

Colonial America Chapters 2 & 3

American History
American History Honors
Mr. Broach

The American Colonies Emerge

Chapter 2

(2.1) Spain's Empire

- Spanish history of "conquest"
- *Conquistadors*
- Social structure of Spanish conquest
- *Peninsulares; mestizo*
- Cortez to Mexico (Aztec Empire)
- *Encomienda* system

Spanish Exploration of future U.S.

- 1513 Juan Ponce de Leon discovers Florida
- French Huguenots prompt return of Spain
- 1564 – Pedro Menendez de Aviles
- 1565 – Founding of St. Augustine
- New Mexico Settlement

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

End 2.1

English Colonies

- Pattern of Conquest
- Roanoke Disaster – 1587
- Defeat of Spanish Armada - 1588
- Jamestown – 1607
 - Joint-Stock Company
 - Early attacks by Native Americans, but both sides eventually tried to keep the peace
 - Hardships; why?
 - John Smith

The Tobacco Colony

- Key to success for Virginia
- Developed by John Rolfe, 1613
- Settlers move out from Jamestown and establish plantations
- Tobacco (or sot-weed) becomes the currency of the colony
- Problems with Native Americans develop
- 1624 – Charter revoked; becomes royal colony

House of Burgesses

- 1619
- First Representative government in America
- Precedent for future colonial settlements?
- Does this create problems for the future?

Labor Force of Indentured Servants

- Term of service: 4-7 years
- Gained voyage, food, shelter, land at end of indenture
- ~100,000-150,000 in 1600s (Va. & Md.)

Bacon's Rebellion 1675

NOTE: Honors – will discuss further with section 3.2

End 2.2

(2.3) Puritan New England

- Puritanism grows from Church of England conflicts
- Separatists vs. Non-Separatists
- 1620 – Separatists found the Plymouth Colony
- *Mayflower Compact*

Massachusetts Bay Settlement

- 1629 – Mass. Bay Company established
- 1630 – Great Migration begins
- John Winthrop and the “City upon a Hill”
- Organization of colonial government
- Church and State affairs

Dissent in Puritan Mass.

- Roger Williams (1635-1636) – flees to Rhode Island
- Anne Hutchinson (1638) – banished to Rhode Island

Native American Resistance

- Westward movement (formation of Connecticut and New Hampshire)
- Disputes over land
- Pequot War – 1637
- King Philip’s War – 1675
- Plymouth colony merges with MBC 1692

MAP

End 2.3

(2.4) Middle Colonies, et al.

- Dutch settle New Netherland
- Fur trading; diversity encouraged (SIG)
- New Sweden merges with N.N. (1665)
- 1664 – Charles II granted lands to brother; right to drive the Dutch out
- English take over without a fight
- Colonies: New York and New Jersey

Quaker Pennsylvania

- Quaker religion and William Penn
- Penn guarantees 50 acres of land and a vote for every male
- Good relations with Native Americans
- Attracted settlers from other areas
- Contributes to diversity of middle colonies

New Colonies to the South

- Lord Baltimore (Calvert) founds Maryland in 1632 (tobacco producing)
- Maryland Toleration Act of 1649*
- 1660s – Carolina Colony (later divided in 1712 – North Carolina/South Carolina)
- 1733 – James Oglethorpe founds Georgia

The Thirteen Colonies

End 2.4

The Colonies Come of Age (1660-1763)

Chapter 3

(3.1) England's Colonies Prosper

- Mercantilism***
- Balance of Trade
- 1651 – Navigation Acts (why?)
- Crackdown on smuggling
- Dominion of New England 1685 and Sir Edmund Andros

Loosening the Grip?

- 1688 – Glorious Revolution in England
- Massachusetts regains its charter 1691
- Begins period of salutary neglect
- Significance of salutary neglect

(3.2) Life in the South

- Cash Crops
- Towns/Plantations instead of cities
- Less diversity (except Germans and Scots-Irish)
- Class society; “planters”
- Women
- Indentured Servants

Growth of Slavery

- Decline of indentured servants
- Why did southerners choose slavery?
- Foundation of Carolina Colony
- Triangular Trade
- Middle Passage
- Treatment of slaves different by region
- **HONORS:** Slavery from the World Perspective

Africans in their new world

- Culture and Family
- Stono Rebellion 1739 (role of Florida?)
- Other revolts/resistance

(3.3) Northern Colonies

- More economic diversity than the South
- Benefits of prosperity for England – seeds of Revolution?
- Urban settlements (Philadelphia, ...)
- Social diversity; immigrants: German and Scots-Irish

Society

- Slavery – central to understanding American History
- Women in northern society
- Salem Witchcraft Trials, 1692

New ideas!

- The Enlightenment
- Benjamin Franklin
- The Great Awakening
- Jonathan Edwards, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God"
- George Whitefield
- SIGNIFICANCE: new Revolutionary ideas and a shared colonial experience...
- Higher Education

The French and Indian War (1754-1763)

Section 3.4
American History

Beginnings of the F & I War

- Conflicts of English & French Americans
- Forks of the Ohio Rivers
- New France
- George Washington's volley: May 1754
- Failed campaigns of Edward Braddock (1755-1756)

Turning Point of the War

- William Pitt becomes PM in 1757
- September 1759 – victory at Quebec on the Plains of Abraham
- 1763 Treaty of Paris (MAP)
 - Britain gains territory to Miss. River & FL
 - Spain gains land west of the Mississippi

Post-War Problems

- Pontiac's Rebellion 1763
- Return to mercantilism (why?)
- Proclamation of 1763
- George Grenville
- Sugar Act

Study!
