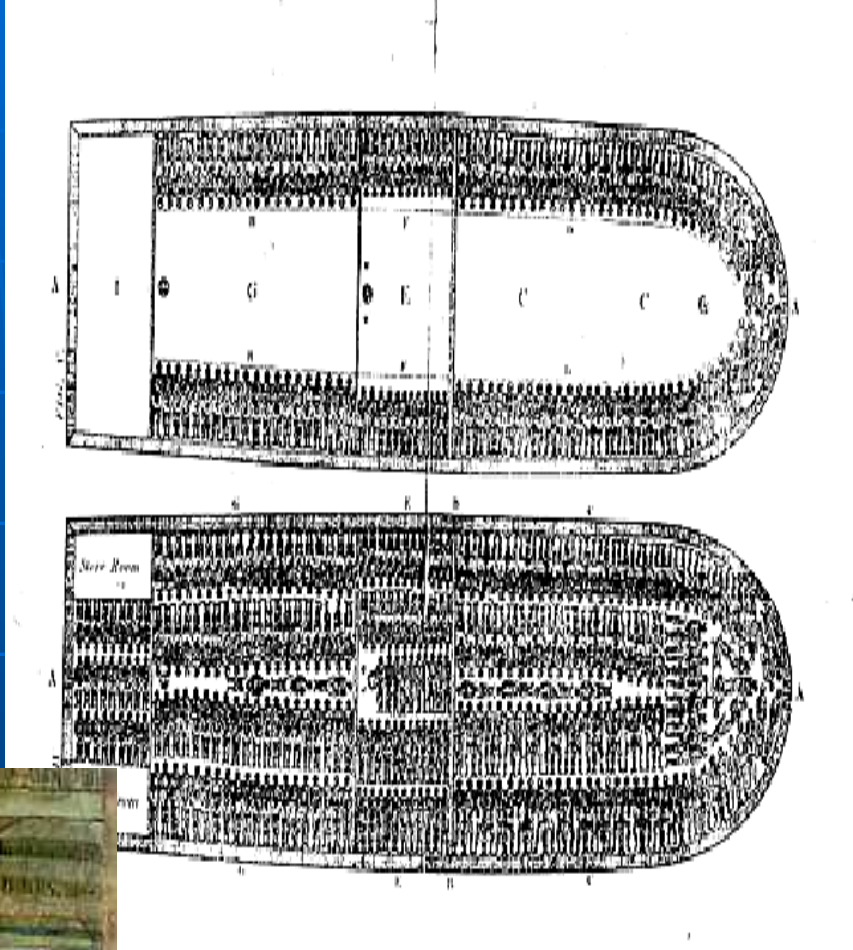
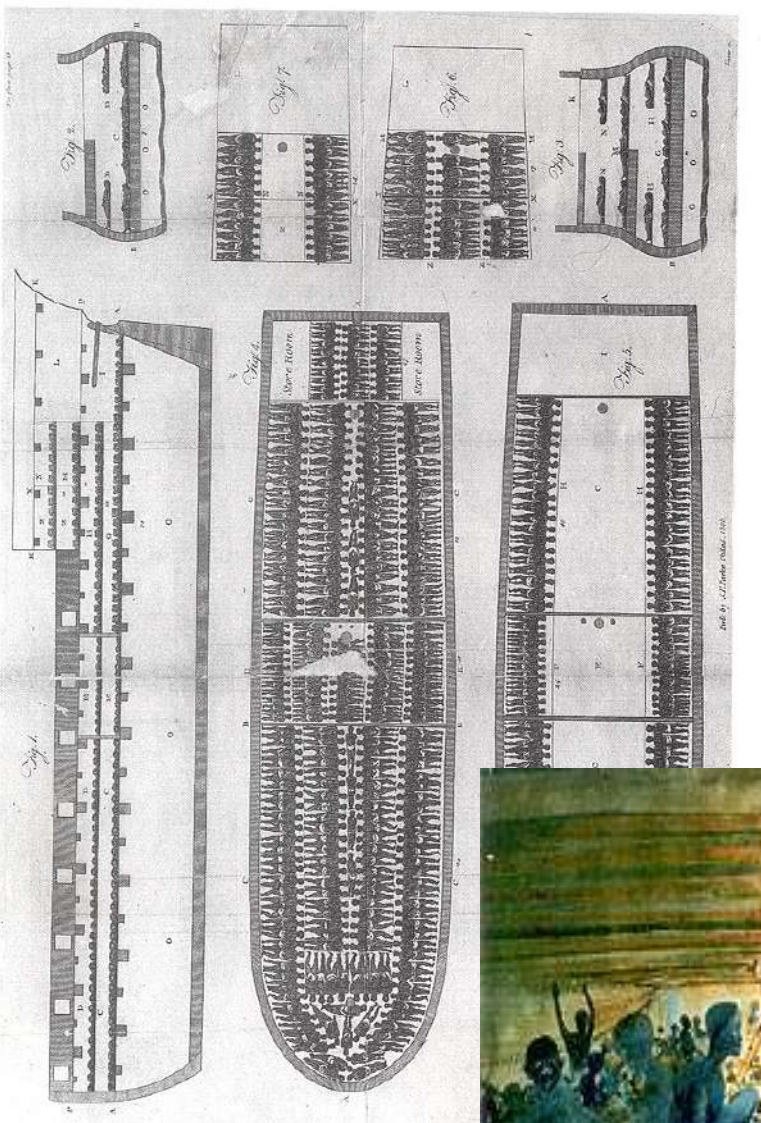
AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, 1500-1870



