

Mr. Peters' Cray-Cray APUSH Complete Review Packet

Historical Period 2 Colonial America (1607-1754)

Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, leading to the emergence of distinctive colonial and native societies.

Key Concepts 2.1 & 2.2

- ✓ Europeans developed a variety of colonization & migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, & the varied North American environments where they settled, & competed with each other & American Indians for resources.
- ✓ Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.
- ✓ In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.
- ✓ Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.
- ✓ The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.
- ✓ Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.
- ✓ Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.

Spanish, French, & Dutch Colonization in North America

Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society. French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.

Casta System - A system in colonial Spain of determining a person's social importance according to different racial categories.

Métis- A person of mixed race who had one white parent and another parent who was American Indian.

Mulatto - A person who had one parent who was white; and another parent who was black. If mulattos were born into slavery in a Spanish colony (i.e., their mother was a slave), they would be slaves also, but if their mother was free, they were free.

English Colonization in the Western Hemisphere

English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.

New England Colonies

The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.

Great Migration to Massachusetts, 1630-1640 - Beginning with 700 people led by Governor John Winthrop, a great migration of Puritans from England brought over 20,000 people-mostly families- to New England over a ten-year period

Providence, Rhode Island, 1636- Founded by Roger Williams who had led a small group of colonists out of Massachusetts. Rhode Island was the first English colony to established separation of church and state, granting complete religious freedom

Pilgrims - Separatists who left England in search of religious freedom and sailed to America on the Mayflower in 1620, establishing the colony of Plymouth.

Puritans- English Protestants who wanted to create a "community of saints" or "city upon a hill" that would serve as a model of Christianity.

Middle Colonies

The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.

Pennsylvania, 1682 - Founded by William Penn, who received a colonial charter from King Charles II in payment of a debt owed to Penn's father. Penn established Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers, guaranteeing liberty of conscience and granting freemen the right to alter the government.

Quakers- Religious group that settled Pennsylvania. Often known as the "Society of Friends," Quakers believed in an "Inner Light" that would guide them toward religious truth.

Southern and British West Indies Colonies

The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco — a labor-intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans. The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy.

Jamestown, 1607 - The first permanent English settlement in North America. Located in Virginia, the colony was founded by more than 100 colonists dispatched by the London Company. After a period known as the "starving time," John Smith provided the leadership needed to make the colony successful.

Georgia, 1732 - Founded by James Oglethorpe as a haven for debtors, Georgia became the last of the original 13 British colonies in North America.

Chesapeake - Common term for the two colonies of Maryland and Virginia, both of which border on Chesapeake Bay.

Headright system - The grant of 50 acres of land for each settler brought to Virginia by a colonist.

Indentured servitude - System of labor in which a company or individual paid a person's passage to America in return for a contract of repayment through servitude (usually seven years).

John Rolfe - was one of the early English settlers of North America. He is credited with the first successful cultivation of tobacco as an export crop in the Colony of Virginia and is known as the husband of Pocahontas, daughter of the chief of the Powhatan Confederacy.

The Atlantic Economy

An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks.

European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor.

Mercantilism- Economic system based on trade in which a nation establishes colonies for its own economic benefit.

Triangular trade - A system of trade between Africa, the Caribbean, and American colonies that involved slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods.

European Contact with Native Americans

Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts. Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other Indian groups. British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacomb's War (King Philip's War) in New England. American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest.

Pequot War, 1636 - Conflict between the Pequot Indians in Connecticut and the colonists of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. The Pequot were defeated and driven from the area.

Beaver Wars, Mid-1600s - A series of wars in the mid-1600s in which the Iroquois, who allied with the English & Dutch, fought the Huron/Algonquin tribes, who were backed by the French. The wars were fought over land & the monopolization of the fur trade.

Metacom's War (King Philip's War), 1675-1676 - The last significant effort by the Indians of southern New England to drive away English settlers. The Indians were led by Metacom, the Pokunoket chief whom English settlers called "King Philip."

Pueblo Revolt, 1680 - An uprising of Indians in Santa Fe against Spanish colonization.

