

# Unit One: A New World

## Chapter 1: The Collision of Cultures

### Pre-Columbian Indian Civilizations

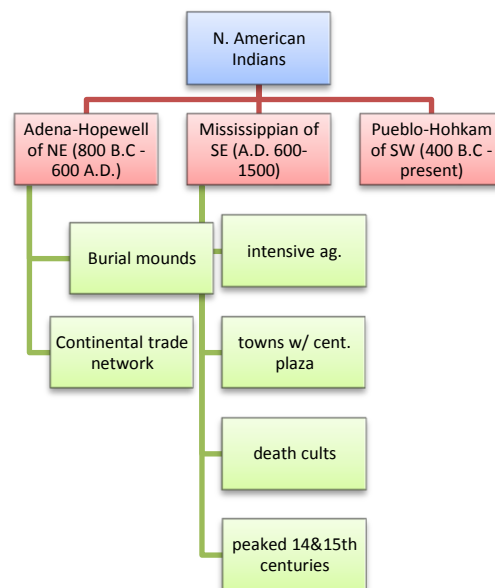
- 400 diff. languages
- Paleo-Indian extensive trading networks → diffusion of ideas/innovations
- Native societies put great strain on environment & frequent wars
- Settled in permanent villages
  - Invented: fiber snares, basketry, mills (grinding nuts),
  - Domesticated dog, turkey
- 5000 B.C. – Indians (Mexican Highlands)
  - Maize, beans, squash, chili peppers, avocados, pumpkins
- 2000-1500 B.C. permanent farming towns in Mexico
  - Led to religion, crafts, art, science, administration, & warfare
- 300-900 A.D. Mesoamerica dev. City centers, pyramids, temples, ceremonial games, villages
- Mayas dev. Math (& zero), astronomy, accurate calendar.
- 900 A.D. Mayan collapse
  - Possibly due to over exploited resources, overpopulation, civil war
- 1000 A.D. toltecs (war like people) conquered region; withdrew 1200 A.D.
- Aztecs arrive; found city of Tenochtitlán (now Mexico City) 1325
- Spaniards invade 1519; Montezuma II ruling ~5 mil



- Colombian Chibchas built smaller empire
- 15 century Quechua (Inca) empire Ecuador → Chile; roads & autocratic gov't

### N. American Indians

- Not as developed as Mayas, Aztecs, or Incas
- Anasazi (heir of Hopis, Zunis)
  - 4 corners (AZ, NM, CO, UT)
  - Baked mid adobe (4-5 stories)
  - Lacked rigid class structure
  - Peaceful
  - 13<sup>th</sup> century aggressive Navajos & Apaches from north
  - 15<sup>th</sup> century Spaniards from south
- Ill equipped to face Europeans (tech, knowledge, iron)
- No true writing (except hieroglyphs of Mesoamerica)
- Disunity & rebellions opened them for conquest
- Resisted Europeans for centuries; some joined Indian society



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- Norse expeditions to New World 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> centuries

### The Expansion of Europe

- Late 15<sup>th</sup> century maritime tech & able to explore world
- Trade from Mediterranean → East Asia (medicine, silks, precious stones, dyewoods, perfumes, rugs, pepper, nutmeg, clove)
  - Gave rise to middle class & corporations w/ stockholders

- Europeans wanted all water trade route to eliminate the middle men (princes, Muslim world, trains,)
  - Marco Polo's story 1298-1299
- Nation states' kings and queens had money to sponsor the search
- Merchants wanted uniform currencies, trade laws, & elimination of trade barriers
- Crusades advanced the process of int'l trade/exploration (1095-1270)
- Renaissance – relearning of ancient texts, secular learning, Gutenberg's printing press (~1440), earth's size, most thought earth to be round

### *Voyages of Columbus*

- 1422 Prince Henry (Portugal) dispatched 1<sup>st</sup> expedition to map African Coast
  - 1446 – Cape Verde; 1482 – Congo River; 1488 Bartholomeu Dias rounded cape of good Hope
- 1492 Columbus finds island east of Florida in Bahamas; thinks he is near Indies]
  - Support from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain
  - Decides the “Indians” should be put to work for him
- Found gold & returned to Spain
  - Left 40 men behind
- Returned 1493 w/ 17 ships; camp in New World run amok; explored Cuba; discovered Jamaica; returned to Spain 1496
  - Attacked Indian villages & sent 550 Indians to slave trade in Spain
- 3<sup>rd</sup> voyage 1498 found Trinidad & explored the northern coast of S. America
- 4<sup>th</sup> voyage in 1502
- 1499 Amreigo Vespucci stated that there must be a new continent

