



INVESTIGATION GUIDE



PERIOD 2: 1607-1754

A COLONIAL AMERICA

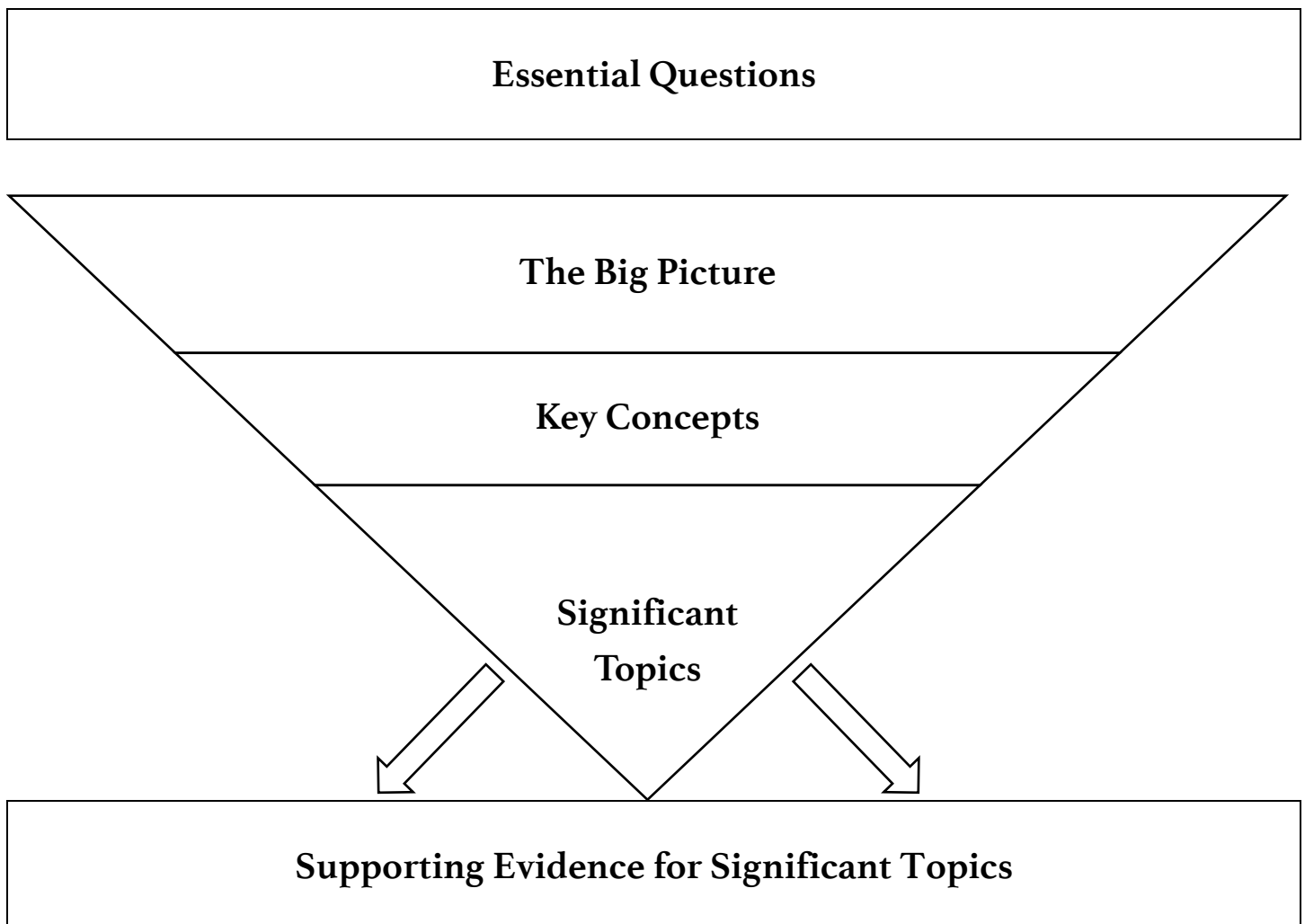
(Founding of Jamestown to the Outbreak of the French/Indian War)

How this Investigation Guide is organized

Two booklets will be essential in this course: this **Investigation Guide** and your **Articles of Examination**. This Investigation Guide will serve as an overview of each period (the historical *material*). Your Articles of Examination consists of the blueprints to evaluate, contextualize, and synthesize the material (the historical *method*). You must have these booklets with you **for every class**. You are issued a new Investigation Guide for each historical period (nine total this year). You are issued one Articles of Examination for the school year.

The Investigation Guide will always start with **Essential Questions** to focus our journey through the material. You will refer to these questions constantly, answering them through your **Thematic Learning Objectives**, your **Disciplinary Practices**, your **Reasoning Skills**, and the **FOUR** domains of the AP Exam (SBQ, SAQ, DBQ, LEQ).

The Investigation Guide will then give you “**The Big Picture**” of the entire period. This is a single statement that covers the dominant theme of the material being learned. Within **The Big Picture** are **Key Concepts** that warrant closer examination of broad topics and ideas. To support the **Key Concepts** are **Significant Topics**, which are the “must-knows” of the historical period. **Significant Topics** are supported by **specific evidence** that you will be responsible for mastering.