Chickasaw Wars, 1700s - War in the 1700s between the Chickasaw, allied with the British, against the French, who were allied with the Choctaw and Illinois. The war was fought over land, primarily for control of the Mississippi River.

Slavery in the British Colonies

All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southernmost Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies. As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships, and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity.

First Africans brought to America, 1619 - A Dutch ship brought 20 Africans to Virginia, the first Africans to arrive in the present-day United States. Until 1680, indentured servants from Europe were far more numerous in the English colonies than African slaves. After 1680, the number of indentured migrants from Europe diminished and African slavery increased

Stono Rebellion, 1739 - South Carolina slave revolt that prompted the colonies to pass stricter laws regulating the movement of slaves and the capture of runaways.

New York Conspiracy, 1741- A plot by slaves and poor whites to burn New York. Over 170 people were arrested for participating in the plot. Most were hanged, burnt, or deported.

Middle Passage - Route followed by indentured servants and slaves across the Atlantic to America

Chattel slavery - also called traditional slavery, is so named because people are treated as the chattel (personal property) of the owner and are bought and sold as if they were commodities.

British Colonies in America before 1754

Distance and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies based power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the Southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and dominated the elected assemblies. The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism. The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies.

House of Burgesses, 1619 - An elected lawmaking body, established by the Virginia Company to allow representative government in Virginia.

Mayflower Compact, 1620 - The first social contract for a New England colony. Drafted & signed by 41 adult male Separatists fleeing religious persecution by King James of England. Granted political rights to all male colonists who would abide by the colony's laws.

Maryland Toleration Act, 1649 - A law passed by the Maryland colonial assembly mandating toleration for all Trinitarian Christian denominations. (Maryland had been founded in 1632 by Cecilius Calvert as a haven for Catholics.)

Establishment of the Dominion of New England, 1686 - An attempt by King James II to place Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and New York under the control of one royal governor. Colonists viewed the Dominion as an attempt to take away their rights and the Dominion was dissolved in 1689.

Great Awakening, 1730s-1760s - Evangelical religious revival that swept through Britain's North American colonies. The Great Awakening strengthened beliefs in religious freedom and challenged the status of established churches.

The Enlightenment (Age of Reason) - 17th century philosophical movement in Europe that emphasized reason and individualism rather than tradition and faith.

Established church - A church that is supported by taxes from citizens, regardless of their personal religious beliefs. The Church of England (Anglican Church) became the established church in several colonies.

George Whitefield - Christian preacher whose tour of the English colonies attracted big crowds and sparked the Great Awakening.

Jonathan Edwards - Pastor and revivalist who served as the most important leader of the Great Awakening. His sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," became representative of the evangelical beliefs of the Great Awakening.

Colonial Resistance to British Rule

The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade. Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

Navigation Acts, 1651-1696 - Attempt by England to assert its control over American trade by passing a series of laws that regulated colonial trade to England's benefit.

Bacon's Rebellion, 1676 - Armed rebellion in Virginia against Governor William Berkeley, who had the support of the British government. Forces from England came to Virginia to suppress the resistance and reform the colonial government to one that was more directly under royal control.

Leisler's Rebellion, 1689 - Rebellion against royal officials representing the Dominion of New England. Led by Jacob Leisler, a German merchant in New York. Leisler was executed when he refused to surrender to a royal governor.

Wool Act, 1699 - English law that made it illegal to ship wool from the American colonies. The law was designed to assist the British wool industry.

Molasses Act, 1733 - A British law that established a tax on imports of molasses, sugar, and rum from non-British colonies. The law was loosely enforced and New England imported great quantities of West Indian sugar for manufacturing rum.

Smuggling - As a way of ignoring British restrictions on colonial trade, colonists engaged in widespread smuggling. Smugglers who got caught were often freed by sympathetic American juries.

Salutary Neglect - Unofficial British policy of non-enforcement of trade laws. Salutary neglect lasted throughout most of the 1600s and 1700s.

