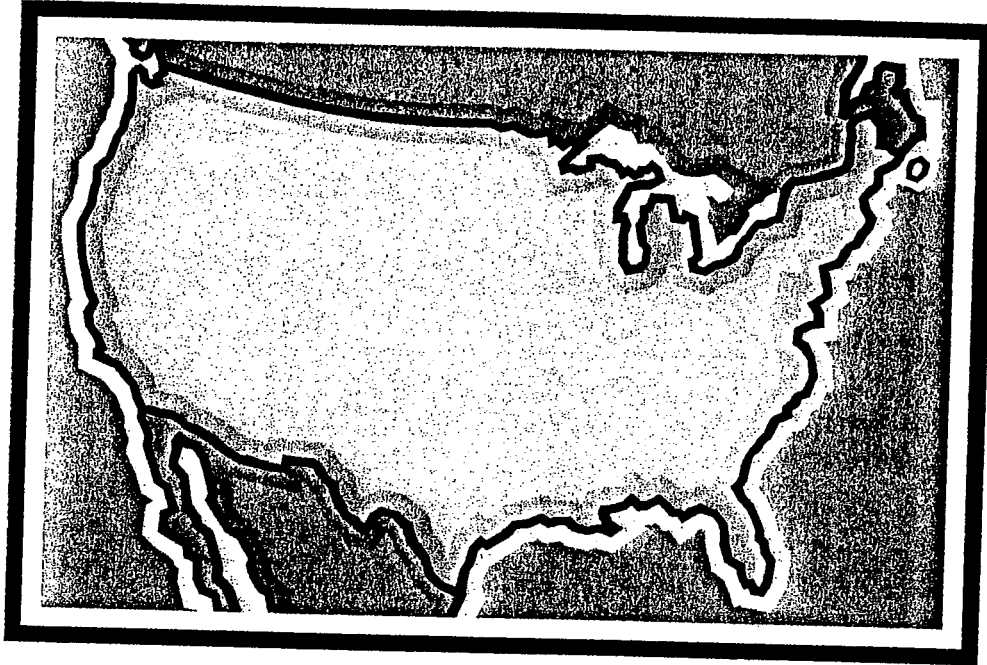


US History

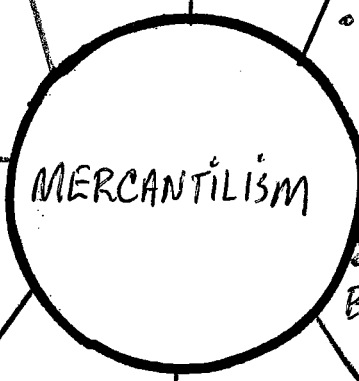


Chapter 3: Colonies Come of Age

Section 1: England and Its Colonies

Section 2: The Agricultural South

Section 3: The Commercial North



England loosens Control of Colony

- Salutary Neglect or Beneficial Neglect Causes
- Eng was Competing w/France For Control of Europe
- Eng Devotes less Money + Soldiers to protect Colonies
- Strengthen Navigation Acts to Compensate
- Eng Relaxes Regulations in Return for Economic loyalty from Colonies

The Economics of Colonization

- The theory of Mercantilism was to attain self-sufficiency By Acquiring Wealth
- Nations will compete for gold + Silver
- Nations want Balance of Trade or more gold coming in, than going out of Nation.
- Colonies Become New Source for Resources
- Establish New MKTs
- Control Buying + Selling of goods

- Other Colonies Remain loyal to Britain
- Creates Conditions for Rebellion
- Allows them to use "power of the purse" To Influence governor
- Colonial Assembly paid governor's Salary
- Colonies Develop Taste for self-govt

Effects of Neglect

Glorious Revolution

- Bloodless Revolution in England
- 1688 James II a Catholic Fathers a Son
- Fear of Catholic Dynasty for England
- 1689 Parliament Invites William of Orange who is Husband of Mary, the Protestant daughter of James II to visit Eng.
- James II flees
- Parliament then Restricts New King + Queen power
- Inspires "Mass Colony to ARREST ANDROS

