

# Chapter 3

## The Colonies Come of Age

# Mercantilism

- Acquire as much **gold** as possible, to enrich Britain.
- Balance of Trade- the amount of goods sold compared to the amount bought.
- Mercantilism: use of gov't subsidies and charters to stimulate English manufacturing and foreign trade
- Beginning in 1650's, English gov't began extending these policies to the American colonies



# Triangular Trade/Mercantilism

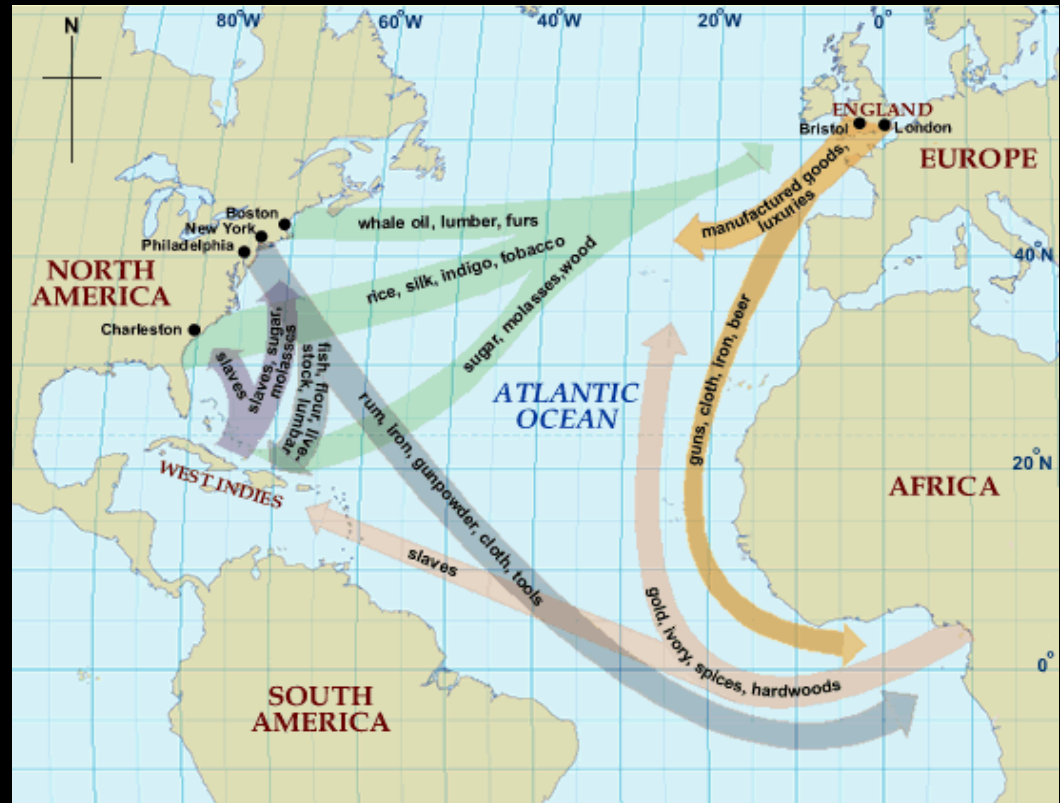
Regulation of commerce  
in the colonies:

Colonies would  
produce  
agricultural goods  
and raw materials

English merchants  
would then carry  
them to the home  
country

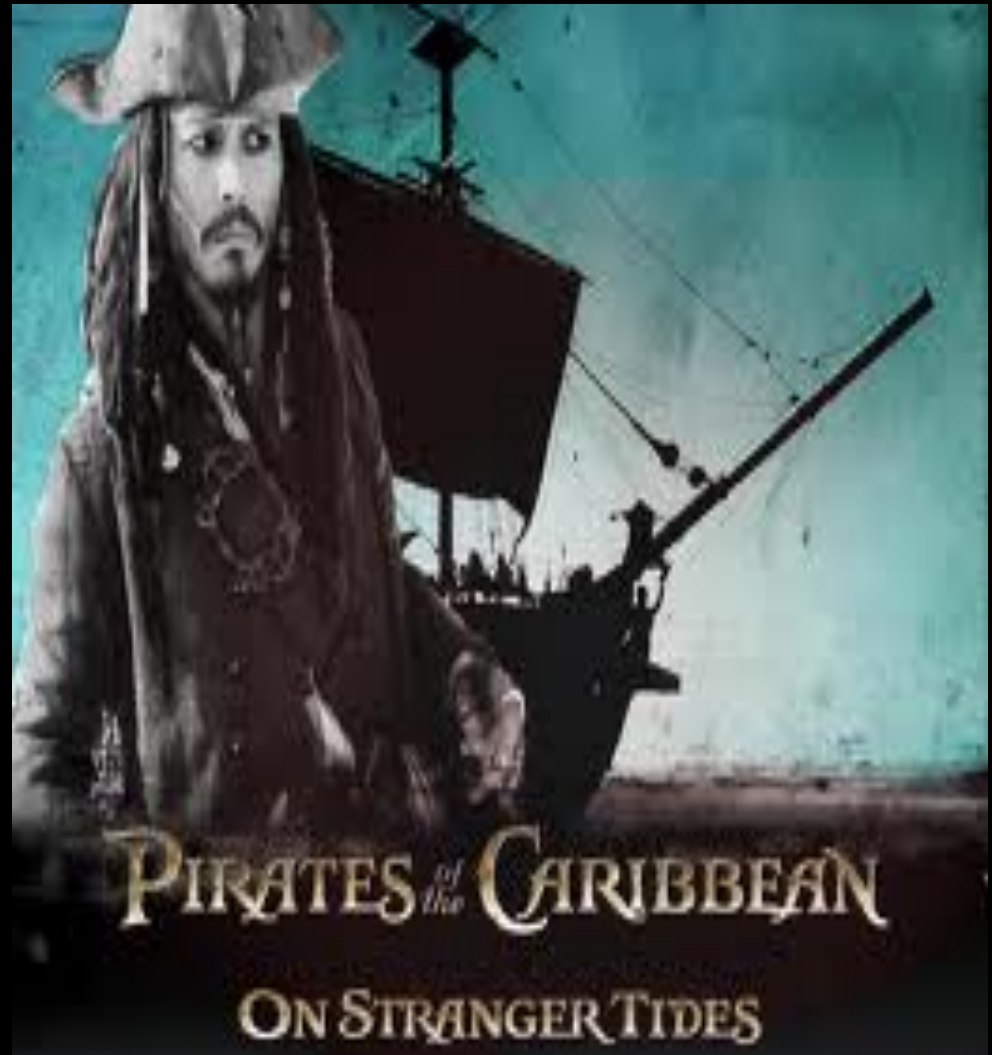
They would be re-  
exported or  
manufactured into  
finished products

This led to the...



# The Navigation Acts

- To control colonial trade the English Parliament passed these acts.
- Can't trade with other countries, unless on English Ship.
- Crews had to be  $\frac{3}{4}$  English or colonial
- Certain Products only to England
- Pass through English Port.



# Use of Force

- England's navy drove Dutch out of New Netherland by force
- Ended Dutch supremacy in African Slave Trade
- English merchants expanded fleets and dominated Atlantic commerce
- Some, including Puritans in MA, ignored the laws
- MA was denied a charter for NH, and gave it to someone else with a separate governor
- Puritans were annulled in MA in 1684 for violating Navigation Acts

# Crack down in Mass.

- King Charles II going to punish Mass.
- Puritans in Mass. Had hostility to royal authority.
- Failing to obey English Laws, England Revoked the Charter.
- The Puritan Utopia, now is a royal colony.



# The Dominion of New England

- King James II wanted colonial governments to be more obedient.
- Sir Edmond Andros made lots of enemies. He questioned the Puritans religion. Smugglers would be prosecuted, levied taxes.
- Cotton Mather sent him to England....



# The Glorious Revolution

- Against James II, who revoked many charters and openly practiced Catholicism
  - Had a child with Catholic wife, causing fear of Catholic heir to throne
- Backed by popular protests and army, they forced James II into exile
- Gave his protestant daughter Mary the throne
  - William of Orange was her husband





# Why So Glorious?

- William and Mary accepted a bill of rights
- Increased personal liberties and parliamentary powers
- Leaders of coup used teachings of Locke, who rejected divine-right theories and focused on individual rights
  - John Locke (1632-1704)
  - What were some of his key ideas on gov't?