Historical Period 2 Colonial America (1607-1754)

"Purifying" the Church of England

- Puritans called for more changes in the Anglican Church.
- Other groups: Congregationalists (separatists) supported only small, decentralized local church bodies; Presbyterians control by one controlled by elected laymen

Bradford and Plymouth Colony

- Settlers came for religious freedom
- Created the *Mayflower Compact*, a document which stated the colony would be governed by itself
- Early form of Direct Democracy, would later be used in town meeting in the colonies
- The pilgrims/separatists first migrated to Holland, but then left for Virginia but ended up in Massachusetts. The first 30 years of the Pilgrim story is preserved in William Bradford's *Of Plymouth Plantation*.
- Learned planting, hunting, and fishing from Squanto, and after a successful harvest, held the first Thanksgiving

Winthrop and Massachusetts Bay Colony

- The Dorchester Puritans organized the commercial Massachusetts Bay Company, mainly for religious freedom. John Winthrop was governor for 20 years. "City on the Hill"
- 10,000 people had arrived by 1640.
- Only male members of the Puritan Church could vote in the elections for governor.
- Sought economic equality
- Education consisted of training ministers at the newly founded Harvard and Yale colleges

Troublemakers: Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson

- Williams arrived in Massachusetts in 1631. Offended property owners because he believed land should be bought from the natives. Ordered to leave in fall 1635 by General Court. Settled Providence, RI in 1636. Believed in separation of church & state.
- Hutchinson arrived in Boston in 1631. She criticized the ministers in the Bay colony. Left Massachusetts with supporters and family for RI. Later, after husband's death, moved to Dutch colony of New Netherlands (Connecticut). There, natives killed her.

Other New England Colonies

- Maine's title was bought by Massachusetts in 1677.
- New Hampshire became a royal colony in 1680, a buffer zone between French and English colonies
- Reverend Thomas Hooker founded Hartford College in 1636. Helped draft the Fundamental Orders, a type of constitution for the towns in that area. It did not limit voting to church members.
- Hooker colony obtained a royal charter in 1662.

French and Dutch Settlements

- French on St. Lawrence River/Great Lakes. Quebec (1608) Montreal (1642), and in the Mississippi River Valley
- Dutch established themselves in the West Indies. Founded many sites on mainland where Henry Hudson had explored. West India Company purchased Manhattan Island from natives for trading goods.
- Dutch traded with the natives for furs.
- New Sweden was established on the lower Delaware River, but was overrun by the Dutch in 1655.

Maryland and the Carolinas

- Charles I granted Maryland to George Calvert (Lord Baltimore). Wanted a Catholic refuge and wealth. Died just before approval of grant.
- Cecilius Calvert (son of George) could govern as he pleased, but chose to give settlers a voice in the local area to attract settlers. Because of a large majority of Protestants, he created a Toleration Act in 1649, allowing anyone who believed in Jesus Christ. This led to the constitutional basis for freedom of religion.
- Carolina was set up in a nobility system, including serfs, but no one could be found to fulfill the serf positions. A system like that of Virginia and Maryland were set up. Two different societies grew in the area of Charleston and Albemarle, so the colonies were divided in 1712, becoming North and South Carolina.

The Middle Colonies

- English to control the Atlantic coast (FLA to St. Lawrence). In 1664, English forces captured New Amsterdam (Dutch settlement).
- Duke of York gave New Jersey to Sir Carteret, who (in 1674) sold it to two Quakers. Could then practice their religion in peace.
- The Concessions and Agreements of 1677 created an autonomous legislature and guaranteed settlers freedom of conscience, right of trial by jury, and other civil rights.
- William Penn was repaid by Charles II by land (became Pennsylvania). The Duke of York also added Delaware to Penn's holdings.
- Penn considered the colony a "Holy Experiment." Treated the natives fairly, buying the titles to their lands, and stopping exploitation. Promoted Pennsylvania tirelessly.
- 9000 settlers in Pennsylvania by 1685, and 18,000 by 1700. The colony produced many goods for other markets.