### *Biological Exchange*

- Huge exchange of plant/animal life
- Food plants helped worldwide population explosion (1<sup>st</sup> green revolution)
  - Surplus population used to colonize new world
- Exotic diseases (smallpox, measles, typhus)

### *Professional Explorers*

- John Cabot (Venetian) sponsored by Henry VII (England) discovered N. America in 1497
- 1498 Vasco de Gama (Portugal) sailed around Africa to India
- 1519 Ferdinand Magellan (Portugal; hired by Spain) sailed around S. America to Philippines & continued west to Spain (1<sup>st</sup> voyage around globe)
- 1565 Spaniards to penetrate Philippines

### *Spanish Empire*

- Puerto Rico (1508); Cuba (1511-1514)
- Serve God, the King, get rich
- 1494 ~50,000 Indians died from European diseases
- Advanced weaponry made Indians slaves
- Horses and greyhounds were used to instill fear
- 1519 1<sup>st</sup> conquest (by Hernando Cortés) of major Indian civilization (Aztecs)
  - Made Montezuma his puppet; took the gold
  - The Indians rebelled on traitor Montezuma and killed him (1520)
  - Spaniards lost 1/3 troops retreating

- 1521 reinforced & defeated Aztecs
- Set precedent for following conquests
- 1531 Francisco Pizarro conquest Inca Empire; by 1533 in Chile; 1536-1538 through Colombia
- Mid-1500s native Indians almost extinct in West Indies
  - 1503 African slaves took their place
- Spain forged national unity by stumbling on the richest parts of the Americas
  - France & England had domestic issues
- Most of the U.S.'s territory was Spanish & lasting imprint seen today
- 1513 1<sup>st</sup> exploration of Florida by Spanish (Juan Ponce de León)
- 1540-1543 Francisco Vásquez de Coronado explored the U.S. West (searching for gold)
- England & France overtook the U.S. b/c Spain didn't see the value in making a market economy

### Spanish Southwest

- Missionaries used to control Indians (CA, NW, TX)
- Franciscans & Jesuits taught Christianity
- ~10 years mission secularized & Indians made full Spanish citizens (needed to pay taxes too)
- 1598 Juan de Oñate took possession of New Mexico; capital at San Gabriel
  - Indians revolted within a year
  - 500 men killed; 300 women/children enslaved
  - >25 years men foot cut off
- 1680 17,000 Indians rebelled; within weeks Spaniards driven from New Mexico
  - 14 years & 4 military assaults for Spaniards to regain New Mexico

### The Protestant Reformation

- 1517 – Martin Luther (Germany) posted “Ninety-five Theses” in protest to Catholic Church (see world history 101)
- 1520 - Luther expelled from church
- German states in religious conflict until 1555; each prince would determine religion of subject
- Protestants preached religious liberty for all; Anabaptists rejected infant baptism & favored separation of church and state; Mennonites, Amish, Dunkers, Familists, and Schwenkfelders appeared in America later; majors: Baptists and Quakers
- John Calvin (France) wrote *The Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536); Adam's original sin damned man, Christ's sacrifice made salvation possible
  - God predestined people to salvation & could not be changed
  - Presbytery – body of elders who govern the church
  - German Reformed, Dutch Reformed, Presbyterians in Scotland, Puritans in England, Huguenots in France spawned from Calvin
- Anglican church (England) slowly integrated Calvinism with English Catholicism
- Royalty told church to preach gov't policy
- Henry VII (1509-1547) Defender of the Faith; refuted Luther's ideas
  - Marriage to Catherine of Aragon = no male heir
  - Pope refused him to remarry; Catherine was Aunt of Charles V (King of Spain, Emperor of Holy Roman Empire), pope needed the support
  - Henry severed connections with Rome
  - Married Anne Boleyn = Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603); Elizabeth was Protestant
  - Puritans wanted more & some left for America