# England Loosens the Reins

- Turn attention toward France.
- Salutary Neglect-  
England relaxed it's forces in the America's
- Seeds of Self-Gov.
- Massachusetts Bay Charter restored



## Ch.3 Section 2

- The  
Agricultural  
South



# Cash Crops

- Tobacco and Rice
- Why did Plantation develop instead of Towns?
- Plantation, located on a river.
- Major City Charles Town located in South Carolina



# Life in the South

- Diverse people.
- People came for a new start.
- Germans settled throughout Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina.
- N. Carolina – Scots
- Planters controlled much of the South's Economy, political structure and social institution.

# Women and the Indentured Servants

- Women were considered 2 class citizens, bowed to the man
- Servants- low on society ladder.
- Only taught the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic. Educated in social graces or in domestic tasks, such as canning food, sewing and embroidery.
- Also ..... Cooked on a hot fire baking bread or boiling meat. She also milked the cows slaughtered pigs and tended the garden.
- Also...sew, wash, clean.
- Planter women escaped most of those duties.



# Indentured Servants

- Also low on the ladder. Mostly white men who traded life in prison or poverty in Europe for limited servitude in America.
- Decided to stay home, little harsh.
- Southern's turn towards Africa for labor.



# Slavery becomes Entrenched

- Natives forced into slavery--- but hard to keep them on the land. They knew the lay of the land.
- Indentured servant population fell....
- Africans dark skin was a sign of inferiority.
- So they turn to Africans
- 1690- 13,000
- 1750- 200,00





# John Newton

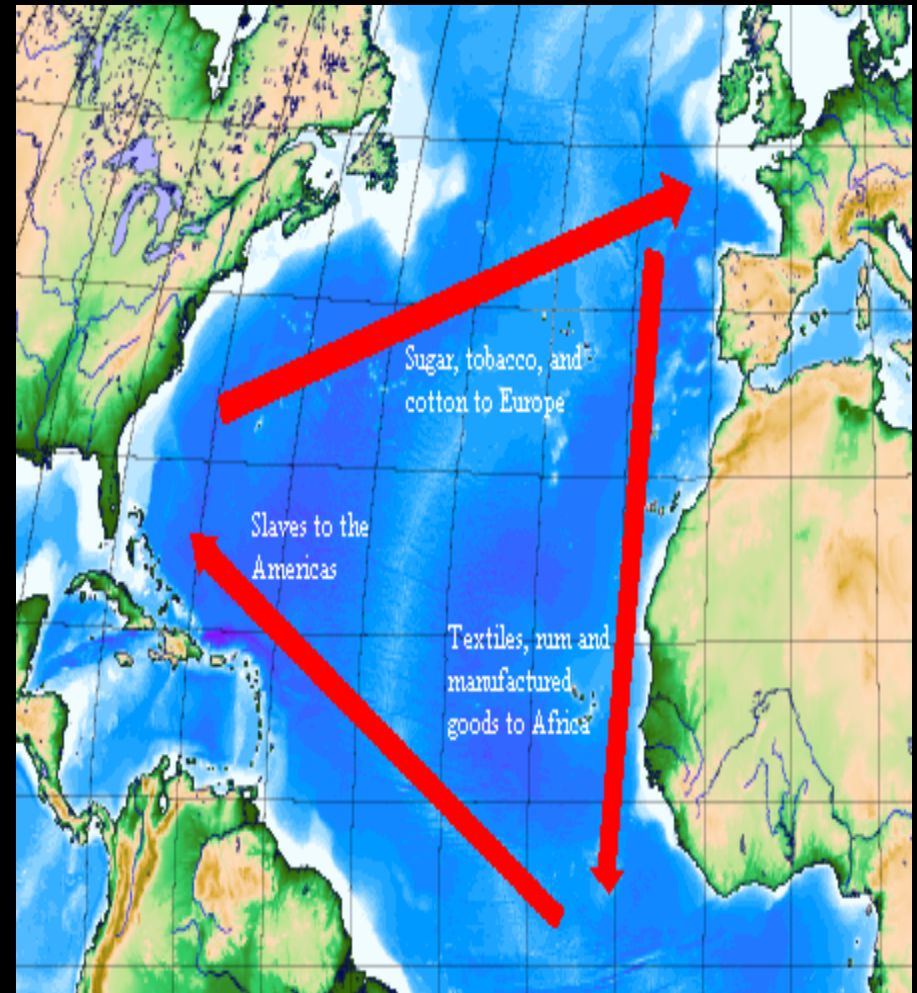


- July 24, 1725.
- Son of a merchant ship captain.
- 11 he went to sea.
- Father retired
- Impressed as a man of war....  
Hated it, left, flogged,  
demoted.
- Worked on slave ship
- Was abused... eventually  
became a Captain of his own  
slave boat.
- Given up religious convictions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfoCSmw-EaE>

