# The American Pageant



CHAPTER 4
American Life in the
Seventeenth Century,
1607–1692

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#### 1

#### . THE UNHEALTHY CHESAPEAKE (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- · Life in the American wilderness:
  - · Malaria, dysentery, and typhoid took their toll.
  - Few lived to see their fiftieth birthday, sometimes even their fortieth, especially if they
    were women.
- Settlements of the Chesapeake grew slowly, mostly by immigration:
  - Most were single men in their late teens and early twenties.
  - Men outnumbered women, usually six to one.

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#### . THE UNHEALTHY CHESAPEAKE (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- · Chesapeake settlements:
  - · Most marriages were destroyed by death of a partner within seven years.
  - Scarcely any children reached adulthood under the care of two parents.
  - Many pregnancies among unmarried young girls reflected weak family ties.
- By the end of the seventeenth century, the white population was growing.

#### II. THE TOBACCO ECONOMY (SLIDE 1 OF 3

- · Chesapeake hospitable to tobacco growing:
  - It quickly exhausted the soil.
  - It created an insatiable demand for new land.
  - Commercial growers moved farther up the river valleys, provoking Indian attacks.
- By 1630s the Chesapeake shipped 1.5 million pounds of tobacco, and by 1700 almost 40 million pounds.
- Overproduction depressed prices.

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#### II. THE TOBACCO ECONOMY (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- More tobacco required more labor, but from where?
  - Natural population increase was too slow.
  - · Indians often died on contact with whites.
  - · African slaves were expensive.
  - England still had a "surplus" of displaced workers and farmers desperate for employment.
- Virginia and Maryland used the headright system to encourage importation of laborers.

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#### II. THE TOBACCO ECONOMY (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Chesapeake planters recruited some 100,000 indentured servants to the region by 1700.
- These unfree laborers represented more than 3/4 of all European immigrants.
  - Indentured servants led a hard life but looked forward to becoming free and acquiring land.
  - After freedom, they often had to work for former masters at low wages because few received land as part of "freedom dues."

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**Instructions:** 

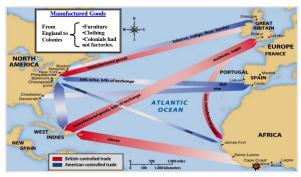
On your paper, write the correct colony with the number it matches.....

- List them in their regions.
- 15. New England
- 16. Middle 17. Southern
- 18. Chesapeake

Growth of slavery \* •Colonial Unity \* •Restoration Colonies \*\* Puritan Theocracy ★ •The Great Awakening----1730 to 1740 \*\* •Salem Witch Trials----1692 ₩ Democratic institutions •Town meetings •Mayflower Compact •House of Burgesses •Fundamental Orders of Connecticut •Maryland Religious Toleration Act •Zenger Court case \*\* •English Bill of Rights 🗯 •Colonial Society \*

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- In late seventeenth century slavery expanded:
  - 11 million brought to New World over 300 years.
  - 400,000 came to North America, most after 1700.
  - 1619: First Africans were brought to Jamestown.
  - 1670: Africans = 7% of southern population.
  - Colonists could not afford high prices for slaves.
  - White servants were less costly initially, but less so by late 1600s and seemed more dangerous after Bacon's Rebellion.

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#### IV. COLONIAL SLAVERY (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Mid-1680s: More black slaves than white servants came into plantation colonies.
- 1698: Royal African Company lost monopoly on slave trade.
- Thus Americans, especially Rhode Islanders, entered the lucrative slave trade.
- Most slaves came from west coast of Africa, present-day Senegal to Angola (see Map 4.1).
- Most came via gruesome middle passage.

#### IV. COLONIAL SLAVERY (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

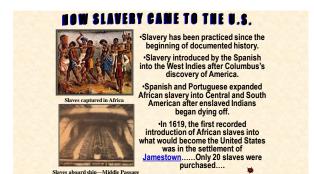
- In the early 1600s, the legal difference between African slaves and white servants was unclear, but that changed as the number of Africans greatly increased.
- 1662: Virginia statutes began to define the iron conditions of slavery for blacks.
- "Slave codes" marked blacks and their children as property ("chattels") for life.

