

# Chapter 4

---

MR. MULLER - APUSH

Aim: What was colonial life like in the British New World colonies?

Do Now: “The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas, and form new opinions. From involuntary idleness, servile dependence, and useless labor, he has passed to toils of a very different nature, rewarded by ample subsistence. This is an American.”

-J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, *Letters from an American Farmer*, 1782

Questions 7–9 refer to the excerpt below.

“Now, know ye, that we, being willing to encourage the hopeful undertaking of our said loyal and loving subjects . . . that our royal will and pleasure is, that no person within the said colony, at any time hereafter shall be any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question, for any differences in opinion in matters of religion, and do not actually disturb the civil peace of our said colony; but that all and every person and persons may, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, freely and fully have and enjoy his and their own judgments and consciences, in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of land hereafter mentioned.”

Charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, July 8, 1663

7. Founders of Rhode Island supported the above provision of the charter primarily because they
- (A) had experienced religious repression in the European countries from which they emigrated.
  - (B) had experienced religious repression in the southern colonies.
  - (C) were opposed to the institution of slavery.
  - (D) had experienced intolerance of dissenting views in Massachusetts Bay.
8. Provisions such as those in the Rhode Island charter would ultimately encourage movement toward which of the following principles in colonial America?
- (A) Separation of church and state
  - (B) Egalitarianism
  - (C) Churches being ruled by congregations
  - (D) Creation of a theocracy where the leaders of the church and state are the same
9. Which of the following colonies would be most similar to Rhode Island in granting religious freedom during the 1600s?
- (A) Virginia
  - (B) Pennsylvania
  - (C) North Carolina
  - (D) Connecticut

Questions 10–12 are based on the excerpt below.

“That for all persons . . . which during the next seven years after Midsummer Day 1618 shall go into Virginia with intent there to inhabit, if they continue there three years or die after they are shipped there shall be a grant made of fifty acres for every person . . . which grants to be made respectively to such persons and their heirs at whose charges the said persons going to inhabit in Virginia shall be transported.”

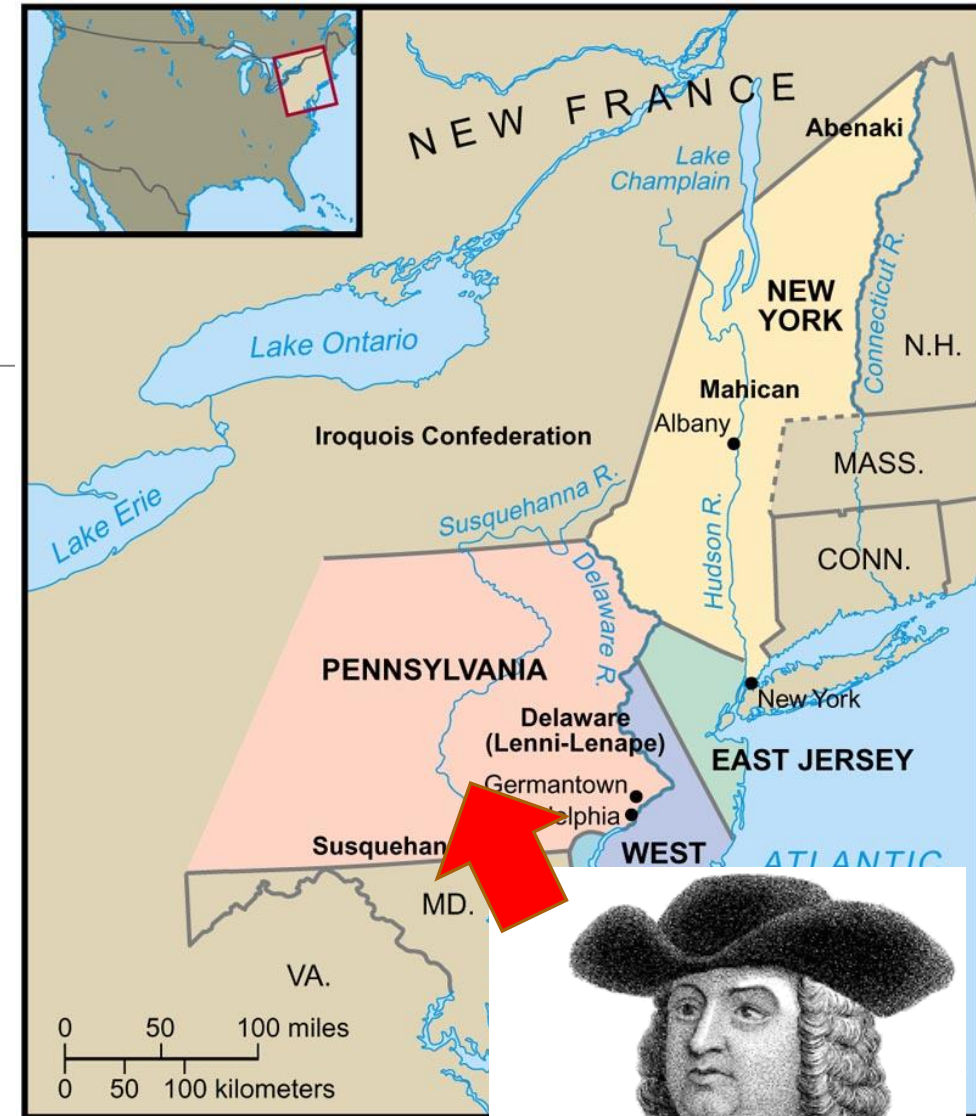
Virginia Company Instructions to Sir George Yeardley, November 18, 1618

10. The system described above was primarily initiated to
- (A) protect colonists settling in Virginia from attacks by American Indians.
  - (B) encourage the growth of an elite class of plantation owners.
  - (C) provide an adequate labor force to make the land profitable.
  - (D) encourage the deportation of riffraff from England.
11. As a result of the system eluded to above,
- (A) slavery replaced indentured servitude as the chief labor source in Virginia by 1618.
  - (B) a majority of English people emigrating to Virginia came as indentured servants prior to 1650.
  - (C) there was little dissension between the backcountry and the Tidewater prior to 1700.
  - (D) the Anglican Church was firmly established as the state church of Virginia by 1660.
12. Because no such system was established in New England,
- (A) the average size of landholdings was smaller in New England than in the Chesapeake.
  - (B) New England was the last colonial region to become “overpopulated.”
  - (C) African slaves became the chief labor source in New England.
  - (D) the Chesapeake colonies became more homogeneous than New England in both religion and ethnic background.

# Middle Colonies: Bread Basket

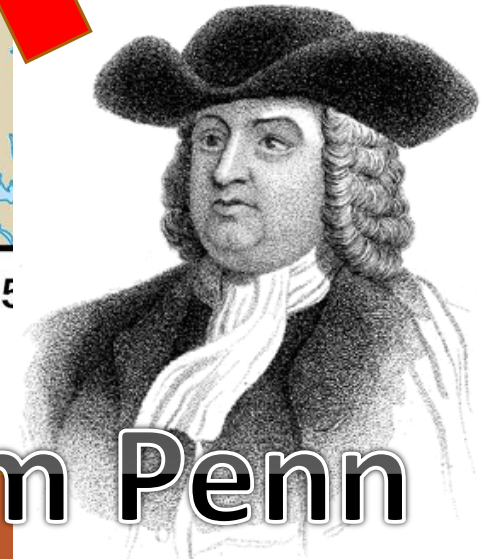
New York was originally a Dutch colony called New Amsterdam

- Charles II sends a military expedition and grants area to his brother James the Duke of York (1664)
- Pennsylvania (1681) founded by William Penn as a refuge for Quakers (“Holy Experiment”)
  - Very liberal colony- representative assembly
  - Treated Native Americans fairly
  - Religious toleration & freedom
  - Extended rights to women
- Demographically, religiously, & ethnically diverse
- Economics: wheat, corn (“breadbasket), trade, etc.



MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685

William Penn



# Colonial Policy

**Mercantilism**: colonies to enrich the mother country

- **Salutary Neglect**
- **Navigation Acts**: 1) trade carried only in English or colonial ships 2) trade had to pass through English ports 3) certain enumerated goods from the colonies could be exported only to England (tobacco, etc.)
  - Smuggling was a problem
- **Dominion of New England** (1686): implemented to increase royal control over the colonies
  - Sir Edmund Andros appointed by the king
  - Very unpopular: enforced the Navigation Acts, limited town meetings, etc.
  - Ends with Glorious Revolution of 1688



# Regional Differences

Regional differences existed between the British colonies:

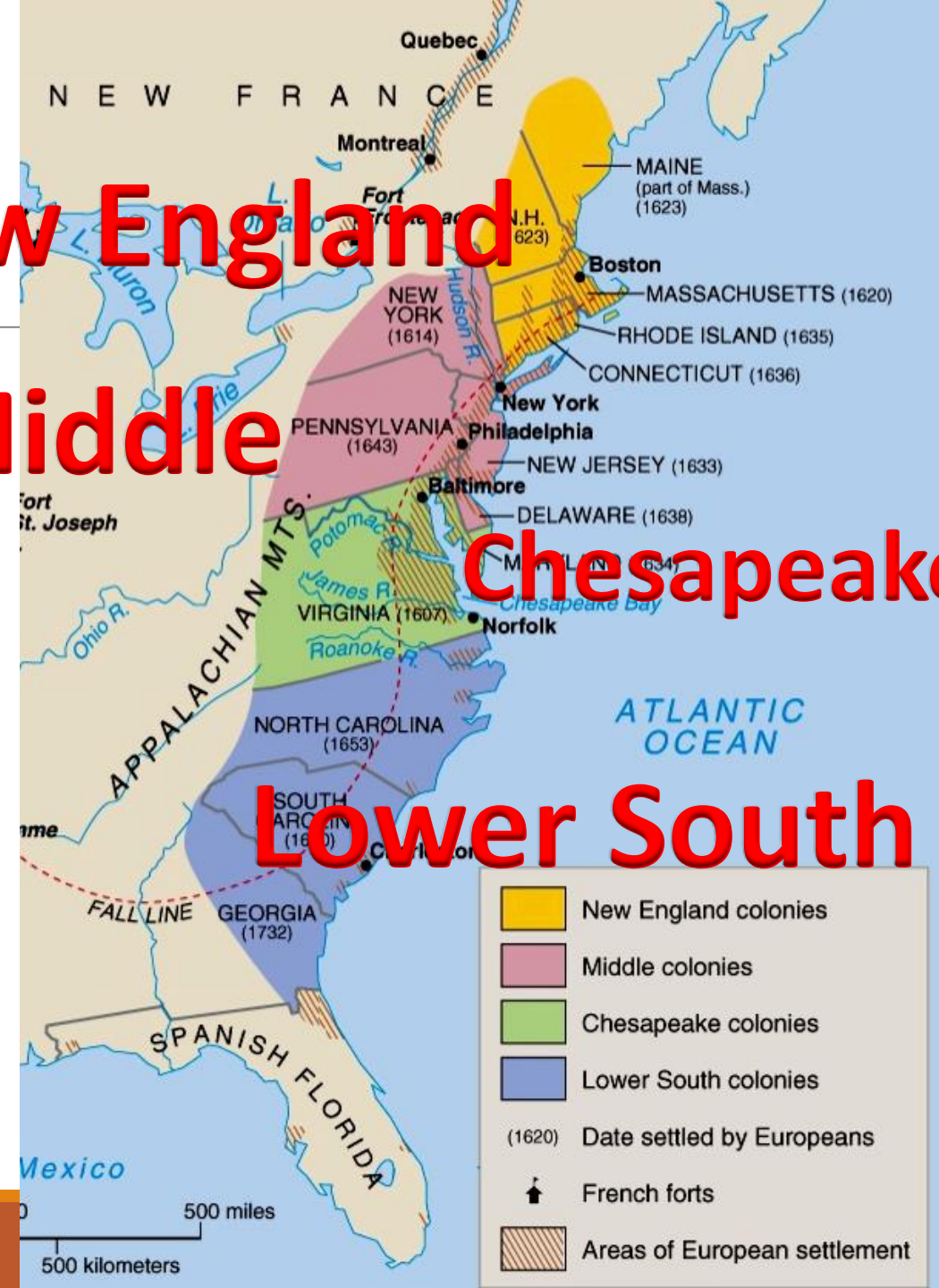
- Who came
- Why they came
- Environmental & geographic variations (climate, natural resources, etc)

**New England**

**Middle**

**Chesapeake**

**Lower South**





# Chesapeake vs. New England life

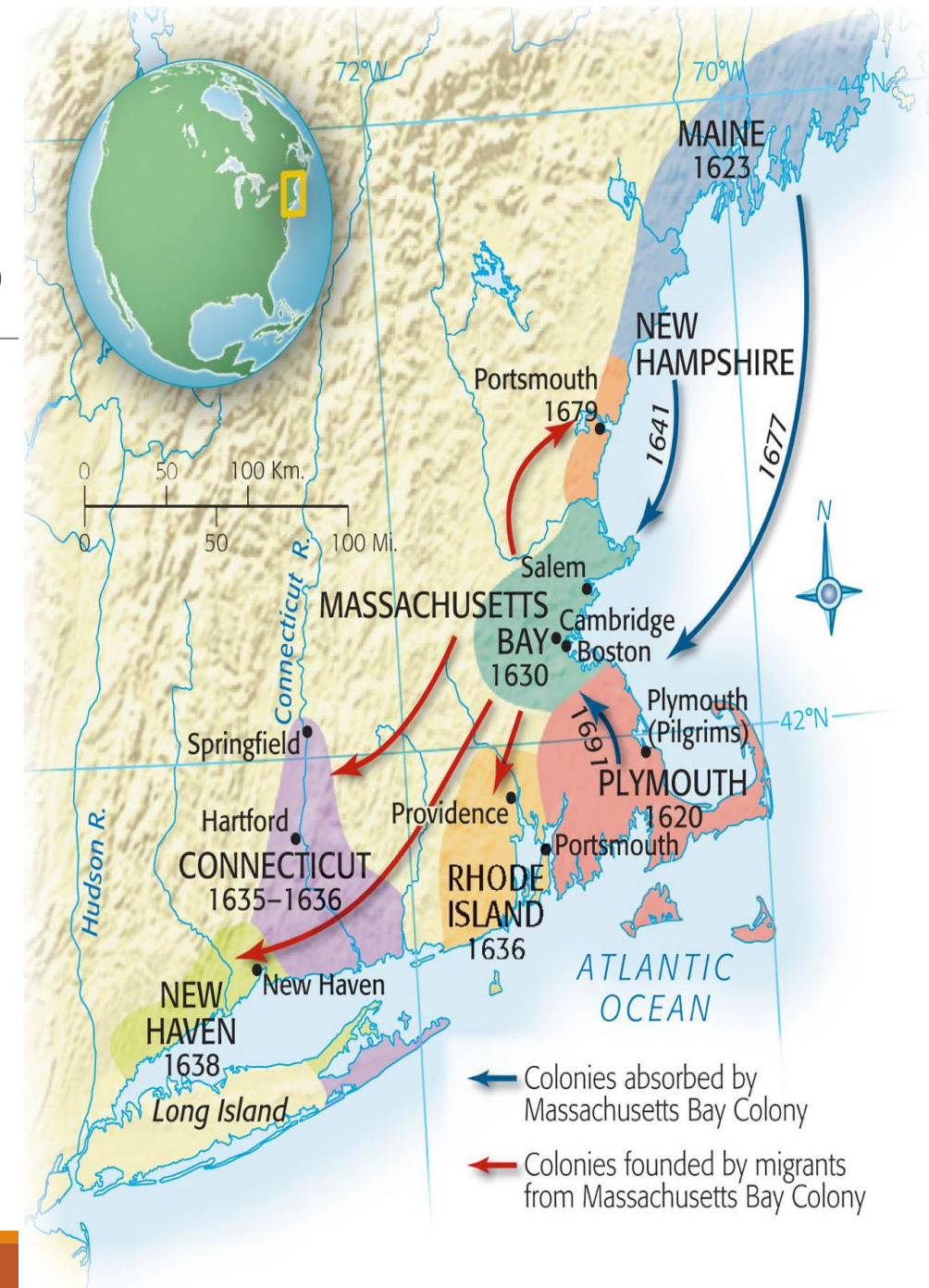
---



# NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

## Puritan religious motives for colonization

- Close-knit homogeneous society (settlements centered around towns)
- Importance of religion, family, and education (schools required)
- Town Hall meetings (adult male church members)
- Received large number of immigrants & high birthrate
- **Mixed economy**: agriculture, trade, shipbuilding

