**Unit 1: Trans-Atlantic Connections, 1492-1775**

**Chapter 1: The Building of the Trans-Atlantic World, 1492-1700s**

“It should be kept in mind that their insatiable greed and ambition, the greatest ever seen in the world, is the cause of their villainies.”

—Bartolome de las Casas, Spanish priest, 1561

1. Intro to Historiography
   1. Historiography: the study of historical interpretation
   2. All history is an interpretation
      1. Changes depending on a variety of circumstances:
         1. Identity (race, gender, political affiliation, etc.) of historian
         2. When the historian is writing
            1. Looking out their window…
      2. Focus on different themes (liberty, democracy, wealth, race, gender, etc.)
   3. Different interpretations
      1. Progressives
         1. When were they writing?
            1. Gilded Age (late 1800s), early 20th century

Times of extreme wealth inequality

* + - 1. Thematic focus?
         1. (economic) CLASS CONFLICT, democracy, “the (white) common man,” the underdog
    1. Neo-Conservatives (Consensus)
       1. When were they writing?
          1. WWII, The Cold War, Reagan Revolution, post-9/11

Times when there are “common enemies”

* + - 1. Thematic focus?
         1. “We’re more the same than we are different,” “Americans overcome their differences,” American nationalism
    1. New Left
       1. When were they writing?
          1. Civil Rights Era (1960s) and beyond, movements for racial/gender equality

Times when people are challenging consensus or long-standing institutions

* + - 1. Thematic focus?
         1. GROUP (gender, race, LGBT+, etc.) conflict, breaking consensus

**Lesson Objective:**

Explain rationes behind Spanish and French colonization of the New World.

Explain the impact of European colonization on American and African societies.

**Thesis:**

The period 1450-1750 represented a period of intense change in the Atlantic community, during which European nations radically altered the social, political, and economic landscape of American and African societies.

1. Pre-Columbian America, ca. 28,000 BCE-1492
   1. Early Immigration to the Americas
      1. Bering Land Bridge Theory (ca. 28,000 BCE)
      2. Paleo-Native Americans (8,000-4,000 BCE)
         1. Stone tools
         2. Hunter-gatherer societies
         3. Nomadic societies🡪 sedentary societies in Central/South America by 7,000 BCE
   2. General Overview of Pre-Colombian Americas
      1. Central/South America: mostly sedentary societies
         1. Aztecs (Tenochtitlan)/ Inca (Cuzco)
      2. North America
         1. Pre-1492 population: 12-25 million people
            1. Diverse cultures/languages
         2. Trade networks
         3. Mix of agricultural and hunter gatherer societies
            1. Impact of climate
            2. Division of labor (gender)
            3. Permeant agriculture🡪 sedentary urban centers
   3. North American Regional Groups
      1. Southwest (Arizona/New Mexico/Colorado/Utah)
         1. Prehistoric groups: Hohokam, Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloans), Mogollon
            1. Eventually🡪 Ute, Diné (Navajo), Apache, O’odham groups
         2. Most sedentary (“Pueblo” peoples)
            1. Irrigation🡪 maize and squash
            2. Kiva culture
         3. Anasazi decline by 1200
            1. Warfare? Climate change?
      2. Great Plains (Midwest)
         1. Sioux (Lakota), Comanche, Wichita
         2. Mixed: nomadic hunters/foraging sedentary societies
            1. Importance of the buffalo hunt
         3. Tribal units based on family/clan
      3. Eastern Woodlands (Mississippi River to Atlantic Coast)
         1. Mississippian Mound Builders (Cahokia)
            1. Irrigation + trade routes🡪 complex cities
            2. Decline by 1200 CE

Warfare? Disease? Climate change?

* + - 1. Algonquin groups (Iroquois, Huron)
         1. Iroquois (The Five Tribes)

Hunter-gatherer economy, mostly sedentary

Loose political confederacy

Longhouse in winter

1. Early European Colonization, 1492-1700s
   1. The Age of Exploration, 15th to 17th Centuries
      1. Causes
         1. Desire for new trade routes
         2. New technologies (caravel, compass, astrolabe, etc.)
         3. Scientific curiosity (impact of Renaissance/Scientific Revolution)
         4. State centralization🡪 funding for maritime empires
            1. Competition with other powers…
   2. Spain
      1. Rise of Spanish Empire
         1. Goals: God, Glory, Gold
         2. Centralized state🡪 money for empire
         3. Reconquista/influence of Catholic Church🡪 spread Catholicism
         4. Competition with other European countries
            1. Get to India/China faster
      2. Expeditions and Conquest
         1. Christopher Columbus (1492) and Hispaniola
         2. First Conquistadores: Hernan Cortes (1519) and Francisco Pizarro (1532)
         3. Brutal treatment of Native Americans
            1. Shocks the clergy (Bartolome de las Casas)
      3. Spanish Empire in the New World
         1. Exploitation of Native Americans
            1. Initial Enslavement transforms into encomienda system