Chesapeake Colonies

- **Harsh Life**
 - Women were widows in seven years average.
 - ½ of elderly and children died
 - Death rate was high (50%)
 - One room houses
 - Ate with bare hands
 - Barns were bigger than their houses
 - Mostly Rural few towns
- **Climate**
 - Hot, moist
 - Bad water
 - Long growing season = Cash Crops
 - No definite season Changes
 - Climate caused huge insect populations (lots of disease like malaria)
 - DEATH TRAP
- **Georgia**
 - 1733 James Oglethorpe's dream
 - Hoped that the colony would have sober and industrious farmers
 - Land Grants; 50 acres and nontransferable
 - Rum and other "spirits" were banned
 - Slaves were prohibited; they wanted people to work for themselves
 - Settlers found ways to circumvent all restrictions
 - Rum flowed and slaves were imported
 - Some 250,000 immigrants immigrated to Georgia- Irish, Scottish, and German.
 - Georgia served as a buffer from the Spanish and the Indians

New England Colonies

- **Living Conditions**
 - Lived in Family farms
 - Lower Death Rate
 - Mostly Middle Class
 - Education was important (Mandatory 1-8 education for boys)
 - Many towns, not as rural
- **Climate**
 - Four distinct seasons
 - Short growing season
 - Fewer insects

Types of Colonies

- **Royal Colonies** were colonies ruled directly by the king. Eventually the king appointed a governor to enforce his rule. (ex: the Carolinas)
- **Proprietary Colonies** were colonies owned and controlled by one person or group of people. Parliament made most of their decisions. (ex: Delaware)
- **Charter Colonies** were colonies chartered by the king to a certain group of people for their own control. They made laws without the king's approval. (ex: Connecticut)
- All colonies were later taken over by the King and turned into royal colonies.

The British Colonial System

- **Governors**
 - Executed local laws - Appointed many minor officials
 - Summoned and dismissed the colonial assemblies
 - Proposed legislation to the assemblies
 - Could veto colonial laws
 - Elected by crown in New York and Virginia
 - Elected by proprietor in Pennsylvania and Maryland
 - Elected by the people in Rhode Island and Connecticut
- **Legislature**
 - All colonies had a two house legislature- except Pennsylvania
 - Lower House
 - Chosen by qualified voters
 - Had general legislative powers
 - Controlled the purse
 - Upper House
 - They were advisors to the governor. Governor appointed them.
 - Had some judicial and legislative powers
- **Judicial**
 - Judges were appointed by the King

Indians and Europeans as "Americanizers."

- Colonists and Indians learned from each other. "It is very easy to make an Indian out of a white man, but you cannot make a white man out of an Indian."
- Natives adopted European technology eagerly. They also took other things like attitudes, tools, clothing, weapons, and alcohol (another factor that hurt them).

Salem Witch Trials

- People, mainly women, in Salem were being accused of witchcraft
- Soon, everyone was accusing their neighbors of being witches in mass panic
- Women such as Sarah Good and Sarah Osborne proclaimed to be innocent, but they were sent to prison regardless
- 19 people were hanged, one man was crushed under a pile of stones

The Introduction of African Slavery

- 1619- first there were indentured servants, not slaves.
- Headright System: 50 acres given per person paid to come to America (indentured servants)
- Bacon's rebellion: Bacon built up an army to raid Indians on the frontier
 - Bacon was a former indentured servant
 - They burned parts of Jamestown in their rebellion
- That with the reluctance of indentured servants to go to the Chesapeake [no more land], planters turned to slavery as a labor source.
- No moral consequences; slavery in Europe, too. European Christians thought it alright to enslave "heathen" people. Seeing Africans inferior because of their skin color, had also been developing in England since the 1500s.
- There was a slave system in the West Indies by the 1650s, ineffective until the 1670s.

Slavery in the South

- After 1677, slaves were imported rapidly into the Chesapeake region, the existing slaves multiplied even faster.
- As the slave population increased, laws against them became stricter [whites were scared].
- An important thing to remember about slavery in the South is that most yeomen farmers couldn't afford slaves – Only the big planters that had them.
- Slavery developed classes in Southern society
- In the Carolinas, there had been more slaves from the start, but they only started importing them directly in 1700, when rice was introduced. Indigo was later added as a crop there. Carolinians also enslaved Indians, which contributed to the outbreak of the Yamasee War in 1715.
- Slavery was legalized in the south during the 1640's-1660's

Slavery in the North

- Fewer slaves than in the South
- Most northern slaves were concentrated in New York and New Jersey. Less farmland meant less of a need for slaves. Most slaves were also already assimilated Creoles, especially early on. When some slaves did begin to come from Africa, the Creoles didn't like it and looked down on them because they had difficulty adapting. Though some slaves were house slaves or worked in cities, overall, like in the South, most Northern slaves lived in the countryside.

