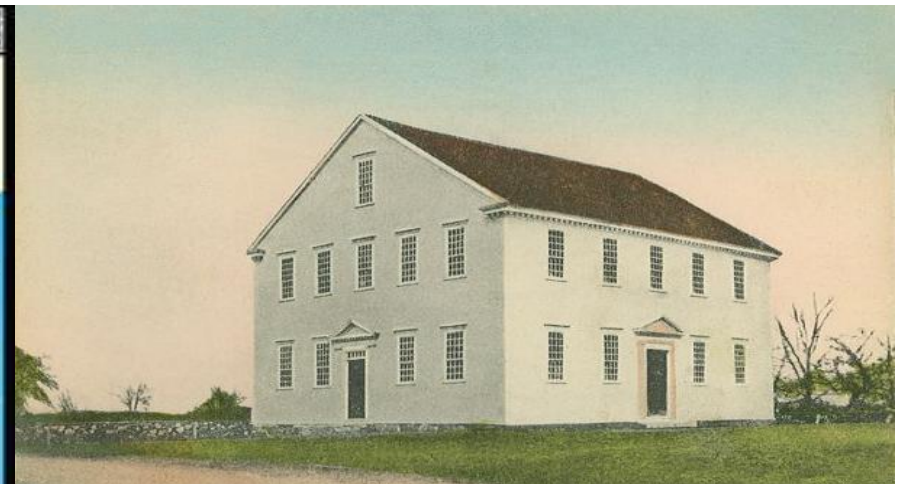


# **Chapter 3**

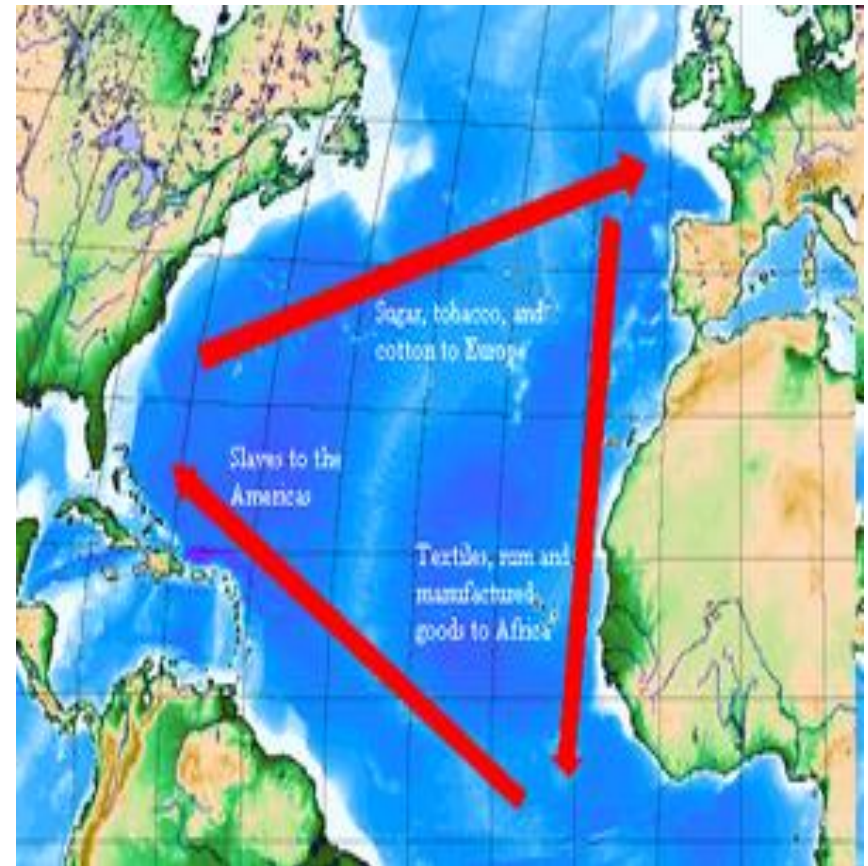
The Colonies Come of Age

# Section 1: England and Its Colonies

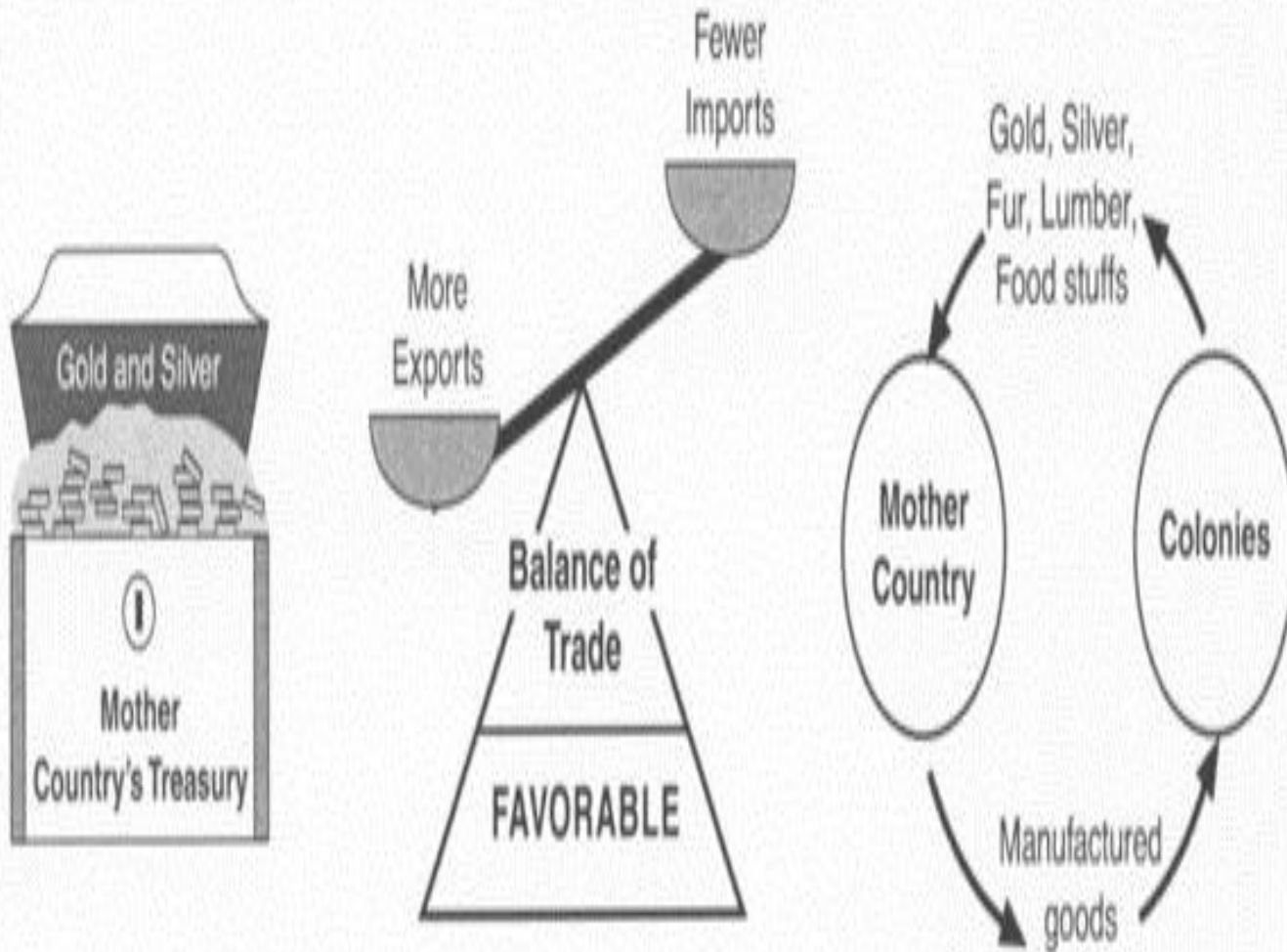


# Mercantilism

- Idea that country should acquire wealth by using colonies to create a:



# A European View



# Navigation Acts - 1651

- Only:
  - sugar and tobacco could only be shipped to the mother country
  - Vessel crews must be  $\frac{3}{4}$  English
  - all European imports must pay duties at English ports
  - London become leading European seaport by 1700
  - Loosely enforced
  - Trade imbalance develops