Credit

Guide content acquired and adapted from The College Board 2017 *AP United States History Course and Exam Description*, Jason Gigliotti - AP US History Tompkins High School, AP US History Kaplan Test Prep, Inc., and Princeton Review.

Period 2: 1607-1754

(Founding of Jamestown to the Outbreak of the French/Indian War)

Essential Questions

- ✓ Assess the relative importance of economic, religious, and political factors in motivating people to migrate from Britain to colonial America.
- ✓ To what extent and why did the British, French, and Spanish colonists differ in their response to American Indians?
- ✓ To what extent, if any, did clashes between the social and economic values of Europeans and American Indians cause changes in both cultures?
- ✓ To what extent, if any, did religious beliefs determine the character of the thirteen British colonies?
- ✓ To what extent, if any, did British economic policies determine the political and economic character of the thirteen colonies before 1763?

The Big Picture

Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, leading to the emergence of distinctive colonial and native societies.

Key Concepts

- A. Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.
- B. Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.
- C. In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.
- D. Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade and led to conflict in the Americas.
- E. The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.
- F. Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.
- G. Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.

Significant Topics

I. Spanish, French, and Dutch Colonization in North America

Spanish efforts to extract wealth from the land led them to develop institutions based on subjugating native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society. French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and relied on trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to build economic and diplomatic relationships and acquire furs and other products for export to Europe.

2. English Colonization in the Western Hemisphere

English colonization efforts attracted a comparatively large number of male and female British migrants, as well as other European migrants, all of whom sought social mobility, economic prosperity, religious freedom, and improved living conditions. These colonists focused on agriculture and settled on land taken from Native Americans, from whom they lived separately.

3. New England Colonies

The New England colonies, initially settled by Puritans, developed around small towns with family farms and achieved a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce.

4. Middle Colonies

The middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops and attracted a broad range of European migrants, leading to societies with greater cultural, ethnic, and religious diversity and tolerance.

5. Southern and British West Indies Colonies

The Chesapeake and North Carolina colonies grew prosperous exporting tobacco — a labor intensive product initially cultivated by white, mostly male indentured servants and later by enslaved Africans. The colonies of the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British West Indies used long growing seasons to develop plantation economies based on exporting staple crops. They depended on the labor of enslaved Africans, who often constituted the majority of the population in these areas and developed their own forms of cultural and religious autonomy.

6. The Atlantic Economy

An Atlantic economy developed in which goods, as well as enslaved Africans and American Indians, were exchanged between Europe, Africa, and the Americas through extensive trade networks. European colonial economies focused on acquiring, producing, and exporting commodities that were valued in Europe and gaining new sources of labor.

7. European Contact with Native Americans

Continuing trade with Europeans increased the flow of goods in and out of American Indian communities, stimulating cultural and economic changes and spreading epidemic diseases that caused radical demographic shifts. Interactions between European rivals and American Indian populations fostered both accommodation and conflict. French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied with and armed American Indian groups, who frequently sought alliances with Europeans against other Indian groups. British conflicts with American Indians over land, resources, and political boundaries led to military confrontations, such as Metacom's War (King Philip's War) in New England. American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, led to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of American Indian culture in the Southwest.

8. Slavery in the British Colonies

All the British colonies participated to varying degrees in the Atlantic slave trade due to the abundance of land and a growing European demand for colonial goods, as well as a shortage of indentured servants. Small New England farms used relatively few enslaved laborers, all port cities held significant minorities of enslaved people, and the emerging plantation systems of the Chesapeake and the southernmost Atlantic coast had large numbers of enslaved workers, while the great majority of enslaved Africans were sent to the West Indies. As chattel slavery became the dominant labor system in many southern colonies, new laws created a strict racial system that prohibited interracial relationships and defined the descendants of African American mothers as black and enslaved in perpetuity.

9. British Colonies in America before 1754

Distance and Britain's initially lax attention led to the colonies creating self-governing institutions that were unusually democratic for the era. The New England colonies centered their power in participatory town meetings, which in turn elected members to their colonial legislatures; in the Southern colonies, elite planters exercised local authority and also dominated the elected assemblies. The presence of different European religious and ethnic groups contributed to a significant degree of pluralism and intellectual exchange, which were later enhanced by the first Great Awakening and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. The British colonies experienced a gradual Anglicization over time, developing autonomous political communities based on English models with influence from intercolonial commercial ties, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, and the spread of Protestant evangelicalism. The British government increasingly attempted to incorporate its North American colonies into a coherent, hierarchical, and imperial structure in order to pursue mercantilist economic aims, but conflicts with colonists and American Indians led to erratic enforcement of imperial policies.

10. Colonial Resistance to British Rule

The goals and interests of European leaders and colonists at times diverged, leading to a growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic. Colonists, especially in British North America, expressed dissatisfaction over issues including territorial settlements, frontier defense, self-rule, and trade. Colonists' resistance to imperial control drew on local experiences of self-government, evolving ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system.

Period 2, Part 1 (Contextualization, Turning Points, etc.)