Atlantic Trade Patterns – “Triangular Trade”

- The complex Atlantic trading system that developed as a result of the slave trade during the colonial period is often referred to as

Triangular Trade – the sale and transport of slaves, the exchange of stuff they made, and the food required to feed them.

- **New England:** England wanted their trees. Selling food to English islands (for the slaves) helped trade with England. By the 1640s, New England was *indirectly* dependent on slave consumption.
- **The islands:** consumed products from New England and then shipped molasses, fruit, spices and slaves back to colonial ports.
- **Africa:** provided slaves, who would be sold by coastal rulers and bought by European slavers, in exchange for rum and manufactured goods.



Effects of the Slave Trade

- Slaves had horrible conditions overseas. Major political and economic consequences for Africa and Europe, leading to rivalries between the powers. This caused changes in the Americas.
- In West Africa, where the coastal rulers served as the essential link between the Europeans and the slaves, slavery caused increased centralization because the trade created powerful kingdoms. Slavery also consequently destroyed existing trading patterns and hurt local manufacturing.
- Slave trade really benefited the Europeans, though it did help out some African rulers – so the powers fought to control it. The Dutch replaced the Portuguese in the 1630s, and the Dutch then lost out to the English, who took over through the Royal African Company in 1672. Even the English monopoly didn't really last though, because by the 1700s most trading was carried out by independent traders.

Mercantilism and the Navigation Acts

- The mercantilist system arose in the early 1600s, when it was believed that there was a finite amount of wealth [if they win, you lose] in the world and that governments had to control production and competition in order to gain the upper hand. It was Britain's attempt to be totally self-sufficient, only depending on her colonies for trade.
- By the late 1600s, the concept developed that colonies could actually extend the amount of wealth available and that countries should exploit their colonies to provide cheap labor and raw materials, which could be processed and then sold back to the colonies at a profit.
- So in England, where they were looking for new sources of revenue, this sort of thinking was applied, resulting in the Navigation Acts, which were passed from 1651 to 1673, and stated that...
 - All goods had to stop in England to check that [initially] ½ the crew was British [later the quota was raised to ¾, and the ships became taxed as well].
 - Foreign trading was banned between colonial ports, and colonists weren't allowed to serve on competitors' ships.
 - Later on lists of *enumerated goods* [goods that could only be sold to England] were made. These lists included items such as cotton, tobacco, and indigo.
- The purpose was to make England benefit from both colonial imports and exports. But, officials soon found out that enforcing the laws was much harder than passing them, because there was lots of smuggling. As a result, Admiralty Courts were established and a Board of Trade and Plantations was formed in 1696 to supervise the governors [but it didn't have any direct powers of enforcement either].
- New England shipbuilding prospered, Southern Colonies had a monopoly on tobacco in England, and England protected colonies from French and Spanish forces.
- These policies resulted in smuggling and salutary neglect

