

UNIT 1

SSUSH2 – DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE.

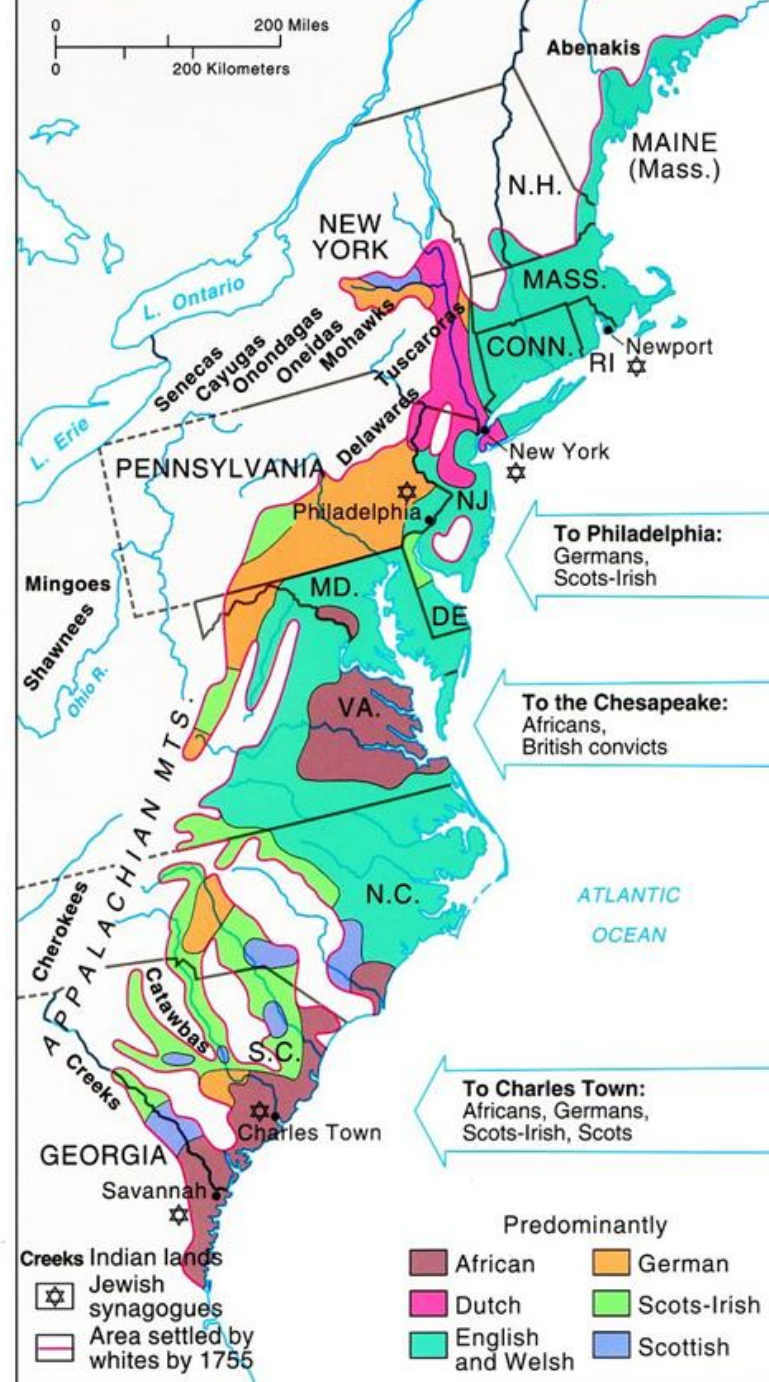
A. DESCRIBE EUROPEAN CULTURAL DIVERSITY INCLUDING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF DIFFERENT ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS GROUPS.

CHANGING AMERICA CULTURE

- Economic opportunity and the social mobility that came along with financial gain attracted colonists from many different locations to make the journey to America. Traditions of local self-government also emerged in the different colonies during England's early period of salutary neglect.
- Although economic opportunity, religious freedom, and self-government came to be colonial traditions embraced by the colonists, not all people came to the English colonies by choice. Africans, brought against their will to America on the Middle Passage, were forced into permanent slave labor arrangements and did not benefit from the emerging successes of colonial society.
- England faced significant unemployment as well as political and religious turmoil prior to 1660. These factors prompted immigrants to leave England and travel to America for new opportunities.