Supporting Evidence for Significant Topics

Part I – British Colonial America in the 17th Century (1607-1700)

Factors, Motives, Incentives for English Migration and Colonization of the New World (*Four Main Causes*)

A. Religious

- Spread of English Protestantism in competition with Spanish Catholicism
- Puritans and Pilgrims who sought religious freedom (*Massachusetts Bay and greater New England*)
- Quakers who sought religious freedom (*Pennsylvania*)
- Catholics who sought religious freedom (*Maryland*)
- English Civil War (1629-1660) - created a large number of religious refugees (*in part, a conflict between Protestants and Catholics in England*)

B. Nationalism and a Sense of Superiority

- English conquering of Ireland and the perception of superiority over the Irish population mimicked English relations with Native Americans (*use of brutal "Irish Tactics" manifested itself into hostile actions towards Native Americans in the New World*)
- English Sea Dogs (*essentially pirates*) successfully looted and plundered Spanish ships laden with gold and silver that were following the ocean currents from the New World back to Spain
- English defeat of the "Spanish Armada" in 1588 shifted the balance of naval superiority in the world

C. Large pool of Englishmen willing to become Indentured Servants in the New World

- Population Boom in England (*improved farming techniques, improved diets, etc.*)
- Enclosure Movement (*public land in England was enclosed and sold off which displaced many squatter farmers who ended up on the streets of London*)
- Primogeniture Laws (*inheritance laws that required a family's inheritance to be passed down only to the eldest son*)
Economic Depression (*loss of jobs created a large population of unemployed, down and out Englishmen desperate to try anything to turn their lives around*)

D. The Rise of Joint Stock Companies

- provided the necessary capital to fund settlements in the New World and created incentives to encourage settlers to migrate (*e.g. Headright System*)
- investment in these companies and settlements was spread among many individuals thus reducing the risk to any one investor
- in the short term, Joint Stock Companies resolved the issue of raising capital but, in the long term, the promise of a financial return to investors created unforeseen problems in some settlements and colonies

Additional Notes

The 13 Original English Colonies in North America

R = Founded primarily for religious reasons

E = Founded primarily for economic reasons

	New England	Middle	Chesapeake	Southern
Colonies in the Region	Massachusetts (R) – Puritans/Pilgrims <u>Grew out of Mass</u> Connecticut New Hampshire Rhode Island	New York (E) New Jersey (E) (Originally New Amsterdam) Pennsylvania (R) – Quakers Delaware (E)	Virginia (E) (Originally Jamestown) Maryland (R) – Catholics	North Carolina (E) South Carolina (E) (Originally Carolina) Georgia – debtors, buffer from Spanish
Geography	- long, cold, harsh winters - rocky, thin soil - rivers, streams, difficult to navigate	- plentiful forests - fertile land - navigable rivers - seasonal climate (relatively mild)	- Subtropical climate - Fertile, abundant land - navigable rivers (many flow naturally into east coast ports)	- Subtropical climate - Fertile, abundant land - navigable rivers (many flow naturally into east coast ports)
Economics	Very diverse - lumber - shipbuilding - fishing - cottage industry - early manufacturing (textiles) - network of trade (triangular)	- some lumber - trade in ports - “Bread Basket” (grains)	- Tobacco (“Poor man’s crop”)	- Starts with Rice (Feed Barbados) - Corn, some sugar - later cotton
Politics	- Greatest, earliest signs of democracy (Mayflower Compact, town hall meetings, Fundamental Orders) - Controversy: Democracy or Theocracy	- Most democratic and tolerant (true representative legislatures)	- Aristocratic Rule (wealthy planters indirectly rule) - VA House of Burgesses	- Aristocratic Rule (wealthy planters indirectly rule)
Religion	Puritans (Pilgrims) “City Upon a Hill”	Religiously Tolerant	Mostly Anglican (Church of England) Maryland = Catholic	Mostly Anglican (Church of England)
Society	- densely populated - relatively urban - resourceful settlers - merchants, manufacturers - dominated by the Puritans until early 1700s.	- Very diverse - Melting Pot (English, Dutch, Swedish, German) - Varying Protestantism	- Plantation system - Little infrastructure - Plantation Owners, Poor whites, slaves - Slave codes firmly established	- Plantation system - Little infrastructure - Plantation Owners, Poor whites, slaves - Slave codes firmly established

Barbados “The 14th Colony”

- British island colony in the Caribbean
- Sugar Cane (“Rich man’s crop”)
- Abundant Use of African Slaves (Barbados slave codes adopted in American South)
 - Utilize the plantation system (blueprint in American South)



Chesapeake (*Virginia and Maryland*) – British Colonies

A. Early Years at Jamestown

Joint Stock Company

- businesses owned by shareholders that invested in exploration and colonization in the New World thus spreading the risk involved among multiple investors.
- joint stock companies were embraced by many European nations especially the British
- *Virginia Company of London* was one of the most active and successful Joint Stock Companies in England's North American 13 colonies

Founding of Jamestown, 1607

- 1st permanent English settlement in the new world
 - *two previous failed attempts (*Roanoke and New Foundland*)
- funded by the *Virginia Company of London* with the purpose of making a profit for its investors (shareholders)
- early years at Jamestown were a disaster (*settlers were ill prepared*)
 - *by 1608, only 38 of the original 144 colonists were still alive
 - *by 1610, only 60 of the 500 total settlers who had come over were still alive

John Smith

- credited for saving the colony of Jamestown after the devastation of its first year
- served as the leader of the colony from 1608-1609
- famously quoted as saying, "he who shall not work, shall not eat"

