

THE NEW WORLD

Chapters 1-5

AMERICA

× Native Americans

- Migrant – hunter/gatherer
- Settlements – corn
- Matrilineal cultures
- Not own land – borrow land

SPAIN & PORTUGAL

× 1295 Marco Polo & China

- Route blocked by Turks

× Portuguese

- Africa posts
- India (1498)

× Spain unites

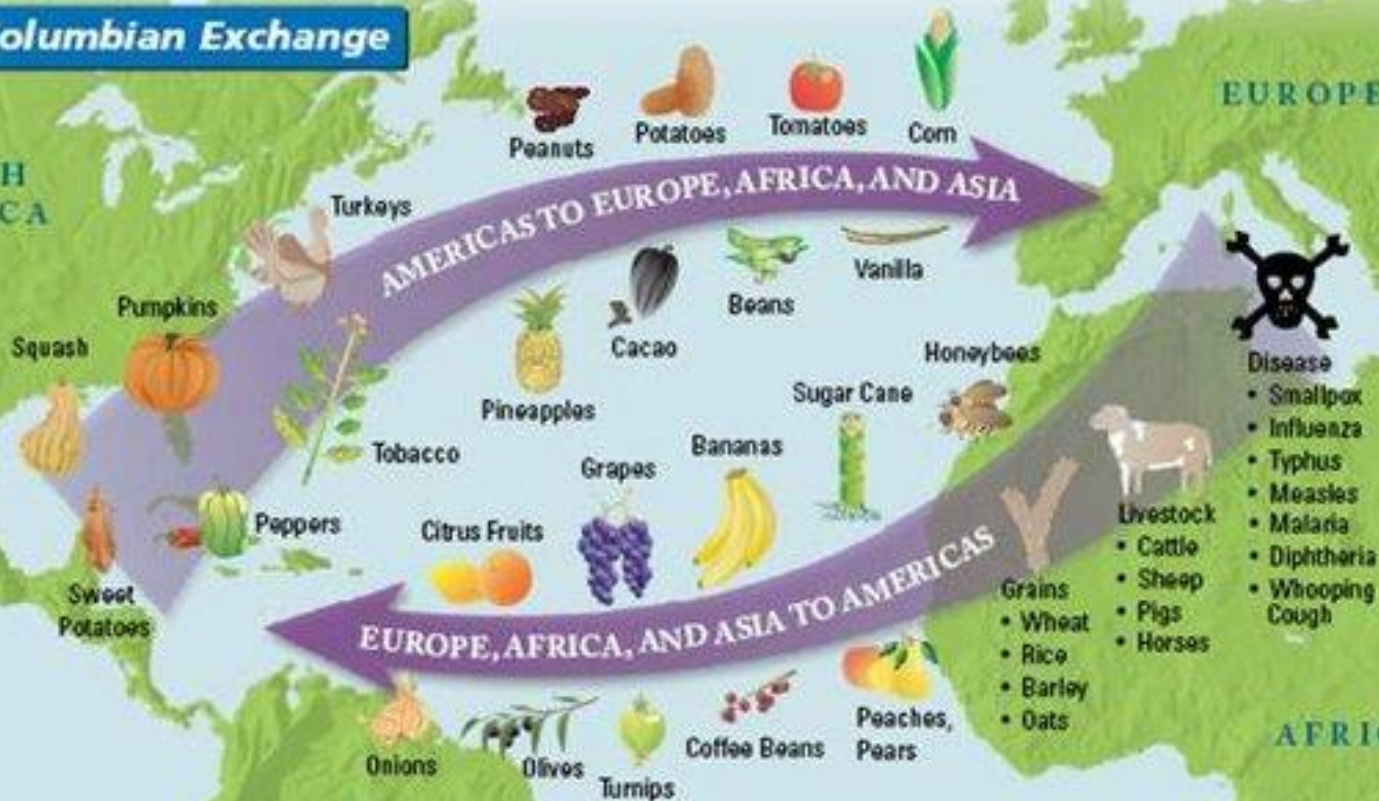
- How to get to India?
 - Columbus
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Plants, animals, disease



The Columbian Exchange

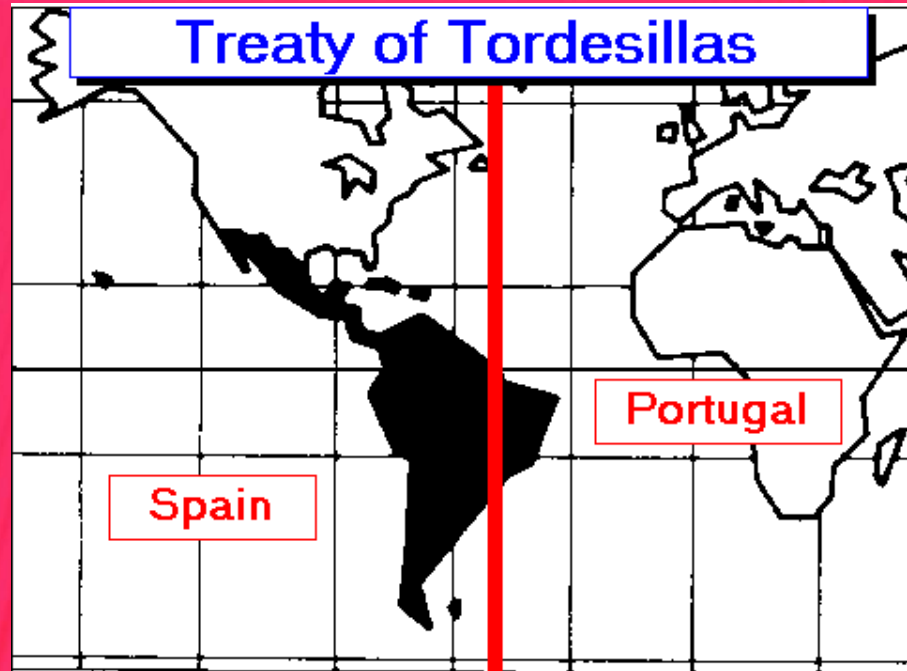
NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE



AFRICA

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS



- × Conquistadores
- × Encomienda
 - +Indians given to settlers
- × Catholicism = settlements

PLANTING ENGLISH AMERICA

× Why not before now?

- Religious conflict
- 1558 Elizabeth

× 1588 defeat Spanish Armada

- Security

× Why England?

