*Period 2: Patterns of Empire and Resistance (1607 - 1754)*

* ***Patterns of Colonization:***
* European powers and natives begin to fight for control and for the upper hand in North America
* England wanted to copy Spain’s success after defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588, so they turned their attention to North America
  + Once developed, the Southern colonies turned to an economic platform based on the foundation of slavery
  + The New England colonies trended towards economic transformations that undermined a sense of community and the intense religiousness found there
  + The Middle colonies experienced economic and ethnic diversity with the influx of new immigrants
  + Protestantism, mercantilism, pushing back against natives, and new philosophical ideas were present in all the colonies
* **The Spanish Colonial Model:**
  + Focused on Christian conversion and natives for labor
  + Although the encomienda was abolished and replaced with a different system of repartimiento demanding that natives be paid wages, very little changed due to some people ignoring the rules → many just began to use African slaves instead
  + The empire became tightly controlled by the crown after the repartimiento system was put into place; Viceroyalty of Spain and Viceroyalty of Peru were the 2 administrative units
  + Priests attempted to convert entire native communities en masse; it seemed successful at first, but natives were actually just adapting Christianity to their own personal needs (seeing Jesus as just one of their many gods, for example)
* **The French Colonial Model:**
  + Few French actually settled in the New World; most “colonies” were used at the time for trading outposts for fur and other valuables while they searched for a Northwest Passage to Asia
  + France’s colonial territory looked very large on maps, but very few people actually lived there due to the climate and their original purpose of exploration and trading (not colonizing)
  + Territories included locations like the Great Lakes region, Ohio River valley, the Great Basin, New Orleans, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Quebec
  + The French relied on diplomacy much more than their European counterparts when interacting with natives due to their low population
  + The French often learned native languages and intermarried, but natives continued to hold the heart of the North American continent while intermingling their cultures with the French
  + Clothing, buildings, and more were all culturally blended
  + There weren’t many French women in the New World so intermarriage was quite common → offspring called metis
* **The Dutch Colonial Model:**
  + Just like the French, the Dutch were not as concerned with colonizing as they were concerned with trading
  + Most colonization efforts were hindered by the English/Spanish
  + Henry Hudson, an English explorer, was commissioned by the Dutch East India Company to search for a Northwest Passage
  + Hudson sailed into the river that would eventually bear his name, past Manhattan Island, and almost to today’s Albany
  + He never found a passage, but his reports of valuable goods like timber and fur spurred the Dutch to continue exploration
  + A settlement was established in 1624 → New Amsterdam
  + Profits were not immediate for the Dutch in the first 20 years, but the colony really took off under the leadership of Peter Stuyvesant
  + King Charles II set his sights on the Dutch because they were separating English land claims; the outnumbered Dutch surrendered without a fight and the colony was given to the king’s brother, the Duke of York, who renamed it New York
* **The British Colonial Model:**
  + While other nations sent few settlers to the New World, Britain sent comparatively many
  + The first settlers to Jamestown arrived in 1607 with the help of the joint-stock company, the Virginia Company, and a charter from King James I
  + The colony nearly collapsed; the laws of primogeniture that gave land and wealth to first born sons in England prompted second born sons to settle in the New World without many skills for hunting or growing crops. Instead, many searched for gold more than sustaining the colony
  + Almost 90% of the original settlers died during the “starving time,” or winter of 1609-1610
  + While the pilgrims lived in a colder climate than the future Virginians, the poor planning of Jamestown led to their weakness while the pilgrims thrived
  + John Smith took control and saved the colony from collapse; he was even “kidnapped” by the chief, Powhatan, and “saved” by Pocahontas in order to build peace with the neighboring tribes
  + Tribes traded peacefully in the beginning, but the English eventually began raiding the natives and natives started striking back often which led to the First and Second Anglo-Powhatan Wars, the second of which banished the natives near Jamestown
  + Settlers had same rights as Englishmen according to the Virginia Charter
* ***The Southern Colonies:***
* **Virginia:**
  + The Upper South was the most populous part of the south, containing 90% of whites and 80% of blacks
  + Tobacco and slaves was a major part of the economy due to tobacco’s addictive properties, huge popularity, and increasing profitability
  + Tobacco cultivation quickly exhausted nutrients in soil, which had to be in large areas to begin with and encouraged taking native land, and also required many laborers