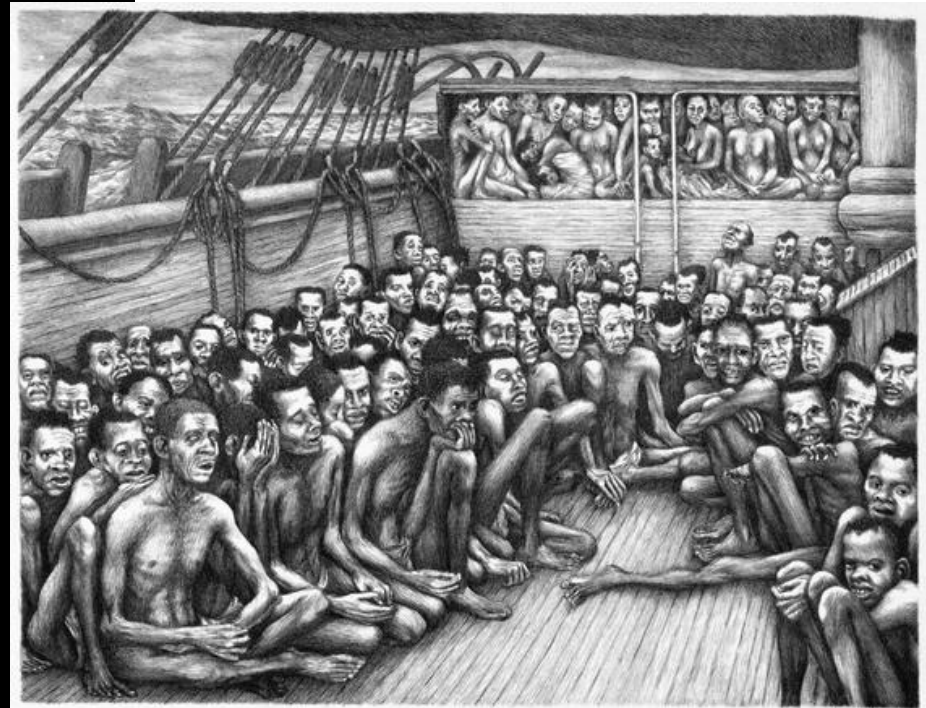
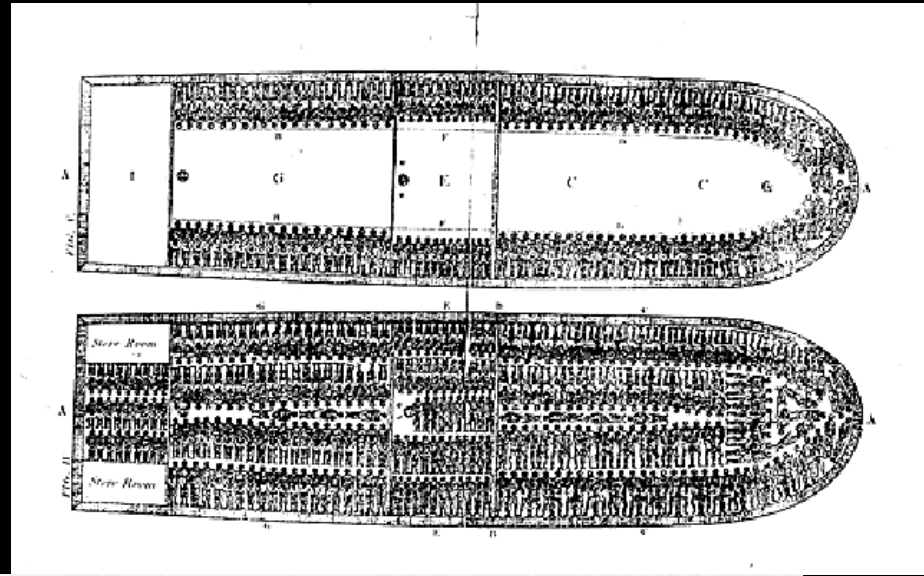
# European Slave Trade

- Before Americans began importing slaves, Africans already in West Indies.
- Triangular Trade -3 way trading process



# The Middle Passage

- MP- brought the Africans to West Indies and later on to America.
- Slave trade was brutal. 20% died on the ride over.
- In the South 90% worked in the fields



