Colonies in America

Types of Colonies

1. Proprietary: owned by a joint-stock company or an individual - started for profit & granted full rights of self-government

2. Royal: ruled directly by English govt - Parliament appointed a governor and a council known as the "upper house" & colonists elected an assembly (the "lower house")

Calvinist Protestantism in England

- Protestant Reformation: 1517; leads to different Protestant "schools of thought" →
- Calvinist doctrines swept into England just as King Henry VIII was breaking his ties with the Catholic Church in the 1530s
- Henry's action stimulated some English religious reformers to undertake a total purification of English Christianity (AKA the "Puritans")

Religious Beliefs and Practices in the 16th Century

	Roman Catholicism	Lutheranism	Calvinism	Anglicanism
Leadership	Pope is head of the Church	Ministers lead congregations	Council of elders govern each church	English monarch is head of the Church
Salvation	Salvation by faith and good works	Salvation by faith alone	God has predetermined who will be saved	Salvation by faith alone
Bible	Church and Bible tradition are sources of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth	Bible is sole source of revealed truth
Worship Service	Worship service based on ritual	Worship service focused on preaching and ritual	Worship service focused on preaching	Worship service based on ritual and preaching
Interpretation of Beliefs	Priests interpret Bible and Church teachings for believers	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible for themselves	Believers interpret the Bible using tradition and reason

Persecution of Pilgrims

-Many came from the commercially depressed “woolen districts” where Calvinism fed on this social unrest and provided spiritual comfort

-Wanted to see the Church of England “de-Catholicized”

-King James I was head of both the state and the church from 1603 - 1625 and he quickly realized if subjects could defy him as their spiritual leader they might defy him as political leader (his son, Charles I was later executed)

→ James threatened to harass the Calvinists and drive them out

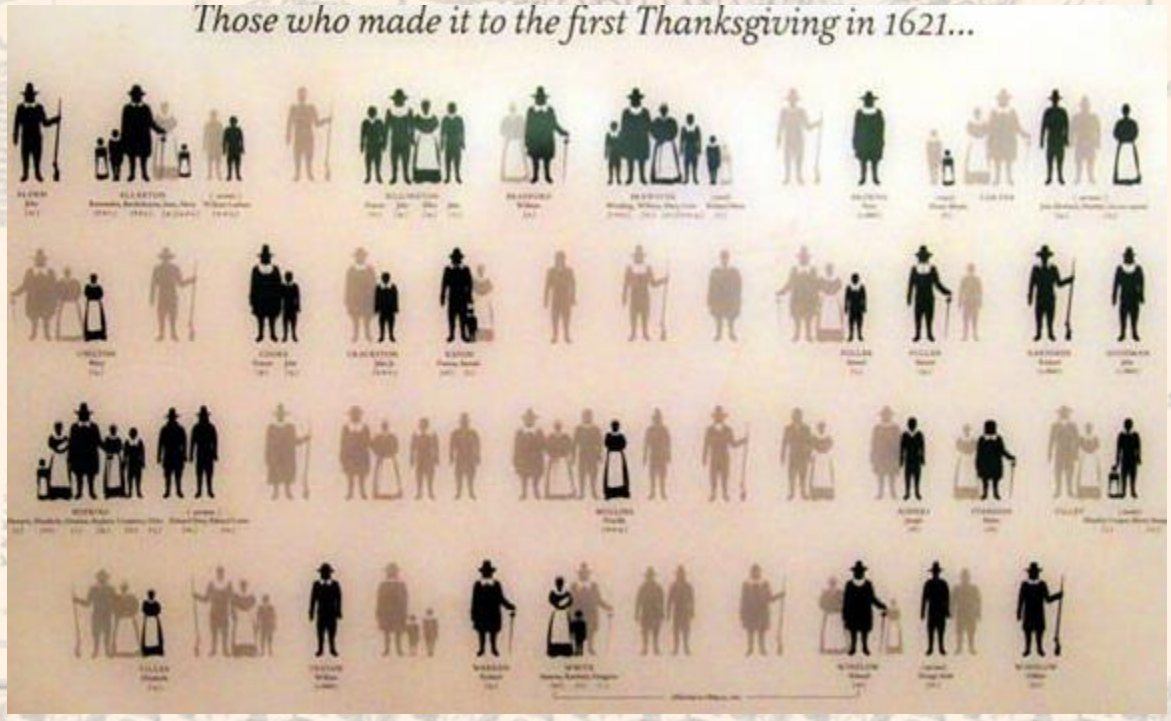
Pilgrims/Separatists (1620)

Purpose: secure religious liberties in Plymouth, MA

Mayflower Compact: all 41 men signed agreeing to whatever laws would be established by themselves once they arrived → first example of direct democracy in the colonies

- Initial struggle (44% died in the 1st months) - but received NA help "Thanksgiving" (1621, 1623) - Squanto

Leader: William Bradford kept *"Of Plymouth Plantation"* – written account of daily life (of the colony most were farmers and artisans); become 1st "Town Meetings"



N
W
E
S
MOHICAN
PENNACOOK
MASSACHUSET
POCUMTUC
Massachusetts Bay Colony
NIPMUC
Salem
Boston
Massachusetts Bay
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Plymouth
Plymouth Colony
NAUSET
Cape Cod Bay
WAMPANOAG
Buzzards Bay
0 20 40 miles
0 20 40 kilometers
Present-day state of Massachusetts
Pilgrims, 1620
Colonial boundaries
ATLANTIC OCEAN

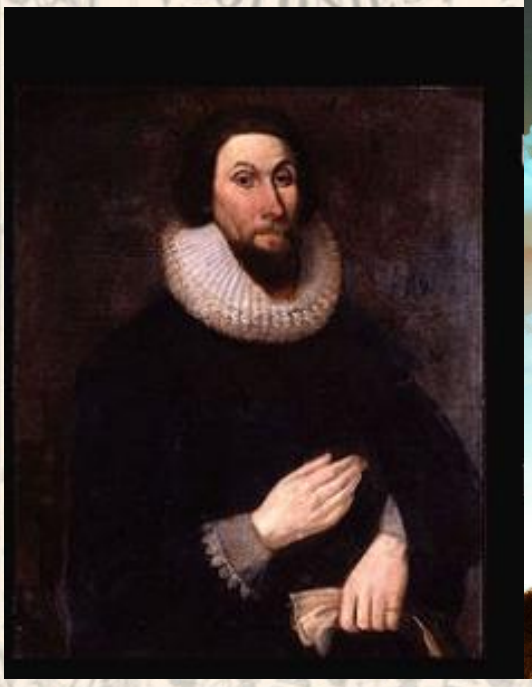
Puritans/Non-Separatists

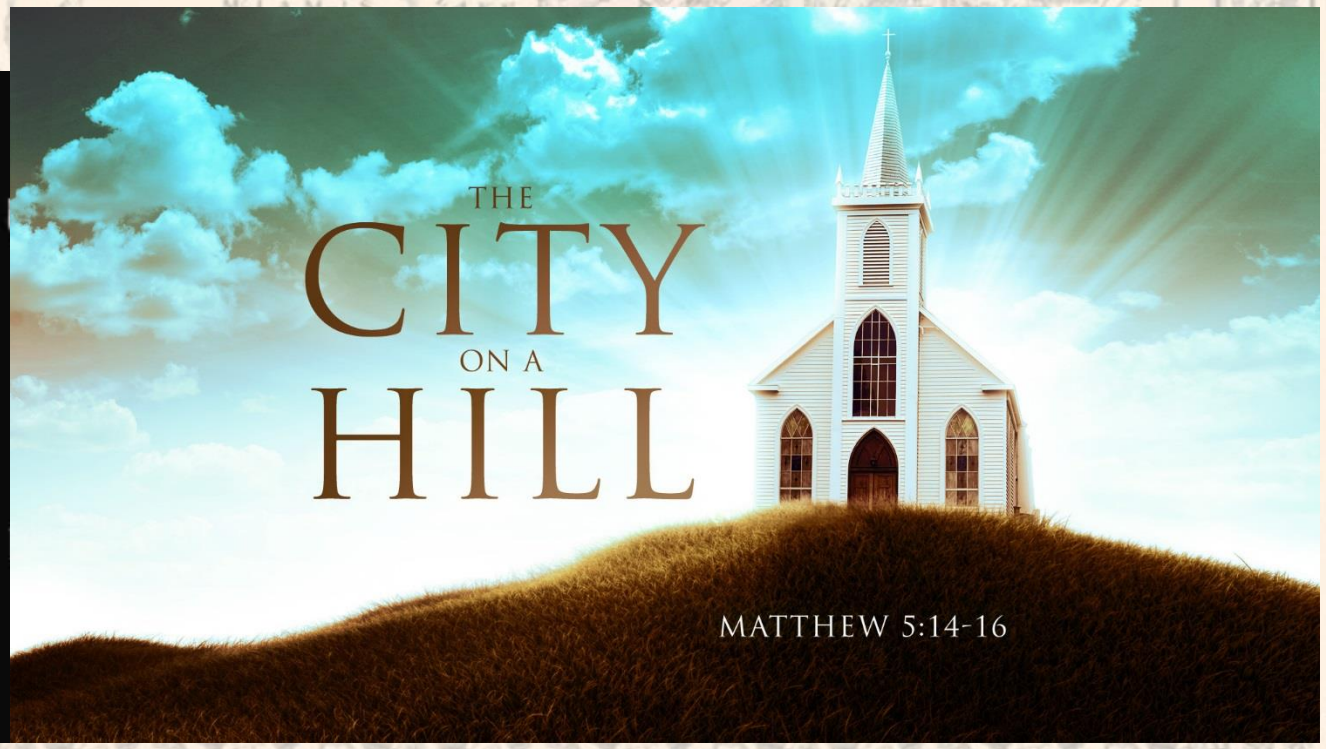
Wanted to rid the English Church of Catholic traditions; PURIFY the English (Anglican) Church

John Winthrop – governor of the MA Bay Colony (1630) wrote "*City on a Hill*" - Boston's Puritans must set an example to the world; education was crucial to spreading their faith

-Direct connection between church and state

-Strict adherence to Puritan rules prohibiting blasphemy, fornication, drunkenness, playing games of chance, and participation in theatrical performances (these were severe offenses)





“Freemen”—adult males who belonged to Puritan congregations

- “Unchurched” men remained vote less in provincial elections as did women; on this basis about 2/5ths of males enjoyed the franchise in provincial affairs (much more than in England)
  - The provincial govt, somewhat liberal, was not a democracy
  - Winthrop feared and distrusted commons and democracy
  - Church members and non-church members paid taxes for the church

Tight community controls of the Puritans led some individuals to begin to offer dissenting opinions

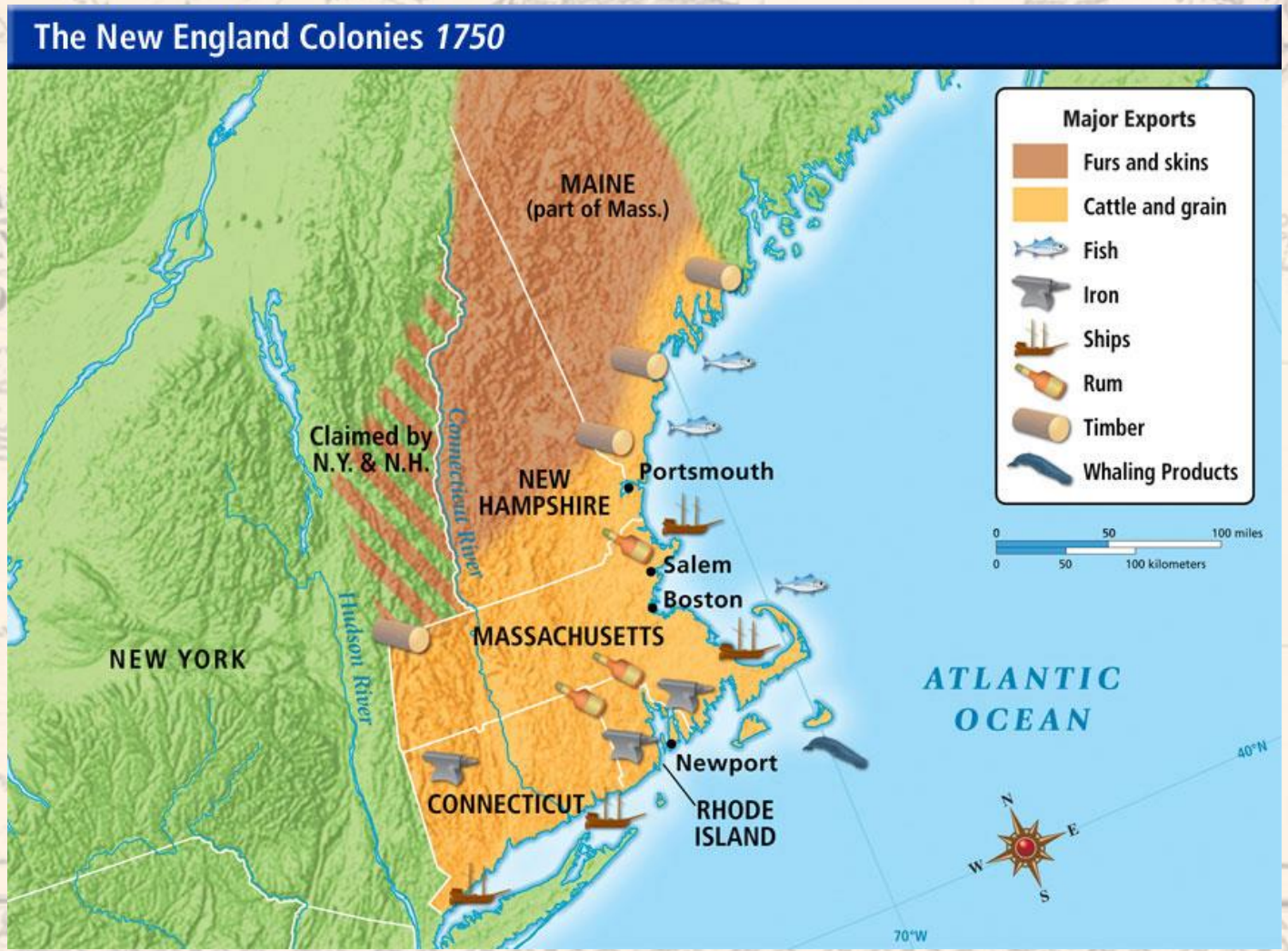
Roger Williams – Salem minister; questioned legitimacy of MA charters over NAs; believed in the "wall of separation" and was exiled from the colony and founded Providence, RI in 1636