- African slaves soon became a part of the triangular trade system-the process where merchants carried rum and other goods from New England, exchanged their merchandise for slaves, whom they transported to the West Indies and sold for sugar and molasses. These goods were shipped to New England to be made into rum.
- The middle passage was the middle leg of the trade triangle. This was the part of the voyage that brought Africans to the West Indies and later to North America.
- As many as 20% of Africans died during the middle passage. Most died of disease and because of the horrible conditions, but others committed suicide.
- African slaves tried to keep their own culture in the new world. Music and dance were a popular way for slaves to celebrate their culture. (See p.77)

ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE 1502-1870

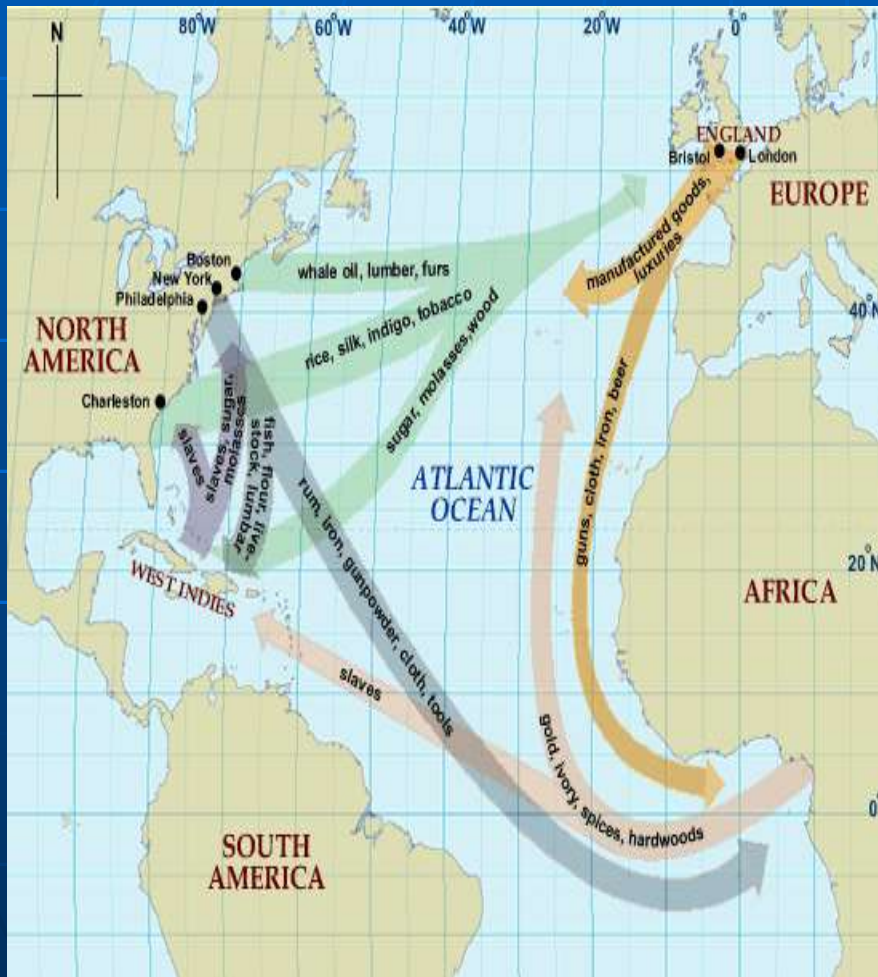




See p.76
Olaudah Equiano Quote

- Many enslaved Africans tried to resist their slavery by faking illness, breaking tools, slowing down, or running away.
- Some even revolted. The Stono Rebellion of 1739 occurred in South Carolina, where 20 slaves gathered with guns and other weapons. They killed several planter families and continued marching South-killing and recruiting as they traveled to Florida.
- A militia surrounded the group and all of the slaves were killed by the fight or by execution.

