

MR. JOHNSTON'S APUS HISTORY

Study Guide Chapter 3

Expansion and Diversity: The Rise of Colonial America

In this chapter, we learned about European colonization, mainly that of the English. Over time, the Puritanism ideals of New England gave way to more realistic ideas. The middle colonies were more open and embraced the market economy. The southern colonies began to depend on slave labor to produce specialized crops. As we have learned, these regions would become the first empire rooted in commercial capitalism.

English, Dutch, French, Spanish, Irish, Scottish, and German immigrants all left for the North American continent and began to set up new communities. By 1700 there were 250,000 immigrants in North America, the vast majority of them migrating from England. During this time 300,000 Africans were sent to the West Indies as slaves. As new peoples began to emigrate to the New World, native population began to decline. Disease, warfare, and other factors led to the demise of many.

John Winthrop and the Puritans

Large-scale migration started after 1630, and around this time Puritans began to attempt to create a model Christian society. Puritans in the Massachusetts Bay Company took advantage of a gap in their charter and moved the seat of the colony's government to New England. 400 Puritans arrived and later another 700 passengers were sent out to New England by John Winthrop. Mid-voyage, Winthrop delivered a sermon titled "A Model of Christian Charity" and described the colony as a utopia. The goal of the colony was to shame England into repenting. Winthrop wanted the rich to show charity and mercy while the poor should live out their faith by practicing patience and strength. He wanted charity to moderate the drive for profit so goods would be exchanged, wages set, and interest calculated; this would allow everyone to

have a decent livelihood. Puritans hoped to turn religious idealism into a model community.

Winthrop and his fleet arrived in 1630 and by that fall 6 new towns were established. That first winter, however, thirty percent of people did not survive. At first, there was little resistance of European colonization from the natives, whose numbers were declining from disease. Many Native Americans sold their land to the English. Massachusetts Bay encouraged the setup of missions to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.

Native Resistance

Further expansion inland was soon met by native resistance; friction soon developed between the English and the Pequots, a tribe allied with the Dutch. With the assistance of other native tribes, the English waged a campaign against the Pequots and used tactics that had once been used on the Irish. The natives were massacred, much to the relief of the Puritans.

New England Congregationalism

Massachusetts Puritans considered themselves spiritual members of the Church of England, but they created a system of self-governing congregations that ignored the authority of Anglican bishops. Reverend John Cotton shaped American congregationalism. His plan placed control of each congregation into the hands of male saints. Saints chose their ministers by majority vote, elected people to handle finances, and decided who was allowed to become a saint. New England Congregationalism allowed for more broad-based control of the church than Anglicanism did.

Congregational churches followed the Separatist tradition of only allowing saints to take communion and baptize their children; however, as in Non-Separatist practice, they obliged all adults to attend services and pay tithes to the church.

The New England Way

The New England Way diverged from English practices by setting higher standards for identifying the Elect. Massachusetts Puritans insisted that candidates provide a soul-bearing account of their conversion in front of the congregation.

New England Education

In 1647 New England enacted the Old Deluder Act. This act ordered all towns with over 50 households to appoint one teacher to instruct kids. A town with over 100 households was required to have a grammar school.

People in Massachusetts wanted learned, well-read ministers; this led to the founding of Harvard College. Other than religion, Harvard also taught classes about the arts and sciences.

Roger Williams

Roger Williams questioned the legal basis of congregationalism and believed that church and state should be separate. Williams derived this viewpoint from Anabaptist tradition. He opposed compulsory church service and interference with private beliefs. He feared that the state would eventually corrupt the church. Williams was banished for his odd beliefs and went south to found Rhode Island- the only colony with religious toleration.

John Cotton

John Cotton insisted that congregationalism required saints to be free of control by anyone who had not undergone a conversion experience. He refused to give authority to anyone, even good people, unless they had been spiritually reborn.

Anne Hutchinson

Anne Hutchinson attacked clerical authority and alleged that all of the ministers except for John Cotton and John Wheelwright lacked authority over saints. She was seen as a threat to the Puritans' way of life, especially since she was female.

Hutchinson was arrested and questioned on her knowledge of holy texts; she would've been acquitted if she had not claimed to have communicated with the Holy Spirit. She was also banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Threats to the New England Way

The most pressing threat to the "city on a hill" was the fear that people would abandon the community in favor of their own self-interest. Merchants especially were a threat, for they fueled the economy while their way of living challenged Puritan ideals. Merchants clashed with leaders who tried to regulate the prices of goods.

Changes in Government

In 1634, people protested that the governor and council held too much power, so it was decided that each town had the option to send two delegates to the General Court. The General Court became bicameral when deputies separated from the Governor's Council to form the House of Representatives.

Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield adopted a new government designed by Thomas Hooker. Called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, it allowed all male landowners the right to vote.

Courts in New England, unlike those across the Atlantic, had town meetings. These town meetings helped decentralize authority. New England legislatures established new towns by giving land to several families; they laid out the settlement, organized the church, distributed the land, set taxes, and made laws.

New England Families

Each family was given one acre of land for their house, along with a few strips of land for crops and livestock. Families were only given what they needed so that future generations would have land to use as well.

To Puritans, society's foundation rested upon the nuclear family. Unlike in England, Puritans could divorce one another. Marriage could be ended because of desertion, bigamy, adultery, or physical cruelty.

New England women did not have many rights, but they could own their own property if their husbands consented to an agreement. Women could also be given land by their husbands after his death.

New England families did not have as much trouble with diseases because people didn't travel; they also had easier access to land and better diets. They normally had large families as well, which led to a large population growth even without immigration.

Colonial Changes

Because of the rocky soil and short growing season, farmers were able to get by but very rarely became wealthy. People began to do other jobs such as lumbering, fishing, fur trading, ship building, and rum distilling.

Changes in England

In England, Charles I imposed taxes on the people without the consent of Parliament. This led to a civil war and the beheading of the monarch. Oliver Cromwell was put in charge by the Puritans. After Cromwell's death, Charles I's son, Charles II, regained the throne. Anglicans expelled English Puritans.

The expulsion of English Puritans left the American Puritans whose goal was to "shame England into repenting" with no mission to serve. Few Second-Generation Puritans were willing to become saints as well, for many had known others that suffered through the process of becoming a saint. This meant that the next generation would not be baptized. Desperately trying to save their children and grandchildren, Puritans developed the Half-Way Covenant. This allowed children of baptized adults to be baptized themselves; however, they could not take communion or vote in church affairs. This would ultimately lead to the demise of the New England Way.

Expansion and Native Americans

Natives began to hunt animals in order to trade with the Europeans, and this depleted the numbers of beavers in the area. The natives found themselves in debt and were eventually forced to sell their lands to settlers.

New England settlers began to settle closer and closer to Native American villages, which put pressure on the natives. The English took their land, cut down grass and trees, let their livestock graze, and let hogs spoil the dam banks. Because of this the natives began to starve and tensions ran extremely high in the Plymouth Colony.

A Native American named Metacom was a war chief or sachem of the Wampanoag Indians and became their leader during King Philip's War. Other native tribes fought against Metacom and with the English. Many natives fled to New York and Canada after the English won the war. The war reduced native population greatly and led to English hostility towards natives.

Chesapeake Society

After the Virginia Colony went bankrupt, King James I took control. Charles I and his successors did not invest a lot of money in the colonies. This royal indifference gave the colonies more freedom. Before Charles took the throne in 1628, King James I distrusted representative government and wanted to rule the colony through an English governor.

The new king in 1628, Charles I grudgingly relented, but induced the assembly to tax tobacco exports, the life-shaping crop of the Chesapeake. After 1630 more taxes were needed, prompting royal governors to call regular assemblies. The small number of elected members, or burgesses, at first met all at once to discuss laws. Eventually a bicameral legislature was created when the group split into the House of Burgesses and the Governor's Council. Other colonies also established bicameral legislatures.

The First Families of Virginia

The First Families of Virginia, descendants of wealthier immigrants whom had become planters, dominated colonial politics for over two centuries. Some of the first presidents would be related to these prestigious families.

Maryland

Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert) was one of many proprietors to be given a grant of land in North America. He secured freedom from royal taxation, the power to appoint sheriffs and judges, and the ability to create local nobility. He intended to create an overseas refuge for Catholics, so he set up a manor where Catholics could go to hear Mass and receive sacraments. Over time, Maryland became a society of independent landowners with a Protestant majority, which led to religious tensions.

Protestants dominated the assembly's lower house while Catholics became large landowners (as the manors turned into plantations), held high public office, and dominated the upper house. As both groups disagreed more and more, Baltimore drafted the Act for Religious Toleration. Under this law, Catholics' rights were supposed to be protected; this law was the first law in America to support the liberty of worship. The law did not bring peace between the two groups. In 1654 the Protestants stopped Catholics from voting and repealed the toleration act.

Tobacco

Tobacco dominated Chesapeake life starting in 1618 and the boom lasted for a little over a decade. After the initial boom tobacco was still profitable as long as it sold for over two pence and was grown on fertile land.