- United w/ popular monarch
- Religious unity
- Nationalism
- Increased population, enclosure, depression



JAMESTOWN

✘ Virginia Company

- Joint Stock = profit
- Gold

✘ Small defensible peninsula

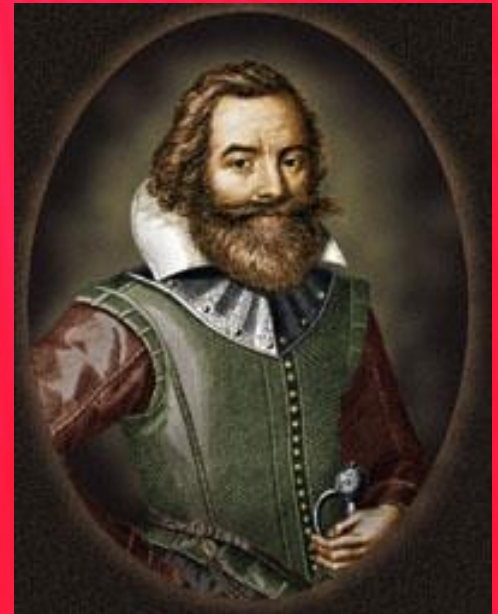
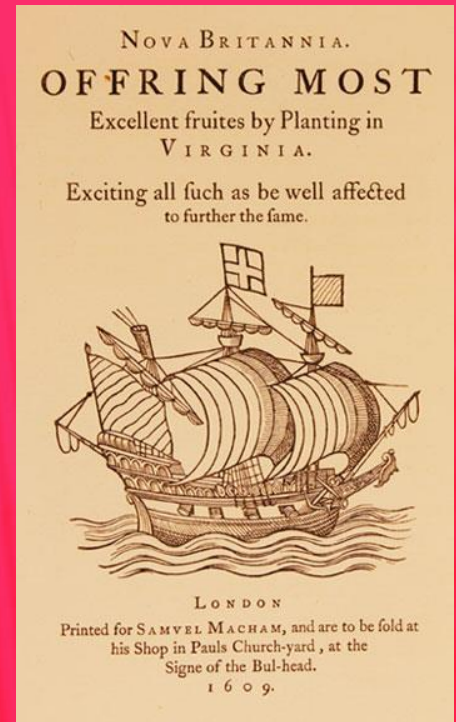
- Swamp

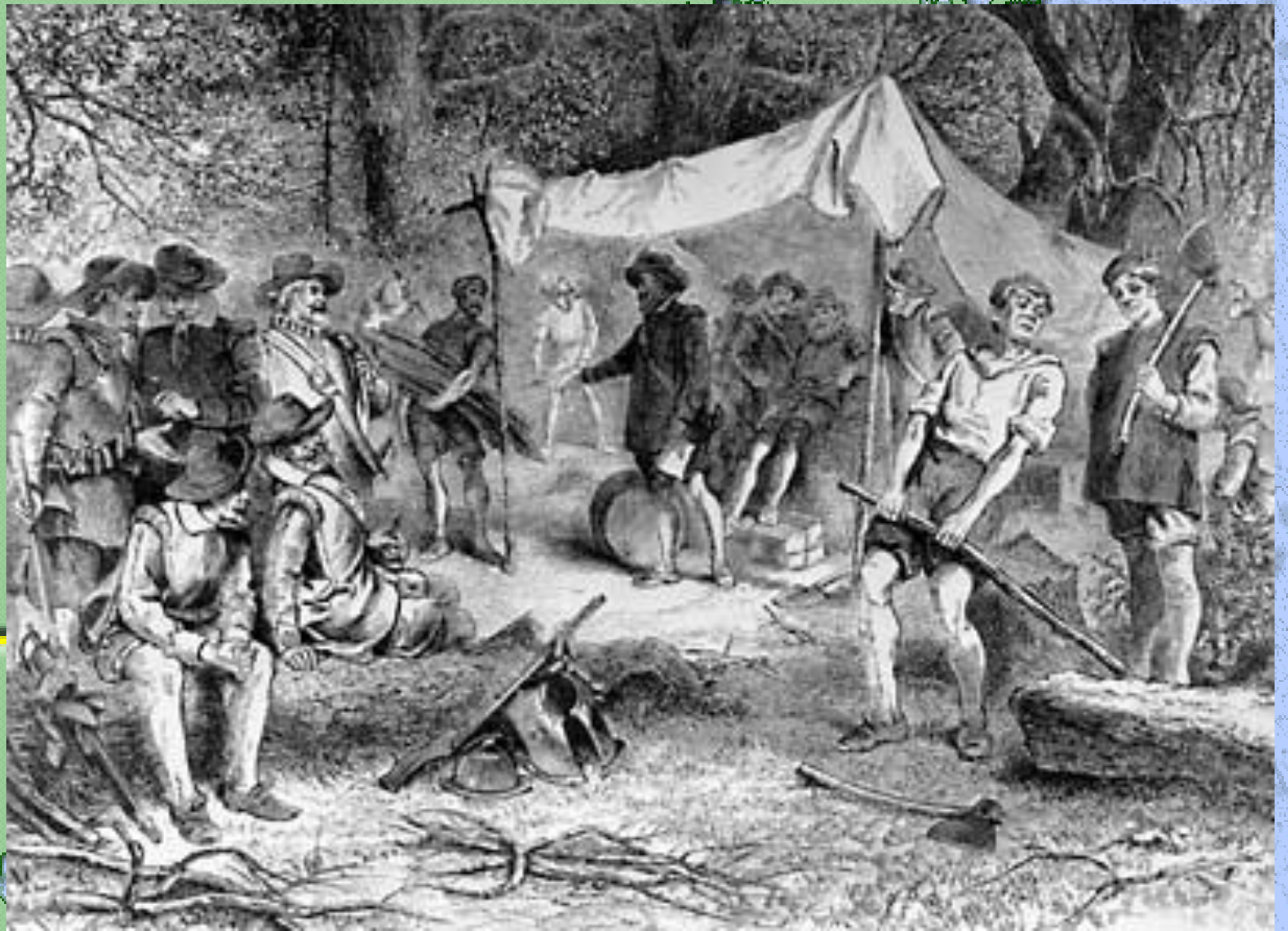
✘ 1607: 104 colonists

- By spring, 1608: 38 survived

✘ John Smith

- No work, no eat





JAMESTOWN

× Starving Time (1609-1610)

- 60/400 survived

× Saved by:

- Tobacco
 - Indentured Servants
 - Slaves? (1619)
- New colonists
 - Lord De La Warr

× Problems with Native Americans (Powahatan)