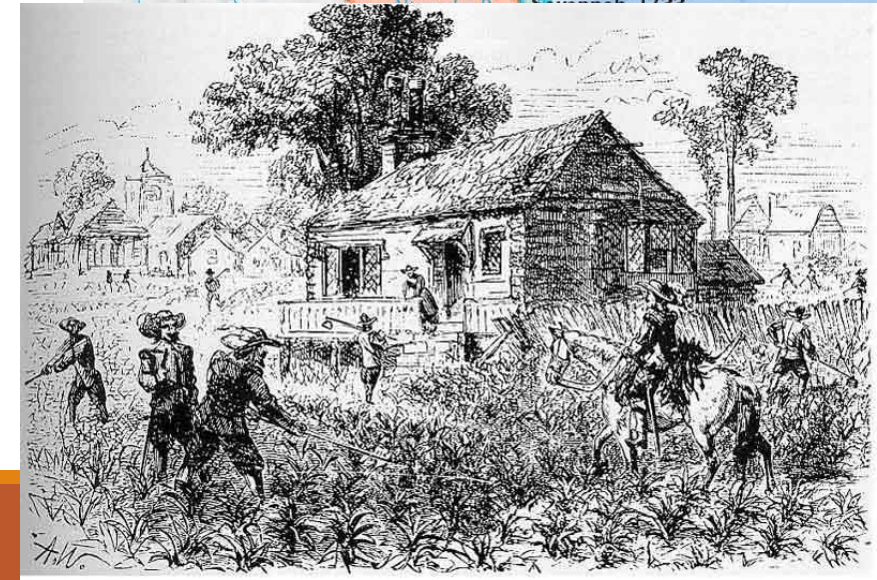
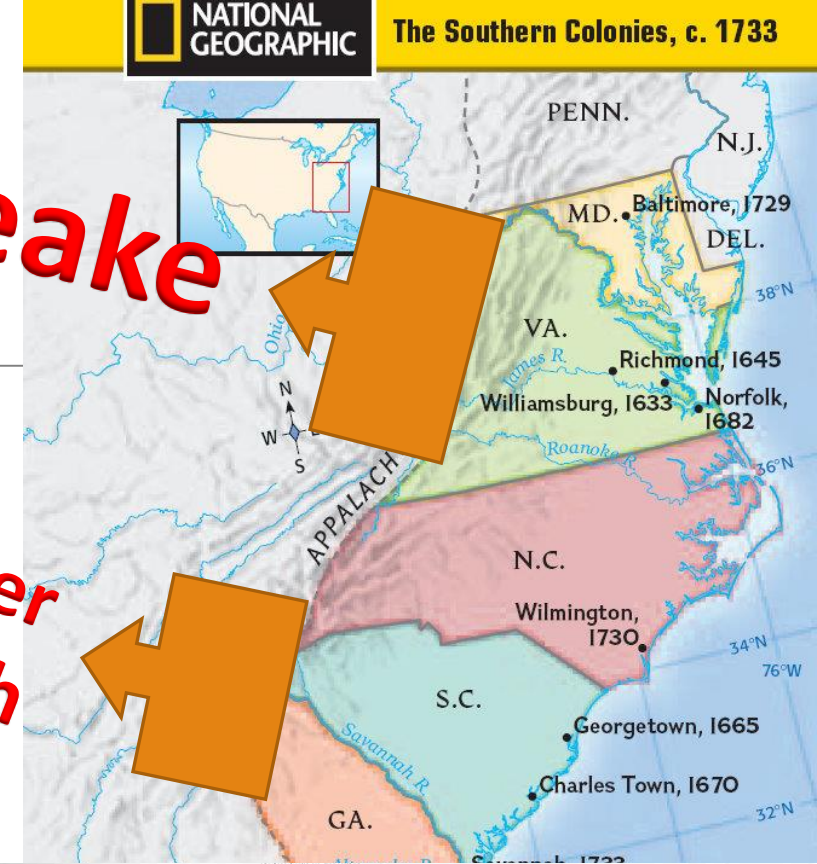


# Southern Plantation Colonies

- Male dominated society, warmer climate, harsh life, lower birth rate
  - Defined hierarchy of wealth & status (southern gentry)
- Cash crop plantation economy
- Few cities develop
- Labor system: indentured servants to slavery (Especially after Bacon's Rebellion)
  - Reasons for transition to slavery:
    - Abundance of land
    - Shortage of indentured servants
    - No way to enslave native population
    - European demand for colonial goods
  - Majority slave population in South Carolina

Chesapeake

Lower South



# Slavery in Colonial America

- **Triangular trade** (3 part trade route): Slaves and goods moving from Africa, the Caribbean, and the colonies
- The journey from Africa to the Western Hemisphere was known as the “Middle passage”
- Slave culture: Blend of African and American cultures
  - Variety of tribes from different parts of Africa
- **Stono Uprising**, 1739 South Carolina: one of the few slave revolts in colonial America
  - Tried to get to Spanish Florida where they were promised freedom
  - Rebellion was defeated and contributed to stricter laws regulating slaves
- Most common resistance to slavery: work slowdowns, running away, fake illness, etc.

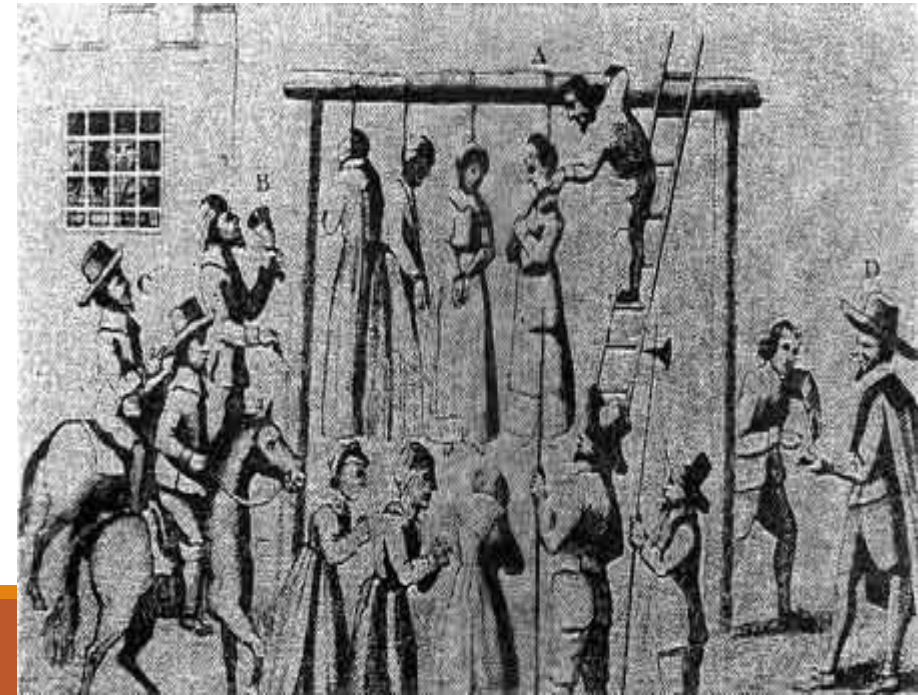


# Religion in the Colonies

---



- Religious passion was fading in the New England colonies
- **Half Way Covenant (1662)**: individuals could become partial church members even if did not have a conversion
- Religious freedom?
- The Massachusetts Bay colony DID NOT allow freedom of religion
- Some religious toleration existed in a few British colonies
  - Pennsylvania: Quakers!
  - Rhode Island: Separation of church and state
  - Maryland- only to Christians
- **Salem Witch Trials**: Salem, Massachusetts 1692
  - 19 people hung and 1 pressed to death
  - Reflect growing tension over changing nature of the colony (religious to profit driven commercialism)



# GREAT AWAKENING

- **Great Awakening** was a religious revival in the 1730-40s that spread throughout the colonies
  - Many people convert
- Jonathan Edwards: “Sinners in the Hands of Angry God”
- George Whitefield: Introduced an new energized style of evangelical preaching
- New Lights (supporters) vs. Old Lights (against)
- **IMPACTS**: New Universities formed (Dartmouth, Princeton, Brown, etc.)
  - Greater religious independence & diversity (new churches formed)
  - Strengthened calls for separation of church & state
- 1st mass movement shared amongst colonists



# MERCANTILISM

---

- Various mercantile laws were passed to regulate colonial trade and to benefit England (Navigation Acts, Molasses Act)
  - The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens
  - But salutary neglect (relative indifference to colonial governance)

**Good:** Colonial shipbuilding developed (especially in New England Colonies)

- Provided protection of the British military
- Provided Chesapeake tobacco a monopoly in England

**Bad:** Restricted development of colonial manufacturing

- Had to buy higher priced manufactured goods from England
- Farmers had to accept lower prices for their enumerated crops



# MERCANTILISM

- England attempted to integrate the colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structure: Dominion of New England (1686)
  - **Glorious Revolution** (1688) led to the overthrow of James II (William and Mary take the throne)
  - Limits power of the monarchy
  - Colonists rebel against the Dominion of New England
- Big Turning Point: 1763 End of the **Seven Years War**



# Colonial Politics

- Gradual development of democratic institutions in the colonies & colonial experiences with self-government
  - Examples: **Mayflower Compact, Town Hall Meetings, House of Burgesses**, elected representative assemblies, etc.
- Many people still excluded (property or religious qualifications) and England ultimately was still in charge
- Zenger case (1733): advanced freedom of the press
  - John Peter Zenger printed a newspaper critical of the royal governor in New York
  - Charged with libel > jury ruled NOT GUILTY
  - Could be critical of elected officials if the statements were true