John Rolfe

- an early settler of the Jamestown colony
- credited with cultivating a strain of refined tobacco that became the first profitable export of the Jamestown colony
- eventually married Pocahontas, the daughter of Chief Powhatan (*Wahunsonacock*)

B. Success and Growing Pains as Jamestown becomes the Colony of Virginia

House of Burgesses, 1619

- 1st Representative Assembly in the British North American colonies
- Initially, all free adult men could vote for representatives but this later was altered to only allow large planters (*landowners*) to vote
- set precedent for other representative assemblies in the British North American colonies

African Slaves introduced to British North America (Jamestown), 1619

- huge need for labor on the Tobacco plantations (*very labor-intensive crop*)
- approximately 20 slaves brought to Jamestown in 1619 but few land owners could afford to purchase the expensive slaves so it is believed that most of the slaves became indentured servants (*see below*)
- using slavery in the new world was initially seen by the British colonists as a backward, archaic practice (*by 1300, slavery no longer existed in northern and western Europe*)
- African slavery in British North America doesn't truly take root until the late 1600s

Powhatan Wars (A series of three wars: 1610-1614, 1622-1626, 1644-1646)

- British colonists collectively referred to the Algonquian speaking Indians of the Chesapeake region as the "Powhatan Indians" due to Chief Powhatan's Confederacy
- relative peace existed between settlers and the Powhatan Indians until Chief Powhatan died in 1622
- the third and final war essentially ended any real Powhatan Indian threat in Virginia

William Berkeley

- served twice (*1642-1652 and 1660-1677*) as Governor of Virginia while the colony continued to expand and economically diversify
- established friendly relations with Virginia Indians to promote trade and maintain peace

Indentured Servitude

- a system of labor in which a company or individual paid a person's passage to America in return for a contract of repayment through servitude (*typically 4-7 years*)
- once the term of servitude was completed, the former indentured servants were promised freedom dues (*e.g. land*) which in theory would allow them to become independent farmers and hopefully prosper in the long term
- temporarily solved the labor shortage in the Chesapeake region due to an abundance of young Englishmen willing to leave the mother country to become indentured servants

Headright system

- a system established to promote colonial population growth in Virginia and to fulfill the need for cheap labor on the tobacco plantations
- 50 acres of land was granted for each settler or indentured servant brought to Virginia by a colonist

Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

- armed rebellion of former, disgruntled indentured servants living on the frontier of Virginia (*led by Nathaniel Bacon*) against Governor William Berkeley.
- the former indentured servants were forced to the frontier to farm where they frequently came into conflict with Virginia Indians. Berkeley's policy toward the Indians was viewed by the former indentured servants as too lenient and friendly.
- Berkeley had the support of the British government who in turn sent forces from England to Virginia to suppress the resistance and reform the colonial government to one that was more directly under royal control.

C. The Founding of Maryland

George Calvert (Lord Baltimore)

- proprietor (*owner*) of the colony of Maryland who hoped to create it as a refuge for Catholics in the New World but died weeks before the establishment of the colony so his son, Cecilius Calvert, became the actual proprietor
- Maryland was very similar to Virginia in that it grew tobacco as an export crop and used indentured servitude and slavery to work in the fields

Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

- a law passed by the Maryland colonial assembly mandating toleration for all Christian denominations
- although Maryland was founded as a refuge for Catholics in the New World, Catholics were almost immediately outnumbered by Protestants

New England (*Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire*) – British Colonies

A. The Pilgrims (*founded Plymouth colony in 1620*)

William Bradford

- one of the original Pilgrim settlers of Plymouth colony who was a signatory to the Mayflower Compact
- long serving Governor of Plymouth colony (1621-1657)

Pilgrim (Separatist)

- separatist Puritans who sought a “clean break” from the Church of England - a minority of the Puritans who came to the New World

Mayflower Compact, 1620

- The first social contract for a New England colony
- drafted and signed by 41 adult male separatists fleeing religious persecution by King James of England
- granted political rights to all male colonists who would abide by the colony's laws

B. The Puritans (*founded Massachusetts Bay colony in 1629*)

John Winthrop

- one of the leading figures in the founding of Massachusetts Bay colony who served as Governor of the colony for 12 out of the first 20 years of its existence
- John Winthrop referred to the Puritan's settlement in the New World as a “**City upon a Hill**” that would inspire and serve as a model for other Puritans.
- his writings influenced the political and religious development of the New England region

Puritan (mainstream)

- those who sought to “purify” the Church of England and rid it of Catholic rituals
- English Protestants who wanted to create a “community of saints” or “city upon a hill” that would serve as a model of Christianity.
- lives of strict piety, framed by prayer, righteous living, and hard work were central to Puritanism

Great Migration to Massachusetts, 1630-1640

- beginning with 700 people led by Governor John Winthrop, a great migration of Puritans from England brought over 20,000 people—mostly families—to New England over a ten-year period.