- LAND





HIGH MORTALITY RATES

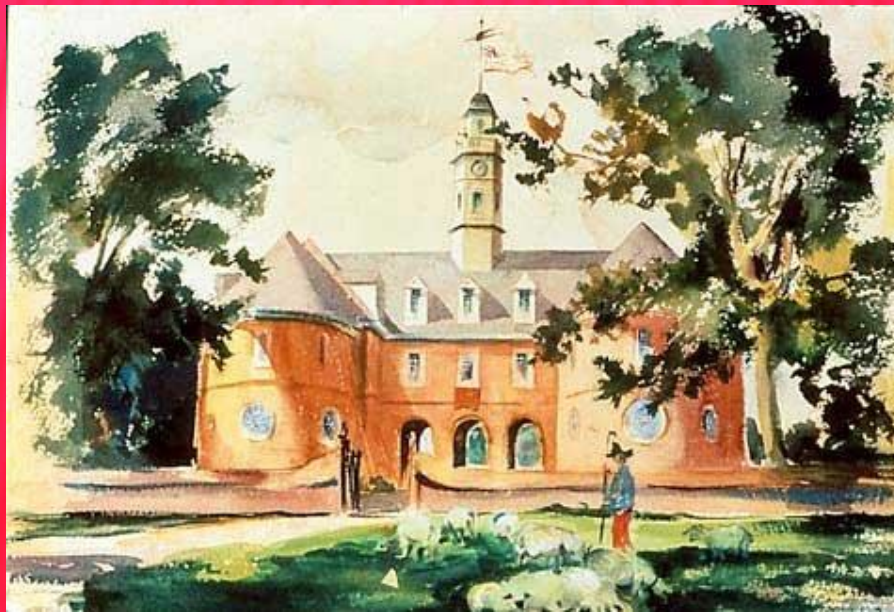
- × 1624 population: 1,200
- × Adult life expectancy: 40 years
- × Death of children before age 5: 80%

- × **Widowarchy**
 - High mortality rate left women with unusual autonomy and wealth

VIRGINIA

✘ The Charter of the Virginia Company:

- Guaranteed to colonists the same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England.
 - *House of Burgesses (1619)*



VIRGINIA: A ROYAL COLONY

✘ James I grew hostile to Virginia

- Hated tobacco
- Distrusted Burgesses

✘ 1624

- revoked charter
- makes a royal colony
 - under the king's direct control



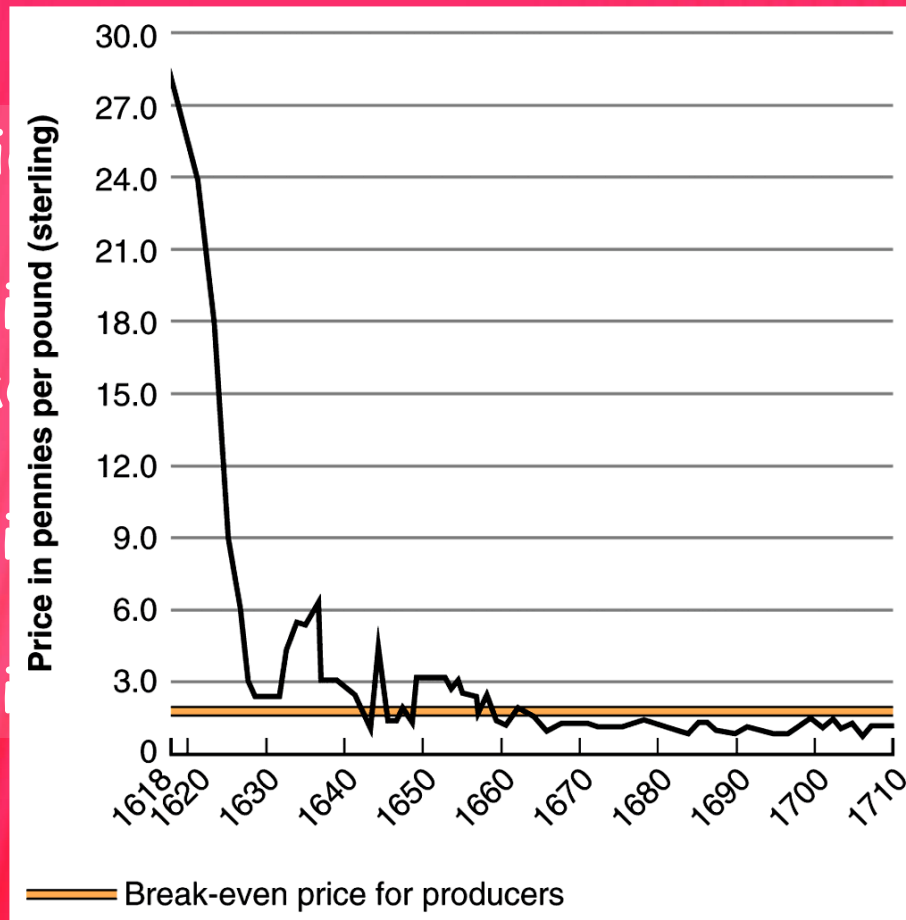
EARLY COLONIAL TOBACCO

1618 — Virginia

1622 — Virginia
an Indian attack

1627 — Virginia

1629 — Virginia



tobacco

colonists in
of tobacco.

tobacco

INDENTURED SERVANTS

× Headright System

- 50 acres for each passage paid

× Indenture Contract:

- 5-7 years
- Promised “freedom dues”
- Forbidden to marry
- 1610-1614: only 1/10 outlived contract