## ***Challenged to Spanish Empire***

- French 1<sup>st</sup> threatened; 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano (Italy, hired by France) to find passage to Asia; died 1538 2<sup>nd</sup> voyage by Caribs
- Jacques Cartier; explored Gulf of St. Lawrence & River; ~1550 French civil war ended Canadian interest
- Mid-1500s threats to Spanish from Dutch & English in Netherlands (became protestant and demanded independence w/ battle, granted 1648)
- 1568 Mary (Queen of Scots) flees to England from Spain, plans to overthrow Elizabeth; beheaded 1587
- Philip II (Spain) sends Armada to crush Protestants; Francis Drake destroys part of the armada before they sail; delays for 1 year until 1588
  - Armada defeated due to storm
- 1600 Samuel de Champlain (Father of New France) begins colonization of Canada
- 1578 Sir Humphrey Gilbert granted patent for unclaimed land & granted settlers English rights
  - 1583 set out for Newfoundland & took possession; ship vanished
- 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh granted same patent; discovered Roanoke Island w/ fruitful soil & friendly natives
  - 1587 left with 100 colonists; Governor White returned to England for supplies but Spanish war delayed
  - Roanoke found in driest 770 years; no colonists found

## ***Chapter 2: England and its Colonies***

### ***The English Background***

- 1603 - Union of English and Scottish crowns brings safe borders
- English liberties – self-rule in counties and towns; Justice of Peace & sheriff, taxed only w/ consent of parliament
  - Magna Carta (Great Charter) 1215 – people's rights the monarch could not violate
  - Common law – established by judge decisions, est. precedents
    - Arrest & seizure of goods required warrant
- English enterprise – younger sons who didn't inherit the estate became entrepreneurs
  - Joint-stock company; similar to corporation
    - Made colonization possible
- Colonization used to rid of surplus population, beggars, etc.
- Elizabeth didn't have an heir; → Stuarts & James VI of Scotland ⇒ James I of England in 1603
  - James I believed in divine right; ended war with Spain
- Charles I in 1625 ruled w/o parliament 1629-1640 & increased taxes
  - 1638 Scotland revolted
  - 1646 Charles captured; 1648 executed for treason
- Oliver Cromwell becomes military dictator; dies 1658
- Charles II accepts that he must rule with parliament
- James II in 1685 promotes Catholicism & has Catholic son
  - Mary, James II protestant daughter, along with her husband, William of Orange, invited to assume the throne
    - James II flees country
  - Glorious Revolution ↑
- Bill of Rights (1689) – William and Mary gave up ability to suspend laws, create special courts, keep a standing army, or levy taxes w/o parliament's consent

- Freedom of speech in parliament, freedom of petition to the crown, restrictions against excessive bail & cruel/unusual punishments
- Act of Union (1707) England & Scotland become U.K. of Great Britain
- Act of Settlement (1707) – protestant succession through Queen Anne (1702-1714)

### *Settling the Chesapeake*

- 1606 King James I creates Virginia Company
  - London Group 34-38<sup>th</sup> parallels
  - Plymouth group 41-45<sup>th</sup> parallels
  - Both between 38-41<sup>th</sup> parallels but 100 mi distance between them
  - Attempt to free England from dependence on Spain
- Spanish encountered highly sophisticated people in N. America; English encounter sparsely populated Indian populations
- Spanish try to regulate everything; English try to make plantations & force the Indians to work like in Ireland
- May 6 1607 found Jamestown 40 mi from coast on James river
- Townsmen scorn manual labor; depend on Indian trade & knowledge to survive
  - Indians provide nervous assistance & watchful waiting
- Promised settlers with land after 7 years labor
- All-powerful governor est.
- Lord Delaware sends Sir Thomas Gates as interim governor; stranded in Bahamas for winter
  - Settlers experience anarchy & “Starving Time” winter of 1609-1610
  - Only 60 remain when Gates arrives in May 1610
  - June 1610 Lord Delaware arrives, 150 men, 3 ships
- Jamestown resettled, Richmond created
- Strict Lawes Divine, Moral, and Martial established
- Colonies realize that tobacco is profitable
  - John Rolfe obtains Spanish tobacco seed (1612)
  - 1616 Tobacco is profitable export staple
- John Rolfe marries Indian Pocahontas to bring peace, travel to England; she dies of lung disease
- Headright policy – anyone who buys share in corporation is granted 50 acres of land & 50 more for any servants
- Lawes removed, English rights granted, General Assy. Of VA est. (1619)
- Women sold to husbands to reduce sex ratio imbalance (1619) needed to pay for transportation
- 1<sup>st</sup> Black slaves arrive
- 1622 Indian rebellion; ¼ settlers killed (350)
- 1623 Capt. William Tucker tricks Indians & poisons them; the kills rest
- Since 1607 14,000 arrive; pop. In 1624 = 1,132
- 1624 Virginia now a royal colony
- 1644 Indian rebellion of same scale
  - Disease reduce Indians from 24,000 (1607) to 2000 (1669)
- 1642 Sir William Berkeley established as governor (rules for 34 yrs.)
  - Tobacco prices peak, large planters begin political action
    - Become Sheriffs, Judges; initiate Bridge & road projects
    - Form local militias
  - Elected assy. Continues to resist governor’s power