Anne Hutchinson's belief in individual worship, women's spiritual meetings, and claim that God spoke to her challenged Puritan leaders

-Excommunicated in a famous trial (from 1636-1638) and fled to RI

New England's Economy: whaling, subsistence farming, rum, shipbuilding

Plymouth would be absorbed by MA Bay Colony in 1691



Witch Trials

1692: Salem, MA

-Young girls were physically afflicted with tremors and hallucinations → made claims that those in the community were responsible through the practice of witchcraft

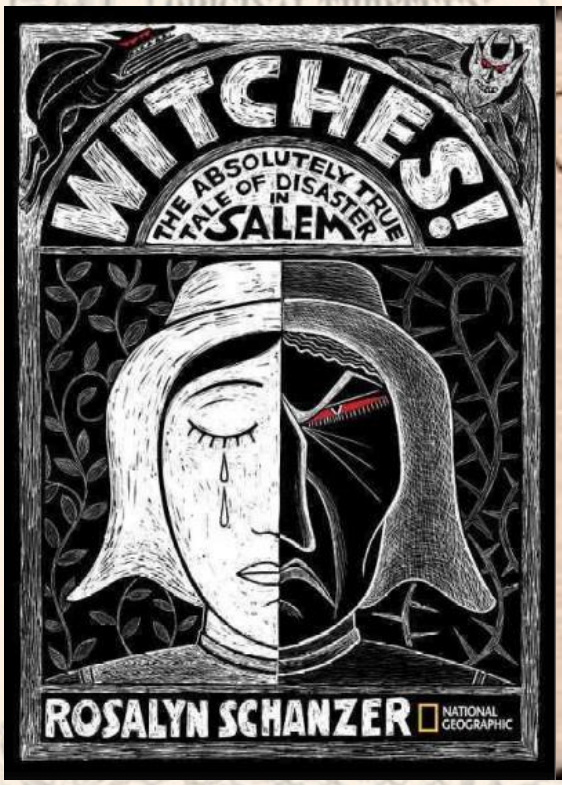
-Accused were tried (and some executed) unless they exposed other "witches"

-"Spectral Evidence" was considered legitimate

Human, Natural Cause	⟶ Human, Supernatural Cause ⟵	Supernatural Cause
Psychological Stress, Societal Conflict, Ergot Poisoning, Ministerial Fright	Witchcraft *(Humans in League with the Devil Afflicting Humans)* Therefore: A Witch Hunt	Demonic Possession

Witch Trials

-Salem Village was populated mostly by poor farmers
-Salem Town was a prosperous port full of middle-class and wealthy merchants
-Within Salem Village itself, there were two separate social groups: those who lived nearer to Salem Town engaged in commerce and were seen as a bit more "worldly" and those who lived further away clung to their rigid Puritan values

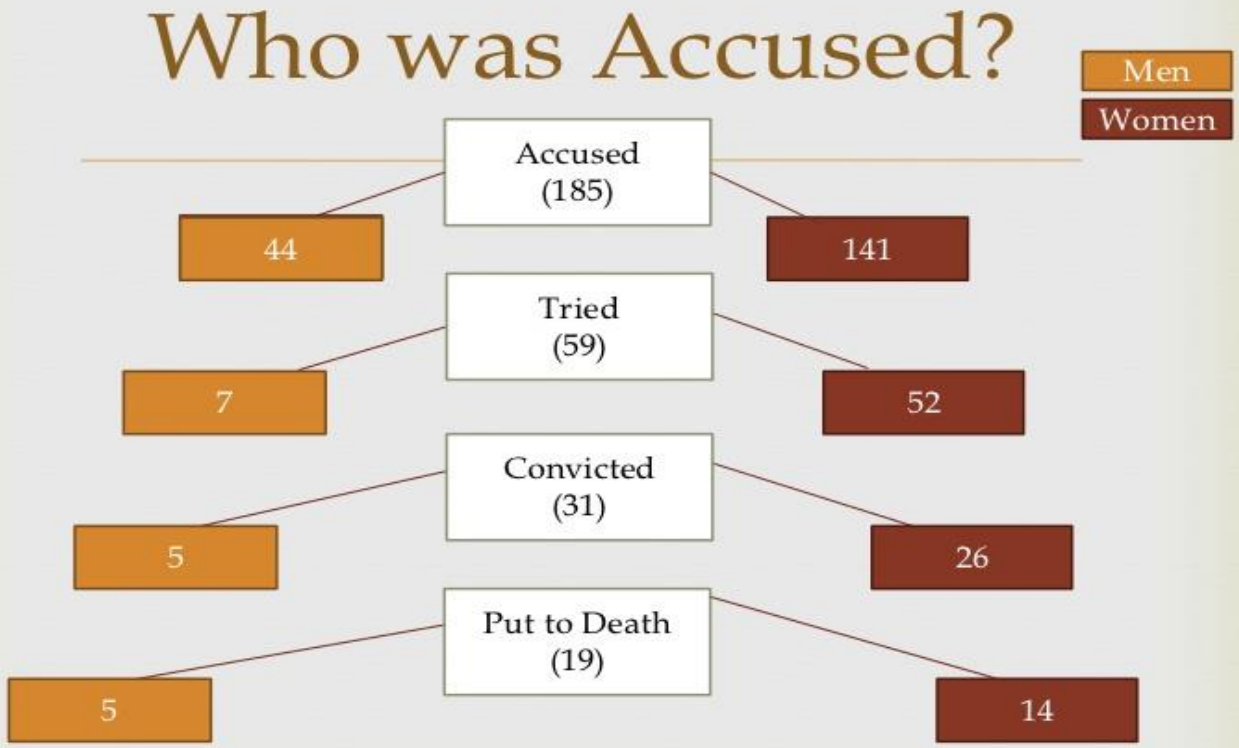


Witch Trials

-Extreme religious fervor and a true belief in the devil's presence within the community caused the trials

-Trials suspended by 1693 due to poor evidence

-The term "witch hunt" would be used to describe future events in American History (1st and 2nd Red Scares)



Rhode Island (1636)

Purpose: religious freedom and profit

Economy: farming & shipbuilding

Founded by Roger Williams as proprietary colony in 1636

Land peaceably acquired from NAs and allowed Jews, Catholics, and abused Quakers (most tolerable colony of its time)

Williams started the 1st Baptist church in Providence

Believed in "Separation of Church and State"

MA called Rhode Island "that sewer" in which the "Lord's debris" had collected and rotted

Connecticut (1636)

Purpose: religious freedom and profit
Economy: farming, shipbuilding, rum

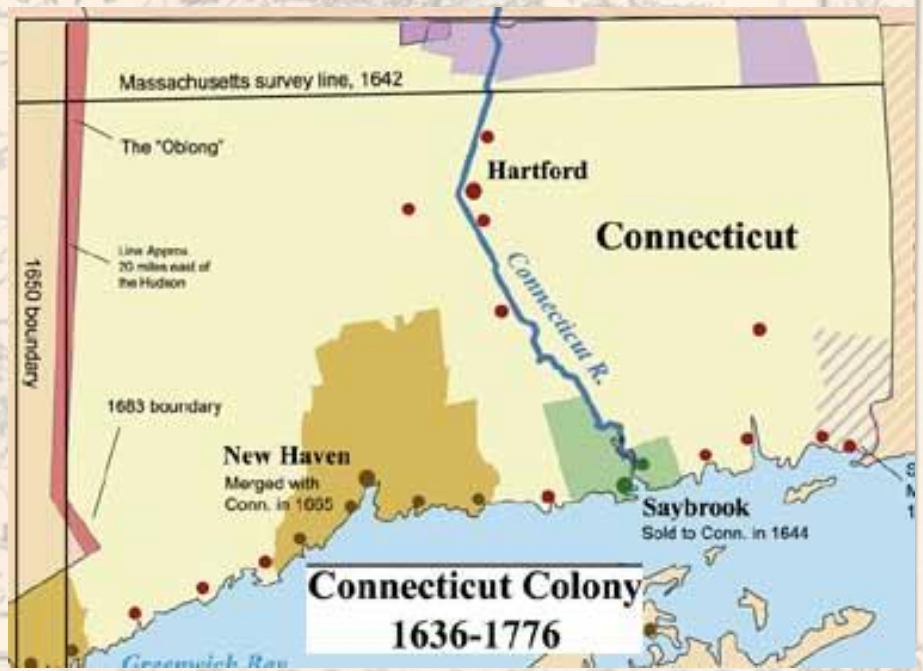
-Founded by Thomas Hooker who wanted to extend more religious freedom than MA

-Did not have to be a member of the church to vote

Fundamental Orders of CT: 1st written constitution of a democratic govt in the colonies

-main concern was the welfare of the community; the individual always had to give way if the needs of the whole community required

What phrase is this describing?



New Netherlands (1626) → New York

Purpose: Dutch colonization, trade

Economy: farming, lumber, grain, shipbuilding

Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River and Hudson Bay areas

Dutch founded colony at New Amsterdam →

English take New Amsterdam in 1664 & rename it New York as royal colony →

Part of the region later would be divided into the colony of New Jersey

Meanwhile…back in England

Civil War has broken out

King Charles I of England

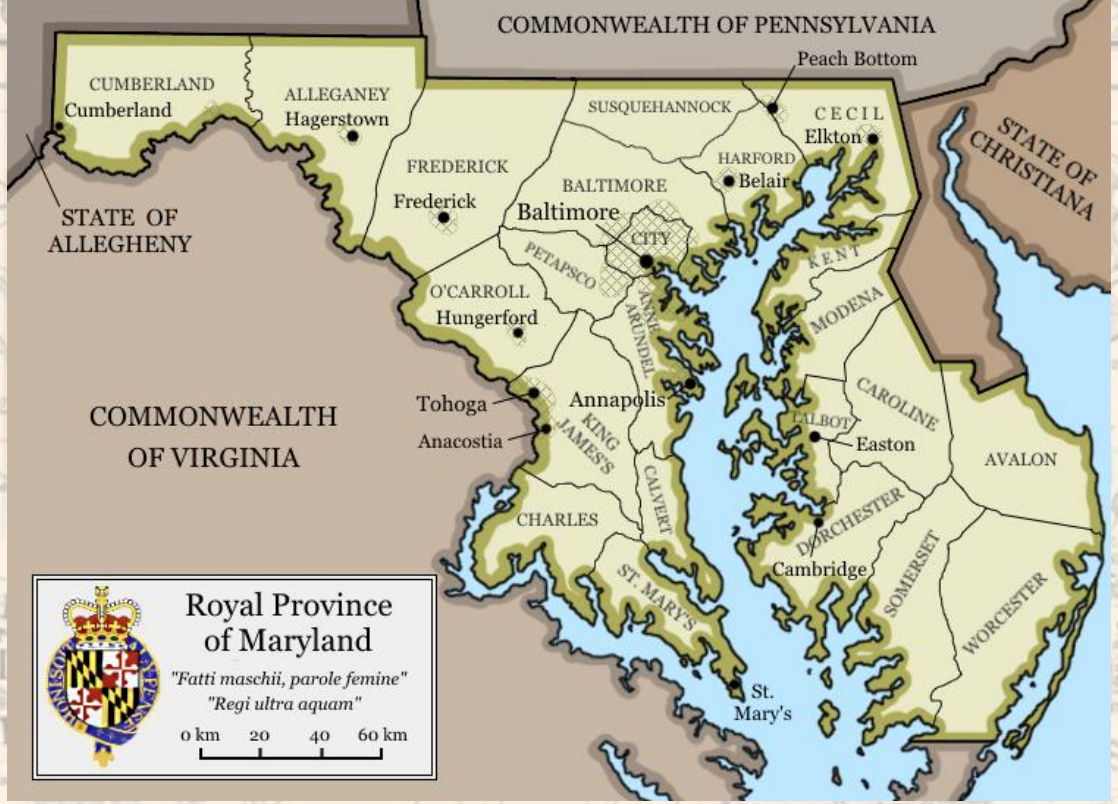
- The Catholic king has dissolved Parliament and ruled on his own for 11 years
- Executed in 1649, and England is taken over by the Puritan general Oliver Cromwell
- Catholics are now the persecuted people

