

# 3.1

Definitions:  
✓ Mercantilism — gain wealth — control colonial trade  
✓ Balance of trade — export more, import less

Mercantilism and Salutary Neglect

## ENGLISH HISTORY

Elizabeth I

James I

Charles I

English Civil War

1651 Navigation Acts — all trade only with England

Charles II

James II

William + Mary

"Glorious Rev" - 1688

Anne I

George I

George II

George III

1684 Dominion of New England (harsh leadership of Sir Edmund Andros)

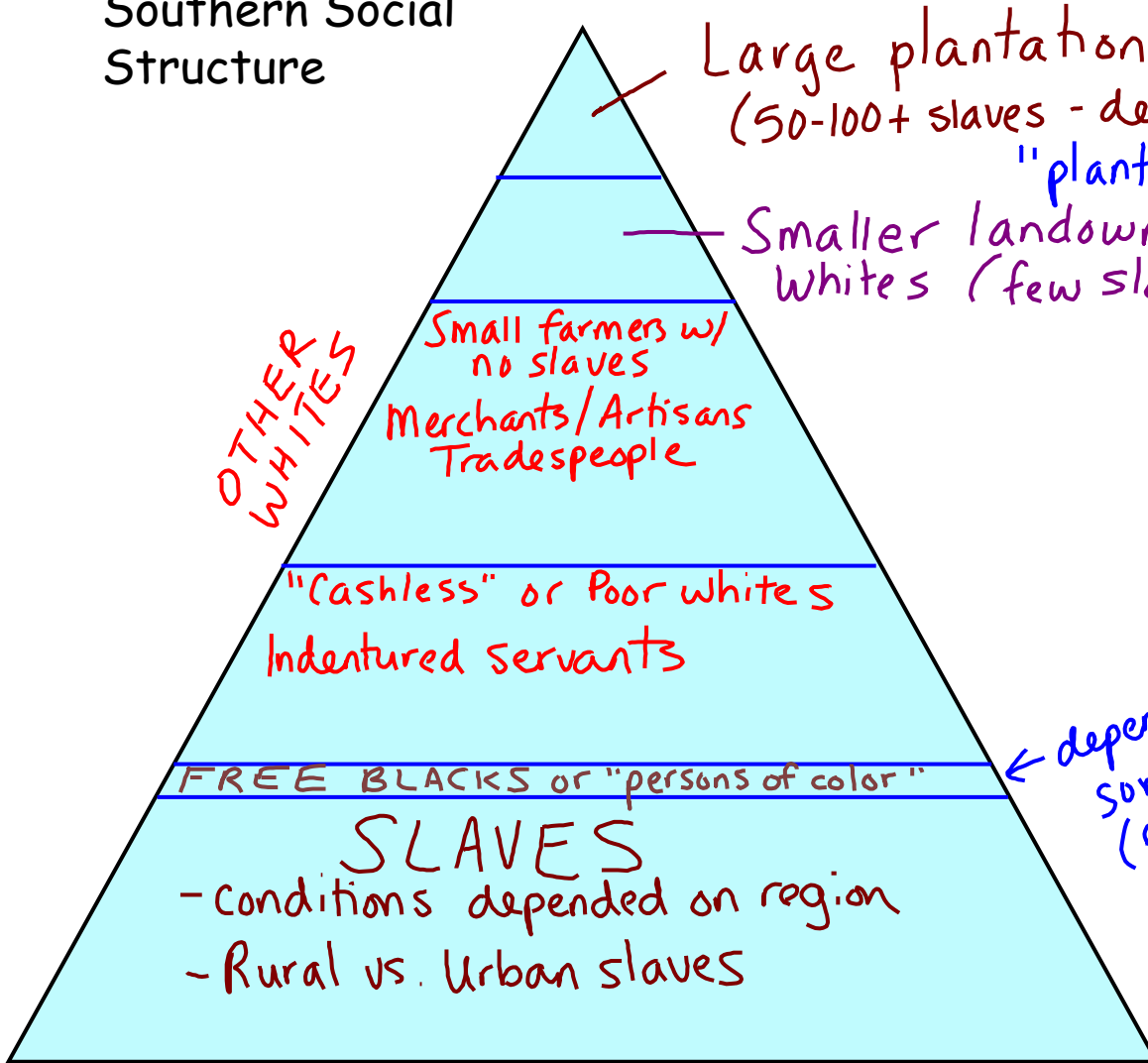
1688 Dom of N.E. ends

"Salutary neglect" — more independence — prosperity

} Series of World Wars England, France, Spain

1763 end of French + Ind War ("Seven Years War") Rules return

Southern Social Structure



OTHER WHITES

SC -  
lived in Charlestown  
hired overseers  
to run plantations

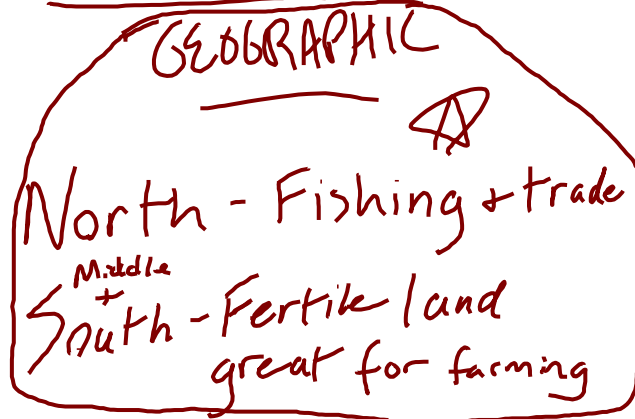
← depends on region  
some will own land  
(early examples of  
some even owning  
slaves)

# "Seeds of future independence"

## POLITICAL

- ruled by monarchy overseas
- very few rights
- taxes
- prosecution
- House of Burgesses - 1619
- Middle Colonies were mostly  
  ⊕ democratic

## ECONOMIC/



## SOCIAL

- enlightenment
- Salutary Neglect
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Great Awakening
- Writs of assistance
- The great Awakening
- Johnathan Edwards was  
  the only member
- Profound effect on  
  Political thought on  
  Colonies

C mod

Friday 8/27/10

# Uniqueness of British North America (as compared to Europe)

D mod

- ★ mobility w/in social classes
  - ★ TOLERANCE/DIVERSITY (especially in the middle colonies)
  - ★ roots of democracy
  - ★ large plantations/cash crops → Self-government!
  - North & South weren't connected on a united front
  - ★ less poverty / more comfortable lifestyle overall for whites
  - THE Population was more dispersed
  - The emergence of a democracy.
- OVER 90% of people lived on farms.

Seeds of future revolution → revolution plant

D mod

- \* Enlightenment Thinkers (Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau)
  - less loyalty to English crown due to different cultural ethnicities
  - way LOCAL govt being run gave a taste of democracy
- The British put bad politicians from their ~~list~~ in America.
- \* The British tried to stop N. America's foreign trade w/ the Molasses Act. Made the colonists angry.
