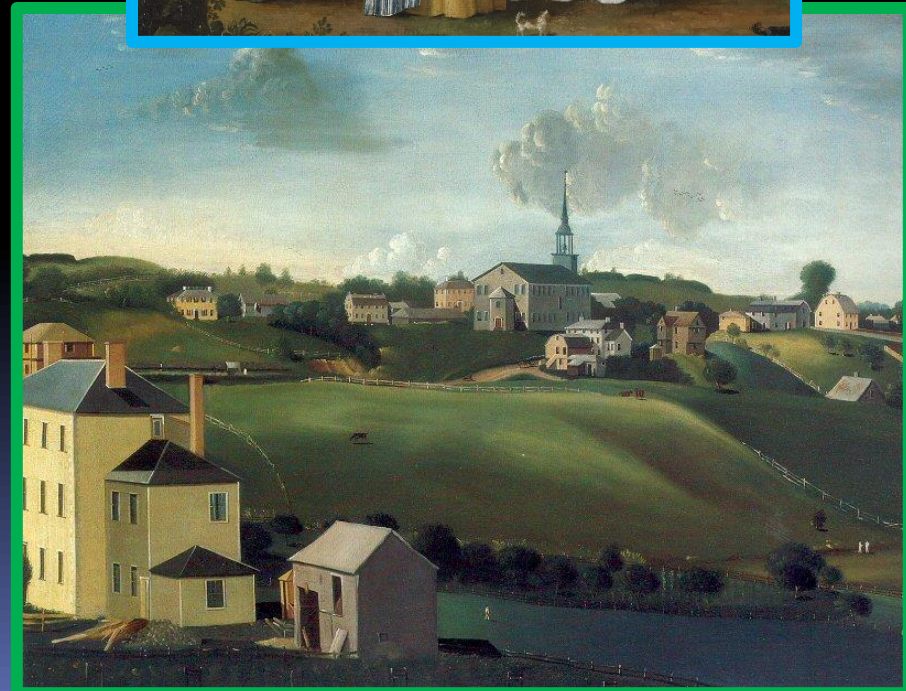
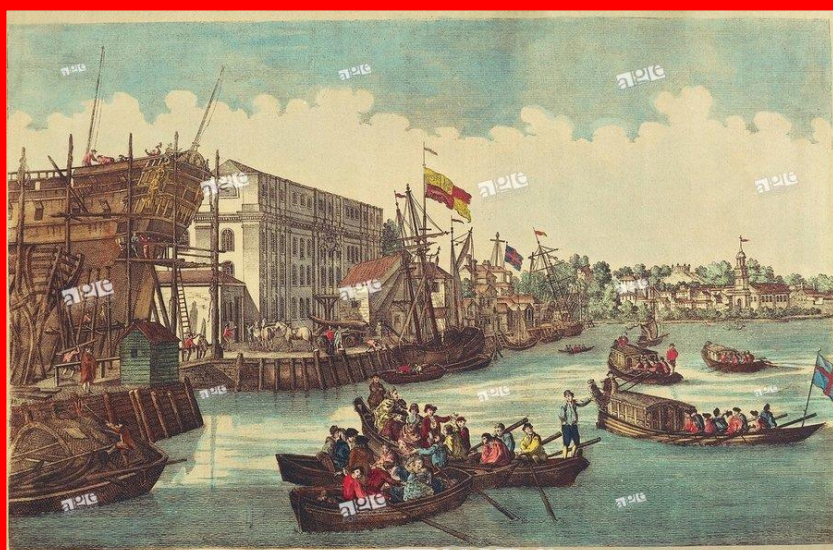


1650 – 1750: A Century of Change



1650 – 1750: A Century of Change

- Demographics
- Politics & Economics
- Foreign Affairs
- Ideology
 - How people think
 - How they view the world

1650 – 1750: A Century of Change

➤ Conflict

- With English government
- Within the colonies



➤ 1776

- Colonies declare independence

➤ “national identity”