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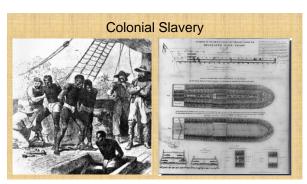
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BEGINNINGS OF SLAVERY Middle Passage

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- In the 500 years nowing Countribus discovery or America only about 400,000 of a total of 10 million African slaves were brought over to the United States.

   By 1680, though, many landowners were afraid of possibly mutinous white servants (e. Bacon's Rebellion) and began to turn to less troublesome
- In addition to this fear, African slave labor in colonial America also rapidly increased because:

  - Higher wages in England reduced the number of emigrating indentured servants.

  - The British Royal African company lost its monopoly on the slave trade in colonial America,
  - Americans subsequently rushed to cash in on the slave trade.
- As a result, by the mid 1680s, for the first time, black slaves outnumbered white servants among the plantation colonies new arrivals.
- After 1700, more and more slaves were imported, and in 1750, blacks accounted for nearly half of the Virginian population.

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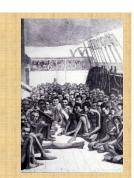
Most of the slaves were from West Africa, from places like Senegal and Angola.



 Some of the earliest black slaves gained their freedom and some became slaveholders themselves.

 Eventually, to clear up issues on slave ownership, the slave codes made it so that slaves and their children would remain slaves to their masters for life (chattels), unless they were voluntarily freed.

 Some laws made teaching slaves to read a crime, and not even conversion to Christianity might qualify a slave for freedom.



# HOW SLAVERY CAME TO THE U.S.

#### **Indentured Servants**

Indentured servants became the first means to meet this need for labor. In return for free passage to Virginia, a laborer worked for four to five years in the fields before being granted freedom. The Crown rewarded planters with 50 acres of land for every inhabitant they brought to the New World. Naturally, the colony began to expand. That expansion was soon challenged by the

expansion was soon challenged by the Native American confederacy formed and named after Powhatan

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# ndiminal Savilude Institution (1607 - 7000

☐ Headright System: Plantation owners were given 50 acres for every indentured servant they sponsored to come to America.

□Indentured Contract: Served plantation owner for 7 years as a laborer in return for passage to America.

□ Freedom Dues: Once servant completed his contract, he/she was freed....They were given land, tools, seed and animals. However, they did not receive voting rights.

# INDENTURED SERVANT VS. SLAVERY

What factors led to the introduction of African slavery replacing indentured servitude as the labor force in the American Colonies?

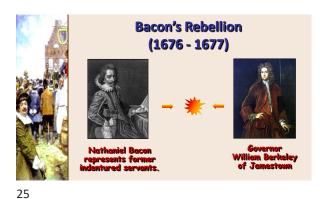
III. FRUSTRATED FREEMEN AND BACON'S REBELLION (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Impoverished freedmen were increasingly frustrated with broken hopes and failure to find single women to marry.
- · 1670: Virginia assembly disfranchised most landless whites.
- Governor Berkeley faced Bacon's Rebellion (1676) led by Nathaniel Bacon.

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- Because of Berkeley's friendly policies toward Indians, he refused to retaliate against a series of brutal Indian attacks.
- · Bacon and his frontier followers took matters into their own hands.
- · After Bacon died from disease, Berkeley brutally suppressed the rebellion.
- · Afterwards, planters turned to African slaves as labor for tobacco.



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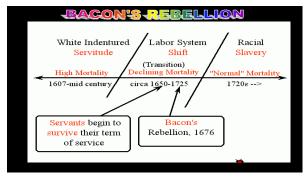


ACON'S REBELLION

- ·Nathaniel Bacon acts as the representative for rebels
  - •Gov. Berkeley refused to meet their conditions and erupts into a civil war.
- Bacon dies, Gov. Berkeley puts down rebellion and several rebels are hung

## Consequence of Bacon's Rebellion

Plantation owners gradually replaced indentured servants with African slaves because it was seen as a better investment in the long term than indentured servitude.