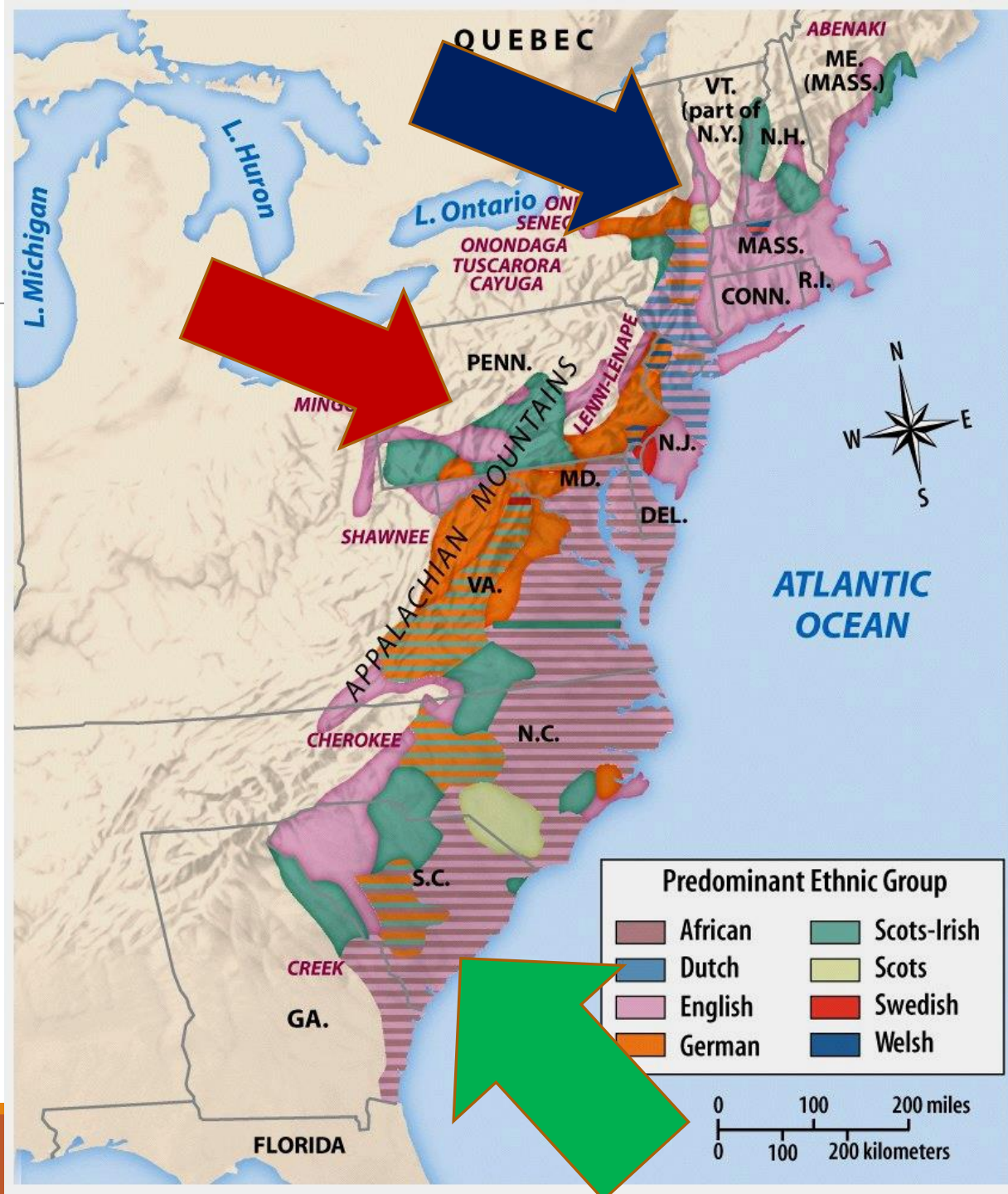




# Economic diversity of the colonies



# Ethnic diversity of the colonies



Which was the dominant economic occupation in colonial America?

- A. lumbering
- B. fishing
- C. hunting
- D. agriculture

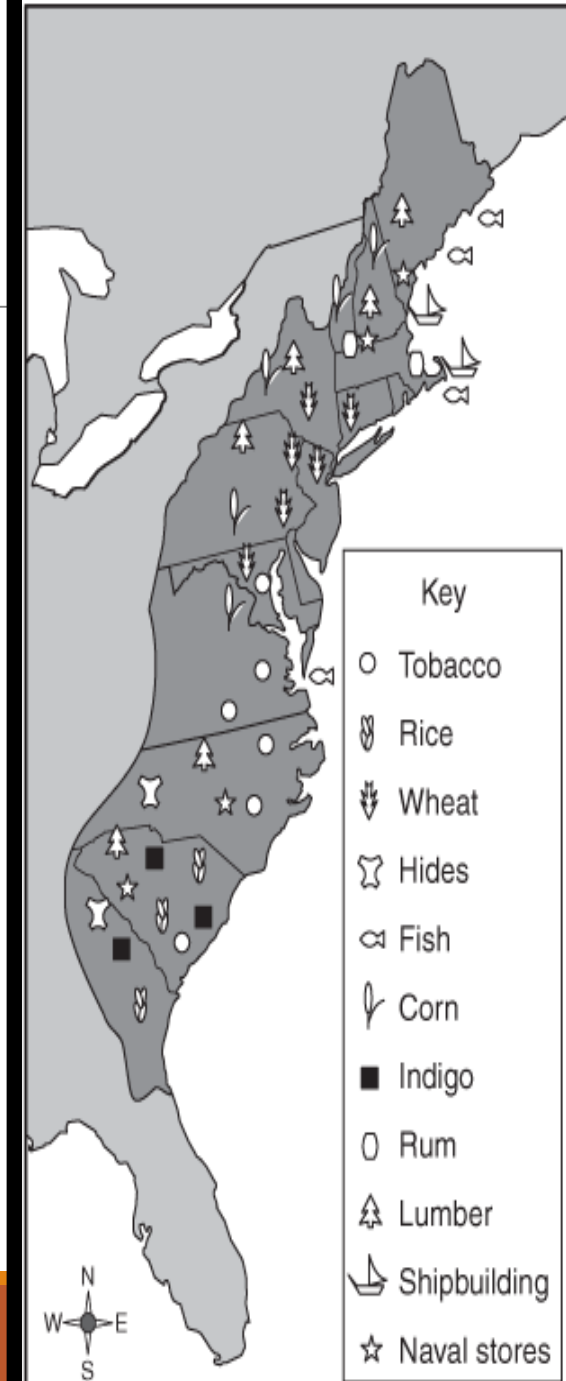
What livelihoods were more important to the economy of the New England Colonies than to the Middle or Southern Colonies?

- A. Tobacco, Rice, and Indigo
- B. Fishing, Whaling, and Shipping
- C. Dairy Farming, Printing, Livestock
- D. Manufacturing, Grain Farming, and Fur Trading

What describes the relationship between the geography and the economy in the Middle Colonies?

- A. mostly swampy lands: fishing became the main economic activity
- B. mild winters and fertile soil: most people made their living from farming
- C. harsh winters and dry summers: most people made their living from manufacturing
- D. heavily forested lands: most people made their living from shipbuilding and lumbering

Economic Products of the Colonies



Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below

"[Lawyer for the prosecution:] Gentlemen of the jury; the information now before the Court, and to which the Defendant Zenger has pleaded not guilty, is an information for printing and publishing a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, in which His Excellency the Governor of this Province . . . is greatly and unjustly scandalized as a person that has no regard to law nor justice. . . . Indeed Sir, as Mr. Hamilton [Zenger's attorney] has confessed the printing and publishing these libels, I think the jury must find a verdict for the King; for supposing they were true, the law says that they are not the less libelous for that; nay, indeed the law says their being true is an aggravation of the crime.

"[Mr. Hamilton:] Not so . . . I hope it is not our bare printing and publishing a paper that will make it libel. You will have something more to do before you make my client a libeler; for the words themselves must be libelous, that is false . . . or else we are not guilty."

—James Alexander, lawyer for J. Peter Zenger,  
*The Trial of John Peter Zenger*, 1736

4. Which of the following was the primary reason for charging Peter Zenger with libel?

- (A) Zenger printed false statements
- (B) The prosecutor disliked Zenger because he was Dutch
- (C) The prosecutor wanted to defend the royal government
- (D) Zenger criticized the king

5. Andrew Hamilton, Zenger's lawyer, argued that any printed statement could not be libel if it was

- (A) anonymously published
- (B) based on sworn testimony
- (C) from the clergy
- (D) true

6. Which of the following was a long-term effect of the jury's decision in the Zenger case?

- (A) Zenger became a colonial leader
- (B) The colonial press became more willing to criticize the British
- (C) Restrictions on the press increased
- (D) New York became the center of anti-British sentiments

# Imperial wars and Colonial Protest

---

1754 - 1774

A solid orange horizontal bar at the bottom of the slide.