Maryland: A Proprietary Colony

George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) was granted a charter in 1632

Proprietary colony (owned by a person/group with the purpose of making money)

Calvert intended for MD to be a “safe haven” for Catholics



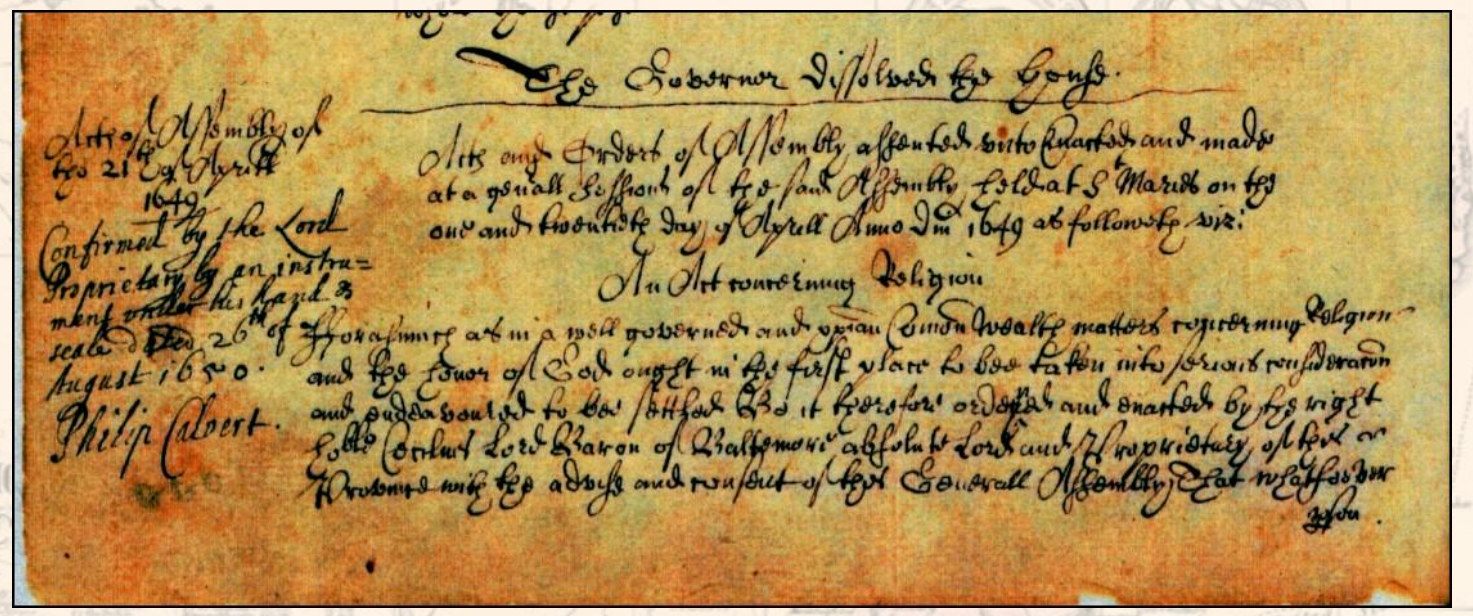
- Calvert wanted Catholic colonists to enjoy economic and political power
  - Wanted to divide land into manors and distribute them among wealthy Catholics
  - Wanted to give most important govt offices to Catholics

Problems in MD

- Following the death of Lord Baltimore, the majority of the colonists who arrived in MD were Protestants, who despised Catholics

- Protestants refused to live as tenants on Catholic estates, and claimed land of their own

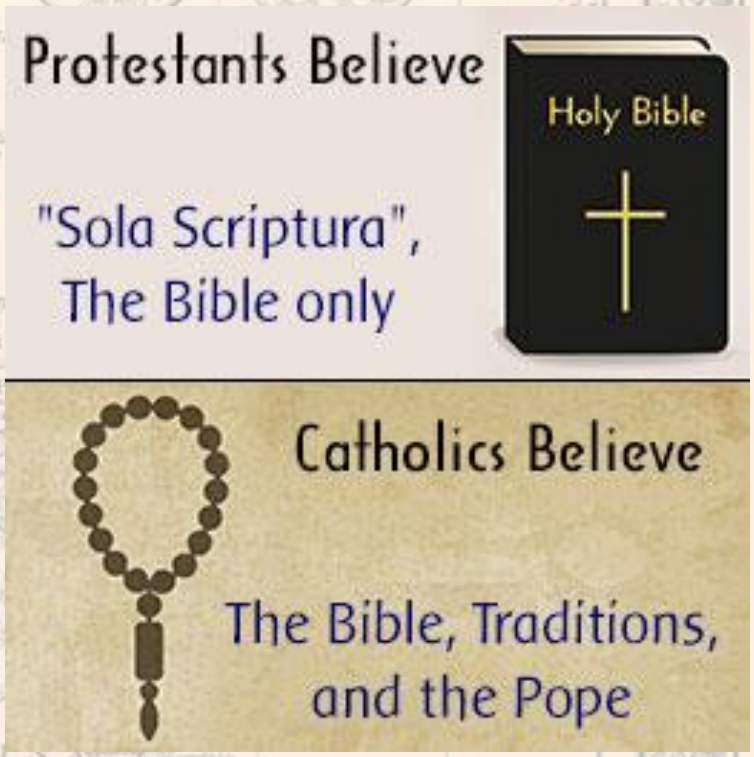
Religious "Toleration"



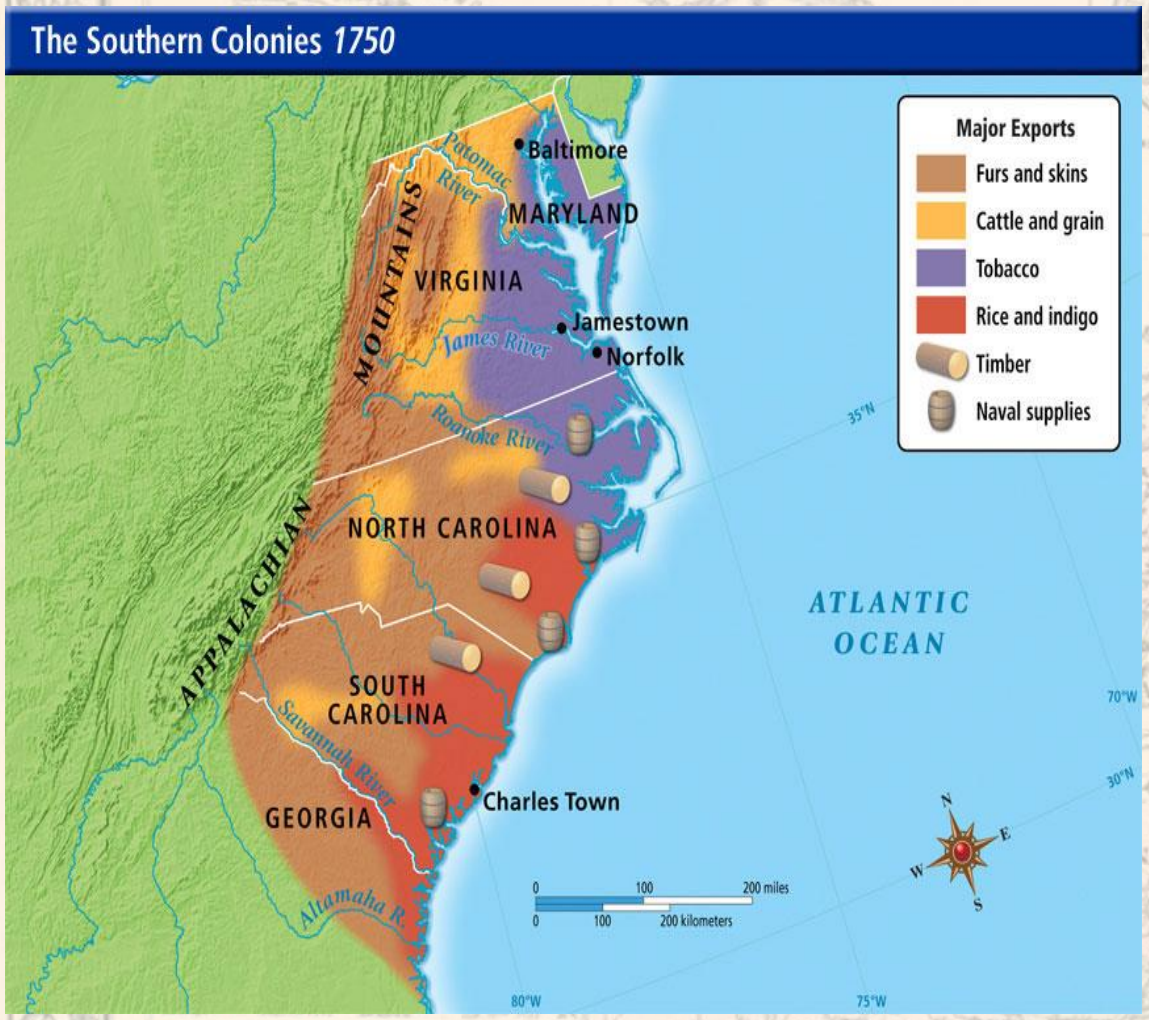
- High degree of freedom of worship permitted in order to prevent repeat of persecution of Catholics by Protestants
- Set the PRECEDENT for freedom of religion in the colonies
- <u>MD Toleration Act of 1649</u>
  - Supported by Catholics in MD
  - Guaranteed toleration to all CHRISTIANS
  - Decreed death to those who denied the divinity of Jesus [like Jews, atheists, etc.]

What does this mean for MD?

- Protestants would take the opportunity to try to take power in Maryland
- To appease them and not completely lose control, a *bicameral* legislature was created for both in 1650



- The Protestant majority eventually took power, passing a law that prohibited Catholics from voting and practicing Catholic traditions
- The Glorious Revolution in 1688 quieted Catholic voting power in MD until 1718



Carolina

- Royal colony named after the restored King Charles II in 1670 (Charles Towne)

Purpose: produce for Barbados and non-English products (wine, silk, olive oil) → close ties with these islands

Coastal Carolinian NA tribes conflicted with colonists after a breakdown in alliances

Economy: farming, tobacco, rice, indigo, cotton, naval stores (tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, etc.)

-Whites became the minority in SC

-Eventually split into two colonies in 1712

-SC drawing wealthy aristocrats and French protestant refugees

-NC drew the unhappy post-indentured servants/religious dissenters ☹

-Bloody war with Tuscarora Indians in 1711 (they become the 6th Iroquois Nation)

In the interior of the Appalachian Mountains, the powerful Cherokees, Creeks, and Iroquois remained; stronger and more numerous, they managed for 50 years more to contain British settlement to the coastal plain east of the mountains

Pennsylvania (1682)

Purpose: religious freedom and profit
Economy: farming & ironworks
Founder: William Penn as a "gift" from Charles II (actually a repayment of a previous debt)

Quakers aka "Society of Friends":
-Practiced worship without ministers (simple worship)
-Pacifist on the issue of war
(Would not swear oaths or pay taxes if $ went to defense)
-Much more tolerant of diversity, but had strict moral codes
-Total equality rather than respect for nobility

Philadelphia known as the "City of Brotherly Love"
Fair treatment of NAs (but allowed slavery) & allowed women to attend meetings