BACON'S REBELLION, 1676

× Frustrated Freemen

- Young, poor, discontented men
- Little access to land or women for marriage

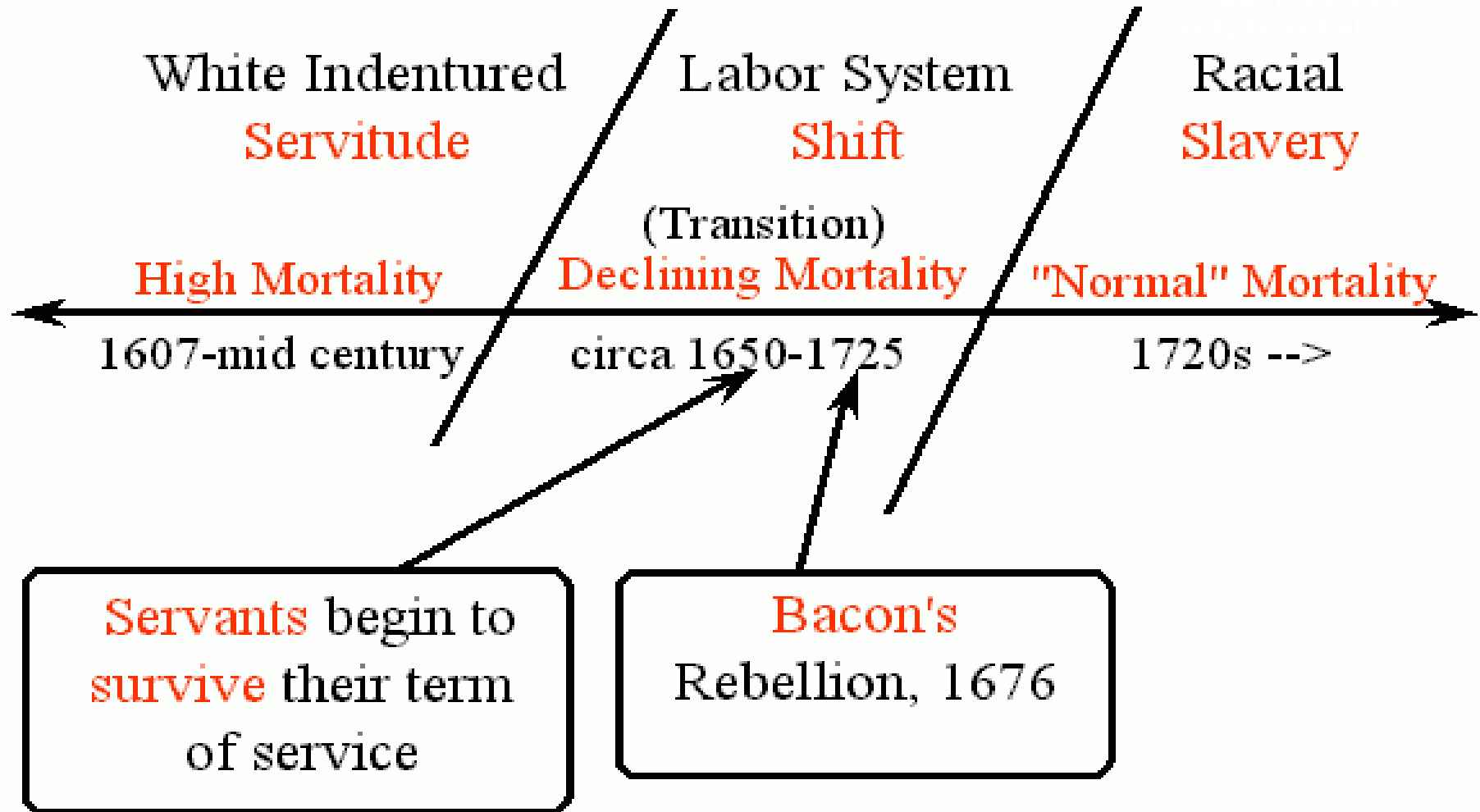
× 1670 VA disenfranchised

× Led rebellion against Governor Berkeley

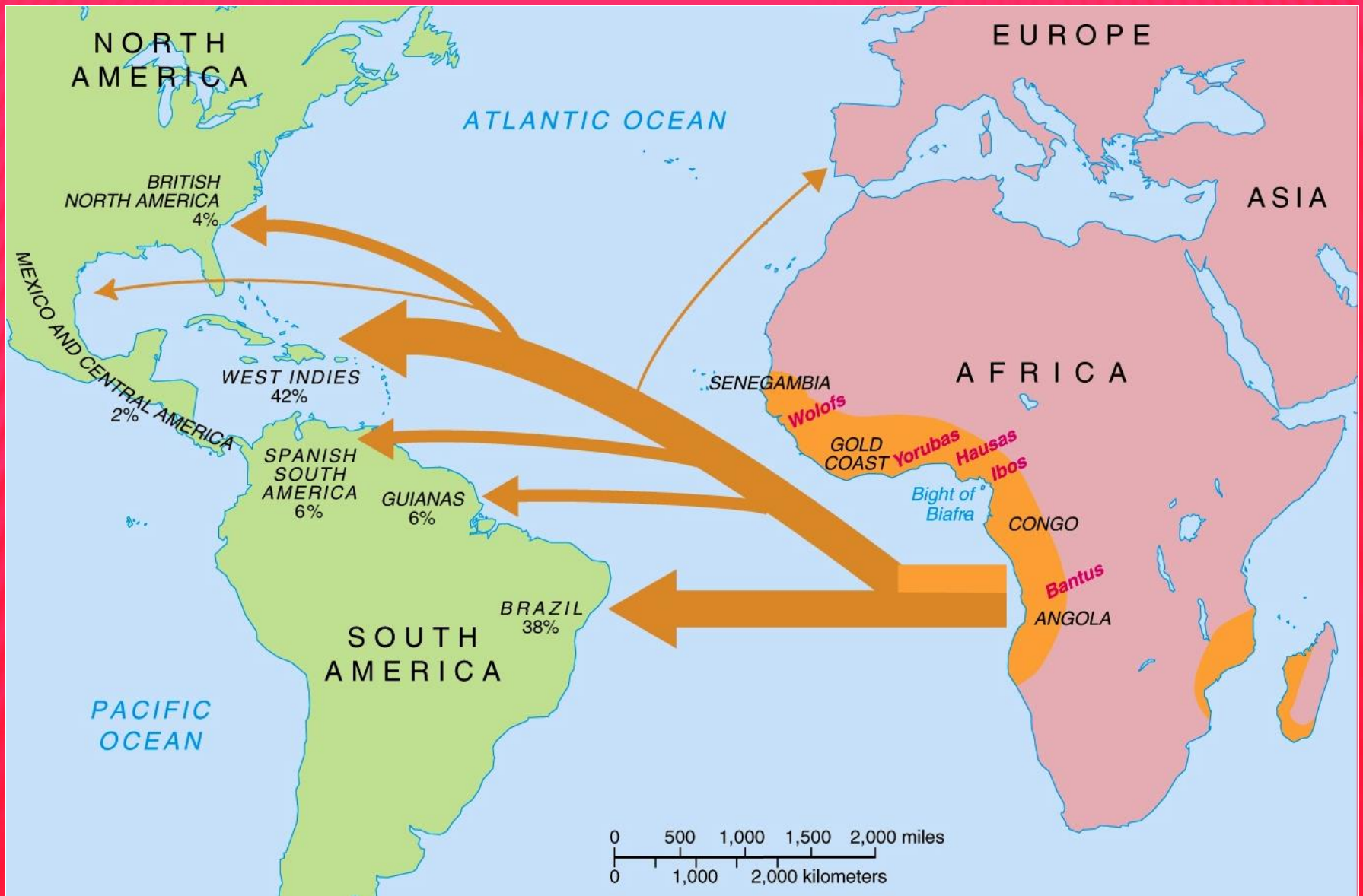
- Frustrated not member of inner circle
- Resented Berkeley's close relations with Indians
 - Monopolized the fur trade
 - Refused to retaliate for attacks on frontier
- Burned Jamestown/attacked Indians
- Sick/died/Berkeley crushed

Results of the REBELLION

It exposed resentments between inland frontiersmen & landless former servants against gentry on coastal plantations.



THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES

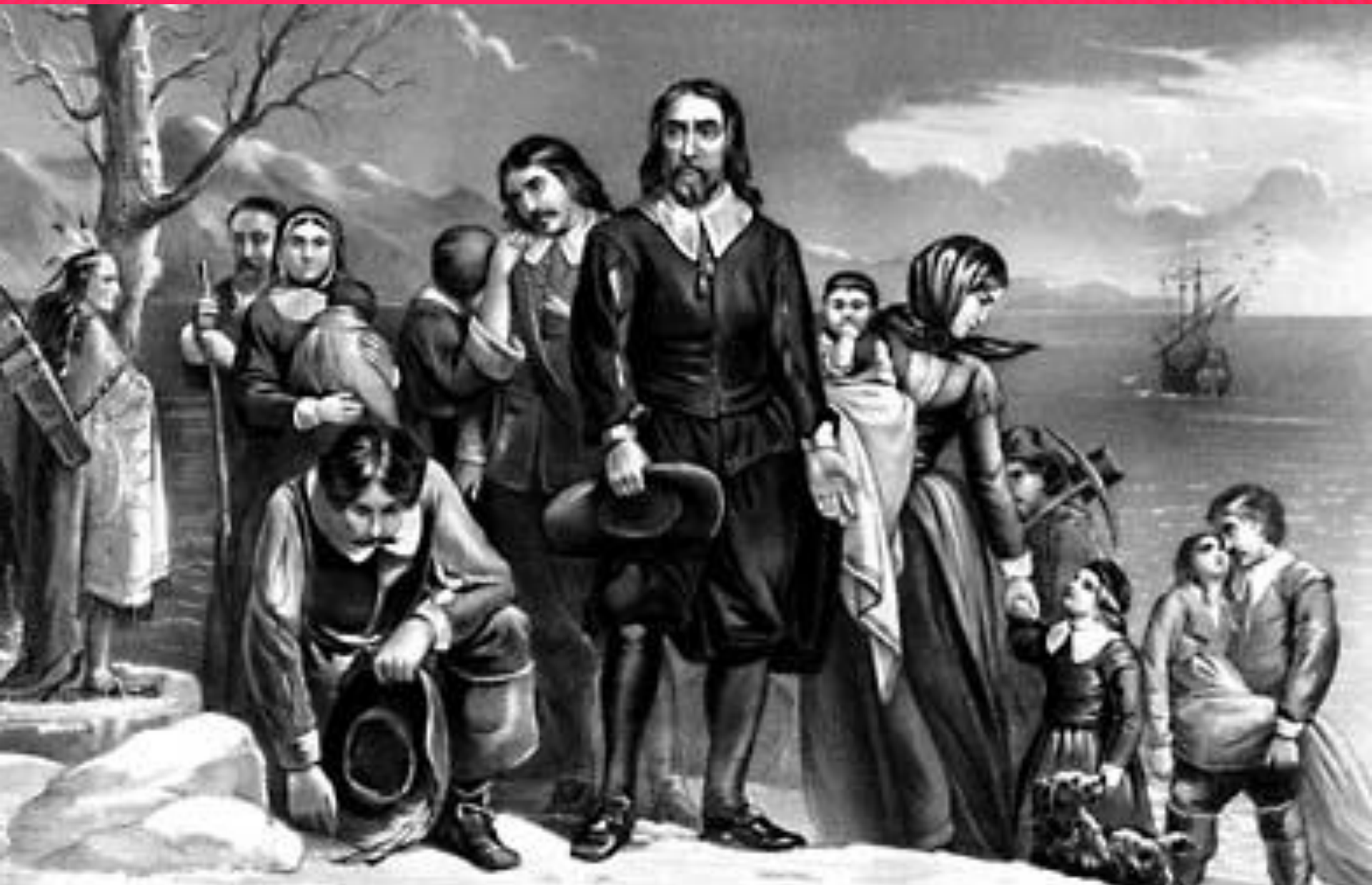
- × First arrived in Jamestown, 1619
- × Not that important until the end of 17c.
- × Numbers increased, whites SCARED
- × “Slave Codes”
 - Made property for life of white masters
 - Some colonies, crime to teach to read/write
 - Conversion to Christianity did not = freedom

PILGRIMS



- × **Doctrine of John Calvin**
 - *Predestination & the Elect*
- × **Separatists**
 - Purify Church of England
 - Leave England and Church completely
- × **Plymouth, 1620**
 - *Mayflower Compact*
 - Agree to follow laws for mutual good
 - Create moral society
 - Miles Standish, William Bradford

PILGRIMS BROUGHT FAMILIES



THE FIRST YEAR



- × Winter of 1620-1621
 - 44 /102 survived
- × None chose to leave in 1621
- × First “Thanksgiving” (Fall 1621)
 - Colony survived with fur, fish, and lumber
- × Stayed small and economically unimportant
 - No one wanted to come
 - No good harbors (like Boston)
 - 1691 only 7,000 people
 - Merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony

SETTLEMENT OF NEW ENGLAND

× Puritans

- Escape attacks by conservatives in Church/England
- Didn't want to leave Church, just "impurities"

× 1629 Massachusetts Bay Company

- John Winthrop, Governor
 - City on a Hill
- Boston

× Great Migration of the 1630s

- Turmoil in England
- Not all Puritans

Before Columbus



Chinese world map, allegedly drawn in 1421
(Image Source: *Wikimedia Commons*--public domain)

Before Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492

- (A) the land route to Asia was virtually controlled by Italian city-states and middle eastern rulers
- (B) most of the exploration of the Atlantic was accomplished by Spanish and Italian explorers
- (C) slavery did not exist in Africa
- (D) there was little motivation to find an easy route from Europe to the Orient

PURITAN “REBELS”

× *Roger Williams*

- + Wanted separation of church & state
- + Condemned MA Bay Charter
 - × Did not give fair compensation to Indians
- + 1635 found guilty & exiled

× *Anne Hutchison*

- + Intelligent, strong-willed, well-spoken woman
- + Antinomianism
 - × Works and faith did not go hand in hand
 - * Holy life was no sure sign of salvation.