IMMIGRA

- Population of New World:
 - 1700- 250,000
 - 1776- 2.5 million.
- The Southern Colonies tended to attract young English men seeking financial gain and the New England Colonies, with their religious foundations, tended to attract more English families for settlement. Women in the colonies, and in England, were primarily viewed as inferior to men and possessed few rights.



IMMIGRATION

The Mid-Atlantic Colonies had greater ethnic and religious diversity than the other regions during the early colonial period due to England's acquisition of the previously settled territory from other European countries. After 1660, with the Restoration of the English monarchy, England's economy improved. The more stable conditions led to fewer Englishmen immigrating to America. However, other European countries began to experience greater economic and political difficulties, which resulted in heightened Irish, Scottish, and German immigration to the English American colonies.

Table 1 Estimated Decennial Immigration by Ethnic Group into the Thirteen Colonies, 1700–1775

DECADE	AFRICANS	GERMANS	NORTHERN		SCOTS	ENGLISH	WELSH	OTHER	TOTAL
			IRISH	SOUTHERN					
1700–09	9,000	(100)	(600)	(800)	(200)	<400>	<300>	<100>	(11,500)
1710–19	10,800	(3,700)	(1,200)	(1,700)	(500)	<1,300>	<900>	<200>	(20,300)
1720–29	9,900	(2,300)	(2,100)	(3,000)	(800)	<2,200>	<1,500>	<200>	(22,000)
1730–39	40,500	13,000	4,400	7,400	(2,000)	<4,900>	<3,200>	<800>	(76,200)
1740–49	58,500	16,600	9,200	9,100	(3,100)	<7,500>	<4,900>	<1,100>	(110,000)
1750–59	49,600	29,100	14,200	8,100	(3,700)	<8,800>	<5,800>	<1,200>	(120,500)
1760–69	82,300	14,500	21,200	8,500	10,000	<11,900>	<7,800>	<1,600>	157,800
1770–75	<u>17,800</u>	<u>5,200</u>	<u>13,200</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>7,100</u>	<u><4,600></u>	<u><700></u>	<u>67,500</u>
Total	278,400	84,500	66,100	42,500	35,300	<44,100>	<29,000>	<5,900>	(585,800)

NOTE Figures were rounded to the nearest 100 immigrants. Estimates are divided into three categories: most accurate—no demarcation, less accurate—(), and least accurate—< >.

SCOTCH IRISH IMMIGRATION

- Scottish immigrants had easier access to the colonies after the political union of Scotland and England was formalized in 1707. Most of the Scottish and Irish immigrants to America settled in the mountainous backcountry frontier located west of established colonial settlements. The unique speech patterns and folks songs characteristic of the United States' Appalachian region can be traced to the Scottish and Irish colonial immigrants who settled there in the decades prior to the Revolutionary War.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION

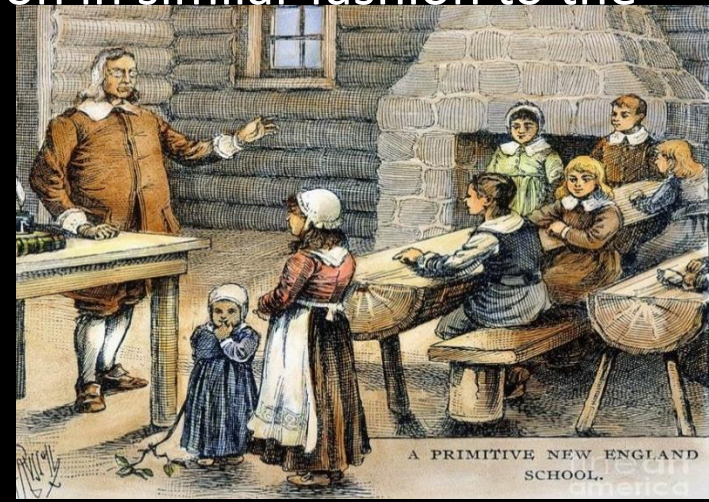
- German immigrants also began to populate England's American colonies during the early period. Germany was divided into many small rival principalities whose quests for power led to violence.
- To finance each principality's defense, the common people living there were taxed heavily and often forced into military service. The strict control German princes exerted over their lands left the commoners searching for better financial opportunities and autonomy.
- William Penn recruited these disgruntled Germans to immigrate to his new colony of Pennsylvania. After coming to America, the German immigrants reported back to their kin in Europe that abundant land, plentiful food, cheap taxes, and no forced military service was the way of life in Pennsylvania. Thus, more Germans arrived in America seeking land and opportunity.

