

- 1 **Colonial America**
Unit 1: AP U.S. History
2006-2007 Mr. Broach
- 2 **European Age of Exploration**
 - Where did they go?
 - Christopher Columbus (Italian)
 - Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain fund voyage
 - October 12, 1492 – lands in Bahamas
 - How is it a failure?
- 3 **Significance of Columbus**
 - Pre-Columbian Native America
 - New Global Economic System develops
 - Europe: markets, capital, technology
 - Africa: labor
 - New World: raw materials
- 4 **When two worlds collide**
 - According to *Kennedy*, what happens?
 - Foods and Items Introduced
 - Disease
 - War and Conflict
- 5 **Treaty of Tordesillas**
 - 1494
 - Spain and Portugal divide the new World
 - Spain becomes the dominant power in the New World during the 1500s
 - *Conquistadors*
- 6 **1500s Explorers & Conquerors**
 - Balboa – discovered Pacific Ocean
 - Magellan – circumnavigate (1522)
 - 1513/1521 – Ponce de Leon in FL
 - 1540-42 – Coronado – New Mexico
 - 1539-42 – Hernando de Soto – Florida to Louisiana (Miss. River)
 - 1532 – Francisco Pizarro
- 7 **New World Silver**
 - Spanish economy booms

- Leads to capitalism
 - Leads to a modern commercial banking system
- 8 **Spanish Invasion of the Americas**
- “West Indies” = off-shore bases
 - What is encomienda?
 - Hernan Cortez – Conquest of Mexico 1519
 - Tenochtitlan captured by Aug. 13 1521 – becomes Mexico City
 - Distinguished universities in Mexico City and Lima, Peru by 1551
- 9 **Native American Resistance**
- Revolt of 1680 – Spanish expelled from present-day New Mexico
 - Pueblos and Apaches revolt against Spanish in Santa Fe region
 - Resistance efforts also in Florida
- 10 **North American Early Exploration**
- John Cabot, 1497-98 – NE U.S.
 - Verrazano, 1524 – Eastern Coast
 - Jacques Cartier, 1534 St. Lawrence
 - Later... 1600-Samuel Champlain
 - ST. AUGUSTINE founded 1565 (oldest continuous city in the United States)
- 11 **English Settlement**
- What drew Eng. to the New World?
 - Ideas:
 - New rivalry with Spain / Sir Francis Drake
 - Two disasters: Newfoundland & Roanoke
 - **Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588**
 - Reasons for emigration?
- 12 **Jamestown, 1607**
- Early setbacks
 - Captain John Smith
 - Disease and the “Starving Time”
 - Cultural Clash with local natives
- 13 **Additional Southern Colonies**
- Maryland – 1634, Lord Baltimore
 - Refuge for Catholics
 - Carolina Colony (1670)

- Flourished by keeping close ties with British Sugar companies in the West Indies
- Slave Codes and Plantation Structure

14 **Rice Plantation**

(White Oak Plantation, St. Mary's River FL)

15

16 **Tobacco, Slaves, Rep. Govt.**

- Gives prosperity to the Virginia colony
- Broad-acred plantation system
- African slavery eventually used
 - What was the previous labor system?
- Representative Government is born in America: House of Burgesses
- Bacon's Rebellion (will discuss again)

17 **Types of Colonies (from AMSCO)**

- Corporate: operated by joint-stock companies (example – Jamestown)
- Royal: under direct authority and rule of the king's government (example – Virginia after 1624)
- Proprietary: under authority of individuals granted charters of ownership by the king (example – Maryland & Pennsylvania)

18 **Southern Colonies, continued**

- North Carolina, 1712 (from "Carolina")
 - Less slaves, more whites = small farm economy and independent settlers
- Georgia, 1733
 - Haven for debtors
 - Buffer from Spanish Florida
 - James Oglethorpe

19 **Commonality of the So. Colonies**

- Staple Crops: Tobacco and Rice
- Indentured Servants → Slavery
- Wide scattering of plantations = no real large cities (only Charles Town & Williamsburg)
- Religious Tolerance – too spread out to have established churches/schools
- Large acreage = southern aristocracy

20 **Reformation & Puritans**

- Luther and Calvin

- Puritans: sought to “purify” the English Church
 - Unhappy with Protestant Ref. in England
 - Separatists break away from Church of Eng.
 - Group travels to Holland, dissatisfied there – travel to New World on *Mayflower*
 - Miss Virginia and land in New England (Ma.)

21 **Plymouth, 1620**

- Chose the site at Plymouth Bay
 - Outside domain of Va. Comp. = squatters
 - Mayflower Compact
- Harsh winter 1620 – 1621
- Governor William Bradford
- 1691 – merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony

22 ***Errand into the Wilderness:***

Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Non-Separatists Puritans
- 11 ships of ~1,000 colonists
- Educated leaders – i.e., John Winthrop
- “City upon a Hill”
- What was the provincial government like?