Most houses were located near a riverbank; this meant that crops could be easily transported. Wealthy planters built wharves that served as depots for tobacco exports and distribution centers for goods. This control of export and import commerce led to the stunted growth of towns and the creation of a powerful merchant class.

Indentured servants came over to the Chesapeake due to the demand for labor. Most servants were young men, for they were the most valued workers. There was a wide gap between the rich and poor, however. Planters built up landholdings and profited from the labor of their servants. When servants were finally free, they had nothing. Some places gave newly-freed servants clothes, supplies, and land for them to get started on.

A depression occurred as the price of tobacco fell. Planters themselves still could make a living from rents, loans, shopkeeping, and government fees. Servants usually could not afford land and most people owned very little; most did not even own furniture.

Bacon's Rebellion

People were living in poverty and were capable of striking out in rage to starve off disaster. In 1676 frustrations became too much for people to handle. Hundreds of Native Americans were killed, plantations were looted, and Jamestown was burned.

Bacon's Rebellion was led by Nathaniel Bacon, a council member. Tensions were flaring up with the Native Americans and violence began to break out. Governor Berkeley wanted to build a chain of forts to combat the issue but many farmers wanted to go with a cheaper option: extermination. Bacon was elected to lead people against the nearby peaceful tribes and kill them. Bacon wanted to wage war on all natives, and his popularity with the people forced the governor to fund the slaughter. Berkeley had second thoughts after a while, but when he called the men back they rebelled. Jamestown was burned and Berkeley was forced to flee. Bacon died of dysentery soon after and his followers dispersed. Since most of Bacon's men were ex-indentured servants, indentured servants were eventually replaced by African slaves.

Slavery

By the early eighteenth century, strict legal codes defined the place of African slaves in American society. At this time there were over 20,000 slaves in America. As wages rose in England, fewer indentured servants travelled to America; this led to the use of colored slaves instead. Slavery helped to relax the colonies' economic strains. Slavery also became a trend in Carolina as well as the West Indies.

More people began to immigrate to the West Indies starting in 1630. A code of conduct for nonwhites soon took form while the Caribbean Islands grew into the major markets for New England's foodstuffs, lumber, and fish. When these English islanders moved to the Carolinas and the Chesapeake they brought the institution of slavery with them.

The West Indies

Spain held most of the Caribbean but focused most of their attention on Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica. While Spain and the Netherlands distracted themselves, England and France took a few of the islands for themselves.

England managed to create a lasting settlement on Barbados, but other nations continually tried to invade. As slaves began to revolt racial tensions became far worse. There was a high death rate and it was a dangerous place for people to make a living.

The Dutch introduced the process of growing sugar cane to the English in the Caribbean. Sugar was popular in Europe, so the Dutch wanted to market the sugar and make profits. The manufacture of sugar, however, proved to be difficult and costly.

Sugar production multiplied the demand for labor. At first indentured servants were used, but over time slaves were used instead as indentured servants became overseers and skilled artisans. Slaves could be worked harder and were less expensive to maintain. They also fared better in the tropical conditions and overall worked better.

The Barbados passes the first slave codes, setting a precedent for those imposed in the colonies. Slave codes were supposed to guarantee decent treatment for slaves but failed to define "adequate clothing, food, and shelter." Masters gained absolute control, as slaves were not protected by the law. Since sugar was so profitable, masters didn't try to take good care of their slaves. A "defective" or deceased slave could always be replaced.

Carolina

In the 1650s many small outposts popped up along the coast, creating the first restoration colony. A restoration colony was essentially a land grant in North America given by King Charles II of England in the late seventeenth century as a reward to his supporters in the Stuart Restoration (when his family regained the crown after Cromwell's death). Bicameral legislatures were set up in the north and south. Charles

Town was set up in the southern portion of the colony. Colonists in the south raised livestock and exported deerskins and Indian slaves. On the other hand, the northerners exported tobacco, lumber, and pitch.

Anthony Cooper and John Locke devised a plan for the government, called the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina. It declared that political power and rank should reflect landed wealth. In essence, most of the plan implied a feudal system. It was unpopular with many settlers, however, and only lasted a few decades.

People in the south began to grow rice, which became the area's staple crop. Similar to in the West Indies, the planters of the staple crop became wealthy and depended on slavery. Soon, Carolina became Britain's only mainland colony where the majority of people were black slaves. Slaves were at least partially resistant to malaria, which ran rampant in the small strip of marshy land that rice thrived in.

Throughout their accomplishments as a colony, people in Carolina had little aid from the faraway proprietors. In 1719 Carolinians overthrew proprietary rule and the British monarchy created the royal colonies of North and South Carolina.