OTHER IMMIGRANT GROUPS

- The Mid-Atlantic colonies came into English possession as already ethnically diverse places. The cultures represented in these colonies included Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, German, Scottish, and French. Because the diversity beyond English culture was so great, the various groups had to work together and tolerate the differences between them. Elements of these various European cultures, from language, style, food, and architecture, came together to eventually create a basis for a uniquely American culture.

EDUCATION

- Education was emphasized differently in the colonial regions. The New England Colonies tended to support the establishment of schools within their townships. The population of New England Colonies was primarily concentrated into towns, making schools more feasible given the close proximity of students. The New England religious foundation also fostered literacy in order to read the Bible.
- The Southern colonies, with their strong emphasis on large-scale agriculture, were not conducive for formal schools. Fewer towns and cities formed in the Southern Colonies due to landowners being more spread out for farming. There were few locations where a schoolhouse would have been practical. Instead, wealthy planters in the Southern Colonies who wanted to educate their children relied on privately hired tutors or sent their children to boarding schools in England. The Mid-Atlantic colonies emphasized the importance of education in similar fashion to the New England colonies.



RELIGION

- Various religious groups also made their way to England's American colonies seeking opportunity for the free practice of their faiths. Puritans firmly established their religious values in the New England colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth. Although the Puritans immigrated to the colonies to escape religious persecution, they did not tolerate other religious practices in their own colonies.
- Maryland was originally established as a colony for Catholics to worship freely and legislated their religious protection through the passage of the colony's Acts of Toleration in 1649. Rhode Island was accepting of all religions including followers of Protestant sects, Catholicism, Judaism, and Quakerism. The Quakers, however, settled primarily in Pennsylvania and were also very tolerant of other faiths.

RELIGION

- The diversity of religions, particularly in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, meant that no one faith held a majority in those colonies. Therefore, no one religion became the established religion in those colonies.
- The American tradition of separating church and state was born from this religious diversity in the colonies. The foundation for cultural and religious diversity in the United States was set during the early colonial period with the planting of English colonies that became home to a wide array of immigrants from various countries and religious backgrounds.

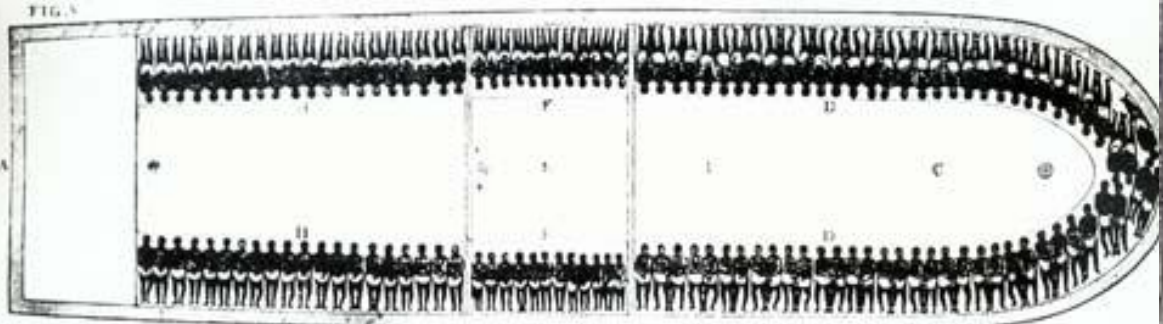
SSUSH2 – DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE.

B. DESCRIBE THE MIDDLE PASSAGE, THE GROWTH OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ARCHITECTURE, AGRICULTURE, AND FOODWAYS.