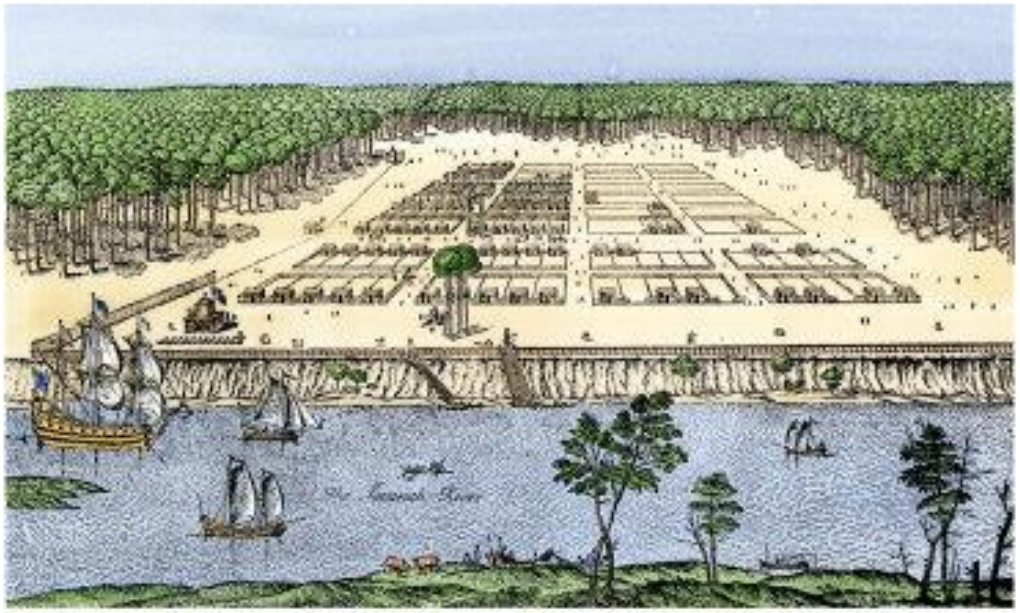
-Became an extremely successful colony

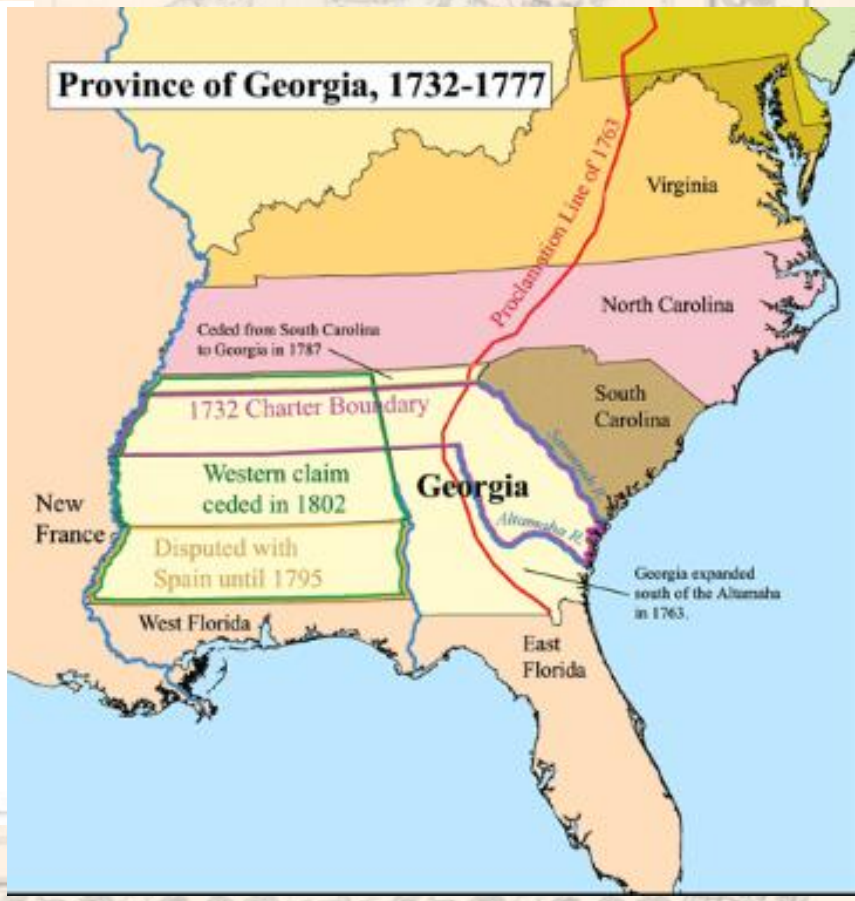
Georgia (1732)

- James Oglethorpe mortgaged his wealth to create a place for imprisoned debtors to start a new life; King George II approved charter → would also serve as a buffer from Spanish FL; imposed strict rules to ensure success

-No slavery, no Catholics, alcohol, equitable (small) plots of land given → <u>failed</u> & charter revoked; slavery began in 1750

<u>Economy</u>: farming, rice, indigo, naval stores, livestock





Enlightenment

17th – 18th Century

stressed the use of reason & scientific method to answer questions

-A celebration of the gaining of individual control: educate oneself through questioning preexisting thought and authority → gain the power to improve your own condition → happiness

Benjamin Franklin: famous early "enlightened" British colonial

-Put the emphasis on higher education for men

-Led to the founding of colleges and universities (which remember - many began with the initial purpose of religious training)

Enlightened Philosophers

1. **John Locke**: (English) believed every human was born with **Natural Rights** of life, liberty, and property that the govt MUST protect →

   Social Contract Theory: an agreement between a people & their govt to protect their rights in exchange for their loyalty and respect for authority/laws

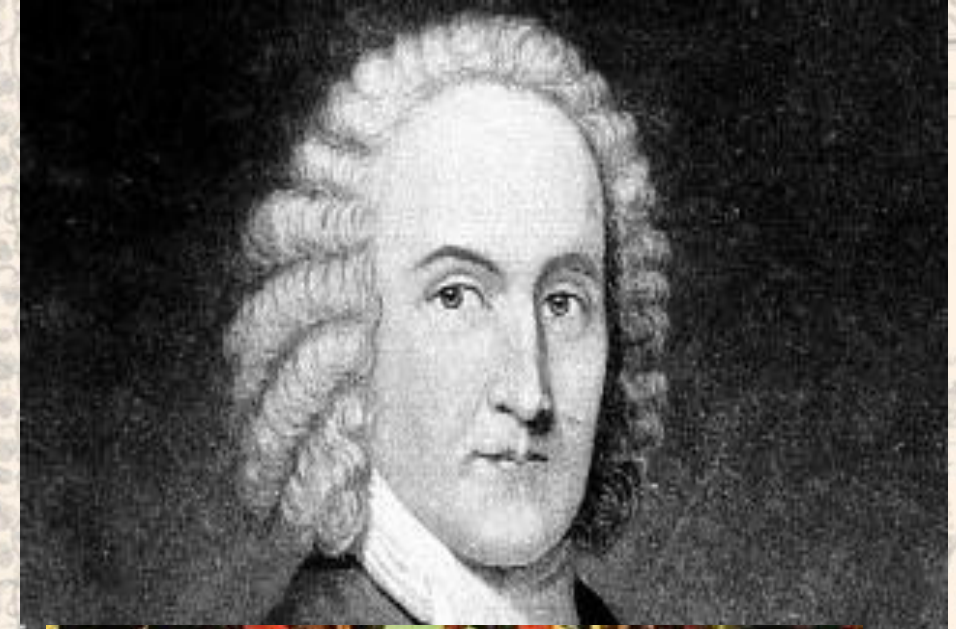
   -Ideas we will see in the Declaration of Independence

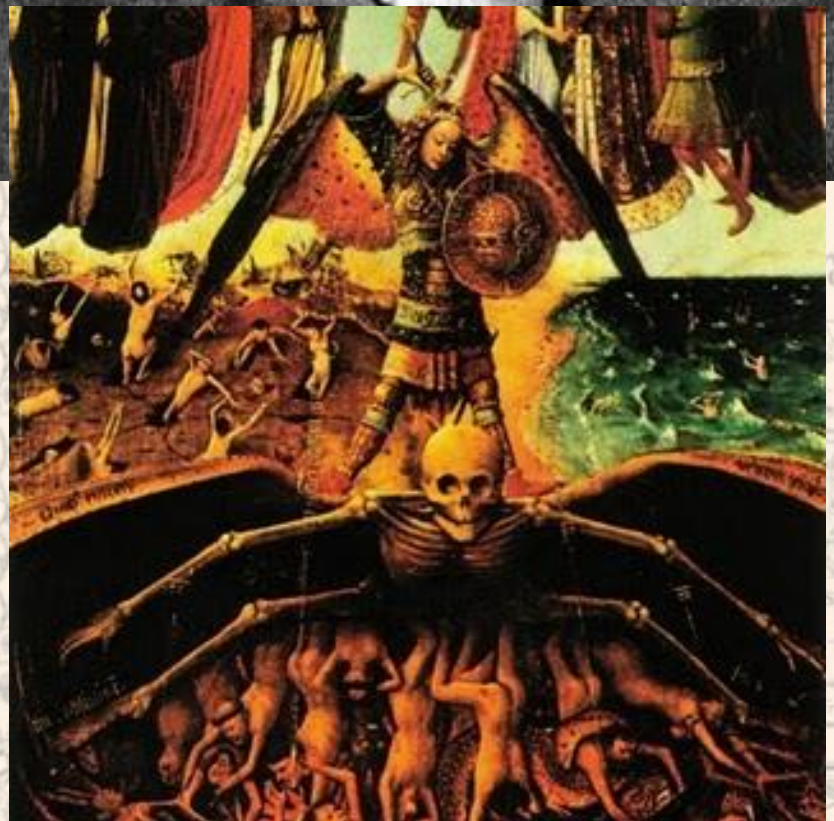
-Also a firm advocate of the separation of "Church and State"

2. Baron Montesquieu: (French) "Separation of Powers" - one branch writes laws, another enforces them, another judges them

3. Rousseau: (French) govt power needs to be "checked" in order to be balanced & fair

	MAJOR PUBLICATIONS	IDEAS
John Locke (1632-1704)	• *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690) • *Two Treatises of Government* (1690)	• knowledge comes from the senses • the state owes rights to the people, including the right of rebellion
Sir Isaac Newton (1642-1727)	• *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosopy* (1687)	• law of gravity • scientific proof through rigorous experiments
Baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)	• *The Persian Letters* (1721) • *The Spirit of the Laws* (1748)	• criticized cruelty, superstition, slavery • believed society and laws were molded by circumstances
Voltaire (1694-1778)	• *Philosophical Letters* (1734) • *Philosophical Dictionary* (1764)	• admired the freedoms of England • promoted religious tolerance
Rousseau (1712-1778)	• *Discourse on the Origin of Inequality* (1755) • *The Social Contract* (1762)	• humans are naturally good • conscience is the true guide
Diderot (1713-1784)	• *Encyclopedie* (1751-1772)	• freedom of thought and expression • progress through knowledge