KING PHILLIP'S WAR (1675-76)

- × Only hope to resist white settlers = UNITE
- × Metacom/King Philip
 - Staged coordinated attacks on settlements
 - Frontier forced to retreat to Boston
- × The war ended in failure for the Indians
 - Metacom beheaded/drawn and quartered
 - Never a serious threat again

SALEM WITCH TRIALS (MAR-SEPT 1692)



- ✘ Girls caught dancing/accused people
 - Many actually believed in devil/witchcraft
- ✘ Consorting with the devil was felony
 - 19 hung, 1 pressed
 - 55 confessed as witches & 150 awaited trial
- ✘ Ramifications
 - Strictness of Puritan society
 - Hysteria
 - Many admitted the trials & executions a mistake

NEW ENGLAND

× Connecticut

- 1639 Thomas Hooker
 - Fundamental Orders
- 1637 New Haven
- 1665 Together

× 1644 Rhode Island

× 1679 New Hampshire

NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION

× 1643-1684

× Purpose: Unite against a common enemy

× Involved

- Massachusetts (Plymouth included)
- Connecticut (New Haven included)

× Democratic growth

- Indian Wars Pequot War, 1644
- King Philip's War, 1675

DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND

- ✘ Forced by King James II
- ✘ NE Colonies, NJ & NY
- ✘ Goals
 - Restrict Colonial trade
 - Defend Colonies
 - Stop Colonial smuggling
- ✘ Sir Edmund Andros
 - Gain control over Colonies
 - Eliminated town meetings, the press and schools
 - Taxed without the consent of the governed
- ✘ Collapsed after Glorious Revolution



MARYLAND, 1632

- × Royal charter - George Calvert, Lord Baltimore
- × A healthier location than Jamestown
 - Tobacco would be the main crop
- × Govern as an absentee proprietor
 - Huge tracts of land granted to his Catholic relatives
- × Colonists only willing to come if they received land
 - Received modest farms dispersed around the area
 - Catholic land barons surrounded by mostly Protestant small farmers.
- × Conflict - barons & farmers led to Baltimore losing proprietary rights at the end of the 17c.
- × In the late 1600s, black slaves began to be imported.

TOLERATION

- × Freedom of worship in order to prevent persecution of Catholics by Protestants.
- × Toleration Act of 1649
 - Supported by the Catholics in MD
 - Guaranteed toleration to all CHRISTIANS
 - Decreed death to those who denied the divinity of Jesus

THE RESTORATION COLONIES

✘ South Carolina

- Close ties to Caribbean
- Rice, sugar, indigo
 - Slave economy

✘ North Carolina

- Squatters from Virginia
 - Religious dissenters
 - Scots, Germans
- Resistance to authority

✘ Georgia

- Buffer to Spanish FL
- Debtor colony
 - James Oglethorpe
- Religious Tolerance



MIDDLE COLONIES

✘ New Netherlands (New York)

- Fur trade on Hudson River
- Religious tolerance
- New Amsterdam (Manhattan)

✘ 1644 English took control

- Gave piece to friend = New Jersey (1702)





MIDDLE COLONIES

× Pennsylvania

- Settled by William Penn (1681)
 - Quaker
 - Offended religious & secular leaders in England
 - Refused to pay taxes to support the Church
 - Met without paid clergy
 - Believed all were children of God
- Representative Government
- Religious Tolerance
- Native Americans treated well
 - Bought land
 - BUT non-Quaker Europeans flooded PA

DELAWARE

- ✘ Lord De La Warr
- ✘ Closely associated with Penn's colony.
- ✘ 1703 granted its own assembly
- ✘ Remained under the control of PA until the American Revolution



COLONIAL SOCIETY

✘ Southern

- Planters
- Farmers
- Landless
- Slaves
 - Triangular Trade

✘ Northern

- Families
- Villages
 - Meetinghouse
 - Green
 - Schools
- Farms

✘ Increased Pop. Growth

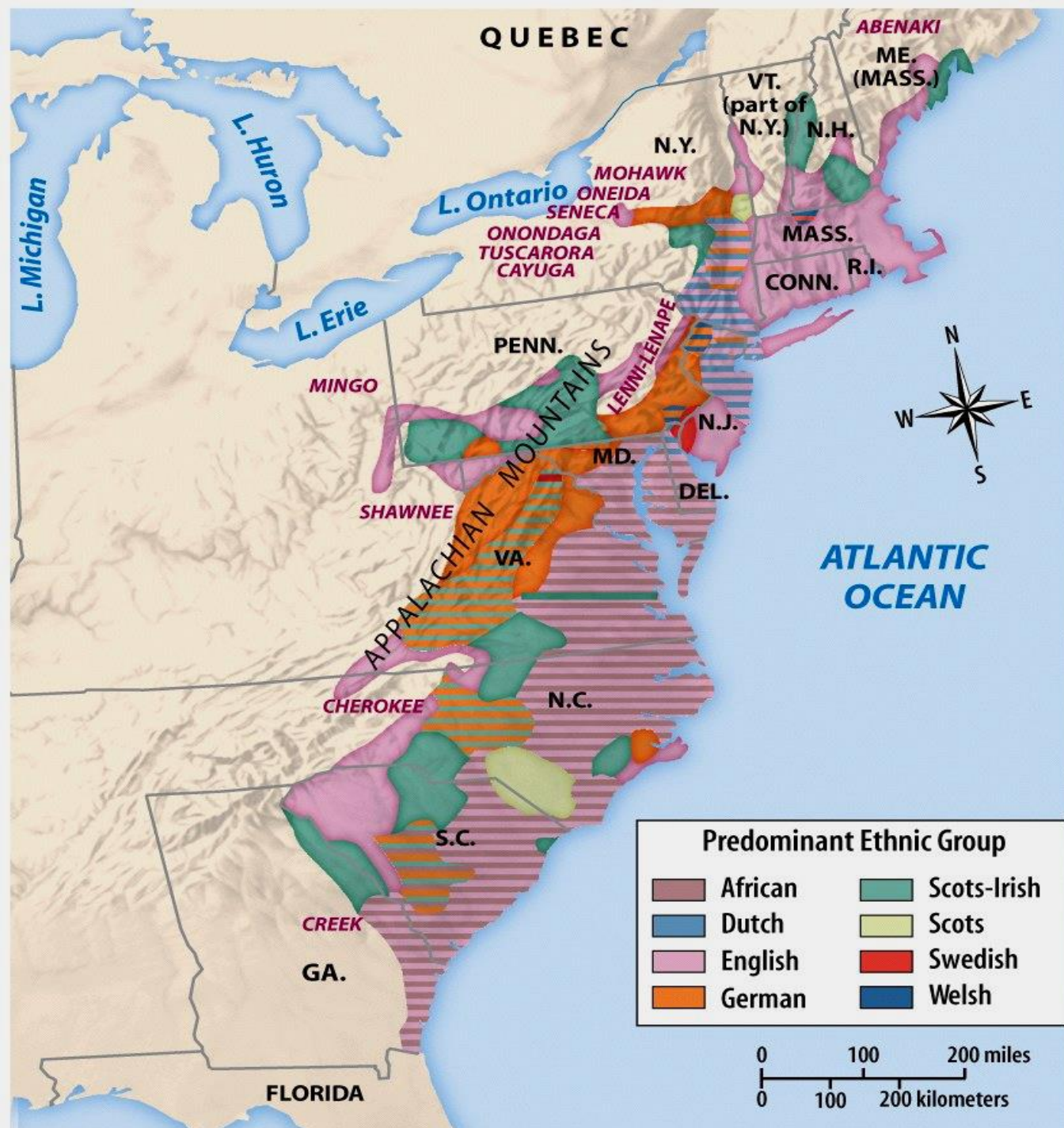
- 4 major cities
- All lived East of Alleghenies