# Olaudah Equiano

- Born in Nigeria
- Enslaved and sold in the West Indies.
- taken back to England-converted to Christianity
- Purchased his Freedom from Quaker owner
- Abolitionist-traveled the world
- Freetown, Sierra Leone



# Africans who survived

- Life of Bondage
- 80-90 % worked in fields, 10-20% in house.
- Small farms... worked along side owner.
- Carpenters, blacksmiths, bricklayers.
- Rented them out



# Slavery in the South

- Full time work began at age 12 and continued on until death.
- Were beaten or whipped if they were thought to be disobedient or disrespectful.
- In Virginia, the courts did not consider slave owners guilty of murder for killing slaves.



# Culture and Family

- Developed a way of life based on their culture.
- Kept alive their musical traditions and retold the stories of their ancestors.
- Other slaves stepped in to raise children torn apart from their families.
- Most common customs they kept alive in North America was Dance. Circular religious dance called the “ring shout”. Scared plantation owners!





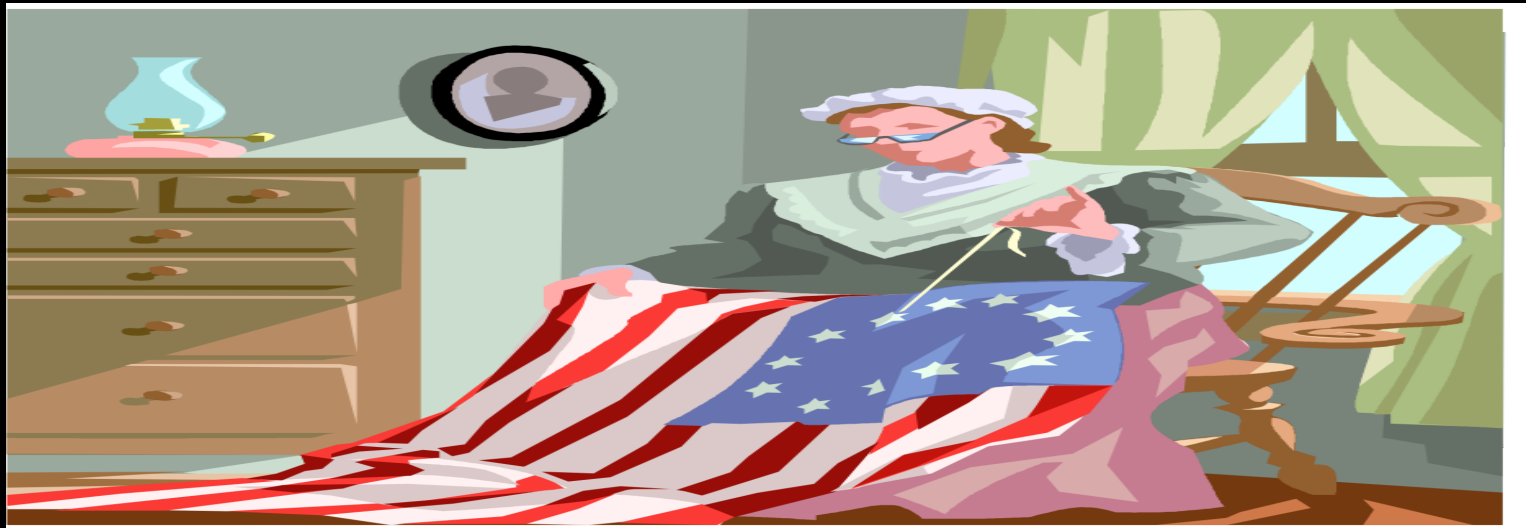
# Africans Cope in New World

- Fake illness, break equipment, stage work slowdowns.
- **Stono Rebellion**-Sept 1739, 20 slaves gather and killed some whites.
- **Run Away notices** placed in newspapers throughout Virginia. Those who succeeded in Running away took refuge with native American tribes.
- **Marriage between native and slaves were common.**
- South became dependent on slavery, north on commerce.



[http://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=6zvcS2tlKS4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6zvcS2tlKS4)

# Section 3 The Commercial North



# Diversified Economy

- New England and Middle colonies produced several crops, not single. They were restricted to small farms. WHY? Cold winters and rocky soil. So, had small farms.



