

APUSH

1607-1775

**ENGLISH COLONIAL
SOCIETY**

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 4-5

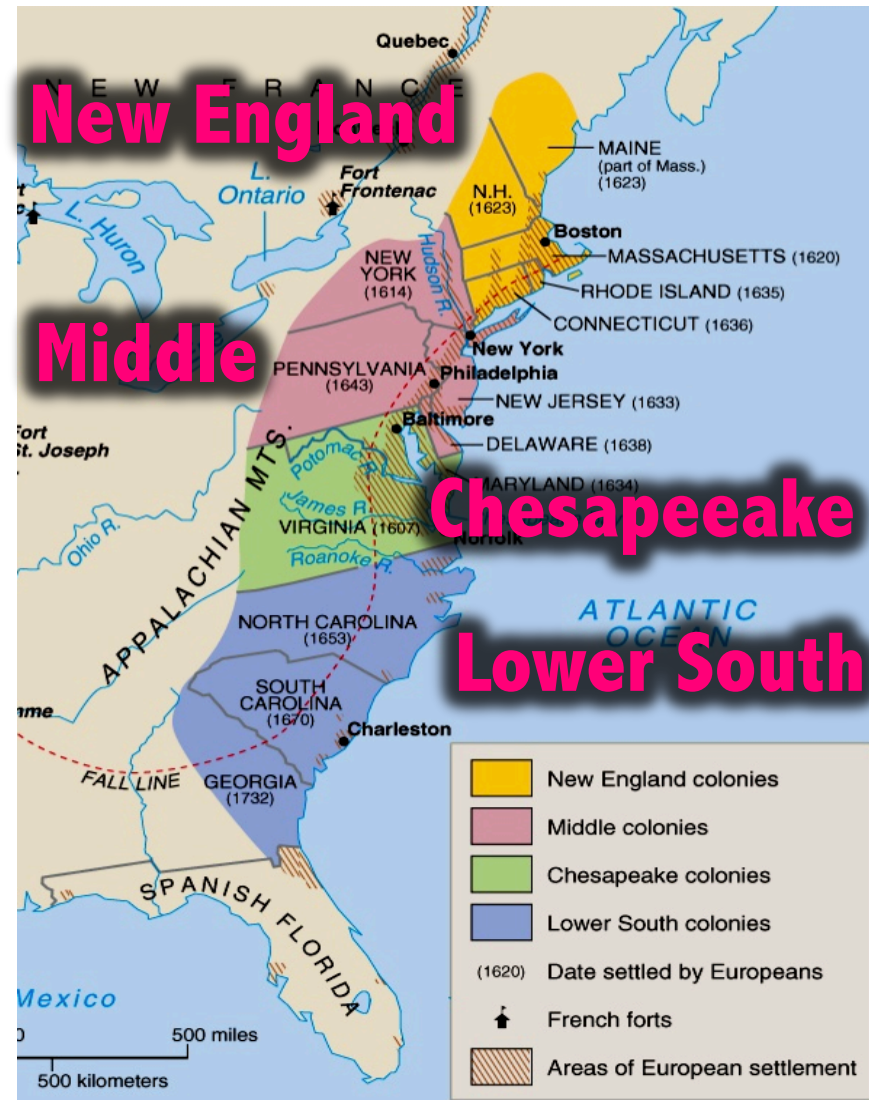
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 2-3

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 3-4

Key Point: Regional differences existed between the British colonies:

Reasons for Differences

- 1.) Who came
- 2.) Why they came
- 3.) Environmental & geographic variations (climate, natural resources, etc)