# Dominion of New England

- 1684- Charles II begins crackdown on New England merchants violation Navigation Acts:
- James II forms the **Dominion of New England**
  - Combined the New England colonies with New York and New Jersey
  - Elected assemblies replaced with crown appointed governor and council:



# Sir Edmond Andros 1637-1714



- British colonial governor in America
- As governor of New York (1674-81) he was bitterly criticized for his high-handed methods.
- In 1686 James II, he named Andros governor of the Dominion of New England.
- By 1688, his suppression of charters and colonial assemblies, interference with local customs and rights, and Andros's overbearing ways caused intense friction.
- By 1688, the New England colonies were on the brink of rebellion
- "Sir Edmund Andros." *The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition*. 2008. *Encyclopedia.com*. (July 25, 2010). <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1E1-Andros-E.html>

# Glorious Revolution

- Birth of King James's son in 1688 triggers fears of Catholic dynasty
- King James overthrown:
- William and Mary sign English Bill of Rights
  - restated rights protected in the Magna Carta

440 C. I, 2. Anno primo GULIELMI & MARIÆ. A. D. 1689.  
SESSIO SECUNDA.  
Anno Regni GULIELMI & MARIÆ primo.  
C A P. I. (35.)  
An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound for one Year. EXP.  
C A P. II. (36.)  
An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.  
WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at Westminster, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the Estates of the People of this Realm, did upon the thirteenth Day of February in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the Names and Style of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, being present in their proper Persons, a certain Declaration in Writing, made by the said Lords and Commons, in the Words following; viz.  
WHEREAS the late King James the Second, by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges, and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.  
1. By assuming and exercising a Power of dispensing with and suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parliament.  
2. By committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed Power.  
3. By issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal for erecting a Court called, The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.  
4. By levying Money for and to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, for other Time, and in other Manner, than the same was granted by Parliament.  
5. By raising and keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, and quartering Soldiers contrary to Law.  
6. By causing several good Subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same Time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to Law.  
7. By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.  
8. By Prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for Matters and Causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal Courses.  
9. And whereas of late Years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified Persons, have been returned and served on Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High Treason, which were not Freeholders.  
10. And excessive Bail hath been required of Persons committed in criminal Causes, to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.  
11. And excessive Fines have been imposed; and illegal and cruel Punishments inflicted.  
12. And several Grants and Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any Conviction or Judgment against the Persons, upon whom the same were to be levied.  
All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.



# Self Government in England

- the **Magna Carta**
  - 1215 protected English nobles by limiting the King's ability to tax them.
  - Guaranteed right to trial
  - British colonists believe themselves to be protected under it
- **Bill of Rights**
  - Series of laws passed by Parliament to est. its power over the monarch



# Glorious Revolution

- Effects
  - Parliament restores:
    - Maryland became a royal colony
    - Plymouth merged with Massachusetts Bay
      - Mass Bay must accept royal governor and greater religious toleration and political participation by non-Puritans
    - Rhode Island and Connecticut remained:

# Salutary Neglect - 1688

- Shift in focus of policy by England:
  - Admiralty courts est. to deal with smugglers
  - Board of Trade created
  - Expected continued economic loyalty in return
- No standing army in peacetime



# Seeds of Self-Government

## **Royal Governor**

- Crown appointed
- Call/disband assembly
- Appoint/dismiss judges
- Oversee colonial trade

## **Advisory Council**

- Men appointed by Governor

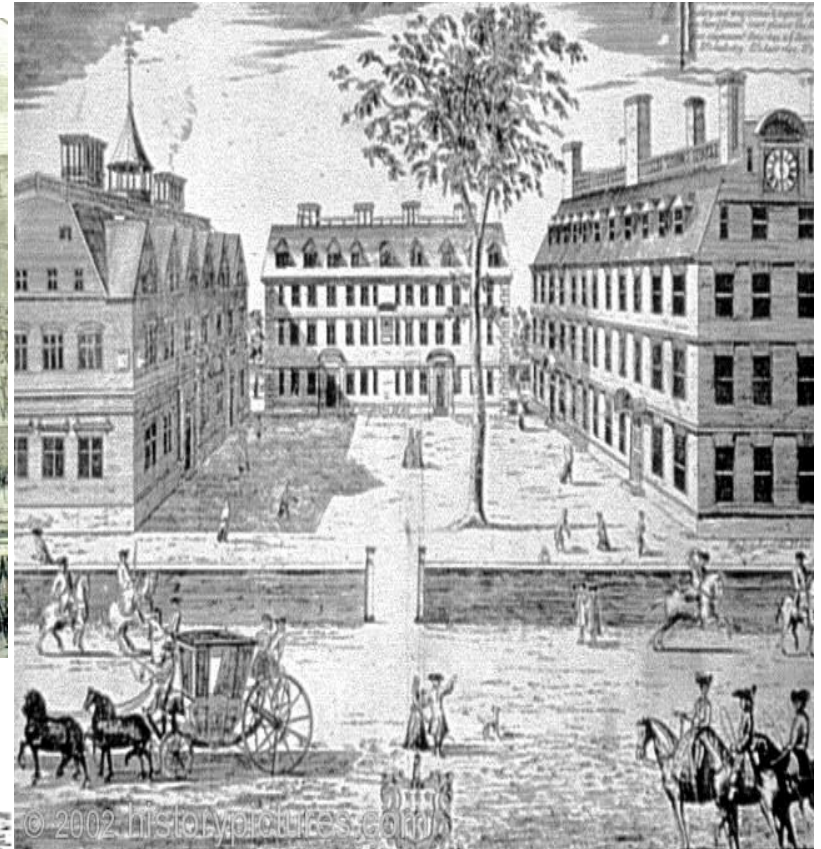
## **Colonial Assembly**

- White, landowning males
  - Paid governors salary
- Gave colonists a taste for self-government

# Colonial Government

- **House of Burgesses**
  - Established by planters with permission from the **Virginia Co.**
  - Male landowners over age 17 eligible to participate
  - Power to make laws and raise taxes
  - Planted seeds of self-government in America

# Sections 2 & 3 – Colonial Life



# New England

- Subsistence farming
  - raised livestock, grow wheat, rye, corn, potatoes
- Trade
  - exported lumber and fish
  - Boston = principle seaport



# Middle Colonies

- More prosperous farming
  - mix of subsistence and plantation-style agriculture
  - “Breadbasket” of the colonies
- Trade
  - Philadelphia and New York City = main seaports
  - Export diversity of goods



# The South

- **Cash Cropping** drives the economy
  - Virginia and Maryland produced **staple crops** – wheat and tobacco
  - North Carolina – Cattle & lumber
  - South Carolina & Georgia = rice and **indigo**