- The Stono Rebellion led to stricter laws and tighter control of slaves.
- Runaway slaves were strictly punished, but many still attempted to run away.
- Many slaves who succeeded in running away went North into Canada or intermarried with local Indian groups.
- As Southern colonies grew they began to depend more and more on slavery as a means of labor.



Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN Away, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst a Negro Man Servant, the property of the Subscriber, named RELFAST; but who commonly goes by the name of BILL.——. At the time of his elopement he was in the service of William Forfyth, Esq; and had meditated an attempt to get on board a ship that night which lay in the harbour, bound to Newfoundland; but was frustrated: It is probable, however, he may still endeavour to escape that way, therefore, the masters of all coasters going along shore, or other vessels bound to sea, are hereby forewarned from carrying him off at their peril, as they will be liable to the law.

\$100 REWARD!

RAN AWAY

From the undersigned, living on Current River, about twelve miles above Doniphan, in Wayne County, Mo. on the 1st of March, 1855, a Negro Man Servant, named RELFAST, who commonly goes by the name of BILL, ran away from the subscriber, and is now in the service of William Forfyth, Esq; and has meditated an attempt to get on board a ship that night which lay in the harbour, bound to Newfoundland; but was frustrated: It is probable, however, he may still endeavour to escape that way, therefore, the masters of all coasters going along shore, or other vessels bound to sea, are hereby forewarned from carrying him off at their peril, as they will be liable to the law.

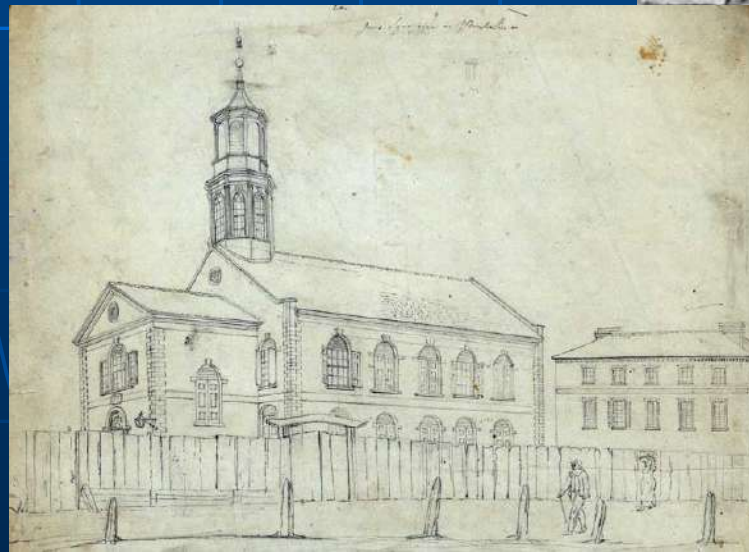
The above reward will be paid to any person who may apprehend the runaway slave, and bring him back to the subscriber's residence.

Wm. Forfyth.

The Commercial North— NY, PA, & New England

- From 1650 to 1750 the economy of the colonies grew twice as fast as Great Britain's economy.
- The New England and Middle colonies grew many types of crops and in great quantities.
- The commercial economy included growing and grinding wheat, harvesting fish, sawing lumber, and raising cattle and hogs.
- Colonists also produced large numbers of ships and large amounts of iron.
- By the mid-1700s merchants were one of the most powerful groups in the North.

- The expansion in trade caused many port cities to grow. The South only had one major port city-Charleston, while the North had Boston, New York City, and Philadelphia.



- Cities grew quickly and this caused many problems: scarcity of clean water and firewood, fast spread of disease and fire, no place to put garbage, and large amounts of poverty and orphaned children.
- Large numbers of immigrants also settled in the North. The Germans and the Scots-Irish were the largest non-English European immigrant groups.

- Because of the types of crops grown in the North, the demand for slavery was less.
- However, there were slaves in the Northern and Middle colonies.
- Slaves had slightly more freedom and legal standing in the North, but overall slaves were treated just as bad in the North as they were in the South.