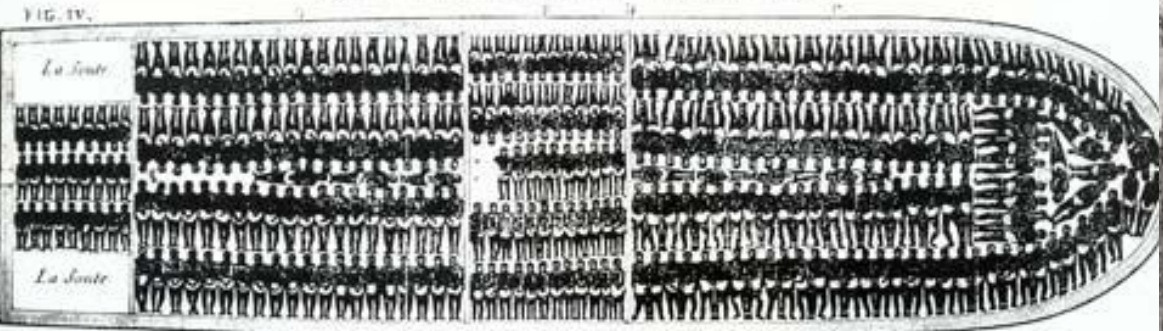
MIDDLE PASSAGE

- The sea voyage that carried Africans to North America was called the Middle Passage because it was the middle portion of a three-way voyage made by the slave ships.
- It was said that people in the colonial port cities could smell the slave ships arriving before they could see them. The slaves were packed like bundles of firewood. **About two died during the passage.**





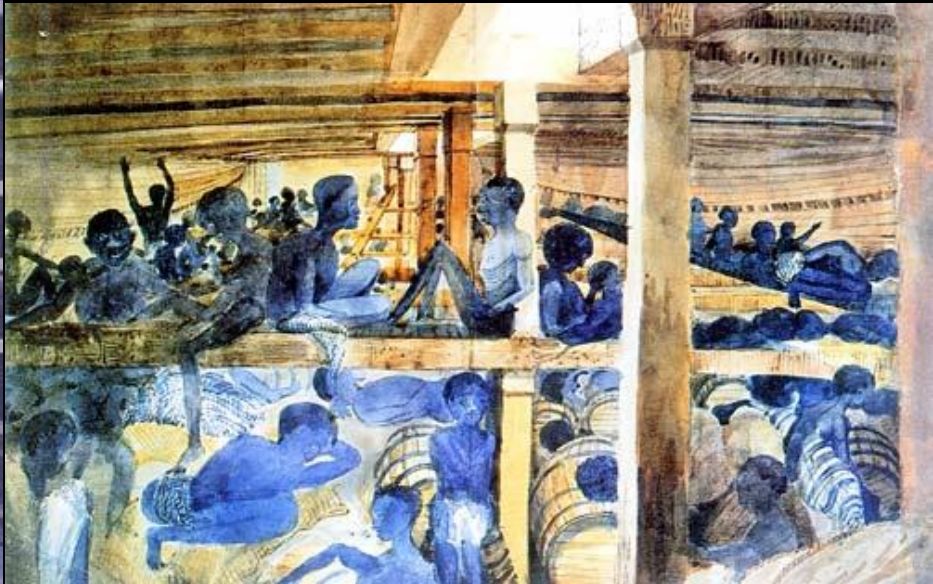
Coupe horizontal de plâtrier au Bâtiment Négrier