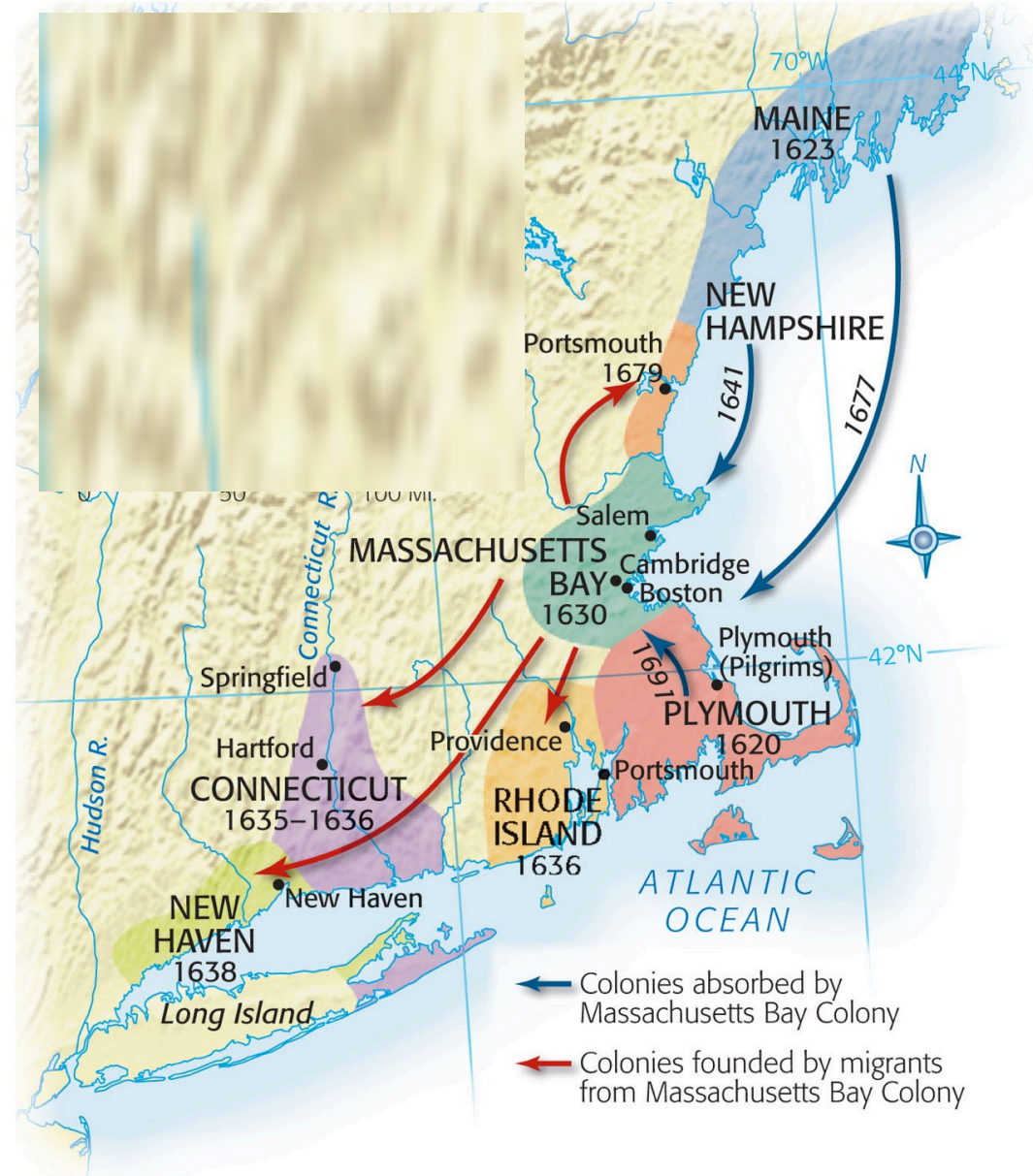
Chesapeake

vs.

New England Life

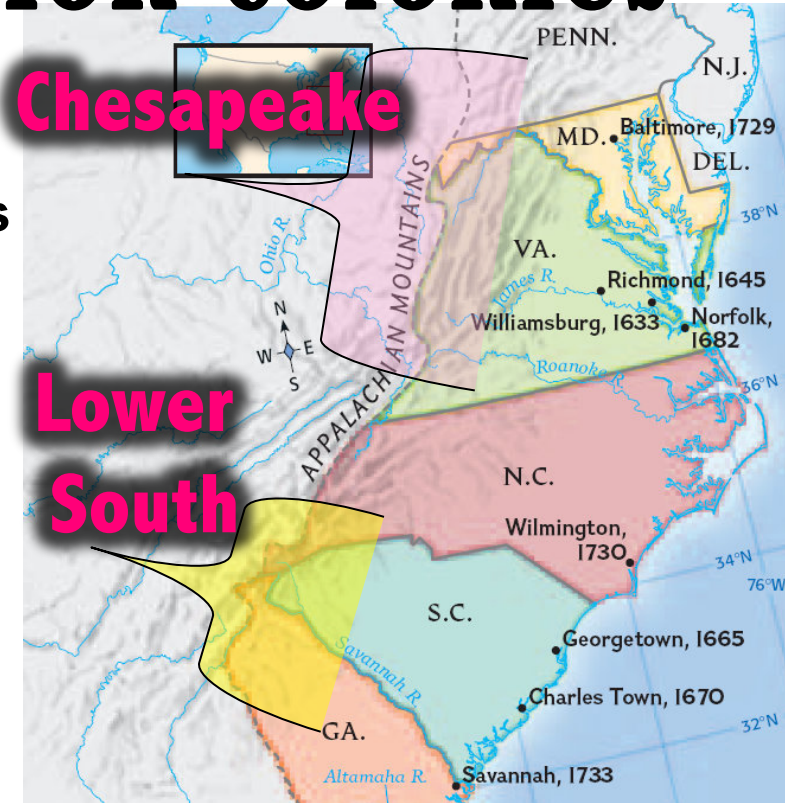
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Puritan religious motives for colonization
- Close-knit homogeneous society (settlements centered around towns)
- Importance of religion, family, and education (schools required)
- Town Hall meetings (adult male church members)
- Received large number of immigrants & high birthrate
- Mixed economy: agriculture, trade, shipbuilding