  + Headright system → sent indentured servants to the New World if someone wealthy paid for their passage; the benefactor would receive 50 acres of land for each servant
  + The House of Burgesses was an attempt at an assembly in Virginia (1619); it was the first of many future parliaments in America
  + King James I didn’t support this notion; he revoked the charter of Virginia and made them a royal colony directly under his rule
* **Maryland:**
  + Similar to Virginia in terms of tobacco, slaves, servants
  + First proprietary colony → the Crown moved away from granting charters and rather gave an individual full self-governance of a colony (Lord Baltimore was Maryland’s intended proprietor/owner)
  + Lord Baltimore hoped to create a safe haven for Catholics in the New World since many immigrants had been Protestant due to religious persecution
  + Weeks before the colony was established, Baltimore died and his son, Cecelius Calvert, became the actual owner
  + While intended for Catholics, Protestants instantly outnumbered them; Catholics continued to be tolerated (unlike Jews/Atheists who received death penalty)
  + Act of Toleration of 1649 → guaranteed religious freedom to all types of Christians
* **Carolina:**
  + The original colony of Carolina was founded in 1633 by wealthy plantation owners from Barbados
  + Tension was created with the immigration of English settlers into this colony because they moved the old sugar-based and Barbadian economy of the colony towards a more Chesapeake style economy; it split into North and South in 1712, with a deputy governor controlling North Carolina and South Carolina becoming a royal colony
  + Rice was the principal crop
* **Georgia:**
  + Last of the 13 colonies, a “debtor’s colony”
  + It became a buffer colony between Spanish Florida and South Carolina due to concern about competition
  + Charter granted to James Oglethorpe, who mandated military service for all males and wanted to establish a colony for the “deserving poor”; this never worked out since South Carolinians moved southward in search of new land and brought slavery with them, ending Oglethorpe’s plans
* ***The Northern Colonies:***
* **Puritanism:**
  + First colonists of the North were largely driven there for religious reasons rather than economic ones
  + John Calvin said all humans were wicked and that only the predestined could go to heaven
  + Henry VIII broke with the Catholic church for political reasons, not theological ones, so he didn’t change anything about the religion → this “halfway reformation” upset some Protestants who believed the church needed a complete reformation or “purification”; they came to be known as Puritans, who then took inspiration from Calvin who said individual salvation was subject to a divine plan and not a person’s actions
  + Pilgrims distinctly separated themselves from the English church → Plymouth, Separatists
  + Puritans did not separate from the church, they just wished to purify it → Mass. Bay, Non-Separatists
  + Puritans also believed everyone had a “calling” on Earth, or a job that God intended you to do
  + Calvinism spread anxiety in people because they felt like they had no control over God’s plan so they lived extremely pious and hardworking lives with an emphasis on community
* **Plymouth and the Mayflower Compact:**
  + Separatists known as Pilgrims fled England in 1608 to find a better religious environment in Holland
  + Eventually, William Bradford and the leadership of the pilgrims believed that it would be best to avoid the material temptations of the country, and they obtained permission from the king to settle in Virginia Company land
  + Setting sail on the Mayflower in 1620, they reached Cape Cod, which was much farther north than where they were supposed to go
  + They didn’t have authority to settle here, so they made the Mayflower Compact, an agreement stating that they would have an orderly government on the consent of the governed
  + The colony struggled in the first year, gained some success in 1630, but ultimately failed to attract large numbers of Puritans from England
  + It was the first New England colony
* **Massachusetts Bay Colony:**
  + King Charles I, eager to rid England of Puritans, granted a charter to the Massachusetts Bay Company
  + The location was never specified, so it stayed in the colonies, which gave it a lot of autonomy
  + The leader of this colony was John Winthrop, who gave a powerful sermon famously calling the colony “a city set upon a hill”
  + The colony had a difficult first year, like Plymouth, but it soon thrived with a massive influx of settlers in 1640, a “Great Migration”
  + These settlers were not Jamestown-style aristocrats; they were farmers, carpenters, and textile workers and attracted whole families instead of only just men. They were looking for community, not riches
  + In 1638, Anne Hutchinson was banished from the colony by Winthrop for her “extreme” religious arguments which stated ministers were not needed to interpret the Bible and God could communicate directly to believers--she believed strongly in antinomianism and thought there was no need to follow the church exactly because everyone was already predestined; Anne challenged gender roles with her vocal opinions
* **New Hampshire:**
  + Some Puritan settlers moved north to this future-state
  + Massachusetts eventually claimed the colony, but it was separated again in 1679
* **Rhode Island:**