- Planters begin to grow corn & cattle
  - Food reduces mortality rate & helps population increase
- 1650 15,000 Virginians
- Women gained wealth through multiple marriages & take land with them
- Coast of land ↑; price of tobacco ↓
- Largest planters bought rest of fertile land along coast
- 1676 ¼ free white men landless
  - Large planters increased social friction (lengthened terms of indenture, vagrancy laws, harsh punishments, stripped landless of rights)
- Bacon's Rebellion
  - Berkeley kept the poor people poor
  - New farmers not supported by Berkeley against Indians & rebelled
  - Militiamen killed 24 Indians (Doeg & Susquehannocks)
    - Indian revenge followed
  - Nathaniel Bacon tries to overthrow Governor Berkeley (1676); dies of dysentery
    - Planned genocide on Indians
  - Results in more land for colonists, wealthy planters became more cooperative with smaller ones
  - 1634 Maryland founded as catholic refuge
    - Private colony to Lord Baltimore (Sir George Calvert) by Charles I
    - Laws required consent of all property holders
    - Mixed farming intended but tobacco prevailed

### *Settling New England*

- Colonists all middle class; no indentured servants; no wealthy elite
- More women & families
- Less infectious diseases
- Mostly puritans
  - Longer life expectancy
- Plymouth
  - Puritans (Pilgrims) fled to Holland then wanted English rights; decided upon New World
  - Leyden Separatists sailed on Mayflower (102 people)
  - ½ died during winter; Friendly Wampanoag Indians helped them
  - English speaking Indian showed them how to grow Maize
  - Mayflower compact – civil gov't grew out of church gov't
  - Never had English gov't control
- Massachusetts Bay
  - Orig intended to be holy commonwealth (Puritan) but wanted to reform English church
  - John Winthrop – Governor & founder; “City on a Hill” idea where they would be a Zion an example of what a godly city should be
  - The General Court consisted of shareholders (free men)
    - 118 free men admitted in 1631
    - General Court turned itself into a representative body
    - Became a governing body of the commonwealth
    - Buying a stock, you became a freeman & could vote
    - Split into two houses (Assistants & Deputies)

- Rhode Island
  - Radical & eccentric Roger Williams arrived in 1631; religious views (separation of church & state) too advanced for time; decided forced worship was not acceptable
    - settled in providence
    - Escaped with Narraganset Indians with a few followers in 1636
  - Anne Hutchinson fought with Puritan leaders over how the ministers were preaching; good speaker; undermining the social system; banned in 1638; settled south of Providence
    - Claimed to have godly revelations; attacked for antinomian heresy
- Connecticut
  - 1633 group from Plymouth settled near Connecticut River valley
  - Thomas Hooker led 3 church congregations
    - “Fundamental Orders of Connecticut” – gov’t like Massachusetts but anyone could vote
- New Hampshire & Maine
  - Founded by Sir Ferdinando Gorges & Captain John Mason in 1622
  - 1629 Gorges & Mason split their land at Piscataqua river
    - Gorges’s northern half became Maine
  - Early 1640s Massachusetts absorbed New Hampshire; 1650s extended into parts of Maine
  - 1679 New Hampshire won over Massachusetts & declared a Royal Colony
  - 1691 new charter made Maine part of Massachusetts

### *Indians in New England*

- English didn’t want to deal with Indians as equals, wanted to get their god given right of fish and farms
  - Unlike Dutch & French fur trade
- Indians often fought with each other over land; should have fought together against whites
- Small pox made Indians drop dead
  - Massive pop. Decline 1610-1675
- Pequot War
  - 1636 whites accused Pequot of murdering a colonist
  - Colonists set fire to an Indian village
    - <1 hr all but 7 dead
  - Massacred Indian men, women, & children
  - Cotton Mather saw it as a sacrifice to God

### *The English Civil War in America*

- 1643 Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed New England Confederation to defend against Dutch, French, & Indians
- Maryland Toleration Act (1649) – assurance for the Puritan religion
  - Revoked 1652; Lord Baltimore deprived of power
  - 1657 Oliver Cromwell reinstated Lord Baltimore; Toleration Act reinstated

