

PERIOD 2: 1607–1754

Chapter 2 The Thirteen Colonies and the British Empire, 1607–1754

Chapter 3 Colonial Society in the 18th Century

In a period of almost 150 years during the 17th and 18th centuries, the British established 13 colonies along the Atlantic coast that provided a profitable trade and a home to a diverse group of people.

Overview From the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in North America to the start of a decisive war for European control of the continent, the colonies evolved. At first, they struggled for survival, but they became a society of permanent farms, plantations, towns, and cities. European settlers brought various cultures, economic plans, and ideas for governing to the Americas. In particular, with varying approaches, they all sought to dominate the native inhabitants. The British took pride in their tradition of free farmers working the land. The various colonies developed regional or sectional differences based on many influences including topography, natural resources, climate, and the background of their settlers. They largely viewed the American Indian as an obstacle to colonial growth. With their emphasis on agriculture came a demand for labor, and this led to a growing dependence on slavery and the Atlantic slave trade to power the economy. The start of the Seven Years' War signified the maturity of the British colonies and the influence of European conflicts in the power struggle for control in North America.

Alternate View Historians disagree on what date best marks the end of the colonial era. Some identify the conclusion of the Seven Years' War in 1763 or the start of the American Revolution in 1775 or the signing of a peace treaty in 1783. Historians who focus on cultural rather than political and military events might choose other dates for both the start and end of the period that emphasize the role of non-English residents, such as the Scotch-Irish, Germans, and enslaved Africans, in the colonies.

Key Concepts

- 2.1:** Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.
- 2.2:** European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.
- 2.3:** The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the "Atlantic World" had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.

Source: *AP U.S. History Curriculum Frameworks, 2014–2015*. The College Board

THE THIRTEEN COLONIES AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1607-1754

If they desire that Piety and godliness should prosper; accompanied with sobriety, justice and love, let them choose a Country such as this is; even like France, or England, which may yield sufficiency with hard labour and industry. . . .

Reverend John White, *The Planter's Plea*, 1630

Starting with Jamestown (Virginia) in 1607 and ending with Georgia in 1733, a total of 13 distinct English colonies developed along the Atlantic Coast of North America. Every colony received its identity and its authority to operate by means of a charter (a document granting special privileges) from the English monarch. Each charter described in general terms the relationship that was supposed to exist between the colony and the crown. Over time, three types of charters—and three types of colonies—developed:

- Corporate colonies, such as Jamestown, were operated by joint-stock companies, at least during these colonies' early years.
- Royal colonies, such as Virginia after 1624, were to be under the direct authority and rule of the king's government.
- Proprietary colonies, such as Maryland and Pennsylvania, were under the authority of individuals granted charters of ownership by the king.

Unlike the French and Spanish colonists, the English brought a tradition of representative government. They were accustomed to holding elections for representatives who would speak for property owners and decide important measures, such as taxes, proposed by the king's government. While political and religious conflicts dominated England, feelings for independence grew in the colonies. Eventually, tensions emerged between the king and his colonial subjects. This chapter summarizes the development of the English colonies.

Early English Settlements

In the early 1600s, England was explored more than a century earlier than the Spanish fleet—the Spanish Armada—made England a major naval power. Also in this period, England's population grew rapidly while its economy was developing. As the population increased, people who were seeking new opportunities. The English devised a practical method for the enterprise of founding colonies. A joint-stock company, with many investors, thereby spreading the risk. The colonies were able to attract large numbers of settlers.

Jamestown

England's King James I chartered the Virginia Company, which founded the first permanent English settlement in 1607.

Early Problems The first settlement was founded from their own mistakes. The settlement on the James River resulted in fatal outbreaks of disease. Many of the settlers were gentlemen who were gold-seeking adventurers who had no skills. Most of the goods were from trade with America. Relations between settlers and the natives, trade, and Starvation was a persistent issue in Jamestown.

Through the forceful leadership of John Rolfe, Jamestown survived its first five years, but barely. Rolfe's marriage to his Indian wife, Pocahontas, the colony's first major success. It would become popular in Europe and America.

Transition to a Royal Colony The Virginia Company remained near collapse. More than 10,000 settlers remained alive. Further, the company was bankrupt that placed it heavily in debt. King James I's charter of the bankrupt company and the Virginia Company, known as Virginia, the colony became a royal colony.

Plymouth and Massachusetts

Religious motivation, not the search for gold, was the primary reason for the settlement of two other English colonies. Both were settled by English Protestants. The Massachusetts Bay Company, a government-supported Church of England colony. The leader of the Church of England had broken away from the Roman Catholic Church, and no longer part of the Roman Catholic Church.

↓ COLONIES FISH EMPIRE, 1754

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Early English Settlements

In the early 1600s, England was finally in a position to colonize the lands explored more than a century earlier by John Cabot. By defeating a large Spanish fleet—the Spanish Armada—in 1588, England had gained a reputation as a major naval power. Also in this period, England's population was growing rapidly while its economy was depressed. The number of poor and landless people increased, people who were attracted to opportunities in the Americas. The English devised a practical method for financing the costly and risky enterprise of founding colonies. A joint-stock company pooled the savings of many investors, thereby spreading the risk. Thus, colonies on the North Atlantic Coast were able to attract large numbers of English settlers.

Jamestown

England's King James I chartered the Virginia Company, a joint-stock company that founded the first permanent English colony in America at Jamestown in 1607.

Early Problems The first settlers of Jamestown suffered greatly, mostly from their own mistakes. The settlement's location in a swampy area along the James River resulted in fatal outbreaks of dysentery and malaria. Moreover, many of the settlers were gentlemen unaccustomed to physical work. Others were gold-seeking adventurers who refused to hunt or farm. One key source of goods was from trade with American Indians—but when conflicts erupted between settlers and the natives, trade would stop and settlers went hungry. Starvation was a persistent issue in Jamestown.

Through the forceful leadership of Captain John Smith, Jamestown survived its first five years, but barely. Then, through the efforts of John Rolfe and his Indian wife, Pocahontas, the colony developed a new variety of tobacco that would become popular in Europe and become a profitable crop.

Transition to a Royal Colony Despite tobacco, by 1624 the Virginia colony remained near collapse. More than 6,000 people had settled there, but only 2,000 remained alive. Further, the Virginia Company made unwise decisions that placed it heavily in debt. King James I had seen enough. He revoked the charter of the bankrupt company and took direct control of the colony. Now known as Virginia, the colony became England's first royal colony.

Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay

Religious motivation, not the search for wealth, was the principal force behind the settlement of two other English colonies, Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay. Both were settled by English Protestants who dissented from the official government-supported Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church. The leader of the Church of England was the monarch of England. The Church of England had broken away from the control of the pope in Rome, so it was no longer part of the Roman Catholic Church. However, it had kept most of

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Early Political Institutions

From their very beginning, the American colonies began taking steps toward self-rule.