Colonial Political Development and Imperial Reorganization

- After the crises of the 1670s, English officials began paying more attention to the colonies. It was a real mess, administratively – the specifics were all different. Overall, though, the colonies all had governors [councils helped the governors] and legislatures [some of which were two-house].
- So, even though the local institutions varied, colonists everywhere were used to some political autonomy. But, after James II became king, officials decided to clean up the mess and consolidate the colonies under British rule. Massachusetts (1691), New Jersey (1702) and the Carolinas (1729) were made royal colonies.
- Some charters were temporarily suspended and then restored in that area as well. But the big changes were made in Puritan New England, which was considered a smuggling hotbed and was changed into the Dominion of New England in 1686 [New Jersey to Maine]. Sir Edmund Andros, who had immense power, ran the Dominion until the Glorious Revolution in 1688.
- After the Glorious Revolution, colonists decided to rebel too, so they jailed Andros and declared their loyalty to William and Mary. But William & Mary also wanted tighter control, so they didn't give the rebellions their sanction and instead issued new charters, which destroyed many New England traditions.
- To make it worse for New England, they had to fight King William's War against the French and their Indian allies [really a European war – The War of the League of Augsburg – in which France declared war on England because of the Glorious Revolution] from 1689 to 1697.
- All the upheaval contributed to the famous 1692 Witchcraft Trials, where people were executed because of accusations of practicing witchcraft. These ended because: (1) ministers started to disapprove (2) the royal charter was implemented and (3) people in high places were accused.
- After the Witchcraft Trials, people settled down with the new administration, though many resented the new order. Another war, the War of Spanish Succession [Queen Anne's War in the colonies] was fought, and colonists were encouraged to help out through promises of land grants and offices.

Trends in Colonial Development in the Eighteenth Century

- Colonial development in the 18th century had several key aspects – population growth [mainly due to population increase], ethnic diversity, the increasing importance of cities, the creation an urban elite, rising levels of consumption and the growth of a stronger internal economy.
- So, by the second half of the century, social and economic stratification had increased significantly. Additionally, by that time, much of North America had fallen under European control. These changes, along with new trends in thought such as the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening, transformed the colonies.

Intellectual Trends: The Enlightenment

- Throughout the 18th century, a new colonial elite was developing, the Enlightenment, which stressed a belief in rationality and peoples' ability to understand the universe through mathematical or natural laws.
- The Enlightenment also gave the elite a common vocabulary and subjects to discuss, and it also encouraged colleges in the Americas to broaden their curriculums to include subjects like science, law and medicine, which allowed more people to join the educated circles.
- Enlightenment ideals about government, illustrated by John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* (1691), which stated that men had power over their governments and attacked the theory of divine right, were also discussed by the upper classes and did have an effect on American political life.
- To most people, however, the Enlightenment had its greatest effect through the advances in medicine it stimulated, such as the treatment of smallpox through inoculation.

Religious Trends: The Great Awakening

- From the mid-1730s to the 1760s waves of religious revivalism swept through America. These revivalists were almost a counterpoint to the Enlightenment because they stressed feeling over rationalism.
- The Great Awakening began in New England when in 1734 and 1735 Reverend Jonathan Edwards noted that his youthful members reacted to a Calvinist based message [people can only attain salvation by surrendering completely to God's will] which created intense emotion and release from sin.
- The Great Awakening spread greatly when George Whitefield ["the first modern celebrity"] from the Church of England arrived and began touring the colonies and preaching to large audiences. He helped unify the colonies, but he also created a split in religion between the "Old Lights" [traditionalists] and "New Lights" [revivalists]. This led to increased toleration, though.
- The reason for the resistance to the message of the Great Awakening was that it undermined the dependence on the clergy, and was also radically egalitarian [which attracted many ordinary people].

Cultural Trends: Public Rituals

- The common cultures of North America were mainly oral, communal and very local, since information traveled slowly and usually stayed within confined regions.
- Colonists couldn't form a common culture through other means; religious and civic rituals served to unite them. For example, attendance at church was perhaps the most important ritual as it was central to community life and was handled in different ways depending on the region. For instance, in Puritan churches and in Virginia, people were seated with respect to their positions in society; but in Quaker meeting houses the seating was egalitarian.
- Civic rituals also varied. In New England, colonial governments proclaimed official thanksgiving days and days of fasting and prayer. Also, militia-training days served to bring the community together.
- In the Chesapeake, important rituals occurred on court & election days, where people came from miles to observe the events.
- In all areas of colonial America, punishment of criminals in public also served to unite the community and to remind everybody of the proper behavior by totally humiliating the criminal.
- A new ritual at the time was the ritual of consumption (of goods). This was actually a new activity back then, since commercial goods were only starting to become available for most people. It became customary to buy cool stuff and show it off. Tea drinking was a big one.
- Additionally, rituals developed for communication and negotiation between settlers and Indians.