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#### V. SOUTHERN SOCIETY (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- As slavery spread, gaps in the South's social structure widened:
  - · A hierarchy of wealth and status became defined.
  - At the top were powerful great planter families: the Fitzhughs, the Lees, and the Washingtons.
  - By the Revolutionary War, 70% of the leaders of the Virginia legislature came from families established in Virginia before 1690 (the "FFVs").

#### V. SOUTHERN SOCIETY (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- · Most of the planter elite were hard-working.
- Far beneath the planters were the small farmers, the largest social group.
- · Still lower were the landless whites.
- · Beneath them were those whites serving out their indenture.
- Increasingly black slaves occupied the bottom rung of southern society.

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\*Total U.S. population was 18 million

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\*\*2 million slaves in the U.S. at this time.

\*\*1808, importation of slaves was illegal

\*\*Slave trade within the U.S.

\*\*Increase of slave population was from natural reproduction

\*\*TOTAL U.S. population was 18 million

\*\*ATLANTIC CONN.

\*\*Increase of slave population was from natural reproduction

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GROWTH OF SLAVERY So what caused this change?

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# SLAVE REVOLTS

- •Slaves resorted to revolts in the 13 colonies and later in the southern U.S.
- 250 insurrections have been documented; between 1780 and 1864.
- •91 African-Americans were convicted of insurrection in Virginia alone.
- First revolt in what became the United States took place in 1526 at a Spanish settlement near the mouth of the Pee Dee River in South Carolina.

SLAVE REVOLTS **Stono County Rebellion** 

•<u>September 9, 1739</u>, twenty black Carolinians met near the Stono River, approximately twenty miles southwest of Charleston. They took guns and powder from a store and killed the two storekeepers they found there.

•"With cries of 'Liberty' and beating of drums," "the rebels raised a standard and headed south toward Spanish St. Augustine. Burned houses, and killed white opponents.

•Largest slave uprising in the 13 colonies prior to the American Revolution.

·Slaveowners caught up with the band of 60 to 100 slaves. 20 white Carolinians and 40 black Carolinians were killed before the rebellion was suppressed.

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## SLAVE GODES AND LAWS

Slave Revolts would lead plantation owners to develop a series of slave laws/codes which restricted the movement of the slaves.

•Slaves were not taught to read or write
•Restricted to the plantation
•Slaves could not congregate after dark
•Slaves could not possess any type of firearm
•A larger slave population than white in some states

Slave owners wanted to keep their slaves ignorant of the outside world because learning about life beyond the plantation could lead to more slave revolts and wanting to escape.

## **Tensions in the Colonies**

BACON'S REBELLION Virginia, 1676	STONO REBELLION South Carolina, 1739

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#### VI. THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- · Contrasts in New England life:
  - Migrants to New England in the 1600s added 10 years to their life span.
  - First generations of Puritans averaged 70 years.
  - They tended to migrate as families, and the family remained the center of New England life.
  - · New England's population grew from natural reproduction.

#### VI THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- · Married life in New England:
  - · Early marriage encouraged a booming birthrate.
  - · Women generally married in their early twenties.
  - A married woman could experience up to ten pregnancies and raise as many as eight children.
  - · Longevity contributed to family stability.
  - New England "invented" grandparents.

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#### VI. THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Other contrasts between southern and New England ways of life:
  - The fragility of southern families advanced the economic security of southern women.
  - Because men often died young, southern colonies allowed married women to retain separate title to property and inherit their husband's estates.
  - New England women, however, gave up property rights when they married.

#### VI. THE NEW ENGLAND FAMILY (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- A basic concept of women's rights as individuals began to appear in the 1600s.
- Women could not vote, but authorities could restrain abusive husbands.
- Women had some spheres of authority (e.g., midwifery).
- Laws of Puritan New England sought to defend the integrity of marriages:
  - Divorce was very rare, and authorities commonly ordered separated couples to reunite.