✘ No Nobility

- Farmers
- Merchant Princes
- Indentured Servants
- Jayle Birds
- Slaves

✘ Self Government

✘ Social Mobility

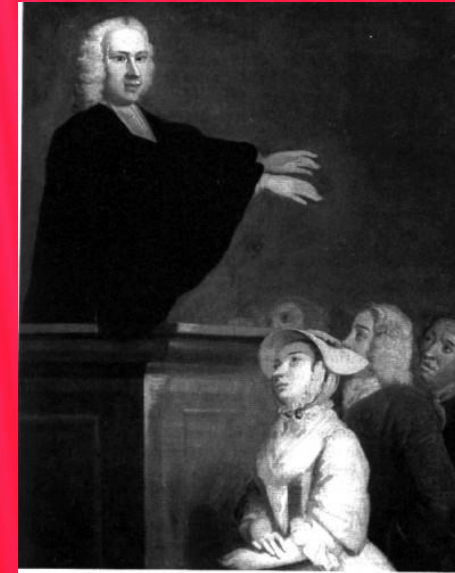
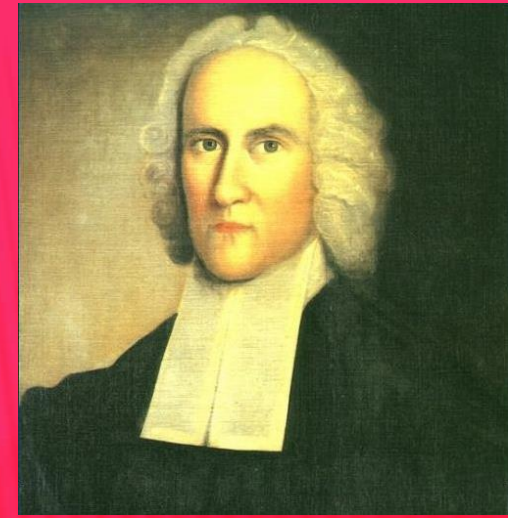


America a “melting pot”

- ✗ No loyalty to crown
- ✗ Germans
- ✗ Scots-Irish
- ✗ Indians

GREAT AWAKENING

- × 1730-40's
- × Puritan churches losing members
- × Arminians
 - Free will determined Fate
- × Restore Intensity & dedication
- × Jonathan Edwards
 - Folly of Salvation thru good works
 - Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God
- × George Whitefield
 - Emotionalism
 - Human helplessness & divine omnipotence
- × Old Lights vs. New Lights
 - Divides church



SINNERS IN THE HANDS OF AN ANGRY GOD

- ✘ “Unconverted men walk over the pit of hell on a rotten covering.”
- ✘ “That the reason why they are not fallen already and do not fall now is only that God's appointed time is not come. For it is said, that when that due time, or appointed time comes, their foot shall slide. Then they shall be left to fall, as they are inclined by their own weight. God will not hold them up in these slippery places any longer, but will let them go; and then, at that very instant, they shall fall into destruction; as he that stands on such slippery declining ground, on the edge of a pit, he cannot stand alone, when he is let go he immediately falls and is lost.”
- ✘ “[the Devil]... stands waiting for them, like greedy hungry lions that see their prey, and expect to have it...”

RESULTS OF THE GREAT AWAKENING

- × New denominations
- × Missionary work
- × Colleges
- × Realized religious power resided in their own hands
 - In turn, realized political power did not reside in the hands of the English monarch, but in their own will for self-governance
- × Prepared America for its War of Independence
 - Could be bold when confronting religious authority
 - When churches weren't living up to the believers' expectations, the people could break off and form new ones.

Indentured servants in the English colonies

- A) were mainly utilized in New England
- B) usually returned to England as soon as their service was completed
- C) proved to be less reliable than slaves as a source of cheap labor for tobacco farmers in the Southern colonies
- D) had no legal rights

COLONIAL ECONOMY

× Southern

+ Plantation

× Self-sufficient

× Single crop

+ Slave labor

× Triangular Trade

× Middle Passage

+ Rural

× Few cities

× Waterways

× Northern

+ Cities

× Logging, ships, fishing, rum, trade

+ Small Family Farms

+ Less reason for slaves

+ Short rivers

Mercantilism

- × Existed for benefit of England
- × Saturated England but wanted goods
 - Sell to other nations
- × 1651 Navigation Acts
 - Tighten control of colonial trade
 - Shipping restrictions, port restrictions, enumerated goods
 - Pro: shipbuilding, tobacco monopoly, military protection
 - Con: limited manufacturing, crop prices decrease, increased price for good from England
- × Dominion = control of MA (1686-1688)
- × 1733 Molasses Act
 - No trade with Fr. West Indies
 - Bribed/Smuggled

Manufactured Goods

- Furniture
- Clothing
- No factories



From
England to
Colonies



NORTH AMERICA

- Boston
- Newport
- New York
- Philadelphia
- Baltimore
- Chesapeake ports
- Charleston
- Savannah