Decline of Native American population🡪 rise of African slave trade

* + - * 1. Gold, silver, sugar
      1. Mission system: Franciscans and Dominicans
         1. Religious syncretism
      2. Racial hierarchy (castas system)
      3. Competition with French/English/Dutch by end of 1500s
         1. Stretched too thin
    1. The Spanish Empire in Modern Day United States
       1. Southeast (Florida, Georgia, Alabama)
          1. Exploration: Ponce de Leon (1513) and Hernando de Soto (1539-1542)
          2. Limited settlement

St. Augustine, Florida (1565)

No incentive, Native American attacks

* + - 1. Southwest (Arizona, New Mexico, California)
         1. Exploration: Francisco Coronado (1540)

Search for Cibola (Seven Cities of Gold)

Brutal treatment of Native Americans

* + - * 1. Little settlement

Santa Fe (1580s) and Juan de Onate

Very brutal

Forced conversions, destruction of kivas/kachinas

Refusal to give up native religion🡪 punishment by clergy🡪 Pueblo Revolt (1680)

Pueblo Revolt (1680)

(Chief) Popé kicks out Spanish from Southwest, destroys churches

Forces Spanish to become more lenient

Abolished encomienda

Encourage syncretism

* 1. French
     1. Spanish exploration and success🡪 France/UK/Dutch begin colonization
        1. Take whatever’s left (parts of Caribbean and North America)
        2. Search for Northwest Passage
           1. Not real, but the fur is!
     2. New France
        1. Overview
           1. Includes parts of modern-day USA/Canada
           2. Fur is major focus

Environmental devastation

* + - * 1. Limited white settlement + desire for furs= cooperation with Native Americans (Hurons)

Competition for trade with Europeans🡪 regional wars (Hurons vs. Iroquois)

UK will back Iroquois…

* + - 1. Quebec
         1. Exploration: Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain
         2. Louis XIV🡪 New France Company (1608)
         3. Land grants/indentured servants

Not attractive to many settlers (cold and barren)

* + - 1. Louisiana
         1. Exploration: Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet
         2. Trading posts/forts along Mississippi River

1. Impact of Colonization
   1. The Colombian Exchange
      1. Environmental impact
         1. New crops/livestock
      2. Intellectual/cultural impact
         1. Racial/religious syncretism
         2. Spread of Christianity
         3. European culture in Americas
      3. Economic/political impact
         1. Colonial empires🡪 warfare that involves Native American allies
         2. Atlantic System: trade between Americas, Europe, Africa
   2. The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
      1. Need for disease resistant workers and little desire for European settlement🡪 slave trade with Africa
      2. Middle Passage
      3. Impacts of Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
         1. African Diaspora
         2. Spread of African agricultural techniques/culture
         3. Destabilization in West Africa (guns and slaves cycle)

**Chapter 2: English Colonization**

**Part I: The Southern Colonies, 1607-1750s**

“Heaven and earth never agreed better to frame a place for man's habitation…Here are mountaines, hills, plaines, valleyes, rivers, and brookes…with fruitfull and delightsome land.”

—John Smith, English explorer, 1608

**Lesson Objective:**

Explain causes for English colonization of North America.

Explain the development of the Chesapeake, New England, and Middle Colonies**.**

**Thesis**

The problems the first colonists faced in the Chesapeake region forced them to adjust their economic, social, and political structures. The adaptation of English traditions to Virginia produced a successful colonial venture and created a distinct environment from England.

1. Background
   1. The rise of England
      1. Centralization under Tudors🡪 money for expansion
      2. Late to colonies: Competition with Spain/France🡪 desire for colonies
      3. Growth of capitalism🡪 joint stock companies
   2. English society
      1. Aristocratic society and feudalism (primogeniture)
      2. Problem with primogeniture: limited land, but a growing population
         1. Does America have a feudal tradition?
2. Jamestown and Virginia, 1607-1676
   1. Start of Colonization
      1. First try: Roanoke (1585)
         1. Wars with Spain🡪 prevent resupply
         2. English victory over Spanish Armada (1588)🡪 resume colonization
         3. Too costly to support with royal money…
   2. Jamestown (1607)
      1. Push and pull
         1. Economic problems: silver inflation + cloth industry decline
         2. UK population growth🡪population stress
         3. Allure of gold and “good climate”
      2. The Virginia Company
         1. Crown wants reward, not risk
         2. Joint-stock company🡪 spread risk around
            1. Huge potentials in New World
         3. 104 colonists (gold/silk merchants sent to New World)
      3. Early Problems
         1. Native American resistance
            1. Powhatan Confederacy, numerically strong

Knowledge of Europeans (Opechancanough)

* + - 1. Bad location🡪 sickness (malaria, dysentery)
      2. Lack of supplies/unwillingness to hunt/farm
         1. First year=Starving Time
    1. Early Solutions
       1. John Smith
          1. Harsh discipline (“he that will not work, shall not eat”)
          2. Letters for supplies/labor from England
          3. Alliance with Powhatan

Powhatan wants English alliance against Susquehanna

Smith’s adoption and Pocahontas

* + - * 1. Lingering problems

Smith forced to return to England (gunpowder accident)🡪 breakdown of relations with Powhatan