### *Settling the Carolinas*

- North Carolina
  - Scattering of settlers along Albemarle Sound
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Governor 1664; Assembly 1665; Village 1704
- South Carolina

- Settlers from Barbados to produce sugar
- “Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina”
  - Lord Ashley-Cooper & John Locke
  - Nobility had little effect on government
  - Small headrights granted to everyone
  - Religious freedom
- Royal colony 1719
- Barbados settlers imported Indian slaves
  - 1<sup>st</sup> landed at Charles Town (later Charleston)
- Southern Indian Trade
  - Fur trade very profitable; almost drove deer to extinction
  - Enticed the Indians to capture other Indians for slaves
  - Yamasee War – Indians killed several English traders; turned the Cherokees against the Creeks (1715-1717)

### *Settling the Middle Colonies and Georgia*

- New Netherlands
  - Dutch colony found by Henry Hudson (1609)
  - Overtook Swedish colony 1655
  - English over took it w/o battle in 1664
  - New Amsterdam renamed New York
  - Fort Orange became Albany
- Iroquois League
  - Indian league, very strong, forced English to work with them for fur trade
  - 5 tribes
  - Used firearms to take Canadian hunting grounds 1640
    - Hunted region to extinction
  - Wars with other Indians depleted their population
    - Elder women could adopt those converted by torture (2/3 pop. Converters)
  - Made peace with French 1701 (fought for many years)
- New Jersey
  - Granted to Sir George Carteret & Lord John Berkeley
  - 1682 Carteret sold his East half to 12 proprietors (incl. William Penn)
  - 1702 E/W NJ reunited as Royal Colony
- Pennsylvania & Delaware
  - Quakers, founded by George Fox 1647, religious freedom for all
    - Pacifists, equality for all
  - Penn was a Quaker & inherited a large amount of land in America with his father’s estate
  - Founded Philadelphia & granted land generously
  - Quakers friendly to Indians & Penn purchased land from Indians
  - Penn wanted the government to run with Quaker principles
  - Delaware granted to Penn 1682
  - 1701 same governor but diff. assembly
- Georgia
  - (1732) Philanthropic experiment for poor & religiously persecuted
    - Also military buffer from Spain
  - General James W. Oglethorpe planned the city of Savannah

- Regulations prevented it from prospering; all removed in 1759
- Grew rapidly after 1763

### *Thriving Colonies*

- 1650s Americans better off than English counterparts

## **Chapter 3: Colonial Ways of Life**

### *The Shape of Early America*

- Most settlers young (1/2 <20), male, & poor
- Not “melting pot” rather a mosaic b/c not homogeneous
- Indians saw the environment as something to be shared & used as needed
  - Europeans saw it as something to make money with
    - Deforestation, sunnier, windier, colder
- Settlers quickly evicted Indians & exploited their territory
- Growth rate 18<sup>th</sup> century = 3%
- 1700 British: American = 20:1; 1775 = 3:1
- Higher birth rate than Europe; married earlier
  - After initial period, lower death rate than Europe (less dense)
  - Avg. age = 16
  - Southern colonies, diseases (malaria, dysentery)
- Virginia/South 17<sup>th</sup> century 2-3 males / 1 female
  - Large numbers of single males = instability
- Colonists thought women to be inferior
  - Not allowed to vote, preach, hold office, attend public school, bring lawsuits, make contracts, own property
  - Sometimes carried on late husband’s profession
  - Control over land through marriage

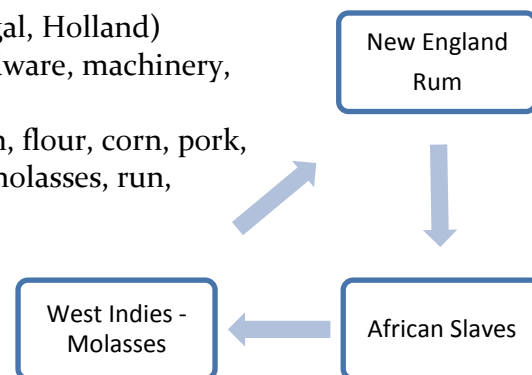
### *Society and Economy in Southern Colonies*