  + Puritan society was very rigid in terms of religious doctrine; encouraging learning but also conformity caused conflict
  + Dissenter Roger Williams, a devout minister, became concerned about the mistreatment of natives and the possibility of the church becoming too involved in government and distracting Puritans from godly matters
  + He also argued that the government should not be able to govern religious behavior
  + He fled to and founded Rhode Island in 1636; the church and state were separated
  + Called “the Sewer” or the “place of otherwise minded”
* **Connecticut:**
  + Some Massachusetts settlers wished to remove themselves from the rule of John Winthrop’s rule
  + Reverend Thomas Hooker disagreed with Winthrop over who should be admitted to church membership
    - Winthrop: demonstrate you had a conversion experience
    - Hooker: living a godly life was good enough
  + Hooker and John Haynes led some settlers into present-day Connecticut and founded the town of Hartford in 1636
  + CT writes up the Fundamental Orders, essentially a modern constitution
  + New Haven was originally not part of CT--it was more religiously committed but forced together with the colony by the Crown
* **Puritanism Splinters:**
  + The second and third generations of Puritans didn’t have the same religious zeal as the founding generation
  + Church membership was declining by the 1650s
  + The Halfway Covenant (1662) → potential new church members had to demonstrate that they had a conversion experience, which was increasingly difficult over time. This idea evolved that let children becoming partial, non-voting members of the church
  + Salem Witch Trials (1692) → some teen girls were accused of witchcraft at first, and then hundreds of community members; it showed a huge split in the cohesiveness of the community
* ***The Middle Colonies:***
* **Pennsylvania:**
  + In 1681, King Charles II was granted a huge piece of land to William Penn to settle a debt to Penn’s father
  + Penn was a Quaker, but still friends with the king despite some disagreements within the church of England
  + Charles II was eager to get the Quakers out of England as well so they had their own colony
  + Quakerism was very non-hierarchical, seeing society and people as equals
  + Penn wanted to establish a “holy experiment” in Pennsylvania to put the Quaker beliefs into practice: frowning upon slavery, friendly relations with natives, etc
  + Pennsylvania was the most “advertised” colony
* **New Jersey and Delaware:**
  + Both established by the Dutch
  + NJ was given by the Duke of York to two friends who established the colony
  + Dutch were killed off in Delaware by natives, and Sweden had a trading post there for a while
  + The Duke of York gave Delaware to William Penn, but the future-state separated from Pennsylvania in 1704
* **New York:**
  + NY originally functioned as a commercial port
  + NY had more slaves than North Carolina
  + The “Negro Plot of 1741” was a crackdown on suspicious NY fires that led people to believe that slaves were planning something; over 150 arrests were made, but a plot was never confirmed
  + While many people think that slavery only existed in the south, it existed in all 13 colonies at some time (even though Middle Colonies favored white indentured servants)
* ***New World Power Struggle:***
* **Indians vs. Settlers**
  + Wampanoag natives were weakened by an epidemic, so they were peaceful with Plymouth settlers
  + Settlers keep arriving and pushing more onto native lands so one tribe, the Pequot, revolted in the Pequot War but they were mostly wiped out or Christianized
  + One native, Metacom aka “King Philip,” later made a pan-Indian alliance and took on around 60 Puritan towns; while destruction was great on both sides, the natives lost and were severely punished in King Philip’s War
  + In the Southeast, the Catawba peoples tried to communicate and sell goods; alcohol began to be used as payment causing drunkenness and eroding traditional cultural ways
* **Crown vs. Settlers**
  + The New England Confederation was formed by Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut while England was distracted by the English Civil War
  + The confederation was a “puritan club”; no Quaker or Catholic colonies
  + It was created to defend against the natives and the French/Dutch if needed
  + Each colony had two votes, regardless of population which angered the populous Massachusetts Bay
  + NH, Maine, and RI were excluded because they were full of dissenters and heretics
  + Massachusetts is ignoring royal orders more and more so King Charles II grants charters to RI and CT and revokes the Massachusetts charter in retaliation
* **Sir Andros Enters the Scene**
  + The Dominion of New England is created after King Philip’s War by Charles II
  + It’s a mega-colony with oversight from Sir Edmund Andros, the non-Puritan governor who everyone despised
  + It was created to enforce the Navigation Laws that said the colonies must provide raw materials to England who would manufacture them and that they could only trade with England
  + The king also desired tighter control over the increasingly independent colonies
  + Andros curbed town meetings, put restrictions on courts/press, prevented smuggling, and revoked all land titles
  + The colonists were furious and on the brink of revolt
* **Revolution in England**
  + The Glorious Revolution in England dethroned the Catholic king and instated a Protestant one