Half-way Covenant

As time passed the Puritan church lost members b/c a growing number of baptized church members did not experience conversion & so the baptism & church membership of their children was questioned.

The resolution to this crisis was to allow the children of baptized church members to be baptized also. They could then become church members & seek conversion.

The result was that more people were baptized & became church members, thus keeping church membership up & preserving the power of the gov't & local pastors.

This process became known as the "half-way covenant" in the 19th century (1800's), although Puritans did not call it that.

- Women in the North had extensive work responsibilities and few legal rights, just like women in the South.
- In New England, religion as well as the law kept women under the rule of their husbands.
- The strict limitation on women's roles, social tension, conflict with Native Americans, and religious fanaticism contributed to one of the most bizarre episodes in American history...

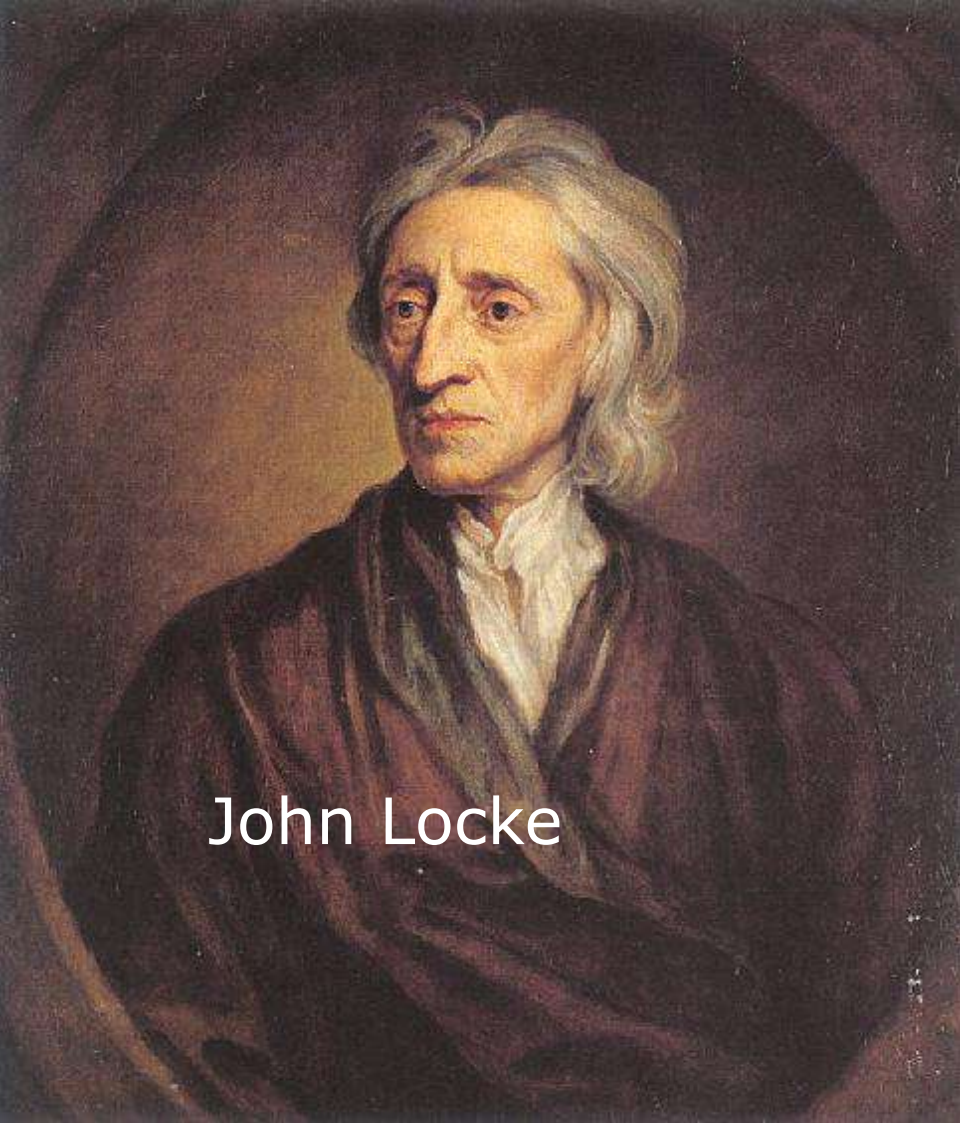
- In 1692, several girls from Salem, MA accused a woman of practicing witchcraft.
- These accusations drew a lot of attention, which led to even more accusations.
- Finally realizing that the courts had been hearing false evidence, local officials closed the courts.
- About 19 people had been hanged and 1 person had been crushed to death. 4-5 of the 150 people imprisoned actually died in prison.