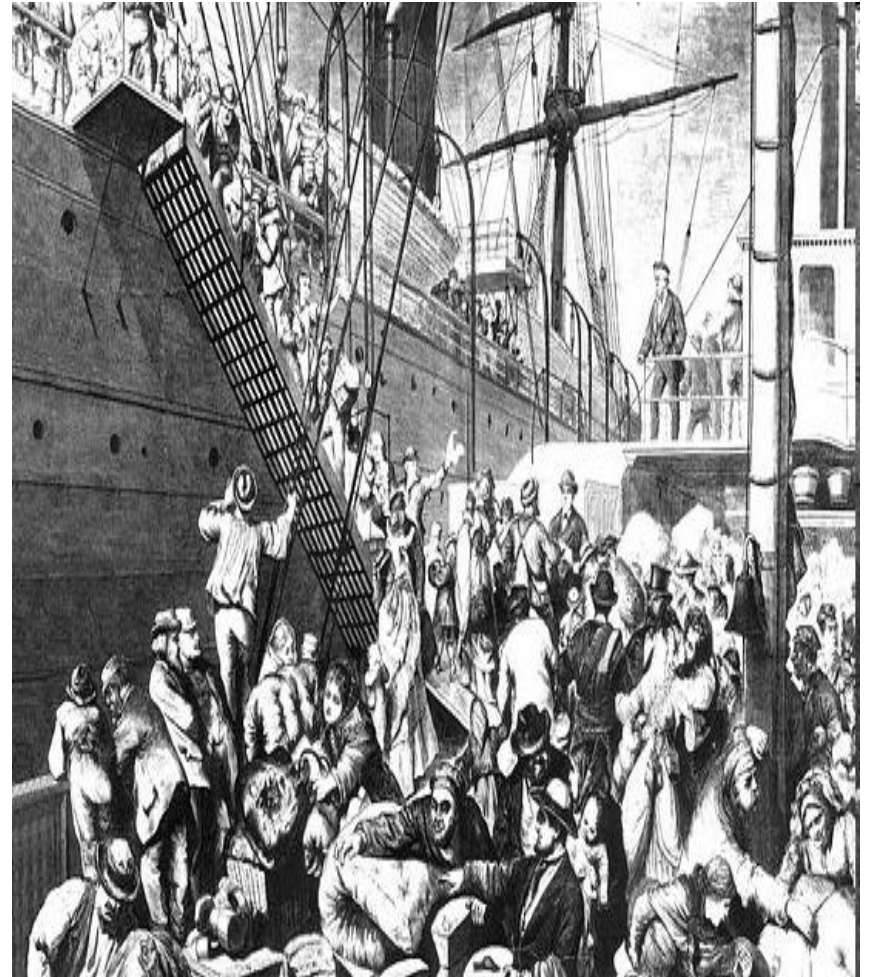


# Comparing the colonies

- New England
  - healthier climate & longer life span
  - More diversity
  - More urbanized
  - More schools and emphasis on education
  - Harvard = 1<sup>st</sup> college - founded in 1636
- the South
  - less economic equality
  - less education
    - sons of wealthy plantation owners tutored at home
  - Shorter lifespan

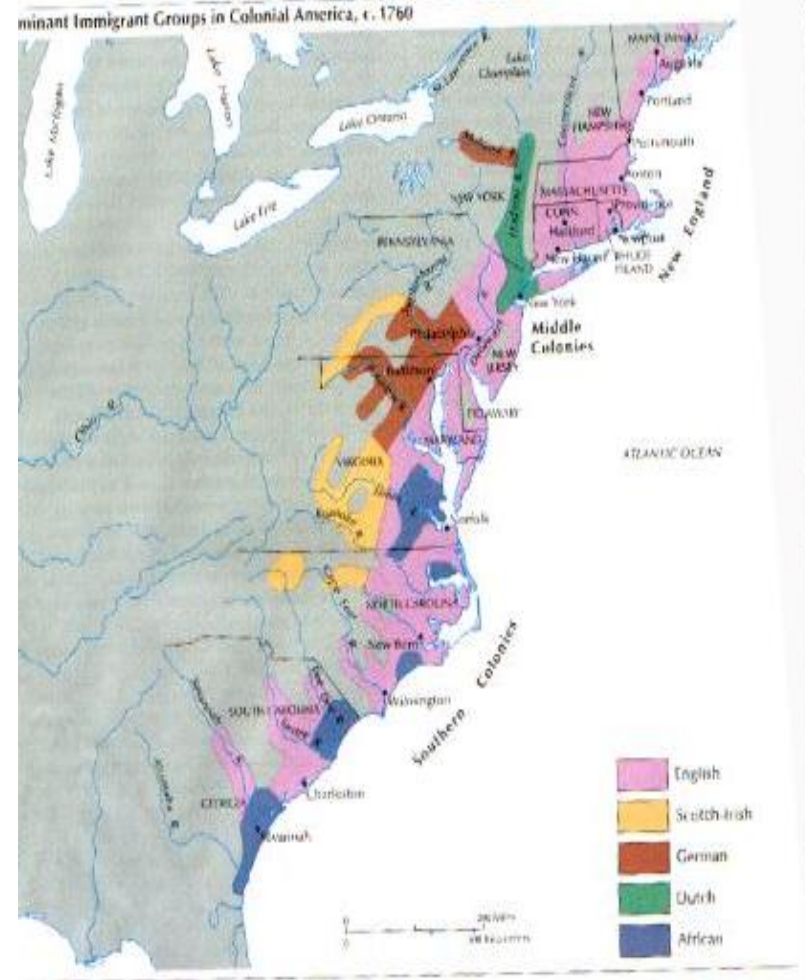
# Immigration = Diversity in North

- 250,00 Europeans settled in North America by 1700
- England:
  - 50% = indentured servants
  - \* Page 168 of text – pie graph



# European Sources of Immigration

- Scots and Scots-Irish
  - Hated by Irish-Catholics and mistreated by British
  - 1707 formation of Great Britain afforded them easier access to immigration
  - 250,000 arrived in the 1700s.
  - Settled:



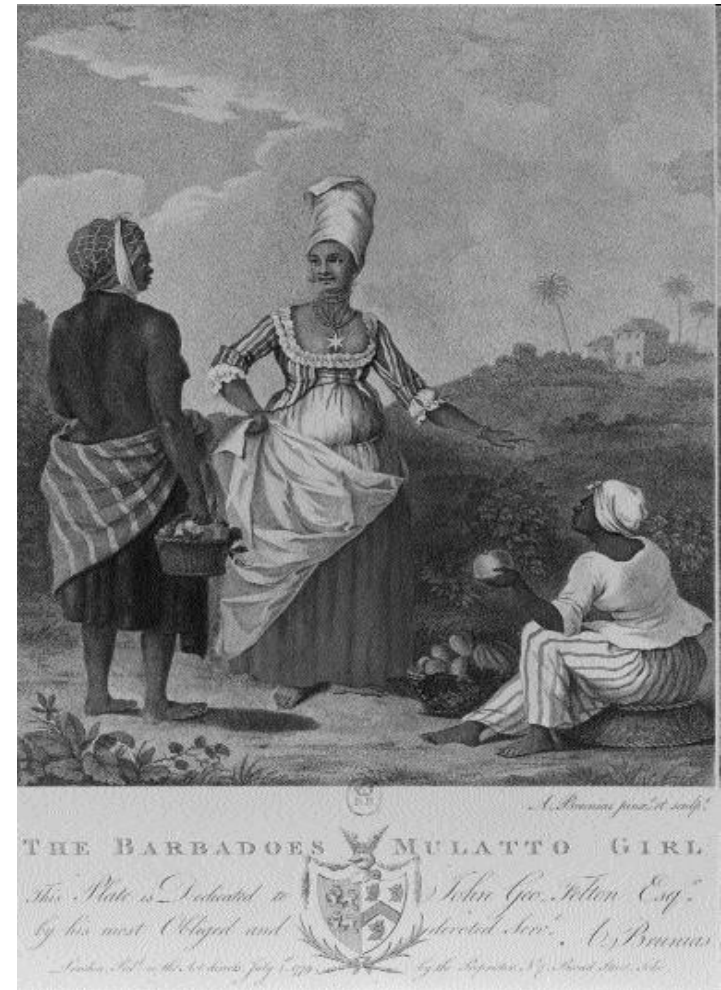
# European Sources of Immigration

- Germans
  - Second:
  - Lack of farmland and political upheaval motivated Germans to settle in America
  - Farm in:



# Slavery

- Africa
  - Early 1600s = first Africans purchased from Dutch traders
  - Deemed too expensive, initial demand was low.
  - African slaves were initially treated like white indentured servants
  - Barbados Slave Codes in Carolinas mark beginning:

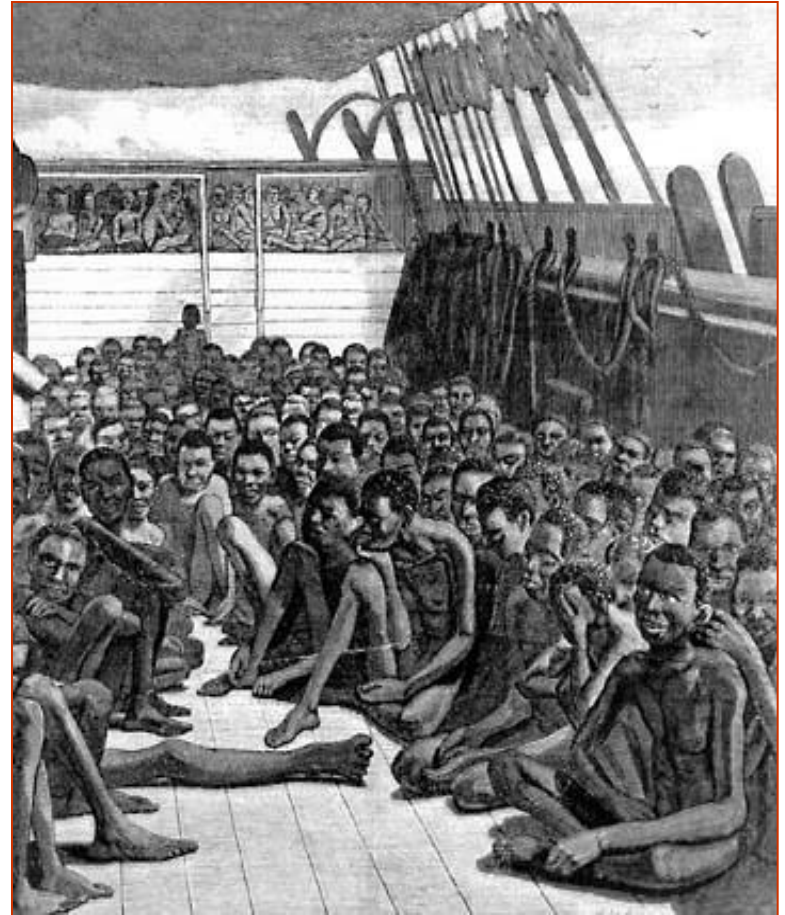


THE BARBADOES MULATTO GIRL.

