

Terms to Know

Chapters 3 and 4

The Navigation Acts:

In the mid-1600s during Cromwell's reign and after, the British parliament passed a series of acts that limited trade to other countries in an attempt to hurt the Dutch. The Navigation Acts began to cause tension between England and the American colonies, especially. These acts limited trade to British ships, restricted the exports of goods unless they passed through England or Scotland, encouraged people to different jobs in order to be more economically diverse, and forbade Americans to compete with large-scale British manufacturers. In short, these acts regulated trade and allowed England to tax the colonies. England wanted to be more self-sufficient in order to hurt their rivals' markets and to improve their own. They used products from their American colonies and pushed for their colonies to use products from them. This led to conflicts like the Anglo-Dutch Wars later on. This is important because it was the basis of colonialism, created conflict among not only European nations but colonies as well, and also led to the use of subsidies to stimulate commerce.

The Glorious Revolution:

The Glorious Revolution took place in the late 1600s (1688-1689) in England. Charles II and his brother James II became more openly Catholic, to the horror of the citizens. Enlightened thinkers like Locke, in his *Two Treatises* showed this, as he explained that citizens could rebel if the king was unfair. Parliament, including the Whigs, asked William of Orange and his wife Mary to intervene. This caused James II to flee. They created a limited monarchy in which Parliament had to be summoned annually, all bills had to be signed, and traditional liberties needed to be respected. Assemblies rose to power during this time in the colonies, and the Dominion of New England was destroyed after word of the Glorious Revolution reached Anglo-Americans. This is important because Anglo-Americans, after hearing about the Glorious Revolution, rose up against the representatives in the colonies and got more control over themselves, and learning in the process that they could get away with revolutions and rebellions. This, in effect, also led to the demise of the Dominion of New England.

Middle Passage/Triangular Trade:

The Middle Passage was the trade route that involved the bringing of African slaves to the New World in the late 1500s. African slaves were sent to the Americas; gold, ivory, and spices were sent from Africa to Europe; rum was sent from the Americas to Africa; Lumber and tobacco made its way to Europe; manufactured goods were sent from Europe to the colonies. European nations benefitting at the expense of slaves included the Netherlands, Portugal, France, and England. The British East India Company was a major player in this trade, which brought money back to Britain. The Middle Passage is important because it was a symbol of slavery's brutality and it led to a mass increase in trans-Atlantic trade.

Salutary Neglect:

After George I became ruler of England in the early 1700s, Britain began to focus less on its colonies. America was left on its own for a period of time, allowing self-government to grow. Assemblies were created and helped create laws for the colonists living there. People felt independent, to a degree, from Britain; however, they still felt like British subjects. This feeling of independence grew until the late 1700s when George III became king. George III, through acts such as the Stamp Act and the American Revenue Act, ended the time of salutary neglect in order to pay for British debts. The term itself originates from Edmund Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America" to the House of Commons in 1775. This all led to conflict and eventually the Revolutionary War. Salutary Neglect was important because it created a feel of independence and led to conflict when it ended.

Dominion of New England:

The Dominion of New England was formed in the late 1600s by James II. The Dominion of New England consisted of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Plymouth, New York, and the Jerseys. James II consolidated them to control their unruly behavior and uncooperative trade and religious practices. The Dominion regulated land and trade and it limited the amount of representative government. After news of the Glorious Revolution in England reached colonists, they arrested Dominion leaders including the governor, Sir Edmund Andros. The Dominion government crumbled and old colonial leaders took control. This is important because the failure of the Dominion of New England helped change the attitudes of some British officials and America was left on its own for a period of time, allowing self-government to grow in America. Americans figured out that resisting the Dominion of New England and not getting punished meant that they were different than the British and could fight to get their way.

John Locke:

John Locke was a political philosopher from England in the mid-seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and was known for his many works including *A Letter Concerning Toleration*, *Second Treatise of Civil Government*, and *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. He believed that civil government should be put in place to protect the people and proclaimed that men had basic rights that, if not protected by a government, the people could start a revolution in order to get their rights. This social contract between people and their government said that the people had to give up some rights and their consent to be governed and in exchange their government would protect their natural rights of life, liberty, and property. Furthermore, as described in his *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Locke states that a person is born with a "blank" mind and has the ability to author their own soul; his ideas of *tabula rasa* mean that people, while their human nature can't be changed, have control over their own character. John Locke is important because his famous works defended the need for revolutions, such as the Glorious Revolution. He was also a symbol of Enlightenment thought.

The Restoration:

The Restoration took place in the mid-1600s with Charles II's ascension to the British throne. He was restored as king after years of military rule under the Protectorate. Oliver Cromwell died, Charles II was restored as long as he agreed to forgive his enemies and promote religious toleration. After Charles II regained the throne, more colonies were created and the government tried to tighten control over them. Due to the fact that Oliver Cromwell was a Puritan and had Charles I beheaded, Charles II disliked the Puritans- including those living in the colonies. This eventually led to their downfall and their prominence in New England. Furthermore, Charles founded or took over colonies- the Restoration Colonies- including the following: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The Stuart Kings also attempted to reassert power over the colonies, as evident in the later-created Dominion of New England. The restoration is important because it marked the reassertion of Stuart power, evident through the Restoration Colonies, and the decline of the Puritans and their "City Upon a Hill". A new wave of colonization began and filled out the colonies more, later leading to problems and conflicts.

The Enlightenment:

The Enlightenment was a cultural movement that started in England and France but came to America, especially seaboard cities, in the mid-1700s after the onset of the Scientific Revolution. Stressing reason, science, and logic, John Locke was a key figure in this movement. Known for works such as *Essays Concerning Human Understanding* and *Two Treatises of Government*, Locke believed that people had the natural rights to life, liberty, and property; a social contract with the king allowed unfair treatment and the infringement of these rights to be met with rebellion. Locke, Franklin, and others were deists- that is, they believed in a God that created the world but did not intervene in daily life. Intellectuals in the colonies drew inspiration from Enlightenment thinkers and ideals. They believed that they could have confidence in anything backed by human reason, but should be skeptical of beliefs with little or no science and logic to support them. This is important because people began to question things and used Enlightenment ideas to justify their actions; Locke's works influenced the Founding Fathers and eventually could be used as justification for the revolutionary War.

The Great Awakening:

The Great Awakening was a revivalism of Christianity that spread throughout all of British North America in the mid-1700s. Ministers of this time stressed the emptiness of material comfort, the corruption of human nature, the fury of divine wrath, and the need for repentance. Leaders at this time were Jonathan Edwards, Gilbert Tenant, and George Whitefield, and they worked to get a strong emotional response from their congregations instead of just engaging their intellects. Whitefield was a very overpowering and moving Calvinist speaker who hoped to use emotions in his own voice to get strong emotional responses. Whitefield inspired many to seek salvation, even some of his critics. He helped convince thousands of people to join churches due to his speeches, including women and slaves. The Great Awakening made a split in Protestantism between the New Lights (revivalists) and Old Lights (rationalists), and the two groups did not get along. Further, groups such as the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists made their influence in America, helped by the rise in colleges. The Great Awakening is important because it saw the decline in Puritanism and the increase in other protestant sects. Overall, people began to question their faith- and later, authority.