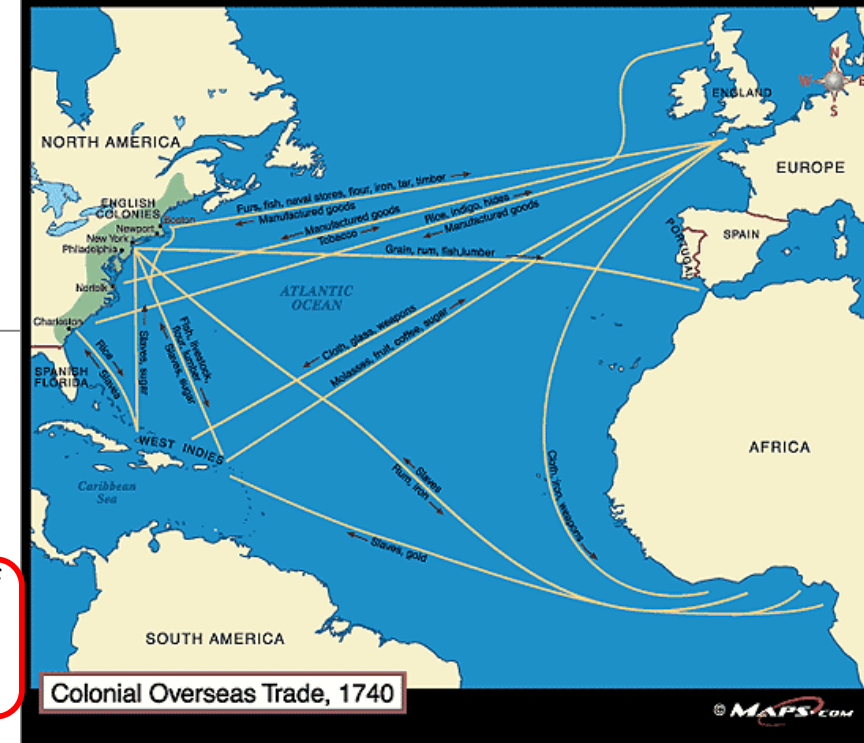
AIM: How does colonist discontent grow?

Do Now: “The people, even to the lowest ranks, have become more attentive to their liberties, more inquisitive about them, and more determined to defend them than they were ever before known or had occasion to be.”

-John Adams 1765

1. Which of the following contributed most to the importance of slave labor in colonial trade?

- A. The development of Mercantilism and the passage of the Navigation Acts
- b. Creation of economic self-sufficiency on the part of the English colonies
- c. An established tradition of self-government in the colonies
- d. The large-scale production of tobacco, rice and indigo for international markets in



2. Which of the following was the most important factor in the development of the trade patterns shown on the map?

- A. Slavery
- b. Mercantilism
- c. Self-government
- d. Native American resistance

3. The trade relationships shown on the map was most directly associated with which of the following trends?

- A. The increased importance of religion in the American colonies
- b. The creation of a unique system of justice in the American colonies
- c. Trading competition between nations
- d. A decline in profit for the European nations

1. Which of the following statements about indentured servitude is true?

- (A) Indentured servitude was the means by which most Africans came to the New World.
- (B) Indentured servitude never attracted many people because its terms were too harsh.
- (C) Approximately half of all indentured servants died before earning their freedom.
- (D) Indenture was one of several systems used to distinguish house slaves from field slaves.

2. The Mayflower Compact foreshadows the U.S. Constitution in which of the following ways?

- (A) It posits the source of government power in the people rather than in God.
- (B) It ensures both the right to free speech and the separation of church and state.
- (C) It limits the term of office for all government officials.
- (D) It establishes three branches of government in order to create a system of checks and balances.

3. The first important cash crop in the American colonies was

- (A) cotton
- (B) corn
- (C) tea
- (D) tobacco



# England's Colonial Rivals

- French: Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608
- Motives for Colonization:
  - 1) Fur trading economy
  - 2) Catholic Jesuit missionaries
- Dutch settlement taken over
- Spanish settlement: sparsely populated in North America
- Differences between French, Dutch, & Spanish vs. British colonies
  - Fewer European settlers
  - Trade alliances with American Indians (especially fur to be exported to Europe)
  - Intermarriage was much more common



# Colonial Wars

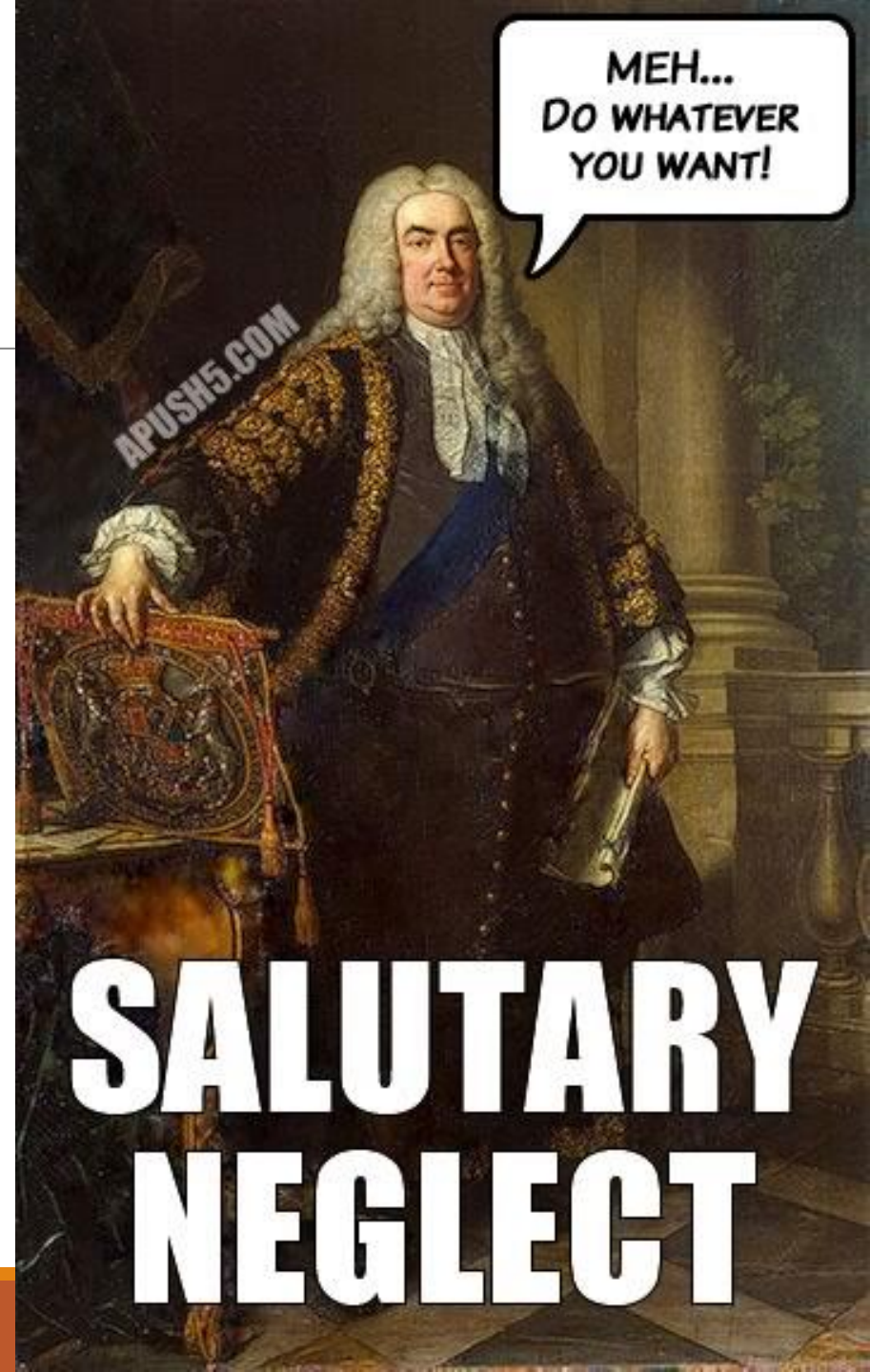
- 3 colonial wars occurred
  - King Williams War (1689-1697)
  - Queen Anne's War (1702-1713)
  - King George's War (1744-1748)
- At stake: Control of West Indies, North America (13 colonies and Canada)
- First 3 wars were mainly fought in Europe



# Salutary Neglect

---

- ❖ Period of reduced British intervention in colonial affairs



# Colonial expansion?

- Colonists looking for new land headed west across the Appalachian mountains (further from British colonial control) and into territory claimed by France.