Representative Assembly in Virginia The Virginia Company encouraged settlement in Jamestown by guaranteeing colonists the same rights as residents of England, including representation in the lawmaking process. In 1619, just 12 years after the founding of Jamestown, Virginia's colonists organized the first representative assembly in America, the House of Burgesses.

Representative Government in New England Aboard the *Mayflower* in 1620, the Pilgrims drew up and signed a document that pledged them to make decisions by the will of the majority. This document, known as the Mayflower Compact, was an early form of colonial self-government and a rudimentary written constitution.

In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, all freemen—male members of the Puritan Church—had the right to participate in yearly elections of the colony's governor, his assistants, and a representative assembly.

Limits to Colonial Democracy Despite these steps, most colonists were excluded from the political process. Only male property owners could vote for representatives. Those who were either female or landless had few rights; slaves and indentured servants had practically none at all. Also, many colonial governors ruled with autocratic or unlimited powers, answering only to the king or others in England who provided the colonies' financial support. Thus, the gradual development of democratic ideas in the colonies coexisted with antidemocratic practices such as slavery and the widespread mistreatment of American Indians.

The Chesapeake Colonies

In 1632, King Charles I subdivided the Virginia colony. He chartered a new colony on either side of Chesapeake Bay and granted control of it to George Calvert (Lord Baltimore), as a reward for this Catholic nobleman's service to the crown. The new colony of Maryland thus became the first proprietary colony.

Religious Issues in Maryland

The king expected proprietors to carry out his wishes faithfully, thus giving him control over a colony. The first Lord Baltimore died before he could achieve great wealth in his colony while also providing a haven for his fellow Catholics.

The Maryland proprietorship passed to his son, Cecil Calvert—the second Lord Baltimore—who set about implementing his father's plan in 1634.

Act of Toleration To avoid persecution in England, several wealthy English Catholics emigrated to Maryland and established large colonial plantations. They were quickly outnumbered, however, by Protestant farmers. Protestants therefore held a majority in Maryland's assembly. In 1649, Calvert persuaded the assembly to adopt the Act of Toleration, the first colonial statute granting religious freedom to all Christians. However, the statute also called for the death of anyone who denied the divinity of Jesus.

Protestant Revolt In the late 1600s, Protestant resentment against a Catholic proprietor erupted into a brief civil war. The Protestants triumphed, and the Act of Toleration was repealed. Catholics lost their right to vote in elections for the Maryland assembly. In the 18th century, Maryland's economy and society was much like that of neighboring Virginia, except that in Maryland there was greater tolerance of religious diversity among different Protestant sects.

Labor Shortages

In both Maryland and Virginia, landowners saw great opportunities. They could get land, either by taking it from or trading for it with American Indians, and Europeans had a growing demand for tobacco. However, they could not find enough laborers. For example, in Virginia, the high death rate from disease, food shortages, and battles with American Indians meant that the population grew slowly. Landowners tried several ways to find the workers they wanted.

Indentured Servants At first, the Virginia Company hoped to meet the need for labor using indentured servants. Under contract with a master or landowner who paid for their passage, young people from the British Isles agreed to work for a specified period—usually between four to seven years—in return for room and board. In effect, indentured servants were under the absolute rule of their masters until the end of their work period. At the expiration of that period, they gained their freedom and either worked for wages or obtained land of their own to farm. For landowners, the system provided laborers, but only temporarily.

Headright System Virginia attempted to attract immigrants through offers of land. The colony offered 50 acres of land to (1) each immigrant who paid for his own passage and (2) any plantation owner who paid for an immigrant's passage.

Slavery In 1619, a Dutch ship brought an unusual group of indentured servants to Virginia: they were black Africans. Because English law at that time did not recognize hereditary slavery, the first Africans in Virginia were not in bondage for life, and any children born to them were free. Moreover, the early colonists were struggling to survive and too poor to purchase the Africans who were being imported as slaves for sugar plantations in the West Indies. By 1650, there were only about 400 African laborers in Virginia. However, by the end of the 1660s, the Virginia House of Burgesses had enacted laws that discriminated between blacks and whites. Africans and their offspring were to be kept in permanent bondage. They were slaves.

Economic Problems Beginning in the 1660s, low tobacco prices, due largely to overproduction, brought hard times to the Chesapeake colonies in Maryland and Virginia. When Virginia's House of Burgesses attempted to raise tobacco prices, the merchants of London retaliated by raising their own prices on goods exported to Virginia.

Conflict in Virginia

Sir William Berkeley, the royal governor, used dictatorial powers to govern and to protect small farmers on Virginia's frontier from Indian attacks.

Bacon's Rebellion Nathaniel Bacon seized upon the grievances of the small farmers against Berkeley's government. Bacon organized an army of volunteers and, in 1676, led an expedition against American Indian villages on the frontier. In Jamestown, Bacon succeeded in defeating the government settlement. Soon afterward, Bacon's rebellion collapsed. Governor Berkeley brutally executed 23 rebels.

Lasting Problems Although the Chesapeake Revolution, highlighted by Bacon's Rebellion, highlighted Virginia: (1) sharp class differences between small farmers and large planters, and (2) colonial resistance to British control. These problems continued into the next century, even in the Chesapeake colonies became more pronounced.

Development of New England

Strong religious convictions helped shape the Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. The Puritans showed intolerance of anyone who did not share their beliefs. Puritans often banished dissidents, and these dissidents formed settlements that would become new colonies.

Rhode Island Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, believed in the separation of church and state. He believed in the control of any civil or church government by the people. This put him in conflict with other Puritans in the Bay colony. Leaving Boston, he founded Rhode Island, where he and a few followers founded the colony. The new colony was unique in that it allowed Catholics. Quakers also founded one of the first Baptist churches.

Another dissident who questioned the authority of the church was Anne Hutchinson. She believed that faith alone, not deeds, is necessary for salvation. Hutchinson and a group of followers were banished from the Bay colony.

600s. Protestant resentment against a Catholic civil war. The Protestants triumphed, and Catholics lost their right to vote in elections in the 17th century. Maryland's economy and society in Virginia, except that in Maryland there was more diversity among different Protestant sects.

Landowners saw great opportunities. They could trade for it with American Indians, and grow tobacco. However, they could not find labor in Virginia, the high death rate from disease, and the fact that the population of American Indians meant that the population was too small to find the workers they wanted. The Virginia Company hoped to meet the needs of the colony under contract with a master or indentured servant from the British Isles for a period of four to seven years—usually between four to seven years—after which the indentured servants were under the landowner's control. At the end of their work period, they received freedom and either worked for wages or owned land. For landowners, the system provided

an incentive to attract immigrants through the promise of land to (1) each immigrant who was transported and (2) the plantation owner who paid for an immigrant.

By the 1660s, an unusual group of indentured servants, the first Africans in Virginia, were brought to the colony. Because English law at that time stated that indentured servants were to be free after their term, the Africans were not to be purchased. Moreover, the landowners in the West Indies, where labor was scarce, had enacted laws that made indentured laborers in Virginia. However, by the 1660s, the Burgesses had enacted laws that made indentured laborers and their offspring were to be free.