Unprofitable until

* + - 1. Tobacco! (see what I did there, it was a cliff hanger)
         1. Spanish monopoly broken by
         2. John Rolfe (I did it again!): English merchant/colonist

Introduction of tobacco

Marriage with Pocahontas=attempt at peace

* + - * 1. Tobacco becomes major cash crop

Despite King James’ displeasure

1624: 1.5 million lbs/yr

1700: 400 million lbs/yr

* + - * 1. Tobacco’s labor issues

Labor intensive crop, need more laborers

Solutions

Headright System and indentured servitude

50 acres of land in exchange for 7 years of servitude

Need women? Just ship over prostitutes from England

Slavery

First slaves by 1619

Firmly in Virginia by 1662

Slavery in ALL colonies

* + 1. Social Changes
       1. Increased immigration
       2. “Seasoning Time”
          1. If you survive the first year, you’re probably going to live
          2. Increased survival rate: Improved sanitation new wells, cotton, “apple jack”
          3. Low life expectancy (46 years)

½ of children lose parent by age 15

4 in 10 children die by age 10

* + - 1. New class hierarchy
         1. Wealthy planter families emerge

William Byrd, the biggest

* + - * 1. Best land=east, worst (but most available) land=west
      1. Domestic life
         1. Family and gender

Families come later

Women

Married women: domestic work

Unmarried (or widowed) women: more economic freedom

* + - * 1. Living space

2 room house, bare furniture

Average meal: low quality (corn, pork, peas)

* + - * 1. Religion and education

Anglican= “Established” Church

Education=distant and hard to find

* + 1. Political Changes
       1. House of Burgesses (1619)
          1. First representative govt. in Americas
          2. Property qualifications to vote
       2. Decline of Virginia Company
          1. More land for tobacco🡪 tensions with Powhatan
          2. 1622: Chief Powhatan dies🡪 Opechancanough attacks Jamestown
          3. 1624: too expensive for Company to run🡪 royal colony

Governor appointed by King, reps elected by colonists

William Berkely

* + - 1. Political tensions
         1. Dominance of big landowners
         2. Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

Causes

Rising population

Overproduction of tobacco🡪unfertile land

Settlers and indentured servants move west…into Native American territory

Nathaniel Bacon (landowner) settles in “back country”

Attacks by NAs

Bacon asks Gov. Berkley for protection

Berkley refuses

Bacon rallies indentured servants🡪 burn down Jamestown

Bacon dies, Berkley returns

* + - * 1. Results

End of indentured servitude

Solidification of slavery

Attacks on Native Americans increase

Decline of Jamestown🡪 capital moved to Richmond

1. The Proprietary Colonies, 1630s-1750s
   1. Maryland (1634)
      1. Proprietary colonies: land granted by King to individuals/companies through royal charter (trend after 1660s)
      2. Lord Calvert (Baltimore)
         1. Wanted religious sanctuary for Catholics
         2. Toleration Act of 1649
   2. The Carolinas (1663)
      1. Outpost against Spanish
      2. Political organization
         1. Anthony Ashley Cooper’s Fundamental Constitution
            1. Property ownership, religious toleration
            2. John Locke inspired, but favored wealthy/white
      3. Economic organization
         1. Purpose: food for sugar colonies in Caribbean
            1. Rice, wheat, beef, timber, indigo
         2. Slavery in the Carolinas
            1. At first Native American slaves🡪failure
            2. Then: use of African slaves

Resistant to disease

SC: AA outnumber whites 2:1

A degree of autonomy, sell/buy food

* + - * 1. Spread of African agricultural practices

Nigerian cattle, Ibo rice

Profitable, but brutal

* + - * 1. Stono Rebellion (1739)

Religious tensions (Catholic)🡪 attempt to escape to Florida

Militia stops/executes leader (Jemmy Cato)

Result: Negro Act of 1740

* 1. Georgia (1732)
     1. Outpost against Spain/France + Creek NAs
     2. James Oglethorpe
        1. Debtor haven🡪 moral settlement
           1. No rum, no slaves
        2. Supposed to be Mediterranean climate (olives, silk, vineyards)
        3. By 1750, abandoned moral intentions
           1. Rum, slaves, cotton

**Chapter 2: English Colonization**

**Part II: The Rise and Fall of the New England Utopia, 1620s-1690s**

“A mind not to be changed by place or time.

The mind is its own place, and in itself

Can make a heav’n of hell, a hell of heav’n…

I form’d [men] free; and free they must remain.”

—John Milton, English writer, 1667

**Lesson Objectives:**

Explain rationales behind the English colonization of New England.

Explain similarities and differences between Northern and Southern colonies.

