**Early Chesapeake Colonies**

**I.  Roanoke**

* Before 1580s, England's interest in New World only in extracting wealth, not colonization
* In 1584, Sir Walter Raleigh (with the backing of Elizabeth I) financed an exploratory voyage that landed on Roanoke Island--along Outer Banks of NC
	+ Landing was only temporary
	+ Explorers decided island was sufficiently fertile to support a settlement
* Three years later, John White landed with 117 settlers (including men, women and children)
* A month later, White returned to England for supplies
* War with Spain broke out
* When White finally returned in 1590, he found the colony abandoned
* No trace of the colonists ever found

**II. Jamestown**

* The Virginia Company
	+ Joint stock company chartered by King James I
	+ Investors expected gold and products such as wine, citrus, olive oil, pitch, tar, and naval stores -- also possibly a NW passage
* First settlement at Jamestown
	+ In 1607, three ships with about 100 men reached the Chesapeake and went 40 miles up a river (the James) and settled.
	+ Jamestown consisted of a fort, thatched huts, a storehouse, and a church
		- All the settlers were male, most either townsmen or "gentlemen," neither group could or would farm (they came to find gold, not farm)
		- Only firm leadership (by John Smith--a soldier of fortune) and trade with the Indians allowed them to survive
	+ Indians of region consisted of 30 tribes loosely organized under leadership of Powhatan
		- Powhatan adopted a wait and see attitude toward colonists
		- He hoped for trade and alliances with the newcomers which might aid him in his efforts to control other tribes
	+ Smith imposed strict discipline on the colonists
		- He forced all to labor--no work, no food
		- Bargained with the Indians for extra supplies
		- When he suffered a gunpowder burn in 1609, he was forced to return to England
	+ The "Starving Time"
		- When Smith left, discipline in colony disintegrated
		- Many colonists suffered during the winter of 1609-10
		- Became known as the starving time
		- When relief came the following spring, they found only about 60 men still alive--all poultry and livestock (including horses) had been eaten
			* one survivor reported they were forced to eat "dogs, cats, rats, and mice . . . even corpses dug from graves"
			* another told how "one member of our colony murdered his wife, ripped the child out of her womb and threw it into the river, and after chopped the mother in pieces and salted her for his food"
	+ The new governor, Thomas Gates, came to Virginia with instructions that the Indians should be forced to labor for the colonists and make yearly payments of corn and skins
		- the colonists moved quickly to see these ordered carried out
		- one Indian town was put to the torch, and when another resisted, the queen and her children were put to death by throwing them in the river and "shooting out their brains in the water"
		- Colony slowly began to prosper with the growing of tobacco -- by 1616 it had become a major staple crop of colony
* The colony survives
	+ In 1618, the Virginia Company officials changed policy regarding the colony
	+ Headright policy -- anyone who could pay their way across got 50 acres of land, 50 more for each servant they could bring
	+ Colonists get a new legal code, guaranteeing them the rights of Englishmen, including an assembly
	+ The following year, a ship arrived with 90 "young maidens," who were to be sold to likely husbands of their own choice
	+ Later that year, a Dutch ship brought 20 blacks, the first to reach British North America
* Colony still had problems
	+ In 1622, Powhatan's brother led an uprising that killed 347 settlers -- Indians attacked again in 1644, but the response was so fierce that no more uprisings were tried
	+ 14,000 people had come to the colony since 1607, but the population was only 1,100 in 1624.
* In 1624, the king dissolved the Virginia company and Virginia became a royal colony

**III. Maryland**

* In 1634, a neighboring settlement to Virginia was built on the northern shores of the Chesapeake Bay
* Colony founded as a refuge for English Catholics, subject to discrimination at home
* Maryland, like Virginia soon began to depend on tobacco as the main crop