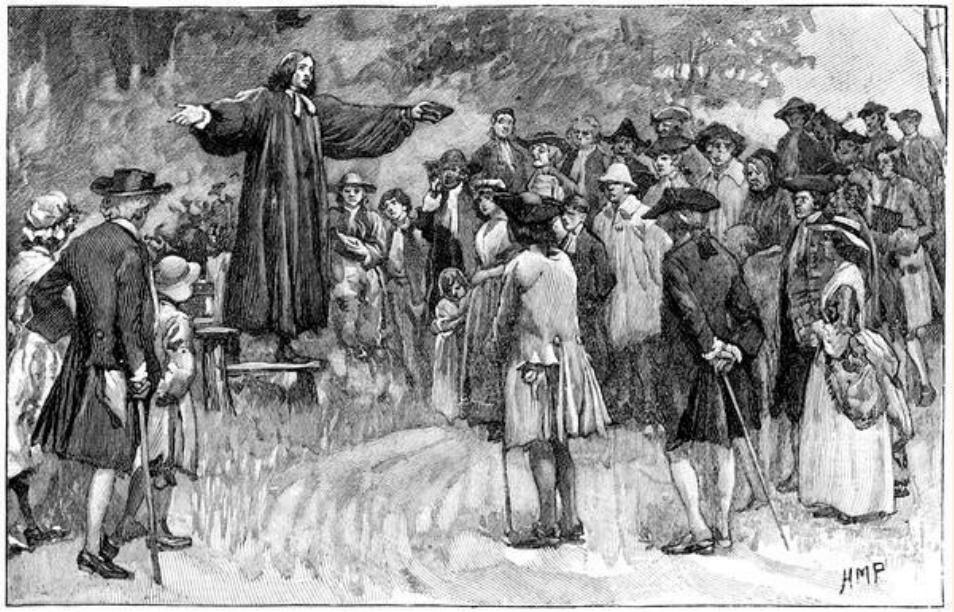


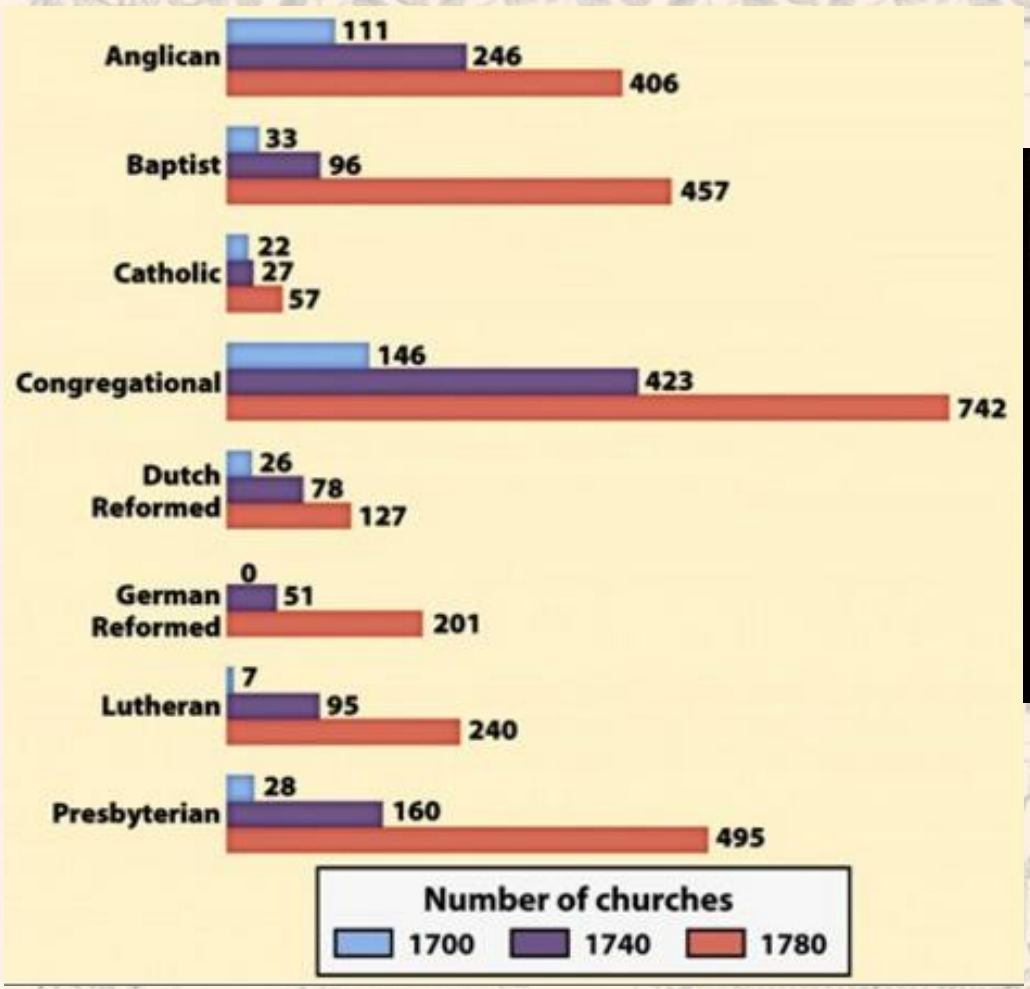
First Great Awakening

A **reaction** to the **Enlightenment**, the "Halfway Covenant", Deism → decline in traditional Christian beliefs

1730s-1760s: revival of Christian faith to draw more of an emotional connection from Christians to God

Jonathan Edwards gave a sermon titled "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"





"New Lights" (heaven by salvation by grace of Christ) vs. "Old Lights" (salvation over time through bible study, rational/cautious ministering, and morality)

*1st G.A. ALSO encouraged Christians to question religious authority and promoted the idea that when churches weren't living up to believers' expectations, they could break off and form new denominations (i.e. Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran)

→ Led to the formation of colleges and universities

Three Regions → Three Different Economic Regions

New England: subsistence farming, small business like sewing, milling grain, furniture-making, blacksmithing, shipbuilding, whaling, fishing, lumber

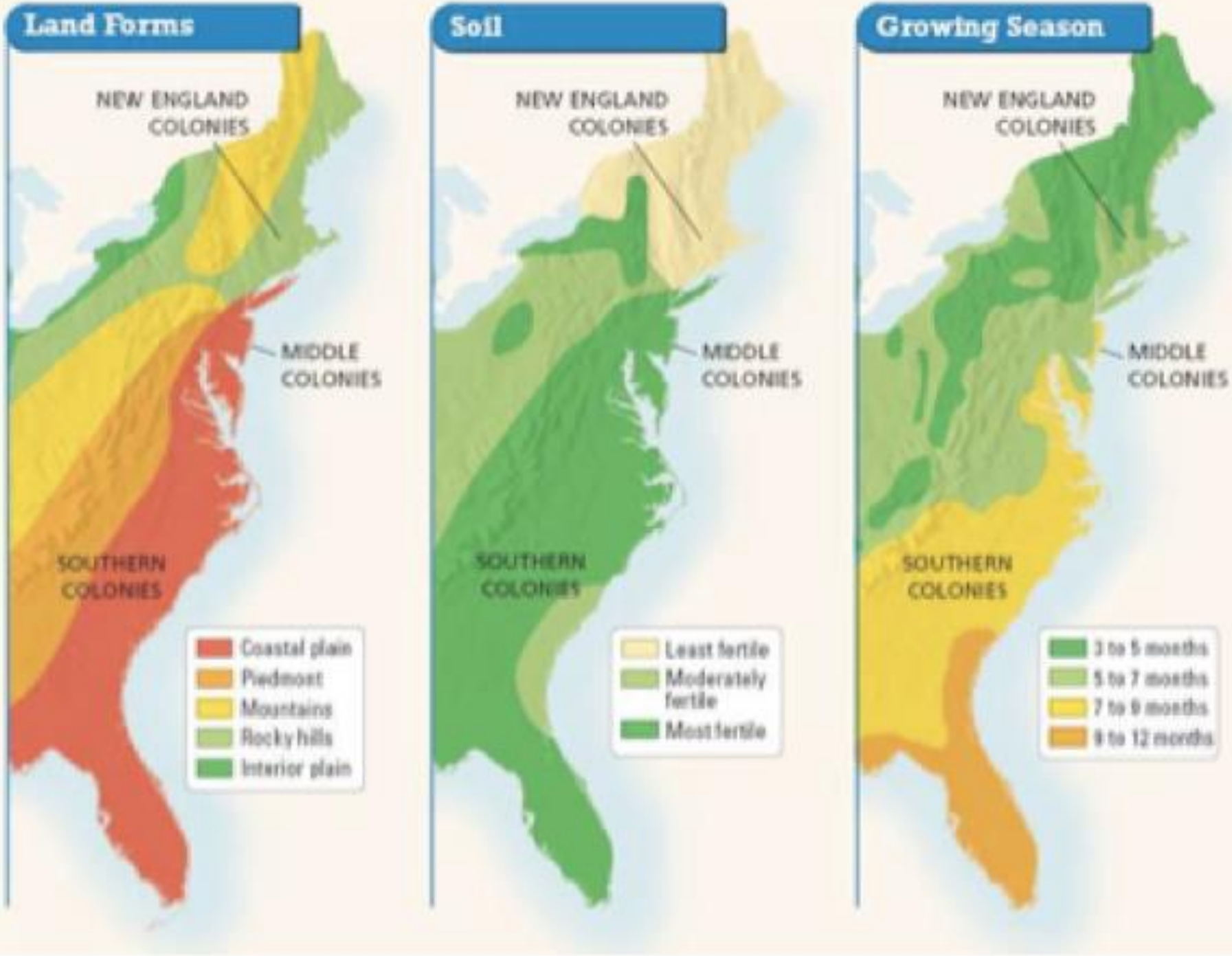
MA, NH, CT, RI

Middle Colonies: staple food production like wheat (known as the "Breadbasket"), livestock, cash crops, ironworks, naval stores

NY, PA, NJ, DE

Southern Colonies: centered around AGRICULTURE - especially production of cash crops such as tobacco, rice & indigo; plantations

MD, VA, NC, SC, GA


Land Forms
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES
MIDDLE COLONIES
SOUTHERN COLONIES
Coastal plain
Piedmont
Mountains
Rocky hills
Interior plain
Soil
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES
MIDDLE COLONIES
SOUTHERN COLONIES
Least fertile
Moderately fertile
Most fertile
Growing Season
NEW ENGLAND COLONIES
MIDDLE COLONIES
SOUTHERN COLONIES
3 to 5 months
5 to 7 months
7 to 9 months
9 to 12 months

Colonial Life

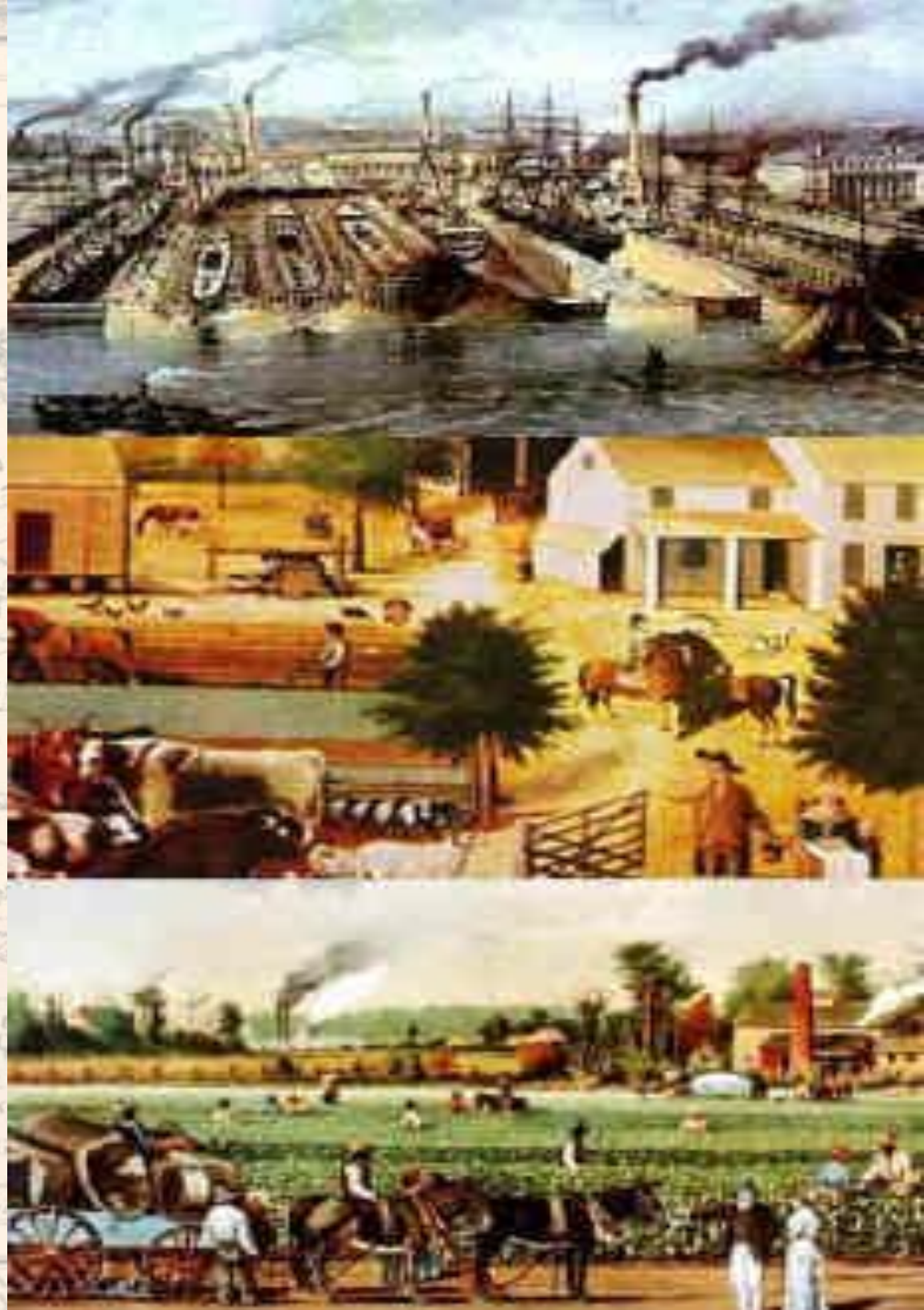
Colonial Social Hierarchy

-90% of workers were in agriculture

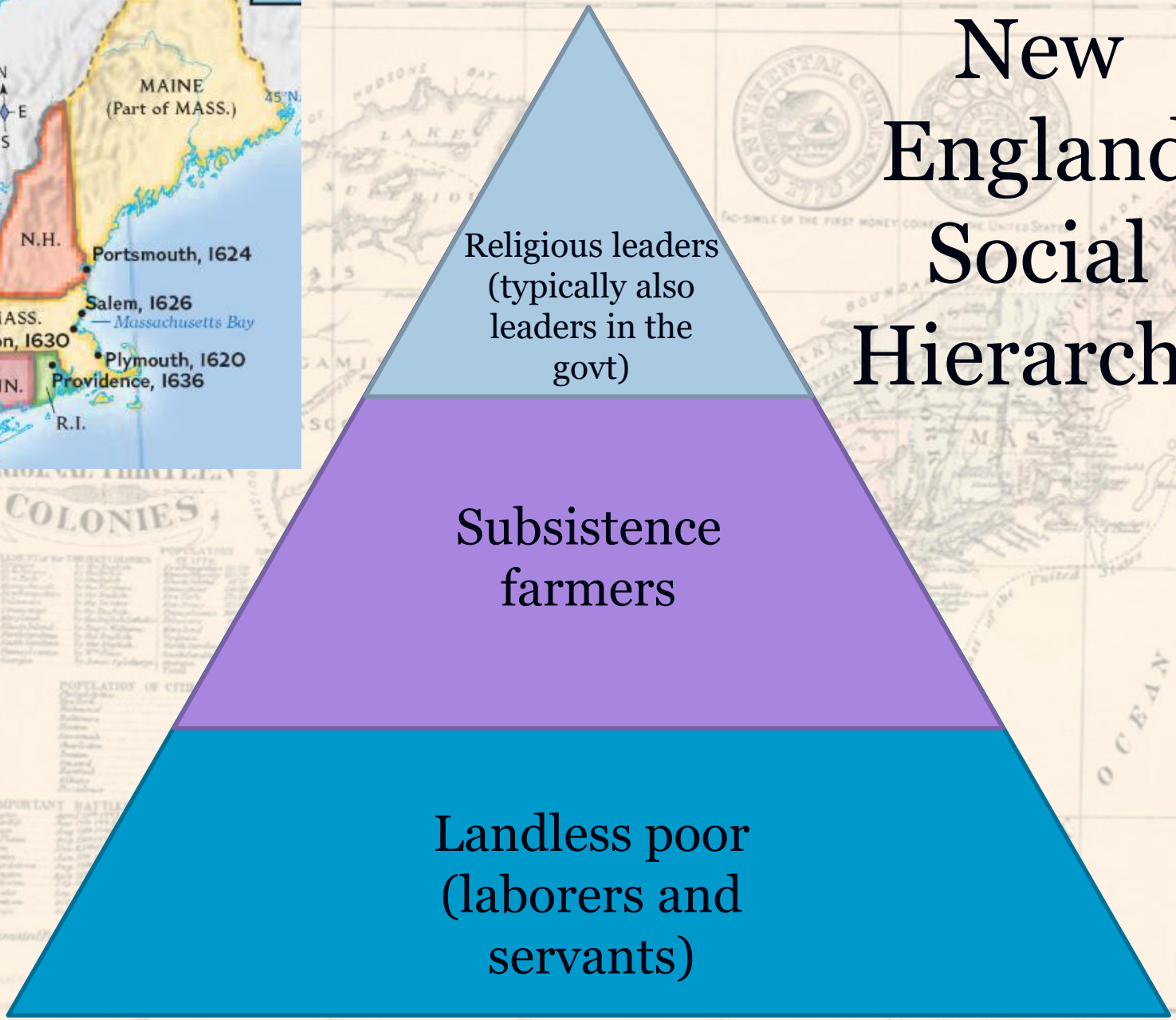
-Small farmers made up majority of that 90% ("yeoman farmers")