In the 1660s, low tobacco prices, due to the Chesapeake colonies, led the Burgesses to attempt to raise prices by raising their own prices.

Conflict in Virginia

Sir William Berkeley, the royal governor of Virginia (1641–1652; 1660–1677), used dictatorial powers to govern on behalf of the large planters. He antagonized small farmers on Virginia's western frontier because he failed to protect them from Indian attacks.

Bacon's Rebellion Nathaniel Bacon, an impoverished gentleman farmer, seized upon the grievances of the western farmers to lead a rebellion against Berkeley's government. Bacon and others resented the economic and political control exercised by a few large planters in the Chesapeake area. He raised an army of volunteers and, in 1676, conducted a series of raids and massacres against American Indian villages on the Virginia frontier. Berkeley's government in Jamestown accused Bacon of rebelling against royal authority. Bacon's army succeeded in defeating the governor's forces and even burned the Jamestown settlement. Soon afterward, Bacon died of dysentery and the rebel army collapsed. Governor Berkeley brutally suppressed the remnants of the insurrection, executing 23 rebels.

Lasting Problems Although it was short-lived, Bacon's Rebellion, or the Chesapeake Revolution, highlighted two long-lasting disputes in colonial Virginia: (1) sharp class differences between wealthy planters and landless or poor farmers, and (2) colonial resistance to royal control. These problems would continue into the next century, even after the general conditions of life in the Chesapeake colonies became more stable and prosperous.

Development of New England

Strong religious convictions helped sustain settlers in their struggle to establish the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies. However, Puritan leaders showed intolerance of anyone who questioned their religious teachings. The Puritans often banished dissidents from the Bay colony. These banished dissidents formed settlements that would develop into Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Rhode Island Roger Williams went to Boston in 1631 as a respected Puritan minister. He believed, however, that the individual's conscience was beyond the control of any civil or church authority. His teachings on this point placed him in conflict with other Puritan leaders, who ordered his banishment from the Bay colony. Leaving Boston, Williams fled southward to Narragansett Bay, where he and a few followers founded the settlement of Providence in 1636. The new colony was unique in two respects. First, it recognized the rights of American Indians and paid them for the use of their land. Second, Williams' government allowed Catholics, Quakers, and Jews to worship freely. Williams also founded one of the first Baptist churches in America.

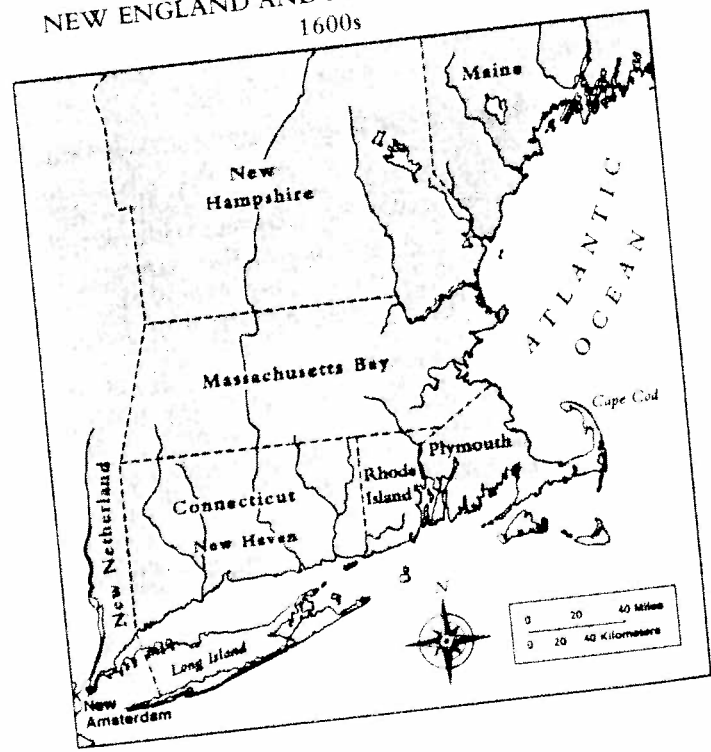
Another dissident who questioned the doctrines of the Puritan authorities was Anne Hutchinson. She believed in *antinomianism*—the idea that faith alone, not deeds, is necessary for salvation. Banished from the Bay colony, Hutchinson and a group of followers founded the colony of Portsmouth in

1638, not far from Williams' colony of Providence. A few years later, Hutchinson migrated to Long Island and was killed in an American Indian uprising. In 1644, Roger Williams was granted a charter from the Parliament that joined Providence and Portsmouth into a single colony, Rhode Island. Because this colony tolerated diverse beliefs, it served as a refuge for many.

Connecticut To the west of Rhode Island, the fertile Connecticut River Valley attracted other settlers who were unhappy with the Massachusetts authorities. The Reverend Thomas Hooker led a large group of Boston Puritans into the valley and founded the colony of Hartford in 1636. The Hartford settlers then drew up the first written constitution in American history, the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut* (1639). It established a representative government consisting of a legislature elected by popular vote and a governor chosen by that legislature. South of Hartford, a second settlement in the Connecticut Valley was started by John Davenport in 1637 and given the name New Haven.

In 1665, New Haven joined with the more democratic Hartford settlers to form the colony of Connecticut. The royal charter for Connecticut granted it a limited degree of self-government, including election of the governor.

NEW ENGLAND AND ATLANTIC COLONIES
1600s



New Hampshire The last colony of Hampshire. Originally part of Massachusetts north of Boston. Hoping to increase Charles II separated New Hampshire from a royal colony, subject to the authority of the crown.

Halfway Covenant In the 1660s, during the first Puritan colonies in New England, an individual's religious experience known as a conversion. However, the next generation were having such a weak church's influence and membership, that many had not had felt a conversion.

Other ministers rejected the halfway covenant. Nevertheless, as the years passed, most New England communities in order to survive.

New England Confederation In 1643, the colonies faced the constant threat of attack from the French. Because England was in the midst of a civil war, they could expect little assistance. Therefore in 1643, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and Rhode Island formed an alliance known as the New England Confederation, directed by a board composed of two representatives from each colony with limited powers to act on boundary disputes and dealings with American Indians.

The confederation lasted until 1689 when the control by the English monarch brought the confederation to an end. It was important because it was the first time the colonies were taking unified action toward a common goal.

King Philip's War Only a few years after the founding of the colonies, the Wampanoags named Metacomb united many tribes in southern New England. They were constantly encroaching on the land of the Puritans (1675-1676), thousands on both sides were killed and many villages were burned. Eventually, the colonies won and ending most American Indian resistance.