**IV. Life in the Chesapeake colonies**

* What were the Chesapeake colonies
	+ Virginia
	+ Maryland
	+ northeastern part of Carolina (along the sounds)
* Chesapeake Society
	+ Leading families
	+ following the initial gentry who had led Virginia during its early years came a group of middle-class merchants--their influence came mostly from memories of their corruption and grabs for power
	+ around 1660 (the Restoration), a new group of leaders came to the colony
		- these leaders came form the wealthier merchant families of England, and quickly became planters and leaders of the Virginia government
		- These men built dynasties that would continue to control Virginia for generations--Byrd, Carter, Harrison, Lee, Randolph, and Taylor (one of every five U.S. presidents would come from these families)
* Localized control
	+ Colonial government
		- by 1650, Virginia had established a legislature to assist the royal governor in running the colony
		- the legislature had two house (bicameral)--House of Burgesses and the Governor's Council (whose members served for life)
		- main purpose for forming the legislature was to enact taxes
	+ Local government
		- most Virginia residents had little contact with the colonial government, and even fewer could participate (must be white, male landholder)
		- the basic unit of local government was the county court
		- county court not only held trials, but also established the various duties people owed to the government--taxes, militia service, work on roads, bridges, and other public buildings, and aid to the church
	+ Church
		- the Church of England (Anglican) was established as the official church of Virginia (Catholic church in Maryland)
		- most people had little to do with the church, either from a shortage of ministers or from the fact that there were no churches in their area
		- the Anglican church exercised little control over everyday lives of most colonists
* Daily life
	+ Solitude
		- farms some distance apart
		- population scarce
		- church and court day major social events
	+ Tobacco
		- most important crop, served as basis for Virginia's economy
		- everyone becomes involved in growing tobacco, few grow food
		- tobacco becomes cash with shortage of specie (gold and silver coins)
	+ Domestic relations
		- few women--high demand
		- almost no unmarried women
		- widows quickly remarry
		- women have more legal and economic power in Virginia than in England because scarcity makes them more valuable
	+ Death a common place event
	+ Population growth slow in comparison to New England due to difference in gender rate
* Servitude
	+ indentured
		- who
			* English poor
			* "Irish Slave Trade"
			* Germans
			* Europeans who come over often seen as the "surplus inhabitants" of Europe
			* African-Americans
				+ few in number at first--only about 300 by 1640
				+ treated similar to other indentured servants
		- before 1675, 75% of labor force in Virginia came from indentured servants
		- how long (3-7 years, depending on age and time period)
		- Why were some working-class people eager to go to America?
			* Possibility of wealth
			* overcrowded conditions in Europe
			* population boom
			* declining number of farms and jobs
		- Conditions
			* harsh living and working conditions
			* most came alone, without families
		- attempts to escape and punishment
			* numerous indentured servants tried to escape their bondage, but most found it difficult
			* punishment upon capture usually severe--whipping, branding, and extra time common
		- what indentured servants received upon completion of indenture
	+ slavery
		- beginnings
			* attempts to enslave Indians--until around 1640, made up the bulk of slaves in Chesapeake
			* African slaves slowly increase in number
			* why was slavery limited to non-Europeans
				+ English saw themselves as white, Africans (and to lesser degree, Indians) as black--explain good vs. evil
				+ non-Europeans were savage or uncivilized--i.e. different from European customs
				+ non-Europeans were heathens--not Christians
		- changed gradually in nature
			* change begins sometime around 1640
			* more Africans brought in as slaves from start
			* notion of perpetual slavery becomes more popular
			* few slaves early

**V.  Bacon's Rebellion**

* Took place 1675-76 in Virginia
* What and who did it involve -- discuss readings
* How did Bacon's Rebellion begin?
	+ Indian attacks on white settlers
	+ What prompted these attacks?
	+ How did white settlers respond?
* Governor Berkeley's reaction
* Who was Nathaniel Bacon?  What did he want?
* What did Bacon's followers do?
	+ against Indians
	+ in the Tidewater area
* How did government respond?
	+ Treason or protecting one's rights?
	+ What happened to those who supported the government?
* Impact of Bacon's Rebellion on race relations
	+ Wealthy looked for something other than indentured servitude to satisfy their labor needs
	+ Turned to African slavery
	+ fewer English persons willing to become indentured servants--standard of living increasing at home
	+ price of slaves going down--dropped by more than 1/3d between 1650 and 1675--and life expectancy in Virginia on the rise.  This makes owning slaves practical economically.