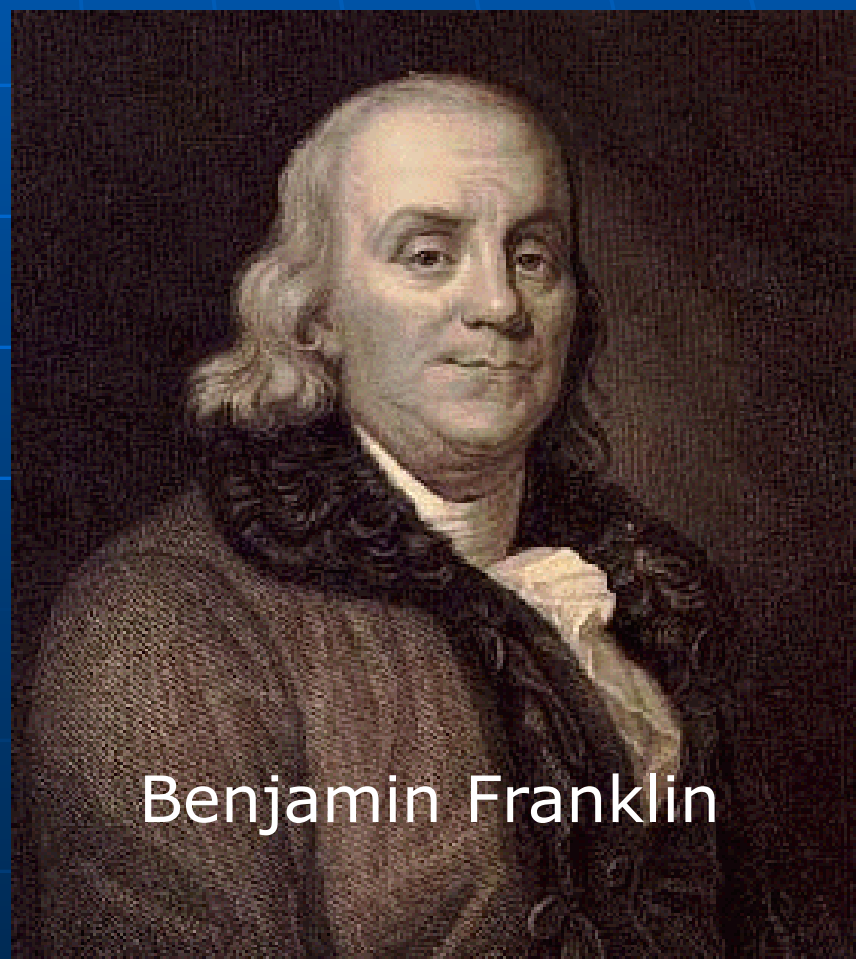
WITCHCRAFT AT SALEM VILLAGE.



- During the 1700s people began to think in new ways and change their ideas about the world. They did this through experimentation and reason.
- This era was called the Enlightenment and led the colonists to question the King of England's right to rule them and to believe in the ideas of natural rights.(from John Locke-"Life, liberty, property")
- Benjamin Franklin is one of the most well known figures of the Enlightenment. He believed that people should use their intellectual powers to improve their lives. (social mobility & individualism)