Coupe horizontal de Bâtiment Négrier



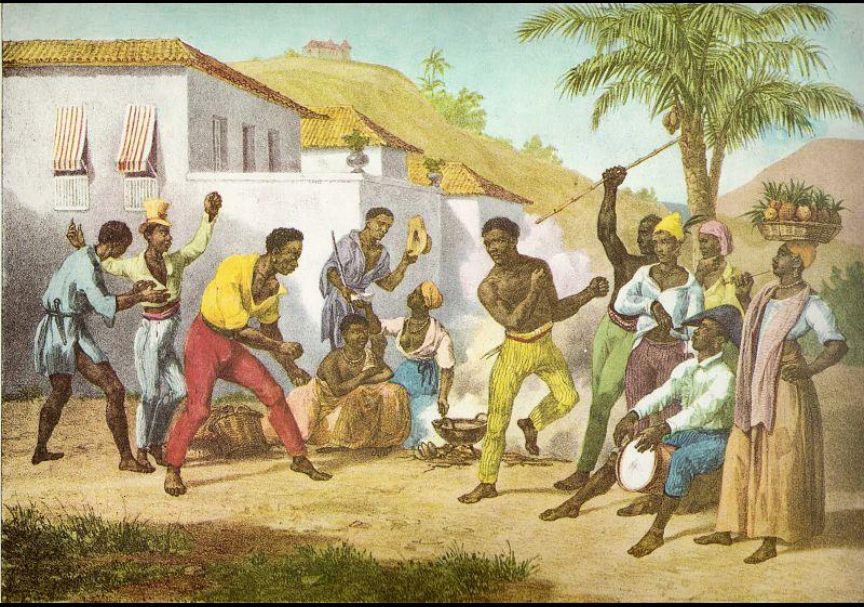
Image by Rod Brown, courtesy of The British Empire & Commonwealth Museum



SLAVE CULTURE

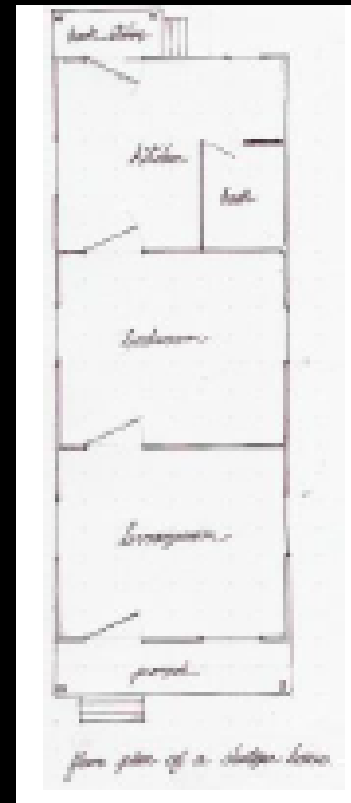
In America, slaves attempted to “make the best” of their lives while living under the worst of circumstances.

- Slave communities were rich with music, dance, basket weaving, and pottery making. Enslaved Africans brought with them the arts and crafts skills of their various tribes.
- There could be a hundred slaves working on one farm and each slave might come from a different tribe and a different part of Africa.



SLAVE CULTURE

- Foods, such as okra, watermelon, yams (sweet potatoes), rice, and even grits have been attributed to cultural blending of African and European cultures.
- The practice of blending different African tribes on a single plantation led to the creation of blended language patterns such as Creole in Louisiana and Gullah in coastal Georgia and the Carolinas. Economically, coastal South Carolina and Georgia owed its prosperity to the introduction of rice that was propagated by West African and West Indian slaves.
- Architecture is another topic for which African influences can be detected in America's development. Slave labor often built the homes and buildings of their American masters. Over time, traces of Africanism found their way into the styles of buildings being constructed. The "shotgun" style home has been traced to a dwelling style popular in Haiti and even further removed to a style of hut popular among the Yoruba people of western Africa. A shotgun house is characterized as being very narrow and long with a front porch. The simplistic style, with its entrance being on the short side of the home, is different from European styled homes. The homes are one room wide and two to three rooms deep with only doors separating the rooms – no hallway.
- Archaeologists also suggest that some of the building materials used on Georgia plantations may have African roots. The wattle and daub and tabby material used in early Georgia coastal construction is similar to the woven sticks covered in mud or clay technique of West Africa Ashanti homes.



SSUSH2 – DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE.

C. DESCRIBE DIFFERENT METHODS OF COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNANCE IN THE PERIOD OF SALUTARY NEGLECT.

ORIGINS OF GOVERNMENT

- The Catholic monarch, James II, took the English throne in 1685 and tried to singlehandedly rule without Parliament. England's Protestant majority was fearful of the new king's unrestricted power. James II also put the North American colonies more tightly under his control by revoking charters and combining the New England colonies with New York and New Jersey to form the Dominion of New England, which was to be governed not by colonial assemblies, but by a governor and council appointed by the King.
- In 1689, the Glorious Revolution marked the overthrow of James II. He was replaced by the Protestant monarchs, King William and Queen Mary, who signed the English Bill of Rights as a condition of their ascent to power. The Dominion of New England was dissolved by the colonies and they returned to their previous colonial arrangement as news of the Glorious Revolution reached North America. One outcome of the reestablishment of the colonies was the combination of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth into one Massachusetts colony.