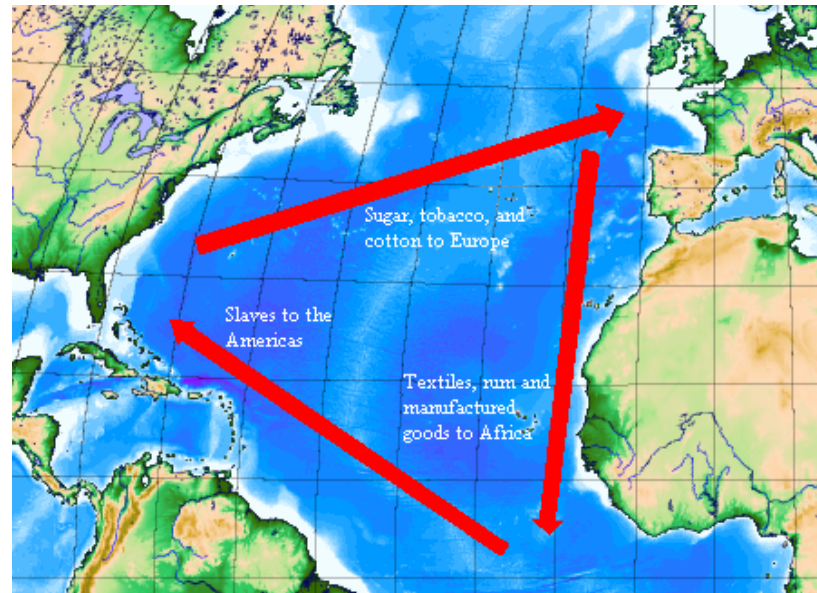
Southern Plantation Colonies

- Male dominated society, warmer climate, harsh life, lower birth rate
 - Defined hierarchy of wealth & status (southern gentry)
- Cash crop plantation economy
- Few cities develop
- Labor system: indentured servants to slavery (Especially after Bacon's Rebellion)
 - Reasons for transition to slavery: 1) abundance of land 2) shortage of indentured servants 3) no way to enslave native population 4) European demand for colonial goods
- Majority slave population in South Carolina



SLAVERY IN COLONIAL AMERICA

- **Triangular trade** (3 part trade route):
Slaves and goods moving from Africa, the Caribbean, and the colonies
- The journey from Africa to the Western Hemisphere was known as the “**Middle passage**”
- **Slave culture**: Blend of African and American cultures
 - Variety of tribes from different parts of Africa
- **Stono Uprising, 1739 South Carolina**: one of the few slave revolts in colonial America
 - Tried to get to Spanish Florida where they were promised freedom
 - Rebellion was defeated and contributed to stricter laws regulating slaves
- Most **common resistance** to slavery: work slowdowns, running away, fake illness, etc.