Demographic Growth & Diversity

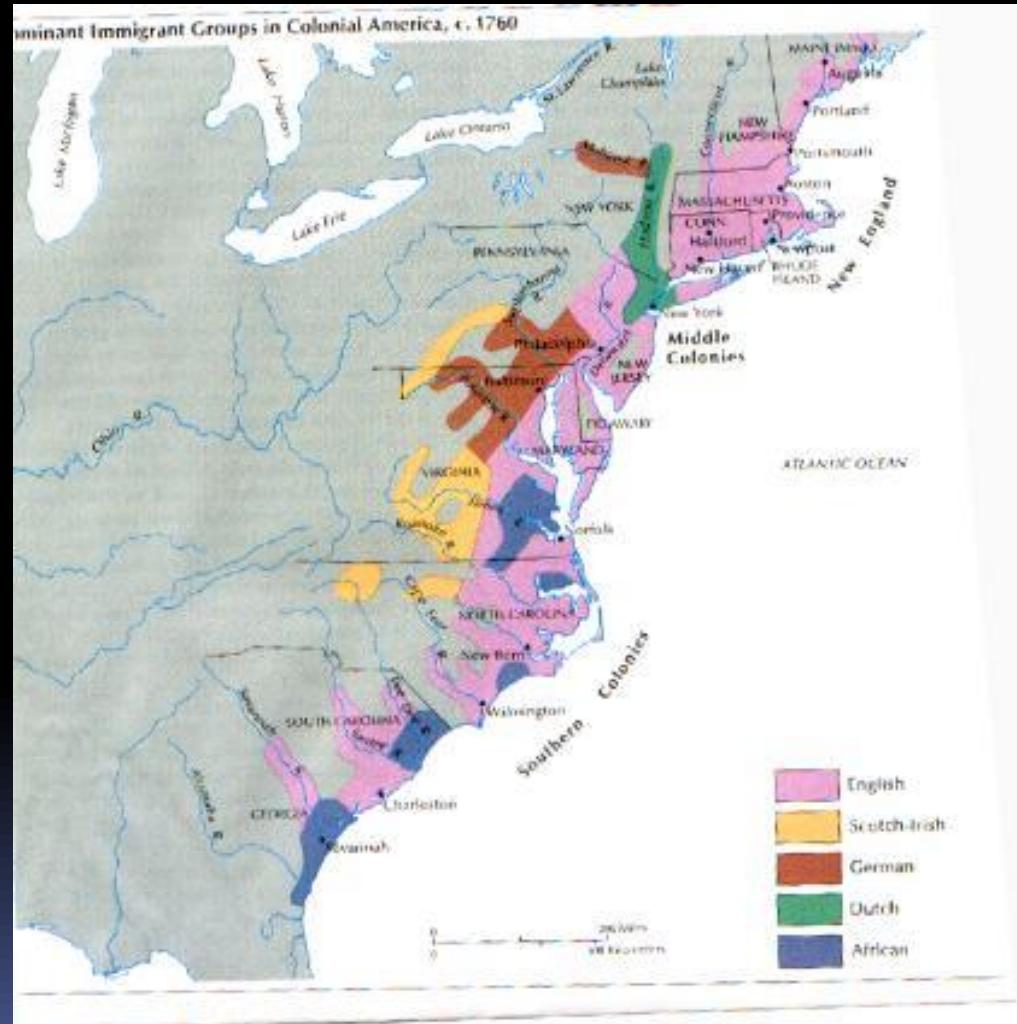
- Natural (births)
 - 250,000 to 2 Million