**The Puritan Colonies**

**I.  Plymouth**

* November, 1620, the Puritans landed in New England in the Cape Cod area, then moved to Plymouth (after city they had sailed from)
* Pilgrims--radical group of Puritans
	+ Followers of Calvin--called themselves Congregationalists
	+ This group belonged to Separatists, who believed that only by separating from Church of England could they find a pure religion
	+ Many had lived in Holland before coming to America
		- feared that Catholic Spain may try to take Holland
		- did not want their children to grow up Dutch
	+ Decided to form a settlement with English people in New World
* Settlement
	+ 100 people on Mayflower, only 30 Separatists
	+ To ease worries of non-Separatists, Mayflower Compact signed while on board ship--established a "Civil Body Politic" and a simple system of legal authority
	+ Settlers landed and had to face harsh conditions immediately
		- Set about building shelter and storage for provisions
		- Only about half of the settlers survived the first winter
	+ Help from the Pokanokets
		- Tribe had already suffered an epidemic from contact with Europeans
		- Sought to protect themselves from powerful Narragansett Indians by allying with settlers
		- Supplied settlers with foodstuffs to help them get through the first lean years--also showed them what and how to plant
		- Squanto--had been captured and taken to England--became a "good" Indian by helping English translate and showing them how to survive

**II. New England Towns**

* Puritan mission to New World
	+ Who were the Puritans?
		- dissenters within the Church of England--wanted to purify the church
		- King James I bitterly opposed Puritan efforts
		- combination of royal opposition and poor economic situation in England led Puritans to look toward New England as place to build a godly community
	+ 1628, group of Puritan merchants buy Virginia Company's claims to part of New England, form Massachusetts Bay Company
	+ first settlers come in 1629
	+ John Winthrop and "City upon a Hill"
		- 1630, John Winthrop came as head of 700 settlers to New England--most settlers came from middling merchant or farm families
		- While on board ship, he preached a sermon titled "A Model of Christian Charity"--which sets out his vision for the new colony
			* Winthrop wanted to build a godly community which would stand as a city on a hill, thus shaming England's church people to reform
			* the model called for an end to destructive economic competition--everyone was to be virtuous and had an obligation to others
			* in economic matters, charity was to moderate the drive for profit--concept of just price (compare with growing ideas about capitalism in England and Europe)
* Control of New England communities
	+ Under Puritan vision, the center of their communities would be the Congregational church
		- membership in church required being recognized as a "Revealed Saint"--explain the process of the conversion relation
		- everyone required to attend services and pay tithes even if not a member (banishment from church services basically put a person outside of acceptable society)
		- control of the church in hands of all male "saints"
			* unlike Virginia churches where power usually rested in hands of wealthy
			* Puritan churches more democratic--all "saints" allowed to participate in control
	+ Puritan control extends beyond the church
		- public meetings (including the county court) normally held at the church
		- public officials were members of the church
		- little separation between civil law and canon (church) law
		- technically, church and state were separate, but Puritans strongly believed in cooperation between church and state
* "The Little Commonwealth"
	+ Physical layout
		- Villages in New England originally established around meeting house (church)--most dwellings within one mile
		- residents of a town were allotted certain plots of land further out for farming--each family given enough land to provide for their needs
		- purpose of this layout was to force people to intermingle with each other, thus increasing sense of community and interdependence
	+ Puritan families
		- the husband was to be the head of the nuclear family in New England--wife, children, and servants subject to his authority
		- marriage was not a private affair--it was a contract governed by the state, and could thus be regulated (both church and state could examine details of family life and interfere if deemed necessary)
		- women given no property rights in New England society unless husband specifically granted them in writing (pre-nuptial agreement or will)
		- education of children seen as important aspect of child-rearing among Puritans--needed to raise children who could take part in church
	+ Growth of New England population
		- the settlers who came to New England usually did so as part of a family group--unlike Virginia
		- as a result, the relatively even numbers of males to females meant a more rapid natural population growth
		- New England's population grew rapidly, even though only about 20,000 Puritans came over during the period from 1630-1649 (explain why 1649 cutoff date)
		- Part of New England's growth attributable to fact region relatively free of disease--compared to England or Virginia--thus people lived longer and had more children
	+ Relations with native peoples
		- Pequot Wars--1633--came from expansion into Connecticut River valley
			* Pequot’s resisted the expansion
			* English reacted with a campaign of extermination, with the few survivors taken as captives or slaves
		- After Pequot War, Indians try to accommodate white settlers
		- New England settlers attempted to keep Native peoples under control by creating "praying towns"
		- King Philip's War--1675
			* Wampanoags led by Metacom--King Philip--fought to avenge insults, murders, and the theft of land
			* had almost 3,000 killed during the fighting, over 600 colonists died
	+ Religious dissenters
		- Roger Williams and Rhode Island
			* Williams dissented from the tying of civil government to the church--the two should remain absolutely separate
			* he also opposed mandatory church attendance and tithes, especially when it interfered with a person's individual religious beliefs
			* Puritan authorities saw Williams as a subversive and banished him from the colony
			* Williams and a number of followers purchased land from the Narragansett Indians, and founded a new settlement to the south called Providence
			* Providence became center of the new Rhode Island colony
		- Anne Hutchinson
			* Follower of John Cotton--stressed salvation of grace
			* Thought women should play major role in public
			* Banished from Massachusetts Bay
			* On her death, Puritan authorities claimed she was pregnant by the Devil
		- Quakers, Baptists, and other radicals
			* banishment
			* execution
	+ Connecticut and Rhode Island offshoots of the Bay Colony
		- Connecticut an attempt to reproduce Massachusetts' vision of an ideal world
		- Rhode Island grew as more people in New England rejected the Puritan's ideal society