John Calvin (Calvinism)

- his teachings were the inspiration for Puritan beliefs and practices
- Calvinist doctrine taught that individual salvation was subject to a divine plan rather than the actions of individuals
- Calvinism held that everyone had a “calling”—work on earth that God intended the individual to perform throughout their life

Predestination

- a fundamental Puritan belief that God chose each human being from birth for either salvation or condemnation. Only God knew the fate of each person but during his or her lifetime, a Puritan could search for clues as to the fate of their soul by performing good works, praying, and attending church services (*even though none of this could change the person's predetermined fate*).
- adhering to a life of morality and hard work was an indication of God's grace but a life of immorality and laziness was an indication of God's condemnation

Protestant Ethic

- the view that a person's duty in life is to achieve success through hard work, thrift (frugality), and self-discipline
- achieving this success would be a sign that one will achieve salvation

The “Elect” or “Visible Saints”

- those given the gift of God's grace and those predestined by God for salvation - full members of the Puritan Congregational Church
- only the “elect” could vote and hold public office

C. Dissent and Disorder in Puritan Massachusetts

Roger Williams

- devout Puritan minister in the 1630s who ran afoul of religious and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay and ultimately was banished in 1635
- his views on religious freedom and tolerance, along with his condemnation of the practice of confiscating land from Native Americans without compensation, led to his banishment
- at the root of his protest was his belief in religious liberty and the separation of church and state
- he essentially attacked New England Puritanism as unfit to serve as a model protestant community
- In 1636, Roger Williams and his followers founded the colony of Rhode Island and created a government devoted to protecting “liberty of conscience.” The colony quickly became a haven for Baptists, Quakers, Jews, and other religious minorities.

Anna Hutchinson

- an outspoken Puritan spiritual advisor in the 1630s whose teachings led to her banishment from Massachusetts Bay in 1638
- she was an active and important participant in the antinomian controversy (1636-1638) that divided the colony religiously and politically
- antinomianism is a belief that Christians are released by grace from the obligation of observing moral law
- Anne Hutchinson and her followers challenged the idea of predestination and also argued that a Christian can have a direct relationship with God. These beliefs shook the foundation of Massachusetts Bay because it could be interpreted that the beliefs asserted that there was no need for ministers or government officials.
- Puritan leaders tried, excommunicated, and banished Hutchinson and her family in 1638

Pequot War, 1636

- conflict between the Pequot Indians in Connecticut and the colonists of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut. The Pequot were defeated and driven from the area. This was a very early war in New England that foreshadowed later conflicts

Metacom's War (King Philip's War), 1675-1676

- the last significant effort by the Indians of southern New England to drive away English settlers. The Indians were led by Metacom, the Pokunoket chief whom English settlers called “King Philip.” This was an extremely violent war

Salem Witch Trials, 1692

- a result of economic strains in Salem, Massachusetts coupled with unsettled religious and political divisions that ultimately spread to most of the New England region
- non-conformist women became scapegoats and ultimately 150 women were imprisoned with 20 being executed (19 hanged in public display)

D. Miscellaneous (*New England and Middle Colonial Regions*)

Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639

- the 1st written constitution in the British North American colonies
- sets precedent and becomes a model for future constitutions in the 13 colonies

New England Confederation, 1643

- was a short-lived military alliance of the English colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven. Its primary purpose was to unite the Puritan colonies in support of the church, and for defense against the Native Americans and the Dutch colonies of New Netherland
- was an early attempt at self-rule which was later looked down upon by the English Crown

Dominion of New England, 1686

- Charles II revoked the charters of all the colonies north of Maryland as a result of his belief that colonists weren't living in conformity with English law nor were they adhering to the Navigation Acts (see below)
- New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire formed one massive colony called the Dominion of New England ruled directly by a royal appointee, Sir Edmund Andros
- some historians have argued that this was one of many royal policies that bred resentment toward the crown and led to rebellion

William Penn and the Quakers

- religious group that settled Pennsylvania. Often known as the "**Society of Friends**," Quakers believed in an "Inner Light" that would guide them toward religious truth. William Penn received a colonial charter from King Charles II in payment of a debt owed to Penn's father. Penn established Pennsylvania as a haven for Quakers, guaranteeing liberty of conscience and granting freemen the right to alter the government.