23 **Dissent**

- Anne Hutchinson
- Roger Williams
- Outcasts in Rhode Island
- Example of the religious intolerance of early American settlers in Massachusetts

24 **New England Spreads Out**

- Connecticut
- New Haven settlement
- Maine incorporated into Massachusetts
- New Hampshire

25 **Problems with the Natives**

- Clashes with Native Americans
- Pequot War
- King Philip’s War
- SIG: Slowed New England expansion for a few decades, but diminished the dominance of Indians in the region
- Never again a serious threat

- 26 **Early Signs of Unity / Independence**
- New England Confederation: sig?
 - Response to Andros and **Dominion of NE**
 - Navigation Acts
 - Glorious Revolution, 1688, saves the colonies
 - Salutary Neglect
- 27 **Further Settlements**
- New Netherland – Hudson River, NY
 - New Amsterdam (later NYC)
 - New Sweden – Delaware River
 - New Sweden taken over by Dutch (New Netherland)
 - New Netherland taken over by English
 - English colonies now Maine → Georgia
 - William Penn and the Quakers
- 28 **Commonality – Middle Colonies**
- NY, NJ, DE, PA
 - “Bread Colonies” – grain farming
 - Fertile soil
 - Buffer between New England and South
 - Good rivers, good land
 - Ethnically mixed population
 - Religious toleration and democratic control
- 29 **What are the Restoration Colonies?**
- *Restoration Period*
 - The Carolinas
 - New York
 - New Jersey
 - Pennsylvania and Delaware
 - Georgia
- 30 **What is mercantilism?**
- Trade, Colonies, and the accumulation of wealth = military and political strength
 - Government regulates trade
 - Colonies only benefit the mother country
- 31 **Tobacco**
- Staple Crop of Virginia
 - More availability = falling prices, YET... farmers still grew more!

- First Labor Force: Indentured Servants
- Bacon's Rebellion

32 Why African Slavery?

- Give reasons
- Religious concerns?
 - Africans viewed as a sub-category of life
- What happens to society?
 - Slave ownership relates to status
- Why not in New England?
- Population issues?

33 Colonial Society: Mid-18th Century

- Large Population Growth
- European Immigrants
 - Why did they leave?
 - Where did they go?
 - Scots-Irish (minority group)
- Africans
 - 20% of colonial population by 1775
 - 90% of which lived in southern colonies

34 Shared Social Structure: Colonies

- Dominance of English Culture
- Self-government
- Religious toleration
- No hereditary aristocracy
- Social mobility

35 The Family

- Economic and Social Center of Col. Life
- Marrying young – having more babies!
- 90% lived on farms
- Higher standard of living
- Roles of Men and Women

36 The Economy

- 1760s – ½ of England's world trade is with the American colonies
- Agricultural Economy
- Wealth = Land
- WHY?
 - Rich American Land
 - British mercantile policy

- 37 **Economy of the Colonies**
- **New England**
 - Small farms (rocky soil & long winters)
 - Labor: family members
 - Industries: logging, shipbuilding, fishing, trading, rum-distilling
 - **Middle Colonies**
 - Rich Soil / Export wheat and corn to Eur./W.I.
 - Larger farms up to 200 acres
 - Labor: indentured servants w/ farm family
 - Industry: Iron-making
- 38 **Economy of the Colonies, cont.**
- **Southern Colonies**
 - Ranged from small subsistence family farms to large plantations
 - Cash crop 1: Tobacco – MD / VA / NC
 - Cash crops 2: Rice & Indigo – SC / GA
 - Labor: African Slavery
 - Shipped cash crops directly to Europe
- 39 **Economy, continued**
- **Monetary System:**
 - English limited use of money to control econ.
 - Forced to use gold and silver to pay for imports
 - Colonies issued paper money – led to inflation
 - **Transportation:**
 - Use of waterways: Bost., NY, Phil., Chas.
 - Horse & Stage more common in 1700s
 - Postal System by mid-1700s
- 40 **Religious Society**
- **Most are Protestant**
 - What exceptions?
 - Some Protestant Groups:
 - Presbyterians: New England
 - Dutch Reformed Church: New York
 - Lutherans/Mennonites/Quakers: Penn.
- 41 **Religious Society, continued**
- **Two Established Churches:**
 - Church of England: Virginia
 - Congregational Church: Mass. / Conn.
 - Tax support declines with increased immigration
 - **Who were Anglicans?**
 - Prosperous farmers, merchants, plant. owners

– No Archbishop = under English control

42 **The Great Awakening**

- Strongest during 1730s & 1740s
- Jonathan Edwards
- George Whitefield
- Significance?

– Also results in division in Congregational and Presbyterian churches

43 **Education: “The American Mind”**

- Formal education usually for males
- New England: primary schools & grammar schools (first tax-supported schools)
- Middle Colonies: church-sponsored or private / teachers lived with students !!!
- Southern Colonies: education by parent
 - Some had tutors

44 **Higher Education**

- Harvard- first – 1636 Cambridge, Mass
- William and Mary – 1694
- Yale – 1701
- College of New Jersey (Princeton) – 1746
- King’s College (Columbia)- 1754
- Rhode Island College (Brown) – 1764
- Queens College (Rutgers) – 1766
- Dartmouth College - 1769

45 **“Folkways”**

- Farming Calendar (or year)
- Entertainment?

46 **That’s it!!!**

- This concludes the in-class study of Colonial America
- **Review for the Exam**
- **Use the Review Sheet**