

Chapter 3 Notes

- 4 Distinct Regions
 - The Chesapeake
 - New England
 - Carolina
 - Middle Colonies
 - Varied in physical environment, patterns of population growth, economies, social structures, religious practices, modes of government, ethnic/racial compositions
- **The Chesapeake**
 - Made up of **Virginia** and **Maryland**
 - State and Church in Virginia
 - King James I turned it into a Royal colony
 - King Charles I restored the assembly
 - Wanted tobacco revenue and support of Anglican planters
 - Adopted England's court system for local government
 - Established Church = Church of England
 - Parishes with vestrymen who managed the church, helped the poor, prosecuted moral offenses
 - Church attendance required > subject to fines or manual labor
 - State and Church in Maryland
 - Proprietary colony: 1 person = responsible for peopling, governing, and defending their colony
 - Lord Baltimore = Maryland
 - Intended as overseas refuge for Catholics
 - Catholics could not worship in public and had to pay taxes to Anglican Church
 - Wanted to be an absentee proprietor
 - The Manor
 - A lord could maintain private law courts and employ a Catholic priest as chaplain
 - Offered the headright system
 - Bring 5 adults = 2000 acre manor
 - 1634 = 200 immigrants landed
 - No starving time! Yay!!
 - Protestants formed majority of colonists
 - Purchased own property > avoided becoming tenants on manors

- Religious tension
 - Catholics and Protestants argued over use of city chapel in capital at St. Mary's
 - Baltimore drafted Act for Religious Toleration (Toleration Act)
 - Affirmed religious toleration > did not protect non-Christians or separate church and state
- The Chesapeake
 - Death, Gender, Kinship
 - High death rates
 - Typhoid fever and malaria = biggest killers
 - Crippled family life
 - Widows did enjoy greater economic independence and had lots of choice in second husband
 - Population growth limited due to predominantly male immigration and high death rates
 - Chesapeake = 70,000 people
 - New England = 91,000 people
 - Community
 - Few neighbors
 - Friends = 2-3 miles walk from farm
 - Future depended on Tobacco
 - Many people lived near riverbank
 - Planters built wharves > depots for tobacco exports and distribution centers for imports
 - Stunted growth of towns and emergence of merchant class
- Bacon's Rebellion
 - Whites wanted land > looked to Native American land
 - Native Americans = resentful of the encroachment > fight back > killed 500 of 8,000 living in Virginia
 - 4,000 Native Americans vs. 40,000 whites
 - Tensions flared
 - Governor Berkley and Lord Baltimore = fur-trade monopolies with Native Americans... needed friendly relations
 - Freedmen and wealthy planters = mad b/c excluded from the trade and wanted to expand
 - Anger with Governor and Lord Baltimore fused with anger against Native Americans

- Bacon's Rebellion Continued:
 - Lord Berkley suggested building forts linked by patrols to alleviate tensions
 - Farmers wanted war of extermination
 - Bacon led group of 300 colonists against nearby Indians (April 1676)
 - Peaceful Indians, but massacred them anyway
 - Bacon demanded right to wage war against "all Indians in general" > Berkley granted it
 - Berkley had second thoughts about letting Bacon's men plunder and kill Native Americans > called them back
 - Rebels returned > forced Berkley to flee > burned the capital and looted enemies' plantations
 - Bacon died of dysentery and followers dispersed
 - Revealed pent-up frustration by marginal taxpayers and former servants seeking land and racial hostility

- The Chesapeake
 - Slavery
 - Codified by planters
 - Deemed nonwhites unfit for freedom > created exclusive identity for whites as free or potentially free persons
 - Replaced indentured servitude for economic reasons
 - More difficult to import white laborers
 - Wages rose in England
 - Monopoly on slave trade ended
 - More slaves from West African interior > language and culture = barriers

- **New England:**
 - **Made up of Massachusetts Bay Colony, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire**

- **Plymouth Colony**
 - 24 families (102 people) sailed over in the *Mayflower*
 - Promised to send lumber, furs, and fish back to Thomas Weston of Virginia Company in London for 7 years
 - ½ of colonists = Separatist Puritans (Pilgrims)
 - Withdrawn from Church of England and fled to Netherlands > didn't like children assimilating to Dutch culture > emigrated to America
 - November 1620 = landed in Massachusetts
 - Actually north of Virginia's boundary > no legal right to be there