**Thesis:**

Though, on the surface, the New England and Chesapeake colonies appear radically different, both the natural and socio-economic environment of the New World forced both colonial societies to abandon their original intentions. Indeed, the Puritans of New England would not find the religious utopia for which they were searching. Yet, the legacy of the Puritans would influence future American intellectual and political perceptions of themselves. For worse or better is another question…

1. Historiography (a reminder)
2. Types
   1. Progressive
      1. Big themes: (economic) CLASS conflict, democracy, “the common (white) man”
   2. Neoconservative (Consensus)
      1. Big themes: “we’re more the same than we are different,” American exceptionalism, UNITY
   3. New Left
      1. Big themes: GROUP (ethnicity, race, gender, etc) conflict, challenge consensus

**Review Question**

What are the different historiographic interpretations?

1. Puritan Historiography
   1. Neoconservative: Praised Puritans
      1. Daniel Boorstin, “Pragmatic Puritans”
      2. Puritans=pragmatic, hardworking, commons sense
      3. USA formed on the model and success of the Puritans
   2. Progressive: HATED Puritans
      1. Thomas J. Wertenbaker, “Puritan Theocracy”
      2. “Tyrannical deniers of individualism and freedom”
      3. USA formed ***IN SPITE OF*** the Puritans
2. Context, 1500s-1630s
   1. England’s Religious Turmoil
      1. The Protestant Reformation: Martin Luther and John Calvin
         1. Salvation=faith alone, emphasis on the Bible, Predestination
         2. New religious moral codes…
      2. Henry VIII and the Church of England (Anglican)
         1. Secular succession issue🡪 new religion, king=head
         2. Not very Protestant…🡪 calls for religious reform
            1. “Anglicanism is too Catholic…”
            2. Two groups: Puritans AND Separatists
   2. The Pilgrims (aka Separatists)
      1. Simple religious life, all glory to God
      2. Want to SEPARATE from Anglican Church
         1. Political suppression🡪 desire to leave
         2. Netherlands at first…but too foreign, too expensive, not focused on religion enough
            1. New World
      3. Mayflower journey (1620)
         1. Families (different from VA)
         2. Start in Plymouth🡪head to Jamestown🡪lost🡪end in modern Mass. (Plymouth Bay Colony)
         3. Need a legal code
      4. Mayflower Compact (1620)
         1. Community making their own laws with majority rule? (interesting concept…)
      5. Early years and success
         1. Rough first year, half die
            1. But how industrious! No need for indentured servants
         2. Good relations with Native Americans (Massasoit tribe)🡪 Thanksgiving
            1. Narragansett enemies, want allies
         3. William Bradford (1st gov) and religious vision
            1. Model for Puritan settlements…
3. The Rise of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630s-1660s
   1. Puritan Struggles in England
      1. Puritans: want to PURIFY (reform) the Anglican Church
      2. Push factors: King Charles I opposed to “non-conformists”🡪 persecution
      3. Pull factors: Success of Pilgrims in Plymouth Colony
         1. Massachusetts Bay Company
   2. The **Great Migration** (1630s-1640s)
      1. 1630-1640: 20,000 Puritans leave for New England
         1. Massachusetts Bay Colony (MBC)
      2. Highly organized arrival
         1. Carpenters, families, urban planning🡪 high survival rate

**Review Question**

Compare and contrast the goals of the New England and Chesapeake colonies. Compare and contrast how these sets of colonies were established.

* 1. Origin Stories
     1. How do we justify need for new community?
        1. Origin for American ideas of exceptionalism/Manifest Destiny
     2. John Winthrop: “City on a Hill”
        1. 1st Gov. of Mass. Bay Colony
        2. Typology: repeat examples from Exodus (fulfill God’s convent)
        3. “City on a Hill:” sermon, goals for MBC
           1. “We shall be as a city on a hill”
           2. Translation: “We shall build a new Jeru[salem]”

A perfect community for GOD

* + 1. George Berkeley: “On the Prospect of Planting New Arts and Learning in America”
       1. Europe= “breeds in decay”
       2. Solution? Go West! Unspoiled wilderness
          1. “Westward the course of Empire makes its way…”

1. Puritan Society
   1. Religious Structures
      1. Key Beliefs
         1. Predestination: God knows your fate… (John Calvin)
            1. God is all knowing, therefore…

He knows if you are sleeping

He knows if you’re awake

**He knows if you are going to heaven or hell**

Heaven: saved (the elect or visible saints)

Hell: damned

* + - 1. Covenant of Grace: God is merciful
         1. Original Sin
         2. Salvation only through God’s mercy (grace)

Covenant: some of you are going to heaven!

How do I know if I am saved?

* + 1. Practices
       1. Conversion experience
          1. The proof needed to know if saved or damned
          2. People give a conversion narrative in front of a jury

If you pass? SAVED!

If you don’t?.... can’t baptize kids…

* + - 1. Importance of the Bible
         1. How do you know conversion narrative is legitimate?