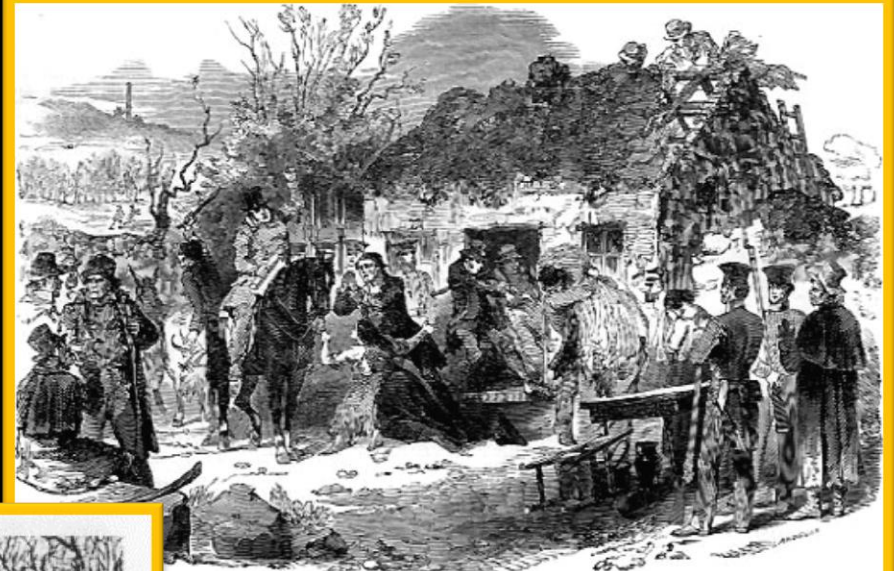
Demographic Growth & Diversity

➤ Immigration

- English
- Irish, Scotch-Irish, German



- Scotch-Irish – greatest number



THE ERECTMENT.



“Pennsylvania Dutch”