# War starts in Ohio Valley

Settled area, 1740



The war begins when a Virginian by the name of George Washington fights against the French & their Native American allies

# 1754 → The First Clash

## The Ohio Valley



**British**



**French**

Fort Necessity

\* George Washington

Fort Duquesne

\* Delaware & Shawnee  
Indians



# French and Indian War

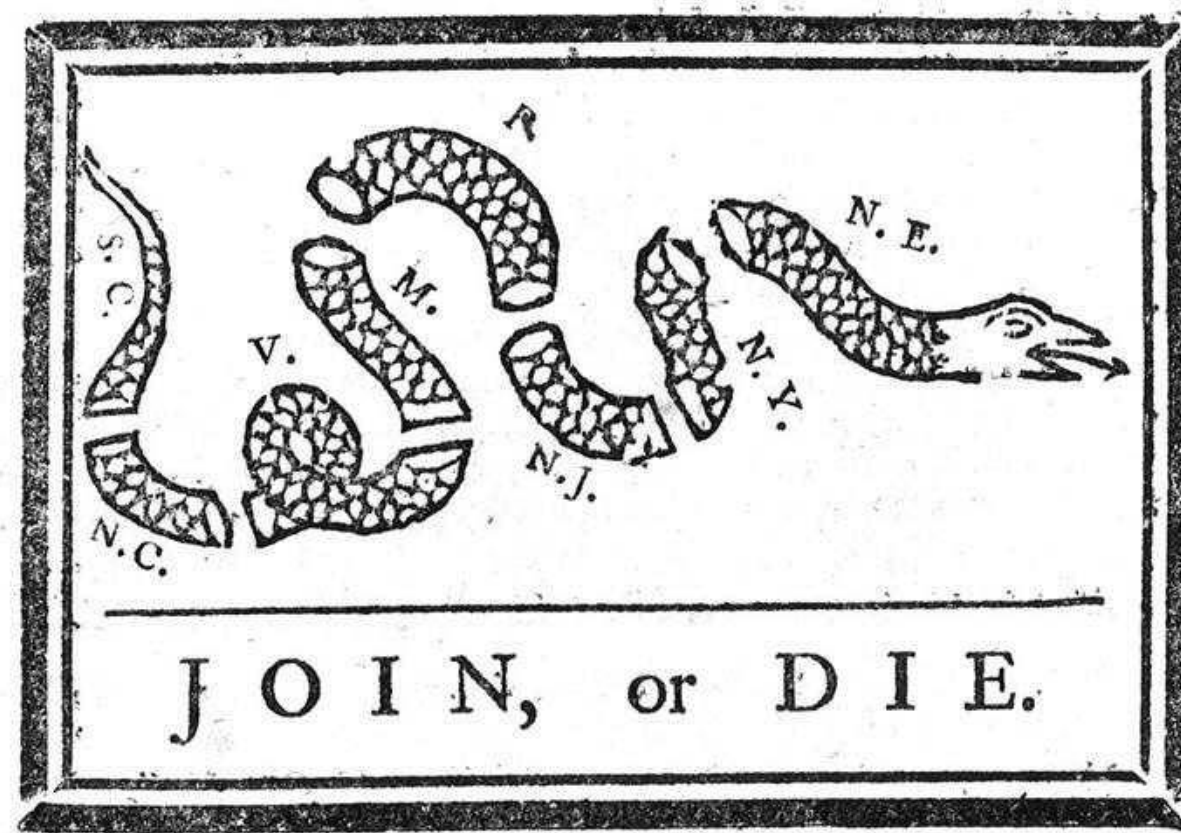


**NORTH AMERICA AFTER 1763**

The war lasted from 1754-1763 and will have a dramatic impact on the relationship between the colonies and England

# Albany Plan

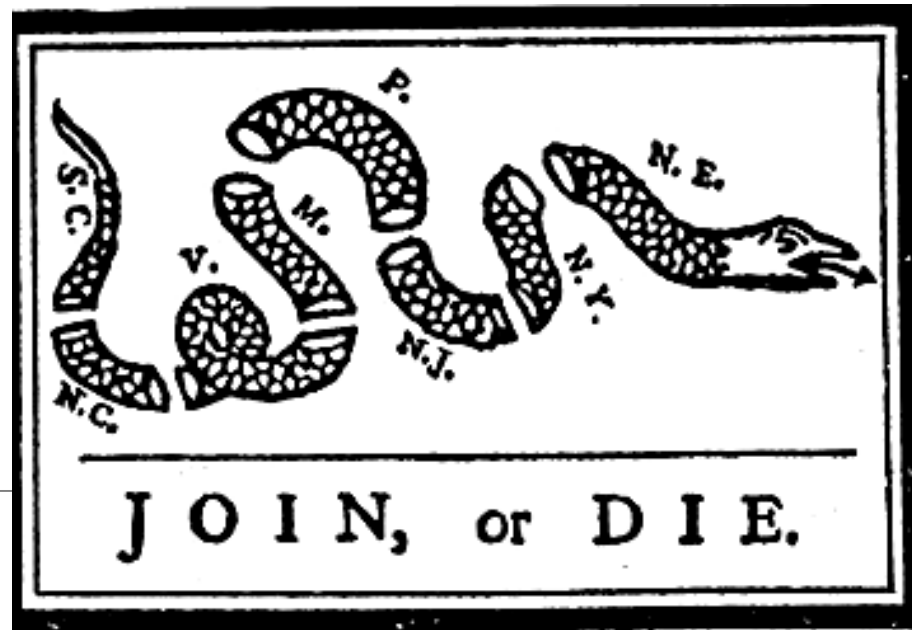
- The British wanted to coordinate the war effort & colonial defense
- Representatives from 7 colonies meet in Albany, New York in 1754
  - Main purpose was to get the powerful neutral Iroquois to join the British
- Ben Franklin developed the Albany Plan of Union to help coordinate troops and collect taxes (promote colonial unity!)
- Colonial jealousy and tradition of not working together led to the plan being rejected
- Established a precedent for later meetings and cooperation





# 1754 → Albany Plan of Union

Ben Franklin → representatives from  
New England, NY, MD, PA



A **Albany Congress** → failed Iroquois broke off relations with Britain & threatened to trade with the French.

# 1755 → Br. Decides to Eliminate Fr. Presence in No. Amer.

Gen. Edward Braddock → evict the French from the OH Valley & Canada  
(Newfoundland & Nova Scotia)

A Attacks OH Valley, Mohawk Valley, & Acadia.

A Killed 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne → by 1500 French and Indian forces.

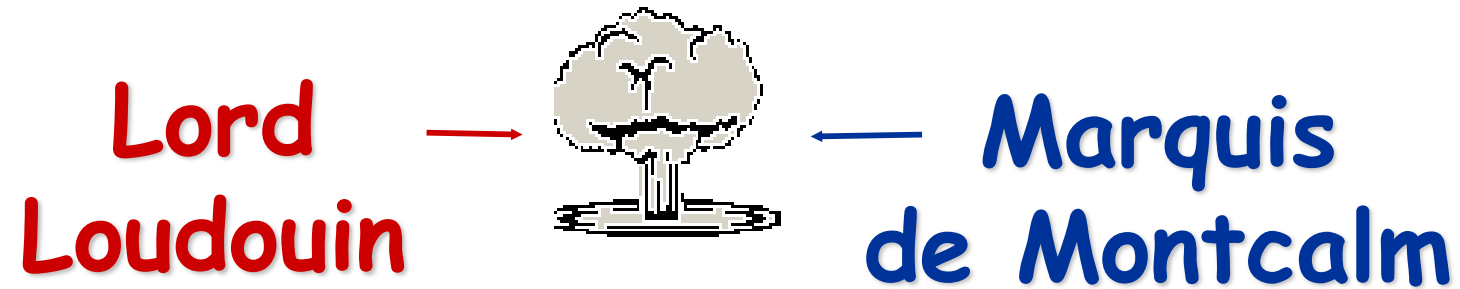
---

Only Br. Success → expelled France from Louisiana.



**CAJUNS**

# 1756 → War Is Formally Declared!



---

Native American tribes  
exploited both sides!

