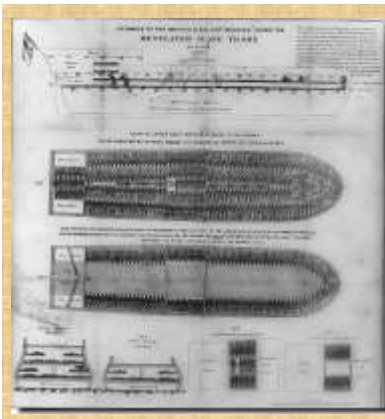
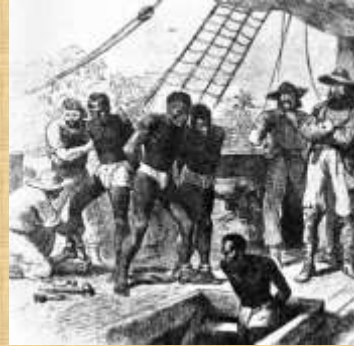




Colonial Slavery



For those Africans sold into slavery, the "middle passage" can best be described as the gruesome ocean voyage to America.

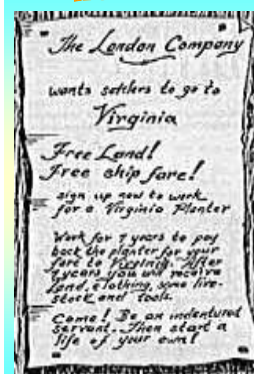
- In the 300 years following Columbus' discovery of America, only about 400,000 of a total of 10 million African slaves were brought over to the United States.
- By 1680, though, many landowners were afraid of possibly mutinous white servants (ie. Bacon's Rebellion) and began to turn to less troublesome laborers.
- In addition to this fear, African slave labor in colonial America also rapidly increased because:
 - Higher wages in England reduced the number of emigrating indentured servants.
 - The British Royal African company lost its monopoly on the slave trade in colonial America, so.....
 - Americans subsequently rushed to cash in on the slave trade.
- As a result, by the mid 1680s, for the first time, black slaves outnumbered white servants among the plantation colonies' new arrivals.
- After 1700, more and more slaves were imported, and in 1750, blacks accounted for nearly half of the Virginian population.
 - Most of the slaves were from West Africa, from places like Senegal and Angola.



- Some of the earliest black slaves gained their freedom and some became slaveholders themselves.
- Eventually, to clear up issues on slave ownership, the slave codes made it so that slaves and their children would remain slaves to their masters for life (chattels), unless they were voluntarily freed.
 - Some laws made teaching slaves to read a crime, and not even conversion to Christianity might qualify a slave for freedom.



HOW SLAVERY CAME TO THE U.S.



Indentured Servants

Indentured servants became the first means to meet this need for labor. In return for free passage to Virginia, a laborer worked for four to five years in the fields before being granted freedom. The Crown rewarded planters with 50 acres of land for every inhabitant they brought to the New World. Naturally, the colony began to expand. That expansion was soon challenged by the Native American confederacy formed and named after Powhatan



Indentured Servitude Institution (1607 - 1700)

- ❑ **Headright System:** Plantation owners were given 50 acres for every indentured servant they sponsored to come to America.
- ❑ **Indentured Contract:** Served plantation owner for 7 years as a laborer in return for passage to America.
- ❑ **Freedom Dues:** Once servant completed his contract, he/she was freed....They were given land, tools, seed and animals. However, they did not receive voting rights.

INDENTURED SERVANT vs. SLAVERY

What factors led to the introduction of African slavery replacing indentured servitude as the labor force in the American Colonies?

Bacon's Rebellion (1676 - 1677)

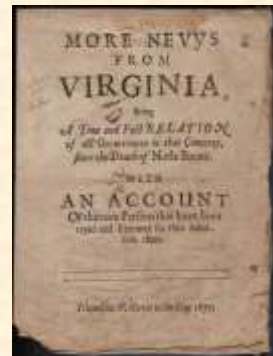



→

Nathaniel Bacon represents former indentured servants.