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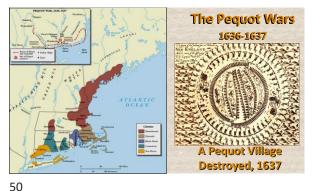
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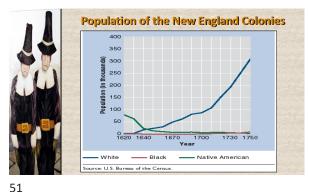
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PHILIP'S WAR Massasoit's son, Pocumtuck Peskeompscut (Turner's Falls) Metacom (King Phillip) formed Indian alliance attacked throughout New England, especially frontier English towns were CONNECTICUT attacked and burned unknown numbers of Indians died 1676: War ended, Metacom executed, lasting defeat for Indians Indian settlements English settlements attacked

•Forced UNIFICATION by King James II
•NE Colonies, NJ & NY Goals Stop Colonial smuggling **Sir Edmund Andros** Eliminated town meetings, the press and schools schools
•Taxed without the consent of the governed Collapsed after •Glorious Revolution

VII. LIFE IN THE NEW ENGLAND TOWNS (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

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- · New Englanders evolved a tightly knit society based on small villages and farms.
- · Puritanism instilled unity and a concern for the moral health of the whole
- · Society grew in an orderly fashion, unlike in the southern colonies.
- After securing a grant of land from a colonial legislature, proprietors laid out their towns.

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# VII. LIFE IN THE NEW ENGLAND TOWNS (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- · Towns of over 50 families were required to provide elementary education.
- · 1636: Harvard was founded.
- Democracy in the **Congregational Church** led to the same in government.
- · Town meetings classrooms for democracy:
  - Elected officials
  - · Appointed schoolmasters
  - · Discussed mundane matters such as road repairs

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- · New England soil was rocky and difficult.
- Black slavery was on a modest scale because few staple crops were grown on small family farms.
- · Native Americans left their imprint but did not have a concept of individual land ownership.
- English settlers were different; they felt a virtual duty to "improve" the land.

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- · Just as the land shaped New Englanders, so they shaped the land:
  - Dramatic changes resulted from introduction of new livestock as cleared forests led to erosion.
  - Repelled by rocks, hardy New Englanders turned to fine natural harbors.

- · New Englanders turned to harbors for commerce—lumber and cod fishing.
- · Calvinism, soil, and climate made for energy, purposefulness, sternness, stubbornness, self-reliance, and resourcefulness.
- · New Englanders saw themselves as God's chosen people.

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- · Passage of time dampened the first generation's religious zeal.
- · By the mid-1600s, a new form of doom-saying sermon appeared with jeremiads.
- · Decline in conversions was alarming.
- · 1662: The Half-Way Covenant for Congregational Church membership was established, offering partial membership.

- The Half-Way Covenant weakened the distinction between the "elect" and others.
- · Strict religious purity was sacrificed to the cause of wider religious participation.
- · Women became the majority of churchgoers.

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### THEOLOGY

#### **Puritans were Calvinists**

- God was all powerful and all-good.
- Humans were totally depraved. <u>Predestination:</u> God was all-knowing and knew beforehand who was going to heaven or hell
- "elect" were chosen by God to have eternal salvation
- "Good works" did not determine salvation (like Catholic Church)
- One could not act immoral since no one knew their status before
- seen to be a sign from God that one had been chosen. -- "visible saints" A conversion experience (personal experience with God) was



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expected "visible saints" to lead "sanctified" lives as a model for the community.

Puritans insisted they, as God's elect, had the duty to direct national affairs according to God's will as revealed in the Bible. Purpose of government was to enforce God's laws. This was called a Theocracy.

This union of church and state to form a holy commonwealth gave Puritanism direct and exclusive control over most colonial activity. Commercial and political changes forced them to relinquish it at the end of the 17th century.



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## PURITAN THEOLOGY

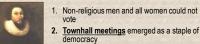
- Covenant Theology: Winthrop believed Puritans had a covenant with God to lead new religious experiment in New World: "We shall build a city upon a hill"
- 2. His leadership helped the colony to succeed

# ics: "Massachusetts Bible Commonwealth"

- Governing open to all free adult males (2/5 of population) belonging to Puritan congregations; Percentage of eligible officeholders was more than in England.
- Eventually, Puritan churches grew collectively into the Congregational Church



## PURITAN THEOLOGY



- <u>Town governments</u> allowed all male property holders and at times other residents to vote and publicly discuss issues. Majority-rule show of hands.
- 3. Provincial gov't under Governor Winthrop was not a democracy 4
- Only Puritans -- the "visible saints" -- could be freemen; only freemen could vote
- 5. Hated democracy and distrusted non-Puritan common people.
- Congregational church was "established": Non-church members 6. as well as believers required to pay taxes for the gov't-supported church.