The Middle Colonies

England seized New Netherland in 1664, and in 1681 the king authorized new English colonies to be created there: New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

New Netherland had been the first multi-ethnic society, for it was made up of Dutch, German, French, Scandinavian, and African peoples. There were no houses of worship and people illegally traded furs (which took from the profits of the company). Eventually, the trade of furs did become legal.

The Iroquois were native allies of the Dutch. When they were given guns, they encroached on other natives and attacked settlements along the St. Lawrence River.

New Sweden had been peacefully taken over by the Dutch. The Swedish introduced log cabins to the area while the Dutch had a thriving port city.

New York, in 1685, became an English royal colony after the Dutch surrendered. Governors rewarded supporters with land, and five families ended up owning 1.75 million acres.

New Jersey was given to a group of men (including William Penn, John Lord Berkeley, and Sir Philip Carteret) and several thousand people lived in the area by 1672 despite initial struggles. Berkeley and Carteret sold the land to the Quakers. Quaker proprietors eventually gave their political powers to the English crown and New Jersey became a royal colony.

William Penn and the Quakers' Colony

William Penn was given land to start a colony (named Pennsylvania by Charles II), and he had two main goals. He wanted to launch a “holy experiment” based on the ideas of George Fox and also wanted his colony to have religious freedom.

William Penn was a member of the Quakers, a radical group that challenged social order and appealed more to the poorer colonists. The core of their theology was that the “Inner Light” could inspire every soul. They insisted that individuals should be recognized for their spiritual state instead of their economic state. Everyone was seen as equal, even women. Quakers also refused to bear arms.

Quakers lived diligently and created laws based on their religious ideals. The system in Pennsylvania had a strong executive branch (governor and council) and a weaker legislative branch (the assembly). Philadelphia, Pennsylvania became a major port around 1700.

In 1684 Penn went back to England; while he was gone settlers quarreled. An opposition party attacked his efforts to monopolize foreign trade and to make each landowner pay a small fee. After a couple of years where no laws were passed, Penn returned and the legislature was made unicameral.

Delaware

Southern counties gained the right to elect their own legislature, but Penn named their governor. Delaware’s separation strengthened the proprietor’s party, but the dream of harmony was dead.

England’s Rivals

France and Spain had many native trading partners and allies; they were able to convert many to Christianity. By 1720, French and Spanish influence had reached 2/3 of the present-day United States. France (powerful at the time) poured in state resources while Spain (in deep decay) did very little to influence the area.

King Louis XIV wanted to subordinate his American colony of New France to French interests. His advisor, Jean-Baptist Colbert, was a supporter of mercantilism. Mercantilism is where colonies provide the mother country with raw materials and goods so that the mother country does not need to depend on rival countries. Settlers (coureurs de bois) were sent to America, where they began to settle in valleys and intermarry with Native Americans. This helped build an empire based on alliances.

In order to prevent rivals from getting power, the French settled in the heartland of America. Explorers like Louis Joliet, Jaques Marquette, and Sieur de La Salle explored the Mississippi River and the surrounding area; La Salle named the land “Louisiana.”

Unlike France, Spain was having difficulties in this period. The Province of Texas had been claimed by Spain, but New Mexico was more of a concern for them. Rebellions and slave-raiders in Florida by natives also gave Spain trouble. Spain struggled to defend its colonies.

Terms to Know

John Winthrop and “A Model of Christian Charity”

While on the ship the *Arabella* during the voyage to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the mid-1600s, John Winthrop gave a sermon known as “A Model of Christian Charity”. He described the city as a utopia and this sermon is known for using the term “City upon a hill” to describe the colony and the founding of America. In his sermon, Winthrop explained that the differences in people allowed for God to be honored in different ways and that the rich and poor needed to help one another out. He also explained that a common need among the colonists was necessary and brought the community together. Having such a godly community, he hoped, would shame England into repenting and fixing itself. This revival of piety would lead to an entire nation of saints. This is important because the Puritans started out different than other colonies, since they believed that self-restraint should stop merchants from taking advantage of buyers and they hoped to turn their religious idealism into a community.

Roger Williams

Roger Williams was an English Protestant theologian in the mid-1600s. He stirred controversy in Massachusetts and soon became a very popular and respected. He believed that church and state should be separate, and because of this idea he was seen as a threat and banished. He went on to found the colony of Rhode Island, and it became a safe place for people suffering from religious persecution. Williams is also known for founding the first Baptist Church in America. He is important because he was one of the first to propose religious freedom and the separation of church and state, and also for his work with the Native Americans. Not only did he promote equality for religions and start a colony, he also was one of the first abolitionists.