Restoration Colonies

New American colonies were founded in the 17th century in English history known as the Restoration Colonies. They were under the power of an English monarch, Charles II, and Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell.

y of Providence. A few years later, Hutchinson was killed in an American Indian uprising. The British granted a charter from the Parliament that merged Rhode Island, Rhode Island, and Connecticut into a single colony. Because it served as a refuge for many, Rhode Island, the fertile Connecticut River valley, and the Massachusetts Bay colony were unhappy with the Massachusetts government. A group of Boston Puritans led by John Winthrop led a large group of Boston Puritans to Hartford in 1636. The Hartford settlement in American history, the *Fundamental Orders of Connecticut*, established a representative government with a popular vote and a governor chosen by that body. In 1686, the Connecticut Valley settlement in the Connecticut Valley was given the name New Haven. The more democratic Hartford settlers to the royal charter for Connecticut granted it including election of the governor.

ATLANTIC COLONIES



New Hampshire The last colony to be founded in New England was New Hampshire. Originally part of Massachusetts Bay, it consisted of a few settlements north of Boston. Hoping to increase royal control over the colonies, King Charles II separated New Hampshire from the Bay colony in 1679 and made it a royal colony, subject to the authority of an appointed governor.

Halfway Covenant In the 1660s, a generation had passed since the founding of the first Puritan colonies in New England. To be a full member of a Puritan congregation, an individual needed to have felt a profound religious experience known as a conversion. However, fewer members of the new native-born generation were having such experiences. In an effort to maintain the church's influence and membership, a *halfway covenant* was offered by some clergy. Under this, people could become partial church members even if they had not had felt a conversion.

Other ministers rejected the halfway covenant and denounced it from the pulpit. Nevertheless, as the years passed, strict Puritan practices weakened in most New England communities in order to maintain church membership.

New England Confederation In the 1640s, the New England colonies faced the constant threat of attack from American Indians, the Dutch, and the French. Because England was in the midst of a civil war, the colonists could expect little assistance. Therefore in 1643, four New England colonies (Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, and New Haven) formed a military alliance known as the New England Confederation. The confederation was directed by a board composed of two representatives from each colony. It had limited powers to act on boundary disputes, the return of runaway servants, and dealings with American Indians.

The confederation lasted until 1684, when colonial rivalries and renewed control by the English monarch brought this first experiment in colonial cooperation to an end. It was important because it established a precedent for colonies taking unified action toward a common purpose.

King Philip's War Only a few years before the confederation's demise, it helped the New England colonists cope successfully with a dire threat. A chief of the Wampanoags named Metacom—known to the colonists as King Philip—united many tribes in southern New England against the English settlers, who were constantly encroaching on the American Indians' lands. In a vicious war (1675–1676), thousands on both sides were killed, and dozens of towns and villages were burned. Eventually, the colonial forces prevailed, killing King Philip and ending most American Indian resistance in New England.

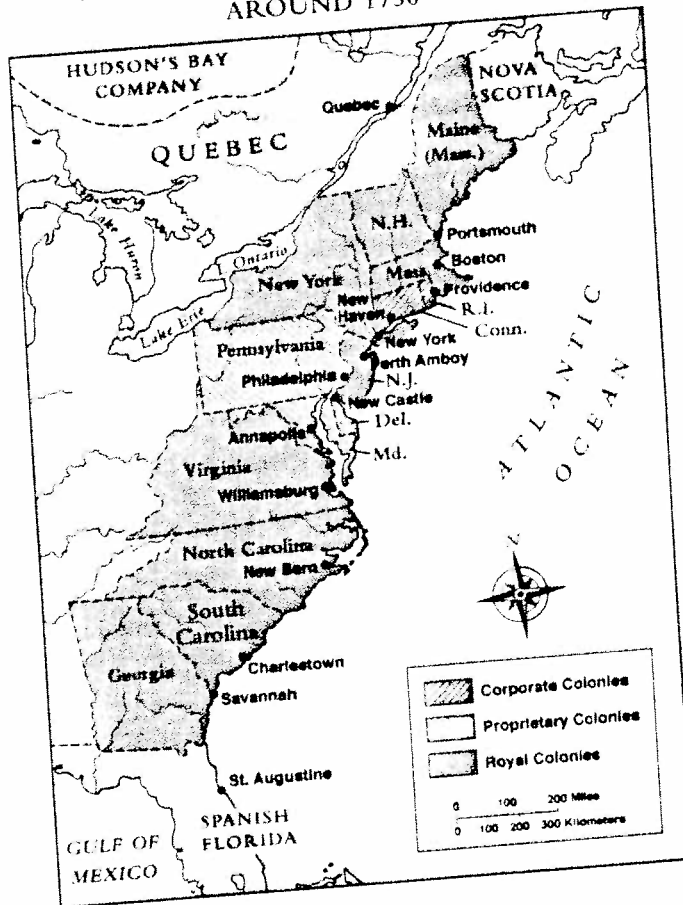
Restoration Colonies

New American colonies were founded in the late 17th century during a period in English history known as the Restoration. (The name refers to the restoration to power of an English monarch, Charles II, in 1660 following a brief period of Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell.)

The Carolinas

As a reward for helping him gain the throne, Charles II granted a huge tract of land between Virginia and Spanish Florida to eight nobles, who in 1663 became the lord proprietors of the Carolinas. In 1729, two royal colonies, South Carolina and North Carolina, were formed from the original grant.

THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES
AROUND 1750



South Carolina In 1670, in England and some planters from for their king. Initially, the sou providing food for the West In Carolina's large rice-growing ple bled the economy and culture of

North Carolina The north There, farmers from Virginia and tobacco farms. The region had few fore, compared to South Carolina reliance on slavery. North Carolin democratic views and autonomy t

New York

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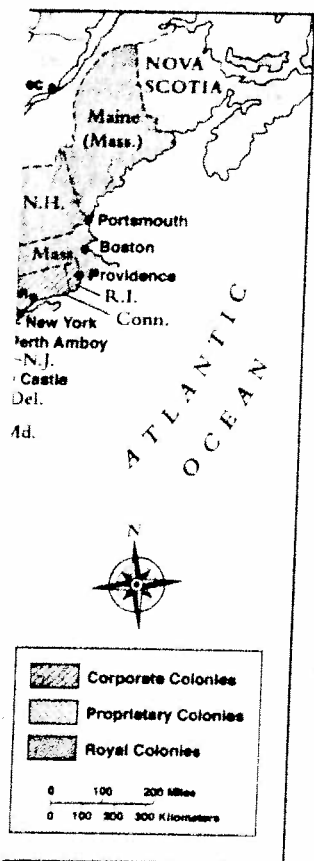
James also ordered new taxes. sent of a representative assembly be allowed to form in his colony strong opposition from New York were Puritans from New England. ing New York's governor to grant representative assembly.

New Jersey

Believing that the territory of New Y it in 1664. He gave the section of the and Delaware Bay to Lord John Ber proprietor received West New Jersey settlers, both proprietors made gene dom and an assembly. Eventually, the groups of Quakers. Land titles in th inaccurate property lines added to th crown decided in 1702 to combine New Jersey.