- All males signed Mayflower Compact in order to be a “civil body politic” (government) and claim land for King James I
 - Landed in winter
 - ½ died within 4 months of landing
 - Squanto helped remaining colonists survive and learn to farm
- New England
 - 1625: King Charles I reverses King James I policy on tolerating Puritans
 - Wanted to eliminate their influence in Church of England
 - Adopted Catholic-like rituals > Puritan ministers refused to perform them > fined or excommunicated Puritans
 - 1630s = “Great Migration” of Puritans
 - Established colonies in Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, New Haven, Rhode Island
 - Wanted to build colonies based on religious and social ideals
 - Charter for wealthy group of Puritans to colonize at **Massachusetts Bay** (north of Plymouth) in **1629**
 - Puritan-dominated, self-governing colony
 - 11 ships with 700 passengers under Governor John Winthrop
- New England
 - Winthrop’s “**A Model of Christian Charity**”
 - Spelled out Massachusetts Bay colony’s social and political ideals
 - Massachusetts “**shall be as a city upon a hill, the eyes of all people are upon us.**”
 - Build a harmonious, godly community > individuals subordinate personal interests to a higher purpose
 - Massachusetts Bay
 - Landowning farm families
 - Actively committed to Calvinism
 - Few indentured servants and almost no slaves
 - Broad political participation
 - Voting permitted by male church members (not property owners)
 - Power in the church congregation belonged to male “saints” (those who had been saved)
 - Chose minister, elected board of elders
 - Congregations = mostly independent
 - Ministers feared independence would undermine Puritan unity and lead to religious disorder
 - Established the “**New England Way**”
 - Strengthened ministers’ authority at expense of laypersons

- “New England Way”
 - Church membership requirements changed
 - English Puritans = saint if profess Calvinist faith, repent of sins, live free of scandal
 - Massachusetts Puritans = saint if stand before congregation and provide convincing account of conversion experience
 - Education
 - Conversion required familiarity with Bible > need literacy
 - Education should begin in childhood and be promoted in each colony
 - 1647 “Old Deluder Act” (Massachusetts General School Law): Every town of 50+ households must appoint a teacher for all children and every town of 100+ households must maintain grammar school
 - , "ye ould deluder, Satan" could not use illiteracy to "keepe men from the knowledge of ye Scriptures."
 - Represented 1st steps toward public education
 - Need supply of ministers trained in “Way”
 - Harvard College founded 1636
- Church and State
 - Opposed theocracy (government by clergy)
 - Winthrop and other leaders insisted that holy commonwealth required cooperation between church and state
 - All adults = supposed to attend church services
 - Taxes levied to support local churches
- Roger Williams
 - Separatist minister
 - Advocated complete separation of church and state and religious toleration
 - Civil government should play no role in regulating religious matters
 - Opposed compulsory church service or government interference with church practice
 - Thought state (a creation of sinful human beings) would corrupt the church
 - Winthrop banished Williams for his subversive ideas
 - Williams moved to Providence > steady stream of dissenters followed Williams and constructed settlements > formed Rhode Island
 - Only New England colony to practice religious toleration

- Anne Hutchinson
 - Publicly criticized clergy for judging prospective church members on basis of “good works”
 - Believed Calvin’s idea that everyone is “predestined” for either heaven or hell
 - Ministers scrutinizing outward behavior for “signs of salvation” = discarding God’s judgment
 - Claimed only 2 of colony’s ministers = saved
 - Undermined the clergy’s authority over laypersons
 - Followers = Antinomians (those opposed to the rule of law)
 - Violated gender norms > woman teaching women and men
 - Brought to trial by Winthrop
 - Would’ve been acquitted, but claimed her conversion = direct revelation from God
 - Leading Antinomians = banished from colony > went to Rhode Island
- New England
 - Divided into towns
 - Town meetings
 - County courts = only court of law > local administration = through town meetings
 - Promoted communalism in settlement
 - Tightly clustered > led to reciprocity and mutual watchfulness > promote Godly order
 - Women
 - Stay in home > exchanged goods, advice, news, helped with birthing
 - No property rights outside husband
 - Benign disease environment
 - Farms produced variety of foods = adequate diets > improved resistance to disease
 - Lived longer and raised larger families
 - Farming = not profitable
 - Lumber, fishing, fur trading, shipbuilding, rum distilling
 - More diverse economy = colony prospered
- New England values shifted
 - Abandon ideal of close-knit community to pursue self-interest
 - Difficulty with clergy > wanted to insulate city upon a hill from competitiveness and pursuit of self-interest
 - Farmers begin living farther away from one another
 - Second generation Puritan children = not becoming saints
 - Unwilling to provide a conversion relation > meant 3rd generation children would remain unbaptized (only baptized babies born to saints)