*Deutsche =
German*

Growth of Cities

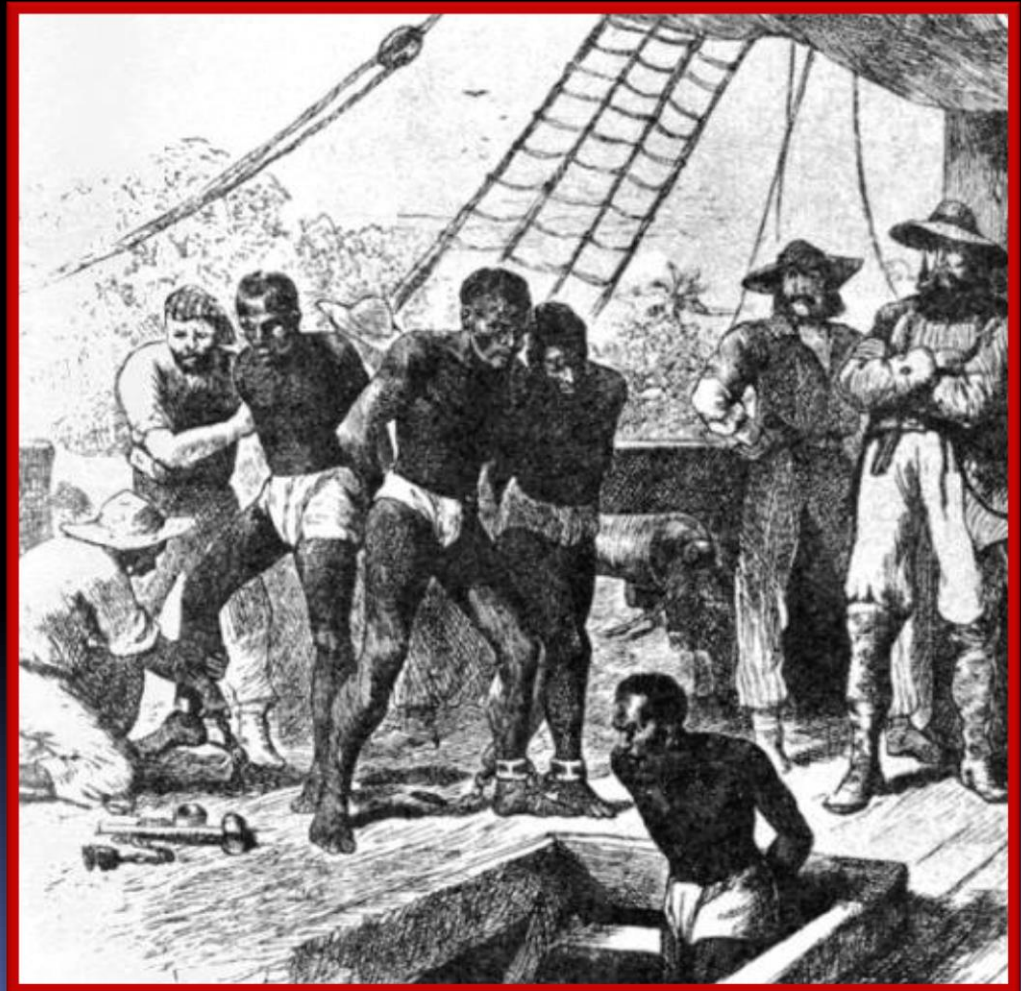
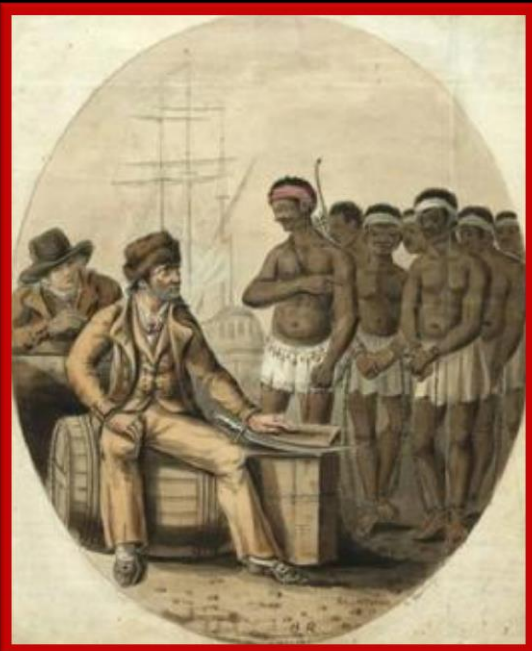
- Boston, MA
- Newport, RI
- Philadelphia, PA
- New York, NY
- Charleston, SC