-Only white, landowning males could vote

-Enslaved persons were considered property



New England Social Hierarchy



Middle Colonies Social Hierarchy

Wealthy Farmers (Typically wheat)

Subsistence farmers

Landless poor (laborers and servants)

Southern Colonies Social Hierarchy

Plantation Elite
(Cash crops)

Small
Farmers/Landowning
Former Indentured
Servants

Indentured
Servants

Enslaved Persons

Urban Social Hierarchy

Merchants

Artisans

Unskilled Laborers

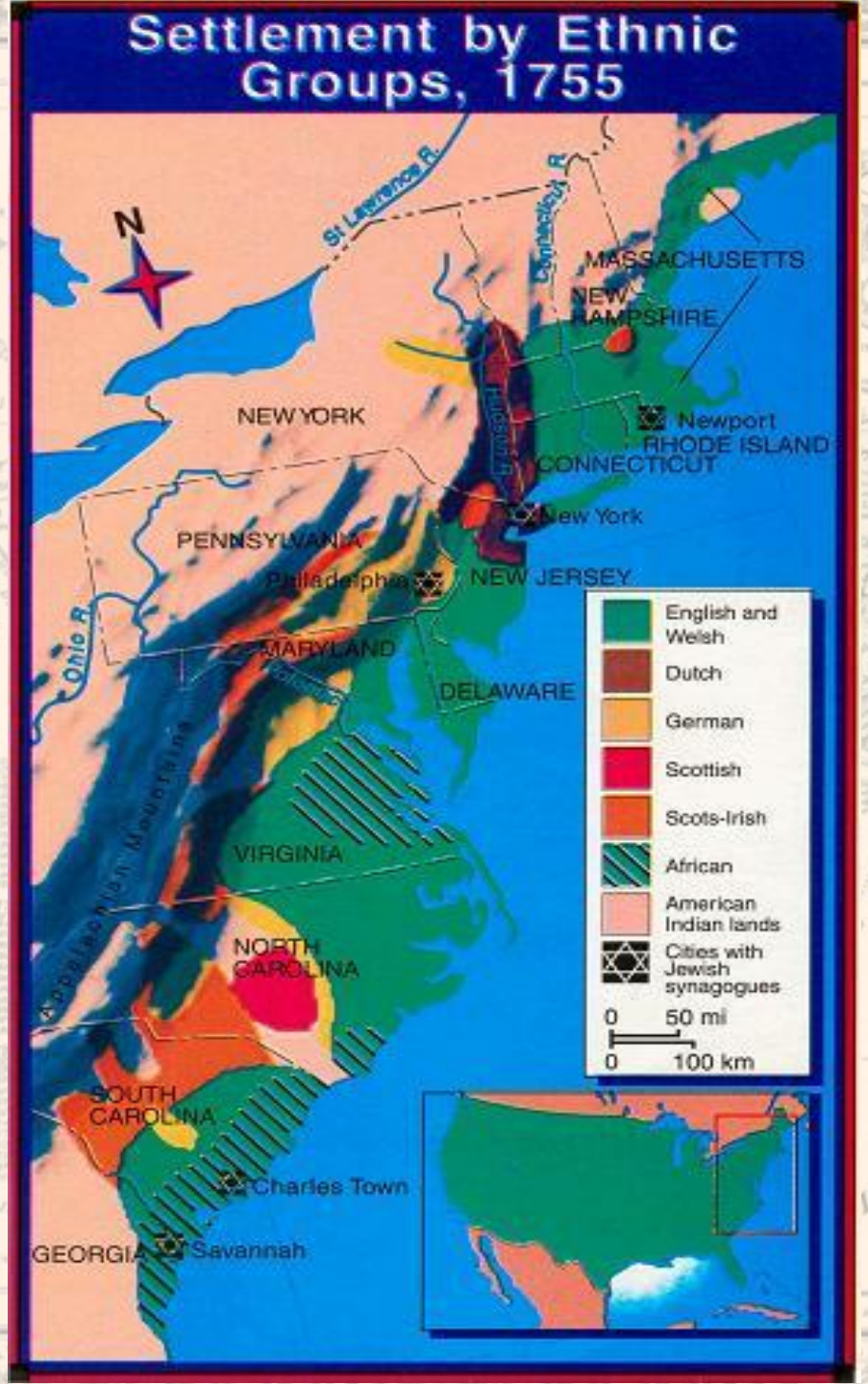
Indentured Servants/Enslaved Persons (more typical in the South than North)

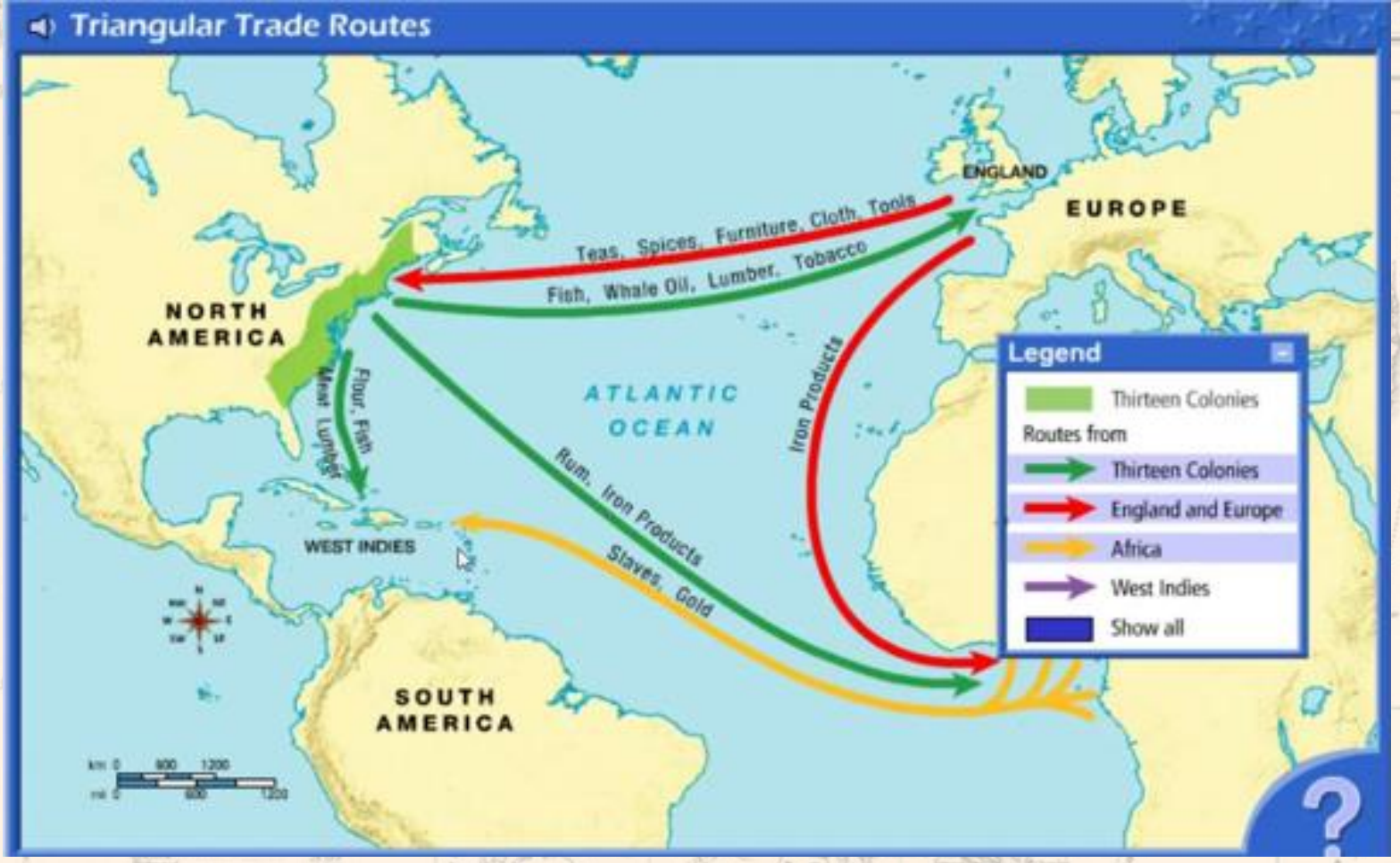
"2nd Class Citizens"

Indentured servants: many from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Africa

Women: 2nd class citizens with <u>largely</u> no right to buy or sell land, accept inheritances, own businesses (in many colonies unless single/widowed), vote

-Religion served as a tool to keep these roles in place

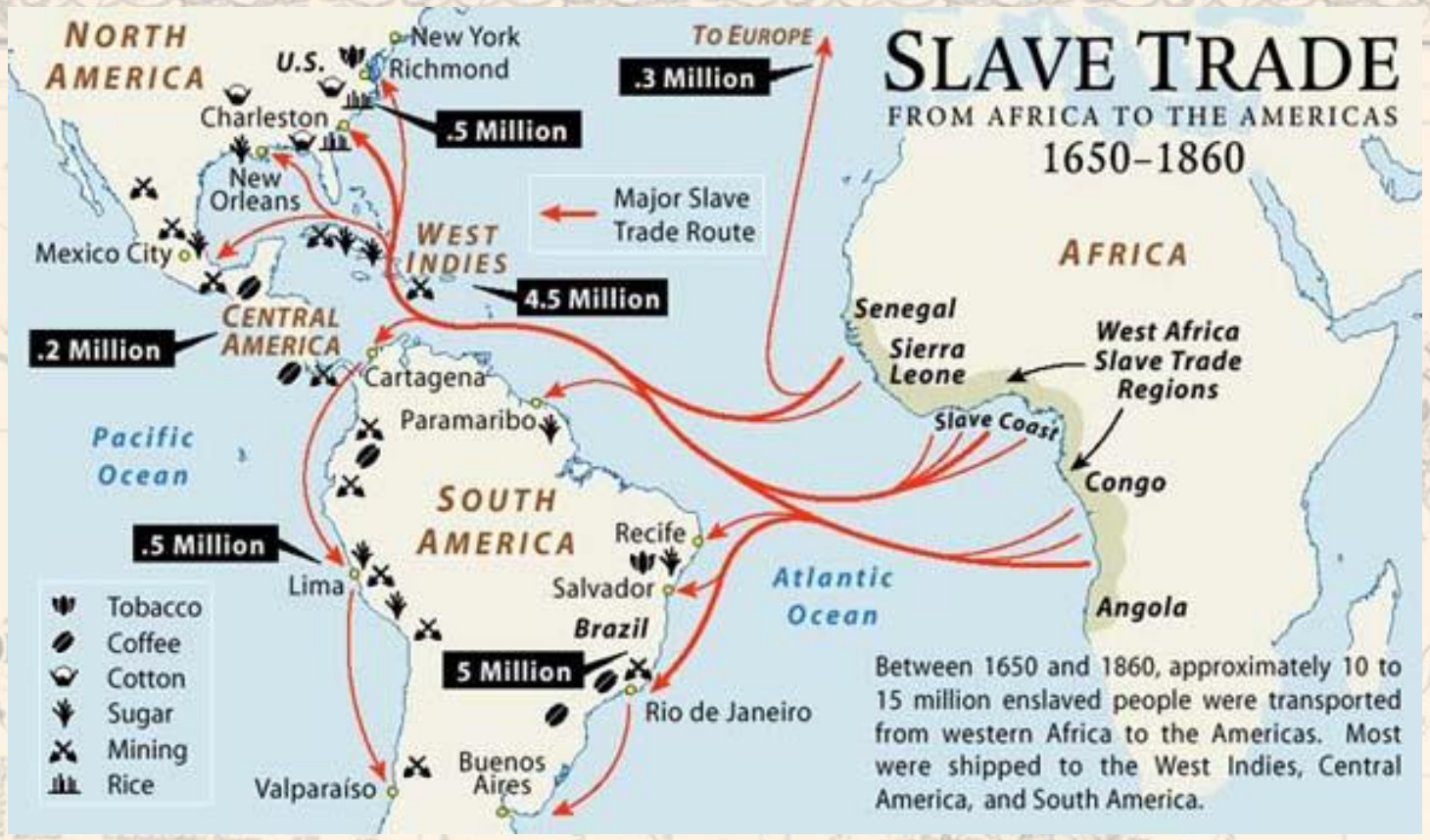

Settlement by Ethnic Groups, 1755
N
St Lawrence R.
Connecticut R.
Hudson R.
Ohio R.
Appalachian Mountains
MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
NEW YORK
Newport
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT
New York
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
NEW JERSEY
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charles Town
GEORGIA
Savannah
English and Welsh
Dutch
German
Scottish
Scots-Irish
African
American Indian lands
Cities with Jewish synagogues
0 50 mi
0 100 km



Slavery replaced NAs & indentured servants – WHY?