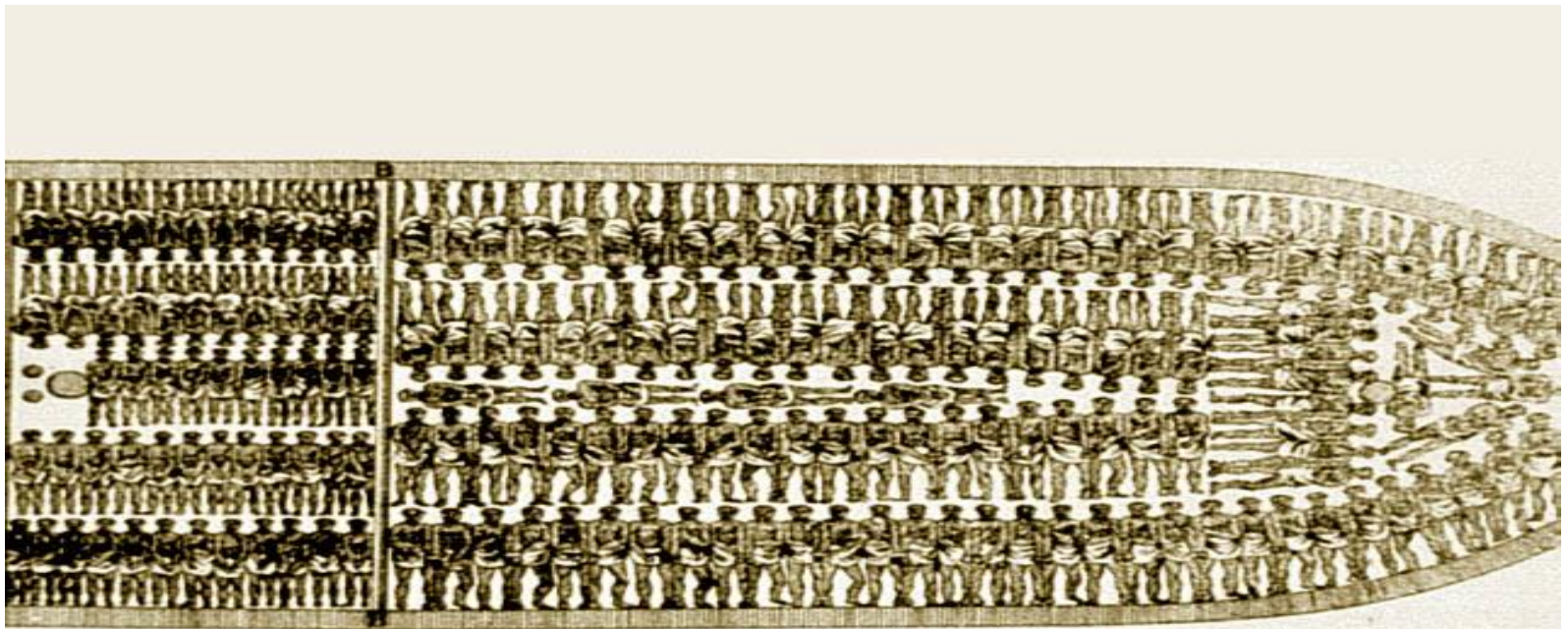
*This Plate is dedicated to* John Gougeon Esq.  
*by his most Obedient and* devoted Son, C. Brauman  
*London, 1710. In the 4th Avenue July 1, 1779.* *by the Author, N. G. Bond Street, 1710.*

# The Slave Trade

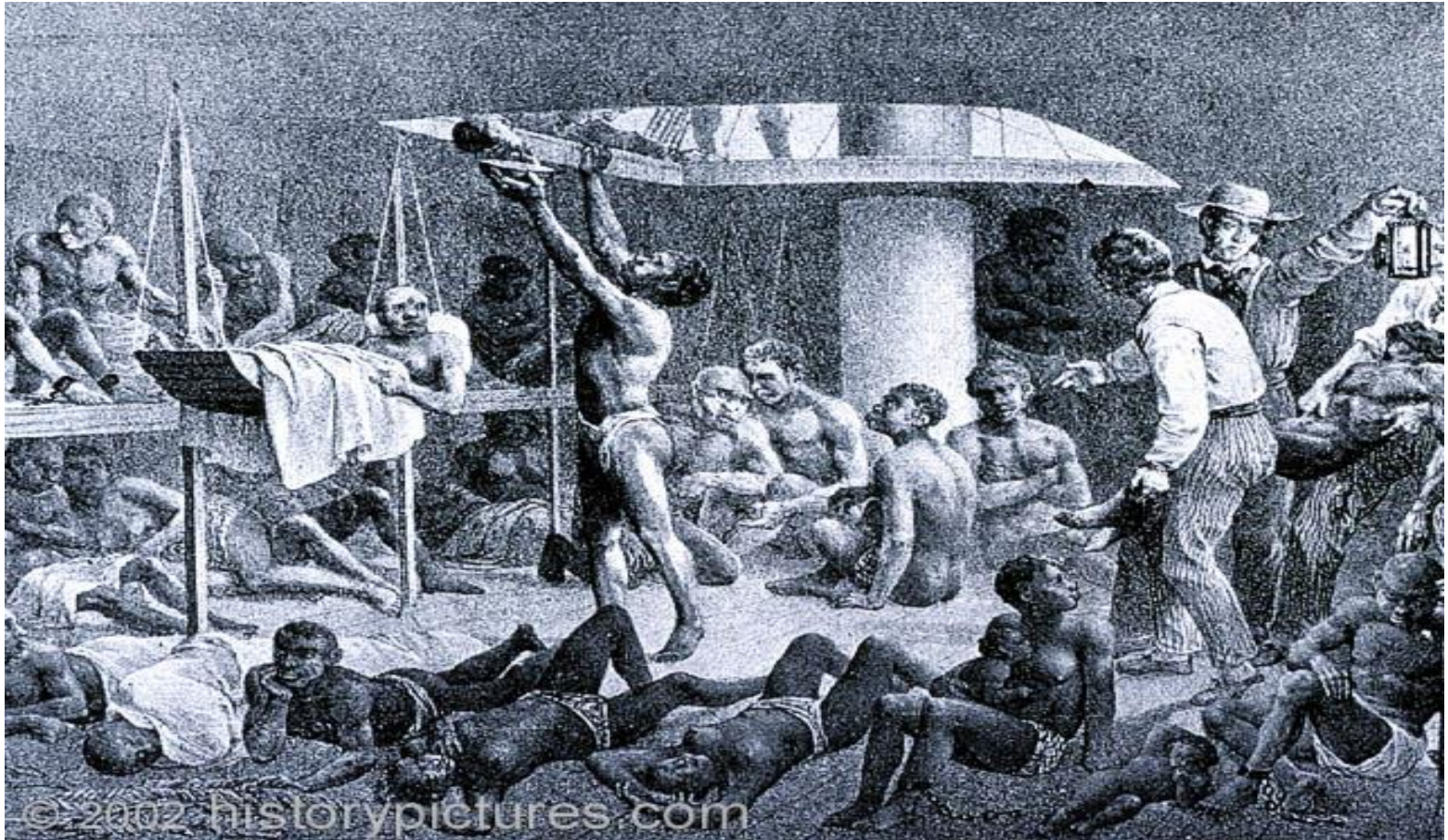
- The **Middle Passage**
  - Slaves endured a horrific journey as they crossed the Atlantic
  - During the 1700s, approximately:
    - Most end up in West Indies
    - ~ 250,000:



# Diagram showing loading of slaves into a ship

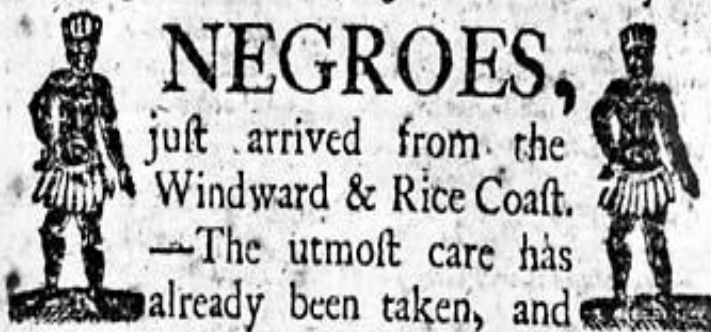


# Slaves aboard a slave ship



# SLAVERY WAS AN OLD INSTITUTION

**T**O BE SOLD, on board the  
Ship *Bance-Yland*, on tuesday the 6th  
of *May* next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice  
cargo of about 250 fine healthy



**NEGROES,**  
just arrived from the  
*Windward & Rice Coast*.  
—The utmost care has  
already been taken, and  
shall be continued, to keep them free from  
the least danger of being infected with the  
**SMALL-POX**, no boat having been on  
board, and all other communication with  
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.

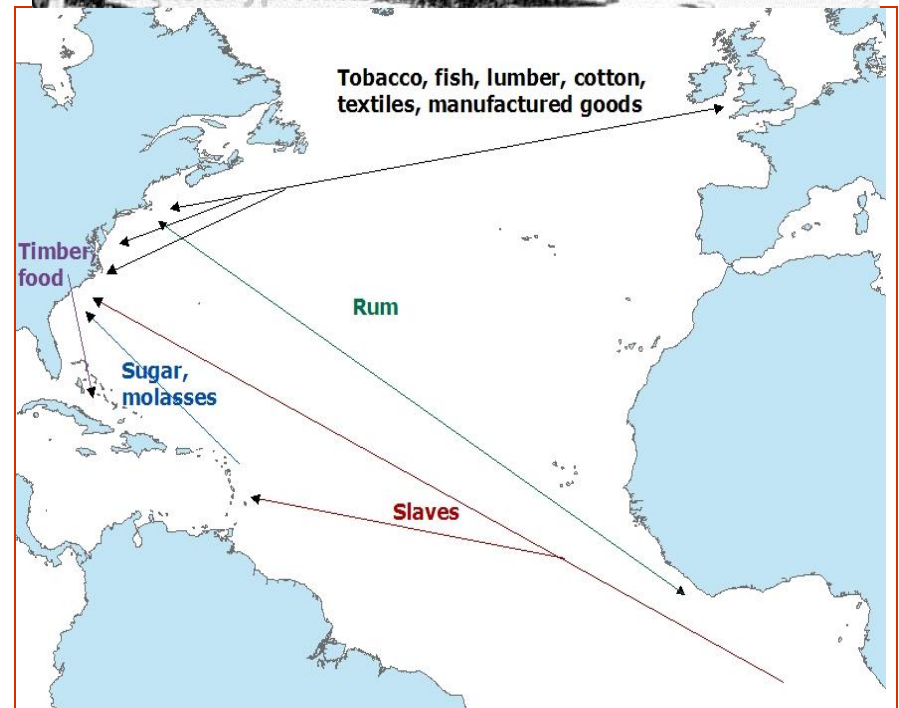
*Auskin, Laurens, & Appleby.*

*N. B.* Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the  
**SMALL-POX** in their own Country.

- **IT HAD BEEN PRACTICED FOR MANY CENTURIES IN MOST SOCIETIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**
- **GENERALLY SLAVES WERE WAR PRISONERS, NON-BELIEVERS OF THE RELIGION OF THEIR CONQUERORS, AND POOR PEOPLE WHO INDENTURED THEMSELVES TO GET OUT OF DEBT**
- **SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAS DIFFERED IN THAT EARLIER FORMS OF SLAVERY WERE NOT PERMANENT, INVOLVING MULTIPLE GENERATIONS, DENYING EDUCATION, MARRIAGE, PARENTHOOD, AND DID NOT DEGRADE SLAVES TO SUB-HUMAN STATUS. IT ALSO HAD NOT BEEN PRIMARILY RACE-BASED.**

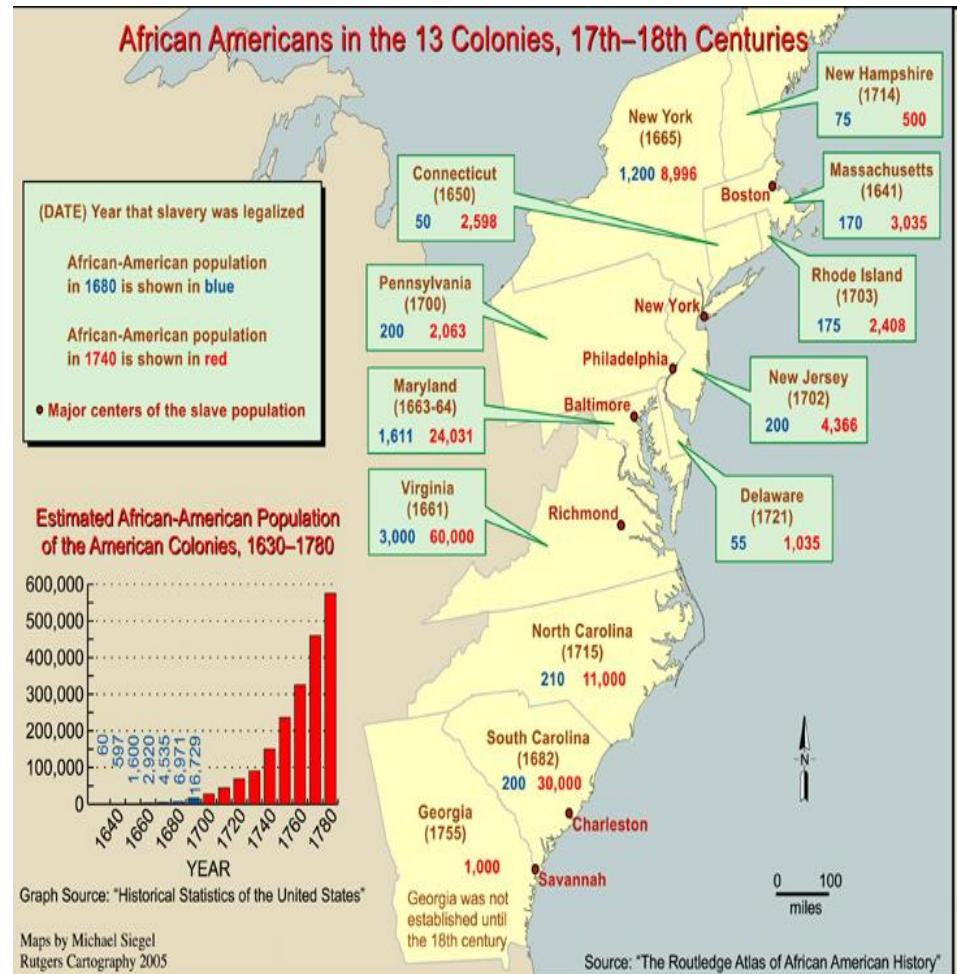
# The Slave Trade

- Triangular Trade
  - Europeans traded goods for slaves purchased from West African chiefs and traders
  - Slaves brought to West Indies and exchanged for sugar or to the colonies for timber or tobacco
  - Sugar distilled into rum in North America, and sent back to Africa to trade for more slaves, or raw materials
  - Raw materials returned to Europe for manufacture or sale



# Northern vs. Southern Slavery

- North
  - Small numbers of slaves
  - Cool climate and rocky soil not conducive to plantation style agriculture.
- South
  - Slaves accounted for 40% of population in the Chesapeake region and outnumbered whites in South Carolina.