SALUTARY NEGLECT

- The colonies re-established their local governments with the transition of English political power at the time of the Glorious Revolution. In 1721, Robert Walpole became the first Prime Minister in England. His approach to the colonies became known as Salutary Neglect. Walpole believed that the colonies would become more economically productive if they were not restricted by cumbersome policies that limited their ability to trade, such as the Navigation Acts. From the 1720s until after the French and Indian War in the 1760s, the colonies were less restricted in their ability to build up their own trade networks and govern themselves locally because of the policy of Salutary Neglect. As long as England was receiving the colonial resources they needed to maintain production under the mercantilist arrangement, there would be less oversight of the colonies by the English Crown.

SELF GOVERNANCE

The colonies did develop systems of local self-government during the early colonial period. Most colonies had local assemblies to legislate on local matters while still remaining loyal to the king in England. Voter eligibility, even where land ownership was required, was much greater in the colonies than in England. Land was scarce and expensive in England, while more abundant and cheaper in the colonies.

Thus, a more representative local government in the colonies existed during the early colonial period. The English Crown had limited involvement in local government matters in the colonies as long as the mercantilist demand for resources was being met. This system of salutary neglect continued until after the French and Indian War in 1763, at which time England faced mounting debt and began to seek greater local control over the colonies. Having the long-standing tradition of colonial self-government made the Crown's new, stricter policies and taxes less tolerable.



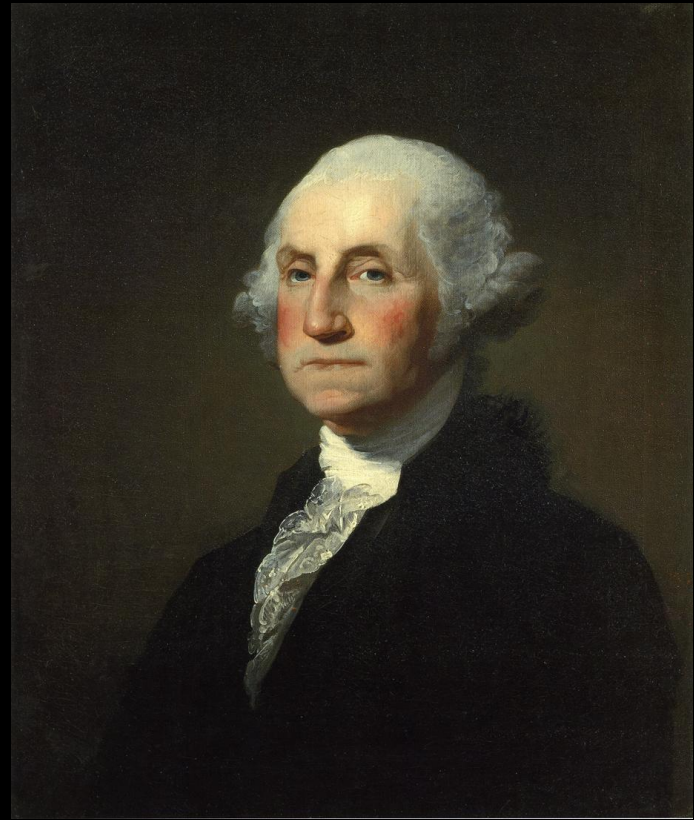
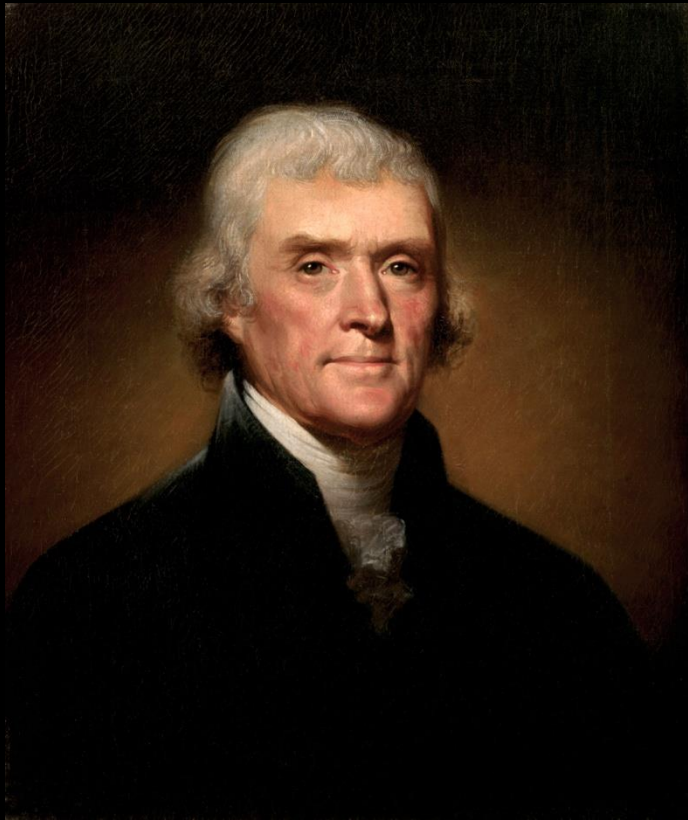
VIRGINIA—HOUSE OF BURGESSES