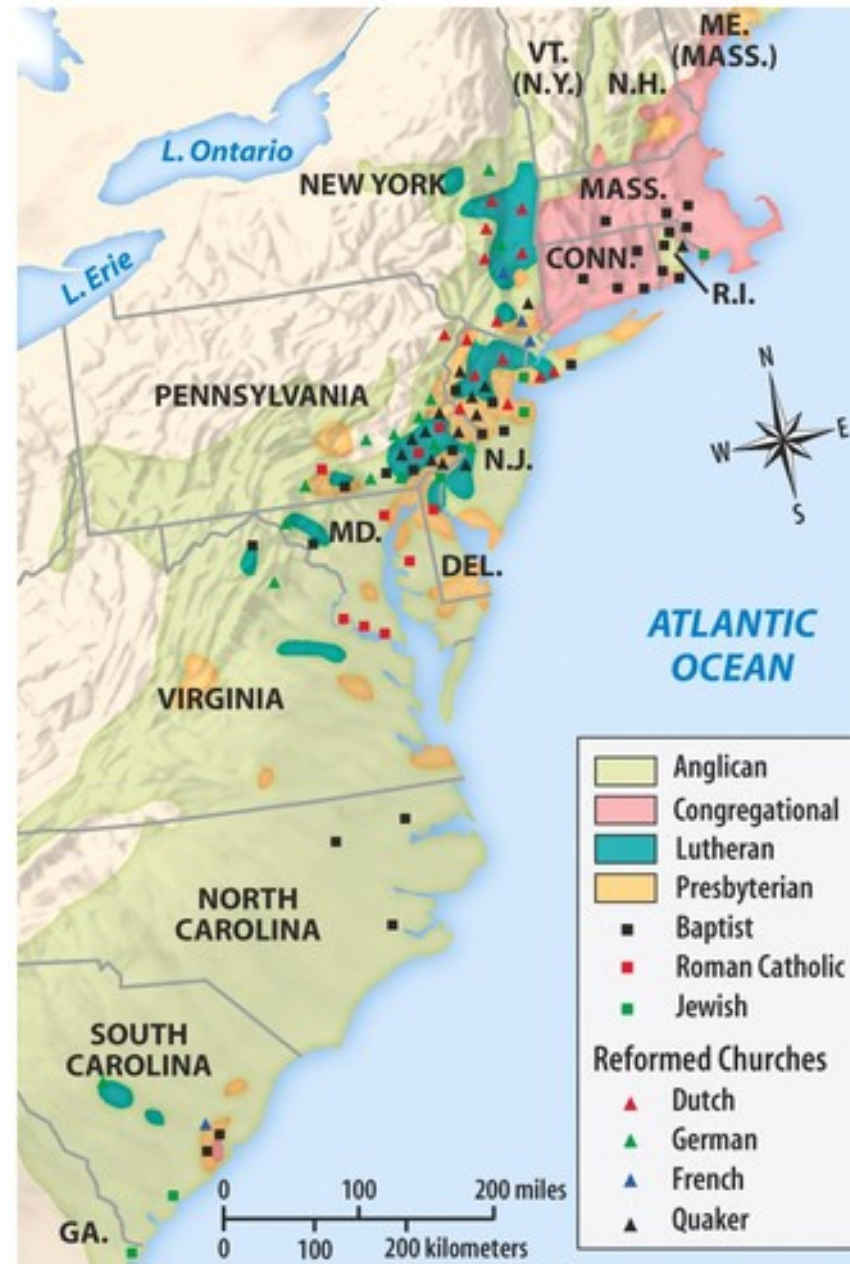


Religion in the Colonies

- Religious passion was fading in the New England colonies
- **Half Way Covenant** (1662): individuals could become partial church members even if did not have a conversion
- **Religious freedom?**
- The Massachusetts Bay colony **DID NOT** allow freedom of religion
- Some religious toleration existed in a few British colonies
 - Pennsylvania: Quakers!
 - Rhode Island: Separation of church and state
 - Maryland- only to Christians
- **Salem Witch Trials**: Salem, Massachusetts 1692
 - 19 people hung and 1 pressed to death
 - Reflect growing tension over changing nature of the colony (religious to profit driven commercialism)

GREAT AWAKENING

- **Great Awakening** was a religious revival in the 1730-40s that spread throughout the colonies
 - Many people convert
- **Jonathan Edwards**: “Sinners in the Hands of Angry God”
- **George Whitefield**: Introduced a new energized style of evangelical preaching
- **New Lights** (supporters) vs. **Old Lights** (against)
- **IMPACTS**: New Universities formed (Dartmouth, Princeton, Brown, etc.)
- Greater religious independence & diversity (new churches formed)
 - Strengthened calls for separation of church & state
- 1st mass movement shared amongst colonists





MERCANTILISM



- Various **mercantile laws** were passed to regulate colonial trade and to benefit England (**Navigation Acts, Molasses Act**)
 - The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens
 - But **salutary neglect** (relative indifference to colonial governance)

Good: Colonial shipbuilding developed (especially in New England colonies),

- provided protection of the British military
- Provided Chesapeake tobacco a monopoly in England

Bad: Restricted development of colonial manufacturing

- Had to buy higher priced manufactured goods from England
- Farmers had to accept lower prices for their enumerated crops



MERCANTILISM



- England attempted to integrate the colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structure: **Dominion of New England (1686)**
 - **Glorious Revolution (1688)** led to the overthrow of **James II (William and Mary take the throne)**
 - Limits power of the monarchy
 - **Colonists rebel** against the **Dominion of New England**
- **Big Turning Point: 1763** End of the **Seven Years War**



William of Orange and Mary, daughter of King James II



COLONIAL POLITICS

- Gradual development of **democratic institutions** in the colonies & colonial experiences with **self-government**
 - **Examples:** Mayflower Compact, Town Hall Meetings, House of Burgesses, elected representative assemblies, etc.
- Many people **still excluded** (property or religious qualifications) and England ultimately was still in charge
- **Zenger case (1733):** advanced freedom of the press
 - **John Peter Zenger** printed a newspaper critical of the royal governor in New York
 - Charged with libel > jury ruled **NOT GUILTY**
 - Could be critical of elected officials if the statements were true



Economic diversity of the colonies



Ethnic diversity of the colonies