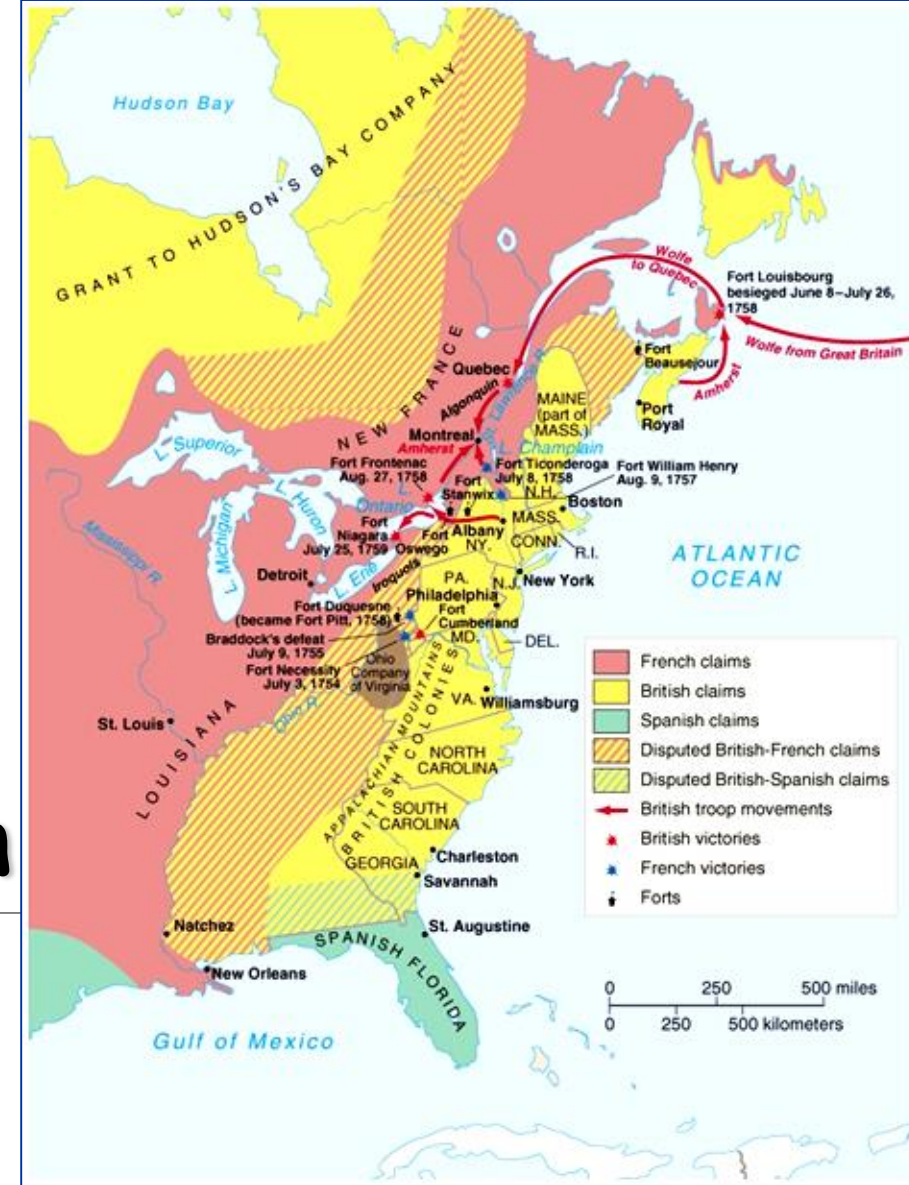
# Treaty of Paris

- England gains French land from Canada to Florida and the Appalachians to the Mississippi River.
- England gains Florida from Spain.



# 1758-1761 → The Tide Turns for England

\* By 1761, Sp. has become an ally of Fr.



# 1763 → Treaty of Paris

**France** --> lost her Canadian possessions, most of her empire in India, and claims to lands east of the Mississippi River.

**Spain** --> got all French lands west of the Mississippi River, New Orleans, but lost Florida to England.

---

**England** --> got all French lands in Canada, exclusive rights to Caribbean slave trade, and commercial dominance in India.

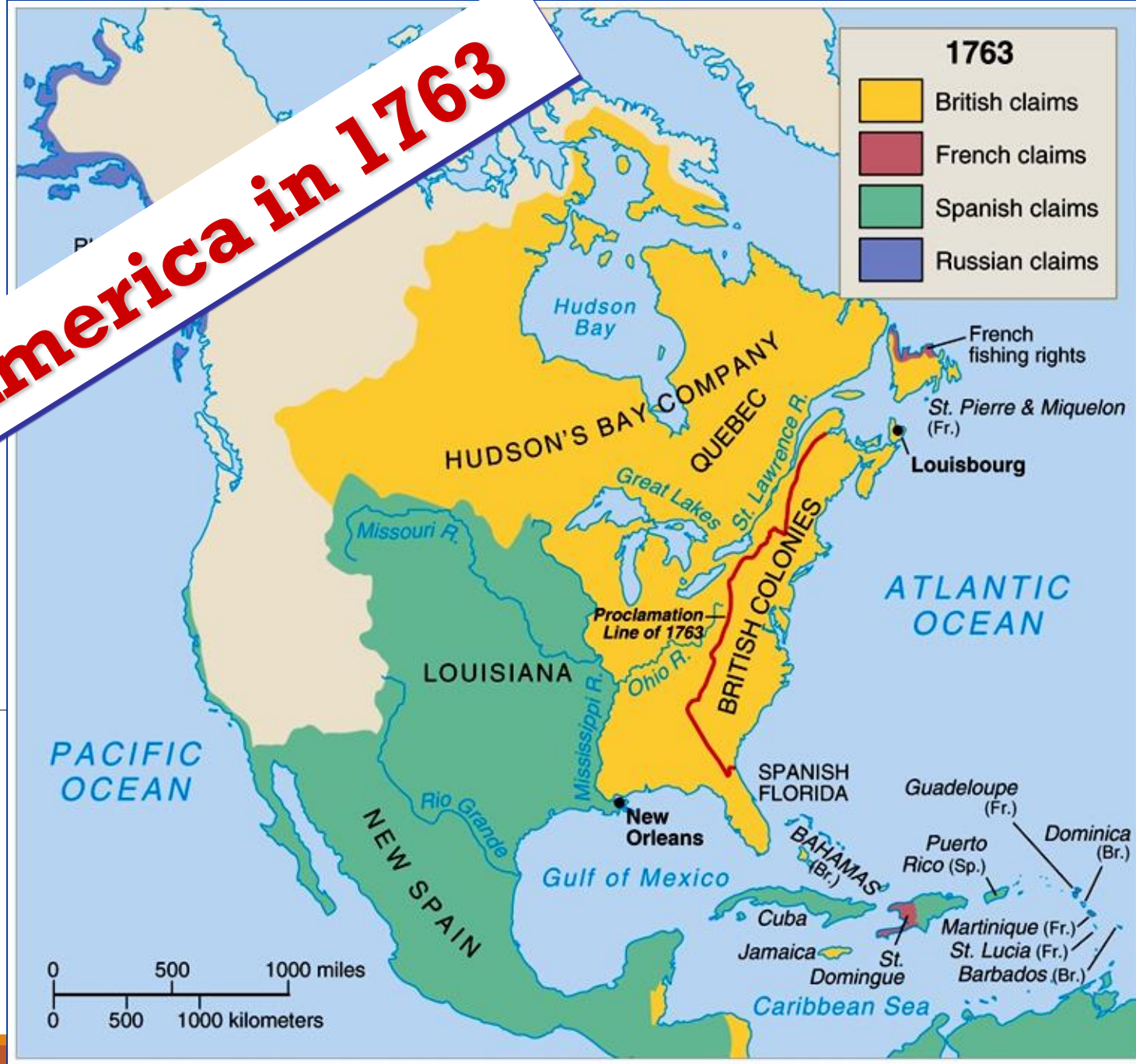
# Result

---

➤ England emerges from war with **MASSIVE DEBT = TAXES!**



# North America in 1763





# Effects of the War on Britain?

1. It increased her colonial empire in the Americas.
  2. It greatly enlarged England's debt.
  3. Britain's contempt for the colonials created bitter feelings.
- 



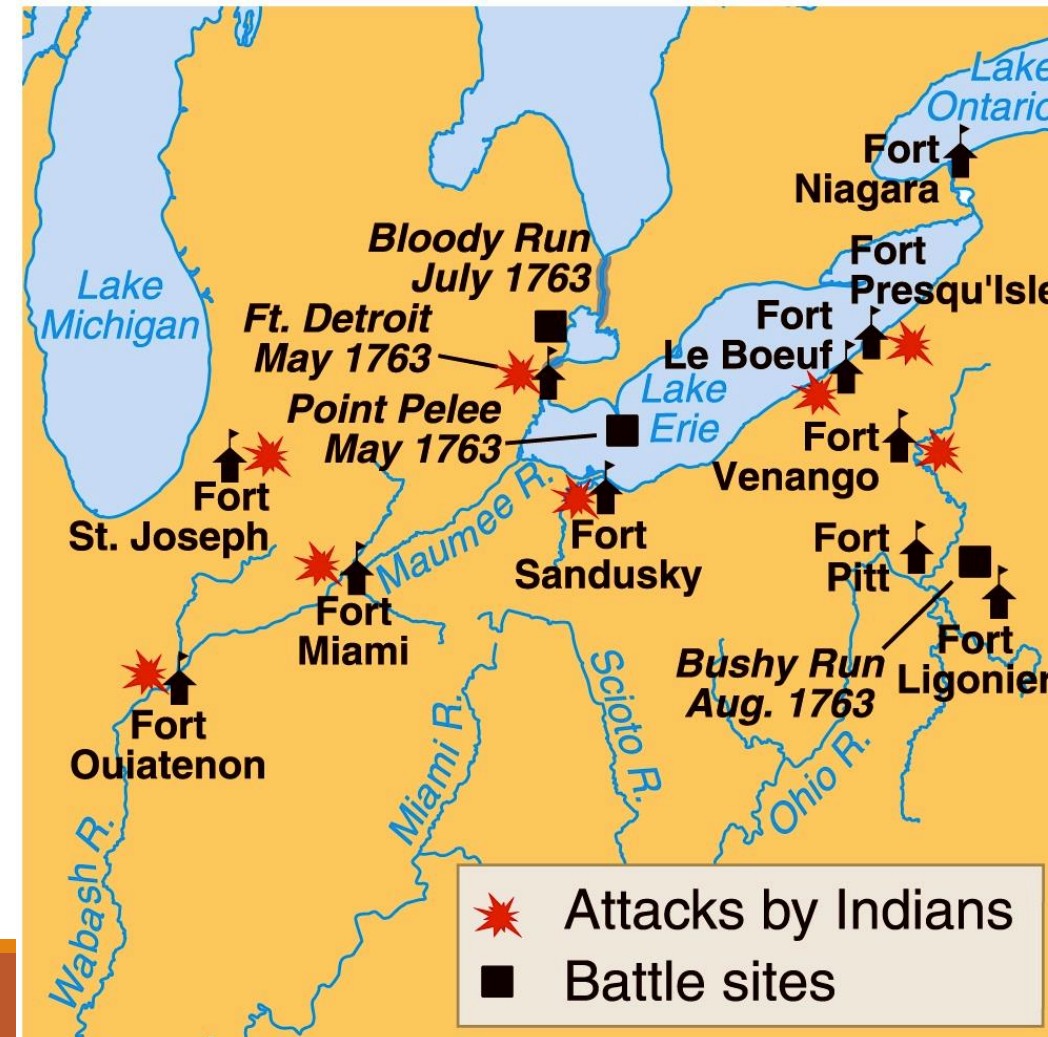
Therefore, England felt that a major reorganization of her American Empire was necessary!

