The Colonial Era Chapters 1

America

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

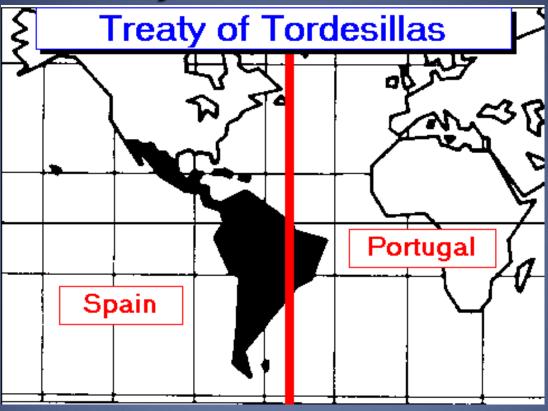
Spain & Portugal

- 1295 Marco Polo & China
 - Route blocked by Turks
- Portuguese
 - Africa posts
- Spain unites
 - How to get to India?
 - ◆Columbus
 - Columbian Exchange
 - Plants, animals, disease





Treaty of Tordesillas



- Conquistadores
- Catholicism = settlements

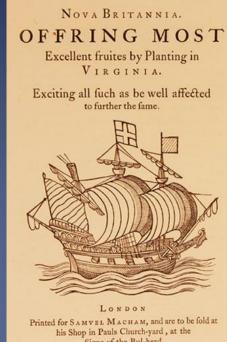
Planting English America

- Why not before now?
 - Religious conflict
 - 1558 Elizabeth
- 1588 defeat Spain
 - Security



Jamestown

- Virginia Company
 - Joint Stock = profit
 - ◆ Gold
- Small defensible peninsula
 - Swamp
- 1607:104/38 survive
- John Smith
 - No work, no eat



Signe of the Bul-head.





Jamestown

- ◆ <u>Starving Time (1609-1610)</u>
 - -60/400 survived
- Saved by:
 - Tobacco
 - ◆Indentured Servants
 - New colonists



- Problems with Native Americans (Powahatan)
 - LAND



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

Pilgrims Brought Families



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
- Rebels: Roger Williams/Anne Hutchison
- King Phillip's War (1675-76)

Salem Witch Trials (Mar 1692-Sept 1693)

- Girls caught dancing/accused people
- 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 trials & executions a mistake

More colonies

- 1632 Maryland
- 1644 Rhode Island
- 1644 New York
- 1655 Connecticut
- 1679 New Hampshire
- 1670 South Carolina
- 1681 Pennsylvania
- 1702 New Jersey
- 1703 Deleware (sort of colony)
- 1712 North Carolina
- 1732 Georgia

Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

- Frustrated Freemen
 - No money, land, marriage, no vote
- Led rebellion against Governor Berkeley
 - 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.

Labor System White Indentured Racial Shift Servitude Slavery (Transition) Declining Mortality "Normal" Mortality **High Mortality** 1607-mid century, circa 1650-1725 1720s --> Bacon's Servants begin to Rebellion, 1676 survive their term of service

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
 - Slaves
- Self Government
- Social Mobility



America a "melting pot"

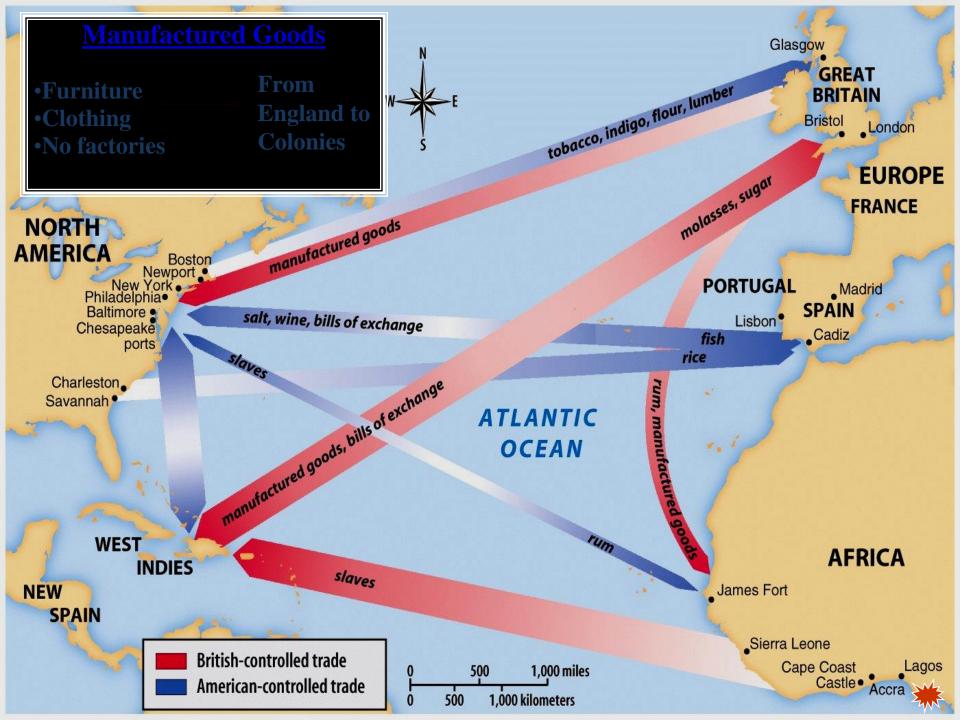
- No loyalty to crown
- Germans
- Scots-Irish
- Indians

Great Awakening

- ◆ 1730-40's
- Puritan churches losing members
- Jonathan Edwards
 - Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God
 - "[the Devil]... stands waiting for them, like greedy hungry lions that see their prey, and expect to have it..."
- Results
 - New denominations
 - Political Ramifications
 - When churches weren't living up to the believers' expectations, break away & form new

Colonial economy

- Southern: Plantation
 - Slaves: Triangular Trade, Middle Passage
 - Rural/Built on Waterways
- Northern: Trade
 - Cities/Industry
 - Family Farms
- Mercantilism
 - Existed for benefit of England
 - 1651 Navigation Acts
 - ◆Tighten control of colonial trade



Great Game of Politics

- 1775: 8 colonies had royal governors, 3 under proprietors (MD, PA, DE), and 2 under selfgoverning 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