64



# TANK HICK ECOLOGY

Democracy (within church) via town meetings and voting rights to church members (starting in 1631)

Townhall meetings, democracy in its purest form.

- ♦Villagers met to elect their officials and attend civic issues **Perfectio**
- Puritans sought to create a utopia based on God's laws
- ♣ Argued against slavery on moral grounds
- † Ideas lay foundation for later reform movements: abolition of slavery, women's rights, education, prohibition, prison reform, etc.

  1. \*\*Technology\*\* (1988) \*\*Technology
- ₱Protestant work ethic: those who were faithful and worked hard and succeeded were seen favorably by God.
- ◆Education and community.



#### 

**The decline of Puritanism** First generation Puritans began losing

- their religious zeal as time went on. Puritan population moved out of town
- away from control of church.
- Too much religious intoleration
- Children of non-converted members could not be baptized.
- The **jeremiad**, was used by preachers to scold parishioners into being more committed to their faith.
- "Half-Way Covenant", 1662: sought to attract more members by giving partial membership
- Puritan churches baptized anyone and distinction between the "elect" and other members of society subsided.
- Salem Witch Trials, 1692 -- The decline of Puritan clergy

#### VIII. THE HALF-WAY COVENANT AND THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- 1692: Salem witch trials occurred:
  - . A group of girls claimed to have been bewitched by certain older women.
  - A hysterical "witch hunt" ensued, leading to legal lynching of 20 individuals.
- · Witchcraft persecutions were common at this time in Europe.

#### VIII. THE HALF-WAY COVENANT AND THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS (SLIDE 4 OF 4

- The reign of horror in Salem also grew from:
  - · Turmoil of wars with Indians
  - Unsettled social and religious conditions of evolving Massachusetts, which reflected a widening social stratification (market economy vs. subsistence farming)
  - · Traditionalists' fear of rising commercialism
- In 1693 the governor ended the trials.

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# The Salem Witch Trials took place in Salem, Massachusetts from March to September 1693, was one of the most notorious episodes in early American history. Based on the accusations of two young girls, Elizabeth Parris and Abigail Williams. Under British law and Puritan society those who were accused of consorting with the devil were considered felons, having committed a crime against their government. The punishment was hanging.

## SALEM WITCH TRIALS

# SARAH GOOD HANGED JULY 19, 1692

**Causes**□disapproval of Reverend Parris

□land disputes between families,
□Indian taught witchcraft to girls.

Girls caught dancing, began to throw fits and accuse people of bewitching (To put under one's power by magic or cast a spell over) them to not get in trouble.

□19 hung, 1 pressed, 55 confessed as witches and 150 awaited trial.

□Shows the strictness of Puritan society

□Shows how a rumor can cause hysteria even to illogical thinking.

□Later, many people involved admitted the trials & executions had been mistake.

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## THE GREAT AWAKENING

The Great Awakening was a spiritual renewal that swept the American Colonies, particularly New England, during the first half of the 18th Century. It began in England before catching fire across the Atlantic.

Unlike the somber, largely Puritan spirituality of the early 1700s, the revivalism ushered in by the Awakening brought people back to "spiritual life" as they felt a greater intimacy with God.