Demographic Growth & Diversity

➤ Immigration

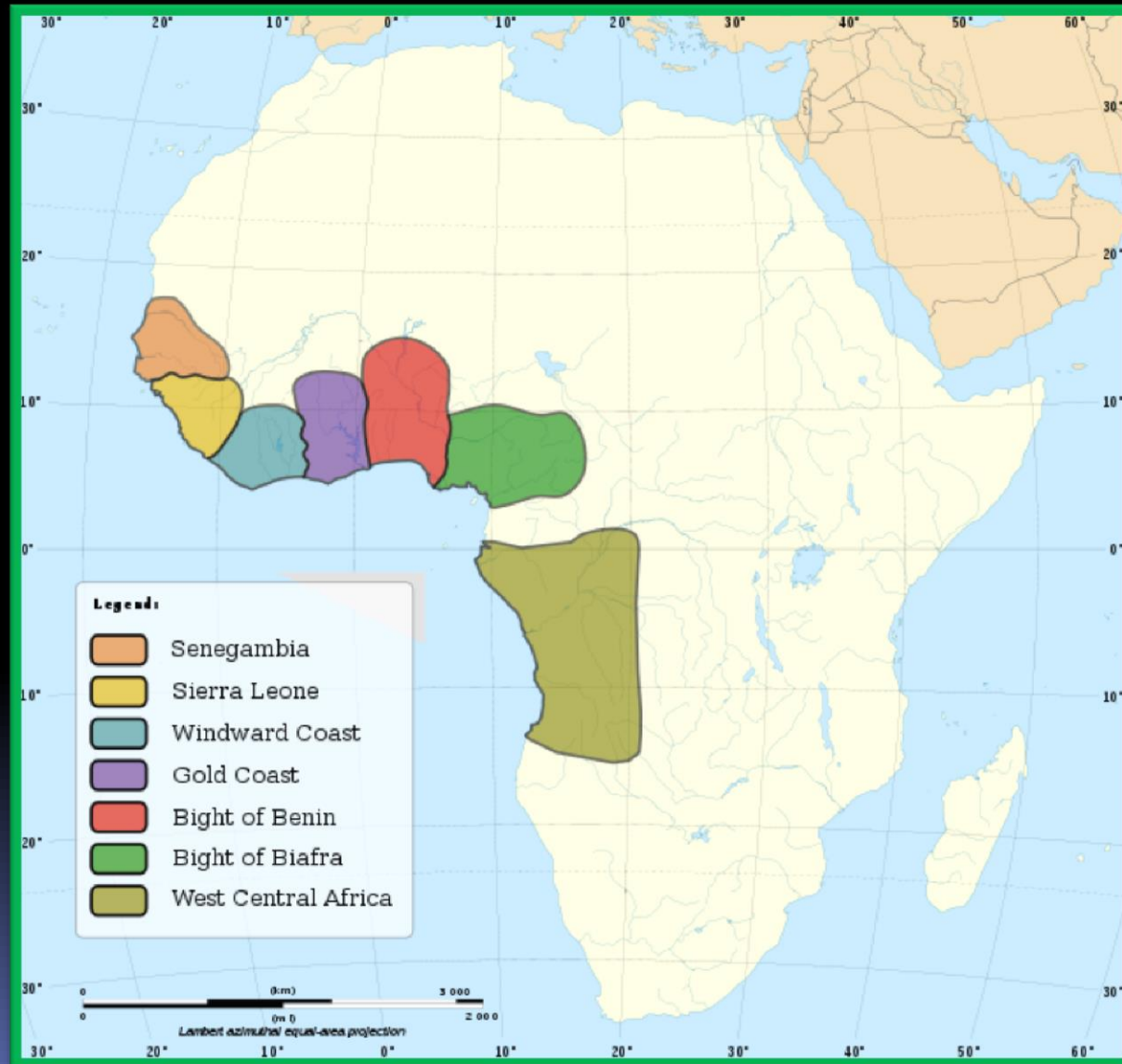
- involuntary
- slavery

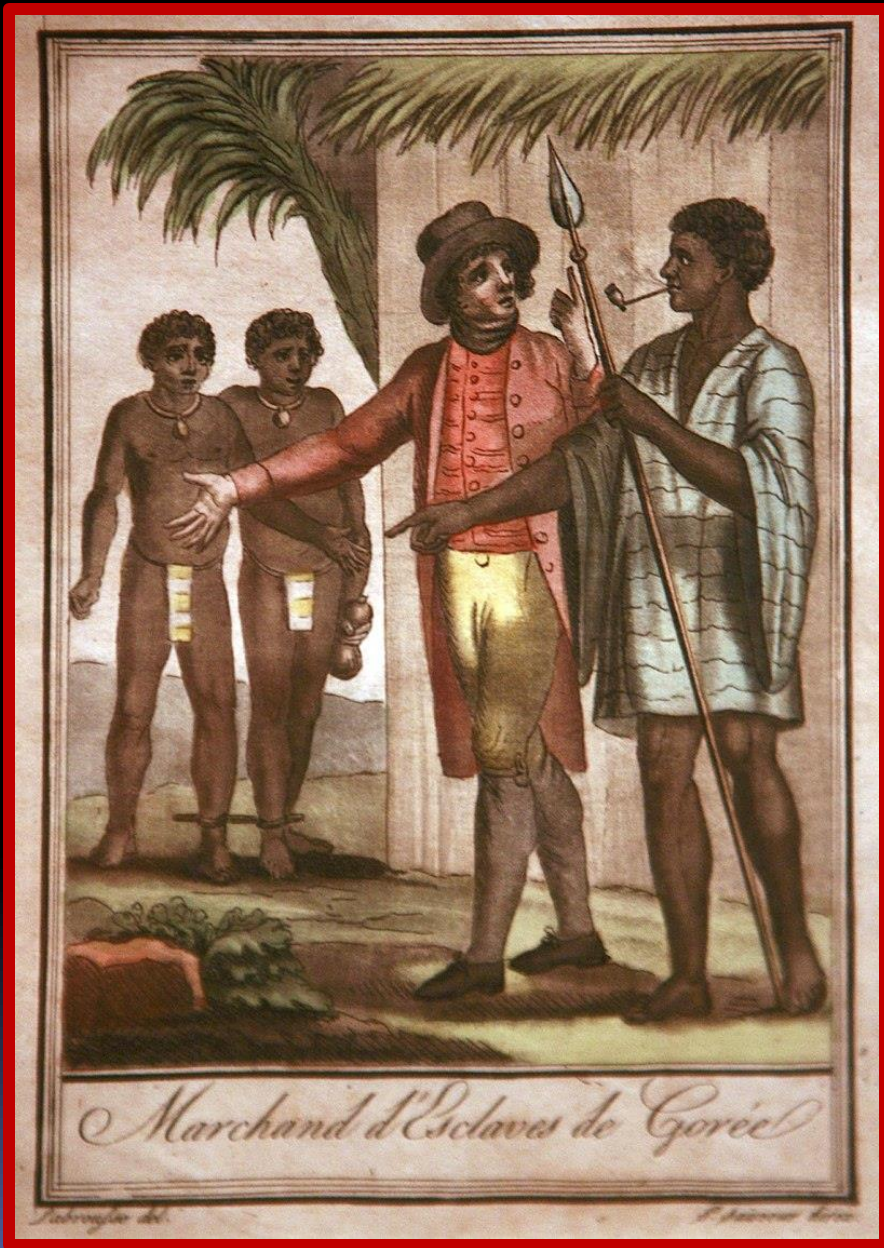


Atlantic Slave Trade

- 1700 – 1720:
 - 140,000 slaves brought to British North American colonies
- 1700 – 1750
 - number of slaves doubled
 - 85% lived south of Maryland
- Estimated 12 million to the Americas
 - 16th – 19th centuries
 - Mostly to Brazil & Caribbean