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BRITISH COLONIES 1750



South Carolina In 1670, in the southern Carolinas, a few colonists from England and some planters from the island of Barbados founded a town named for their king. Initially, the southern economy was based on trading furs and providing food for the West Indies. By the middle of the 18th century, South Carolina's large rice-growing plantations worked by enslaved Africans resembled the economy and culture of the West Indies.

North Carolina The northern part of the Carolinas developed differently. There, farmers from Virginia and New England established small, self-sufficient tobacco farms. The region had few good harbors and poor transportation; therefore, compared to South Carolina, there were fewer large plantations and less reliance on slavery. North Carolina in the 18th century earned a reputation for democratic views and autonomy from British control.

New York

Charles II wished to consolidate the crown's holdings along the Atlantic Coast and close the gap between the New England and the Chesapeake colonies. This required compelling the Dutch to give up their colony of New Amsterdam centered on Manhattan Island and the Hudson River Valley.

In 1664, the king granted his brother, the Duke of York (the future James II), the lands lying between Connecticut and Delaware Bay. As the lord high admiral of the navy, James dispatched a force that easily took control of the Dutch colony from its governor, Peter Stuyvesant. James ordered his agents in the renamed colony of New York to treat the Dutch settlers well and to allow them freedom to worship as they pleased and speak their own language.

James also ordered new taxes, duties, and rents without seeking the consent of a representative assembly. In fact, he insisted that no assembly should be allowed to form in his colony. But taxation without representation met strong opposition from New York's English-speaking settlers, most of whom were Puritans from New England. Finally, in 1683, James yielded by allowing New York's governor to grant broad civil and political rights, including a representative assembly.

New Jersey

Believing that the territory of New York was too large to administer, James split it in 1664. He gave the section of the colony located between the Hudson River and Delaware Bay to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. In 1674, one proprietor received West New Jersey and the other East New Jersey. To attract settlers, both proprietors made generous land offers and allowed religious freedom and an assembly. Eventually, they sold their proprietary interests to various groups of Quakers. Land titles in the Jerseys changed hands repeatedly, and inaccurate property lines added to the general confusion. To settle matters, the crown decided in 1702 to combine the two Jerseys into a single royal colony: New Jersey.

Pennsylvania and Delaware

To the west of New Jersey lay a broad expanse of forested land that was originally settled by a peace-loving Christian sect, the Quakers.

Quakers Members of the Religious Society of Friends—commonly known as Quakers—believed in the equality of all men and women, nonviolence, and resistance to military service. They further believed that religious authority was found within each person's soul and not in the Bible and not in any outside source. Such views posed a radical challenge to established authority. Therefore, the Quakers of England were persecuted and jailed for their beliefs.

William Penn William Penn was a young convert to the Quaker faith. His father had served the king as a victorious admiral. Although the elder Penn opposed his son's religious beliefs, he respected William's sincerity and bequeathed him considerable wealth. In addition, the royal family owed the father a large debt, which they paid to William in 1681 in the form of a grant of American land for a colony that he called Pennsylvania, or Penn's woods.

"The Holy Experiment" Penn put his Quaker beliefs to the test in his colony. He wanted his new colony to provide a religious refuge for Quakers and other persecuted people, to enact liberal ideas in government, and generate income and profits for himself. He provided the colony with a Frame of Government (1682–1683), which guaranteed a representative assembly elected by landowners, and a written constitution, the Charter of Liberties (1701), which guaranteed freedom of worship for all and unrestricted immigration.

Unlike other colonial proprietors, who governed from afar in England, Penn crossed the ocean to supervise the founding of a new town on the Delaware River named Philadelphia. He brought with him a plan for a grid pattern of streets, which was later imitated by other American cities. Also unusual was Penn's attempt to treat the American Indians fairly and not to cheat them when purchasing their land.

To attract settlers to his new land, Penn hired agents and published notices throughout Europe, which promised political and religious freedom and generous land terms. Penn's lands along the Delaware River had previously been settled by several thousand Dutch and Swedish colonists, who eased the arrival of the newcomers attracted by Penn's promotion.

Delaware In 1702, Penn granted the lower three counties of Pennsylvania their own assembly. In effect, Delaware became a separate colony, even though its governor was the same as Pennsylvania's until the American Revolution.

Georgia: The Last Colony

In 1732, a thirteenth colony, Georgia, was chartered. It was the last of the British colonies and the only one to receive direct financial support from the government in London. There were two reasons for British interest in starting a new southern colony. First, Britain wanted to create a defensive buffer to protect the prosperous South Carolina plantations from the threat of Spanish

Florida. Second, thousands of people in debt. Wealthy philanthropists thought debtors were shipped to an American

Special Regulations Given a royal charter, philanthropists led by James Oglethorpe acted in Savannah, in 1733. Oglethorpe acted to effect an elaborate plan for making the colony self-sufficient, including bans on drinking rum and other luxuries because of the constant threat of Spanish attack.

Royal Colony By 1752, Oglethorpe's regulations on rum and slavery were dropped. Taken over by the British government, the plantation system of South Carolina during the American Revolution, Georgia was the smallest

Mercantilism and the Empire

Most European kingdoms in the 17th century practiced *mercantilism*, which looked upon national wealth as the basis for a country's power. According to mercantilist doctrine, a government should regulate trade to enable it to become self-sufficient. Colonies were established for the growth and benefit of the parent country for the growth and benefit of the colonies existed for one purpose only: to enrich the parent country.

Mercantilist policies had guided the founding of the colonies from their inception. Mercantilist policies, however, only after the turn of the century.

Acts of Trade and Navigation To enforce mercantilist policy with a series of Navigation Acts, Parliament established three rules for colonial trade:

1. Trade to and from the colonies had to be carried on colonial-built ships, which had to be crewed by colonial crews.
2. All goods imported into the colonies had to pass through ports in the colonies.
3. Specified or "enumerated" goods had to be exported to England only. Tobacco, for example, over the years, the list was expanded.

Impact on the Colonies The Navigation Acts had a major impact on the colonies. The acts caused New England to turn to the Chesapeake tobacco with a monopoly. The acts also caused the colonies to turn to Spanish forces to protect the colonies from Spanish attack. However, the acts also set

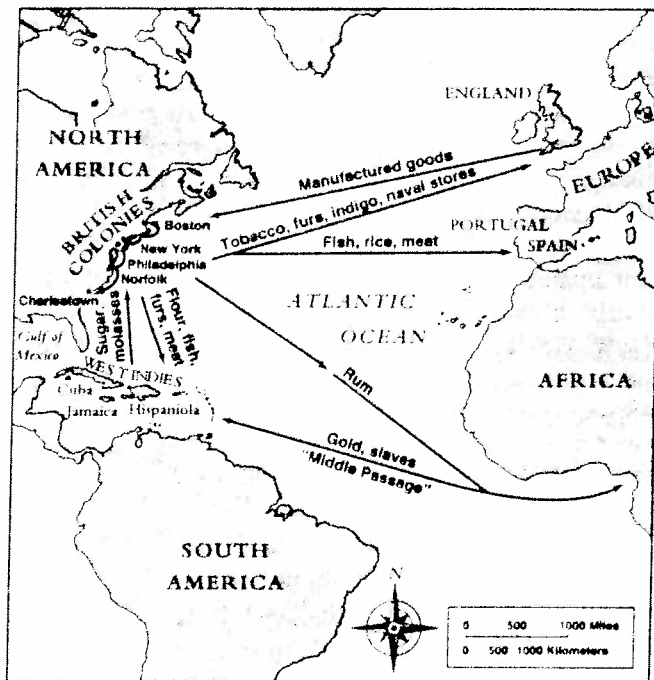
THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

manufacturing, forced Chesapeake farmers to accept low prices for their crops, and caused colonists to pay high prices for manufactured goods from England.