  - \* American nationality forming that would unite the colonies against Britain
- \* Americans used to freedom and don't want the British to step in and take control over colonists
- \* Bacon's rebellion!
- \* Conflict btwn Scots-Irish & Englanders (in colonies) (Europe)
- The press - newspapers

Religious Differences

Enlightenment:  
- equality  
- liberty  
- fraternity



# Uniqueness of British North America (E mod)

E mod

- More opportunity, smaller gap between Rich + Poor

- More slave labor and colony governments differed from England.

- England had an established religion (Anglican) while the colonies had diversity amongst religion ie. Quaker, Puritan, Baptists, Catholics, Presbyterian

- British North America had intergenerational

- More ability to advance in social class. continuity



# Seeds of future independence

(E mod)

- House of Burgesses — 1<sup>st</sup> form of self government
- Zenger case: freedom of speech
- Great Awakening — 1<sup>st</sup> movement across America as a whole
- democratic ideas start to emerge

- many different ethnicities... not all loyal to England... esp' SCOTTS IRISH
- Great Awakening united some with similar religious experiences
- England STOPPED enforcing the rules for a while
- BACONS REBELLION — Great Awakening had people making their own political choices
- The Great Awakening — Hoped colonies to break away from England b/c they were developing their own traditions

Also changed how authority was viewed

their own traditions

# Seeds of Revolution

Roger Williams  
(1635)

— Great Awakening led to a call for the separation of church and state which began to distinguish the colonies even more from the British theocracy and the Church of England

— it also brought a nationalism as people began to come together in their common fervor for religion and viewed themselves as Americans rather than their individual nation-allies

— Scots-Irish - sense of patriotism  
— enlightenment ideas: people have the power to overthrow a corrupt government (John Locke)

— New England Confederation - shows interdependence of colonies during British struggle

← Great Awakening  
— people broke away from established churches = independence →  
forebadows breaking away from England!  
— The Zenger trial begins freedom of press which later will institute freedom of speech