Governor William Berkeley of Jamestown

BACON'S REBELLION



- Involved former indentured servants
- Not accepted in Jamestown
- Disenfranchised and unable to receive their land
- Gov. Berkeley would not defend settlements from Indian attacks

BACON'S REBELLION



- Nathaniel Bacon acts as the representative for rebels
- Gov. Berkeley refused to meet their conditions and erupts into a civil war.
- Bacon dies, Gov. Berkeley puts down rebellion and several rebels are hung

Consequence of Bacon's Rebellion

Plantation owners gradually replaced indentured servants with African slaves because it was seen as a better investment in the long term than indentured servitude.



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SLAVE REVOLTS

- Slaves resorted to revolts in the 13 colonies and later in the southern U.S.
- **250 insurrections** have been documented; between **1780 and 1864**.
- **91 African-Americans** were convicted of insurrection in Virginia alone.
- First revolt in what became the United States took place in 1526 at a Spanish settlement near the mouth of the Pee Dee River in South Carolina.

Slave Revolts

SLAVE REVOLTS

Stono County Rebellion

- **September 9, 1739**, twenty black Carolinians met near the Stono River, approximately twenty miles southwest of Charleston. They took guns and powder from a store and killed the two storekeepers they found there.
- **"With cries of 'Liberty' and beating of drums,"** "the rebels raised a standard and headed south toward Spanish St. Augustine. Burned houses, and killed white opponents.
- Largest slave uprising in the 13 colonies prior to the American Revolution.
- Slaveowners caught up with the band of 60 to 100 slaves. **20 white Carolinians and 40 black Carolinians were killed before the rebellion was suppressed.**

Slave Revolts/Stono

SLAVE CODES AND LAWS

Slave Revolts would lead plantation owners to develop a series of **slave laws/codes** which restricted the movement of the slaves.

- Slaves were not taught to read or write
- Restricted to the plantation
- Slaves could not congregate after dark
- Slaves could not possess any type of firearm
- A larger slave population than white in some states

Slave owners wanted to keep their slaves ignorant of the outside world because learning about life beyond the plantation could lead to more slave revolts and wanting to escape.

Tensions in the Colonies

BACON'S REBELLION Virginia, 1676	STONO REBELLION South Carolina, 1739



NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION



Purpose
Unite against a common enemy.

Involved
Massachusetts
Connecticut but not Rhode Island
Democratic growth

Indian Wars
Pequot War, 1644
King Philip's War, 1675
Confederation dissolves once wars end.

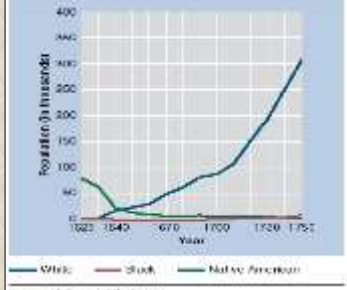
The Pequot Wars 1636-1637



A Pequot Village Destroyed, 1637




Population of the New England Colonies



Year	White (thousands)	Black (thousands)	Native American (thousands)
1622	~100	~10	~10
1640	~100	~10	~10
1670	~100	~10	~10
1700	~100	~10	~10
1720	~200	~10	~10
1751	~300	~10	~10

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

KING PHILIP'S WAR



Massasoit's son, Metacom (King Phillip) formed Indian alliance – attacked throughout New England, especially frontier

English towns were attacked and burned - unknown numbers of Indians died

1676: War ended, Metacom executed, lasting defeat for Indians

DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND



Forced by King James II
• NE Colonies, NJ & NY

Goals
• Restrict Colonial trade
• Defend Colonies
• Stop Colonial smuggling

Sir Edmund Andros
• Gain control over Colonies
• Eliminated town meetings, the press and schools
• Taxed without the consent of the governed

Collapsed after Glorious Revolution*

PURITAN THEOLOGY



Puritans were Calvinists

- ✚ God was all powerful and all-good.
- ✚ Humans were totally depraved.
- ✚ **Predestination**: God was all-knowing and knew beforehand who was going to heaven or hell.
- ✚ "elect" were chosen by God to have eternal salvation

- ✚ "Good works" did not determine salvation (like Catholic Church)
- ✚ One could not act immoral since no one knew their status before God.
- ✚ A conversion experience (personal experience with God) was seen to be a sign from God that one had been chosen. -- "visible saints"

PURITAN THEOLOGY



- ✚ After conversion, people expected "visible saints" to lead "sanctified" lives as a model for the community.