**III.  Salem Witchcraft Trials -- case study in colonial life**

* Salem in place and time
	+ Location
		- Mass. Bay colony--15 miles north of Boston
		- caught between "civilized" world of Boston and frontier with hostile native peoples
	+ When
		- Late 17th century
		- time of upheaval in Britain and Colonies
		- 1688, Glorious Revolution in Britain
		- 1689-97, King William's War (War of the League of Augsburg)--heavy fighting along the frontier, many families destroyed
		-
* Chronology of events
	+ Dec. 1691--Tituba tells girls in Parris household's fortunes, girls begin to behave strangely
	+ Early 1692, girls begin to denounce some women in Salem Village as witches
	+ Trials begin in April, number of people denounced as witches grow--some of the accused begin to point finger at others
	+ By end of the summer, 20 people had been executed
	+ October, 1692 -- Governor William Phips (newly arrived from Britain) puts an end to trials, pardoning 100 in jail and 200 accused
* Reasons behind Witchcraft crisis--one or many?
	+ Economic reasons (Proctors vs. Putnam’s)
	+ Religion
		- "half-way covenant"
		- Puritanism's dominance under attack (different religions, rising commercial interest, etc.)
	+ Indian wars --
	+ Political instability
	+ Gender
	+ life on frontier -- general uncertainty
	+ Personal gain -- "Devil's Disciples"
* Interpreting history and its causes and consequences.
* Could this happen again?

**North American Colonies Mature**

**I.  Utopian Colonies**

* **William Penn and the Quaker colony**
	+ Quaker sect, as Society of Friends called in ridicule, was most influential of the many radical religious groups springing from the turbulence of the English Civil War
		- Friends followed doctrine of individual spiritual inspiration and interpretation of the gospel--discarding formal sacraments and ministers
		- Embraced simple living and pacifism and tolerated the religious of others, equality of the sexes, and full participation of women in religious affairs
	+ William Penn, received grant from King Charles II in 1681 to huge tract of land
	+ Penn actively recruited settlers to his new colony
		- many were religious dissenters--Quakers, Mennonites, Amish, Moravians, and Baptists
		- promised tolerance of religious diversity
		- Penn differed from other colonial founders in that his relations with Indians good from the beginning because of the Quakers' friendliness and his strict policy of purchasing land rather than taking it--so good that some tribes moved from other areas to Pennsylvania
	+ Penn, like the Puritans, sought to set up a Christian community
		- Unlike Puritans, he allowed diversity
		- All taxpayers and landholders had right to vote in government
		- In 1682, Penn was also granted title to the area that is now Delaware, but it became a separate colony in 1701
* **Georgia**
	+ Last British colony established on the continent—1732
	+ Georgia was unique in its three basic purposes for founding
		- it was a philanthropic experiment
		- also a military buffer against Spanish in Florida
		- would produce luxury items (silk, citrus fruit, and olives)
	+ Gen. James Oglethorpe (one of the trustees controlling the colony) was appointed governor
		- He was a military man who quickly organized the colony's system of defenses
		- A champion of prison reform--sought a colonial refuge for the poor and persecuted
	+ Colony developed along utopian ideals
		- Landholdings limited to 500 acres
		- rum was prohibited
		- importation of slavery forbidden--partly to leave room for indentured servants brought in on charity
	+ Utopian experiment failed--by 1759 all restrictions lifted as settlers complained that they could not compete with Carolina economically
	+ colony quickly grew as its settlers began to export rice, indigo, lumber, and naval stores
	+ it carried on a lively trade--especially with the British colonies in the West Indies