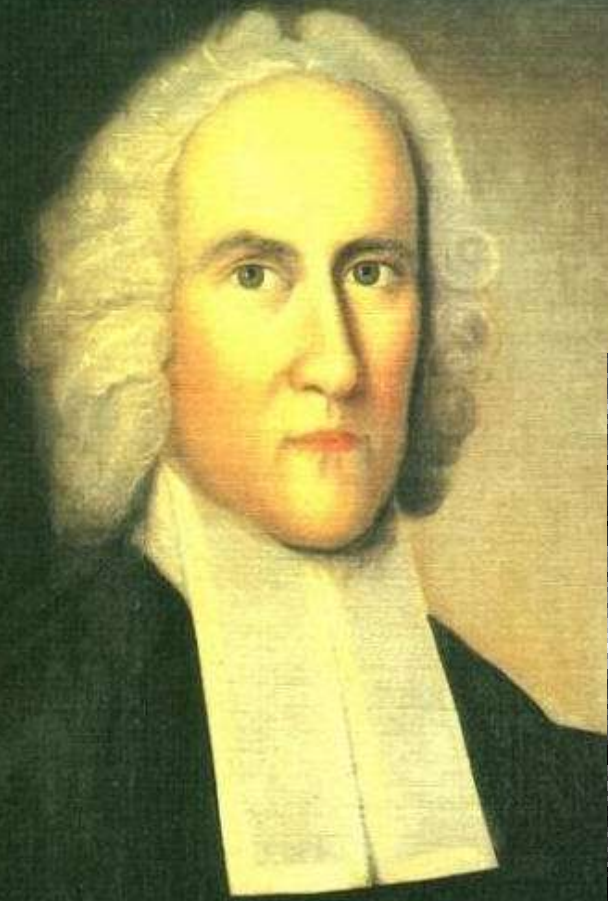


John Locke



Benjamin Franklin

- Another change in society took place in religion. The Puritan church was losing power and some people sought to revive the values of the Puritans. This was called the Great Awakening.
- One such man was Jonathan Edwards, who preached in revivals throughout the 1740s-50s.
- The Great Awakening led to changes in many established churches and the creation of new denominations. It also led to increase in higher education.
- Both the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening caused people to question traditional authority.



Jonathan Edwards



<http://www.iclnet.org/pub/resources/text/history/spurgeon/web/edwards.sinners.html>

The French and Indian War

- France, England's biggest rival, had settled along the St. Lawrence River and the Ohio River Valley areas.
- The first permanent French settlement was Quebec.
- France then went on to claim the entire Mississippi River Valley for King Louis XIV.
- This became known as New France.



- The French exploited the land mostly by trading in fur. (Beaver pelts)
- The local natives did most of the trapping and traded the pelts to the French.
- The French had a very good relationship with the natives and helped the natives defeat their enemies.



Indian groups helping French:
Algonquin, Ojibwa, Ottawa,
Shawnee, Huron, etc.

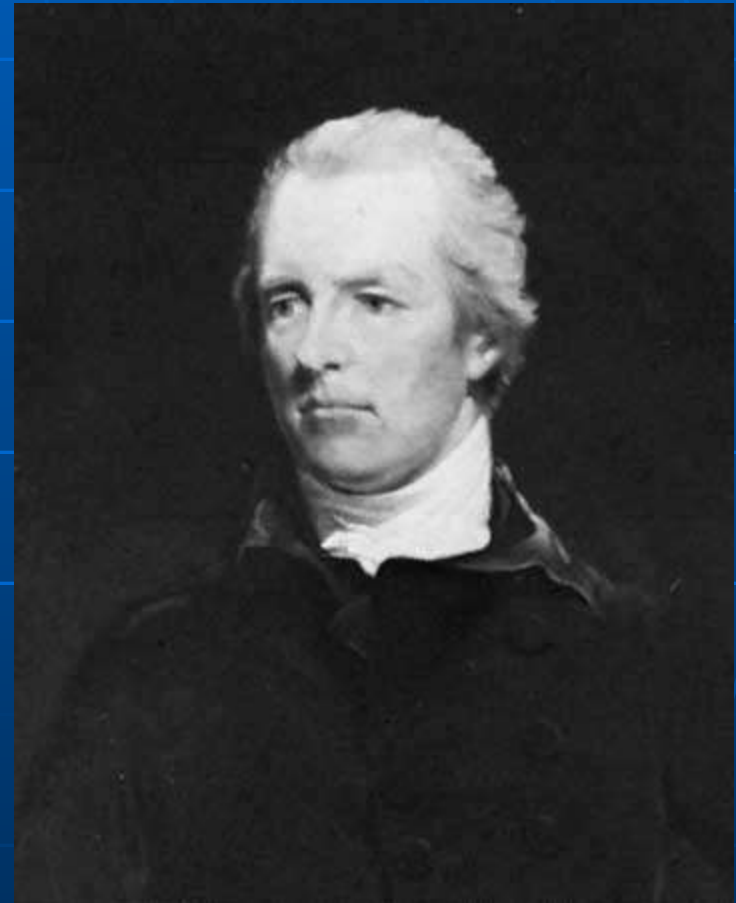
Indian groups helping British:
Iroquois Confederacy, Mohawk

- Controversy developed when both the British and French claimed the same area of land: the French built Fort Duquesne on the same area of land that the VA gov't had given to a group of planters.
- The governor of VA sent the militia to order the French to leave.