✚ Puritans insisted they, as **God's elect**, had the duty to direct national affairs according to God's will as revealed in the Bible. Purpose of government was to enforce God's laws. This was called a **Theocracy**.

✚ This union of church and state to form a holy commonwealth gave Puritanism direct and exclusive control over most colonial activity. Commercial and political changes forced them to relinquish it at the end of the 17th century.

PURITAN THEOLOGY



John Winthrop: Governor of Mass. Bay Colony

1. **Covenant Theology**: Winthrop believed Puritans had a covenant with God to lead new religious experiment in New World: "**We shall build a city upon a hill**"
2. His leadership helped the colony to succeed.

Religion and politics: "Massachusetts Bible Commonwealth"

3. Governing open to all free adult males (2/5 of population) belonging to Puritan congregations; Percentage of eligible officeholders was more than in England.
4. Eventually, Puritan churches grew collectively into the **Congregational Church**

PURITAN THEOLOGY



1. Non-religious men and all women could not vote
2. **Townhall meetings** emerged as a staple of democracy
3. **Town governments** allowed all male property holders and at times other residents to vote and publicly discuss issues. **Majority-rule** show of hands.
3. Provincial gov't under Governor Winthrop was not a democracy
4. Only Puritans -- the "visible saints" -- could be freemen; only freemen could vote
5. Hated democracy and distrusted non-Puritan common people.
6. Congregational church was "**established**"; Non-church members as well as believers required to pay taxes for the gov't-supported church.

PURITAN THEOLOGY



Contributions to American character

- ✚ **Democracy** (within church) via town meetings and voting rights to church members (starting in 1631)
- ✚ **Townhall meetings**, democracy in its purest form.

- ✚ Villagers met to elect their officials and attend civic issues

Perfectionism

- ✚ Puritans sought to create a **utopia** based on God's laws
- ✚ Argued against slavery on moral grounds
- ✚ **Ideas lay foundation** for later **reform movements**: abolition of slavery, women's rights, education, prohibition, prison reform, etc.
- ✚ **Protestant work ethic**: those who were faithful and worked hard and succeeded were seen favorably by God.
- ✚ Education and community.

PURITAN THEOLOGY



The decline of Puritanism

- ✚ First generation Puritans began losing their religious zeal as time went on.
- ✚ Puritan population moved out of town away from control of church.
- ✚ Too much religious intolerance
- ✚ Children of non-converted members could not be baptized.
- ✚ The **jeremiad**, was used by preachers to scold parishioners into being more committed to their faith.
- ✚ "**Half-Way Covenant**", 1662: sought to attract more members by giving partial membership
- ✚ Puritan churches baptized anyone and distinction between the "elect" and other members of society subsided.
- ✚ **Salem Witch Trials**, 1692 -- The decline of Puritan clergy

THE GREAT AWAKENING

† The Great Awakening was a spiritual renewal that swept the American Colonies, particularly New England, during the first half of the 18th Century. It began in England before catching fire across the Atlantic.

† Unlike the somber, largely Puritan spirituality of the early 1700s, the revivalism ushered in by the Awakening brought people back to "spiritual life" as they felt a greater intimacy with God.



Jonathan Edwards



George Whitefield

The Great Awakening

- Began in Mass. with Jonathan Edwards (regarded as greatest American theologian)
 - Rejected salvation by works, affirmed need for complete dependence on grace of God ("Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God")
- Orator George Whitefield followed, touring colonies, led revivals, countless conversions, inspired imitators

THE GREAT AWAKENING

Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puritan ministers lost authority (Visible Saints) Decay of family (Halfway Covenant) * Deism: God existed/created the world, but afterwards left it to run by natural laws. Denied God communicated to man or in any way influenced his life...get to heaven if you are good. (Old Lights)
Great Awakening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1740s, Puritanism declined by the 1730s and people were upset about the decline in religious piety. (devotion to God)
New Denominations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "New Lights": Heaven by salvation by grace through Jesus Christ. Formed: Baptist, Methodists Led to founding of colleges *
Political & social implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossed class barriers; emphasized equality of all * Unified Americans as a single people Missionaries for Blacks and Indians

Half-Way Covenant

- 1st generation's Puritan zeal diluted over time
- Problem of declining church membership
- 1662: **Half-Way Covenant** – partial membership to those not yet converted (usually children/ grandchildren of members)
- Eventually all welcomed to church, erased distinction of "**elect**" *