  + With this collapse, the Dominion of New England collapsed alongside it with a revolt in Boston and Andros attempted to escape but failed
  + Massachusetts was made a royal colony and given a new charter: a blow to the Puritans who were very attached and proud of the old one
  + The right to vote was now granted to all male property owners, not just church members, another blow to Puritans
  + The Glorious Revolution’s success continued to stir unrest until royal governors restored order; however, Navigation Laws were only weakly enforced at this time (salutary neglect period)
  + Unqualified English officials filled the courts and other positions that were meant for local leaders, breeding resentment
* ***Building a Colonial Society:***
* **Melting Pot Society:**
  + Various European cultures immigrated to the colonies, notably the Germans and Scots-Irish people (who were just Scottish) to Pennsylvania
  + Immigrants had no loyalty to the crown, and often turned against government in general like when the Scots-Irish led the march of the Paxton Boys on Philadelphia to protest Quaker leniency towards natives
  + 20% of colonists were African-American
  + Scots later spearheaded the Regulator movement, which protested Eastern Colony dominance in affairs (Andrew Jackson was a part of this movement)
  + New England → least diverse
  + Middle Colonies → most diverse
* **African Society**
  + Slavery grew, and slave life was much worse the further south you went
  + In the Chesapeake region, tobacco was a less demanding crop than southern crops like sugar or rice
  + The size and structure of plantations in the Chesapeake allowed for more family/relative communication, and the population of slave women rose → families form and reproduction begins
  + Since the slave society was essentially continuing itself with their own children, the slave imports to the Chesapeake region dropped drastically but continued in the southern colonies
  + Many slaves became increasingly skilled and even tried to revolt like in the New York Slave Revolt or the South Carolina Slave Revolt by the Stono River where slaves tried to march to Spanish Florida but were stopped by a militia
* **Working and Religious Society:**
  + Social mobility, easier in America and nearly impossible in England, began to be threatened and “Europeanized”
  + Wealth became more concentrated with white landowners
  + Ministry → most honored profession
  + Physicians → not highly esteemed or well trained
  + Law → not originally respected
  + Agriculture → leading industry (90%)
  + Mercantilist policies took slices of profits; eventually the Molasses Act of 1733 was introduced to curb English trading with French countries by taxing molasses imported from there
  + 2 established churches → Anglican and Congregational
  + Puritan/Congregational Church was much more fiery, devoted, and influential than the Anglican one
  + Anglican Church was official in the South while the Puritan Church was official in New England, the Middle Colonies were mostly different denominations
  + Presbyterianism was similar to the Puritan Church, but never official anywhere
  + Religious fervor was dying down as generations continued, so the Great Awakening occurred in the 1730s and 1740s, ignited by Jonathan Edwards in Massachusetts, was the first mass movement of the colonists as *Americans*
  + Another minister, George Whitefield, was an emotional speaker who brought crowds to tears with his sermons
  + Old lights, orthodox clergymen, began to be skeptical of the new lights, the new emotional ministers
  + “New light learning centers” like Princeton, Brown, etc were founded
  + Government was similar to English structure with an elected lower house and an appointed upper house
  + Voting was not a birthright → religious + property restrictions
  + John Peter Zenger laid basis for freedom of the press with his scathing article of the NY governor’s corruption that was allowed in trial because it was deemed accurate
  + The Proclamation of 1733 prohibited settlement west of the Appalachian mountains, exhibiting more control from the Crown
* ***Revolts, Rebellions, and Wars***
* **Revolts:**
  + The Pueblo Revolt, or Pope’s Rebellion, was a violent response from the Anasazi natives in 1680 due to Spanish imposition of Catholicism upon their beliefs
  + Churches were destroyed and kiva shrines erected
  + 400 Spanish were killed, and they were driven out of Sante Fe
* **Rebellions:**
  + Free indentured servants who moved west for free land became irritated by taxes they had to pay and attacks by natives
  + When farmers contacted the Virginia governor, he refused to help, so they took up arms and Bacon’s Rebellion, led by Nathaniel Bacon, burned Jamestown and homes of elite planters
  + This is seen as a shift to the increased use of slavery over indentured servitude
  + Later, in Leisler’s Rebellion, when English monarchs were deposed, Leisler was instated as governor of NY, but then hanged for treason
* **Wars:**
  + King William’s War, Queen Anne’s War, and King George’s War → three struggles with French for continental control and fur domination
  + French and Indian War → AKA Seven Years War, against French forts in Ohio River Valley, natives fought with French → Great Britain won and gained territory
  + Albany Plan of Union drafted to unify colonies against France by Franklin, but rejected by Crown because of the amount of autonomy given