Colonial Families

- Families constituted the basic units of colonial society, but their forms and structures varied widely during the 18th century. The types of families included...
 - **Indian** – dramatic changes for the Indians led to reduced numbers by disease. Old customs were often changed under pressure from European ideals & extended families became more important because of the high mortality.
 - **Mixed-Race** – wherever the population contained a small number of European women, mixed race families would appear [like in backcountry]. These families often resided in Indian villages; their acceptance in society varied by area.

- **European** – in the 18th century most families were larger than families today, and they included all the inhabitants of the house. Households worked together to produce goods for use or sale, and the head of the household represented it to the outside world. Most families maintained themselves through agriculture.
- **African-American** – usually African-American families existed as parts of their European households; most were slaves by the 18th century. Family links depended on the region: families were scarce in the North because there were so few blacks, and in the Chesapeake families were often dispersed [though wide kinship networks formed]. Sometimes these groups united against excessive punishment of members.
- Besides differences in family life based on the type of the family, life in the cities was significantly different from life in the country. City dwellers went to marketplaces [unlike their country counterparts, most made it all themselves] and had more contact with the outside world.

Colonial Politics 1700-1750: Relative Calm

- In some areas, the elite power worked together (Virginia), but in others, there was competition for office (New York). *1733 (NY) John Peter Zenger tried for criticizing government actions; lawyer said truth could not be defamatory; he was released, setting a precedent for free press.
- An important trend during the period was an increase in the power of the assemblies relative to the power of the governors [“the power of the purse”]. Still, 18th century assemblies were very different from ones today: they rarely passed new measures, but just saw themselves as acting defensively to prevent the people’s rights from being usurped by the governors.
- By mid-century, many colonists had also begun linking their system with the British one [governor=monarch, assemblies=House of Commons] and viewing the assemblies as the people’s protectors [even though the assemblies didn’t pay attention to the concerns of the poor and were not reapportioned for pop. changes].

Colonial Politics Continued: Internal Crises at Mid-Century

- Around 1850s, things were going pretty well, politically. But after that a series of crises demonstrated the tensions that had been building [ethnic, racial, economic] that had been building in American society and illustrated that the accommodations reached after the Glorious Revolution were no longer adequate.
- One of the earlier crises, the Stono Rebellion, occurred in South Carolina in 1739. One morning, twenty slaves gathered south of Charlestown and stole guns and ammunition from a store and then killed the storekeepers and nearby families before heading towards Florida, where they hoped to find refuge. Although the slaves were soon captured, this shocked the colonists and laws against blacks were made harsher.
- The hysteria generated by the Stono Rebellion, combined with fears of Spain because of King George’s War, manifested itself most strongly in New York in 1741 when whites suspecting that a biracial gang was conspiring to start a slave uprising [the New York Conspiracy] began a reign of terror. Assemblies were unable to stop disorder.
- The land riots in New Jersey and New York certainly seemed to confirm that – for instance, the most serious riots, which occurred in 1765/1766 around the Hudson River, occurred because in the 1740s New Englanders had arrived in the area and had started illegally squatting on the lands rented out to tenants by large landowners. After a family sued and the courts supported them, the farmers rebelled for a year.
- Additionally, in the Carolinas the Regulator Movements occurred, in which backcountry farmers [mainly Scottish and Irish immigrants] rebelled against the provincial governments because they felt they lacked influence and that the governments were unfair.

Conflicts & Wars

- **King Phillip’s War-1675**
 - Natural population increase led to increased need for land
 - Settlers began to surround the land of the Pokanoket Indian tribe
 - King Phillip, leader of the Pokanoket Indians, led raids on the white settlements
 - This led to increased attacks by other Algonquian tribes
 - Eventually more settled areas were threatened and the colonists began to respond with more force.
 - In August 1675, King Phillip died and the war drew to a close
 - Many colonists were lost in this war. The economies of the New England colonies did not fully recover until the revolutionary war

Bacon’s Rebellion

- Nathaniel Bacon led a revolt against Jamestown in 1676.
- West farmers, mad at the government for not protecting them against the Indians, burned Jamestown to the ground
- Fought by colonists against both the Indians and the colonial government of Virginia.