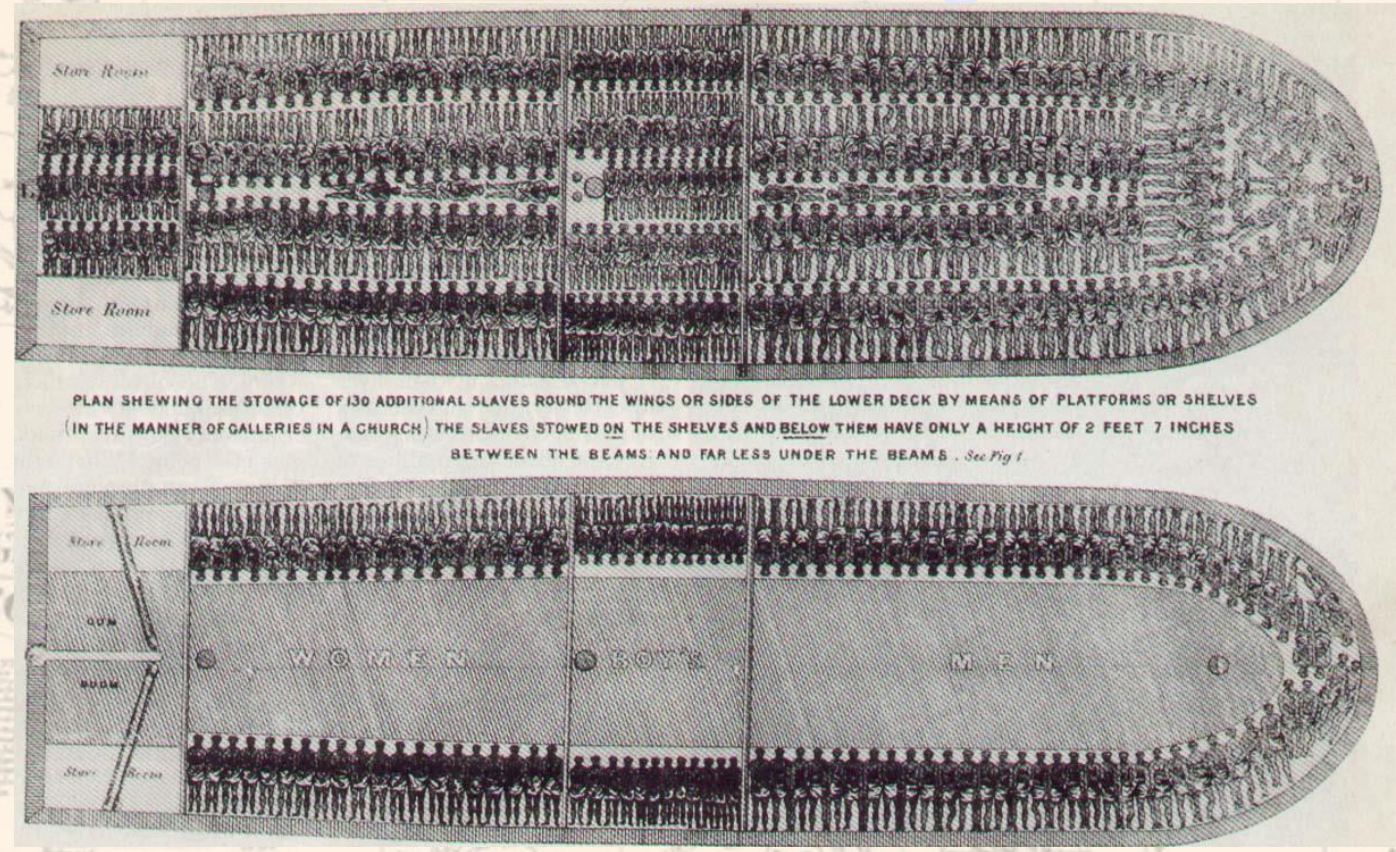
Triangular Trade: exchange of goods & services between Africa, Engish Colonies & Europe

Slaves traded → sugar (raw material) picked up and brought to colonies (raw material) → rum (manufactured good) sent back to Europe Interactive Map



- Ships left Europe loaded with goods, such as guns, tools, textiles & rum
- Crews with guns went ashore to capture slaves
- Slaves were obtained through:
    1. Kidnapping
    2. Trading
    3. Acquisition from chiefs as tributes (gifts)
    4. Debt peonage and removal of criminals
    5. The sale of prisoners of tribal wars

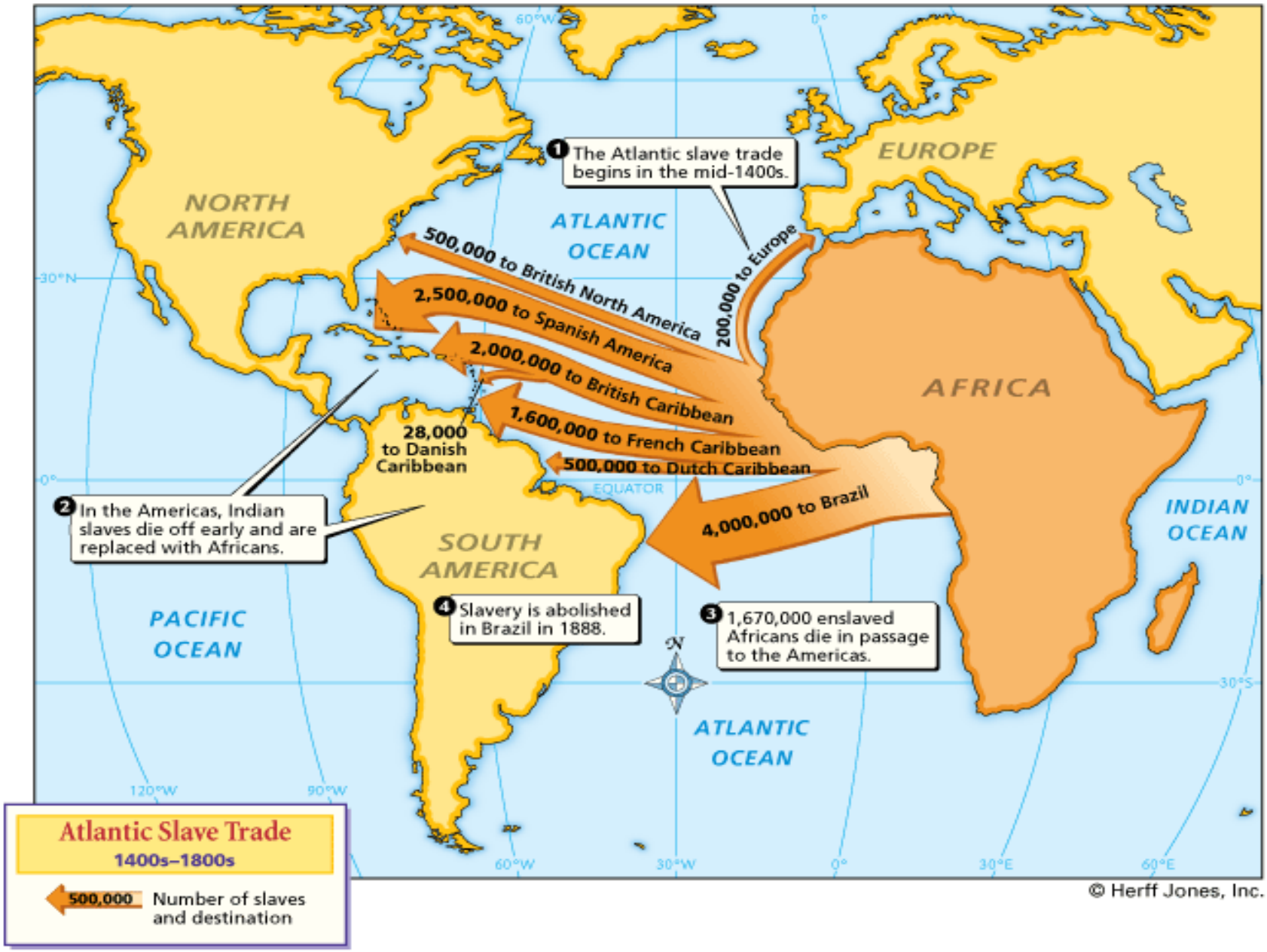
Middle Passage



- Portion of the trip for African slaves from Africa to Caribbean Islands
- 8-10 week journey
- Some Africans tried to jump ship, refused to eat or rebelled (1 in 7 died)
- Loss of a slave's life was a loss of $ for the sailors

End of the Journey

- Auction
- The ships' captains would use the $ from their sale to buy a 3rd cargo of raw materials: sugar, spices or tobacco



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The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion

Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

Mercantilism: a nation increases wealth & power through trade from colonies

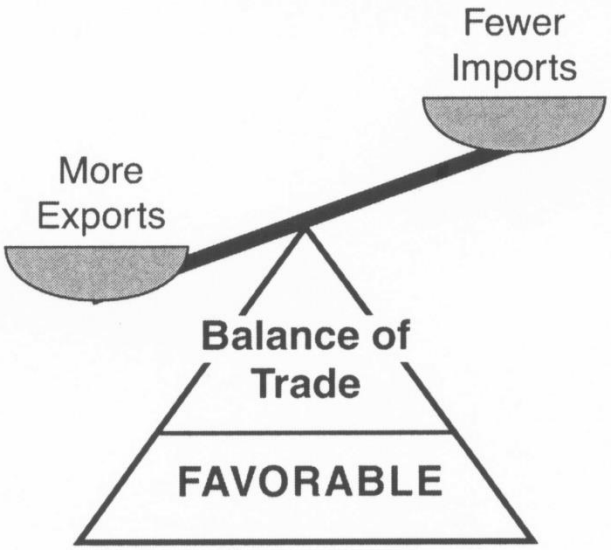
World Power = Wealth

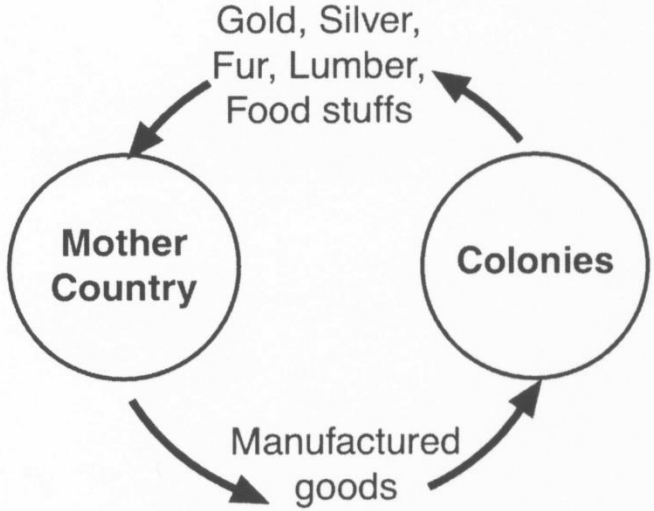
-Colonies provided a market for England to sell goods & exploit for its raw, natural resources