Study the Bible (logos)

Sole authority

* + - * 1. Need to understand bible, importance of education

High literacy rates

Need good ministers too (elections)

* 1. Social Structures
     1. Urban planning
        1. Model: beehive
        2. Church=center of town (literally and figuratively)
           1. Elected minister
           2. Political center, democratic decision making
           3. Congregationalism
        3. Dedham example
           1. Homes and land by lottery (fair)
           2. Tight knit: encourages “good” neighbors
     2. Domestic life
        1. Patriarchal (Fifth Commandment)
        2. Husband: educate wife
        3. Wife: ensure rearing of children
           1. Domestic chores
           2. Attend church/meetings, but cannot vote
           3. “Baby makers:” 7-10 kids

High quality medicine/cleanliness

* + - * 1. Educate children (not too much for girls)
    1. Education
       1. Why so many top universities in New England?
          1. Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth
       2. Charter: towns with 50 households must have schoolhouse
       3. Need to educate ministers/teachers🡪universities
  1. Political Structures
     1. Mass. Bay Company🡪 moves to Mass. Bay
     2. Settlers=stockholders=freemen (Church members)
        1. 90% male suffrage
     3. Stockholders elect reps. In town🡪 send to General Court in Boston
        1. Republic!

**Review Question**

Compare and contrast New England and Chesapeake political, social, and religious structures.

To what extent did New England society encourage religious freedom?

1. The Fall of the Puritans, 1660s-1690s
   1. Causes
      1. Social Changes (**The Halfway Covenant**, 1662)
         1. By 1660s, children failing conversion experience
            1. “Time dampened zeal”
            2. “MY BABY’S GOING TO HELL!” :(((((((((
         2. Solution? Halfway Covenant
            1. Unconverted adults can baptize kids
         3. Controversial
            1. Changed goals of Puritan society
            2. Sectarianism
      2. Intellectual and Economic Pressures
         1. Strict religious society🡪 calls for change
         2. Intellectual pressure
            1. **Antinomianism**

Roger Williams

Ultimate Separatist🡪 complete individualism in religion

Religious freedom!

In favor of separation of Church and state

Believed in friendly relations with Native Americans (legitimate purchases)

Kicked out of Mass.🡪 forms Rhode Island

Anne Hutchinson

Individualism in religion

“Listen to your heart”

No need for ministers

AND SHE’S A WOMAN

Eventually kicked out by Winthrop

Intellectual alliance with merchants…

* + - 1. Economic pressure
         1. Rise of merchant activity in New England

Great geography (rivers, harbors, forests)🡪 merchant/ship making economy

Puritan culture encourages hard work

1640s: UK starts building shipyards in New England

Employs a lot of people

More non-Puritans show up

Triangle Trade

* + - * 1. Increased activity enriches Puritans

1700: ¼ of Puritans own shares in shipyards

* + - * 1. Challenges Puritan ideas of “avarice” (greed)

The Serpent of Wealth

John Winthrop: “wealth must not be the end itself”

* + - * 1. Hutchinson’s answer: The Talent Parable

Greed is good?🡪 Decline of strict moralism

* + 1. Foreign Policy
       1. Native Americans
          1. Increased settlement🡪more land being used

God demands the conquest of the wilderness

* + - * 1. King Phillip’s War (1676)

Massoits vs. Puritans devasting war on both sides

End times? (Jeremiads) 🡪 weakening commitment to Puritan values

* + - 1. England
         1. 1676: England is thinking about having more control over colonies

Bacon’s Rebellion in VA/King Phillips War in MA

Colonies make money…

* + - * 1. James II: more direct English rule🡪 Dominion of New England (1686-1689)

Revoke colonial charters🡪 royal colonies

Royal gov. Edmund Andros=very unpopular

Ends because of the Glorious Revolution (1688)

* + - * 1. Weakened power of MB Company
    1. The Salem Witch Trials, 1690
       1. Unsure why it happened
       2. Explanations
          1. Internal divisions and jealousy
          2. Economic competition for limited land
          3. Poor govt. decisions
          4. Shrooms?
       3. Weakened commitment to Puritan values

**Review Questions**

How did Puritan society collapse by the end of the seventeenth century?

1. Other New England Colonies
   1. Connecticut (1635)
      1. English struggles with Dutch🡪 conquered land
      2. Hartford and Thomas Hooker (Puritan settlement)
      3. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut (constitution)
   2. New Hampshire (1679)

**Chapter 3: The Middle Colonies, 1660s-1680s**

“No people can be truly happy… if abridged of the freedom of their consciences.”

—William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, 1682

**Lesson Objective**:

Explain political, social, and economic developments in the Middle Colonies.

Explain similarities and differences between the different American colonies.

**Thesis**:

The development of the Middle Colonies followed a model that combined elements of both New England and the Southern Colonies.