# Theory of Mercantilism

- 1650-1750-Colonies grew fast, faster than GB.
- North did not depend on agriculture. They were more diversified.
- Wheat, fish, ships
- By 1760 colonists had built 1/3 of all British ships and were producing more iron than England.
- Merchant class grew to become one of the most powerful groups in North America.



# Urban Life

- Trade expansion caused port cities to grow.
- Charles Town- South's only port
- North had- Boston , NYC, Philadelphia. Philly was the first large city since ancient roman times to be laid out on a Grid like street plan. This urban planning appeared startling and new.
- With parks, police patrol, paved streets and whale-oil lamps to light sidewalk, Philadelphia was a sophisticated city.
- Problems occur...adequate public services. Clean water... garbage..



# North had a more Diverse population

- **Pennsylvania**- Germans, Scottish-Irish arrived in 1680s, fleeing economic distress, religious persecution.
- **NY**- Dutch
- **Delaware**- Scandinavians
- Settlers did not always **MIX!!!!** BUT most found ways of getting along with their neighbors. This led to a truly Diverse American society.

# Slavery in the North

- Not much **FREE** labor was needed in the North, BUT, it did exist. They raised wheat and corn.
- They were still considered Property
- Slaves did rebel. Uprising in 1712, NY, lead to the execution of 21. Another in 1741...They decided to make an example of these suspected ringleaders, so they burned 13 and hanged 18





# Women

- Extensive responsibility with few legal rights.
- Could not vote, buy or sell property, could not keep wages,  
**OBEY YOUR HUSBAND** (bologna!)



# Salem Witch Trails

- Strict limitations on women, combined with social tensions, strained relations with Native Americans and Religious have all contributed to very bizarre episode in American History.
- Women Frustrated over their status, witch hunt breaks out in 1692
- Tituba- West Indian Slave women
- Hysteria grips the town
- Gov's wife
- 19 hanged
- 1 crushed to death
- 5 died in jail



# New Idea Influence the Colonist

- The Enlightenment Period- Intellectual Movement of Europe, spread books and pamphlets. Looked beyond the bible to investigate how the world worked.
- Observed Copernicus, Galileo and Newton. They concluded that the world is governed not by chance or miracles but by fixed mathematical laws.
- Puritans- literacy was important, bc you could read the BIBLE.
- Enlightenment Ideas traveled from Europe to colonies.
- Ben Franklin-He found truth through experimentation and reasoning.  
Kite and key thing.

# The Great Awakening

- Religious Revivals in the 1730's and 1740's.
- 1700 Puritans had lost their grip on society. Membership was on the decline.
- Jonathan Edwards- had the original puritan vision. He said church attendance is not enough for salvation. You must also acknowledge your sinfulness.
- Brought Af. American and Natives and Colonist together to worship ...  
Organized church
- Movement gained momentum, some colonist abandoned their old puritan or Anglican congregations. They started independent denominations....  
Baptists and Methodist.
- Lead to Education, eg.. Princeton, Brown



# Great Awakening and Enlightenment

- Both caused people to question traditional authority.
- Both stressed the importance of individual.
- Both lead colonist to question Britain.