# **Effects of the War on the American Colonials**

- 1.** It united them against a common enemy for the first time.
  - 2.** It created a socializing experience for all the colonials who participated.
- 
- 3.** It created bitter feelings towards the British that would only intensify.

# PONTIACS REBELLION- 1763

- Pontiac (Ottawa Chief) forged a western confederation and rebelled against colonists encroaching on their land
- **Paxton Boys**: Western Pennsylvania Scots- Irish settlers attacked random Native people
- British have to send additional troops to stop the rebellion.
- Led to the British passing the.....



# The Aftermath: Tensions Along the Frontier

## Frontier

1763 → Pontiac's Rebellion



Fort Detroit

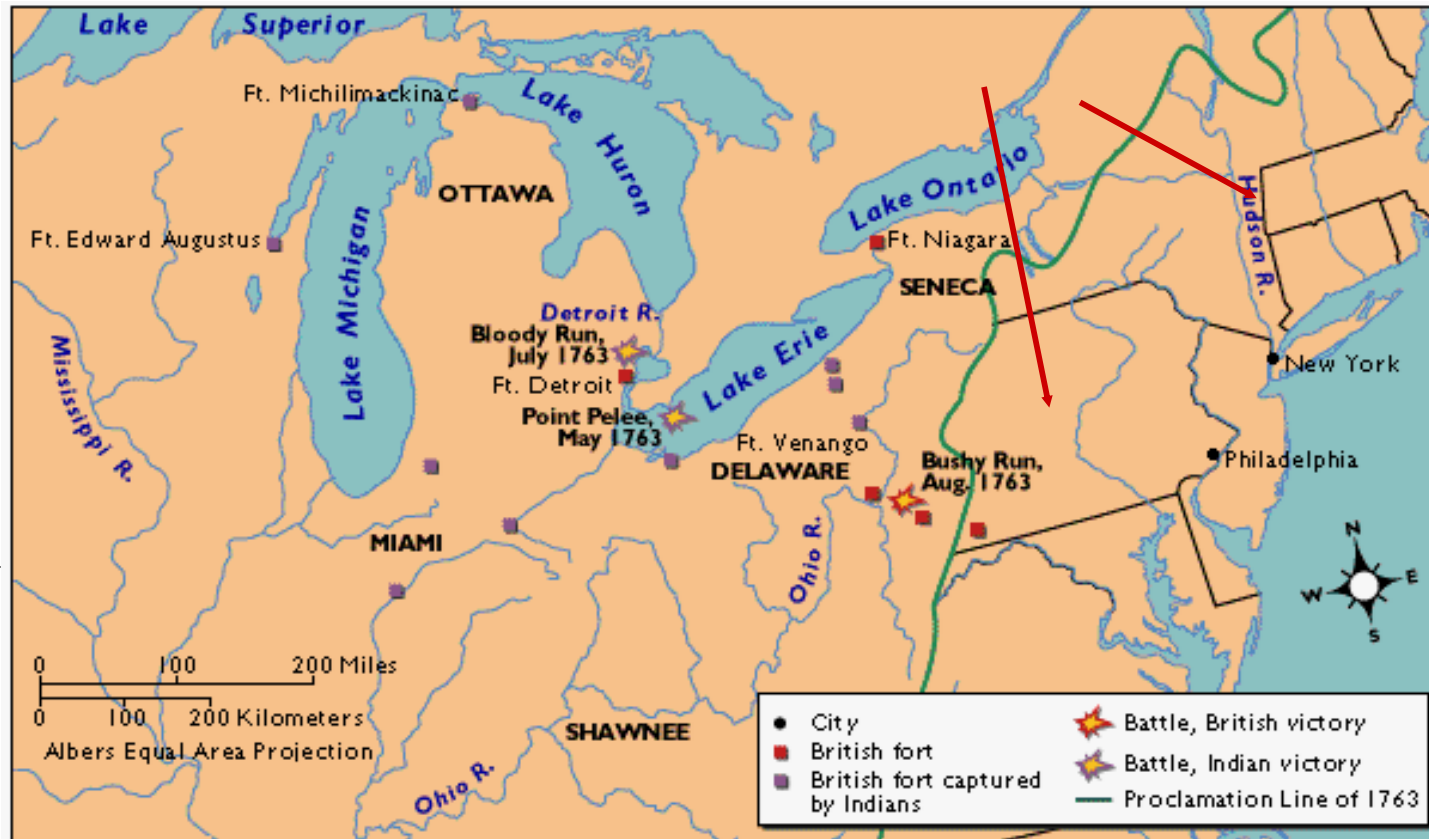
British "gifts" of smallpox-infected blankets from Fort Pitt.

# Pontiac's Rebellion (1763)



# BACKLASH!

British → Proclamation Line of 1763.



Colonials → Paxton Boys (PA)

# PROCLAMATION ACT OF 1763

- Prohibited colonists from moving west of the Appalachian mountains
- Colonists were angry & openly defied the British policy



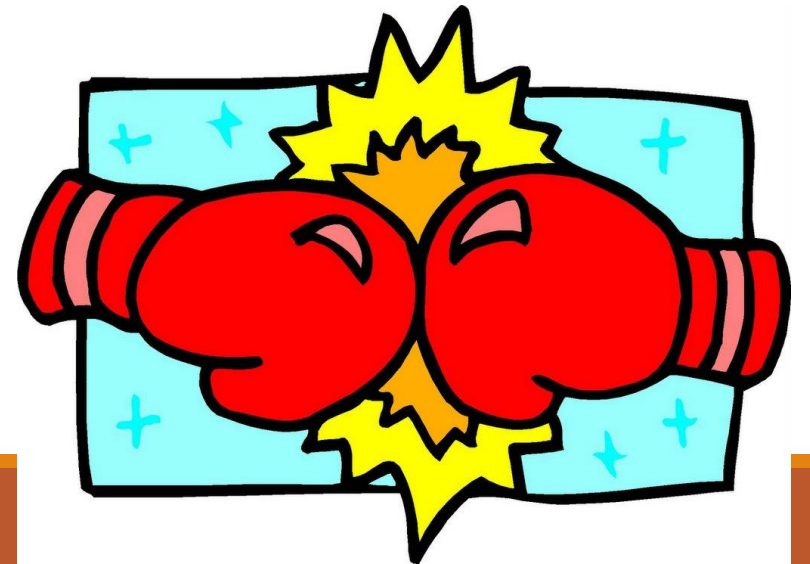
# British vs. Colonists' views

## BRITISH VIEW

- Disappointed in colonial military contributions
- Unable and unwilling to defend themselves on the frontier
- War started in North America and outcome benefitted the colonists so they should help pay for it
- Began to assume direct control over the colonies

## COLONISTS VIEW

- Felt they had contributed to the defense of the colonies in all 4 of the wars
- Wanted to access to the new frontier land and British policies were violating their liberties





Questions 10–12 are based on the excerpt below.

“That for all persons . . . which during the next seven years after Midsummer Day 1618 shall go into Virginia with intent there to inhabit, if they continue there three years or die after they are shipped there shall be a grant made of fifty acres for every person . . . which grants to be made respectively to such persons and their heirs at whose charges the said persons going to inhabit in Virginia shall be transported.”

Virginia Company Instructions to Sir George Yeardley, November 18, 1618

10. The system described above was primarily initiated to
- (A) protect colonists settling in Virginia from attacks by American Indians.
  - (B) encourage the growth of an elite class of plantation owners.
  - (C) provide an adequate labor force to make the land profitable.
  - (D) encourage the deportation of riffraff from England.
11. As a result of the system eluded to above,
- (A) slavery replaced indentured servitude as the chief labor source in Virginia by 1618.
  - (B) a majority of English people emigrating to Virginia came as indentured servants prior to 1650.
  - (C) there was little dissension between the backcountry and the Tidewater prior to 1700.
  - (D) the Anglican Church was firmly established as the state church of Virginia by 1660.
12. Because no such system was established in New England,
- (A) the average size of landholdings was smaller in New England than in the Chesapeake.
  - (B) New England was the last colonial region to become “overpopulated.”
  - (C) African slaves became the chief labor source in New England.
  - (D) the Chesapeake colonies became more homogeneous than New England in both religion and ethnic background.

# Period 2 Review

---