In many respects, mercantilist regulations were unnecessary, since England would have been the colonies' primary trading partner in any case. Furthermore, the economic advantages from the Navigation Acts were offset by their negative political effects on British-colonial relations. Colonists resented the regulatory laws imposed by the distant government in London. Especially in New England, colonists defied the acts by smuggling in French, Dutch, and other goods.

Enforcement of the Acts The British government was often lax in enforcing the acts, and its agents in the colonies were known for their corruption. Occasionally, however, the crown would attempt to overcome colonial resistance to its trade laws. In 1684, it revoked the charter of Massachusetts Bay because that colony had been the center of smuggling activity.

COLONIAL TRIANGULAR TRADE ROUTES



The Dominion of New England A new king, James II, succeeded to the throne in 1685. He was determined to increase royal control over the colonies by combining them into larger administrative units and doing away with their representative assemblies. In 1686, he combined New York, New Jersey, and the various New England colonies into a single unit called the Dominion of New England. Sir Edmund Andros was sent from England to serve as governor of

the dominion. The new governor made taxes, limiting town meetings, and royal powers led to an uprising against James II. William and Mary succeeded in deposing James and bringing the Dominion of New England to an end and the colonies again

Permanent Restrictions Despite the policies remained in force. In the 18th century, the colonies that had been poorly enforced, were widely resented.

The Institution of Slavery

More important than mercantilism in the colonies was slavery. By 1750, half of Virginia's population and a quarter of the Carolina population were enslaved.

Increased Demand for Slaves The demand for slaves became increasingly important, especially in the South.

1. *Reduced migration:* Increases in the number of immigrants to the colonies.
2. *Dependable workforce:* Large political demands of small farm owners and the disorders of Bacon's Rebellion would provide a stable labor force.
3. *Cheap labor:* As tobacco prices fell, it became more profitable to grow such crops. To grow such crops, labor had to be cheap and inexpensive, relatively abundant.

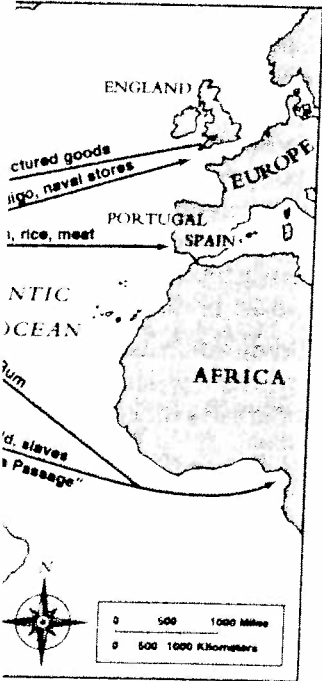
Slave Laws As the number of slaves increased, laws were enacted to ensure that African Americans remained in that slave status would be inherited. In 1661, Virginia enacted legislation stating that children of an enslaved person would be enslaved for life. By 1664, Maryland enacted similar laws, and in 1670, the enslaved person's status, and that of his or her children, was made permanent. It became customary to treat African American men as inferiors. Racism and slavery soon became

Triangular Trade In the 17th century, the slave trade had been monopolized by a single company. After this monopoly expired, many New Englanders entered the trade. Merchant ships would follow the triangular trade route. First, a ship starting from England would carry rum across the Atlantic to West Africa. Next, it would

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EAR TRADE ROUTES



the dominion. The new governor made himself instantly unpopular by levying taxes, limiting town meetings, and revoking land titles.

James II did not remain in power for long. His attempts at asserting his royal powers led to an uprising against him. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 succeeded in deposing James and replacing him with two new sovereigns, William and Mary. James's fall from power brought the Dominion of New England to an end and the colonies again operated under separate charters.

Permanent Restrictions Despite the Glorious Revolution, mercantilist policies remained in force. In the 18th century, there were more English officials in the colonies than in any earlier era. Restrictions on colonial trade, though poorly enforced, were widely resented and resisted.

The Institution of Slavery

More important than mercantilism in the early 18th century was the growth of slavery. By 1750, half of Virginia's population and two-thirds of South Carolina's population were enslaved.

Increased Demand for Slaves The following factors explain why slavery became increasingly important, especially in the southern colonies:

1. *Reduced migration:* Increases in wages in England reduced the supply of immigrants to the colonies.
2. *Dependable workforce:* Large plantation owners were disturbed by the political demands of small farmers and indentured servants and by the disorders of Bacon's Rebellion (see page 29). They thought that slavery would provide a stable labor force totally under their control.
3. *Cheap labor:* As tobacco prices fell, rice and indigo became the most profitable crops. To grow such crops required a large land area and many inexpensive, relatively unskilled field hands.

Slave Laws As the number of slaves increased, white colonists adopted laws to ensure that African Americans would be held in bondage for life and that slave status would be inherited. In 1641, Massachusetts became the first colony to recognize the enslavement of "lawful" captives. Virginia in 1661 enacted legislation stating that children automatically inherited their mother's enslaved status for life. By 1664, Maryland declared that baptism did not affect the enslaved person's status, and that white women could not marry African American men. It became customary for whites to regard all blacks as social inferiors. Racism and slavery soon became integral to colonial society.

Triangular Trade In the 17th century, English trade in enslaved Africans had been monopolized by a single company, the Royal African Company. But after this monopoly expired, many New England merchants entered the lucrative slave trade. Merchant ships would regularly follow a triangular, or three-part, trade route. First, a ship starting from a New England port such as Boston would carry rum across the Atlantic to West Africa. There the rum would be traded for hundreds of captive Africans. Next, the ship would set out on the horrendous

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Middle Passage. Those Africans who survived the frightful voyage would be traded as slaves in the West Indies for a cargo of sugarcane. Third, completing the last side of the triangle, the ship would return to a New England port where the sugar would be sold to be used in making rum. Every time one type of cargo was traded for another, the slave-trading entrepreneur usually succeeded in making a substantial profit.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES: HOW INFLUENTIAL WERE THE PURITANS?

To what extent did the Puritan founders of Massachusetts shape the development of an American culture? Although some early historians such as James Truslow Adams have minimized the Puritan role, more recent scholars generally agree that the Puritans made significant cultural and intellectual contributions. There is continuing disagreement, however, about whether the Puritan influence encouraged an individualistic spirit or just the opposite.