 **II. Rise in colonial population**

* **Population** of North America grew dramatically during the 18th century
	+ 650,000 new immigrants (close to 1/2 of them unwilling) came to North America during the first 75 years of the century
	+ Natural population growth dramatic
		- early marriages--early 20s for whites, late teens for Africans
		- frequent births--every 2 years on average
		- lower mortality
			* less crowding means less chance for contagious diseases to become epidemic
			* more food for most
	+ **European immigration**
		- **British** settlement grew immensely after the Scots-Irish, Scots, and Northern England--came in large numbers after 1720
			* settled first in Pennsylvania
			* many later moved down the Valley Road into western Virginia and the piedmont of the Carolinas, even into northeast Georgia
		- **Germans**—began migrating into British controlled land around 1730, came in large groups after 1750
			* followed much same pattern as Scots-Irish
			* Pennsylvania first, then later down the Valley Road into the piedmont of the Carolinas
		- **French**
			* French never invested much effort in settling North America
			* dispatched less than 1,000 settlers each year from about 1660 until 1750s (many returned to France)
			* most of French settlers intent on being involved in fur trade
			* little effort made to set up permanent farming settlements, formed only a few large cities—Quebec, Montreal, and New Orleans
			* French still could lay claim to much of North America--Canada and much of the interior of U.S. (Mississippi drainage basin--from Appalachians to Rockies)
			* Trading environment made less impact on land than the farming settlements of the English
		- **Spanish**
			* settled mainly in Southwest and some in Southeast (Florida and extreme southern Georgia and Alabama)
			* Spanish claims split by the French claims
			* Spain's settlement in U.S. centered around New Mexico
			* Most Spanish claims held by missionaries and soldiers--little effort made to set up permanent farming settlements (except some in Texas)
* **Competition for Control**
	+ The three major European powers in North America struggled for control of the continent--against each other and against the Native peoples
	+ In the Southeast, Indians made several attempts between 1650 and 1711 to keep British settlers from expanding their control further inland
	+ In northern areas--New York, New England, and Canada--British and French settlers battled for dominance with Indians joining in on one side or another
		- 1689-97--King William's War--English and Dutch settlers in Northeast allied with Iroquois to attack French and other Indian tribes in New France (Canada)
		- Most of the suffering in the area fell upon the Iroquois and other native tribes (English, Dutch, and French lost 1,300 in almost 10 years of fighting)
		- Iroquois learned lesson--remained neutral, playing two side off against each other
	+ French and Spanish settlement of North America reached its peak by 1750 and quickly declined afterward
* **Africans**
	+ Unwilling persons from different parts of West Africa comprised nearly half (325,000) of the immigrants
	+ Most came to the Chesapeake and South Carolina
	+ Africans make up 2/3ds of S.C.'s population by 1730
	+ A number of Africans showed their unwillingness to submit to slavery by revolting against their owners
		- **1712—NYC**
			* slaves allegedly conspired with poor whites to burn much of the city
			* when "plot" was discovered, 31 blacks and 4 whites were charged with conspiracy, then executed
		- **1739--Stono Rebellion** (S.C.)
			* began when 20 slaves rebelled and raided a store where they found muskets
			* slaves planned to escape to the Spanish in Florida
			* the Africans were joined by 80 others
			* burned 7 plantations and killed 20 whites
			* captured only a day after the rebellion began
			* whites executed all, placed a head on every milepost back into Charleston
	+ ***Reactions to the revolts resulted in changing the way slaves were treated (describe limitations placed on freedom of movement and association)***

