

MR. JOHNSTON'S APUS HISTORY

Study Guide Chapter 4

Colonial Society Comes of Age

In this chapter, we learned

Alexander Garden was furious when George Whitefield stated that Garden's ministers were unsaved and endangering the souls of the parishioners. When interviewed, Whitefield claimed that Garden was "as ignorant as the rest" because he did not teach the Calvinist doctrine of salvation by predestination. Whitefield was accused of jeopardizing the stability of society, and Garden threatened to suspend Whitefield if he preached in the area.

Around this time, Anglo-Americans began to feel a sense of allegiance to the British crown and to their Protestant heritage. Two different cultural ideas also began to circulate through the colonies. The first was the Enlightenment, which was based on reasoning through natural science. The other was a religious revival led by George Whitefield. George Whitefield and Enlightenment thinker Benjamin Franklin became two of the most prominent figures of the Western world.

Restoration and Rebellion

King Charles II retook the throne after two decades of civil war and democratic rule. Charles II and his brother James II tightened the reins on the North American colonies until 1689, when James lost the throne.

The Navigation Acts

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The Monarchy

The king left the creation of colonies to politicians, but their ideas collided with the colonists' plans to better themselves. In England, Charles II rarely called Parliament and James II wanted to reign as an absolute monarch. James, the Duke of York, also

forbade the meeting of legislatures. Charles appointed former army officers to government positions as well.

In 1661 the Massachusetts assembly declared citizens exempt from all English laws, except for a declaration of war from England. They ignored the Navigation Acts and began to trade with the Dutch.

The Dominion of New England

When James II took the throne he consolidated Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Plymouth into the Dominion of New England; New York and New Jersey were added later in 1688. The colonies' legislatures no longer existed and Sir Edmund Andros became governor. Andros suppressed the legislature, limited town meetings, and jailed people in order to crush protests.

The Glorious Revolution

The English kings worried many Protestants, for both kings supported Catholics. They even went as far as allying with the Catholic French. This prompted Protestants in the colonies to ask William of Orange and his wife Mary to help. They intervened and sent James II fleeing to France. This bloodless revolution of 1688, known as the Glorious Revolution, created a limited monarchy.

William and Mary allowed for the Dominion of New England to be dismantled, but they kept Massachusetts as a royal colony. Sir Edmund Andros was arrested by Boston's militia, and old political leaders were able to resume power.

Leisler's Rebellion

After hearing a rumor that New York was going to be burned, the city's militia seized the main fort and Andros' deputy was forced back to England. Jacob Leisler was then left in charge and declared himself the Lt. Governor of New York. He repaired defenses and called for an assembly. When British troops returned, Leisler denied them access to the forts. When the new governor arrived, Leisler was accused of treason and killed.

Maryland

After Lord Baltimore tried, and failed, to send a messenger (who died en route) to Maryland in order to command the colonists' obedience to England's new leaders, colonists in Maryland worried that Baltimore supported James II. John Coode and others organized the Protestant Association in order to secure Maryland for William and Mary.

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