# Section 4

## The French and Indian War



# France in North America

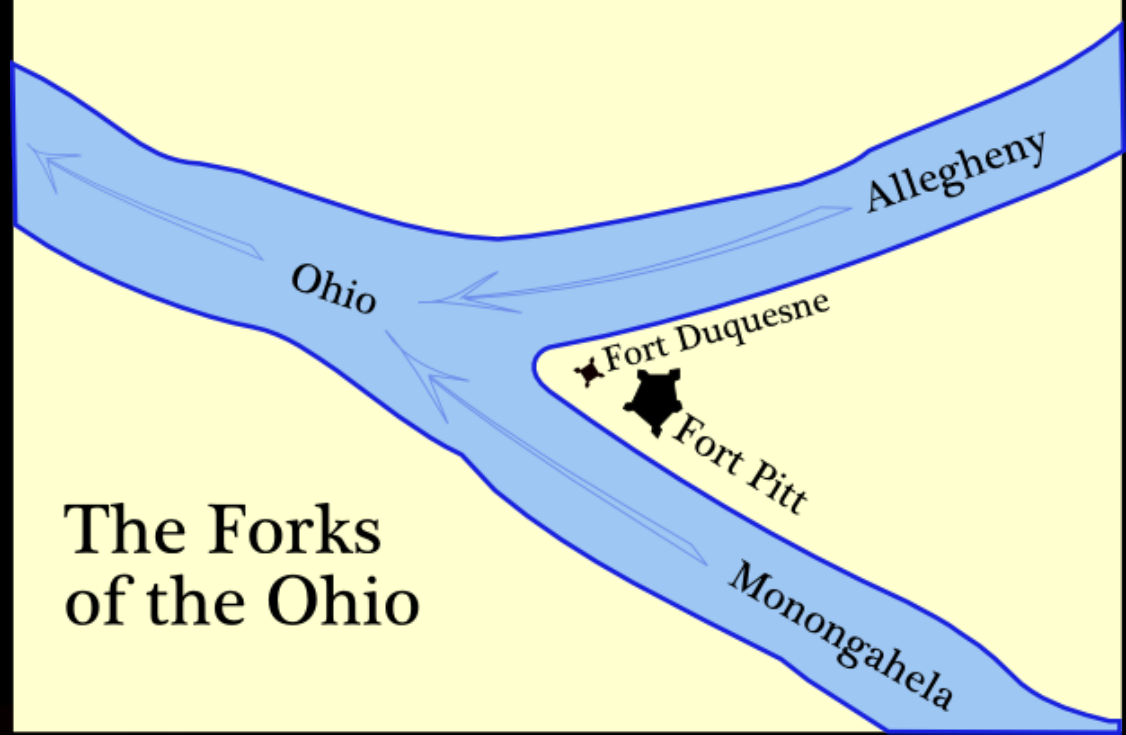
- The Whole war was over the Ohio River Valley
- 1750's France was GB biggest enemy
- Time-line:
  - 1608- Samuel De Champlain founded Quebec
  - 1682- Took control of Mississippi river Valley naming it Louisiana
  - 1754-70,000 Population
  - Friends with the Natives
  - 1754- War breaks out

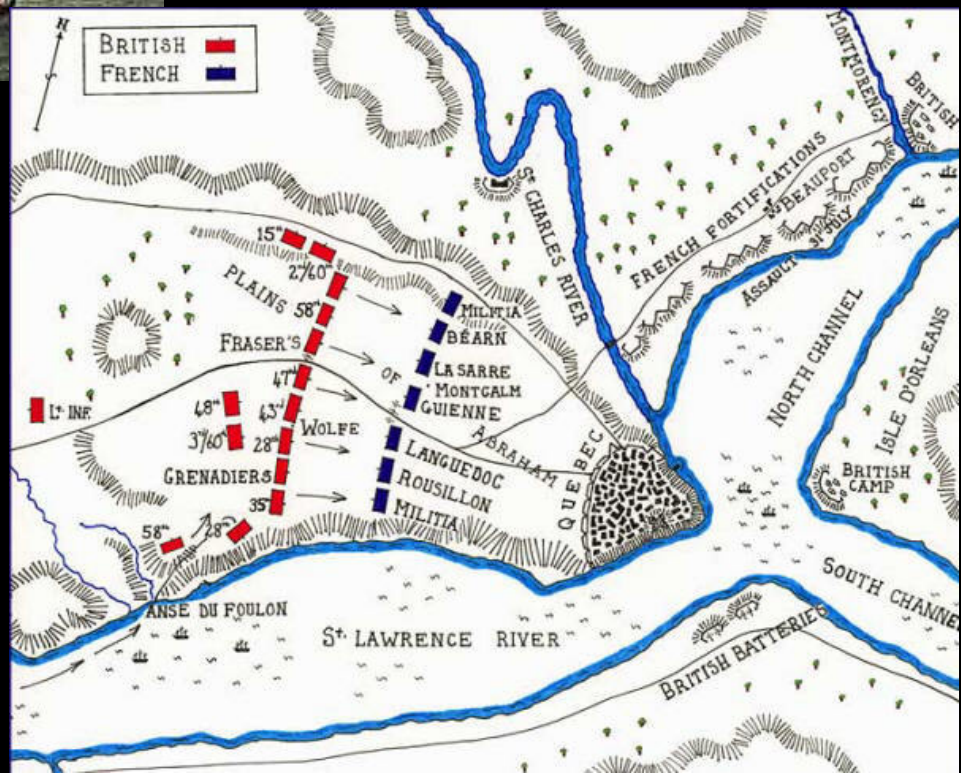


# French and Indian War

- French built **Fort Duquesne** where two rivers met. (**Allegheny** and **Monongahela**)
- Wealthy planter had already been promised that land.
- British went to evict
- **George Washington** (22 year old) had to surrender
- War Started.