**III.  Daily life in the colonies**

* **The Enlightment**
	+ period beginning around 1700 in Europe
	+ emphasis on acquiring knowledge through reason
	+ by using reason, humans could strive to make sense of God's orderly creation
	+ Enlightenment thinkers believed they could understand human behavior as well as nature--began to develop new political theories to explain relationships between people
	+ Leading thinkers of the Enlightment included
		- Isaac Newton in science
		- John Locke--argued rulers had a duty to the people and if the ruler violated that duty then he/she could be ousted
	+ Enlightenment influenced many of the colonial elite, both political and religious
	+ Benjamin Franklin’s work led to the lightening rod, he also had the largest circulating library with the best collection of scientific books in the American colonies, also founded school which became University of Pennsylvania
* **Education in colonial America**
	+ bare rudiments of writing, reading, and ciphering (arithmetic) were considered a basic education
	+ barely half the men in the country received enough education to master the basics
	+ a majority of the women in the colonies were illiterate
	+ thus, education represented status in the colonies (although could sometimes mean person met with distrust)
* **Oral culture**
	+ lack of literacy created an oral culture among most colonists
	+ information was passed on by word of mouth--frequently through stories and songs
	+ as result of oral culture, information usually moved slowly and not very far
* **Elite culture**
	+ business, planter, and political elite among colonists began to develop a different culture
	+ went to England and New England for their education
	+ gentry wanted to set themselves apart from ordinary people, they did so through:
		- education
		- entertainment on large, lavish scale
		- building large residences (describe large in colonial terms)
		- fashion--clothing, powdered wigs, etc.
		- manners
		- culture of deference
			* elite expected commoners to be deferential to them -- respect their position in society and their opinions
			* many ordinary people complied because of their economic dependence on the elite
* **Religion**
	+ some religions--Congregationalists, Episcopalian in particular--worship took place in a hierarchical setting
	+ wealthy families could purchase their own pews--in some churches, almost all pews would be purchased, excluding poorer classes and newcomers
	+ this system helped reinforce social strata
	+ Quakers were more open to everyone
		- meetings were informal
		- men and women both actively participated in church services
		- still, leaders of church usually drawn from leaders of the community
	+ most people living in colonial North America did not attend church regularly--many lived too far from churches or pastors
	+ churches still played major influence in colonial society because most business and political leaders attended church
* **The Great Awakening**
	+ **Factors leading to the Great Awakening**
		- The Enlightment--intellectually, many educated people found Deism and skepticism more appealing
		- Prosperity of some Puritan and Quaker merchants in Boston and Philadelphia caused some people to worry that Satan was tempting them
		- People living in the back-country had few or no ministers to preach or administer sacraments
		- By the 1730s, a sense of falling away from the faith prepared the way for a revival
	+ **Beginnings** – Prelude
		- 1734-35, spiritual revival occurred in the Puritan congregation in Northampton, Mass.--led by **Jonathan Edwards**
			* Edwards joined the church as a minister in 1726 and found it spiritually at a low ebb
			* He was convinced Christians had become too preoccupied with making and spending money
			* religion had become to intellectual, it had lost its zeal and emotional force
		- By 1735, Edwards, with his descriptions of the delights of heaven and tortures of hell, had helped rekindle the spiritual fervor in his congregation
		- "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
			* delivered July 8, 1741
			* describes the anger of God for such sinners as the people are:  "...natural men are held in the hand of God, over the pit of hell; they have deserved the fiery pit, and are already sentenced to it; and God is dreadfully provoked...all that preserves theme every moment is the ... unobliged forbearance of an incensed God."
			* shows how redemption from God's wrath may be had:  "you have an extraordinary opportunity, a day wherein Christ has thrown the door of mercy wide open, and stands in calling and crying with a loud voice to poor sinners...Therefore, let everyone that is out of Christ, now awake and fly from the wrath to come."
			* One witness said there was "such a breathing of distress, and weeping," that Edwards had to ask for silence so that he may be heard
	+ **George Whitefield sparks the Great Awakening**
		- Whitefield a 27 year old minister who had developed a reputation as a spellbinding evangelist in the Wesleyan revivals in England
		- He claimed "congregations are lifeless because dead men preach to them"
		- Whitefield arrived in the colonies in 1739
		- up to 6,000 people listened to his sermons in Philadelphia
		- made a revival trip from Georgia to New England -- even Ben Franklin went to hear him and was impressed enough to donate to the ministry
		- Jonathan Edwards heard Whitefield and found himself moved and revitalized spiritually
	+ Great Awakening sparked division among many churches
	+ Spiritualism of Great Awakening clashed with reasoning of Enlightenment educated ministers
	+ Great Awakening was democratic--emphasis on spiritualism of everyone
* ***NOTE:  In different ways, both the Enlightenment and Great Awakening emphasized the individual***