The Great Awakening

- Began in Mass. with Jonathan Edwards (regarded as greatest American theologian)
  - Rejected salvation by works, affirmed need for complete dependence on grace of God ("Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God")
- Orator George Whitefield followed, touring colonies, led revivals, countless conversions, inspired imitators



# THE GREAT AWAKENING

## Background

- Puritan ministers lost authority (Visib Decay of family (Halfway Covertant)
- am, God existed/created the world, but rwards left it to run by natural laws. Denied Go municated to man or in any way influenced his ...get to heaven if you are good. (Old Lights)

1740s, Puritanism declined by the 1730s and people were upset about the decline in religious piety. (devotion to God)

Political & social

"New Lights": Heaven by salvation by grace through Jesus Christ. Formed: Baptist, Methodists Led to founding of colleges Crossed class barriers; emphasized equality of all

Unified Americans as a single people Missionaries for Blacks and Indians

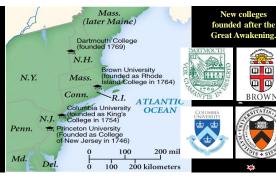
# Half-Way Covenant

- 1st generation's Puritan zeal diluted over time
- Problem of declining church membership
- 1662: Half-Way Covenant partial membership to those not yet converted (usually children/ grandchildren of members)
- Eventually all welcomed to church, erased distinction of "elect"

# Higher Education

- Harvard, 1636—First colonial college; trained candidates for ministry
- College of William and Mary, 1694 (Anglican)
- □ Yale, 1701 (Congregational)
- □ Great Awakening influences creation of 5 new colleges in mid-1700s
  - College of New Jersey (<u>Princeton</u>), 1746 (Presbyterian)
  - King's College (<u>Columbia</u>), 1754 (Anglican)
  - Rhode Island College (Brown), 1764 (Baptist)
  - · Queens College (Rutgers), 1766 (Dutch Reformed)
  - <u>Dartmouth College</u>, 1769, (Congregational)

HARVARD WILLIAM & MARY



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### Think about here in Tennessee











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The Awakening's biggest significance was the way it prepared America for its War of Independence.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

The the decades before the war, revivalism taught people that they could be bold when confronting religious authority, and that when churches weren't living up to the believers' expectations, the people could break off and form new ones.

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# THE GREAT AWAKENING

Through the Awakening, the Colonists realized that religious power resided in their own hands, rather than in the hands of the Church of England, or any other religious authority.

♣ After a generation or two passed with this kind of mindset, the Colonists came to realize that political power did not reside in the hands of the English monarch, but in their own will for selfgovernance

# ZENGER TRIAL

•John Peter Zenger, a New York publisher charged with libel against the colonial governor

•Zenger's lawyer argues that what he wrote was true, so it can't be libel

•English law says it doesn't matter if it's true or not

•Jury acquits Zenger anyway

•Not total freedom of the press, but newspapers now took greater risks in criticism of political figures.

**\*** 

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# ZENGER TRIAL



Zenger decision was a landmark case which paved the way for the eventual freedom of the press.

Zenger Case, 1734-5: New York newspaper assailed corrupt local governor, charged with libel, defended by Alexander Hamilton

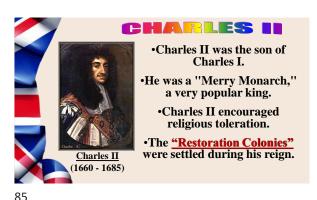
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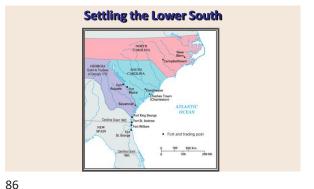
# Restoration

Restoration refers to the restoration to power of an English monarch, Charles II, in 1660 following a brief period of Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell

- -Carolina
- -Georgia
- -New York
- -New Jersey,
- -Pennsylvania
- -Delaware

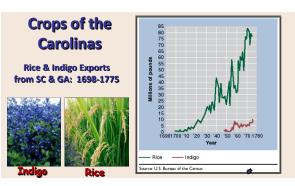
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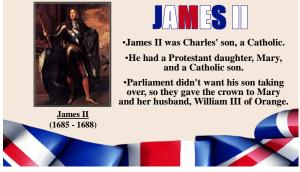


Port of Charles Town, SC

The only southern port city.



87 88





89 90





- · Overwhelming majority of early Americans were farmers.
  - · Daily tasks were assigned by gender and age.
  - Life was humble but comfortable compared to Europe because land was cheap.
- Most white migrants came from neither the richest nor the poorest classes in
- · Crude frontier life did not permit a flagrant display of class distinctions.