- The first assembly met on July 30, 1619
- 22 burgesses representing 11 plantations were elected representatives.
- Only white men who owned a specific amount of property were eligible to vote for Burgesses.
- King James I was a believer in the divine right of monarchs & tried to dissolve the assembly, but the Virginians would not agree. They continued to meet on a yearly basis to decide local matters.



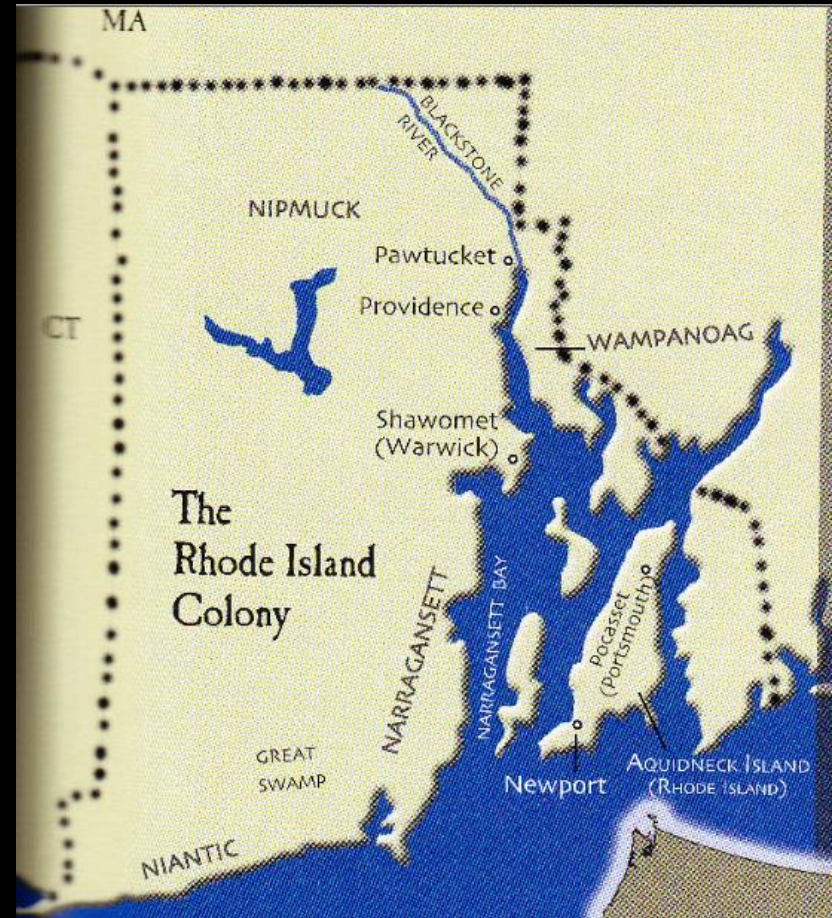
FAMOUS BURGESSES

- Anyone know who these famous Burgesses were?