1. General Trends
   1. Where? Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware
   2. Proprietary Colonies
      1. Owned by large landowners (Duke of York, William Penn)
   3. Culturally and religiously diverse
   4. Large immigration as a result of English Civil War (1660s)
   5. Involved in trade/agriculture
   6. Political factions
      1. Large rural landowners
      2. City merchants
   7. Dutch settled first
      1. Dutch expansion
         1. Patroons
         2. Trade with Native Americans
         3. Mostly along coasts/rivers (involved in slave trade)
      2. Mercantile competition🡪 UK invades
2. New York
   1. Under the Dutch: New Amsterdam
      1. Culturally tolerant, financially prosperous
   2. 1660s: Charles II wants to unite North/South colonies
      1. English invasion, 1664
      2. New Amsterdam🡪 New York
   3. Cultural tolerance continued
   4. NYC: port involved in slave trade
      1. New York Slave Conspiracy (1741)
   5. Political developments
      1. Owned by Duke of York
      2. Factions: landowners vs. city merchants
         1. Jacob Leisler’s Rebellion against Dominion of New England
      3. John Peter Zenger’s Trial (1730)
         1. Zenger criticizes Royal Governor🡪 imprisoned🡪 trial
         2. Protection of free speech
3. Pennsylvania
   1. Quaker Roots (more like Quaker R-oats? Get it?)
      1. Inner light and rejection of scripture, sermons, hierarchy
      2. TOLERANCE
   2. William Penn
      1. English landowner
      2. Used Pennsylvania (Penn’s Woods) as a “Holy Experiment”
         1. All equal (women, African Americans, Native Americans)
         2. Philadelphia=city of brotherly love
            1. But also a slave trade port
   3. Economic Structure
      1. Land grant system (40-100 acres)
      2. Grain grown for Indies
      3. Trade big too
   4. Political Structure
      1. First Frame (1681)
      2. Charter of Liberties🡪 no state religion
      3. Factions in colonial legislators
         1. Pro-Penn family, anti-Penn family (Franklin)

**Review Questions**

Compare and contrast religion in the Middle Colonies and New England.

To what extent did the Middle Colonies encourage tolerance?

**Chapter 4: America in the British Empire, 1660s-1760s**

**Part I: Intellectual Changes**

“Of all the knowledge that we can obtain, the knowledge of God and the knowledge of ourselves is the most important.”

—Jonathan Edwards, American evangelist, 1754

**Lesson Objective**:

Assess the importance of the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening on the rise of individualism and cultural unity in the American colonies.

**Thesis**:

The two major intellectual trends of the eighteenth century, the Enlightenment and the First Great Awakening, played a key role in the intellectual lead up to the American Revolution and the development of the American Constitution.

1. The Enlightenment, 1660s-1770s
   1. Background
      1. Reformation🡪 Rise of Calvinism
         1. Knowledge comes from fixed, absolute points
            1. i.e. Predestination, Great Chain of Being (GCB)
      2. Push back against Calvinism🡪 Scientific Revolution
         1. Importance of reason
         2. Francis Bacon and empiricism
   2. Ideas
      1. Truth must be proven
         1. Individuals can prove truth through education
      2. Deism and secularism
         1. “God is a watchmaker”
      3. Natural laws/rights
         1. Life, liberty, property (John Locke)
      4. Optimism and encouragement of change…
         1. Influences abolition, feminist movement as well
            1. But very small
   3. The American Enlightenment
      1. Unspoiled continent🡪 *YOU* can make something of *YOURSELF*
      2. Benjamin Franklin
         1. Scientific discovery
         2. Self-made man (individualism)
         3. Abandon Calvinism: Things can change! Not predestined!
2. The First Great Awakening, 1730s-1740s
   1. Religious revival
      1. New religious movement
         1. Highly emotional religious experience
      2. Causes?
         1. Laxed religious conformity
         2. Time of prosperity
         3. Old churches lack vitality
   2. Evangelicals
      1. Johnathan Edwards
         1. Reacted against Enlightenment: there ARE fixed points (i.e. God)
         2. “Sinners at the Hands of an Angry God”
            1. Anyone could go to hell (even the girl reading this)
            2. Need to prove YOU are saved

Balance predestination and free will

* + 1. George Whitefield
       1. Methodism
       2. Salvation is in YOUR hands
       3. Itinerant preacher: conversion on the go!
          1. Preached to over 10 million Brits/colonists
          2. Edwards wept, Franklin paid
          3. Imitators all over

1. Results of Intellectual Movements
   1. Old religious orders shattered
      1. New vs. Old Lights
   2. Emerging feelings of religious and cultural unity between colonies
      1. **An American national identity**
   3. Optimism🡪 things can change
   4. Individualism

**Review Question**

How did the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening create an American national identity?

How did these movements challenge existing institutions?

**Chapter 4: America in the British Empire, 1660s-1760s**

**Part II: America in the British Colonial System**

“A great empire, like a great cake, is most easily diminished around the edges.”

—Benjamin Franklin, American philosopher, 1773

**Lesson Objectives**:

Explain changes in the role of the American colonies in the British Empire.

Explainthe causes for the calls for American independence.

**Thesis:**

Left alone for almost 100 years, the American colonists developed their own culture, economic beliefs, and political philosophy. Between the 1760s and 1770s, events demonstrated how far these societies had grown apart and the colonies looked for an excuse to break away. And yet, while the “Revolution” of 1776 was significant, it was not as revolutionary as most Americans understand it to be.