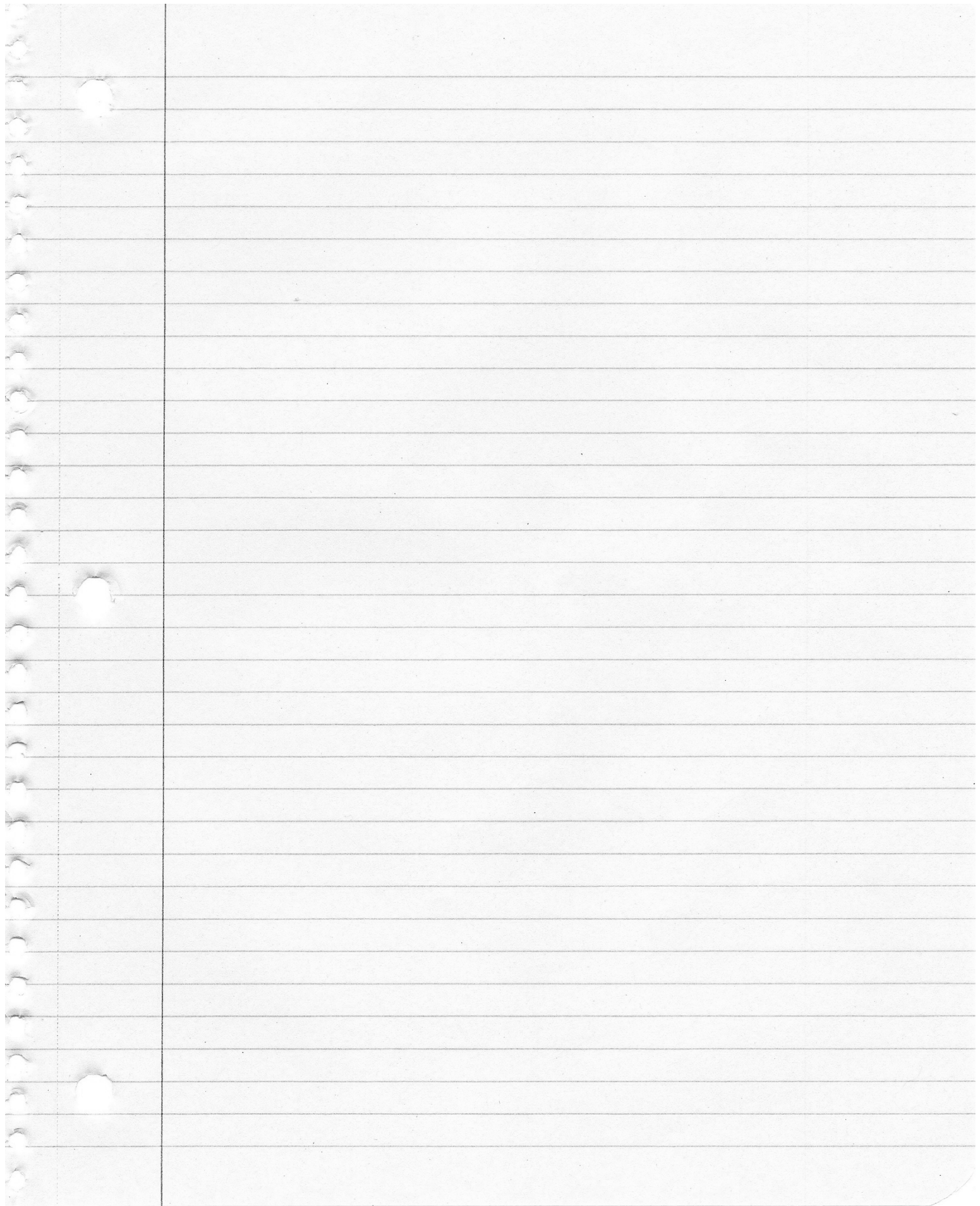
Iroquois Confederacy

- originally a group of five and later six Iroquoian-speaking peoples in present-day New York State that governed themselves according to democratic principles
- an extremely powerful and influential group of natives both before European contact and in later years with British colonists
- in the mid 1700s, the Iroquois Confederacy became an important ally of the British colonists and contributed to some of the democratic beliefs espoused in the Revolutionary Era

English Civil War, 1629-1660 (*Impact on British Colonies*)

- during this time, England was pre-occupied with events unfolding at home which allowed colonists in North America some level of autonomy in its development

Period 2, Part 2 (Contextualization, Turning Points, etc.)



Supporting Evidence for Significant Topics

Part II – British Colonial America in the 18th Century (1700-1754)

England and Colonial North American Relations (1607-1754)

A. Mercantilism

- economic policy based on trade in which a nation establishes colonies for its own economic benefit. All major colonizing powers during this period adopted some variation of mercantilism

B. Triangular Trade

- a system of trade between Africa, the Caribbean, and American colonies that involved slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods.

C. Navigation Acts, 1651-1696

- a series of acts passed by the British to control intercolonial trade
- a fundamental aspect of British mercantilism
- almost impossible to enforce the acts considering the lack of modern technology at the time and the vast ocean that separated the 13 colonies from Great Britain

D. Wool Act, 1699

- English law that made it illegal to ship wool from the American colonies. The law was designed to assist the British wool industry by eliminating competition thus keeping wool prices stable.

E. Molasses Act, 1733

- A British law that established a tax on the importation of molasses, sugar, and rum from non-British colonies. The law was loosely enforced and New England imported great quantities of West Indian sugar for manufacturing rum.

F. Salutary Neglect

- unofficial British policy of non-enforcement of trade laws
- truly a “hands off approach” to the day to day affairs of the colonies
- lasted throughout most of the 1600s and 1700s with the longest sustained period lasting from 1713-1763

G. Smuggling

- as a way of ignoring British restrictions on colonial trade, colonists engaged in widespread smuggling of goods. Smugglers who got caught were often freed by sympathetic American juries.
- smuggling was viewed by many in the colonies as an honored profession
- one of the earliest forms of colonial resistance against the British Crown

Evolution of Slavery in British North America (1607-1750)

A. Labor Needs in the Early Years (how and why were they satisfied) - Barbados vs. Chesapeake colonies

Barbados (small British colonial island located in the Caribbean)

- grew sugar cane (“rich man’s crop”) for export which required an immense number of laborers
- the large Planters in Barbados were wealthy enough to afford African slaves thus most of the Africans imported
- to the British New World colonies in the 1600s ended up in the Caribbean

Chesapeake (Virginia and Maryland)

- grew tobacco (“poor man’s crop”) for export which required an immense number of laborers
- most of the large planters in the Chesapeake could not afford African slaves, instead relying on the use of indentured servants
- African slaves don’t start appearing in large numbers in the Chesapeake region until the late 1600s