- George Washington led the militia and set up his own fort, called Fort Mifflin.
- Washington and his men were greatly outnumbered and defeated.



- For the first two years of the war, the British Army suffered greatly until William Pitt (British PM) began sending soldiers, supplies, and \$ to the area.



- The British troops held a sneak attack on the city of Quebec and caught the French off guard.
- The British captured Quebec and forced the French to surrender.
- England gained all the French territories and Florida.

FRENCH ERA, 1634-1763

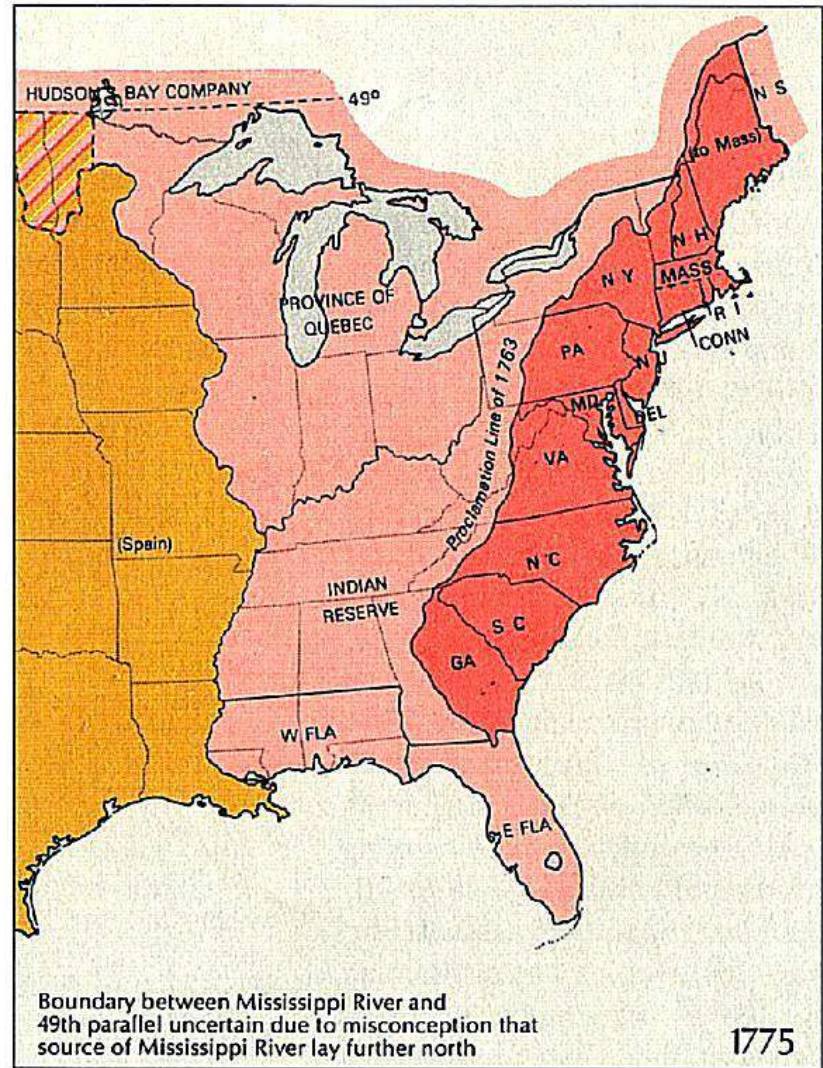
-  French victory
-  French defeat
-  Iroquois defeat
-  Settlement
-  Fort
-  British territory
-  French territory
-  Claimed by both France and Britain



- The British gov't forbid colonist from moving into the Ohio Valley in order to avoid further conflict with the natives: Proclamation of 1763.
- They also stationed 10,000 troops in the area to keep the peace.
- The colonists believed this was a way for the British to keep an eye on what they were doing.

By the King. A Proclamation.

Proclamation Whereas We have taken into Our Royal Consideration the
in Britain, separate from the
the last definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris the tenth day of February,
last, and being desirous, that all Our loving Subjects, as well of Our
Kingdoms as of Our Colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all
convenient speed of the great Benefits and Advantages which must accrue
therefrom to their Commerce, Manufactures, and Navigation, We have thought
fit, with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to give this Our Royal Proclamation,
herby to publish and declare to all Our loving Subjects, that We have, with
the Advice of Our said Privy Council, granted Our Letters Patent under
Our Great Seal of Great Britain, to erect within the Countries and Islands
anted and confirmed to Us by the said Treaty, four distinct and separate
Governments, styled and called by the Names of Quebec, East Florida, West
Florida, and Georgia, and limited and bounded as follows: Vizt.
 First, the Government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador Coast by the River
 St. John, and from thence by a Line drawn from the Head of that River
 through the Lake St. John to the south end of the Lake Nipigon, from
 whence the said Line crossing the River St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain
 in Forty five Degrees of North Latitude, passes along the High Lands which
 divide the Rivers that empty themselves into the said River St. Lawrence,
 from thence which fall into the sea; and also along the North Coast of the
 Bay de Chaleur, and the Coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape
 Riviere, and from thence crossing the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence
 by the West end of the Island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid River