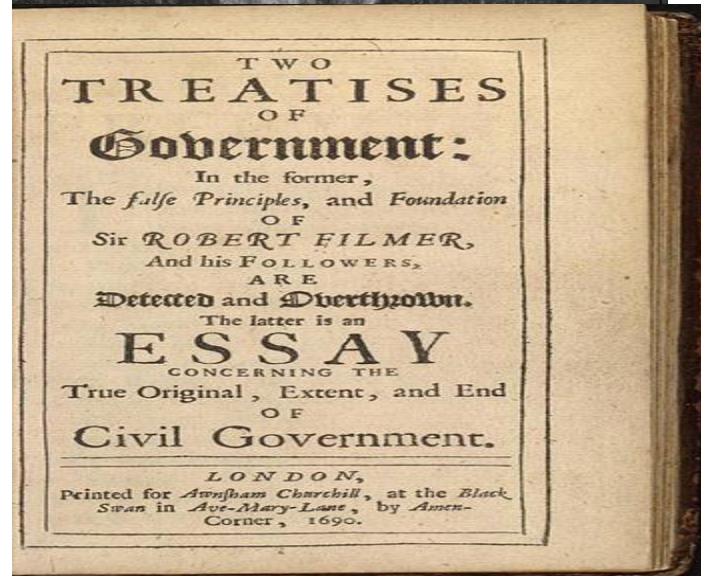
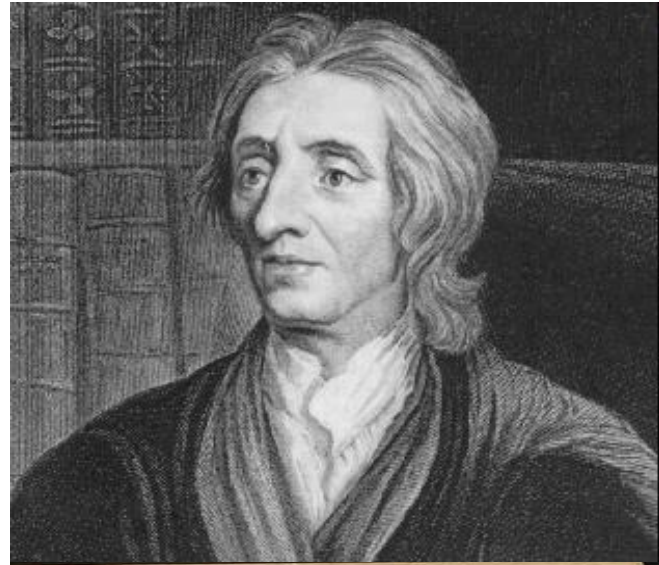
# Resistance

- Rebellion
  - [Stono Rebellion](#):
  - 100 blacks killed 20 whites before being put down
  - Relatively:
- Escape
  - [Maroons](#):
  - Some fled to Florida where Spanish offered safe haven
  - Some fled to the North – to free black communities
- Self-Purchase:



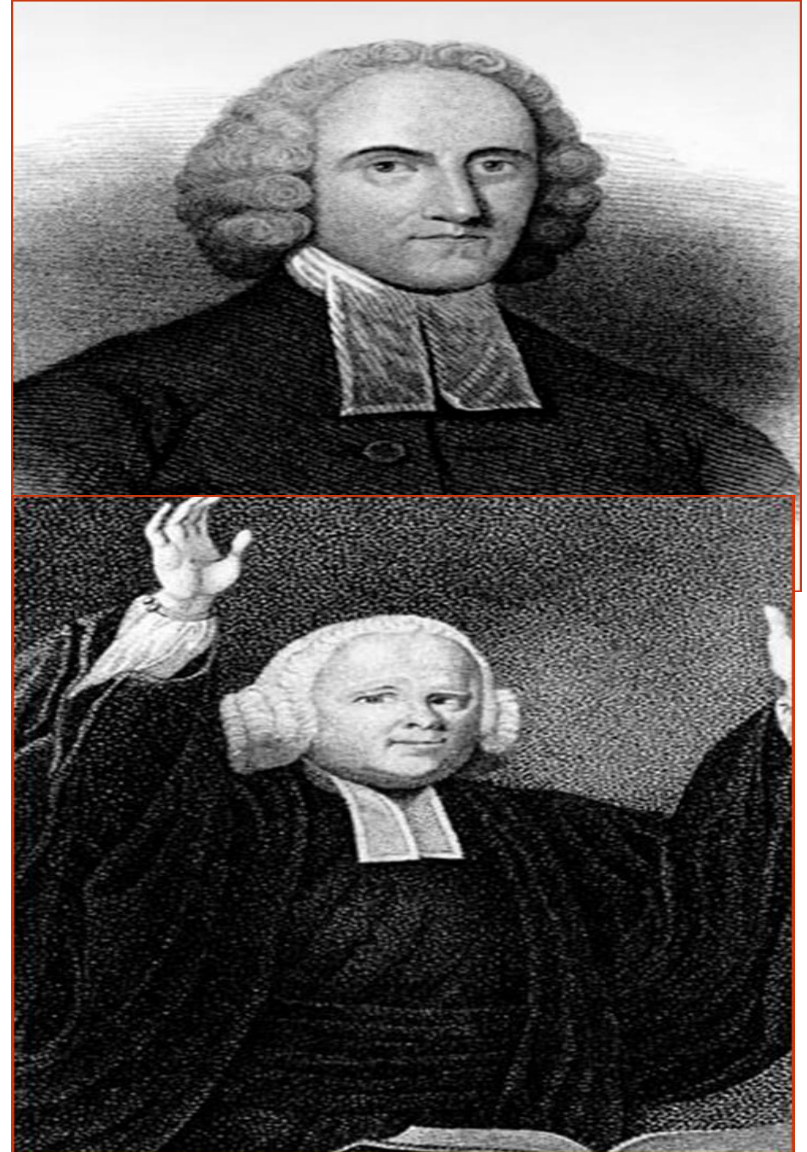
# The Enlightenment and Great Awakening

- Idea that reason is the key to solving problems
- Locke's ideas on:



# The Enlightenment and Great Awakening

- Evangelical preachers stressed the importance of:
- **Jonathon Edwards:**
- **George Whitefield** – popular preacher spreads the word through impassioned sermons at revival meetings.



# The Enlightenment and Great Awakening

- Effects of the Great Awakening
  - increased number of churches
  - institutions of higher learning founded - ex: Dartmouth, Princeton
  - First:

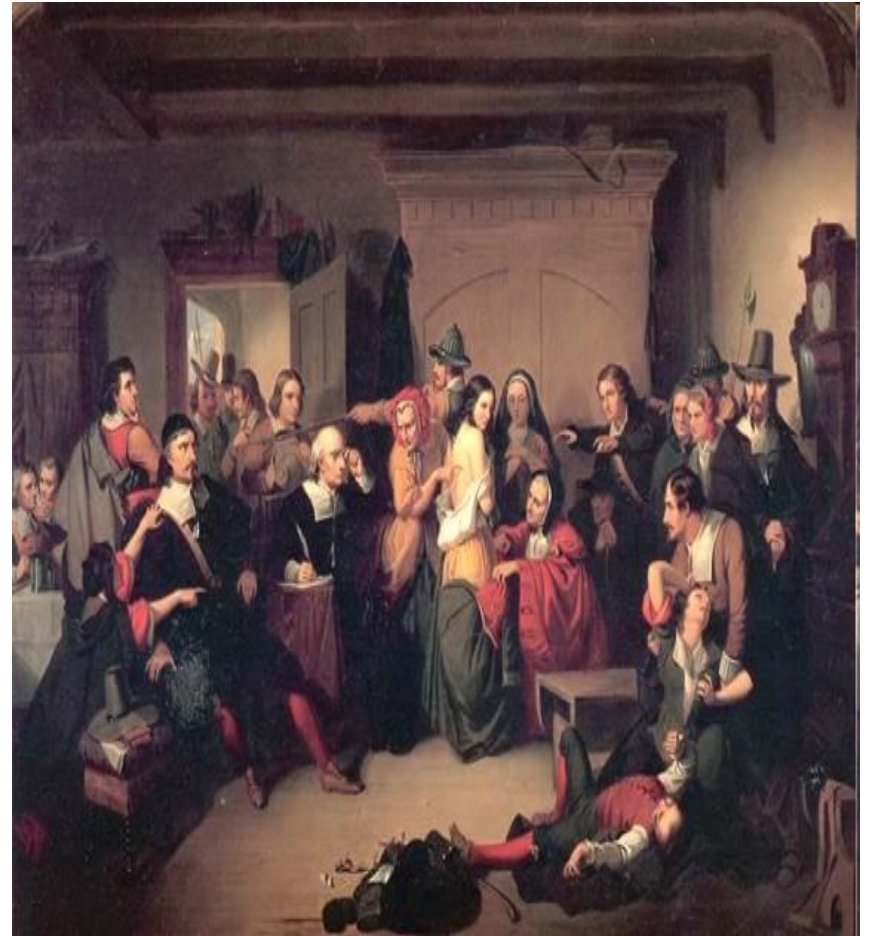
# Women

- Married women were barred from:
- widows could inherit property
- No formal education