B. African Slavery Replaced Indentured Servitude (how and why)

Decline of the Indentured Servant system in the British North American colonies

- Indentured Servants began to be seen as a rebellious group that no longer could be controlled especially after completing their term of service (e.g. Bacon’s Rebellion)
- The economy improved in England in the 1660s and along with the great London fire of 1666, created many jobs thus drying up the pool of potential indentured servants
- The monopoly on the African slave trade was broken in the 1690s which caused the price for African slaves to drop significantly (a result of increased competition)

Chattel Slavery

- a civil relationship in which one person has absolute power over the life, fortune, and liberty of another (*slave owners owned their slaves for life*)
- this was the type of slavery associated with African slavery in the New World

Royal African Company

- held the monopoly on the African slave trade until the 1690s

Middle Passage

- route used for transporting African slaves to the New World (*primarily to the Caribbean*)
- very dangerous, unsanitary conditions for African slaves that were transported on ships
- roughly 3 million African slaves died as a result of the middle passage

Barbados Slave Codes and Colonial American Slave Codes

- Slaves were defined as property
- Slaves were perpetual (*property for life*)
- Inheritable servitude (*children born to a female slave are by law, slaves themselves*)
 - *Barbados slave codes and the Barbados plantation system served as a blueprint by Planters in the colonial American south.

Stono Slave Rebellion, 1739

- South Carolina slave revolt that prompted the colonies to pass stricter laws regulating the movement of slaves and the capture of runaways
- largest slave rebellion in British colonial North America (*about 21 whites and 44 blacks were killed by the time it was brought to an end*)

New York Conspiracy, 1741

- a plot by slaves and poor whites to burn New York. Over 170 people were arrested for participating in the plot. Most were hanged, burnt, or deported.
- really a class rebellion but slaves bore the brunt of the blame
- in the end, it was hard to prove that there was ever a plot in the first place

C. Colonial Resistance to British Rule

Bacon's Rebellion, 1676

- armed rebellion of former, disgruntled indentured servants living on the frontier of Virginia (*led by Nathaniel Bacon*) against Governor William Berkeley.
- the former indentured servants were forced to the frontier to farm where they frequently came into conflict with Virginia Indians. Berkeley's policy toward the Indians was viewed by the former indentured servants as too lenient and friendly.
- Berkeley had the support of the British government who in turn sent forces from England to Virginia to suppress the resistance and reform the colonial government to one that was more directly under royal control.

Leisler's Rebellion, 1689

- a rebellion led by Jacob Leisler, a German merchant in New York, against British Royal officials representing the Dominion of New England (*see page 10*)
- Leisler was executed when he refused to surrender to a royal governor

D. First Great Awakening (1730s- 1760s)

Overview

- evangelical religious revival that swept through Britain's North American colonies. The Great Awakening strengthened beliefs in religious freedom and challenged the status of established churches.
 - *established churches are supported by taxes from citizens, regardless of their personal religious beliefs. The Church of England (Anglican Church) became the established church in several colonies

Old Lights

- conservative members of the church clergy that sought to maintain the status quo - delivered sermons with a very complicated theology

New Lights

- modern thinking members of the church clergy that sought change - delivered emotional sermons with a "fire and brimstone" style

Jonathan Edwards

- Massachusetts minister and revivalist preacher who served as the most important leader of the 1st Great Awakening. His sermon, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," became representative of the evangelical beliefs of the Great Awakening.

George Whitefield

- English preacher whose tour of the 13 colonies attracted large crowds and helped spark the Great Awakening in rural areas
- a great orator given credit for spreading the evangelical beliefs of the Great Awakening

Significance of the First Great Awakening

- the first shared experience (*albeit differently*) among all 13 colonies
- a very inclusive movement that dramatically increased church membership
- strengthened the concept of separation of church and state