Higher Education

- Harvard, 1636—First colonial college; trained candidates for ministry
- College of William and Mary, 1694 (Anglican)
- Yale, 1701 (Congregational)
- Great Awakening** influences creation of 5 new colleges in mid-1700s
 - College of New Jersey (**Princeton**), 1746 (Presbyterian)
 - King's College (**Columbia**), 1754 (Anglican)
 - Rhode Island College (**Brown**), 1764 (Baptist)
 - Queens College (**Rutgers**), 1766 (Dutch Reformed)
 - Dartmouth College**, 1769, (Congregational)



New colleges founded after the Great Awakening.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

† The Awakening's biggest significance was the way it prepared America for its War of Independence.

† In the decades before the war, revivalism taught people that they could be bold when confronting religious authority, and that when churches weren't living up to the believers' expectations, the people could break off and form new ones.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

† Through the Awakening, the Colonists realized that religious power resided in their own hands, rather than in the hands of the Church of England, or any other religious authority.

† After a generation or two passed with this kind of mindset, the Colonists came to realize that *political* power did not reside in the hands of the English monarch, but in their own will for self-governance

SALEM WITCH TRIALS



□ The Salem Witch Trials took place in Salem, Massachusetts from March to September 1693, was one of the most notorious episodes in early American history.

□ Based on the accusations of two young girls, Elizabeth Parris and Abigail Williams.

□ Under British law and Puritan society those who were accused of consorting with the devil were considered felons, having committed a crime against their government. The punishment was hanging. ✱

SALEM WITCH TRIALS

Causes

- disapproval of Reverend Parris
- land disputes between families,
 - Indian taught witchcraft to girls.
- Girls caught dancing, began to throw fits and accuse people of **bewitching** (To put under one's power by magic or cast a spell over) them to not get in trouble.



- 19 hung, 1 pressed, 55 confessed as witches and 150 awaited trial.
 - Shows the strictness of Puritan society
- Shows how a rumor can cause hysteria even to illogical thinking.
- Later, many people involved admitted the trials & executions had been mistake. ✱

ZENGER TRIAL

• John Peter Zenger, a New York publisher charged with libel against the colonial governor

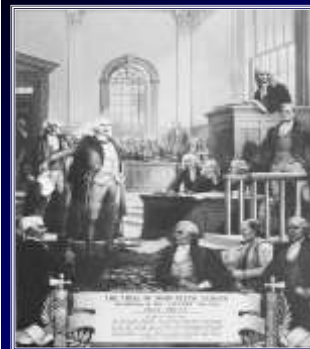
• Zenger's lawyer argues that what he wrote was true, so it can't be libel

• English law says it doesn't matter if it's true or not

• Jury acquits Zenger anyway

• Not total freedom of the press, but newspapers now took greater risks in criticism of political figures.

ZENGER TRIAL



Zenger decision was a landmark case which paved the way for the eventual freedom of the press.

Zenger Case, 1734-5:
New York newspaper assailed corrupt local governor, charged with libel, defended by Alexander Hamilton



Restoration Colonies

- Restoration refers to the restoration to power of an English monarch, Charles II, in 1660 following a brief period of Puritan rule under Oliver Cromwell
 - Carolina
 - Georgia
 - New York
 - New Jersey,
 - Pennsylvania
 - Delaware

CHARLES II



Charles II
(1660 - 1685)

- Charles II was the son of Charles I.
- He was a "Merry Monarch," a very popular king.
- Charles II encouraged religious toleration.
- The "**Restoration Colonies**" were settled during his reign.

Settling the Lower South



Port of Charles Town, SC



The only southern port city.

Crops of the Carolinas

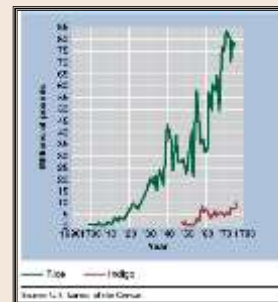


Indigo

Rice



Rice & Indigo Exports from SC & GA: 1698-1775



JAMES II



James II
(1685 - 1688)

- James II was Charles' son, a Catholic.
- He had a Protestant daughter, Mary, and a Catholic son.
- Parliament didn't want his son taking over, so they gave the crown to Mary and her husband, William III of Orange.