1. Historiography
   1. Causation
      1. Short vs. Long Term
   2. Definitions of Revolution
      1. Total change? 180°
      2. Rotation? 360°
      3. Revolution or a War for Independence?
2. British Culture in America
   1. Cultural Ambivalence
      1. Crèveœeur: “Breathe the air and become American”
      2. Franklin: Freedom in Philadelphia, but culture and learning in London
   2. Population Stresses
      1. Population growth almost doubling every 22 years
      2. 1700s: increased non-English immigration
         1. Germans, Scot-Irish, African (slaves)
         2. British culture?
   3. Economic Stresses
      1. Abundant raw materials in America🡪 UK increased industrialization
      2. Increased complex trade networks
         1. BUT trade imbalance
            1. UK: manufactured goods, needed by colonists
         2. Massive debts to English merchants…
3. Stages of Empire
   1. Era of Benign Abandonment, 1607-1650
      1. Limited direct English involvement in colonies
      2. 1650: colonies=quasi-republics
         1. Colonial legislatures, royal gov.
         2. Elected themselves
         3. TAXED themselves
         4. Felt independent (political and cultural separation)
   2. Era of Militarism, 1650-1720
      1. Rise of British power in trade and military
         1. Need more money… UK taxes double
      2. How to get the most from colonies: MERCANTILISM
         1. Maintain favorable trade balance with colonies
            1. England produces manufactured goods, sells them to colonies
         2. Get all gold reserves
         3. Keep what you have, take what you want (through war or tariffs)
      3. How to enforce mercantilism: Navigation Acts (1650) and Dominion of New England
         1. Articles
            1. All goods shipped on UK vessels
            2. Raw materials only to UK
            3. No manufacturing in the colonies
            4. Shipped goods from other countries have to be inspected by UK officials

Tax foreigners

Disincentive to buy foreign

* + - 1. Effects
         1. Increased trade
         2. Gold drained from colonies

Colonies in debt to UK

* + - * 1. No American manufacturing
        2. Imbalance of colonial trade
        3. Increased British consumer culture in colonies

BUT increased economic problems

* + - 1. Problems
         1. Big ocean and expensive to enforce
         2. Colonists ignored rules

Smuggling, bribes, piracy

* 1. Era of Salutary Neglect, 1720-1754
     1. Prime Minister: Robert Walpole
     2. Lax enforcement of the Navigation Acts: “Corruption”
        1. Hands off the colonies
     3. Impact
        1. Increased power of colonial legislatures, decreased governor power
  2. Era of Empire, 1754-1776
     1. Mercantilism🡪 competition for territory and trade🡪 wars
        1. War of Spanish Succession, War of Austrian Succession
        2. Wars mean fort building
     2. French looking to consolidate New France (Louisiana + Canada)
        1. Forts in the Ohio River Valley, which Britain claims
        2. Native American allies🡪 Huron
     3. Imperial competition for Ohio River Valley…
        1. French building forts
        2. British claim land and is also building forts
        3. American colonists claim land
           1. Businesses in Virginia, Penn., New York claim land
           2. Virginia Lt. Gov sends a Major George Washington to investigate…
           3. Skirmish, Washington loses🡪 French + Indian War

1. The French and Indian War (The Seven Years War), 1754-1763
   1. Attempts at colonial unity
      1. Colonists mixed on fighting in war, should we just leave it to the British?
      2. Concerned about French threat🡪 colonial reps meet
      3. Benjamin Franklin proposes: Albany Plan of Union (1754)
         1. An “American Parliament”
         2. Short Term: unite for common defense, coordinate to fend off Native Americans
         3. Long Term: unite for common defense against the French
            1. Proposes taxes
            2. Proposes colonial government to serve as a mediator between states
            3. Propaganda: “Join or Die”
      4. Opposition to Plan of Union🡪 fails
         1. King George III
         2. Rival colonial legislatures
   2. Conducting the war
      1. Huron + French vs. British (colonies too) + Iroquois
      2. William Pitt (British PM)
         1. Loosened restrictions on colonies🡪 boost morale/support
         2. Parliament in charge of general appointments
      3. 1763: Gen. Wolfe captures Quebec🡪 French lose
   3. Results:
      1. Treaty of Paris (1763)
         1. France lost all North American colonies (except Haiti)
         2. British control Canada and all the way to Mississippi
      2. Impact on Native Americans
         1. Huron lose all power
         2. Iroquois irrelevant for British because French + Huron gone
         3. Colonists threaten to settle new territory…
      3. Impact on American colonists
         1. WE WON!!!
            1. Lingering resentment about “mistreatment” …

Washington feels sidelined…

Question of how to pay for the war…

* + - 1. NO MORE FRANCE + HURONS!!
      2. Then…we don’t really need the British anymore…
         1. Igor and the Revolution

**Review Question**

How did the political and economic relationship between the UK and the American colonies change between 1607 and 1763?

**Chapter 4: America in the British Empire, 1660s-1770s**

**Part III: Britain’s Post War Empire**

“The time is now near at hand which must probably determine whether Americans are to be freemen or slaves.”

—George Washington, slaveowner, 1775

**Lesson Objectives**:

Explain the causes of the American War for Independence.