- Salem Witch Trials (1691-1693)
 - Salem village girls encouraged African slave woman (Tituba) to tell their fortunes and talk about sorcery
 - Girls began behaving strangely > victims of witchcraft > girls named 2 white women and Tituba
 - Witches = usually women; their pride, envy, discontent, or greed led them to sign a pact with the devil > used devil's power to torment neighbors (cause illness, destroy property, possess victims' bodies/minds)
 - Girls identified 2 prominent women and minister as wizard
 - Fears of witchcraft > judges overlooked normal procedural safeguards
 - Accusations reached 342 victims
 - Most accusations originated from poor western side of Salem and were directed at wealthier families in eastern village or Salem Town
 - 2/3 of possessed accusers were females ages 11-20 > more than ½ had lost parents in Native American conflict > fled to MA and servants in other families' households
 - Gained momentary prominence
 - Accused middle-aged wives and widows who had or soon would have more economic power and independence than many men
 - Governor William Phips forbade further imprisonments, suspended all trials, and pardoned those convicted or suspected of witchcraft
 - Marked end of Puritan New England
 - Colonists become Yankees > pursued material gain
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- **Southern Colonies:**
 - Made up of **South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia**
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- Carolina
 - Sugar production in the West Indies
 - Increased price of land and decreased demand for white indentured servants sent many English immigrants to Carolina
 - Proprietary colony
 - government: Council of Nobles, manorial law courts
 - Religious toleration
 - Headright system: 150 acres for each person/slave; 100 acres to each servant after indenture
 - Most settlers from Barbados > settled near modern-day Charleston ("Charles Town")

- South: livestock and exported Indian slaves
- North: tobacco, lumber, pitch
 - Self-sufficient white families
- Staple crop to make colonists rich
 - RICE!!
 - Rice planters became colonial elite
 - Indentured servants can't work in rice paddies > import Africans
 - Some had cultivated rice before
 - Immunities to malaria and yellow fever
 - 130 acres of rice production = 65 slaves

- **Middle Colonies**
 - Originally New Netherland and New Sweden
 - Seized by English in 1664
 - Created **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware**
 - New York
 - Proprietary colony > became royal colony
 - New York governor gave wealthy political supporters land grants > created manors
 - New York Patroons – manor lords
 - New Jersey
 - Proprietary colony > became royal colony
 - Due to religious dissent among colonists
 - Pennsylvania
 - Proprietary colony > William Penn
 - Bought land from Native Americans
 - Rich, level lands and lengthy growing season = good bumper crops (like grains)
 - Quakers > “Society of Friends”
 - Appealed to lower classes
 - Challenged social order
 - Holy Spirit could inspire every soul > direct, personal communication with God
 - Refused to swear oaths or bear arms
 - Gave women equality

- New France (Canada)
 - Land tracts (seigneuries) granted to land lords (seigneurs) by private company
 - Import indentured servants or rent out small tracts of land
 - Commercial traders and missionaries = more successful than farmers in Canada
 - Relied on stable relationships with Indians
 - Chief Minister of France (Colbert) = Mercantilism!!!
 - New France under royal direction
 - Encouraged French immigration
 - Coureurs de Bois – independent traders unrestrained by government authority
 - Traded with Indians for furs in exchange for European goods
- France wants to dominate interior of North America
- Jesuit Missionary Marquette and fur trader Joliet down Mississippi River
- Robert Cavalier de La Salle descended entire Mississippi to Gulf of Mexico and claimed MS basin and interior for France (Louisiana)