TOWN MEETINGS IN RI

- In 1663, a royal charter was granted to them by Charles II. This charter required an assembly, consisting of a governor, deputy-governor, and ten assistants, with the representatives from the several towns, all to be chosen by the freemen.
- The government of Providence was in the hands of the inhabitants; with the legislative, judicial, and executive functions exercised for several years by its citizens, in **town meetings**. Two deputies were appointed, from time to time, whose duty it was to preserve order, to settle disputes, to call town meetings, to preside over them, and to see that their resolutions were executed.



BACON'S REBELLION

- There was also an expectation that emerged in the colonies that the local legislatures would be responsible for looking out for the interests of all colonists and not just the wealthy. This concept played out dramatically with the events surrounding Bacon's Rebellion in Jamestown in the late 1670s. Former indentured servants had worked off their debt but could not afford land in the township itself.
- Instead, they had to move farther into the frontier and often faced conflicts over land with the area's American Indians. These poor citizens payed taxes and expected the House of Burgesses to provide protections for them, even though they lived further out from the wealthy Jamestown community.
- Nathanael Bacon led these poor citizens first against the American Indians and then against the Jamestown elite, including the Royal Governor William Berkeley. Bacon's Rebellion, between the poor frontier colonists and Virginia's colonial government, established an expectation in America that the government would work for the good of all citizens – not just the wealthy.

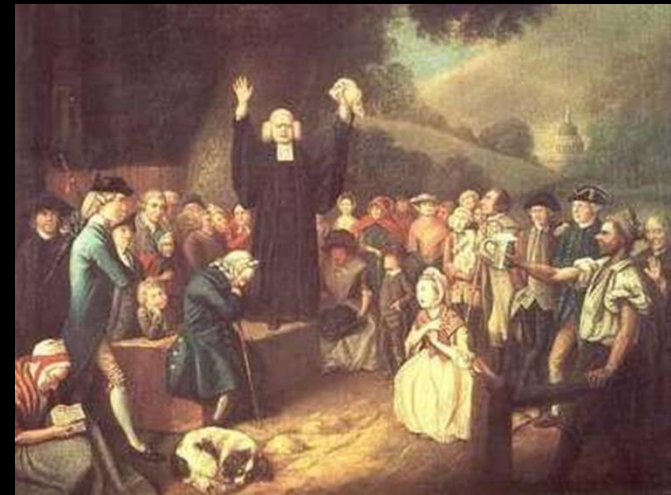


SSUSH2 – DESCRIBE THE EARLY ENGLISH COLONIAL SOCIETY AND INVESTIGATE THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS GOVERNANCE.

D. EXPLAIN THE ROLE OF THE GREAT AWAKENING IN CREATING UNITY IN THE COLONIES AND CHALLENGING TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY.

THE GREAT AWAKENING

- The Great Awakening was a religious movement influenced by the revivals that were sweeping through England, Scotland, and Germany in the 1730s. It spread from Europe to the colonies in the following decade and continued until the eve of the American Revolution. The revival placed an emphasis on individual religious experience rather than religious experience through church doctrine. The Great Awakening questioned the need to follow not only the Church of England but also the orders of the English monarchy and its authorities.
- The Great Awakening was in part a reaction to the Enlightenment, which emphasized logic and reason and stressed the power of the individual to understand the universe based on scientific laws. Similarly, individuals grew to rely more on a personal approach to salvation than church doctrine through a personal understanding of scriptures. Although the Enlightenment was really a movement of the intellectual elite, the Great Awakening had stronger appeal across all cross sections of society in each of the thirteen colonies. Schools also saw greater enrollment because education was essential to studying and understanding the Bible.



THE GREAT AWAKENING

- Ministers such as Jonathan Edwards, William Tennent, and George Whitefield began to urge Christians to adopt a more emotional involvement in Christianity through fervent prayer and personal study of the Bible. Their sermons were emotional, appealing to the heart not just the head. New denominations such as Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians gained members and challenged some of the old established colonial denominations such as the Congregationalist Puritans in New England and the Anglicans in the South.
- Practicing religion became an emotional experience in addition to an intellectual experience. One of the most famous sermons that typifies the religious fervor and emotional nature of the Great Awakening was Jonathan Edwards' "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God." The sermon urged the congregation to repent and not provoke God who is all knowing.