- Able to grow exotic market crops, tobacco, rice (S. Carolina), indigo (Eliza Lucas in Charleston)
  - Southern pines, waterproof rope, pine tar, fur from interiors
  - Planters didn’t make much money due to slaves, shipping charges, etc.
    - Outsiders made the money (shipping, trade, investment, manufacture)
- Virginia Company sold 50 acre “share-rights” and gave away “headrights” to people who paid for their voyage or brought others
- By 1700s land was purchased from gov’t
- Indentured servant – a person who paid for transportation with a number of years of labor
  - Could escape hanging by going to colonies
- Slavery started 1619; 1660 elaborate slave laws est.
  - Sugar plantations required most slaves
    - Avg use was 7 years until death in extreme heat
  - 1675 English West Indies > 100,000 slaves
    - Colonies only 5,000
  - African culture follows the mother (land, property → mother)
    - Slaves in Africa had rights & their kids weren’t slaves
  - Further south had more slaves by % population
  - Atlantic slave trade – brutal passage 4-6 wks; treated like animals
    - Africans resisted

- Stono Slave Rebellion – South Carolina 1739; captured slaves were beheaded & heads put on mile marker posts
- Slave holders justified their actions with the color of their skin making Africans like animals
- Slaves held almost all labor intensive jobs (blacksmiths, field hands, etc.)
- S. Carolina (Gentry): Colonial south held large mansions with brick and frame houses, large gardens
  - Lived on credit for next year's crop
- N. Carolina: rustic colony w/o class
- Charleston: center of political life, high fashion
  - Gambling
- Religion
  - Virginia (Gov. William Berkeley) decided it would be Anglican
    - Demanded all Quakers/Puritans leave
    - Early 18<sup>th</sup> century official church in the south

### *Society and Economy in New England*

- Maintained English feel
- Group of settlers would ask for a town, township granted along with land, land then divided among settlers
- Late 17<sup>th</sup> century: Home centered on fireplace, meals cooked on it in “hall”
  - Father called “chairman” he sat in the only chair
- Food: corn, boiled meat, veggies, beer, cider, rum, milk, cornbread, corn & kidney beans in bear fat
- Work
  - No profitable crops
  - Chesapeake region – rich w/ oysters
  - Cod, mackerel, halibut, others
  - Whales (oil, ambergris)
  - Fisheries exported to Europe
- Shipbuilding
  - Old-growth trees for masts & spars
  - American built ships prized for value
  - 1/3 British ships built in colonies
  - Follow up industries
    - Timber, sawmills, iron foundries, sail lofts, fisheries, taverns
  - Many skilled workers required, many workers required
- Trade
  - Trade with British enemies (Spain, France, Portugal, Holland)
  - Imported manufactured goods from Europe (hardware, machinery, paint, navi, household items)
  - American merchants ⇒ West Indian planters (fish, flour, corn, pork, bacon, beef, horses ⇔ sugarcane, money, sugar, molasses, rum, indigo, dyewoods,)
  - Triangular trade
  - Lack of money
  - 1751 Parliament outlaws legal-tender paper money in New England; 1764 throughout

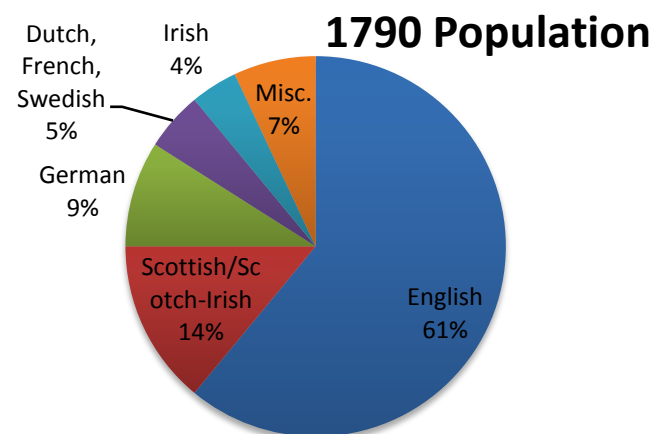


colonies

- Religion
  - Puritans thought that drink in moderation ok
    - Repeat offenders forced to wear “D” in public
  - Puritan church had great influence over life put no political power
  - Covenant theory –
    - Humanity’s depravity makes gov’t necessary
    - Puritan dedicated to seek will of people & God
    - Bible ultimate source of authority
  - Required to attend church services
  - Towns to support church through taxes
- Diversity and Social Strains
  - Not all towns for religion
  - Marblehead – main end to catch fish
  - Social stability came with economic elite’s control over town affairs
  - Growing pressure on land ⇒ growing social tensions
  - Younger sons required to look for land elsewhere
  - Direct accountability to God & religious intolerance
  - “Half-Way Covenant”
    - Baptized children of church members could secure baptism for their children & “halfway” membership
- Devil in New England
  - Salem Village Witch trials 1692
    - Wanted to free its self from Salem proper → = devil was at work in village ???
    - Many accused & 19 hanged
      - Leaders of trials later recanted