# Salem Witch Trials

- Salem Massachusetts  
1692
- 19 alleged witches  
executed
- Reflected socio-  
economic tensions
- Chaos caused by  
trials brings an end to  
persecution of witches  
in New England



# Section 4: The French and Indian War



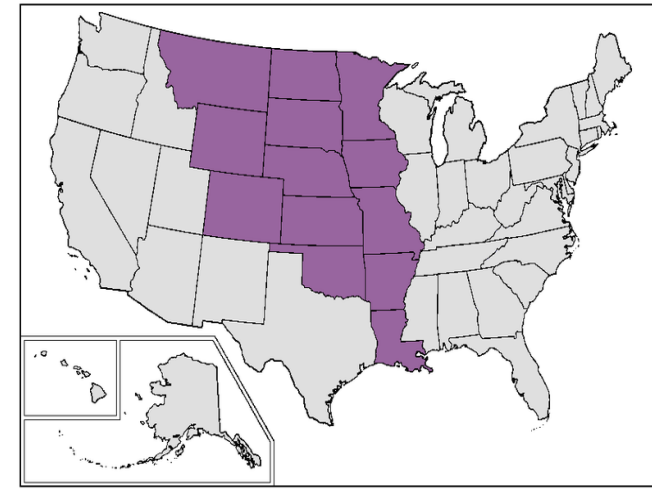
# New France

- Early Exploration

- Search for water route to Asia through Canada
- 1534 Jacques Cartier explored St. Lawrence River
- 1540s – Cartier explored the:



# New France

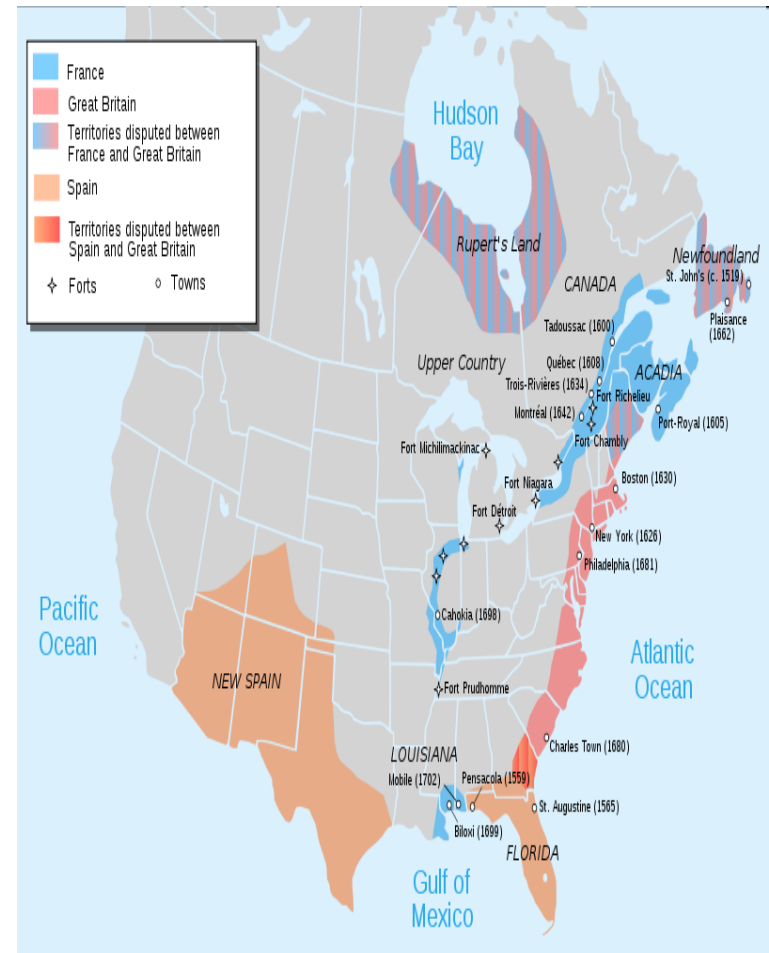


- French established a fortified outpost at:
  - Samuel de Champlain – “Father of New France”
- 1682 – La Salle claimed:
  - **Missionary** settlements along **St. Lawrence** between Montreal and Quebec
- 1700 – Ft. Detroit est.
  - **Missionary** settlements along **St. Lawrence** between Montreal and Quebec
- 1754 – population of New France:



# New France

- Economy
  - Fur trade
  - Utilized Indian aid
  - Tribes who traded with French:
- Indian Allies and Rivals
  - Notable Allies:
  - Notable enemies:



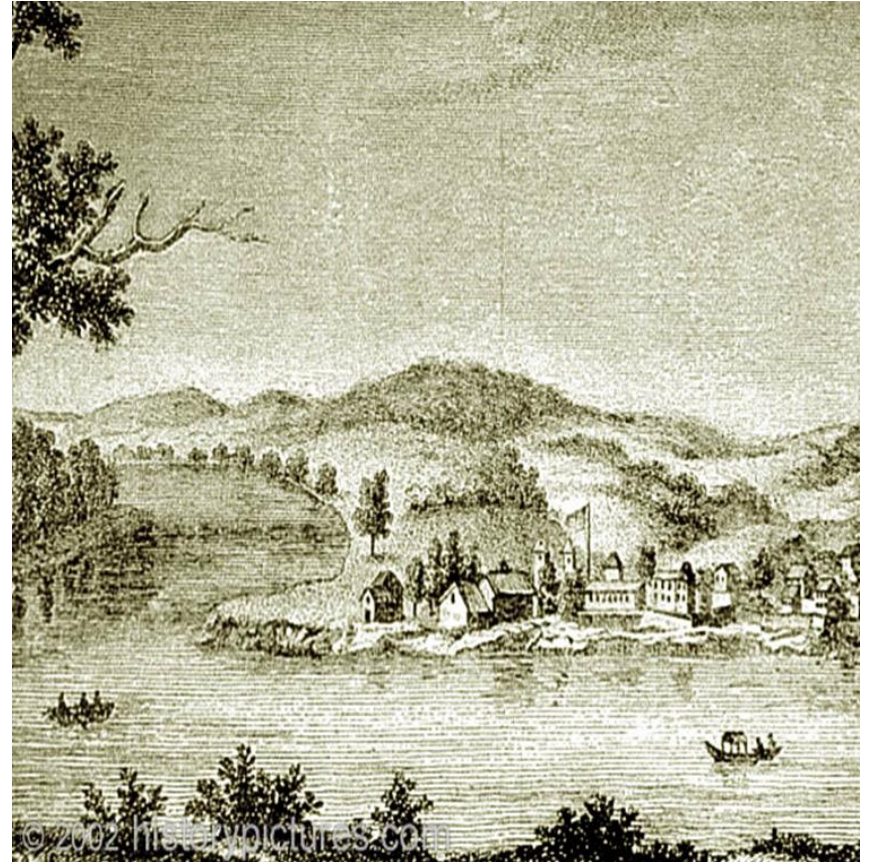
# Tensions Rise – British vs. French

- Dispute Over:
  - fertile, largely unsettled land
  - claimed by both English and French
  - British granted land to groups of wealthy Virginia planters
  - 1754 - French construct:



