I. Colonies to Empire, 1660–1713

A. The Restoration Colonies and Imperial Expansion

1. The Carolinas
   - **Proprietorships** - Aristocratic who could rule as they wanted under English Law. Manorial system.
   - **South Carolina** was strong hierarchy with English from Barbados who used strong slave labor force.

2. William Penn and Pennsylvania
Plantation Colonies

- Agricultural
- Slavery
- Aristocratic Land Laws
- Widely scattered
- Some Rel Tolerance
Plantation Colonies

- **Virginia**
  - Tobacco all over
  - Hard on soil and labor intensive (*Slavery and servitude*)
  - First Assembly (HofB)

- **Maryland**
  - Baltimore and Catholic Haven + Farming

- **Carolinas (South)**
  - From West Indies and bring slavery + slave codes
  - More “Aristocratic”
  - Rice

- **North Carolina**
  - “Squatters” = unaristocratic and very democratic

- **Georgia**
  - Buffer/Debtor Colony (Last of 13 colonies)

+++Chart on Page 37 Important+++
Quakers

• Quakers= True dissenters in England
• William Penn- “Pennsylvania” + “Philadelphia”
  – Advertiser
  – Great freedoms and refuge
• New Jersey (1664)
  – Delaware (1703)
Middle in the Middle

- NY/NJ/Del/Penn = Middle Colonies
- Bread Colonies and Great Rivers
- Geographically and Lifestyle is in the “Middle”
  - Ethnically mixed
  - Rel tolerant
  - Easier Land
Middle Colonies

1. River systems
2. Valleys – fertile soil
3. "bread basket" - large farms - surplus food
4. Diverse population
5. Manufacturing
6. Iron mines, glass, shipyards, and paper

New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware
Problem of Mercantilism

• What is Mercantilism?
  – The colonies only exist for the benefit of the Mother Country.
  – England relies on a positive balance of trade:
    • More exports than imports
    • Market for goods overseas
    • Natural resources to use

• Molasses Act- 1733
  – Smuggling emerges
I. Colonies to Empire, 1660–1713

B. From Mercantilism to Imperial Dominion

1. The **Navigation Acts** - 1651 = Only shipping by the English, some imports only to England, or had to travel through England first. Anti Dutch/French
   - *Woolen Act* (1699) textiles
   - *Molasses Act* (1733) = Importation of Molasses

2. The **Dominion of New England**
   James II - Doesn’t like freedom the colonies had. Revoke charters of Mass, Conn, RI to form one large group = Dominion of New England.
English Handling

• Charles in Charge – 1660/James I
  – Mass Bay Colony dissed/
  – Andros- Heavy Hand in New England
    • No town meetings
    • Church of England official rel
    • Land titles

Glorious Revolution- 1688-89

• Puritan Ideals/Gov (Charter) take a hit

• Key concept- “Salutary Neglect”
I. Colonies to Empire, 1660–1713

C. The Glorious Revolution in England and America

1. In England
   - 1688: James I overthrown = William of Orange
   - Accept “Declaration of Rights” = Less royal power

2. Rebellions in America
   - America sees opening
   - Ships off Andros and Dominion broken up
   - Self-Government returns
II. Imperial Wars and Native Peoples

A. Tribalization

1. Decline and reorganization
   - Catawbas = New tribe from fragment of others
   - Fragments into new tribes (Creeks)

2. Political strategies
   - Use European wars to advantage
   - Covenant Chain
II. Imperial Wars and Native Peoples

B. Indian Goals

1. Creeks
   - Dominant in Southeast. Attack Spanish, eventually fight Carolinians

2. Mohawks and Abenakis
   - Pro French; Attack Maine/Mass
III. The Imperial Slave Economy

A. The South Atlantic System
   1. England and the West Indies
      - System centered in Brazil and West Indies = Sugar
      - England provides the tools and equipment
      - Slaves provided the labor

   2. The Impact on Britain = $$ than anything else
      - Slaves are the key; they derive more profit than cost.
      - Improves all parts of Britain’s economy and Navy
Number of Africans arriving alive in the Americas and Europe

9,645,000

British North America
500,000

European
175,000

Dutch America
500,000

West Indies

Spanish Central America
1,500,000

British
1,660,000

Portuguese Brazil
3,650,000

French
1,660,000

Approx. 14% died on slave ships

FIGURE 3.1 The Transit of Africans to the Americas
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III. The Imperial Slave Economy

B. Africa, Africans, and the Slave Trade
   1. Africans and the Slave Trade
      - Slavery a way of life in Africa
      - No much bigger as America’s needs increase

   2. The Middle Passage and Beyond
III. The Imperial Slave Economy

C. Slavery in the Chesapeake and South Carolina

1. Chesapeake
   - Tobacco is king; Slaves after Bacon’s Rebellion
   - Better for slaves than West Indies
   - Natural Reproduction = 1750-¾ are born in USA

2. South Carolina
   - Much harder
   - Rice
   - Swamps dangerous; mosquitos and illness
FIGURE 3.2 A Black Majority Emerges in South Carolina, 1700–1740
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III. The Imperial Slave Economy

D. An African American Community Emerges

1. Building Community
   1. Diversity wanted; Break African ties; Common Language

2. Resistance and Accommodation
   - No Education, possessions, associations
   - Punished w/ violence

3. The Stono Rebellion = 1739- South Carolina
   - Freedom in Florida with Spanish
   - War then 75 slaves revolt near Stono River
   - Militia kills 44; Imports down and discipline up
Mechanisms used to control slaves, from Thomas Branagan, *The Penitential Tyrant; or, slave trader reformed*, 1807
Library of Congress
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III. The Imperial Slave Economy

E. The Rise of the Southern Gentry
   1. William Byrd II
      - Virginian in England then $$ in Planter-Merchant-
      - Make mark as new Planter class in Virginia

   2. White identity and equality
      - Social networking; Male dominated; snobby
IV. The Northern Maritime Economy

A. The Urban Economy

1. American merchants
   1. Lots of jobs and fortunes to be made

2. American cities
   - Port Cities grow = Newport, Charleston, Boston, New York, Philly

3. American shippers and teamsters
   - Ports, Atlantic, river systems, wagons
IV. The Northern Maritime Economy

B. Urban Society

1. Upper classes
   - Merchants = imitate British

2. Middle ranks
   - Artisans and Shopkeepers (Last names)
   - Skilled workers

3. Lower classes 30% = Manual Labor
MAP 3.4 The Growing Power of American Merchants, 1750
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V. The New Politics of Empire, 1713–1750

A. The Rise of Colonial Assemblies
   A. Limit power of crown, led by elite
   B. All who owned land could vote
   C. Mob Mentality

B. Salutary Neglect
   - England begins to relax control
   - $$ flows in so why fight it?
V. The New Politics of Empire, 1713–1750

C. Protecting the Mercantile System

1. Commercial Aggression
   - Georgia founded as buffer colony vs Spanish

2. War of Jenkins’s Ear
   - Britain at war with Spanish and French
   - America involved
V. The New Politics of Empire, 1713–1750

D. Mercantilism and the American Colonies

1. The Politics of Mercantilism

   - We control exports and use West Indies as both base for products and monetary system.

   - By 1750, England realizes its error of neglect and begins to reassert its control