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS



- Parliament offered the monarchy to William and Mary in 1686.
- This was known as the "**Glorious Revolution.**" (Revolution because they overthrew the last Catholic monarch, Glorious because no one died.)
- Had to agree to certain conditions which limited their power.

ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS



- No standing armies during peace time.
- Parliament elected by the people and law making body
- King cannot tax without the permission of Parliament.
- Guarantees of trial by jury, fair and speedy trial, freedom from excessive bail, cruel and unusual punishment.
- Promoted limited, ordered & representative government.
- Influenced our "**Bill of Rights**"

BASIC CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY



The English colonists who settled America brought with them three main concepts:

- The need for an **ordered** social system, or government.
- The idea of **limited government**, that is, that government should not be all-powerful.
- The concept of **representative government** or a government that serves the will of the people.

Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution 1700-1775



America, a
"melting
pot"

Structure of Colonial Society

- 18th century society very equal compared to Europe (except for slavery)
- Most Americans were small ("yeoman") farmers
- Most striking feature: opportunity for "rags to riches"

Structure of Colonial Society

- Yet compared to 17th century, some barriers to mobility
- New social pyramid:
 - **Top:** Wealthy merchants, lawyers, clergy, officials joined large planters, aristocrats at top
 - **2nd:** Lesser professional men
 - **3rd:** Yeoman (own land) farmers, though farm sizes decreasing due to family increase, lack of new land
- 4th: Lesser tradesmen, manual workers, hired hands
- 5th: Indentured servants and "jaylor birds," convicts exiled to America by punitive English justice system
- 6th: Black slaves – some attempts to halt imports for fear of rebellion

Workaday America

- 90% of population involved in agriculture ~ led to highest living standard in world history
- Fishing pursued in all colonies, major industry in New England ~ Stimulated shipbuilding
- Commerce successful, especially in New England ~ Triangular trade was very profitable

The Triangular Trade

- New England merchants gain access to slave trade in the early 1700s
- 1. **Rum brought to Africa, exchanges for slaves**
- 2. **Ships cross the Middle Passage, slaves trades in the West Indies.**
 - Disease, torture, malnourishment, death for slaves
- 3. **Sugar brought to New England**
- Other items trades across the Atlantic, with substantial profits from slavery making merchants rich 🌟

Workaday America

- Manufacturing was secondary: Lumbering most important, also rum, beaver hats, iron, spinning/weaving
- England reliant on American products (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine) to build ships and maintain mastery of seas
- 1730s: growing American population demanded more English products

Workaday America

- However, English population did not need more imports from America: trade imbalance – Americans needed to find non-English markets for their goods
- Sending timber & food to French West Indies met need
- 1733: Parliament passes Molasses Act to end trade with French West Indies
- Americans responded by bribing and smuggling, foreshadow of revolt against government who threatened livelihood

Horsepower & Sailpower

- No roads connecting major cities until 1700, even then they were terrible
- Heavy reliance on waterways, where population clusters formed
- Taverns along travel routes: mingling of social classes
- Taverns also served as cradles of democracy, clearinghouse of information, hotbeds of agitation

Dominant Denominations

- Two denominations “established” (tax-supported): Anglican (GA, NC, SC, VA, MD, NY) & Congregational (New England except RI)
- Anglican church served as prop of royal authority
- Anglican church more worldly, secure, less zealous, clergy had poor reputation (College of William & Mary)
- Congregational church grew out of Puritan church, agitated for rebellion



Religious diversity by 1775

Great Game of Politics

- 1775: 8 colonies had royal governors, 3 under proprietors (MD, PA, DE), and 2 under self-governing charters (CT, RI)
- Used bicameral legislatures – upper house (council) chosen by king, lower house by elections
- Self-taxation through elected legislatures was highly valued
- Conflicts between Governors & colonial assemblies: withheld governor's salary to get what they wanted, had power of purse

Great Game of Politics

- 1775: all colonies had property requirements for voting, office holding
- Upper classes afraid to give vote to “every biped of the forest,” ½ adult white males had vote
- Not true democracy, but more so than England

Colonial Folkways

- Mid-1700s similarities of colonies:
 - English in language/customs
 - Protestant
 - Some ethnic/religious tolerance
 - Unusual social mobility
 - Some self-government
 - 3,000-mile moat separated them from England