WEST INDIES

NEW SPAIN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

- Glasgow
- GREAT BRITAIN**
- Bristol
- London

EUROPE
FRANCE

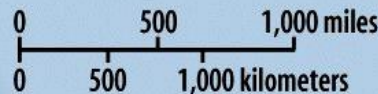
PORTUGAL

- Madrid
- SPAIN**
- Lisbon
- Cadiz

AFRICA

- James Fort
- Sierra Leone
- Cape Coast
- Castle
- Accra
- Lagos

- British-controlled trade
- American-controlled trade



manufactured goods

salt, wine, bills of exchange

slaves

manufactured goods, bills of exchange

slaves

tobacco, indigo, flour, lumber

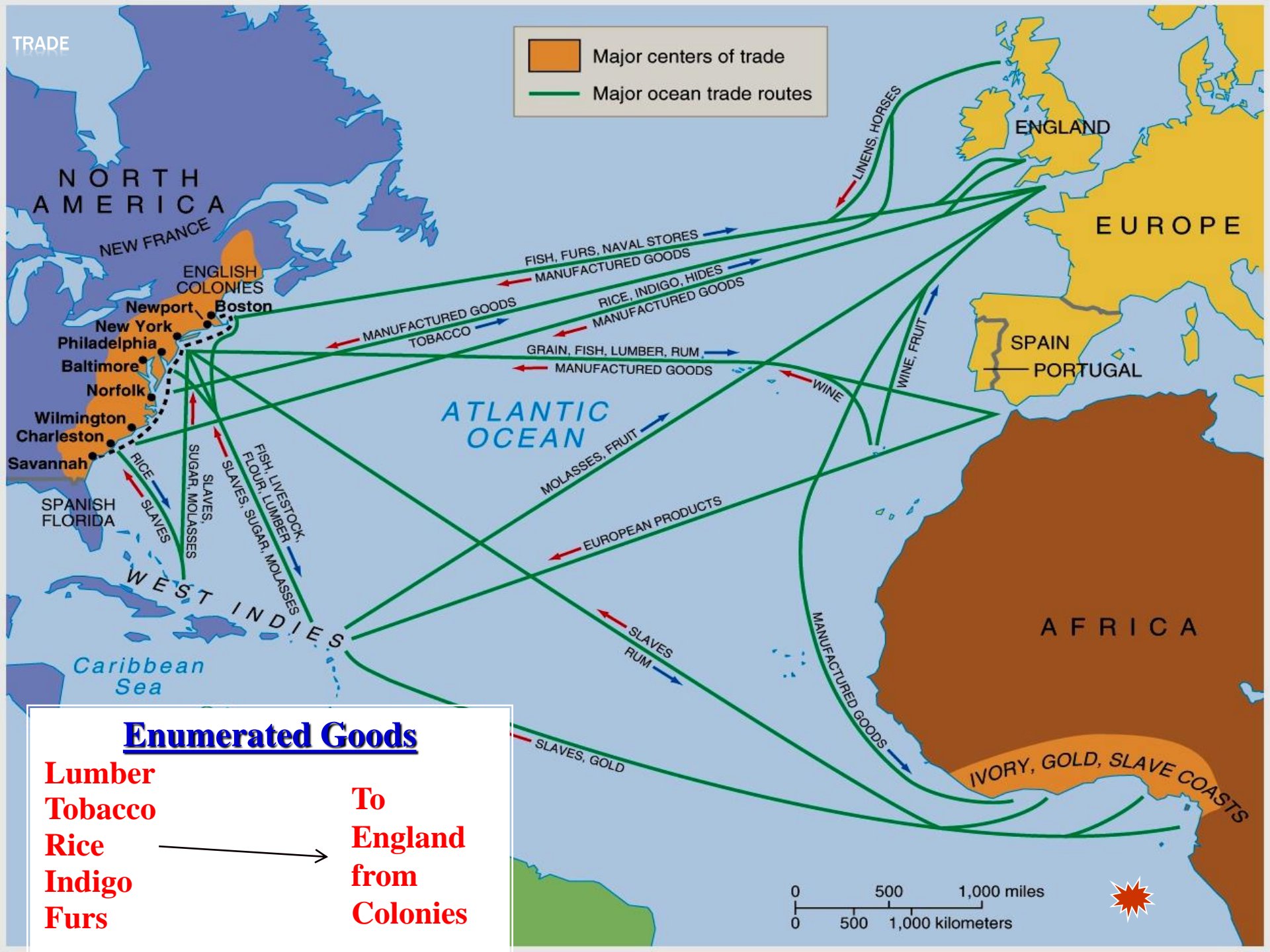
molasses, sugar

fish

rice

rum, manufactured goods

rum

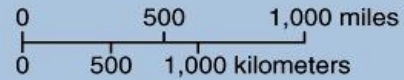


Enumerated Goods

Lumber
Tobacco
Rice
Indigo
Furs

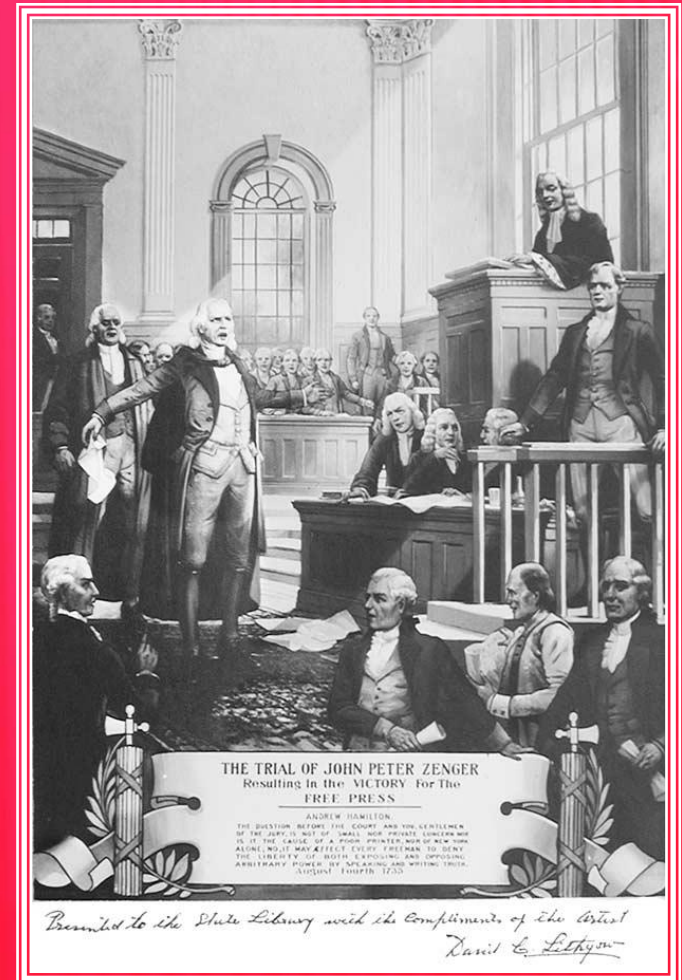


To
England
from
Colonies



ZENGER CASE

- ✘ Assailed corrupt royal governor
- ✘ Charged w/ seditious libel
 - GB = Truth not important
 - Fact that he printed enough to convict
 - Jury acquitted – ignored GB law
- ✘ Freedom of the Press
 - Public figures & libel



GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

- × 1775: 8 colonies had royal governors, 3 under proprietors (MD, PA, DE), and 2 under self-governing charters (CT, RI)
 - All had property requirements for voting, office holding
 - Upper classes afraid to give vote to everyone
 - Not true democracy, but more so than England
- × Bicameral legislatures – upper house (council) chosen by king, lower house by elections
- × Self-taxation through elected legislatures was highly valued
 - Conflicts between Governors & colonial assemblies: withheld governor's salary to get what they wanted, had power of purse

AMERICANS

- × Mid-1700s similarities of colonies:
 - English in language/customs
 - Protestant
 - Some ethnic/religious tolerance
 - Unusual social mobility
 - Some self-government
 - 3,000-mile moat separated them from England
- × Single people united by common history & shared experiences