- After the war, the British gov't was heavily in debt and needed a way to pay off these debts.
- So, England imposed new taxes on the colonies: Sugar Act, Stamp Act, and Intolerable Acts.

Georgii III. Regis.

C A P. XLVI.

An Act to enable His Majesty to conclude a Peace or Truce with certain Colonies in *North America* therein mentioned.



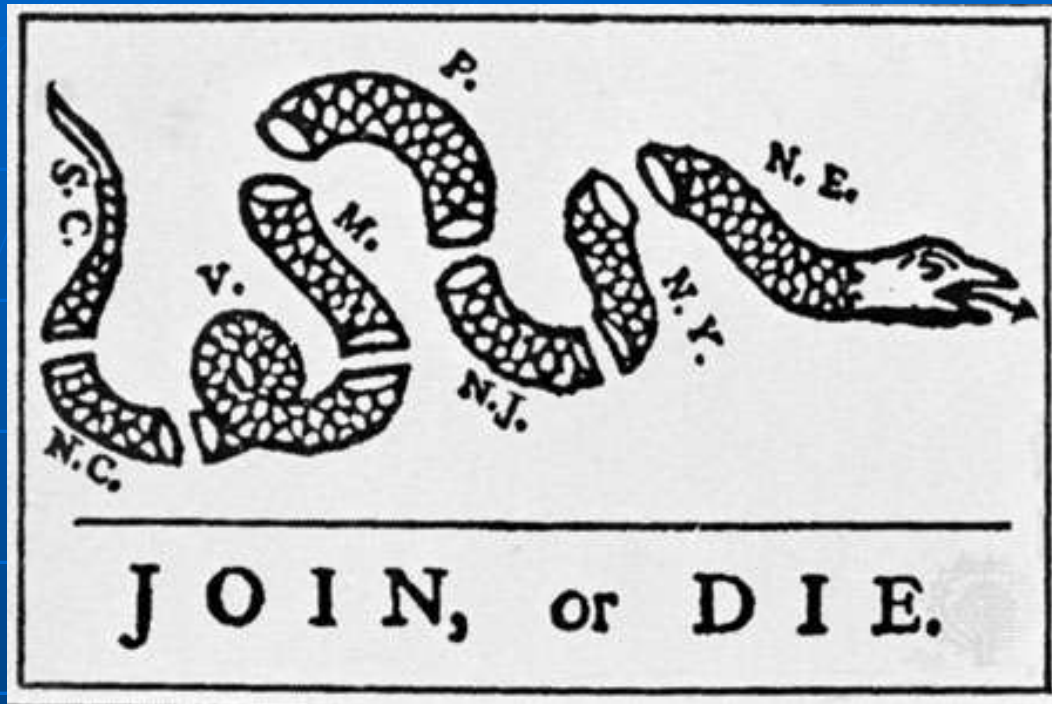
WHEREAS it is essential to the Preamble. Interests, Welfare, and Prosperity of Great Britain, and of the Colonies of Plantations of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, in North America, that Peace, Intercourse, Trade, and Commerce, should be restored between them: Wherefore, and for a full Manifestation of the earnest Wish and Desire of His Majesty and His Parliament to put an End to the Calamities of War, be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That

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The design was inspired by an old superstition that a sliced snake would revive if the pieces of its body were joined before sunset.

This image was the first political cartoon to be published in an American newspaper. It was created by Benjamin Franklin in 1754 to encourage the British colonies to unite against the French and Indian forces. It was later re-circulated during the American Revolution. It reveals the beginning of a sense of national identity.

- The Native Americans experienced the greatest losses at the end of the war.
- They now had to deal with the British and the colonists, who moved into the area despite the Proclamation of 1763.

■ The British also deliberately spread small pox amongst the natives, causing them to decrease in number.

■ Most natives agreed to sign peace treaties with England after the war.