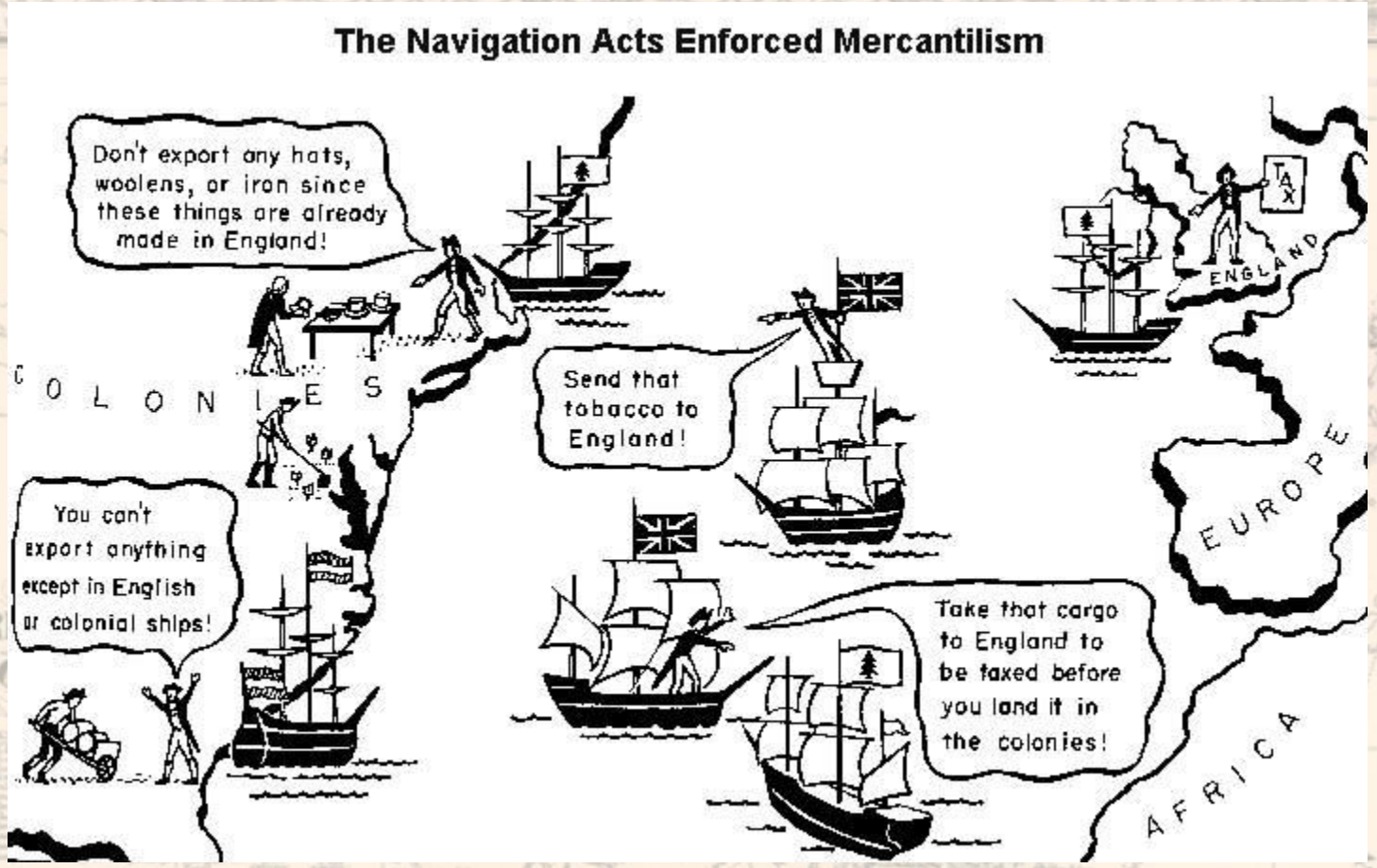
-Colonists had the resources to make the goods but England made the profit

England wanted a "**favorable balance of trade**" - meaning she sold more (exported) than she bought (imported)

A European View







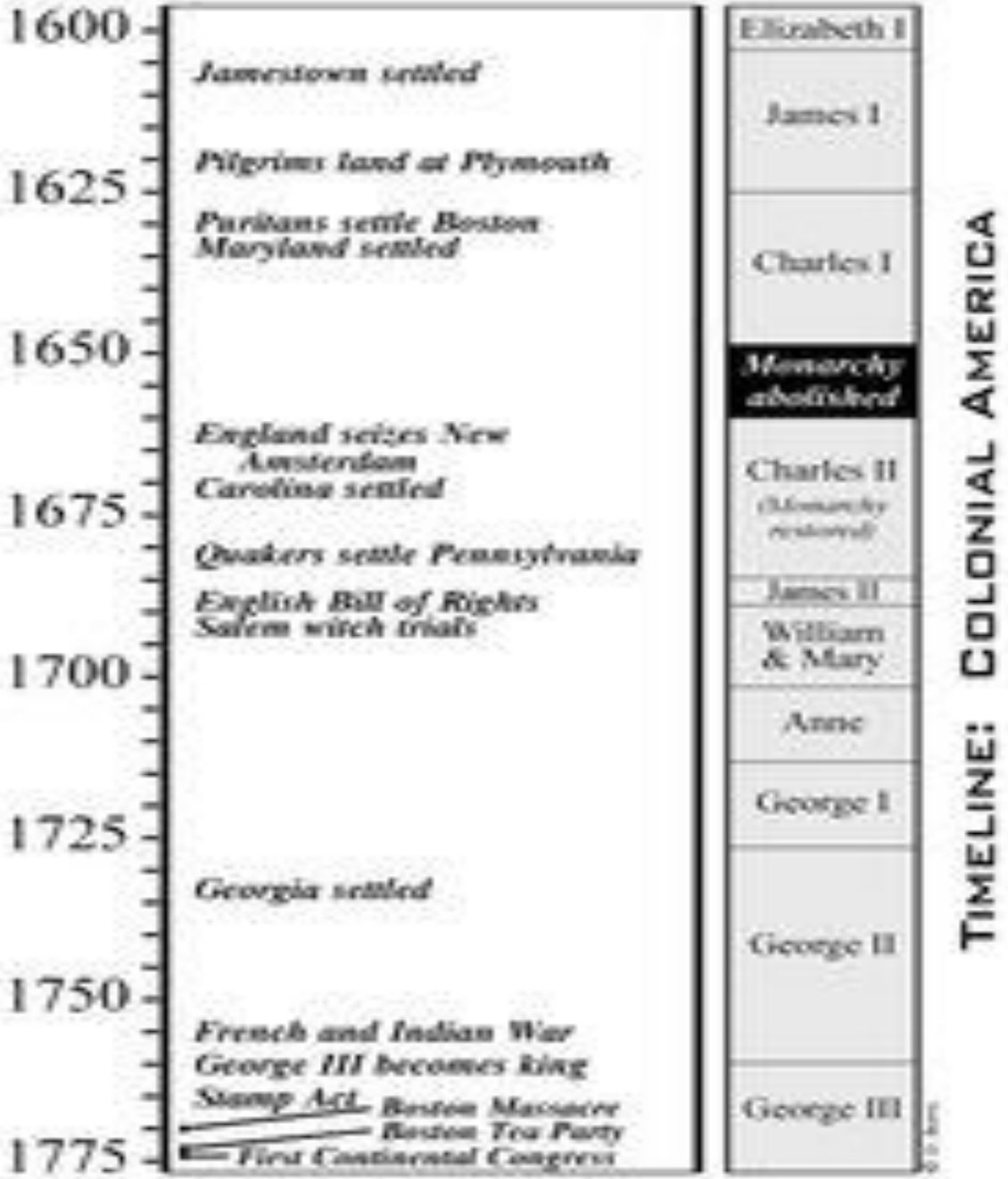
Colonies had successfully traded with the French, Dutch, & Spanish UNTIL Parliament passes the **Navigation Acts, 1649**:

1. Restricted how & with whom the colonists could do business

2. All shipments must pass through English ports

Purpose: Laws NAVIGATED the profit right back to England

Timeline: Colonial America



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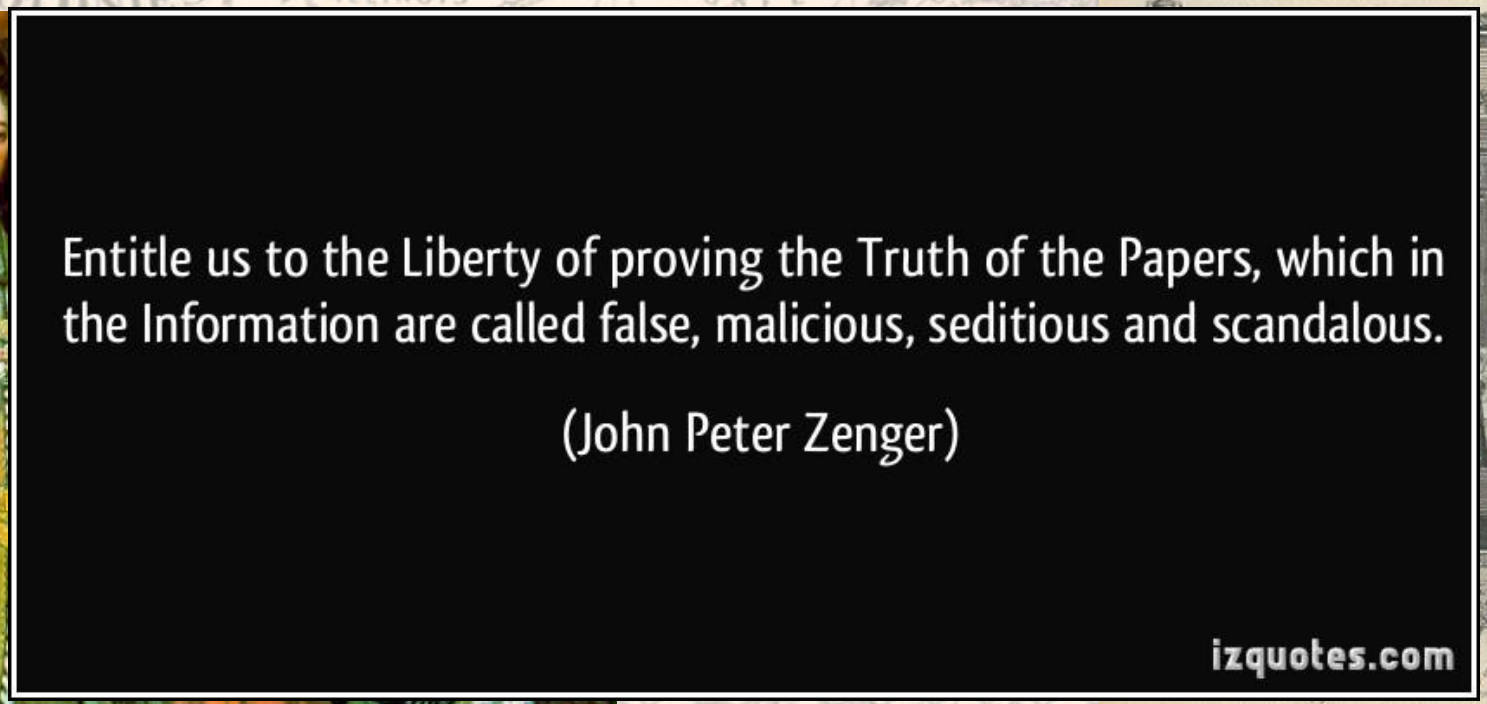
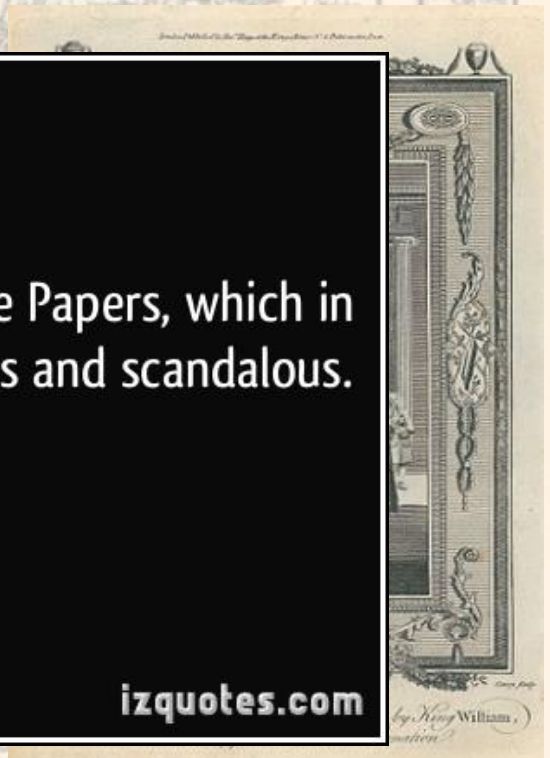
"Seeds of Independence"

1. Glorious Revolution in 1688: peaceful transfer of power from King James II to King William (James's nephew and his son-in-law) & Queen Mary; no more Catholics on the throne and Parliament creating the English BoR:

   English Bill of Rights, 1689: restricted the monarchy's power, ensured free elections in Parliament, fair trials & eliminated cruel punishment; "Consent of the Governed" concept (we would later model our BoR after theirs)

2. Period of "Salutary Neglect" - very loose supervision of the colonies; lack of control led to self-government out of necessity (1690 to 1760)
3. **John Peter Zenger Trial (1735):** editor arrested for "seditious libel" after calling to attention the corruption of Governor Cosby of NY; Andrew Hamilton defended:

   -Printing the truth is "freedom of the press"