- 1689-1691: Leisler's Rebellion in New York was caused by animosity between lordly landholders and aspiring merchants.
- · Efforts to reproduce the finely stratified societies of Europe proved feeble in early America, where equality and democracy found fertile soil—at least for white people.

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94

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**Colonial Society on** the Eve of Revolution

1700-1775



95 96

# Structure of Colonial Society

- 18th century society very equal compared to Europe (except for slavery)
- · Most Americans were small ("yeoman") farmers
- Most striking feature: opportunity for "rags to riches"

Watch for this THEME as we study American History Do we still push this story today?

# Structure of Colonial Society

- Yet compared to 17th century, some barriers to mobility
- New social pyramid:
  - lawyers, clergy, officials joined large planters, aristocrats at top
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>: Lesser professional men
  - 3rd: Yeoman (own land) farmers, though farm sizes decreasing due to family increase, lack of new land
- 4th: Lesser tradesmen. manual workers, hired hands
- Top: Wealthy merchants, 5th: Indentured servants lawyers, clergy, officials and "jayle birds," convicts exiled to America by punitive English justice system
  - 6th: Black slaves some attempts to halt imports for fear of rebellion

97 98

# **Workaday America**

- 90% of population involved in agriculture ~ led to highest living standard in world history
- Fishing pursued in all colonies, major industry in New England ~ Stimulated shipbuilding
- Commerce successful, especially in New England ~ Triangular trade was very profitable

## The Triangular Trade

- New England merchants gain access to slave trade in the early 1700s
- Rum brought to Africa, exchanges for
- 2. Ships cross the Middle Passage, slaves trades in the West Indies.
  - Disease, torture, malnourishment, death for slaves
- 3. Sugar brought to New England
- Other items trades across the Atlantic, with substantial profits from slavery making merchants rich

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# Workaday America

- Manufacturing was secondary: Lumbering most important, also rum, beaver hats, iron, spinning/weaving
- England reliant on American products (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine) to build ships and maintain mastery of seas – these are known as Navel Stores – remember what Britian is becoming.
- 1730s: growing American population demanded more English products

# **Workaday America**

- However, English population did not need more imports from America: trade imbalance Americans needed to find non-English markets for their goods
- Sending timber & food to French West Indies met
- 1733: Parliament passes Molasses Act to end trade with French West Indies
- Americans responded by bribing and smuggling, foreshadow of revolt against government who threatened livelihood

## Horsepower & Sailpower

- No roads connecting major cities until 1700, even then they were terrible
- Heavy reliance on waterways, where population clusters formed
- Taverns along travel routes: mingling of social classes
- Taverns also served as cradles of democracy, clearinghouse of information, hotbeds of agitation

#### **Dominant Denominations**

- Two denominations "established" (taxsupported): <u>Anglican</u> (GA, NC, SC, VA, MD, NY) & <u>Congregational</u> (New England except RI)
- Anglican church served as prop of royal authority
- Anglican church more worldly, secure, less zealous, clergy had poor reputation (College of William & Mary)
- Congregational church grew out of Puritan church, agitated for rebellion

103 104



Religious diversity by 1775

What does this mean as America moves forward?

Great Game of Politics

- 1775: 8 colonies had royal governors,
  - 3 under **proprietors** (MD, PA, DE), and
    - 2 under self-governing charters (CT, RI)
- Used bicameral legislatures
  - upper house (council) chosen by king lower house by elections
- · Self-taxation through elected legislatures was highly valued
- Conflicts between Governors & colonial assemblies withheld governor's salary to get what they wanted, had power of purse

105

106

#### Great Game of Politics

- 1775: all colonies had property requirements for voting, office holding
- Upper classes afraid to give vote to "every biped of the forest," ½ adult white males had vote
- Not true democracy, but more so than England



Colonial Folkways

- Mid-1700s similarities of colonies:
  - -English in language/customs
  - -Protestant
  - -Some ethnic/religious tolerance
  - -Unusual social mobility
  - -Some self-government
  - -3,000-mile moat separated them from England

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