Navigation Acts 1650's

- Example of mercantilism
- RESTRICTS Colonial Trade Because Britain Saw Colonist Trade with Foreigners as a threat
- Sets up Exclusive Trade Rights with Colonists
- All goods pass English ports 1st
- Certain goods Exported to England only
- Colonial Shipbuilding was Booming

CRACKDOWN IN Massachusetts

- 1684 Charles II Revokes Mass Corp. Charter
- Makes Mass, a Royal Colony under his strict Control
- 1685 James II unites Northern Colonies + Forms Dominion of New England
- Sets up SIR Edmund Andros To Rule
- His Harsh Rule Outrages Colonists

TENSIONS Emerge

- Colonial Merchants Rebel
- Start Smuggling or Trading Illegally

Resistance + Revolt

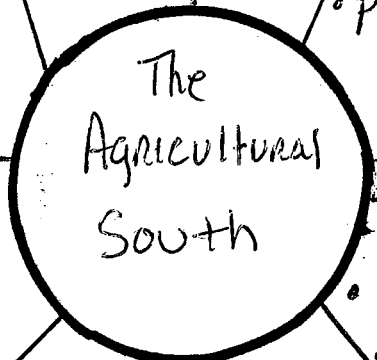
- 1739 STONO Rebellion along Stono River in Charles Town
- Slaves Kill Planter Families + Flee to Florida
- White Militia forms + Kills Many white those Captured are Executed
- Brought more fear to Whites and Tighten their Control over slaves

Plantation Economy

- Specialized in Raising Single Cash Crop
- Plantations develop Instead of Cities because they were self-sufficient
- Contain Diverse and prosperous people
- Tobacco, Cotton, Rice.
- Colonial Standard of living Rises due to Increased Exports
- Role of Women were 2nd Class Citizens w/ Few Rights
- Planters' Wives Had Slaves

- Took Refuge w/ Native Tribes
- # of Runaway Slaves Increases

Runaway Slaves



The Agricultural South

Slave Culture

- New Families Created
- Old Family Identity Lost
- Africans Kept many African Cultural Traits
- "Ring Shout" or dancing that paid tribute to ancestors + gods

Slavery Grows

- Labor Shortage as Indentured Servants population declines
- Replaced By African Slaves
- Slaves work for life + Better

European Slave Trade

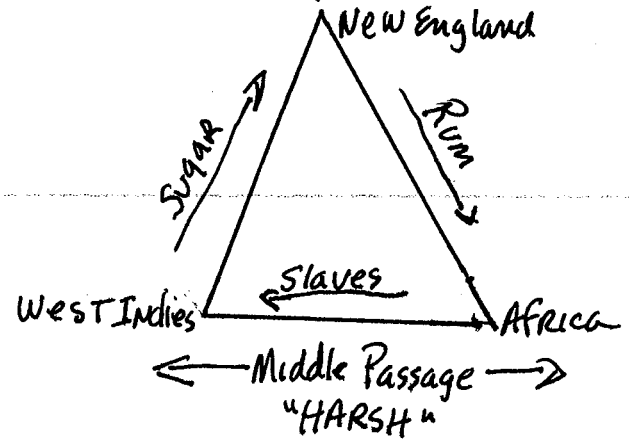
- Late 1600's to 1700's
- Need for Slave labor In West Indies
- Network of Trade Routes Develop
- Routes Form TRIANGULAR Trade Route

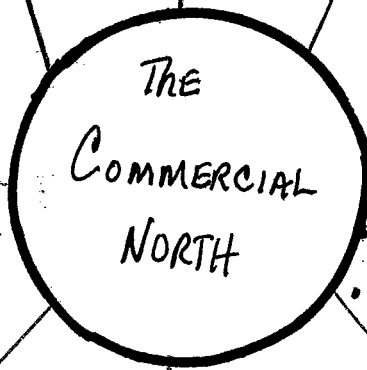
INVESTMENT

- Whites believe DARK SKIN IS Inferior
- Felt Africans were perfect for labor
- They were farmers, Endured Heat + labor, SKIN Color + Immune to Disease

Slavery in South

- Most work the fields
- Others work in House
- Many Cases of Abuse Virginia Courts did NOT Consider Owners guilty for Killing their Slaves during beatings