**Thesis**:

Prior to the French and Indian War, British colonial policy did not tightly interfere in colonial business, creating—by accident—an already developed sense of independence and liberty, which was merely officialized by 1776. The subsequent “revolution” was more so a fight to preserve the liberties the colonists felt they already developed. By 1776, all that was needed was an excuse to justify the revolt. The Americans’ revolution was more so a “revolution of the mind,” making already existing distinctions between themselves and the British official.

**Review Question**

Describe Salutary Neglect. How did that period in UK/colonial relations end?

1. Post-War Financial and Constitutional Crisis
   1. War debt
      1. 1756: £75 million
      2. 1763: £133 million
      3. UK=highest taxes, colonies largely untaxed
   2. Unresolved territorial tensions
      1. Settler land rush🡪tensions with Native Americans (Pontiac’s Rebellion)
      2. Solution: Proclamation of 1763
         1. No settlement past line
         2. Reduce tensions with NA, don’t need to protect settlers
         3. American colonists angry
   3. Constitutional issue: differing opinions
      1. British view
         1. Constitutional monarchy (mixed govt.): balance of freedom and stability
         2. Unwritten constitution=tradition
         3. Virtual representation
         4. Parliament is supreme (centralized govt.)
      2. American view
         1. Colonial legislature’s power
            1. Governor=replaced every 5 years
         2. Actual representation
         3. Written constitution
         4. Protection of natural rights is most important
            1. Esp. PROPERTY
            2. Influence of John Locke
            3. Cannot take away property without consent

Money=property

* + - * 1. Thus “No taxation…”
        2. Protection of natural rights=virtue

**Review Question**

How are American and British views on freedom and political structures similar and different?

1. The End of Salutary Neglect and Tensions
   1. Need money badly🡪end of Salutary Neglect
   2. Sugar Act (1764): tax on sugar/sugar products
      1. Replaces Molasses Act (1733) which was laxly enforced
      2. Enforced with “writs of assistance”
      3. James Otis + Samuel Adams (MA): tax violates tradition
   3. Quartering Act (1765): station troops in colonial homes, reduce costs
   4. Stamp Act (1765): tax on all paper products
      1. Reaction immediate
         1. Stamp Tax resolutions: only colonial legislators can tax internally
         2. Stamp Tax Congress: reps from different colonies
            1. Called for boycott of British goods (homespun virtue)
            2. Boycott enforced by Sons of Liberty
            3. UK sales plummet🡪 merchants pressure Parliament to repeal tax
            4. UK issues Declaratory Act (1766): “Parliament is Supreme”
   5. Townshend Acts (1767): tax on goods imported into colonies (manufactured goods, i.e. glass, lead, tea)
      1. Franklin calls for moderation, but radicals call for new boycott
      2. Sam Adams write Circular Letter
         1. No rep in Parliament ∴ cannot tax colonies
         2. Parliament violated natural rights
      3. Lord Hillsborough (Sec of State) responds: repeal letter
      4. General Court responds: lol no
      5. Parliament responds: closes General Court and send troops to Boston (1768)
      6. John Dickinson: “Letter from a PA Farmer” (increasing unity in opposition)
         1. Parliament is supreme
         2. BUT this violates tradition
         3. Taxes cannot be raised without representation
         4. Protection of natural rights
   6. Boston Massacre (1770)
      1. Fuel on the fire
      2. Adams increasingly radicalizes rhetoric
         1. “Our rights are from God”
            1. Not Parliament
         2. “Cannot tax without consent”
         3. “If Parliament does, revolution is the only solution”
         4. Capitalizes on violation of tradition, increasingly not seen as equal Englishmen
   7. Tea Tax (1773): tax on tea=more fuel on the fire
      1. Like literally a 3¢ tax lol
      2. Sons of Liberty and Sam Adams🡪 Boston Tea Party
      3. British reaction:
         1. Coercive Acts + Quebec Act= Intolerable Acts (1774)
            1. Coercive Act

Close Boston harbor until pay for tea

Martial Law (Gen. Thomas Gage as gov.)

Close General Court and town meetings

Scary precedent...

* + - * 1. Quebec Act

Restored Catholic clergy’s ability to collect tithes

Quebec expanded into Ohio

Colonies=anti-Catholic, angry

* 1. Concerned that what happened in Boston could happen anywhere🡪 calls for a Continental Congress (Fall 1774)
     1. Increasingly Americans felt they belonged to two countries (UK and America)
        1. Still don’t want to completely separate
     2. Galloway Plan of Union: proposed American Parliament
     3. Boycotts and Suffolk Resolves
        1. Reinstate local governments, don’t pay taxes until Parliament sits down with us
           1. Organize colonial militias…just in case
        2. Let’s give Britain a chance to respond and meet again in 1775..
     4. Radicals and conservatives
        1. John Dickinson: We need time…
        2. John Adams: “The Cancer is too far spread and has to be cut out completely. The cancer is UK corruption. . .We are the freest people on earth and now we are being enslaved.”
           1. Is this true?

**Review Questions**

How did the actions of the British authorities help unite the colonies?

Why did the colonists reach the conclusion that membership in the British Empire threatened their liberties?