

The American Pageant
Seventeenth edition



CHAPTER 3 Settling the English Colonies, 1619–1700

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I. VIRGINIA: CHILD OF TOBACCO (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- In 1612 John Rolfe perfected tobacco culture.
- Virginia's prosperity was built on this "bewitching weed," but King Nicotine depleted the soil.
- Besides land, tobacco required lots of labor.
- In 1619 a Dutch warship landed at Jamestown and sold twenty Africans, planting the seeds of the North American slave system.
- *See Chap 2 Slides for more information*

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2

"Brown Gold"

John Rolfe cultivated a sweeter strain of tobacco that became popular in England.

Illustration by Steve Sanderson

3

1619

Twenty African slaves arrive in Virginia.

4

I. VIRGINIA: CHILD OF TOBACCO (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- In 1619 representative self-government was born in primitive Virginia.
- The **House of Burgesses** was an assembly or miniature parliament in the New World.
- James I grew increasingly hostile to Virginia.
- In 1624 he revoked the company's charter, and Virginia became a royal colony.

• *See Chap 2 Slides for more information*

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Virginia House of Burgesses



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II. MARYLAND: CATHOLIC HAVEN (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- 1634: Maryland, second plantation colony, was founded by Lord Baltimore partly as a refuge for Catholics.
- Resentment between Catholics and Protestants flared into open rebellion.
- The Baltimore family for a time lost its proprietary rights, but the colony prospered.
- As in Virginia, indentured servants initially provided labor for the tobacco economy.

• See Chap 2 Slides for more information

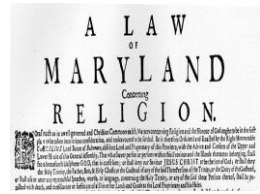
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II. MARYLAND: CATHOLIC HAVEN (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Lord Baltimore permitted unusual freedom of worship at the outset.
- In 1649 the local assembly passed the famed **Act of Toleration** guaranteeing toleration to all Christians.
- However, it decreed the death penalty for Jews and atheists.



• See Chap 2 Slides for more information

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III. THE WEST INDIES: WAY STATION TO MAINLAND AMERICA (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- England secured claims to several West Indian islands, including Jamaica in 1655.
- Their economy was based on sugar.
- Sugar, unlike tobacco, required lots of capital.
- Many enslaved Africans were imported to work the sugar plantations.
- Black slaves eventually outnumbered white settlers.



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III. THE WEST INDIES: WAY STATION TO MAINLAND AMERICA (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- 1661: **Barbados slave code** defined slaves' legal status and their masters' prerogatives.
- Profitable sugar plantations crowded out most other forms of Caribbean agriculture.
- 1670: Displaced settlers from Barbados arrived in Carolina with their slaves.
- 1696: Carolina adopted the Barbados slave code, which eventually shaped slave laws throughout the mainland.



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IV. COLONIZING THE CAROLINAS

- In the 1640s–1650s, the **English Civil War** occurred.
- After 1660 empire building resumed during the Restoration period (see Table 3.1).
- In 1670 Carolina was created, and it formed close economic ties to the English West Indies.
- Rice emerged as its principal export crop.
- Charles Town was busiest seaport in South; Carolina survived Spanish and Indian attacks.



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Name	Founded by	Year	Charter	Made Royal	1775 Status
1. Virginia	London Co.	1607	1606	1624	Royal (under the crown)
2. New Hampshire	John Mason and others	1623	1679	1679	Royal (absorbed by Mass., 1641–1679)
3. Massachusetts	Puritans	ca. 1628	1629	1691	Royal
Plymouth	Separatists	1620	None	—	(Merged with Mass., 1691)
Maine	F. Georges	1623	1639	—	(Brought by Mass., 1677)
4. Maryland	Lord Baltimore	1634	1632	—	Proprietary (controlled by proprietor)
5. Connecticut	Mass. emigrants	1636	1662	—	Self-governing (under local control)
New Haven	Mass. emigrants	1637	None	—	(Merged with Conn., 1662)
6. Rhode Island	R. Williams	1639	1644	—	Self-governing
7. Delaware	Swedes	1638	None	—	Proprietary (merged with Pa., 1682; same governor, but separate assembly, granted 1703)
8. N. Carolina	Virginians	1653	1683	1729	Royal (separated informally from S.C., 1691)
9. New York	Dutch	ca. 1613	1684	1685	Royal
10. New Jersey	Benjamin and Carteret	1664	None	1702	Royal
11. Carolina	Eight nobles	1670	1685	1729	Royal (separated formally from N.C., 1712)
12. Pennsylvania	William Penn	1681	1681	—	Proprietary
13. Georgia	Oglethorpe and others	1733	1732	1752	Royal

Table 3.1 p47

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V. THE EMERGENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- North Carolina has been called “the quintessence of Virginia’s discontent.”
- “**Squatters**” (newcomers without legal rights to the soil) raised crops on small farms.
- In 1712 North Carolina officially separated from South Carolina (see Map 3.1).



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V. THE EMERGENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Both North and South Carolina shared in the ongoing tragedy of bloody relations between Indians and Europeans.
 - North Carolinians battled in the **Tuscarora War**, selling hundreds of Indians into slavery.
 - South Carolinians defeated and dispersed the **Yamasee Indians**.
- But tribes in the interior remained strong.



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VI. LATE-COMING GEORGIA: THE BUFFER COLONY

- In 1733 Georgia, named for King George II, was founded as a **buffer** to protect the Carolinas.
- Launched by a group of philanthropists, it would also serve as a haven for debtors.
- Georgia founders wanted no slavery.
- James Oglethorpe, a key founder, helped ensure the colony’s survival.



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VII. THE PLANTATION COLONIES

- England’s southern mainland colonies (MD, VA, NC, SC, GA) shared:
 - Devotion to exporting agricultural products, mainly tobacco and rice
 - Slavery
 - Slow growth of cities
 - Religious toleration
 - A tendency to expand



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VIII. THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION PRODUCES PURITANISM (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- 1517: Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation.
- John Calvin’s use of Luther’s ideas had a profound effect on the thought and character of America.
- **Calvinism** became the dominant theological credo.
- 1536: Calvin published *Institutes of the Christian Religion*.



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VIII. THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION PRODUCES PURITANISM (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Major doctrines of Calvinism are **predestination**—the elect are destined for eternal bliss and others for eternal torment—and **conversion**—the receipt of God’s free gift.
- 1530s: King Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church.
- **Puritans**: English religious reformers who wanted to purify English Christianity.



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VIII. THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION PRODUCES PURITANISM (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Controversy over church membership led to the **Separatists**, a subgroup of Puritans, breaking from the Church of England.
- King James I (r. 1603–1625) threatened to harass the bothersome Separatists out of England.

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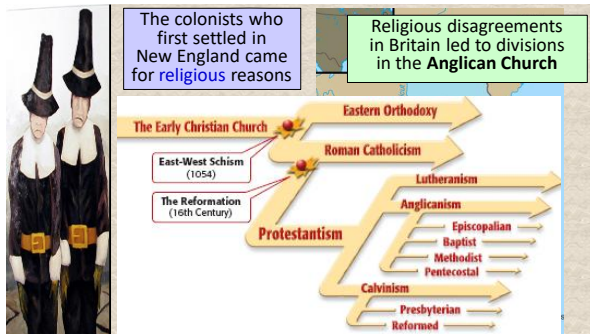
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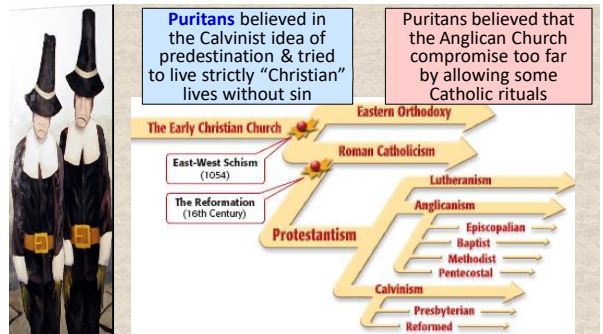


The Settlement of New England

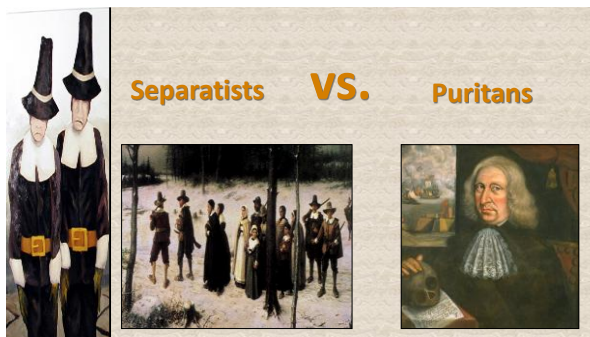
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Separatists


Separatist Beliefs:

- Puritans who believed only "visible saints" [those who could demonstrate in front of their fellow Puritans their elect status] should be admitted to church membership.
- Because the Church of England enrolled all the king's subjects, Separatists felt they had to share churches with the "damned."
- Therefore, they believed in a total break from the Church of England.

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The Mayflower

- 1620 → a group of 102 people [half Separatists]
 - Negotiated with the Virginia Company to settle in its jurisdiction.
 - Non-Separatists included Captain Myles Standish.
- Plymouth Bay way outside the domain of the Virginia Company.
 - Became squatters without legal right to land & specific authority to establish a govt.



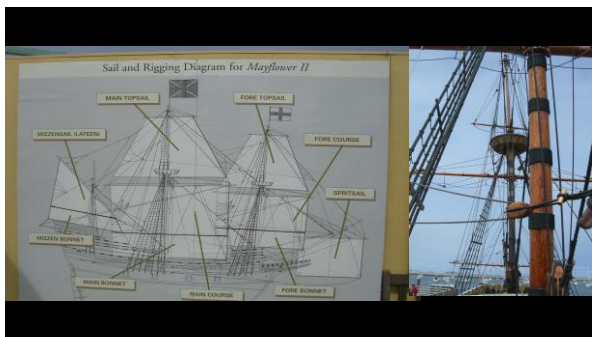
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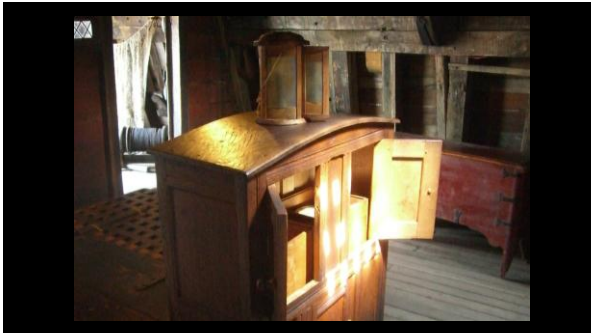
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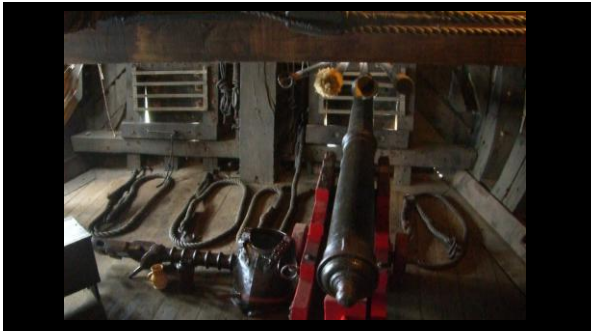
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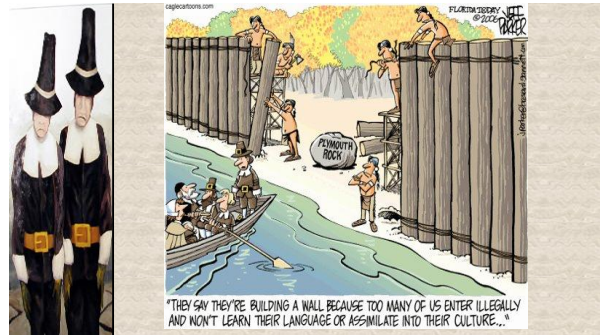
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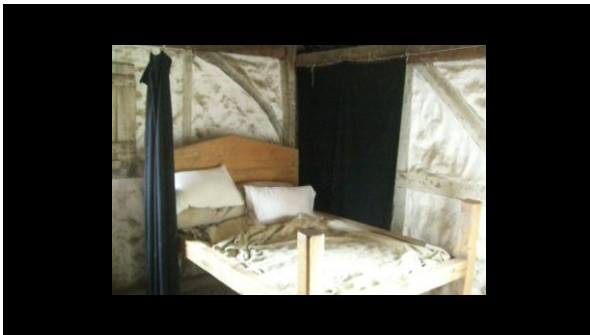
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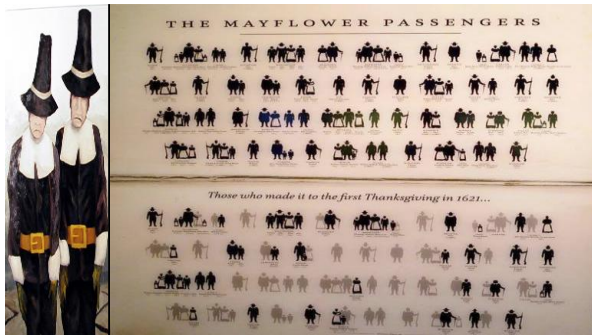
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That First Year....

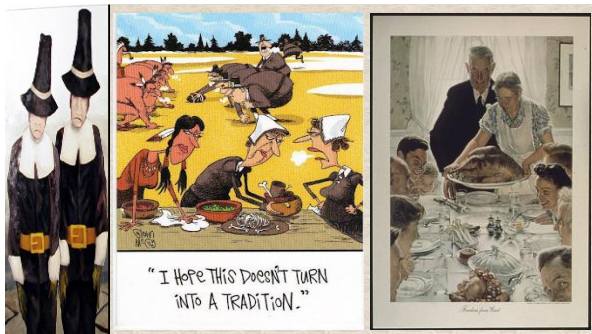
- ❖ Winter of 1620-1621
 - Only 44 out of the original 102 survived.
- ❖ None chose to leave in 1621 when the Mayflower sailed back.
- ❖ Fall of 1621 → First "Thanksgiving."
 - Colony survived with fur (especially beaver), fish, and lumber.
- ❖ Plymouth stayed small and economically unimportant.
 - 1691 → only 7,000 people
 - Merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony.



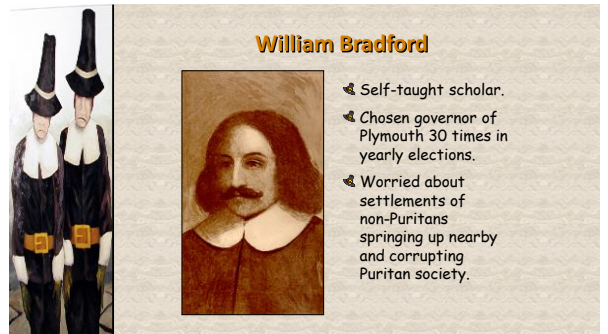
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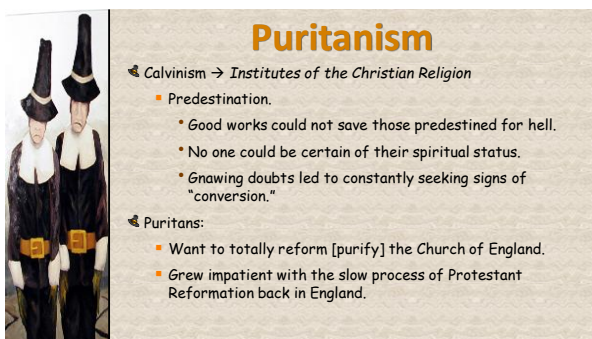
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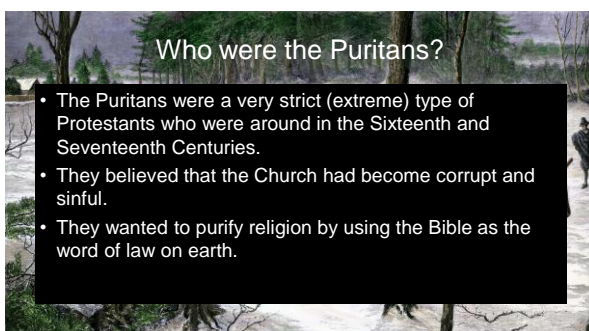
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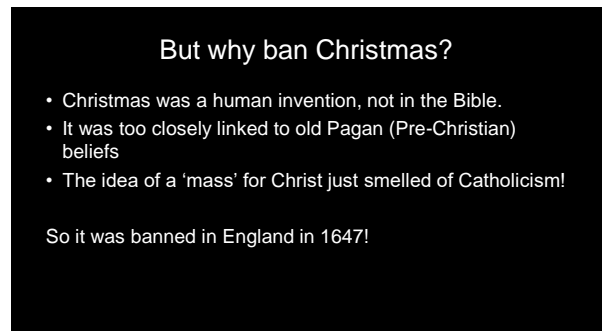
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That wasn't the only reason...

- Puritans also hated the...

gluttony
drunken-ness
dancing
gambling
begging
singing



Unlike this cat – they were not party animals!

110

How did they stop people?



Soldiers patrolled the streets – they were even on the sniff for the smell of roast goose!

What's that I can smell?

Hay! As if I eat roast goose!

Hay, hay? Geddit?

111

Puritan Names

Free Gift	Earth	Dust	Discipline	Faith
Delivery	Kill-sin	Sorry-for-sin	Ashes	Fear-not
Fear-God	Praise-God	Increased	Mercy-me	
The-Lord-Is-Near		Wrestling-with-the-devil		

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What else was banned?



Bear-baiting

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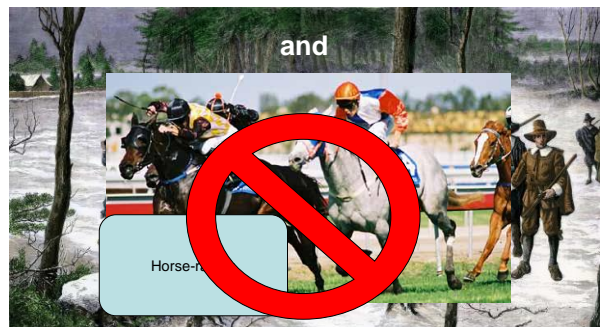
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Cockfighting

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and

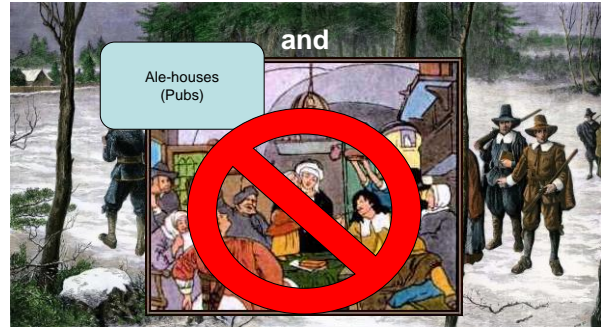


Horse-racing

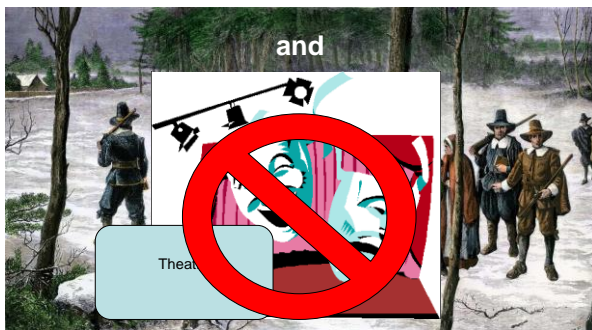
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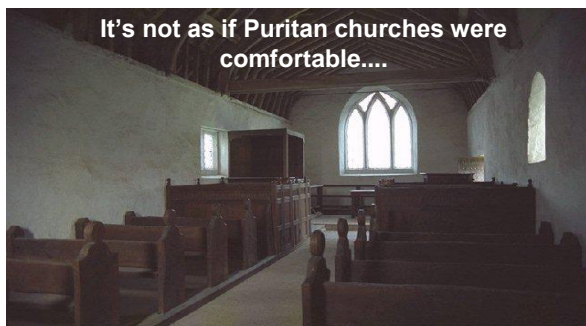
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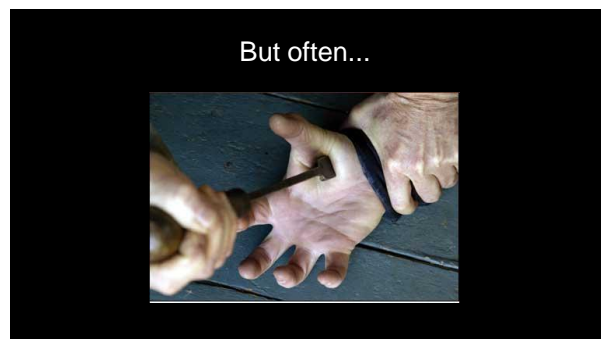
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But often...



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or



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or



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or



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Or even



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So....enjoy your Christmas holiday...

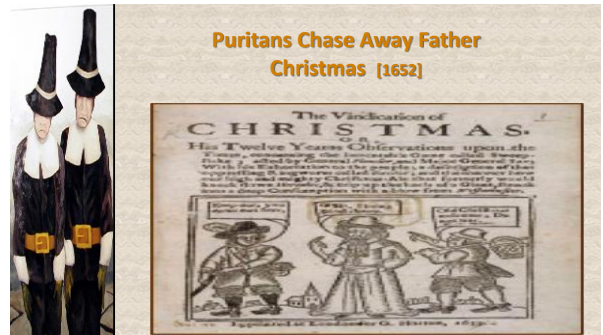


For their sakes!

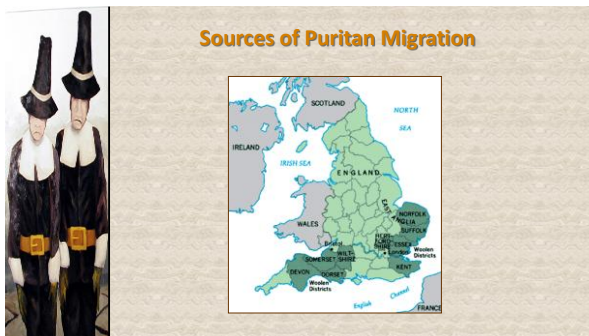
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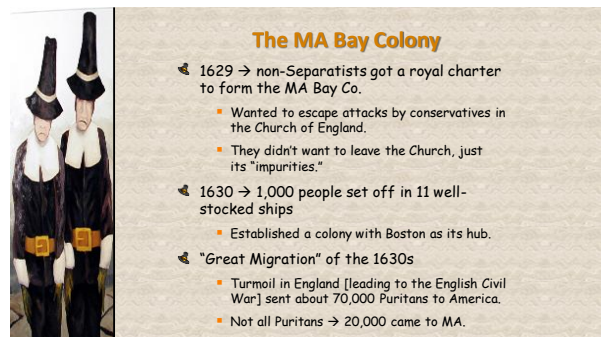
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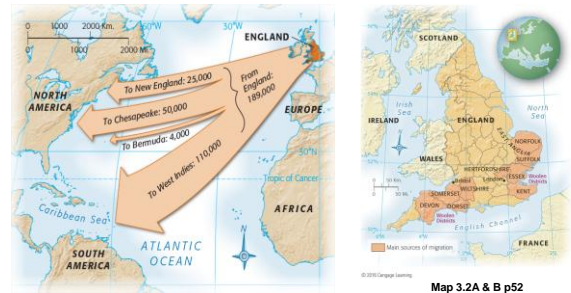
X. THE BAY COLONY BIBLE COMMONWEALTH (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- 1629: Charles I dismissed Parliament and persecuted Puritans.
- 1630: Puritans founded **Massachusetts Bay Colony**.
- 1630s: 70,000 refugees left England during the **Great Migration** (see Map 3.2).

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X. THE BAY COLONY BIBLE COMMONWEALTH (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Like William Bradford in Plymouth, John Winthrop helped colony survive and prosper.
- The Massachusetts Bay Colony became the biggest and most influential New England colony.
- The first colonists believed they had a covenant with God to build a holy society as a model for all humankind.

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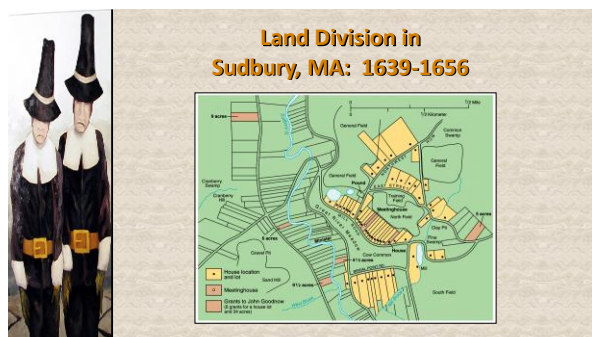
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John Winthrop

- Well-off attorney and manor lord in England.
- A Modell of Christian Charity.
- Became 1st governor of Massachusetts.
 - Believed that he had a "calling" from God to lead there.
 - Served as governor or deputy-governor for 19 years.

...we shall be as a City on a hill. The eyes of all people are upon us.

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Characteristics of New England Settlements

- Low mortality → average life expectancy was 70 years of age.
- Many extended families.
- Average 6 children per family.
- Average age at marriage:
 - Women - 22 years old
 - Men - 27 years old.

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XI. BUILDING THE BAY COLONY (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Franchise was extended to all “freemen”—adult males who belonged to Puritan congregations.
- Unchurched men remained voteless.
- The Bay Colony was not a democracy.
- Nonbelievers and believers paid taxes for the government-supported church.

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XI. BUILDING THE BAY COLONY (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Yet Puritans were a worldly lot.
- The “Protestant ethic” involved serious commitment to work and worldly pursuits.
- They enjoyed simple pleasures but passed laws to repress some human instincts.
- Life to the Puritans was serious business.

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Patriarchy

- Authoritarian male father figures controlled each household.
- Patriarchal ministers and magistrates controlled church congregations and household patriarchs.




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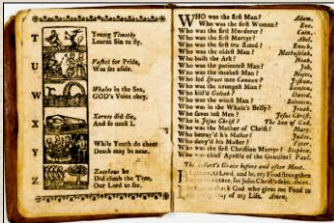
Covenant Theology

- “Covenant of Grace”:
 - between Puritan communities and God.
- “Social Covenant”:
 - Between members of Puritan communities with each other.
 - Required mutual watchfulness.
 - No toleration of deviance or disorder.
 - No privacy.


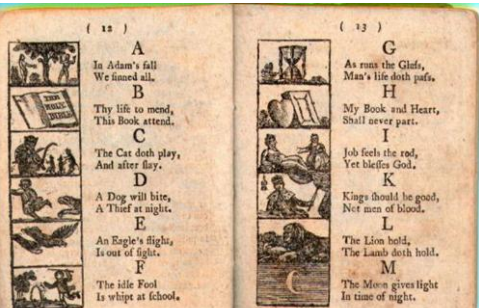
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New England Primer [1689]



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Puritan "Rebels"

- Young, popular minister in Salem.
- Argued for a full break with the Anglican Church.
- Condemned MA Bay Charter.
 - Did not give fair compensation to Indians.
- Denied authority of civil govt. to regulate religious behavior.

1635 → found guilty of preaching *newe & dangerous opinions* and was exiled.



Roger Williams

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Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Religious Dissidents
– Puritans and Separatists



City on
a Hill!



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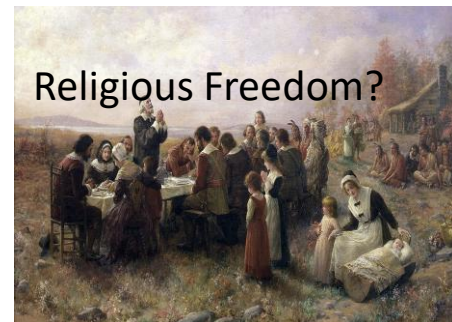
Religious Freedom

in Colonial New England



Photo by Keith Bragg
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Winthrop

History Says Otherwise

"City Upon a Hill"

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Religious Dissenters



http://www.dmemorials.com

Anne
Hutchinson
&
Roger Williams




Photo by Netphoto.com

158

Anne Hutchinson

Home Bible Studies



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Puritan "Rebels"

- ✦ Intelligent, strong-willed, well-spoken woman.
- ✦ Threatened patriarchal control.
- ✦ Antinomianism [direct revelation]
 - Means "against the law."
 - Carried to logical extremes Puritan doctrine of predestination.
 - Holy life was no sure sign of salvation.
 - Truly saved didn't need to obey the law of either God or man.



Anne
Hutchinson

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"But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

-- 1 Timothy 2:12

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Anne Hutchinson

Antinomianism

(Free Grace / Anti-Legalist)

Works are **COMPLETELY** irrelevant to salvation



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Anne Hutchinson's Trial

- ✦ 1638 → she confounded the Puritan leaders for days.
- ✦ Eventually bragged that she had received her beliefs **DIRECTLY** from God.
- ✦ Direct revelation was even more serious than the heresy of antinomianism. **WHY??**
- ✦ Puritan leaders banished her → she & her family traveled to RI and later to NY.
 - She and all but one member of her family were killed in an Indian attack in Westchester County.
 - John Winthrop saw God's hand in this!



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THE ELECT

Photo by Chase Elliott Clark

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Religious Dissenters

Religious "Freedom" vs. Religious Toleration

- Anne Hutchinson
 - Home Bible Studies
 - Predestination
 - The Elect
 - EXILED
 - 13 children
 - 60 followers
 - Killed by Indians



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XII. TROUBLE IN THE BIBLE COMMONWEALTH (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Quakers, who flouted the authority of the Puritan clergy, were persecuted.
- In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was tried for heresy; She asserted **antinomianism**, the idea that the truly saved need not bother to obey the law of either God or man.
- She was banished to Rhode Island and then moved to New York, where she and her family were killed by Indians.



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Roger Williams

Separatist Minister



Photo by Netrustroom

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Religious Dissenters

Religious "Freedom" vs. Religious Toleration

Roger Williams

- Puritan Minister
- Liberty of Conscience
- ~~Established Religion~~
- EXILED
- Providence Plantations
 - (Rhode Island)
- First Baptist Church USA



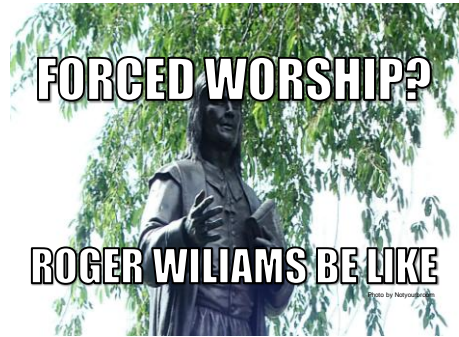
Williams



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FORCED WORSHIP?

ROGER WILLIAMS BE LIKE



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LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

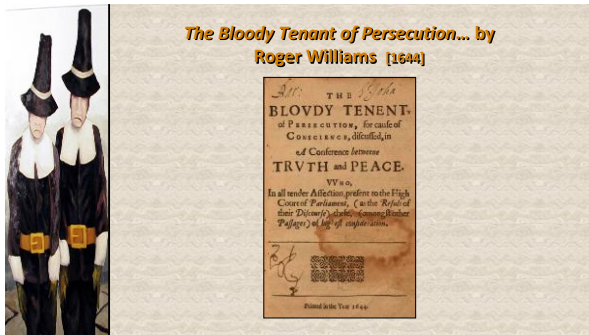
Civil authorities should not enforce religious orthodoxy or support a state church.



Photo by Netrustroom

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Rhode Island

- 1636 → Roger Williams fled there.
 - MA Bay Puritans had wanted to exile him to England to prevent him from founding a competing colony.
- Remarkable political freedom in Providence, RI
 - Universal manhood suffrage → later restricted by a property qualification.
 - Opposed to special privilege of any kind → freedom of opportunity for all.
- RI becomes known as the "Sewer" because it is seen by the Puritans as a dumping ground for unbelievers and religious dissenters → More liberal than any other colony!

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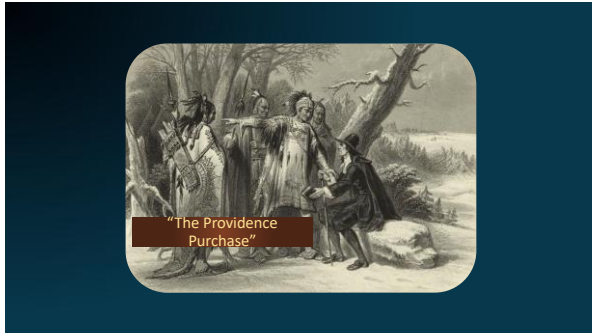
Providence Plantations

Williams named his settlement for God's providence, which he believed had brought him there.

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And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of **divine Providence**, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

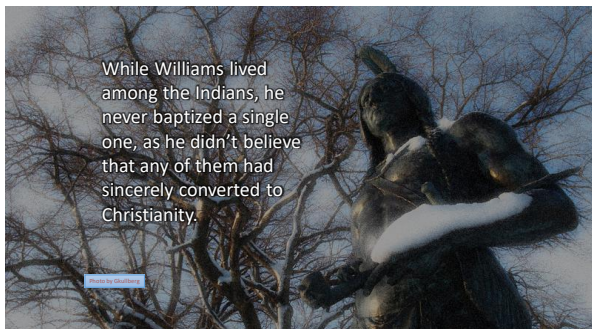
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15%

of Americans
ID as Baptist

1/3

of Baptists live
in the US

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An American Religion



Photo by Daniel Case

Individuals Interpret the Bible

(Freedom of Conscience)

Autonomous Congregations

(Governed Democratically)

Believer's Baptism

(Self-Determination)

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Williams on Religion

a few quotes
to shed light

Photo by Keith Bragg

James Smith Permission

191

"Wall of Separation"

"When they have opened a gap in the hedge or wall of separation between the garden of the church and the wilderness of the world, God hath ever broke down the wall itself, removed the candlestick, and made His garden a wilderness, as at this day."

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Church

Liberty of
Conscience

State

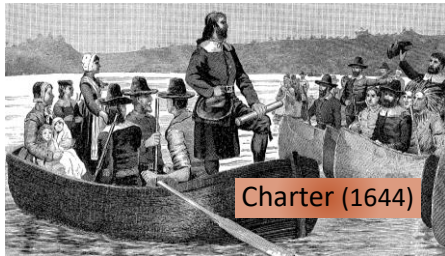
Majority
Rule

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RESTORATIONISM

"There is no regularly constituted church of Christ on earth, nor any person qualified to administer any church ordinances; nor can there be until new apostles are sent by the Great Head of the Church for whose coming I am seeking."

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XII. TROUBLE IN THE BIBLE COMMONWEALTH (SLIDE 2 OF 2)



- Roger Williams was an extreme Separatist.
- He challenged clergymen to make a clear break with the Church of England.
- He challenged the legality of the Bay Colony's charter.
- He challenged the civil authority to regulate religious behavior.
- 1635: He was tried by the authorities.

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XIII. THE RHODE ISLAND "SEWER"

- 1636: Williams, with the aid of Indians, fled to Rhode Island.
- He built a Baptist church in Providence.
- He established complete freedom of religion, even for Jews and Catholics.
- Rhode Island became the most liberal colony, with simple manhood suffrage.

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200

3.2 Pilgrims Set Sail on the Mayflower



p51

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XIV. NEW ENGLAND SPREADS OUT (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- The fertile Connecticut River area attracted a sprinkling of Dutch and English settlers.
- 1635: Hartford was founded (see Map 3.3).
- 1639: Connecticut's **Fundamental Orders** was a modern constitution that established a regime democratically controlled by the "substantial" citizens.
- 1638: New Haven was founded by Puritans.



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XIV. NEW ENGLAND SPREADS OUT (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- 1677: Massachusetts absorbed Maine.
- 1641: Massachusetts absorbed New Hampshire.
- 1679: King Charles II separated New Hampshire from Massachusetts and made it a royal colony.

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XV. PURITANS AND INDIANS (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Before Pilgrims arrived in 1620, an epidemic killed over 75% of the native people.
- Wampanoag Indians befriended the settlers.
- 1621: Wampanoag chieftain Massasoit signed a treaty with the Plymouth Pilgrims.
- 1621: The first Thanksgiving was celebrated.
- Expanding settlement increased tensions.
- 1637: Hostilities between Indians and whites exploded in the brutal **Pequot War**.

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Puritans vs. Native Americans


- Indians especially weak in New England → epidemics wiped out $\frac{3}{4}$ of the native popul.
- Wampanoags [near Plymouth] befriended the settlers.
 - Cooperation between the two helped by **Squanto**.
- 1621 → Chief Massasoit signed treaty with the settlers.
 - Autumn, 1621 → both groups celebrated the First Thanksgiving.



205




The First Thanksgiving?




In 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed Thanksgiving an official US holiday.

206




The Pequot Wars: 1636-1637

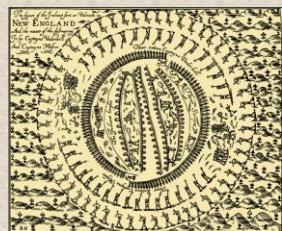
- Pequots → very powerful tribe in CT river valley.
- 1637 → Pequot War
 - Whites, with Narragansett Indian allies, attacked Pequot village on Mystic River.
 - Whites set fire to homes & shot fleeing survivors!
 - Pequot tribe virtually annihilated → an uneasy peace lasted for 40 years.



207



A Pequot Village Destroyed, 1637



208

XV. PURITANS AND INDIANS (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Four decades of uneasy peace followed.
- A few Puritan “praying towns” were established to Christianize remaining Indians.
- 1675: Massasoit’s son Metacom (King Philip) forged intertribal alliance to resist settlers.
- 1675–1676: **King Philip’s War** slowed English settlement for a time, but overall inflicted a lasting defeat on Indians in New England.

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King Philip’s War (1675-1676)


- Only hope for Native Americans to resist white settlers was to **UNITE**.
- Metacom** [King Philip to white settlers]
 - Massasoit’s son united Indians and staged coordinated attacks on white settlements throughout New England.
 - Frontier settlements forced to retreat to Boston.



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King Philip’s War (1675-1676)

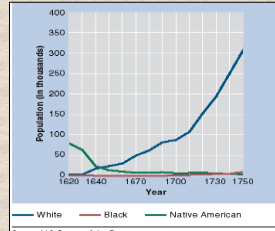


- The war ended in failure for the Indians
 - Metacom beheaded and drawn and quartered.
 - His son and wife sold into slavery.
 - Never a serious threat in New England again!!

211



Population of the New England Colonies



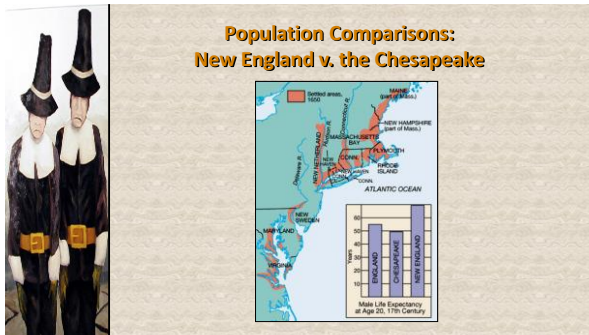
Population (in thousands)

Year

— White — Black — Native American

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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213

XVI. ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND NEGLECT (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- 1643: Four Puritan colonies formed the **New England Confederation**. *WHY is this IMPORTANT?*
- Its primary aim was defense against foes.
- Charles II was restored to the English throne in 1660 (see Table 3.2), marking renewed interest by the crown.

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TABLE 3.2 The Stuart Dynasty in England

The Stuarts Kings of England & Scotland (1603-1688)		Name, Reign	Relation to America
	STUART ABSOLUTISM	James I, 1603–1625	Va., Plymouth founded; Separatists persecuted
	RESTORATION	Charles I, 1625–1649	Civil wars, 1642–1649; Mass., Md. founded
		(Interregnum, 1649–1660)	Commonwealth; Protectorate (Oliver Cromwell)
		Charles II, 1660–1685	The Restoration; Carolinas, Pa., N.Y. founded; Conn. chartered
		James II, 1685–1688	Catholic trend; Glorious Revolution, 1688
		William & Mary, 1689–1702 (Mary died 1694)	King William's War, 1689–1697

Table 3.2 p57

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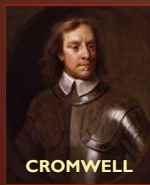
215

Stuart Absolutism and the English Civil War



216

The Stuarts

Kings of England & Scotland
(1603-1688)

JI CI INTERREGNUM CII JII

217

Central Issues

1. Enforcement of State Religion
2. King's Power to Tax
3. WHO is Sovereign?

218

James I & James VI
of Scotland

STUART ABSOLUTISM



219

James I & James VI
of Scotland

DIVINE RIGHT



220

Jamestown Colony

First Permanent English
Settlement in N.America
(1607)



221

STATE RELIGION CHURCH OF ENGLAND



222

The King James Bible (1611)

**“Authorized”
Version**

*People must read
the King's Bible.*



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223

English Calvinists

Puritans and Separatists




CoE “Too Catholic”

**One Doctrine
Two Approaches**



224

English Protestants

ANGLICANS	CALVINISTS	
Church of England	Puritans	Separatists
SATISFIED	PURIFY	SEPARATE
		

225

Charles I

MORE
ABSOLUTISM



226

Charles I Coin



227

Ship Money

Charles used a tax that already existed for coastal cities and applied it to everyone.



228

Petition of Right (1628)



A declaration of rights passed by Parliament in response to Charles' abuses of power

229

1640

Short Parliament
Long Parliament



230



231



232



233



234



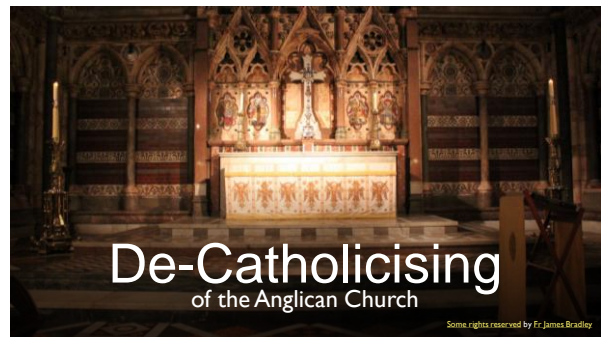
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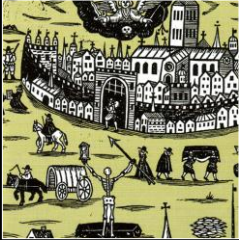


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Great London Plague, 1665 Great London Fire, 1666



243

Charles II's Foreign Policy

1665 - 1667: Second Anglo-Dutch War



- a To Charles II, Louis XIV is an ideal ally against the Dutch.
- a 1670 → **Treaty of Dover**

244

King James II [r. 1685-1688]



- a Was a bigoted convert to Catholicism without any of Charles II's shrewdness or ability to compromise.
- a Alienated even the Tories.
- a Provoked the revolution that Charles II had succeeded in avoiding!

245

King James II [r. 1685-1688]



Parliament does not revolt because James was old and his daughters Mary and Anne were Protestants -> but in 1688 his wife gives birth to a son -> fear of a Catholic hereditary monarchy

In late 1688 Parliament invites the protestant Dutch leader William of Orange and his wife Mary to invade England

- 1688 King James II flees to France

246

The Glorious Revolution 1688

247

The "Glorious" Revolution: 1688

- a Whig & Tory leaders offered the throne jointly to James II's daughter Mary [raised a Protestant] & her husband, William of Orange.
 - He was a vigorous enemy of Louis XIV.
 - He was seen as a champion of the Protestant cause.



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English Bill of Rights [1689]



- a It settled all of the major issues between King & Parliament.
- a It served as a model for the U. S. Bill of Rights.
- a It also formed a base for the steady expansion of civil liberties in the 18th and early 19th in England.

250

English Bill of Rights [1689]

a **Main provisions:**

1. The King could not suspend the operation of laws.
2. The King could not interfere with the ordinary course of justice.
3. No taxes levied or standard army maintained in peacetime without Parliament's consent.
4. Freedom of speech in Parliament.
5. Sessions of Parliament would be held frequently.
6. Subjects had the right of bail, petition, and freedom from excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishment.
7. The monarch must be a Protestant.
8. Freedom from arbitrary arrest.
9. Censorship of the press was dropped.
10. Religious toleration.



251

RESPONSE TO REVOLUTION

THOMAS HOBBES	JOHN LOCKE
1. English political philosopher	1. English political philosopher
2. Author of <i>Leviathan</i>	2. Author of <i>Two Treatises of Government</i>
3. Said people are animals and thus need strong ruler to keep them in check	3. Man had "natural rights" = life, liberty, property
4. Hobbes = advocate of strong/absolute monarch	4. Government is an agreement between ruler and people

252

XVI. ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND NEGLECT (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Massachusetts resisted Charles's efforts.
- 1662: Charles gave Connecticut a sea-to-sea charter that legalized squatter settlements.
- 1663: He granted the outcasts in Rhode Island a new charter sanctioning religious tolerance.
- 1684: London authorities revoked the Bay Colony's charter.

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XVI. ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND NEGLECT (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- Charles II's heir, James II, sought to enforce the **Navigation Laws**.
 - Colonists resented limits being put on trade.
- 1686: Royal authority created the **Dominion of New England** (see Map 3.3).
- It encompassed all of New England, and two years later New York and East and West Jersey.
- Sir Edmund Andros headed the Dominion.



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XVI. ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND NEGLECT (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- Andros generated hostility by repressing self-government as well as smuggling.
- 1688–1689: The Glorious Revolution overthrew Catholic James II; enthroned Protestant rulers William III and Mary II.
- It also caused the collapse of the Dominion.
- Andros fled, but Massachusetts was still made into a royal colony in 1691.

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The Restoration Colonies

256

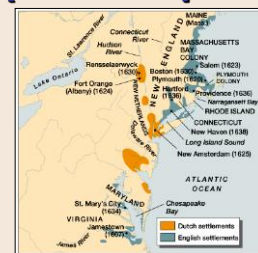


New York

257



Settling the Middle [or "Restoration"] Colonies



258



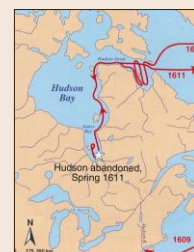
Old Netherlanders at New Netherlands

- 1600s → Golden Age of Dutch history.
- Major commercial and naval power.
 - Challenging England on the seas.
 - 3 major Anglo-Dutch Wars
 - Major colonial power [mainly in the East Indies].

259



Henry Hudson's Voyages



260



New Netherlands

- 🏰 New Netherlands → founded in the Hudson River area (1623-1624)
 - Established by Dutch West India Company for quick-profit fur trade.
 - Company wouldn't pay much attention to the colony.
 - Manhattan [New Amsterdam]
 - Purchased by Company for pennies per (22,000) acre.

261



New Amsterdam Harbor, 1639

- 🏰 Company town run in interests of the stockholders.
- 🏰 No interest in religious toleration, free speech, or democracy.
- 🏰 Governors appointed by the Company were autocratic.
- 🏰 Religious dissenters against Dutch Reformed Church [including Quakers] were persecuted.
- 🏰 Local assembly with limited power to make laws established after repeated protests by colonists.



262



New Amsterdam, 1660



- 🏰 Characteristics of New Amsterdam:
 - Aristocratic → **patroonships** [feudal estates granted to promoters who would settle 50 people on them].
 - Cosmopolitan → diverse population with many different languages.

263



New York Manors & Land Grants

Patroonships



264



New Netherlands & New Sweden



265



Swedes in New Netherlands

- 🏰 Mid-1600s → Sweden in Golden Age settled small, under-funded colony [called "**New Sweden**"] near New Netherlands.
- 🏰 1655 → Dutch under director-general **Peter Stuyvesant** attack New Sweden.
 - Main fort fell after bloodless siege.
 - New Sweden absorbed into New Netherlands.



266



New Netherlands Becomes a British Royal Colony

- Charles II granted New Netherland's land to his brother, the Duke of York, [before he controlled the area!]
- 1664 → English soldiers arrived.
 - Dutch had little ammunition and poor defenses.
 - Stuyvesant forced to surrender without firing a shot.
- Renamed "New York"
 - England gained strategic harbor between her northern & southern colonies.
 - England now controlled the Atlantic coast!

267



Duke of York's Original Charter



268



New Amsterdam, 1664



269



Hudson River Aristocrats in Colonial New York



270



New York City [1673]



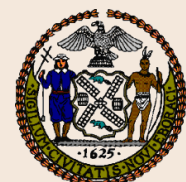
NYC Coins
[17th - Early 18th]

271



Dutch Residue in New York

Early 20th Dutch Revival Building in NYC.



New York City seal.

- Names → Harlem, Brooklyn
- Architecture → gambrel roof
- Customs → Easter eggs, Santa Claus, waffles, bowling, sleighing, skating, kolf [golf].

272

XVI. ENGLISH INTERFERENCE AND NEGLECT (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- Many colonies struck against royal authority, including New York and Maryland.
- In response, the new monarchs began a period of **“salutary neglect”** in enforcing the hated Navigation Acts.

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Pennsylvania

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The Quakers

- Called Quakers because they “quaked” during intense religious practices.
- They offended religious & secular leaders in England.
 - Refused to pay taxes to support the Church of England.
 - They met without paid clergy
 - Believed all were children of God → refused to treat the upper classes with deference.
 - Keep hats on.
 - Addressed them as commoners → “thees”/“thous.”
 - Wouldn't take oaths.
 - Pacifists.

275

Quakers vs. Church of England

QUAKERS	CHURCH OF ENGLAND

276

A Brief History of the QUAKERS

The Religious Society of Friends



277

George FOX

Founder
(17th c.)



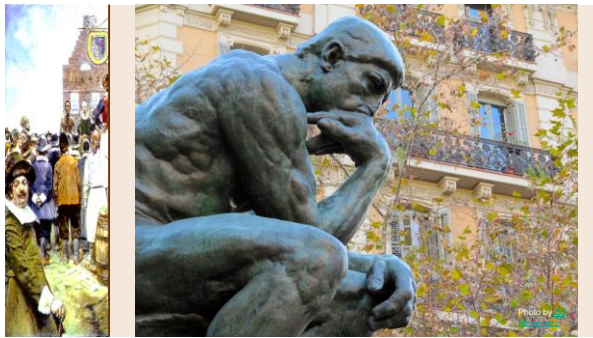
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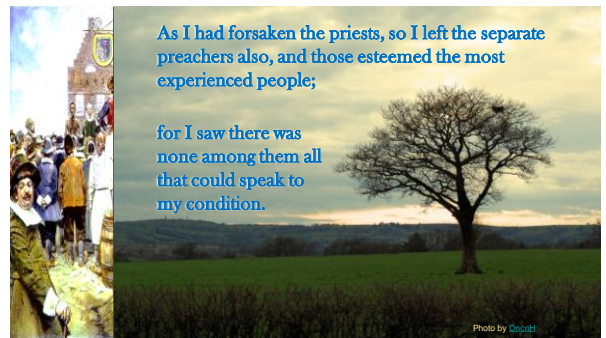
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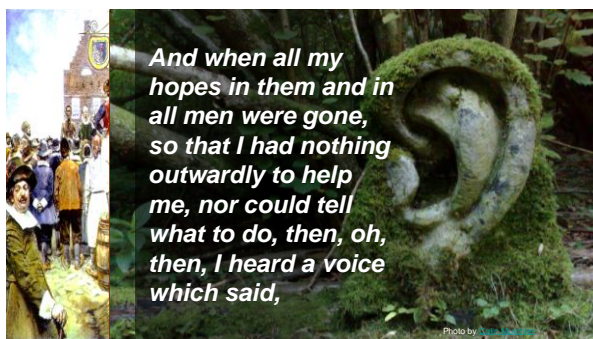
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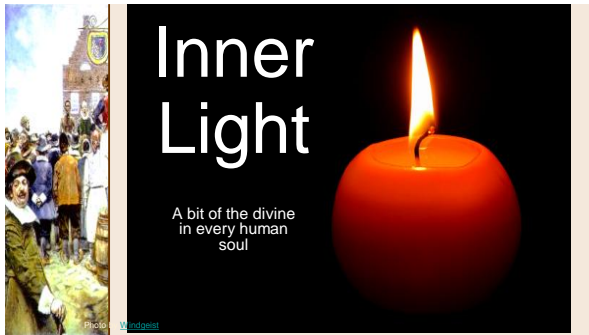
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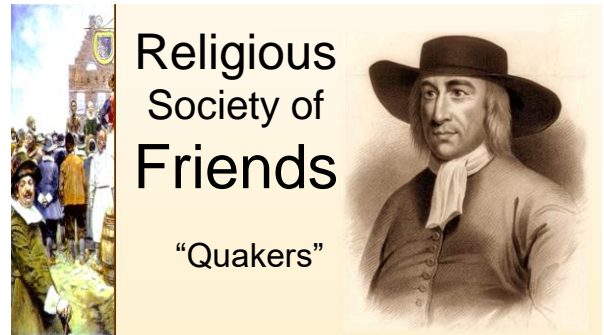
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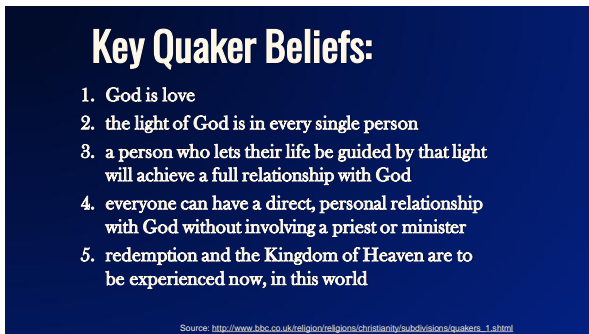
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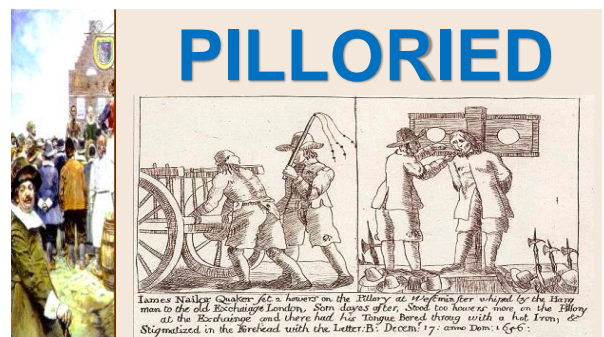
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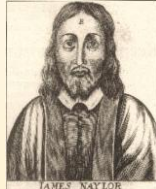


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Social Activism

Quaker social activism has included such causes as:

Antislavery
Prison Reform
Pacifism



Quaker Preacher James Nayler
one of the "Valiant 60"

291

Elizabeth Fry



often referred to as Betsy; 21 May 1780 – 12 October 1845) was an English prison reformer, social reformer and, as a Quaker, a Christian philanthropist. She has sometimes been referred to as the "angel of prisons". Fry was a major driving force behind new legislation to make the treatment of prisoners more humane, and she was supported in her efforts by Queen Victoria. Fry kept extensive and revealing diaries

292

Elizabeth Fry



She was depicted on the Bank of England £5 note from 2001-2016.

293

Quaker Simplicity

Manners
Speech
Dress

Even Graves!

Photo by Mark Becker



294

YOU

In English, we pretty much address everyone in the "usted" form (whether we mean it or not).

295

Thee / Thou

This is the "tu" form that we never use.

296

Thee / Thou INformal

We're all friends, here!

297

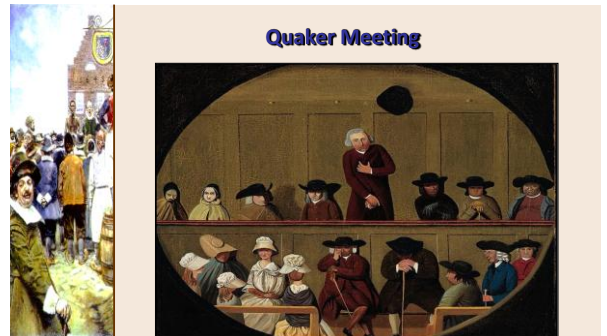
Thee / Thou INsulting

You're no better than me!

298



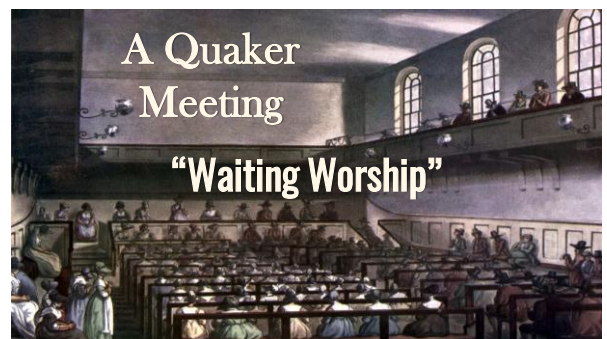
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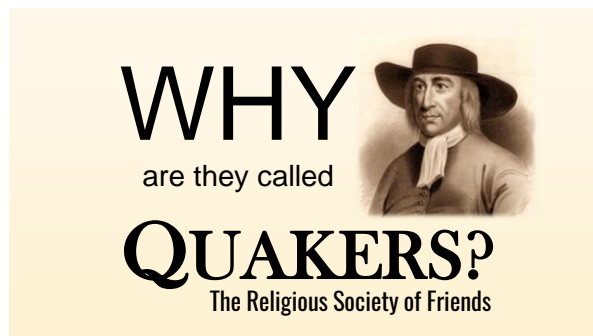


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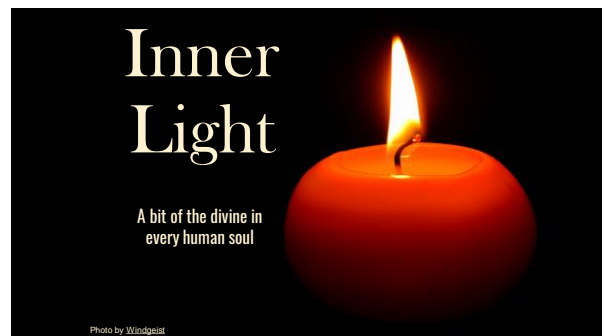
Anglicans and Quakers Compared

CHURCH OF ENGLAND 17 th c.	SOCIETY OF FRIENDS
Sacraments (Baptism & Communion)	Inner Light (Direct Connection)
Creed	Shared Values
Services	Meetings
Clergy and Hierarchy (All Male in 17 th c.)	Priesthood of All Believers (Even Women)
Social Conformity	Social Activism

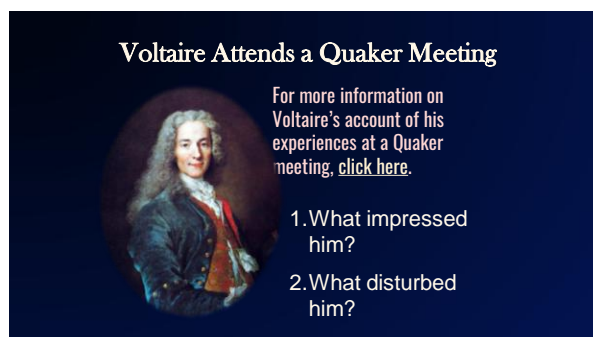
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306



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XVII. PENN'S HOLY EXPERIMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- **Quakers**, English dissenters known as the Religious Society of Friends:
 - Refused to pay taxes for the established Church of England.
 - Built simple meeting houses.
 - Congregated without a paid clergy.
 - "Spoke up" in meetings when moved.
 - Kept their broad-brimmed hats on in the presence of "betters."

308

XVII. PENN'S HOLY EXPERIMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- Quakers (cont.):
 - Addressed each other with simple "thee"s and "thou"s.
 - Took no oaths.
- They were people of deep conviction:
 - Abhorred strife and warfare
 - Refused military service
 - Advocated passive resistance

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XVII. PENN'S HOLY EXPERIMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Quakers were simple, devoted, democratic people, contending for religious and civic freedom.
- 1681: Quaker William Penn secured land from the king.
- The king called the land Pennsylvania ("Penn's Woodland").
- Pennsylvania was the best-advertised colony and the liberal land policy attracted many immigrants.

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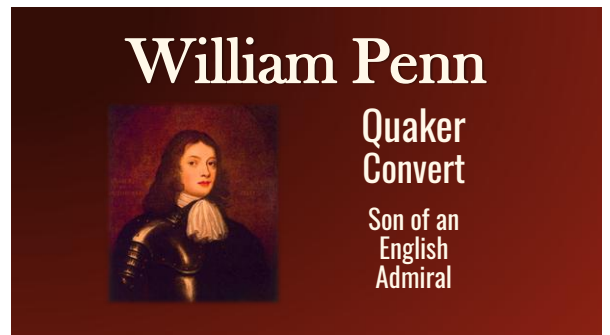
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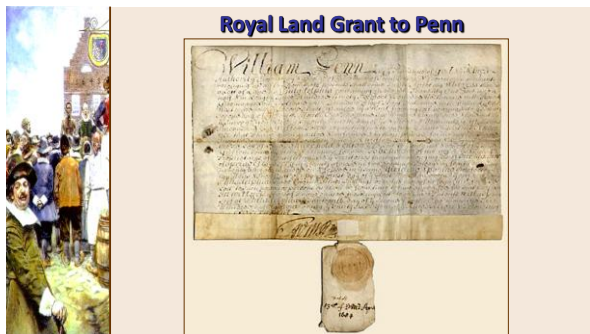
315

William Penn

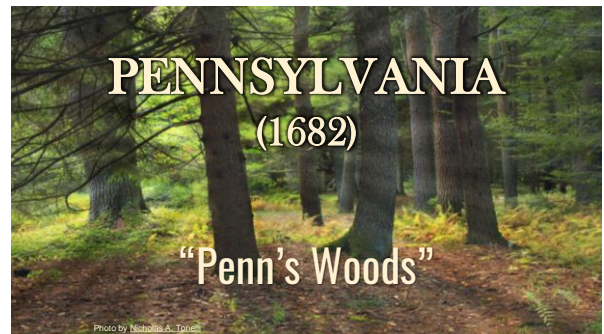
- Aristocratic Englishman.
- 1660 - attracted to the Quaker faith.
- Embraced Quakerism after military service.
- 1681 → he received a grant from king to establish a colony.
 - This settled a debt the king owed his father.
 - Named Pennsylvania ["Penn's Woodland"].
- He sent out paid agents and advertised for settlers → his pamphlets were pretty honest.
 - Liberal land policy attracted many immigrants.

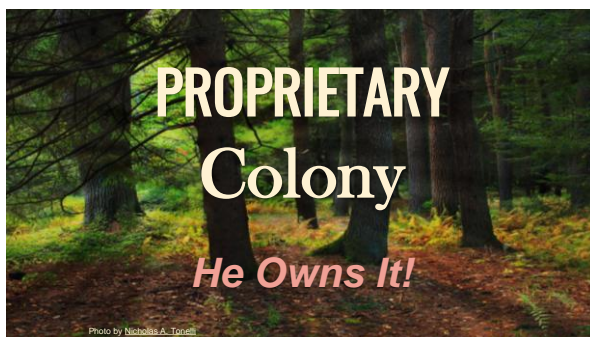
316



317



318



319



320



Government of Pennsylvania

- Representative assembly elected by landowners.
- No tax-supported church.
- Freedom of worship guaranteed to all.
- Forced to deny right to vote & hold office to Catholics & Jews by English govt.
- Death penalty only for treason & murder.
 - Compared to 200 capital crimes in England!

321



322



Penn & Native Americans

- Bought [didn't simply take] land from Indians.
- Quakers went among the Indians unarmed.
- BUT..... non-Quaker Europeans flooded PA
 - Treated native peoples poorly.
 - This undermined the actions of the Quakers!



323



Penn's Treaty with the Native Americans



324

Declaration of Indulgence



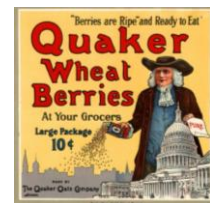
James II (1687)

COMPLETE
Christian Toleration

325

Pennsylvania


- William Penn
 - Society of Friends
 - aka: "Quakers"
- "Penn's Woods"
 - Philadelphia
- TOLERATION
- Indian Treaty



326



327

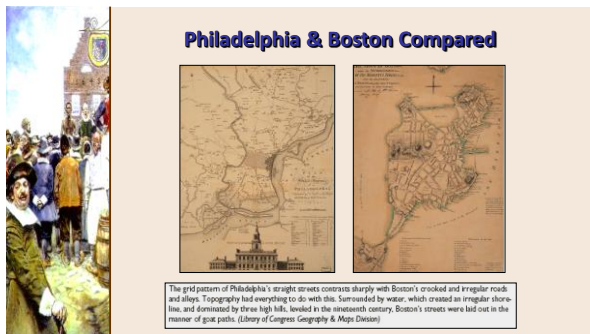


Pennsylvanian Society

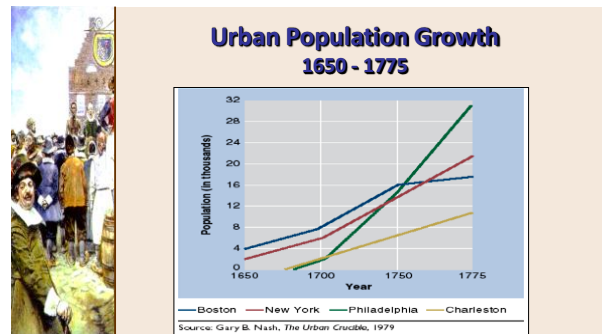
- Attracted many different people
 - Religious misfits from other colonies.
 - Many different ethnic groups.
- No provision for military defense.
- No restrictions on immigration.
- No slavery!!
- "Blue Laws" [sumptuary laws] → against stage plays, cards, dice, excessive hilarity, etc.