Some historians have concentrated their study on the writings and sermons of the Puritan clergy and other leaders. They have concluded that the leaders stressed conformity to a strict moral code and exhorted people to sacrifice their individuality for the common good. According to these historians, in other words, the Puritan influence tended to suppress the individualism that later came to characterize American culture.

Other historians believe that the opposite is true. They raise objections to the method of studying only sermons and the journals of leading Puritans such as John Winthrop. If one examines the writings and actions of ordinary colonists in Massachusetts society, say these historians, then one observes many instances of independent thought and action by individuals in Puritan society. According to their argument, American individualism began with the Puritan colonists.

KEY TERMS BY THEME

Religion (CUL)

Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore
 Act of Toleration
 Roger Williams
 Providence
 Anne Hutchinson
 antinomianism
 Rhode Island
 Halfway covenant
 Quakers
 William Penn
 Holy Experiment
 Charter of Liberties (1701)

Crops (ENV)

rice plantations
 tobacco farms

Early Settlements (PEO)

John Cabot
 Jamestown
 Captain John Smith
 John Rolfe
 Pocahontas
 Jamestown
 Puritans
 Separatists
 Pilgrims
 Mayflower
 Plymouth Colony

Massachusetts Colony

John Winthrop
 Great Migration
 Virginia
 Thomas Hooker
 John Davenport
 Connecticut
 New Hampshire

Later Settlements

The Carolina
 New York
 New Jersey
 Pennsylvania
 Delaware
 Georgia
 James Oglethorpe

Conflict (PEO)

Wampanoag
 Metacomb
 King Philip's War

Self-Rule (PEO)

Mayflower
 Virginia House of Burgesses
 Sir William Bacon's Rebellion
 Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
 New England Confederation
 Frame of Government (1682)

KEY MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–2 refer to the excerpt below.

“Be it therefore ordered and enacted. . . . That whatsoever person or persons within this Province. . . shall henceforth blaspheme God, that is, curse Him or shall deny our Savior Jesus Christ to be the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity . . . or the Godhead of any of the said Three persons of the Trinity or the Unity of the Godhead . . . shall be punished with death and confiscation or forfeiture of all his or her lands. . . . And whereas . . . that no person or persons whatsoever within this province, or the islands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens thereunto belonging professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be any way troubled, molested or discountenanced for or in respect of his or her religion nor in free exercise thereof within this province or the islands thereunto belonging nor any way compelled to the belief or exercise of any other Religion against his or her consent.”

—The Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

1. Which of the following religious groups were the authors of the Maryland Act of Toleration trying to protect?
 - (A) Jews
 - (B) Puritans
 - (C) Quakers
 - (D) Roman Catholics
2. Which of the following best summarizes the attitude toward religious beliefs expressed in this document?
 - (A) All individuals should be free to believe or not believe in God as they wished
 - (B) Religion was a personal matter that the government should not try to influence
 - (C) Christians should be able to practice their faith without fear of persecution
 - (D) The colony should be reserved for the one specific type of Christianity approved by the local government officials

Questions 3–5 refer to the excerpt

“These at the heads of James and Y slaughters of their neighbors and rose for their leader, sent oftentimes to the go against the Indians at their own ch but did not send. . . .

“During these protractions and p civil and military, . . . met and conce a commission on the one part and the the other part. . . . This day lapsing into the wilderness in quest of these his proclamation, denouncing all rebe day; whereupon those of estates ob proceeded. . . . They fired and . . . ste

—Samuel Kercheval, Virginia

3. Based on the information in this excerpt, what was the view toward Bacon and his followers?
 - (A) They were dangerous men who threatened the colony's prosperity
 - (B) They were frustrated men who felt the government did not listen to them
 - (C) They were allies of the government who were supported
 - (D) They were a primarily political group who had become governor
4. Bacon's Rebellion was initiated by a group of men who were directly threatened by:
 - (A) an increase in royal taxes
 - (B) the power of large planters
 - (C) conflicts with American Indians
 - (D) the growth of the slave trade
5. Which of the following led the opposition to Bacon's Rebellion?
 - (A) leaders of the Church of England
 - (B) members of the Virginia House of Burgesses
 - (C) soldiers from the British army
 - (D) the colonial governor

Questions 3–5 refer to the excerpt below.

“These at the heads of James and York rivers . . . grew impatient at the many slaughters of their neighbors and rose for own defense, who choosing Mr. Bacon for their leader, sent oftentimes to the Governor, . . . beseeching a commission to go against the Indians at their own charge; which His Honor as often promised, but did not send. . . .

“During these protractations and people often slain, most or all the officers, civil and military, . . . met and concerted together, the danger of going without a commission on the one part and the continual murders of their neighbors on the other part. . . . This day lapsing and no commission come, they marched into the wilderness in quest of these Indians, after whom the Governor sent his proclamation, denouncing all rebels who should not return within a limited day; whereupon those of estates obeyed. But Mr. Bacon, with fifty-seven men, proceeded. . . . They fired and . . . slew 150 Indians.”

—Samuel Kercheval, Virginia author and lawyer, “On Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia,” 1833

3. Based on the information in this excerpt, what is Samuel Kercheval’s point of view toward Bacon and his followers?
 - (A) They were dangerous men who threatened colonial stability and prosperity
 - (B) They were frustrated men who were taking action because the government did not
 - (C) They were allies of the governor who carried out actions that he supported
 - (D) They were a primarily political movement that wanted Bacon to become governor
4. Bacon’s Rebellion was initiated by a group of farmers who felt most directly threatened by
 - (A) an increase in royal taxes
 - (B) the power of large planters
 - (C) conflicts with American Indians
 - (D) the growth of the slave trade
5. Which of the following led the opposition to Bacon’s Rebellion?
 - (A) leaders of the Church of England
 - (B) members of the Virginia House of Burgesses
 - (C) soldiers from the British army
 - (D) the colonial governor

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That whatsoever person or persons blasphemous God, that is, curse Him or the Son of God, or shall deny the Holy Trinity or be punished with death and confiscation or otherwise, whereas . . . that no person or persons shall be punished with death and confiscation or otherwise, in any lands, ports, harbors, creeks, or havens, for any crime committed in Jesus Christ, shall from henceforth be punished for or in respect of his or her religion in this province or the islands thereunto, nor shall any person be punished for the belief or exercise of any other Religion

—The Maryland Act of Toleration, 1649

Who were the authors of the Maryland Act of Toleration?

What does the Act of Toleration say about religious freedom? How does it reflect the attitude toward religious freedom in the colonies? Do you think people should be allowed to believe or not believe in God as they wish? Should the government try to force people to believe in a specific religion? Should people be able to practice their faith without fear of punishment? What are some of the specific types of Christian religions? How do you think the government officials should handle religious freedom?

Questions 6–8 refer to the excerpt below.

“As touching the quality of this country, three things there bee, which in few yeares may bring this Colony to perfection; the English plough, Vineyards, & Cattle. . . .