### *Society and Economy in the Middle Colonies*

- Crops more bountiful
- Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna Rivers for fur trade in interior
- Headright land policies
- Ethnic diversity
  - Dutch culture lingered
  - Swedes, Finns along Delaware R.
  - Pennsylvania: Scotch-Irish in back country, German, Dutch, English
  - Pennsylvania: tolerant of religious practice:
  - ½ British origins
  - Pie chart Caucasian



### *Colonial Cities*

- 17<sup>th</sup> century colonies not connected
- Low percentage population; high influence
- 2/3 urban adult males artisans (carpenters, cooper, silversmiths, blacksmiths, sail makers, stonemasons, weavers, potters)
- Taverns were for drink, food, bed; travel at night dangerous
  - Most operated by women
- After reliable colonial postal system in place 18<sup>th</sup> century, newspapers could be distributed

## *The Enlightenment*

- Europe
  - Scientific Revolution
  - Sun-centered universe
  - Newton's universe
- America
  - John Winthrop, Jr. – chemistry & Royal Society of London member
  - Benjamin Franklin
    - Print shop (Pennsylvania Gazette & Poor Richard's Almanac)
    - Founded library, setup fire company, University of Pennsylvania, American Philosophical Society
    - Experiments and Observations on Electricity (1751)
    - Franklin stove, lightning rod, glass harmonica, speculated: medicine, meteorology, geology, astronomy, physics,
  - Puritans ensured literacy, Quakers' private schools
    - Free public education not until 1900s

## *The Great Awakening*

- 1730s religious decline sparked revival of faith ⇒ "Great Awakening"
- Jonathan Edwards
  - Congregational minister in W. Massachusetts (Northampton)
  - Rekindled spiritual fervor
- William Tennent's Log College (Neshaminy, Penn.)
  - Education of ministers (Scotch-Irish Presbyterians)
- George Whitefield
  - Needed a good preacher for people to be interested
  - 1739 arrived Philadelphia
- Peak at 1741: famous Edwards speech "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- Rev. James Davenport
  - Renounce the clergy, become your own agent for salvation
- "New Lights"
  - New Congregationalists
  - Undermined traditional clergy
  - Many went to Baptists, Presbyterian or later Methodist
- Harvard (1636) – puritans didn't want to leave illiterate ministry to church when old dies
- College of William and Mary (1693) – strengthen the Anglican ministry
- Yale (1701) – educate Puritans of Connecticut
- Princeton University (1746) – educate Presbyterians
- Columbia U (1754) – Anglican
- Brown U (1764) – Baptist
- U o Penn (1754) orig. Philadelphia Academy – Secular

## *Chapter 4: The Imperial Perspective*

- No imperial control over colonies, too expensive
  - Americans were used to self-government
  - Non-sensical policies: Considered citizens but no citizenship, no representation, etc.

## *English Administration of the Colonies*

- All colonies except Georgia had pre-glorious rev. charters; they were “dependencies of the crown”
- Privy Council
  - Body of 30-40 advisers appointed & responsible to the king only (1<sup>st</sup> line of colonial ctrl)
  - 1634 King Charles I colonial affairs to 11: Lords Commissioners for Plantations in General
- Mercantile System
  - Navigation Act 1651
    - No foreign shipping to/from colonies
    - All goods must be imported to England or arrive on English ships & English crew
    - European goods must come direct from origin
  - Assumes fixed amount of silver & gold; direct all economic activities; limit imports
  - Navigation Act of 1660
    - Crew must be  $\frac{3}{4}$  English
    - Certain goods only shipped to England or colonies
      - Tobacco, cotton, indigo, ginger, dyewoods, sugar
      - ↑ called enumerated list
      - Also, masts, copper ore, fur
  - Navi Act 1663
    - England funnel for all colonial imports
    - Aka Staple Act
  - Navi Act 1673 (Plantation Duty Act)
    - Captain must give bond to land the enumerated articles in England
  - Enforcement of Navi Acts spotty
  - 1676 Massachusetts took property rights in New Hampshire & Maine
  - Lords of Trade – made from privy council
- Dominion of New England
  - All colonies south through NJ
  - Sir Edmund Andros (tactless, efficient soldier)
    - Extended rule over Conn., RI, NY, E & W NJ
    - Resented: taxation w/o representation, took over Puritan church for Anglican
    - After Glorious Revolution, arrested & former gov’t reinstated
  - New governor to replace Jacob Leisler (New York)
    - Resisted & hanged for treason
    - 4 yrs later parliament declared not guilty
  - Maryland (1715) & Penn. (1694) Became proprietorships again
  - John Locke
    - Two Treatises on Gov’t (1690)
      - 1<sup>st</sup> – refused divine right of kings
      - 2<sup>nd</sup> – contract theory of government
        - People had natural rights to life, liberty & property
  - Board of Trade – (Lords of Trade and Plantation) colonial officials reported to them, investigated the enforcement of the Navi Acts
  - Salutary Neglect
    - Board of Trade under George I & II became interested in their salaries mainly