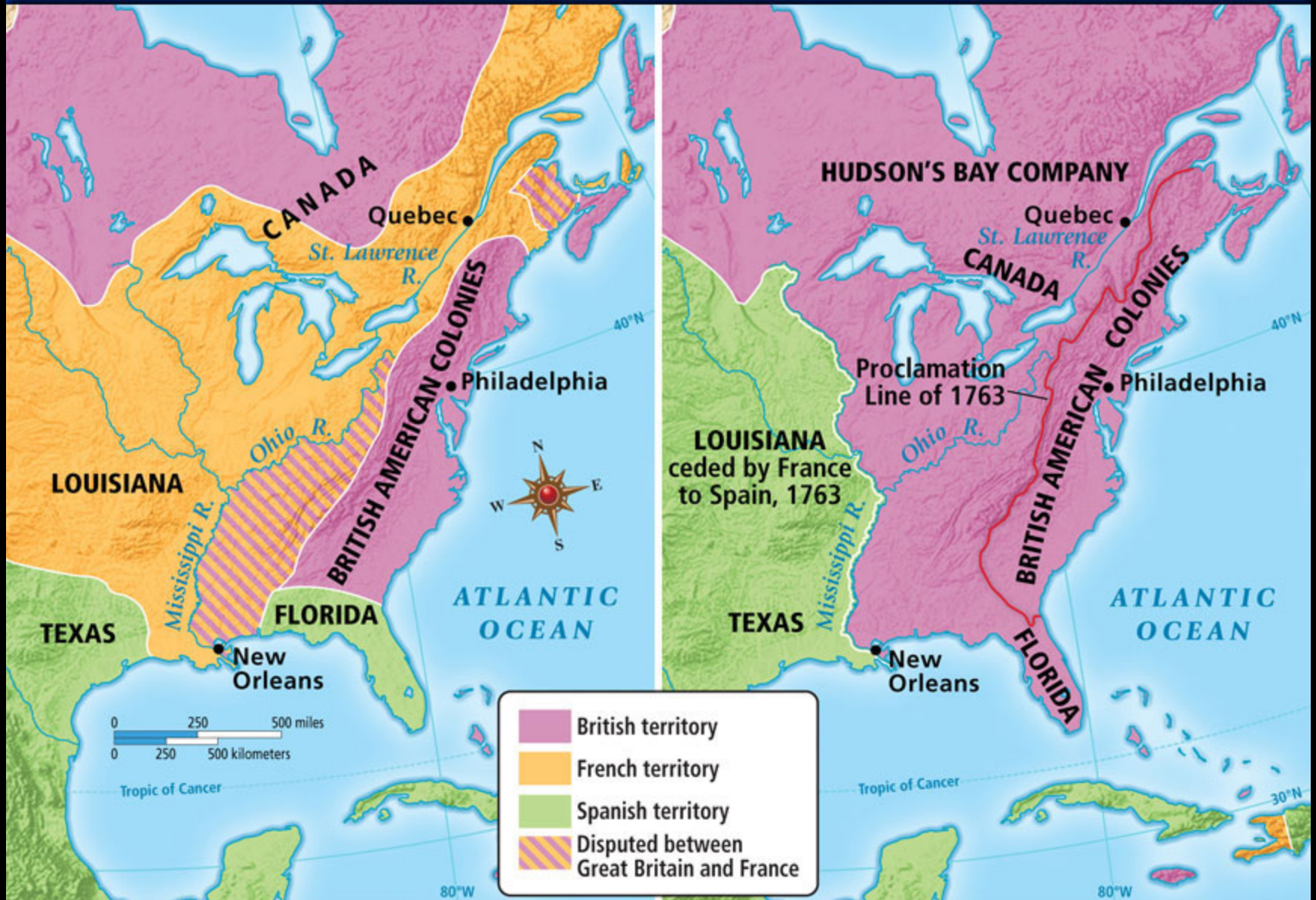
# Treaty of Paris 1763

- Ended French and Indian War
- GB- claimed all land east of the Mississippi River
- Spain-New Orleans
- France- kept control of a few small islands.



## Prewar Boundaries 1754

## Postwar Boundaries 1763



# Proclamation of 1763

- Banned ALL settlement West of the Appalachians. Also called Proclamation Line.