**IV.  Political Development of the Colonies**

* Most colonies shared a similar political structure
	+ Governor--most powerful figure in the colony
	+ Legislature--normally composed of two houses (House of Burgesses or Senate, House of Commons or House of Representatives)
		- Legislature elected by landholders, usually different qualifications to vote for different houses
		- Legislature could actually pass laws or act as advisors for governor, depending on colony
	+ At the local level, colonists governed by selectmen or county judges (or justices of peace)
	+ By early 1700's, many colonists had grown used to large measure of self-government
* **The Crown cracks down**
	+ **The Dominion of New England**
		- When James II ascended the throne in 1685, he determined to take more active control of colonies
		- Became concerned with New England--smuggling and lack of religious toleration
		- James appoints Edmund Andros as governor of the Dominion, stretching from Maine to New Jersey)
		- Andros given dictatorial powers--dissolved all colonial assemblies and appoints a special council to advise him
		- When James II overthrown in Glorious Revolution in 1688, colonists overthrew Andros when they learned of rebellion and proclaimed loyalty to William and Mary
	+ **Revocation of charters**
		- Although colonists saw their overthrow of Andros as support for William and Mary, the new monarchs did not view the actions the same way
		- Over a 40 year period, the crown began to bind the colonies more closely to the mother country and its rule
		- One after another, the colonies came under royal charter

**V.  Economic Activity of the Colonies**

* **New England**
	+ Initially its economic system depended mostly on fur trade and flow of immigrants
		- Scarcity of fur in most of region killed that trade
		- English civil war stopped the second
	+ New Englanders switched to providing new goods and crops for the market
		- much of their export went to Caribbean and Azores
		- Wood (for casks), fish, corn, and wheat (as cheap food) were main exports--also imported naval stores directly to England
		- In return, New England got sugar (in form of molasses), spices, fruits, and slaves from the islands
		- New Englanders could then trade these goods to England for finished goods
* **Southern colonies**
	+ Most of trade direct with England
	+ Exported primarily tobacco, rice, indigo, and naval stores (cotton is not a major crop yet)
	+ In turn the southern colonists got finished products and cash--also imported slaves from the islands
* Much of the trade was carried out using credit--specie (cash) was scare in the colonies, normally used for paying taxes
* **Mercantilist system**
	+ Goal of England (and rest of colonial powers) was to become as economically self sufficient as possible
	+ Colonies played a critical role, provided the mother country with valuable raw materials
* **Navigation Acts**
	+ Designed to insure control of colonial trade
	+ Over a period of 23 years, England passed four major Navigation acts designed to accomplish three goals:
		- only English or colonial merchants and ships could engage in trade with the colonies
		- certain goods (called enumerated goods) could only be sold to England
		- foreign goods destined for colonies first had to go through England (where they could be taxed)
	+ Colonists frequently tried to avoid these restrictions whenever possible
	+ Purpose of these acts was to center trade on England and generate revenues for the government
* **Enforcing Navigation Acts**
	+ England establishes vice-admiralty courts to enforce the acts--make decisions without a jury
	+ Board of Trade created to supervise colonial trade policies, advise the crown on steps to take, and monitor actions of colonial legislatures

 **Through heightened supervision of the political and economic structures of the colonies, the British government sought to gain tighter control over the North American colonies**