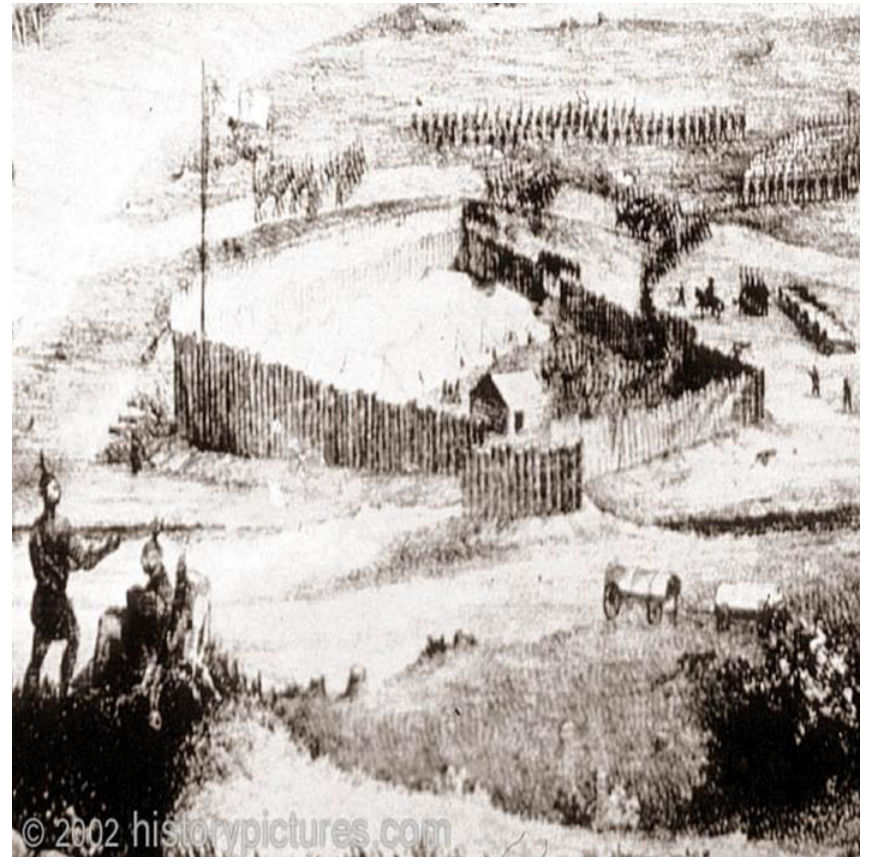
# French and Indian War Begins

- 1754 – Virginia governor Dinwiddie sent troops under:
  - Washington attacked and defeated small French force in the backwoods



# The French and Indian War Begins

- Washington's men hastily constructed:
- French forces counterattacked
- Washington forced to surrender fort
- Event marked the beginning of:



# The French and Indian War

- Shaky start for the British
  - 1755 – British evicted French settlers (Acadians) near **Nova Scotia**
  - **General Braddock** defeated and killed near Ft. Duquesne = Washington lead retreat
  - 1756-1757 **Montcalm** destroyed British forts on Lake Ontario and Lake George
  - Indians raid frontier settlements in Virginia and Pennsylvania

# French and Indian War, 1755-63

HUDSON BAY COMPANY

NEW FRANCE

Quebec  
Sept. 12-18, 1759

Fort Beausejour  
June 19, 1755

Louisbourg  
July 26, 1758

Montreal Surrender  
Sept. 8, 1760

Ticonderoga  
July 8, 1758

Fort Wm. Henry  
Aug. 9, 1757

Fort Frontenac  
Aug. 27, 1758

Fort Niagara  
July 25, 1759

Oswego  
Aug. 4, 1756

New Hampshire

New York

Massachusetts

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island  
Connecticut

Fort Dusquene  
Nov. 25, 1758

Braddock's Defeat  
July 9, 1755

New Jersey

Maryland

Delaware

Virginia

LOUISIANA

# The French and Indian War

- The Tide Turns

- 1758-1759 British cut off French shipping to America
- Indian allies deserted French for British
- British captured Ft. Duquesne (Pittsburgh)
- British seize [Louisbourg](#) at mouth of St. Lawrence River

# The French and Indian War

- British Victory
  - 1759 – British defeat French in battle on the:
    - 1760- British capture:



# The French and Indian War

- **Treaty of Paris – 1763**
  - French and Indian War had become part of world conflict called the:
  - British win Canada, Great Lakes, Ohio River Valley, and Florida
  - French leave land:



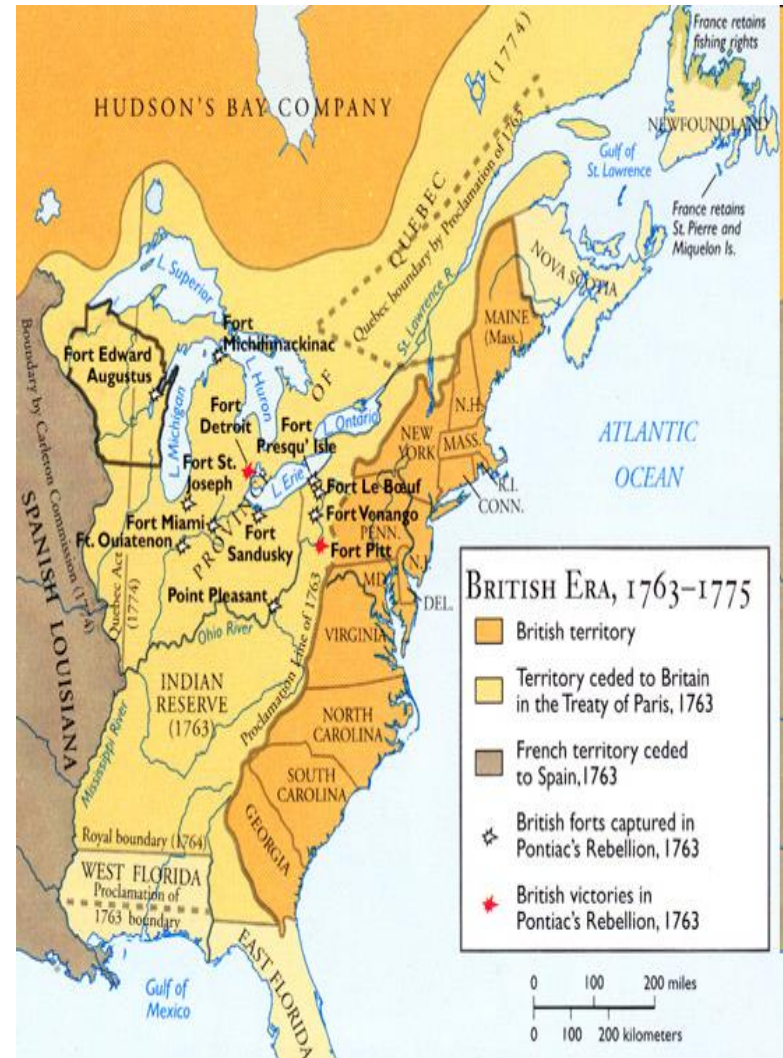
## Prewar Boundaries 1754

## Postwar Boundaries 1763



# Pontiac's Rebellion

- Spring of 1763 – Indians:
- Captured most forts along the Ohio River and the Great Lakes
- Indians hope to weaken British and:



# Chief Pontiac



- Ottawa chief. He may have been the chief met by Robert Rogers in 1760 when Rogers was on his way to take possession of the Western forts for the English.
- Although the Native American uprising against the English colonists just after the French and Indian Wars is known as Pontiac's Rebellion or Pontiac's Conspiracy, Pontiac's role is uncertain.
- He definitely was present at the siege of Detroit, and encouraged other tribes to fight the British, but most of the actual fighting and strategy was probably planned independently by other Native American leaders. After the rebellion had failed and a treaty had been concluded (1766), Pontiac is supposed to have gone west and to have been murdered by Illinois at Cahokia. This story is, however, accepted by few authorities.
- "[Pontiac.](#)" The Columbia Encyclopedia, Sixth Edition. 2008. *Encyclopedia.com*. 13 Sep. 2010 <<http://www.encyclopedia.com>>.

# Pontiac's Rebellion

- 1764 – Short on supplies, rebellion fizzles
- Indians make peace in return for:
- British agree to more strictly enforce the **Proclamation of 1763**



# The Seeds of Revolution

- Proclamation of 1763:
- British leave:
  
- When future Indian rebellions on the scale of Pontiac's fail to materialize colonists begin to: