

Class Notes 09/09/20

How did ~~less~~ PERSIAA affect American colonies?

Political - Spanish control over colonization was challenged during war by England

Economic - Bullionism & Mercantilism inspired Spain & Europe to colonize

Religious - Many emigrants fled religious persecution for religious freedom

Social - men & women in Americas take up more roles. Mix-breeds in South + Middle America began

Intellectual - enlightenment & Renaissance influenced American ideals

Artistic

Geographic influences - lots of land inspired farmers

Chapter 2 : The Chesapeake and West Indian Colonies

I. Chesapeake & West Indian Colonies

1. Southern Families were RURAL & TOBACCO

2. Virginia Company, Jamestown, 1607

A. Joint stock company: investors wanting \$ refined

B. demographics: second sons, "gentlemen"

C. Deaths: Disease & Starvation

D. John Smith: work mng'r, injured → England, leader vacuum

E. Baron de la Warr: Gov. Thomas West: Martial law

a. scored earth vs Natives

3. Indentured Servants

A. 50 acres per person (House of Burgesses, Headright Sys.)

1. women purchased for women live

2. First Colonial Republic system

3. Birth of American Slavery

B. Indentured Servants → become landowners
1. Abused lots of time.

4. Virginia ~~was~~ became oligarchy

5. Royal Colony

Volatile population (1624, 6,000 → 12,000)

II Bacon's Rebellion, 1676 (Land Power Crises)

A. House of Burgesses

1. only represent the ~~upper class~~ landowners

2. First Gov. (in ~~Virginia~~ Virginia)

B. Indentured Servants

1. Come when times are bad, come less in good time

C. Settlers

1. Unending contract

2. Very little land / representation

D. Gov. Berkeley:

1. Mansion, far away, no help, high taxes

E. Nathaniel Bacon

1. Wealthy but taps into poor man's rage

2. We need Healthcare

F. Civil War: Jamestown burned down

G. Bacon dies swamp; Berkeley flees to Brit. dies.

H. No fax with o. rep.

I. SLAVERY: Britain gets better, Slavery became appealing

III New England Colonies (Plymouth)

A. Plymouth colony (Mayflower) 1620: 102 passengers

1. Pilgrims: Separatists vs Puritans: 53 survived

2. Traumatized People

a. Landless + jobless in England

b. Faced with lots of debt

c. Religious oppression

3. Battles for Land + Power + Religion (Cont. North America)
4. Great Migration (1620-1640)
5. Endured into Wilderness
6. Native Americans to fight
7. Bible & Minister to make obey laws
8. Mayflower Compact to govern ship
 - a. lots of dead people
 - b. self-gov to survive
 - c. Social cohesion, social order, & civil society
 - d. compact to make order (Not because of Democracy)

B. Covenant Theology (promise; social contract)

1. Covenant of Works: Work & die
2. Covenant of Grace: Some are saved, ~~all deserve~~ damnation
3. Conversion Experience
4. Church Covenant
 - a. elected church (community of the elect)
 - b. everyone keep eyes on everyone
 - c. God in turn saves some people
5. Natural Covenant between all
 - a. Good things happen to good people. Vice versa
 - b. explains failure
 - c. organized town through this system.
 - d. Militia also created this
 - e. heightens morals & sensibilities
6. John Winthrop's City Upon a Hill (1630)
 - a. America is exceptional
 - b. EDUCATION is important
7. Self-Government
8. Jon Winthrop didn't want people to join Plymouth Separatists
9. Half-Way Covenant: 1662

C. New England economy

1. MA bay Colony

- a. Native American Tribes
- b. Wool Industry & Fishing
- c. Economy Maritime
- d. Geography: Thin soil

2. Massive Influence

- a. Birth rate, life Expectancy; family huge
- b. City on a hill
- c. Puritan Work Ethics
- d. Puritan town life
- e. Representative Gov't
- f. Church & state not separate

D. Expansion of New England

1. Roger Williams (Quaker; Q'd authority)

2. Ann Hutchinson Antinomianism (Quaker; direct to god; woman → NY)

3. Thomas Hooker (Equal Voting; land for cattle)

a. First form of Constitution

Ch 2 Pg. 36-49 Outline Notes

I. Overview of English Settlements

- A. Europeans tried to coexist with Natives (transplantations)
- B. North America was "Middle Ground" of English + Natives
- C. Middle grounds moved West as Eastern cities grew.

The Early
Chesapeake

II Colonists, & Natives are very helpful

- A. After James I Charter, 107 men founded Jamestown on James River.
- B. Had site problems (low, swampy, thick woods, malaria)
- C. Misdirected focus
 - 1. Searching for gold instead of farming
 - 2. No women so no family/community
- D. Native Indians support colonists of Jamestown
 - 1. Shared agricultural technique (maize + more) & corn
 - 2. Still "savage" to Europeans
- E. John Smith's leadership created work & order
- F. Jamestown had low population for 10 years

III Jamestown expands under De La Warr

- A. Virginia Company starts sending indentured servants & landowners 1609
 - 1. Some women & children sent as 600
 - 2. Starving time lead to many deaths 1609-1610
 - 3. When remaining 60 leaving, Lord De La Warr brings back
- B. Expansion starts under De La Warr & tobacco
 - 1. Colonists start planting profitable tobacco 1612
 - 2. Governors had harsh discipline on colony
 - 3. When failed, Govs started giving land to colonists
 - 4. Increased assaults on Indians + tobacco grew Jamestown

IV Tobacco farms leads to expansion

- A. English advocate for tobacco to stop Spanish Imports
 - 1. Spanish owned Cuba, where tobacco was discovered (Columbus)
- B. John Rolfe discovers profitability in 1612 in Jamestown
 - 1. Jamestown farms began to move inland
 - 2. tobacco exhausted soil very quickly

VII Virginia Company expounds colony till bankruptcy.

A. Comp. creates Headright System to intice emigrants

1. land given in exchange for people emigrating

2. More families cuz + people = + land

B. Tries to diversify population

1. Sent ironworkers & craftsmen to Jamestown

2. Women sent for 120 pounds tobacco

3. first ~~black~~ black people, originally as indentured servants

C. First self gov in House of Burgesses 1619

D. Natives were surprised initially

1. Thomas Dale const. attacked Powhatan Indians

2. Pocahontus became ex. of Indian conversion in Europe

E. Attack of Natives in 1622 left 347 white dead (Bankrupted Comp)

1. Indians retreated in 1644

VI Indian Agriculture Techniques

A. Europeans viewed Indians as "savages"

B. Europeans took Indian agricultural techniques

a. "girdled trees" & circular crops

b. beans & MAIZE very productive

VII Maryland & Calverts

A. George Calvert (Lord of Baltimore) dreamt of Catholic Colony, Maryland

1. his son Cecilius got massive charter & absolute rule

B. 800 settlers experienced few troubles & had helpful Natives (St. Mary's)

C. Calverts sent many Protestant, & had religious freedom

D. Tensions between poor Catholics & majority Protestant plagued Maryland

E. Severe labor shortage led to head right system 1640

a. tobacco industry led to indentured servitude & slaves

VII Growth & Destabilization of Virginia

A. William Berkeley asked back Indians in 1644 as Governor

1. agreed to not move West beyond certain line

B. Virginia grew exponentially: 8,000, 1640 → 40,000 1660

1. More people moved West (mostly indentures & servants)

2. 3 counties made west of Berkeley's line

3. Fighting between Euro & Indians continued.

C. Berkeley's autocratic rule discriminates voters

1. some counties had diff. population but only 2 votes all

2. Many underrepresented or not represented

3. Many indentured people released & became poor lower class

VIII Bacon's Rebellion

A. Nathaniel Bacon's ambitions inspire rebellion

1. Bacon excluded from Berkeley's inner group

2. Not allowed in furtrade & he was aristocrat

B. Western Backcountry whites unhappy without representation

1. Unemployment is high & people rally behind Bacon

C. 1675, Bacon launches attack on Indians & Jamestown

1. attacked Indians against Berkeley's wishes

2. Twice went to James town & burned it down.

3. Indians opened more lands for white settlement

4. Largest rebellion until Revolution

D. Resulted in landowners getting slaves instead of indentured

IX The Plymouth Separatist colony

A. Puritans escaped religious persecution in England & set for US in 1620

B. landed in Plymouth in winter & signed Mayflower Compact

1. established a civil government

C. Had very diff. winter: starvation, disease + exposure

D. Not many Indians due to small pox in 1630s

E. created European system

1. had pastures & European Landscape

F. Dependant on Natives (weaker than southern)

1. showed how to corn, seafood, & hunt
2. had first thanksgiving in 1621
3. relations deteriorated after smallpox

G. Trade soon became surplus & by 1630, pop reached 300

H. Gov. William Bradford gave land to all families

1. Paid off debt to England with fur trade
2. Got legal permission to live in Plymouth

I. Pilgrims were poor but happy Christians

X The Puritans arrive in numbers

A. Pilgrim example & Puritan oppression led to desire for emigration

1. Many created Massachusetts Bay Company & got charter from King Charles (hated Puritans but didn't know)
2. ready to emigrate by 1629

3. family-oriented puritans seized company & agreed to move

B. John Winthrop led 1,000 people in 1630 to New England

1. Had charter of MB Company, meaning no debts

C. Created multiple settlements: Boston & western cities

D. converted to colonial gov with republic

1. All white men voted after 1634 (yearly election)

E. Church had "freedom to stand alone"

1. Massach. churches eventually → Congregational Church
2. They learned from Bible & Calvin (predestination)
3. Had right to worship without interference.
4. Puritans were serious & pious & sought to lead useful lives of hard work.

F. theocratic Society created

1. Ministers exerted power on church members, who could hold office or vote

2. "City upon a hill"

G. Early Difficulties overcome quickly.

1. 1/3 colonists died in 1st winter; more left in Spring
2. Grew faster than Jamestown + Plymouth; PROSPERITY
 - a. Family life created commitment & order
 - b. reproduced rapidly

XI Expansion & Boom of New England

- A. Non-Puritan immigration increases dissent & leaving of Massach.
 1. couldn't vote but paid taxes

B. Connecticut Valley becomes site of New Haven

1. Created constitution with 3 towns: Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (became colony of Connecticut 1662)
2. Town of New Haven made strict religious gov

C. Roger Williams advocates Separatism

1. Banished from Massachusetts & he took refuge with Native Americans
2. Created secular town of Providence
3. Founded Rhode Island with a charter

D. Anne Hutchinson starts a movement

1. Accused Massachusetts clergy of not having spiritual exper.
2. Became powerful religious figure & tried to give women power
3. Moved to New Netherland after lots of threats

E. Maine & New Hampshire gained population from Hutchinson's followers

XII New England an Native Americans

A. Population decimated by 1630s

B. Farming methods & crops massively helped early settlers.

C. Fur trade & NA economy depended on Natives

D. Attitude shifted from condescending → "savages"

1. some tried to "civilize" Natives

XIII The European-Indian Wars of 1600s

A. The Pequot War of 1637

1. Connecticut Valley & Pequot Indians

2. Over trade & economy

3. John Mason burned hundreds of Indians to death

B. King Phillip's War

1. Wampanoags rose to resist English 1670s

2. Killed 1000 English settlers & destroyed economy

3. 1676, settlers fought back & won

C. Flintlock musket increased casualties

1. Indians got them en masse

2. led to Mass casualties in King Phillips war

Outline Notes: SD-57

The Restoration colonies

I. The English Civil War reduces emigration prospects

A. Charles I dissolves parliament & becomes absolute monarch

1. disliked, led to civil war in 1642

B. Civil War: Cavaliers (King) vs Roundheads (Parliament, puritans)

1. Roundheads won in 1649 & beheaded Charles I

2. Charles II became King 1658

C. Stuart Restoration created 4 proprietary colonies (Gov colonies)

1. permanent settle: New York, New Jersey, Carolina, Pennsylvania

2. supported religious toleration

II The Carolinas set up a Slave Society

A. Anthony Cooper succeeds in sending settlers (Earl of Shaftesbury)

1. Eight proprietors received joint title but only Cooper succeeds

2. set religious freedom & headright sys.

3. 1670, 100 people found Charleston

B. Fundamental Constitution for Carolina 1669

1. John Locke + Earl of Shaftesbury wanted order & planning

C. Northern section is isolated.

1. isolated & turned for sustenance (not many slaves)

2. had tensions with large Southern farmers

D. Southern farmers develop aristocracy

1. prosperous economy developed Charleston (fertile + harbor)

a. traded corn, lumber, cattle, pork, & rice & SLAVES

2. had good trade relations with Barbados

E. North & South had shaky relationship

1. After Shaftesbury's death, chaos.

2. North & south split in 1729

III Duke of York grows New York & New Jersey

A. Sieze New P. claim over & territorial concerns

English Con

w York

B. York grows

York

any different

lived there (diverse)

2. No representation & lots of land + wealth inequality
3. Very prosperous colony with 30,000 in 1685
4. Religious tolerance was key

C. New Jersey similar to New York

1. Became crown territory after landowners gave it up in 1702
2. Very ethnically diverse & religiously
3. Mostly small farmers no harbor

IV The Quaker Colonies of Penn. & Delaware by William Penn

A. Quakers were "Society of Friends"

1. Men & Women equal in church
2. rejected predestination & original sin
3. very democratic & pacifists (made them unpopular)

B. William Penn founds Pennsylvania 1681

1. gets grant from King's debt to father
2. Penn. has best & most val. land in North America.
3. Penn. became best known colony & immigration diverse

C. Found Philadelphia in 1682

1. like Charlestown, rectangular streets
2. good relations with Indians (Quaker peace)

D. Passes Charter of Liberties in 1701 before departure

1. created Representative Assembly
2. lower counties, Delaware & etc., had Representative Assemblies.

V Caribbean Islands growing early 17th century

A. Attracting many English immigrants

1. had low native population & close relations with North America
2. Lands claimed by Spain but they had few colonies

B. Vulnerable to Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, & remaining Indians

C. Sugar economy boosted Slavery (growing Euro. market)

1 labor intensive

2. AF outnumber Euro 4:1

D. New market

1. European Immigrants by 1700

2. Went instead.

Borderlands
middle grounds

VII Masters & Slaves in the Caribbean

A. Brutality in fear of slave revolts

1. 7 slave revolts in islands total MANY
2. Strict codes for slaves & total authority for whites
3. Cheaper to buy new slaves than keep well
4. Even whites died early at 40

B. Unstable Societies for all

1. Not many white women so men came & left to Eng.
2. No church or community
3. Black families tried to keep customs going

C. Connections to Brit. NA

1. Important trade partner in goods & slaves

VIII Southwestern Borderlands

A. Mexico was very sophisticated & Spanish society

1. 1 million people in Mexico City

B. New Mexico out post most prosperous

1. Worked well with natives in agriculture

C. California colonized by missions & trappers in 1760-80

1. Missions across the West Coast & spread Catholicism
2. Indians faced brutality & disease

D. French competition made Spanish fortify cities & outposts

1. French explorers & fur traders sent Indians west to missions
2. Spanish tried their best to convert Natives

VIII The Southeastern Borderlands

A. Spanish claimed Florida & hoped to move north

1. Foiled by English colonies

2. Tensions between Carolinas & Florida stayed high

B. Both sides hostile in Florida & North

1. Pirates raided Spanish in south

2. Spanish population left Florida due to this

C. English acquired Florida after 7 years war ~~war~~ before Revolution

Class Chap 2 Notes

I. Settlers & Natives

1. Native Assistance VITAL
2. shift Attitudes
3. Trading partners needed
4. 1670, no boundaries
5. Colonists tried converting natives "Praying towns" (1646 - 1675)
6. Indian "mourning wars" between tribes, made worse
7. Natives survival strategies
 - a. 5 Nations of the Iroquois
 - b. Edmund Andros dictator
 - c. "Covenant Chain"

II Metacomet's War (King Philip's)

- A. Settlers (NE) vs Indians (1675-76)
- B. Same as WANA Wars
- C. Wampanoags, the diplomat
 1. Metacomet's son Massasoit peace line
 2. had good guns (NA) forges, bullets
 3. settlers made & broke laws
- D. Internal dissension in colonies

E. Brutality on both sides (can't overstate)

Í Indian Allies

1. Praying Indians & Mohawks (rivals of Wampanoags)
2. Other enemies (French, Dutch, tribes)

III English Civil War

- A. Cavaliers (King) vs Roundheads (Parliament)
- B. Charles I beheaded, Charles II king in 1670s
- C. Short Restoration continued colonization

IV Restoration Colonies

- A. 1660-88, NY, PA, NJ, SL, DE
- B. Proprietary colonies (private interests)

II Mid. Colonies (NY, PA, NJ, DE)

- A. Fert. soil; good ports; geo; long season
- B. Bread Basket of colonies \Rightarrow Trading
- C. Wealth, diversity, tolerance

III NEW YORK (Founded New Amsterdam 1609)

- A. Cheap land
- B. New Amsterdam Gov. Peter Stuyvesant 1647-64
- C. English took 1664
- D. Duke of York James < brother Charles II
- E. No represent until 1683
- F. Dutch assimilated Brits (not vice versa)
- G. Port to the World.
- H. Bellotti's farm
- I. NJ 1665, DE PA

IV Quakers & Pennsylvania ("Society of Friends")

- A. Escaped Europe with Quakers (persecuted there & NA)
- B. Penn gets Pennsylvania as debt from Charles II
- C. Pacifists & equality
- D. Church was swearing circle (WITH WOMEN) \Leftarrow Hated by Britons
 - 1. didn't pay tithes
 - E. No tithes, all were equal (some more elite than others)
 - F. low fertility, more land for everyone
 - G. Charter of Liberty (foundations for Democracy)
 - H. Friendly with NA (bought land, less war)
 - I. Prosecuted for tithes

V Maryland, the land of Catholics

- A. Proprietary colony by Lord Baltimore (George Calvert)
- B. Religious tolerance

VI Carolinas: rice & slaves

- A. By John Locke & Harrington's Ideals
- B. Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina; 1669; Feudal Lords

C. North Carolinas was dismal (bad farms) (poverty)

I. White Trash

X Georgia

- A. Prison Colony & haven for poor people
- B. Oglethorpe's Utopia: Wine, silk, ect.
- C. Land given away (not sold)
- D. No slavery or Africans (military reasons) or alcohol
- E. FAILED MISERABLY

unsuitable land for crops

2. wanted alcohol & slavery 1750

XI Diversity? Liberty? Freedom? Power?

A. Trade & Rise of Cities

B. Triangular Trade

- 1. NE: rum, ships, wool products, fish, naval stores.
- 2. South: tobacco, rice, indigo, raw mats.
- 3. Europe: finished products
- 4. Africa: slaves

5. Caribbean: sugar, molasses, fruit, slaves

C. Middle Passages

1. horrific practices to slaves (death, disease, body fluids)

2. Spielberg's Amistad

3. Amazing Grace by John Newton (slave trader) 1779

D. Slave Codes: No property, Educ, Marry, meetings

Chap 2 Outline pg. 57-~~64~~ 73

I The Militaristic intentions of Georgia

A. Founded by General James Oglethorpe in 1732

1. Was military advantage after Queen Anne's War in 1701 vs Spain

2. had philanthropic commitments (colony for pris. & poverty)

a. believed it would be hard to start new

b. Had low English, high Euro population

B. Oglethorpe ruled like "perpetual dictator"

1. Strict labor but no slaves due to military reasons

2. No rum & small land plots for safety

C. lost control by 1740 & 1750, where slavery became legal

1. lost power to trustee, who removed land size ban + slave

II Native Americans & the "Middle Ground"

A. Middle grounds where both Natives & Euros lived in equal power

B. Indians viewed Euros as menacing & appealing

1. wanted gifts, settle disputes, & mod. conflicts

2. Respect for chiefs & ceremony & kinship

C. French in 17th century were main influencers

1. had close relationships & knew how to respect the

2. Mutually beneficial relationships

D. English treated Natives without respect for long time

1. Simple commands & force ineffective

2. eventually gained good relationship

E. later European & Americans were worse to Indians

1. While people had much more power, Middle ground collapses

F. Historians in the 18 & 1900s saw broken Indians

1. They assumed that the Natives were always weak

2. Middle ground was gone by then.

III Reorganization of the Brit Empire (Navigation Acts)

A. goal was to achieve mercantilism

B. 3 navigation Acts taxed all colonial goods (1650)

1. Ships had to stop @ England

2. Only Eng. ships traded

3. lasted for century

IV The Dominion of New England

A. Charles II tries to take control Massach.

1. Back & forth, New Hampshire created

B. James II created Dominion of NE, combining colonies north NY

1. had single governor - Edmund Andros (unpopular)

V The Glorious Revolution (1688)

A. Parliament voted James II out of power (too catholic)

1. because James wanted Monarchy & Catholicism

B. Dominion of NE abolished after Edmund Andros sacked

C. Ambitious German Immigrant Leisler wanted power

1. destabilized New York for few years with militia

2. eventually capitulated & down politics with Leislerians
vs anti-Leislerians

D. Maryland became Church of England

1. John Coode led revolt vs Lord Baltimore

2. rejoined as proprietary colony 1715

D. Glorious Revolution thwarted plans for colonial unification

1. Americans got more rights

2. displayed desire for self-gov

The Colonial Population

VI Indentured Servitude

A. People sold to work for 5 years then released

1. they get food, shelter, & passage to colony

2. Worked well for rich with head right system

B. Convicts & "Undesirables" sent as indentured

C. Mostly men, who ended up unemployed; women in demand

D. resulted in many single men floating around colonies

E. Began to end 1670

VII Population Booms due in 1700s

A. Pop hit 2.5 mil by 1830

B. Immigr. grew from 1700-50, natural from 50-onward

1. New Eng. pop. quad from 1750-80, due to longevity

2. No disease, cold climate, clean water

C. South mainly benefited from immigration growth

1. many diseases but people got seasoned (bad water)

D. led to more balanced sex-ratio by late 1700s

VIII Medicine in the colonies

A. Midwives gave med. advice instead of doctors

B. Even knowledgeable doctors' advice was usually bad

C. Many people died from infections during childbirth

IX Women and Families in the Chesapeake

A. Women married very young, ~18

B. Indentured people couldn't marry, so premarital sex common

1. pregnancy would be punished

C. Women in Early South had lots of power

1. outlived husbands & became planter owners (\$\$)

D. By 1800s, gender became equal & women lost power (Patriarchal)

X Women & families in New England

- A. Sex ratio became even quicker due to family migration
- B. Longevity meant controlling children for longer
 - 1. setting up marriage for children kinda common
 - 2. Less premarital pregnancy (supervision)
- C. Puritan Values meant total male authority
 - 1. wife should devote to her husband & house

XI The beginnings of Slavery in Brit. America

- A. Demand grew rapidly with tobacco business
 - 1. supply grew from few to many (1600-1700)
- B. 11 million Africans forced to immigrate in horrible conditions
 - 1. Middle passage was terrible, with many slaves packed like sardines in "cargo" bay
 - 2. Minimal food & water, sexual abuse, dead thrown overboard
 - 3. Came to America & were sold into strange lands
- C. Once a Slave Trade Monopoly by a comp. was broke. Trade ↑
- D. South Carolina had so many slave deaths had to get more
- E. Vast majority of 0.25 mil pop lived in South
- F. Rights remained uncertain (equality? Some blacks owned land)
 - 1. 18th century made Africans perm. slaves
 - 2. Slave codes limited rights of Blacks in 18th cent.

Primary Source: Immigration & Ethnic Diversity

I Travel to America as European Immigrant was harsh

- A. sea sickness, dysentery, fever, vomiting, constipation due to bad food & water
- B. Many still died in 1750 during voyage
- C. When they arrived, they faced more hardships yet.

II Being sold to colonists

- A. Many european immigrants had no cash
 - 1. These people went into debt by the shippers
 - 2. They would be forgiven if a colonist bought them for x amount of years
- B. Most adults would be indentured for 5-6 years
 - 1. Children would wait until 21 years till freedom
 - 2. Children under 5 given away till 21
- C. People who try to escape would be captured by reward (Money?)

Outline Pg 74-82

I Changing Sources of Euro Immigration

- A. English immigration declined due to better economy + laws (1700)
- B. French Calvinists or Huguenots immigr. after losing state
 - 1. France took back control of their state (1685)
- C. Rhineland suffered economic devastation by French (1700s)
 - 1. Came to New York Mohawk River
 - 2. Quaker colonies in Penn. very welcoming
- D. Scot-Irish-Scottish Presbyterians were most populous immigrants
 - 1. due to high rent in Ulster & Anglican church
- E. Scots & Southern Irish came after losing rebellions (1700-50)
 - 1. became big in NJ & PA, abandoned culture
- F. Population went from 250,000 (1700) to 2 mil (1775)

Colonial Econ II The Southern Economy

- A. Tobacco became basis of Chesapeake region
 - 1. Overproduction led to lower price & bust in Tob. econ
 - 2. by 1700, Tob. planta. became large & held dozens slaves
- B. South Carolina & GA had rice & slaves
 - 1. Built dams & dikes along rivers
 - 2. Slaves resistant to malaria & good @ rice
- C. Indigo in SC also became pop. (Pioneered by Eliza Lucas)
 - 1. 1740s, popular export to England
- D. Cash Crops dominated the South

III Northern Economic & Technological Life

- A. More diverse economy due to not fertile land & "n" weather
- B. Most houses produced goods at home & some sold the surplus
 - 1. Specialized cobblers, blacksmiths, riflemakers etc. developed
- C. Metal works became important Northern Business
 - 1. Saugus ironworks 1640 first water-powered experiment
 - 2. became largest industrial enterprise by German Peter Hassenclær. hired 100s

3. limited by small population, small market, trans., & NRG

D. Most important were Extractive Industries

1. Fish, Furs, lumber, mines

2. THRIVING COMMERCIAL CLASS

IV. The Extent & Limits of Technology

A. Most families had less tech

1. Few plows, guns, candles, wagons.

2. Many carts & axes

B. Self-sufficiency is a myth

1. grain processed by other facilities; looms rare

V. The Rise of Colonial Commerce

A. 2 Main Obstacles to Trade

1. Shortage of Currency (gold & silver)

a. people relied on barter & crude ^{substitutes}

2. Lack of Order & confusion

a. source & market for goods const. changed

B. Triangle Trade Prospered despite obstacles

1. Europe exported Manufactured goods

2. Colonies exported Cash crops & Northern exports

3. Slaves exported from Africa

4. West Indies exported Sugar, molasses, slaves, fruit

C. Merchant Class Emerged from this trade

1. had no foreign competition due to Navig. Acts

2. concentrated in Boston, Philly, & NYC

3. Got high profits selling to Nations ≠ England

VI. The Rise of Consumerism in America

A. Upper & Lower Class divided, with upper class buying consumer goods

1. Mostly to flex & look rich

B. Traveling Salesmen toured America for rich people

1. sold goods from England & Europe

C. Luxuries became Necessities due to consumerism

1. tea, glass, cutlery, quality clothing, linens, ect.
2. "Gentlemen" & "Ladylike" behavior encouraged
3. education & reading desired

D. Cities became more public, with gathering spaces

1. Wider "society" emerged in cities.

Primary Source: America as Land of Opportunity - Benjamin Franklin

I America has lots of available land compared to Europe

A. Filled with hunters (Natives) who take lots of land

B. VS England & Europe filled with farmers & city people

II America is growing very fast

A. People have 2x kids as England

B. Enough land for everyone despite growth

III Slaves are not worth the money

A. They aren't as cheap as British labor

B. Taking care is expensive & they are "thieves"

C. However, slaves easier to control so people do them

IV Franklin seems xenophobic

A. Doesn't want German immigrants & their culture

B. America should be land of white people.

Class Notes 9/16

Restoration Colonies I. Carolinas

1. Anthony cooper
2. John Locke tried to make Utopia

II Borderlands & Middle Colonies

1. Caribbean islands

- a. settled by Eng but not owned
- b. brutal sugar labor (slaves)

III Maryland by Lord Baltimore (George Calvert)

1. Royal colony (Proprietary) due to instability
2. for Catholics tried religious tolerance

IV Carolinas of Rice & Slaves

1. Terrible land (swampy dismal)

2. Harrington had aristocratic ideals: laws, taxes, ships, troops

3. Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina by Locke; 1669; Feudalism

V Georgia

1. Last colony; prisoners sent; militaristic; 1730s

2. Oglethorpe's Utopia: wine, silk

3. Land was given away

4. No slavery & Hard Liquor due to Militaristic

5. failed miserably due to unsuitable land

- A. settlers wanted alcohol

- B. Needed slave labor 1750 legal

VI Drive for Brit. Reorganisation

A. Mercantilism

1. Wanted bullionism & raw materials to Europe

2. Export rather than Import

3. "Enumerated Commodities": tobacco, sugar, cash crops

4. Sell Finished Product

5. Brit controlled Crews, ships, products, ports, NATIONALESIM

VII Greed is normal (expected)

1. Wealth is fixed
2. Resources & money scarce
3. Gain at expense of Rivals
4. Trade Wars \rightarrow Religious Wars

VIII Imperialism Idea forms

1. Modern Concept of Law promoted

Navigation Acts 1650s

I. To stifle Dutch competition

II. Blocked American colonies from foreign trade

III expansion in 1660

- A. Expands mercantilism
- B. "Enumerated" commodities only to Eng.
- C. Bond is held for compliance
- D. The Navy enforces this control

IV Staple Act 1663

A. most important imports to col. must come from Eng.

V Tax collectors also come

Evolution of British Empire

I Dominion of NE (Puritan Colonies, NY, NJ)

- A. King James consolidates Northern Puritan colonies
- B. Sir Edmund Andros became dictator
- C. No elective assembly (bad religious tolerance)

II Glorious Revolution

- A. Bloody Rev. James Banished
- B. Throne becomes Protestant

III Rebellions in America

- A. Rebellion vs Dominion (which ends old charters reformed)
- B. John Cook's Rebellion. US Catholic MD gov 1689
- C. Many more look in book.

I. Local Gov & Life

1. Varied types of gov
2. Parish: sugar islands & S.C.
3. NE had towns
3. County: Chesapeake
4. Provincial gov
5. Royal Gov. VA &
6. Commercial Gov everywhere else.

II distinctive & unifying trends formed in Colonies

1. same English
2. same type of warfare
3. many more features.

III Political Culture in the Colonies

1. Dominance of "country" in South
 - a. Politics of "Harmony": flattery to gov. & assm.
 - b. Tensions: MD (bad gov); NC (Rice vs Tobacco)
 - c. People tried to persuade
2. "Court" principles of North
 - a. political factions developed due to diversity
 - b. Governors tried to please all factions

Pg 82-90 Outline

Patterns of Society

I Social Mobility diff than England

- A. People could move up & down in wealth + power

II The Plantation

- A. Most plantations small (30 people) & people worked with indentured servants

- B. Economic trends devastating of crops

- 1. communities ruined by tobacco prices

- C. Plantations formed self community with owners @ top

- 1. houses close to each other with "Great House"

- 2. Slaves changed Planter's household

- a. Wives devoted more time to men

- b. men raped slaves

- D. Most small landowners controlled by larger ones

- 1. Needed credit & market crops from them

- 2. Were majority

III Plantation Slavery

- A. The Black family adapted to hardships

- 1. Tried to make nuclear family

- 2. Made surrogate relatives for those separated

- B. Slave Culture mixed Euro + African

- 1. Had hybrid language & religion

- C. Servant slaves & some slaves sometimes treated kindly

- D. Slave revolts happened occasionally

- 1. Stono rebellion (100 slaves killed some whites &逃到Florida)

- E. Some slaves learned crafts to buy freedom

III. The Puritan Community

- A. People settled in towns with common land, church & meeting houses
- B. Puritan democracy out of necessity
 - 1. had social contract to do harmony
 - 2. Yearly men meet to discuss leader
 - 3. Only church members ↑
- C. Father divided land among sons
 - 1. made sons leave as land lessened
- D. Population growth & economic gains stressed society
 - 1. people mad when others make new town.
- E. Several generations & genders depended on each other.

IV. The Witchcraft Phenomenon in North

- A. Due to growth & diversity divided New England
- B. Salem witch trials led to 19 hangings 1692
- C. Puritans didn't trust or like independent women
 - 1. most "witches" were middle-aged widows
- D. Witches common feature of Puritan religion

V. Colonial Cities

- A. Not high population (highest 25,000 1775)
- B. Were trading centers for farmers & international.
- C. Very clear social distinction
- D. had manufacturing & more
 - 1. had schools & sophisticated culture
- E. Elaborate governments & politics
 - 1. revolutionary fervor started here
- F. Vulnerable to Trade & price fluctuation

VII Wealth Inequality & Society

- A. New England accepted Inequality
- B. "goodman" vs "gentleman"
- C. cities had more rich people attracted

Awakenings & Enlightenments

I The Patterns of Religions in America

- A. Religions were tolerated most places
 - 1. Even though VA, MD, NY, SC, NC, & GA had Church of Engi
- B. Anti-catholicism popular (Only had rights in RI)
- C. Religion started decline with science & urbanization
 - 1. People moving west less connected with churches

Aditya Patel
APUSH
Period 4
9/16/2020

Primary Source: Life on the Plantation by Eliza Lucas

(I tried using my brain)

I Eliza Lucas took charge during spanish war

- A. Took control of 3 plantations
- B. Taught sister & 2 black girls to read
- C. Wakes up early for music & reading
- D. Spends time with music teacher & friend weekly

pg 91-95 outline

I The Great Awakening (1730s & 40s)

- A. Brought new religious fervor
- B. Methodism sweeps the nation
 - 1. Preached Puritan tradition & harshness of hell
 - 2. New Light vs Old light
- C. Convinced people to leave fam, try new things

II The Enlightenment

- A. Reason, not faith, will advance knowledge & progress
 - 1. competed with Great Awakening
 - 2. gave new belief in human self
- B. Traditional authority challenged
 - 1. education & secularism ↑

C. Mostly European but American thinkers, come during & after Revolution

III Education & Religion begin to separate

- A. Colonies had higher literacy for white boys & girls > 50%
 - 1. usually better than Europe
 - 2. few people had secondary education

- B. Colonial colleges
 - 1. Usually religious schools in 1600s (Harvard, Yale, Princeton)
 - 2. Taught many subjects: (Math, Lang, Astro, logic, ethics)
 - 3. Secular colleges formed 1750s (Columbia + College, Philly)

IV The Spread of Science

- A. Middle & Upper class joined scientific society
 - 1. Ben Franklin proved lightning = electricity ⇒ Fame

B. Small Pox inoculation after 1720 epidemic

- 1. first rejected by religion then accepted
- 2. by Puritan Cotton Mather
- 3. Ideas came from England
- 4. Became common by 1750s.

V Concepts of Law & Politics

A. Americans tried to copy English Law system

1. Few English lawyers in Colony
2. Pleading & court was simpler
3. Whipping, brand iron, humiliation was common
4. society needed workers (no killing, prison)
5. had partial freedom of press

B. Colonial Governments had self-gov

1. Provincial gov had most control
2. got used to self gov
3. Communities had say on who to send to colonial assemblies
4. Governors had little power
 - a. often fired by English Parliament
 - b. mostly foreign born

VI Colonial Almanacs

A. Almanacs & bibles usually only books

1. "Most valuable book" in America, thousands/year

B. Was funny

1. humor was about elitism, sexism, stereotypes

C. Poor Richard's Almanac by Benjamin Franklin

VII The Witchcraft Trials

A. Started in Salem, MA & spread to NE

B. Product of class tensions

C. Research & clarity about trials opened in 1970s

1. People realized widows seen as witches

English Liberties by Henry Care

I Much of the world very Tyrannical

- A. France King has abs control
- B. Turkey King also abs
- C. Oligarchies also exist

II England not Tyrannical but not Democracy

- A. There are laws & rights in England
- B. People have freedom in Property.
- C. Henry seems proud of Britain

Triangle Trade

	New England	Middle	Southern
P	- Most mercantile colony (exported raw goods to receive)	- bought goods for mercantilism	- bought goods for mercantilism
E	- Rivers could form industry	- export tobacco, etc Eng.	- Interacted with Africa (slaves)
R	- Puritans left England	- Catholic MD - RI becomes secular - New York diverse - popular	
S	- Very dense	- more land but cities for trading	- people spread out, less trading centers - no production so needed Brit. goods
I	Higher education focused in cities	Most people educated as children	- literacy rate high throughout
A	- Puritan colonies Innovation spread ← Not enough time for art to develop ← same as ←		

- A. New Eng
-couldn't grow many crops
-had many rivers
- Middle
-had many resources
- Southern
Cash crops needed labor(slaves)

Class Notes

1700s in America

I Trade & Rise of Cities

II Triangular Trade Thrived

- A. NE - rum, ships, wool, fish, naval stores
- B. South - tobacco, rice, indigo, raw materials
- C. Europe: man. products
- D. Africa: Slaves
- E. Caribbean: sugar, molasses, fruit, slaves

III Middle Passage Brutal for Slaves

- A. Terrible human trafficking
- B. John Newton renounced his work. Amazing Grace 1770

IV Slave Codes

- A. Prohibit property, educ., movement, meetings
- B. Could be stopped at any time to check documents

V Slave Trade

- A. Peaked in 1730-75

- B. Rich people gained lots of power

- 1. made Carolina richest

- 2. Most slaves in groups of 5

C. North slaves (PA, NJ, VA, MD)

- 1. had benevolent owners

- 2. Slave gangs organized to supervise

- 3. had better skills than south

- 4. Many became Christian

- 5. Were nice to encourage reproduction

D. Slaves in Lower South (NC to SC & GA)

- 1. Made slaves live in swamps & malaria

- 2. Do tasks & ignore or get whipped

- 3. Mono-culture - less slave integration

- 4. Whites depend on others for products (only had cash crops)

- 5. Slow integration (Gullah: hinglish)

- 6. Birth rates not sustaining until 1770, then it only did

E. Brutal force (whipping, burning)

F. Southern families prospered (trade tobacco, indigo)

III Plantation Slavery

A. Had society & family (surrogate)

VII Stono Rebellion, SC 1739

A. Most, FL African Gov. Menendez: Militia captain fought for freedom

B. Rebellion in SC. 100 blacks revolted

C. 100 people died

VIII Salem Witch Trials & the Puritans

A. Scared of Smallpox inoculation

B. Witch Trials to discriminate vs widows

a. similar to McCarthyism & Red scare

C. Due to Power struggles

a. Fear & xenophobia

b. Puritans didn't want to lose power

D. Ended when they went after Gov. wife.

E. Led to Enlightenment

IX The Great Awakening

A. Old Lights (Pious) vs New Lights (Emotion)

B. Evangelical vs Non Evangelical

C. More types of Religion

D. New Colleges: Princeton, Columbia (secular)

a. Higher literacy rate (liberal & secular)

E. Individualism & more democracy

X The Enlightenment

A. After major changes (1600s & 1700s) ^{late}

B. Quest. of Gov & Church

C. Reason, Logic, Science prospered

D. John Locke: the hypocrite

E.