Chapter 3
The British Atlantic World

- Colonies to Empire
  - The Restoration Colonies < Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
    - The Carolinas
      - proprietorship
        - Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina
          - established Church of England
          - prescribed manorial system
            - Proved a fantasy
              - poor, servants, Quakers, etc.
                - family farms
                - rebel against taxes
          - migrants from Barbados
            - enslaved people
            - rice plantations
    - William Penn and Pennsylvania
      - unified
        - Quaker refuge
          - want to restore simplicity to Christianity
          - teachings of George Fox + Margaret Fell
            - "inner light"
          - Frame of Government
          - diversity, pacifism, open + democratic

- Mercantilism to Imperial Dominion
  - Navigation Acts
    - goods carried by English or colonial merchants
      - ban on foreign traders
    - Revenue Act
      - "duty" ($$) → customs officials
    - growth of shipping → violated Acts
      - seperate colony = New Hampshire
  - Dominion of New England
    - King James II wants strict control
    - Connecticut + Rhode Island + Mass. + Plymouth
      - later New York + New Jersey
    - authoritarian
      - Andros abolishes assemblies
      - invalidated land titles
- Glorious Revolution
  - William + Mary
    - bloodless coup
    - Declaration of Rights
    - justification = Locke's idea
      - Two Treatises of Government

- Rebellions in America
  - Glorious Revolution → American Rebellion
  - Andros → England
  - Dominion broken up
    - Mass. → Royal Colony
    - King appoints governors
    - men w/ property = vote
  - Maryland
    - tobacco prices fall
    - Protestants vs Catholics
      - Catholic gov. removed
  - Leistler's Rebellion
    - against Dominion
    - soon alienated some
    - Leistler = hanged
    - treason
  - William + Mary
    - constitutional monarchs
    - allow self-government

- Imperial Wars and Native Peoples
  - Tribalization
    - tribalization = adaptation to demands imposed by neighboring states
      - disease killed natives
        - changed tribes
    - imperial warfare
      - dangerous but also provided leverage
        - alliances
          - diplomatic gifts
          - Covenant Chain
        - some participated in wars
  - Indian Goals
    - Creeks want to become dominant
      - must get rid of Choctaws + Apalachees
        - leads to violent warfare
    - Join in French vs English fight
    - British do well in European War
      - Treaty of Utrecht → American lands

- The Imperial Slave Economy
  - South Atlantic System
    - Brazil + the West Indies
      - sugar = primary product
    - Atlantic Slave Trade
      - 820,000 Africans
      - dominated by Dutch, then British
  - England and the West Indies
    - early settlers = small-scale farmers
      - tobacco + livestock
    - 1650 = sugar + slave plantations
      - elite group (175) own most
        - others → Jamaica + South Carolina
  - Impact on Britain
    - wealth + economic leadership
      - plantation owners = absentee
      - Navigation Acts help British merchants
      - profit from slave trade
        - slave cost = low compared to output
          - stimulated economy

Africa, Africans, and the Slave Trade

- Africans and the Slave Trade
  - ~~wooooo~~ warlords supply slaves
  - many died, millions have brutal lives
    - 2/3 men sent to America
      - changed meaning of marriage
- Middle Passage and Beyond
  - Middle Passage
    - misery, overcrowding, death
      - suicide + revolts
  - Plantation life
    - sugar plantations = horrible
    - women raped / sexually exploited
    - worked slaves to death

Slavery in the Chesapeake + South Carolina

- Bacon's Rebellion → West Indian-style slaves
  - tobacco revolution
    - more African slaves needed
      - 40% by 1740
      - slavery by race
      - extreme punishments allowed
      - runaway slave procedures
        - could be executed, master compensated
      - better than West Indies
        - better climate, less demanding labor, less disease, masters not as harsh
      - female slaves → more children / labor

- South Carolina = more oppressive
  - rice plantations
    - dangerous and exhausting
      - mosquitoes

An African American Community Emerges

- Building Community
  - could start family
    - might be separated
    - balanced sex ratio
  - families → names, tradition, knowledge
    - hairstyles, motifs, markers, homes, music, etc.
- Resistance and Accommodation
  - few freedoms / hindered freedoms
    - illegal to teach slaves, no property, beaten
  - runaways
    - few successful
  - resistance
    - use to get rights; Sundays off
      - disagree = work slow + steal
    - masters fear murder

- Stono Rebellion
  - largest mainland uprising
    - freedom promised to runaways
      - Florida governor; Catholic
    - England vs Spain = war
      - revolt = whites killed
    - Soon stopped
      - 44 slaves killed

The Rise of the Southern Gentry
- White Identity + Equality
  - gentry assists lower class
    - don't want another Bacon's Rebellion
  - use slave labor
    - majority have at least one
  - Voting
    - yeomen get rights → bribes → gentry votes
  - gentility
    - refined, elaborate lifestyle
      - Mansions
      - acted like English elite

The Northern Maritime Economy
- The Urban Economy
    - West Indian Trade → first urban industries
        - towns → major ports
            - largest = Philadelphia
            - ships built in colonies
- Urban Society
    - wealthy merchants
        - imitate British upper classes
    - artisans + shopkeepers = half
        - skilled workers
        - most not well-off
    - laborers = lowest ranks
        - blacks + indentured servants

The New Politics of Empire, 1713-1750

- Rise of Colonial Assemblies
  - Glorious Revolution → limit crown's power
    - legislatures gradually take central
  - colonial elite
    - generational; influential
      - commoners' mobs = still powerful
- Salutary Neglect
  - rise of self-government
    - growing trade → relaxation on colonies
  - preserve American liberty → power to assemblies
- Protecting the Mercantile System
  - expansion to Georgia = angry Spanish
    - conflicts → declared war
      - War of Jenkin's Ear → Austrian Succession
        - French vs British

- Mercantilism and the American Colonies
  - American merchants = 75% of Transatlantic trade
    - merchants began selling to France
      - trade → Molasses Act
        - French molasses smuggled
  - land banks established
    - lent paper money to farmers
      - stimulates trade
      - Problems → Currency Act
  - Charles Townshend + Others dislike salutary neglect