Indentured Servants

Indentured servants were English immigrants who travelled to the American colonies in hope of finding work. Many of them came over between the mid-1600s and the early 1700s. In exchange for free passage, servants worked unpaid for a master for around seven years, unless they acquired debt. After paying off their debts, servants were freed and able to start their own families. Indentured servants were vital in the colonies especially because farmers needed laborers to work their fields. Indentured servants are important because they allowed for more crops to be grown, helping their masters make a larger profit and also helping the economy of the colony.

Half-Way Covenant

The Half-Way Covenant was formed in the mid-1600s by a convention of clergy and laity members in New England. Many second-generation Puritans did not want to go through the hard process of becoming a member of the elect, and because of this, their kids were not able to be baptized. This was a problem, so an agreement was made. The Half-Way Covenant permitted children of baptized Puritans, elect or not, to be baptized as well. These half-way members, however, were not allowed to take communion or allowed to vote. This is important because with the creation of the Half-Way Covenant, the number of saints began to decline. It also signaled the end of the New England Way.

House of Burgesses

The House of Burgesses first met in the early 1600s in Jamestown, Virginia. There were 22 members, usually 6 royally appointed councilors, and one governor (who was at first appointed by the colony and later by the British crown). The House of Burgesses met and made laws for the colony, although its power was restricted once England took more control. In the mid-1600s, the House of Burgesses was divided, with the governor and twelve advisors making up the Governor's Council. The House of Burgesses was important because it was the first legislature in the colonies and would set an example for future government in the colonies.

Maryland's Act for Religious Toleration

The Act for Religious Toleration was a law drafted by Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert) in the mid-1600s. Before the law, there was tension in Maryland between Catholics and Protestants, and it led to them arguing about the use of the city's chapel. The law reinforced legal rights of the Catholics and also allowed religious groups to practice their religion without being persecuted. This was the first law that affirmed the liberty of worship. However, it was revoked a few years after being created. This law is important because some believe that it inspired laws later on guaranteeing freedom of religion.

William Penn and the Quakers

William Penn was an English proprietor who was given a grant of land from King Charles II in the late 1600s. When developing his colony, Pennsylvania, Penn wanted to launch a "holy experiment" based on the teachings of a radical Protestant named George Fox, and also wanted to give people more religious freedom. He sailed to his colony with a number of settlers who were mostly Quakers like himself. Quakers had faced persecution in England, prompting to move their entire families to the religion-tolerant colony, which resulted in a high birthrate. Penn designed the capital, Philadelphia, in a grid-like formation to prevent future problems with the layout. Pennsylvania had a strong executive branch and a limited legislative branch, and many Quakers held positions in government. This is important because Pennsylvania became an ideal colony and very successful, in part from the ideals that Penn expressed for his

colony. Also, Philadelphia became a major port later on and helped the American economy and trade.

Bacon's Rebellion

Bacon's Rebellion took place in Virginia in the late 1600s. At this time, tensions between natives and settlers began to rise due to the natives' struggle against their declining population while the settlers took more land. Resentments against the governor, William Berkeley, shifted to the natives when the governor's fur trade monopoly profited from the help of natives. Violence ensued, which the governor proposed to stop by constructing a costly chain of forts to protect the colonists. Many poor farmers disliked this costly option, so Nathaniel Bacon, a councilman, was elected to lead a group of men on an Indian slaughter. Berkeley eventually tried to call Bacon back, resulting in the rebels burning Jamestown and forcing Berkeley to flee. This is important because it was the first rebellion of the American colonies, it resulted in the burning of Jamestown, and many natives were captured and forced into slavery during this time.

Timeline

1630- John Winthrop gives his sermon "A Model of Christian Charity"; The Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded.

1636- Rhode Island is founded.

1642- English Civil War begins.

1651- First New England "praying town" is established at Natick, Massachusetts.

1655- New Netherlands annexes New Sweden.

1660- Charles II becomes King of England.

1661- Barbados creates first slave codes.

1662- Half-Way Covenant drafted.

1663- Carolina founded as an English colony; New France made a royal colony.

1664- English conquer New Netherland; New York and New Jersey are founded.

1676- Bacon's Rebellion.

1681- William Penn founds Pennsylvania.

Practice Questions

All of the answers should be found in the reading or in your old test; if you are still unsure feel free to contact me at johnstonapus@gmail.com.

1. Which area had the longest life expectancy and the fastest growing population growth through natural increase?
 - a. England
 - b. New England
 - c. The Chesapeake Colonies
 - d. The West Indies

2. Slaves were a majority of the population of what colony?
 - a. Maryland
 - b. Pennsylvania
 - c. Carolina
 - d. New York