Witchcraft Trials in Salem

- Religious Fanaticism
- 1692 Several Salem girls accuse a West Indian slave woman, Tituba, practicing witchcraft.
- Then girls accused others of witchcraft + situation grew out of control
- HYSTERIA spreads in Salem
- Women considered too independent were accused
- 19 Persons were hanged
- 150 Imprisoned, 5 die in Jail

- Leaders Jon Edwards + George Whitefield challenge established Church
- GREAT AWAKENING (1730's + 1740's) Brought greater spirituality
- Franklin + Jefferson Inspired by Enlightenment
- Scientific Method Stressed for New Knowledge
- Also looks Beyond Religious DOCTRINE
- The Enlightenment looks to Reason

Influence of New Ideas

Commerce Grows in North

- Diversified Economy
- SMALL FARMS
- Variety of Crops
- Fishing, Lumber, Shipbuilding, Ironworks
- Increased Urban Life
- Port Cities grow
- Philadelphia Involved Urban planning NOT since Ancient Rome
- Biggest Problem = Poor Public Service

Women in the North

- Had Extensive Work Responsibilities
- Few legal Rights, No Voting Rights
- Could not enter into Contracts
- Could not Buy or Sell property
- Keep their own wages
- Only Single women or widows could Run their own Business
- Puritans Had to Submit to Husbands

Diverse Population

- Influx of New Immigrants
- largest group Included Germans, Scots, + Irish
- Fled Economic Distress in Europe
- Most enter through Philadelphia

Slavery in North

- North Economy Not labor Intensive
- In New England slaves had more Rights
- In Middle Colonies slaves got extensive rights such as Appealing, To Sue + Be Sued
- Still Considered Property + Endured Harsh Treatment
- Slaves Sometimes Rebelled = 1712 NY Rebellion lead to Execution of 21 slaves
- 1741 Suspected Ringleaders were burned alive + hanged
- Many ethnic groups did not mix well
- English Colonist Found ways To Cooperate

Sugar Act

- King George III choses Financial expert George Grenville to be prime Minister in 1763
- His goal = lower the Debt
- 1764 Sugar Act had 3 steps to Stop Smuggling
 - ① Cut tax on foreign Molasses to discourage Smuggling
 - ② Place duties on certain Imports
 - ③ Smugglers Tied in British Courts rather than Colonial
- British Needed to Pay off War Debt + wanted Colonists To Pay.

Rivals for an Empire

- Cause
 - New France was founded by Jacque Cartier, Sam de Champlain
 - Robert Cavalier + Sieur de La Salle
 - Only 70,000 French Catholic Fur Traders
 - French had friendly Relations w/ Natives
 - French Collided w/ Britain's Colonial expansion plans
 - Both would fight their 4th War for Control of America

• By 1764 Colonists + Britain disagree more + more

Rebellion Close

The FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

The 7 year War

- 1754 Conflict Ignites over Forts
- French built Fort Duquesne located in Modern day Pittsburg
- British had already granted land to wealthy planters
- Virginia governor sent militia to Evict the French
- Led by George Washington they establish Fort Necessity 40 miles away from French
- Washington Attacks + loses

Pitt + Inoquois Win

- 1757 William Pitt New British general
- After a few victories vs. French the Inoquois become Allies
- 1759 Battle of Quebec was Turning Point for overall British Victory
- 1763 Treaty of Paris gives British North America east of Mississippi + Florida
- French kept Control of New Foundland

Early French Victories

- 1755-1756
- Braddock + Washington launched Counterattack ON Fort Duquesne
- Lose to Hit + Run Tactics of Natives + French - Braddock dies

Colonies + Britain Grow Apart

- Proclamation of 1763 - Ban all settlements west of Appalachians to avoid further Conflicts w/ Natives
- Colonists angry w/ proclamation
- Difficult for British to enforce it.
- Colonists angry w/ British lack of concern
- Britain's financial debt from war brings New laws + Taxes
- 1761 Writ of Assistance issued to search for smuggled goods
- Britain Increases standing Army

Victory Bring New Problems

- Britain claims Ohio River Valley but Causes Problems
- Ottawa leader Pontiac Captures 8 Forts in Ohio Valley
- British use smallpox Infected Blankets to wipe out Native
- Biological Warfare = Germs