“All our riches for the present doe consiste in Tobacco, wherein one man by his owne labouour hath in one yeare, raised to himself to the value of 200 sterling; and another by the means of sixe seruants hath cleared at one crop a thousand pound english. These be true, yet indeed rare examples, yet possible to be done by others. Our principall wealth (I should haue said) consisteth in servants: but they are chargeable to be furnished with armes, apparel, & bedding, and for their transportation, and casuall both at sea, & for their first yeare commonly at lande also: but if they escape, they proove very hardy, and sound able men.”

—John Pory, Secretary of Virginia, Letter to Sir Dudley Carlton, 1619

6. What did Pory predict for the future of Virginia?
- (A) it would approach “perfection” because of agricultural products
 - (B) it would prosper by selling “armes, apparel, & bedding”
 - (C) it would decline if its “riches” continued to “consiste in Tobacco”
 - (D) it would collapse unless it found laborers who were “very hardy”
7. Which of the following groups made up most of the servants referred to in the passage?
- (A) American Indians
 - (B) Indentured servants from Europe
 - (C) Enslaved Africans
 - (D) Women whose husbands had escaped
8. The primary market for the Virginia tobacco crop during this period was
- (A) Virginia
 - (B) England
 - (C) New England
 - (D) Africa

SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Briefly answer the questions in complete sentences.

Question 1. Answer a and b.

- a) Explain how ONE of the following factors of intolerance of dissent led to the founding of the colony.
- Hartford
 - Portsmouth
 - Providence
- b) Identify an individual who founded the colony. Briefly describe his or her basic motivation for founding the colony.

Question 2 is based on the following excerpt.

“[This colony] was for the most part a wilderness. . . . Nor was it hardly possible that any man of a plentiful estate should be content to roam after imaginary advantages in a remote and dangerous country. He must have proposed to himself to encounter the hardships that attend a new settlement. These are not the things that attract any man that could live easy in England or any other strange land.”

—Robert Beverley, historian, 1705

2. Using the excerpt, answer a and b.
- a) Briefly explain the main point of the excerpt.
- b) Briefly explain BOTH whether you do or do not agree with the author's view. Provide evidence from the excerpt to support your answer.

Question 3. Answer a, b, and c.

- a) Briefly explain which of William Penn's “liberal ideas, and personal preferences” were most influential in the founding of the original English colonies.
- b) Briefly explain which of Penn's “liberal ideas, and personal preferences” were most difficult for him to fulfill in the original English colonies.
- c) Briefly explain how one of the original English colonies fulfilled Penn's purpose of religious tolerance.

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Virginia, Letter to Sir Dudley Carlton, 1619

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SHORT-ANSWER QUESTIONS

Briefly answer the questions in complete sentences. A thesis is not required.

Question 1. Answer a and b.

a) Explain how ONE of the following supports this statement: "Puritan intolerance of dissent led to the founding of a number of new colonies."

- Hartford
- Portsmouth
- Providence

b) Identify an individual who founded one of these new colonies and briefly describe his or her basic idea that challenged Puritan principles.

Question 2 is based on the following excerpt.

"[This colony] was for the most part at first peopled by persons of low circumstances. . . . Nor was it hardly possible it should be otherwise; for 'tis not likely that any man of a plentiful estate should voluntarily abandon a happy certainty to roam after imaginary advantages in a New World. Besides which uncertainty, must have proposed to himself to encounter the infinite difficulties and dangers that attend a new settlement. These discouragements were sufficient to terrify any man that could live easy in England from going to provoke his fortune in a strange land."

—Robert Beverly, historian, *The History and Present State of Virginia*, 1705

2. Using the excerpt, answer a and b.

a) Briefly explain the main point of the passage.

b) Briefly explain BOTH whether you agree with the main point AND why you do or do not. Provide evidence from your knowledge of colonial history.

Question 3. Answer a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain which of William Penn's three purposes for his "Holy Experiment" in Pennsylvania—religious toleration, government based on liberal ideas, and personal profit—were not found in any of the other original English colonies.

b) Briefly explain which of Penn's three purposes would prove to be the most difficult for him to fulfill.

c) Briefly explain how one of the other 13 original colonies came close to Penn's purpose of religious toleration.

Question 4 is based on the following excerpts.

"As to the natives of this country, I find them entirely savage and wild, strangers to all decency, yea, uncivil and stupid as garden stakes, proficient in all wickedness and ungodliness, devilish men who serve nobody but the devil. . . . They have so much witchcraft, divination, sorcery, and wicked arts that they can hardly be held in by any bands or locks. They are as thievish and treacherous as they are tall, and in cruelty they are altogether inhuman."

—Jonas Michaelius, pastor, Dutch Reformed Church, Letter to Reverend Andrianus Smoutius, 1628

"I confess I think no great good will be done till they [Indians] be more civilized. But why may not God begin with some few to awaken others by degrees? Nor do I expect any great good will be wrought by the English . . . because God is wont ordinarily to convert nations and peoples by some of their own countrymen who are nearest to them and can best speak, and, most of all, pity their brethren and countrymen."

—John Eliot, Puritan "The Day-Breaking of the Gospel with the Indians," 1646

4. Using the excerpts, answer a, b, and c.
- Briefly explain the main point in passage 1.
 - Briefly explain the main point in passage 2.
 - Provide ONE piece of evidence from the colonial period that is not included in the passages and explain how it supports the interpretations in either passage.

THINK AS A HISTORIAN: QUESTIONS ABOUT CONTINUITY

Essay questions often ask students to focus on how a society has stayed the same or evolved over time. Which THREE of the questions or statements below would best be answered with an essay that emphasizes historical continuity and change over time?

- How did the Massachusetts and the Chesapeake colonies differ?
- Use examples from both New England and Virginia to show the development in colonial America of a pattern of resistance to authority.
- Describe how attitudes toward equality evolved during the colonial era.
- Between 1607 and 1754, did the colonies become more or less like England?
- What caused the colonial economy to prosper?

COLONIAL THE 18th

The American is a new man, who therefore entertain new ideas, and is free from the servile dependence, and useless idleness, rewarded by ample provisions.

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

The Frenchman who wrote the above describes a very different society from the struggle in the 17th century. The British colonies evolved a culture distinct from any in Europe and asks: If Americans in the 18th century were different, what were its characteristics and what factors caused them to develop?

Population Growth

At the start of the new century, in 1700, the population of the Eastern Seaboard had a population of barely 250,000. By 1750, that figure had jumped to 2,500,000, a tenfold increase in a half-century. Among African Americans, the increase was also dramatic: from about 28,000 in 1701 to about 500,000 in 1750.

The spectacular gains in population were caused chiefly by a high birthrate among European settlers and a dependent population of African Americans. European settlers each year and also supplied the labor for the plantations.

European Immigrants

Newcomers to the British colonies came from England, Wales, and Ireland, but also from other European countries. Many immigrants, most of whom were from man-speaking kingdoms and principalities, were many. Some came to escape religious persecution.