A society that gave its citizens economic opportunity, civil liberty, & religious freedom!!

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329



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331

XVIII. QUAKER PENNSYLVANIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS (SLIDE 1 OF 5)

- 1681: Penn launched his colony:
 - Dutch, Swedish, English, and Welsh "squatters" were already there.
 - Philadelphia was carefully planned.
 - He bought land from the Indians and Chief Tammany.
 - He treated the Indians fairly.
- Pennsylvania seemed, for a brief time, the land of amicable Indian-white relations.

332

XVIII. QUAKER PENNSYLVANIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS (SLIDE 2 OF 5)

- Quaker tolerance of non-Quaker immigrants eventually undermined Penn's Indian policy.
- Penn's proprietary regime was unusually liberal and thus attracted many immigrants:
 - Representative assembly elected by landowners
 - No tax-supported state church
 - Freedom of worship
 - Restricted use of death penalty



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XVIII. QUAKER PENNSYLVANIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS (SLIDE 3 OF 5)

- **"Blue laws"** prohibited "ungodly revelers," stage plays, playing cards, dice, games, and excessive hilarity.
- The Quakers were shrewd businesspeople.
- By 1700 the colony surpassed all other colonies but Virginia and Massachusetts in population and wealth.



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XVIII. QUAKER PENNSYLVANIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS (SLIDE 4 OF 5)

- Noted features of the colony:
 - No provision for a military defense
 - No restrictions on immigration
 - Strong dislike of slavery
 - Some progress toward social reform
 - Contained many different ethnic groups
 - Afforded economic opportunity, civil liberty, and religious freedom



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Middle Colonies (cont.)

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XVIII. QUAKER PENNSYLVANIA AND ITS NEIGHBORS (SLIDE 5 OF 5)

- 1664: New Jersey was started by two nobles who received land from the Duke of York.
- 1674: The Quakers bought West New Jersey.
- Later East New Jersey was acquired.
- 1703: Delaware was granted an assembly.



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XIX. THE MIDDLE WAY IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Common features of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania:
 - They had extensive fertile soil.
 - They became the **"bread colonies"** because of grain exports.
 - Rivers like the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Hudson tapped the interior fur trade.
 - Industry stimulated commerce and the growth of seaports like New York and Philadelphia.



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The societies & economies of the British colonies were dependent upon the reasons people settled



Middle Colonies, like Pennsylvania, allowed for religious freedom. Farming was important, but grains and oats were the main crop, not tobacco or rice due to cooler climate

In addition, many Middle Colonies worked well with Native Americans offering money for land



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XIX. THE MIDDLE WAY IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- The middle colonies were midway between New England and the southern plantations:
 - Landholding was intermediate in size.
 - Local government was between personalized town meetings of New England and diffused county government of the South.
 - They had fewer industries than New England, but more than the South.

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XIX. THE MIDDLE WAY IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- Distinctions of their own:
 - A more ethnically mixed population
 - An unusual degree of religious toleration and democratic control
 - Desirable land that was easier to acquire
 - Considerable economic and social democracy
- Benjamin Franklin, perhaps the most representative American personality of his era, came of age in the middle colonies.

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New Jersey

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New Jersey — PA's Neighbor



1664 → aristocratic proprietors rcvd. the area from the Duke of York.

Many New Englanders [because of worn out soil] moved to NJ.

1674 → West NJ sold to Quakers.

East NJ eventually acquired by Quakers.


1702 → E & W NJ combined into NJ and created one colony.

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Delaware

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Delaware — PA's Neighbor

- Named after Lord De La Warr [harsh military governor of VA in 1610].
- Closely associated with Penn's colony.
- 1703 → granted its own assembly.
- Remained under the control of PA until the American Revolution.



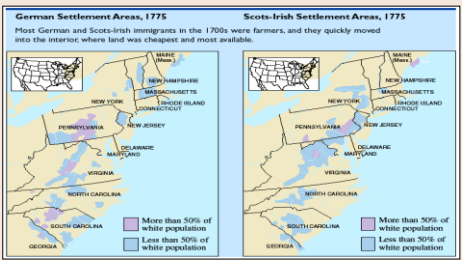
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Ethnic Groups

German Settlement Areas, 1775
Most German and Scots-Irish immigrants in the 1700s were farmers, and they quickly moved into the interior, where land was cheapest and most available.

Scots-Irish Settlement Areas, 1775




More than 50% of white population
Less than 50% of white population

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The Carolinas


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The West Indies → Way Station to Mainland America

- 1670 → a group of small English farmers from the West Indies arrived in Carolina.
 - Were squeezed out by sugar barons.
 - Brought a few black slaves and a model of the Barbados slave code with them.
- Names for King Charles II.
- The King granted Carolina to 8 supporters [Lord Proprietors].
 - They hoped to use Carolina to supply their plantations in Barbados with food and export wine, silk, and olive oil to Europe.

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Settling the "Lower South"



Fort and trading post

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Colonizing the Carolinas

- Carolina developed close economic ties to the West Indies.
 - Many Carolinian settlers were originally from the West Indies.
 - They used local Savannah Indians to enslave other Indians [about 10,000] and send them to the West Indies [and some to New England].
- 1707 → Savannah Indians decided to migrate to PA.
 - PA promised better relations with whites.
 - Carolinians decided to "thin" the Savannahs before they could leave → bloody raids killed most of them by 1710.

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Port of Charles Town, SC

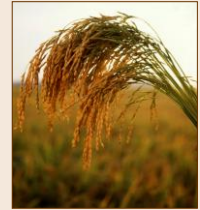


- Q Also named for King Charles II of England.
- Q Became the busiest port in the South.
- Q City with aristocratic feel.
- Q Religious toleration attracted diverse inhabitants.

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Crops of the Carolinas: Rice



American Long Grain Rice

- Q The primary export.
- Q Rice was still an exotic food in England.
 - Was grown in Africa, so planters imported West African slaves.
 - These slaves had a genetic trait that made them immune to malaria.
- Q By 1710 → black slaves were a majority in Carolina.

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Crops of the Carolinas: Indigo



- Q In colonial times, the main use for indigo was as a dye for spun cotton threads that were woven into cloth for clothes.
- Q Today in the US, the main use for indigo is a dye for cotton work clothes & blue jeans.

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Rice & Indigo Exports from SC & GA: 1698-1775



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Conflict With Spanish Florida

- Q Catholic Spain hated the mass of Protestants on their borders.
- Q Anglo-Spanish Wars
 - The Spanish conducted border raids on Carolina.
 - Either inciting local Native Americans to attack or attacking themselves.
- Q By 1700 → Carolina was too strong to be wiped out by the Spanish!

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The Emergence of North Carolina

- Q Northern part of Carolina shared a border with VA
 - VA dominated by aristocratic planters who were generally Church of England members.
 - Dissenters from VA moved south to northern Carolina.
 - Poor farmers with little need for slaves.
 - Religious dissenters.
- Q Distinctive traits of North Carolinians
 - Irreligious & hospitable to pirates.
 - Strong spirit of resistance to authority.
- Q 1712 → NC officially separated from SC.

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Georgia

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Georgia

- James Oglethorpe
 - General
 - Philanthropist
- Penal Colony
- Buffer Colony



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18c Southern Colonies



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Late-Coming Georgia

- Founded in 1733.
- Last of the 13 colonies.
- Named in honor of King George II.
- Founded by James Oglethorpe.



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Georgia--The "Buffer" Colony

- Chief Purpose of Creating Georgia:
 - As a "buffer" between the valuable Carolinas & Spanish Florida & French Louisiana.
 - Received subsidies from British govt. to offset costs of defense.
 - Export silk and wine.
 - A haven for debtors thrown in to prison.
- Determined to keep slavery out!
 - Slavery found in GA by 1750.



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The Trustees of Georgia [1734]



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The Port City of Savannah



- 🔍 Diverse community.
 - All Christians except Catholics enjoyed religious toleration.
- 🔍 Missionaries worked among debtors and Indians → most famous was John Wesley.

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GRAPHIC ORGANIZER 1.3

	NEW ENGLAND COLONIES	MIDDLE COLONIES	SOUTHERN COLONIES
KEY COLONIES	Massachusetts, Rhode Island	New York, Pennsylvania	Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia
KEY FIGURES	Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, Jonathan Edwards	William Penn	John Smith, John Rolfe, Lord Baltimore, James Oglethorpe
WHY SETTLE?	Commerce "Religious Freedom"	AGRICULTURE (Staple Crops) Religious Toleration	AGRICULTURE (Cash Crops)
ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	COMMERCE Fishing, Shipbuilding, Timber, Distilling Rum	STAPLE CROPS (Wheat, Corn)	CASH CROPS (Tobacco, Rice, Indigo)
PREDOMINANT RELIGION(S)	Congregational (Puritan) Baptists (RI)	Church of England (NY) Quakers (PA)	Church of England (Established) Catholic (Maryland)
RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK	Fanatical	Tolerant	Casual

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