E. Other Notable Items

John Peter Zenger Trial- 1735

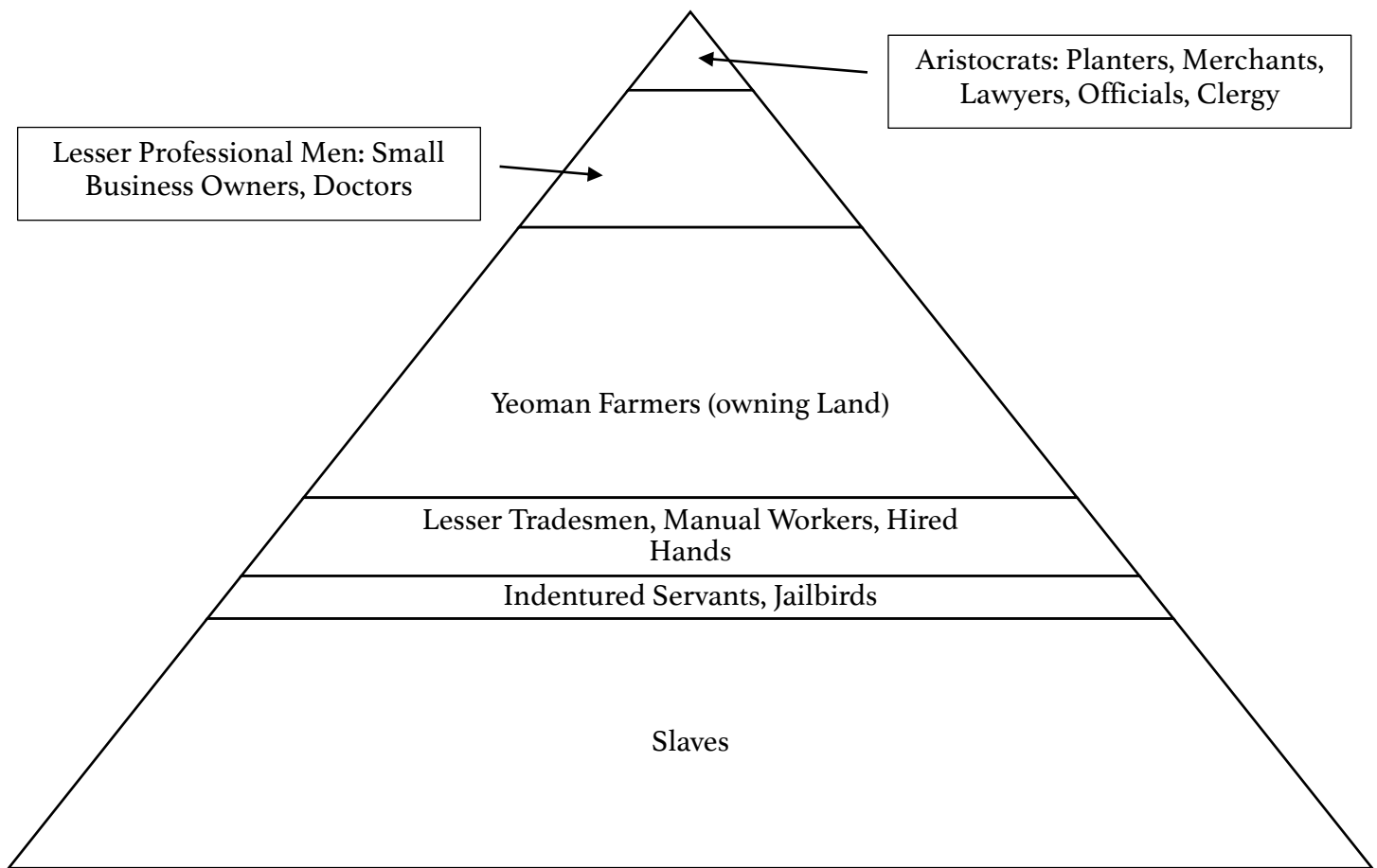
- an editor and journalist in NY City who published articles critical of the Royal Governor and as a result was arrested and charged with a crime (*seditious libel*)
- a jury found him innocent on the grounds that what he was publishing was truthful
**an early precedent for Freedom of the Press in Colonial America*

Scots-Irish

- Protestant Scottish settlers who migrated from British-controlled Northern Ireland to the American colonies in the 1700s (*no love for the British crown*)
- Settled on the frontier from Pennsylvania down through the Carolinas
- characteristically a rugged, individualistic, and rebellious immigrant group

The Glorious Revolution

- a bloodless coup that occurred when William and Mary overthrew King James II in 1688
- the significance of the Glorious Revolution was that it ended any chance that England would have an absolute monarchy like that of France. Instead, the Glorious Revolution ensured that England would have a constitutional monarchy in which Parliament had the majority of the power.
- led to the writing of the English Bill of Rights in 1689 which influenced Colonial thoughts and beliefs regarding the role of Government



Mid-18th Century Colonial Society
(on the eve of the American Revolution)

Questions to Consider:

1. What was the largest group of colonists in mid-18th century British Colonial North America?
2. To what extent, if at all, did Yeoman Farmers resent those at the top of the social pyramid?
3. How and why did Aristocrats maintain political, economic, and social control of British Colonial North America?

*Yeoman Farmer is an English term to describe small, independent, subsistence farmers

F. The Enlightenment (*Age of Reason*) – approximately 1685-1815

The Western World Before the Enlightenment

- Church-centered societies with little or no separation between church and state
- Absolute submission to authority (*religious and secular*)
- A world of absolute monarchs governing under the divine right of kings
- A world of superstition and unfounded beliefs
- Daily life consumed by a struggle to survive

The Enlightenment in a Nutshell

- During the 18th century, profound changes in Europe were triggered by increased global trade and cultural diffusion with others in the world. This new global awareness was accompanied by an industrial revolution, the growth of cities, and the creation of a **new middle class** that began to replace the church and the aristocracy as the dominant force in European society. The emerging middle class promoted new values that included **universal education, individual rights, equality, government based on the will of the people, and a good quality of life in this world.**
- The *philosophes* of this time also ushered in a new way of thinking that championed the accomplishments of humankind. *Philosophes* argued that individuals did not need to accept a life of suffering and despair. **Science and reason** could bring happiness and progress. Kings did not rule by divine right and had an obligation to their subjects.

Significant Ideas of the Enlightenment

- Human beings should turn to reason (rather than faith) to improve society.
- The universe is ruled by natural laws that can be discovered through human reason. Adherence to the laws of economics and government will allow human beings to make a better society.
- All human beings possess a right to happiness. Society should reject the medieval belief that people must accept suffering in this world only to find salvation after they die.
- Society should protect human liberty, removing limitations on freedom of speech, religion, and property.

Additional Notes