## *Habit of Self-Government*

- Maryland, Penn, & Delaware governor was choice of proprietor

- Conn. & RI elected governor until the end of the colonial period
- Governor's Powers
  - Absolute Veto
  - Decide when/where assembly meets
    - Adjourn & dissolve assembly
  - Postpone elections
  - Appoint/remove officials
  - Command militia/navy
  - Grant pardons
- Governor & council were highest court
- Assemblies' Powers
  - Elected body
  - Popular vote in counties/towns
  - Religious tests abandoned after Toleration Act of 1689
    - Needed to own land
    - No women, children, Indians, or blacks could vote
  - Controlled Governor's salary
  - Controlled finance

### *Troubled Neighbors*

- Spain
  - Converted to Catholicism, built missionaries, looked for gold
  - Didn't create market economies
- France in Canada
  - Trading outposts
  - Small populations with good Indian relations
  - Mostly male, sought integration with Indian society
    - Mixed Indian/French families
  - Catholicism
  - Only Catholics could populate due to charter
    - Royal colony (1663) & sent more people with women
- French Louisiana
  - 1699 Pierre le Moyne began settling Louisiana near Biloxi, Miss
  - 1710 moved to Mobile, Alabama
  - Jean Baptiste le Moyne - Father of Louisiana
    - 1718 New Orleans founded
  - Miss. River allowed access to fertile heartlands & Gulf
  - Small population, either hot colony or cold colony

### *The Colonial Wars*

- War of the Palatinate (1689-1697) King William III vs. Louis XIV (King William's war)
  - Fighting around Hudson Bay posts & Newfoundland
  - Failure & pointless
- War of the Spanish Succession (Queen Anne's War, 1702-1713)
  - French & Spanish vs. English
  - New England, S. Carolina, Florida
  - Tuscarora War (1711-1713)
    - Tuscarora people invaded by German & Swiss

• 1<sup>st</sup> 3 wars the American battles were shadows of European fighting

- Driven out & became 6<sup>th</sup> Iroquois League nation
- Peace of Utrecht (1713)
  - French recognized English rights to their land
  - French released claims on Spanish territory
  - Spain wouldn't transfer land to someone else
- War of the Austrian Succession (King George's War, 1744-1748)
  - Northern frontier border raids
  - French went to protect Ohio from English invasion
- Seven Year's War (French-Indian war, 1754-1763 [9 years])
  - George Washington sent to warn off the French
  - English building fort at fork of Allegheny & Monongahela R.; ousted by French; built Fort Duquesne
  - Washington attacked at Fort Necessity & Surrendered July 4 1754; retreated
  - Albany Plan of Union
    - Board of Trade organized plan for United Colonies b/c fighting in backwoods
    - President-general
    - Grand Council w/ 48 members chosen by colonial assemblies
  - Franklin propaganda for the colonies to Join or to die
  - 1755 British forces invaded Acadian; 5000-7000 fled to French Louisiana; became Cajuns
  - British tried to attack Fort Duquesne but forced away by French & Indians
  - 1756 colonial war becomes Seven Years' War in Europe
  - British cut off French with Navy
  - 1760 George III seeks peace; Spain enters war (1761)
- Treaty of Paris (1763) Peace of Paris
  - End to war & French power in N. America
  - Britain took all French possessions East of Mississippi River; and Spanish Florida
  - Spain gets all French holdings West of Miss. River & Louisiana
- English, huge debt b/c of war with France
- Franklin finds French minister very curious about America, thirsty for revenge; will help in American revolution