Slave origins





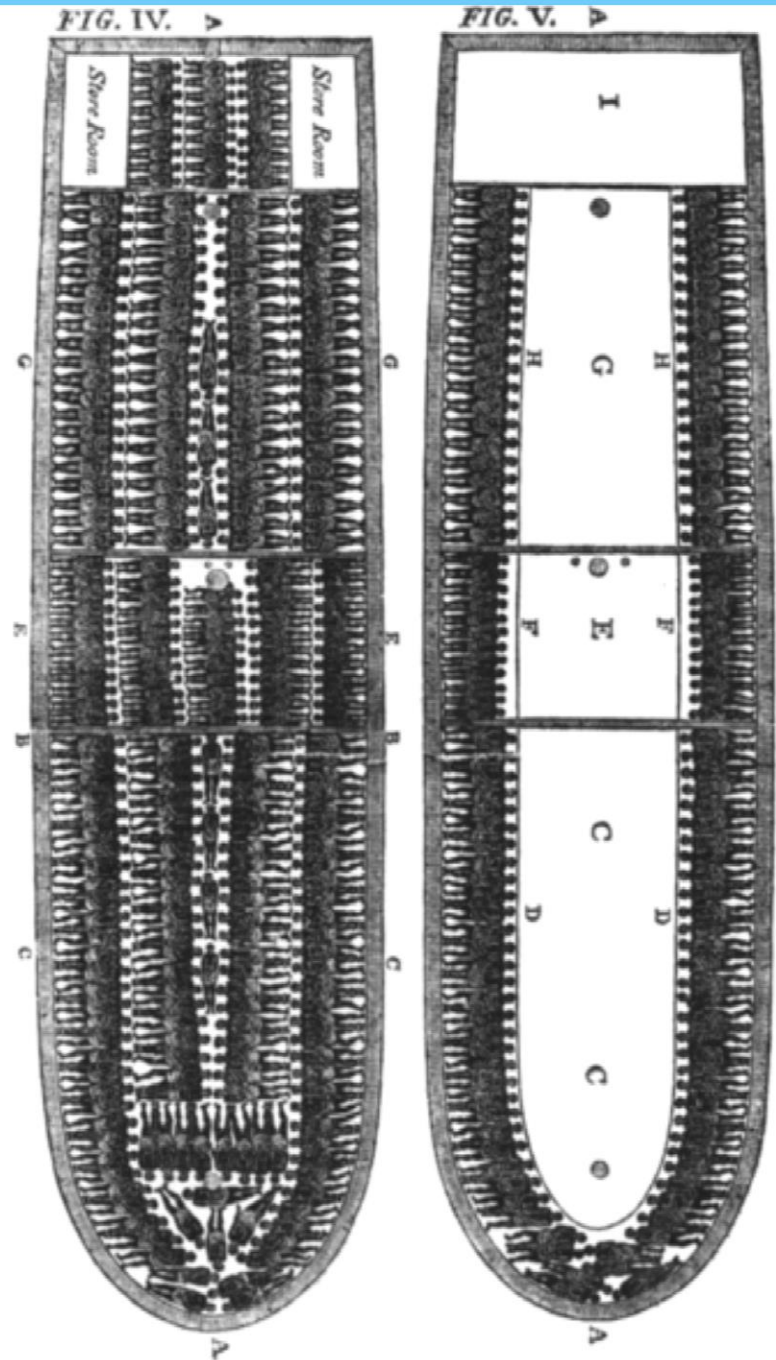
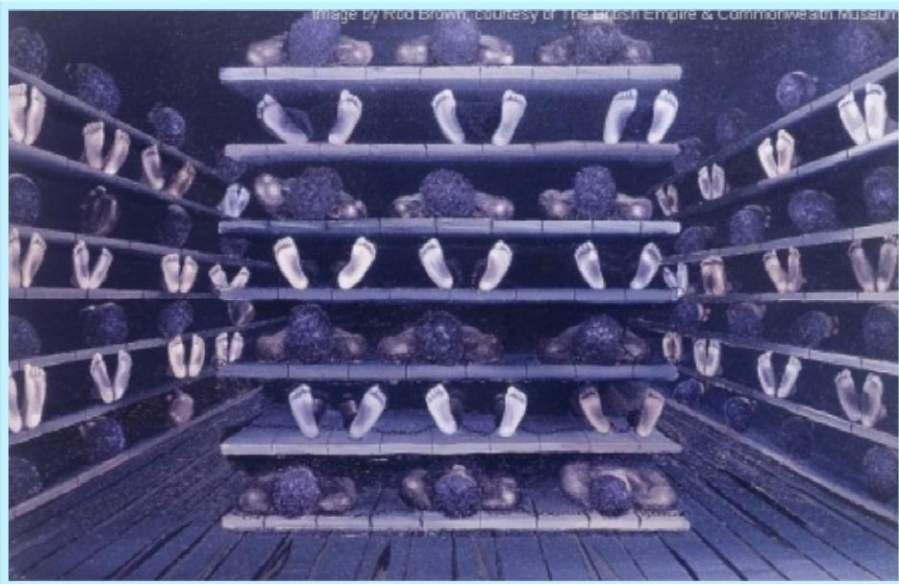
Madam Efunroye Tinubu

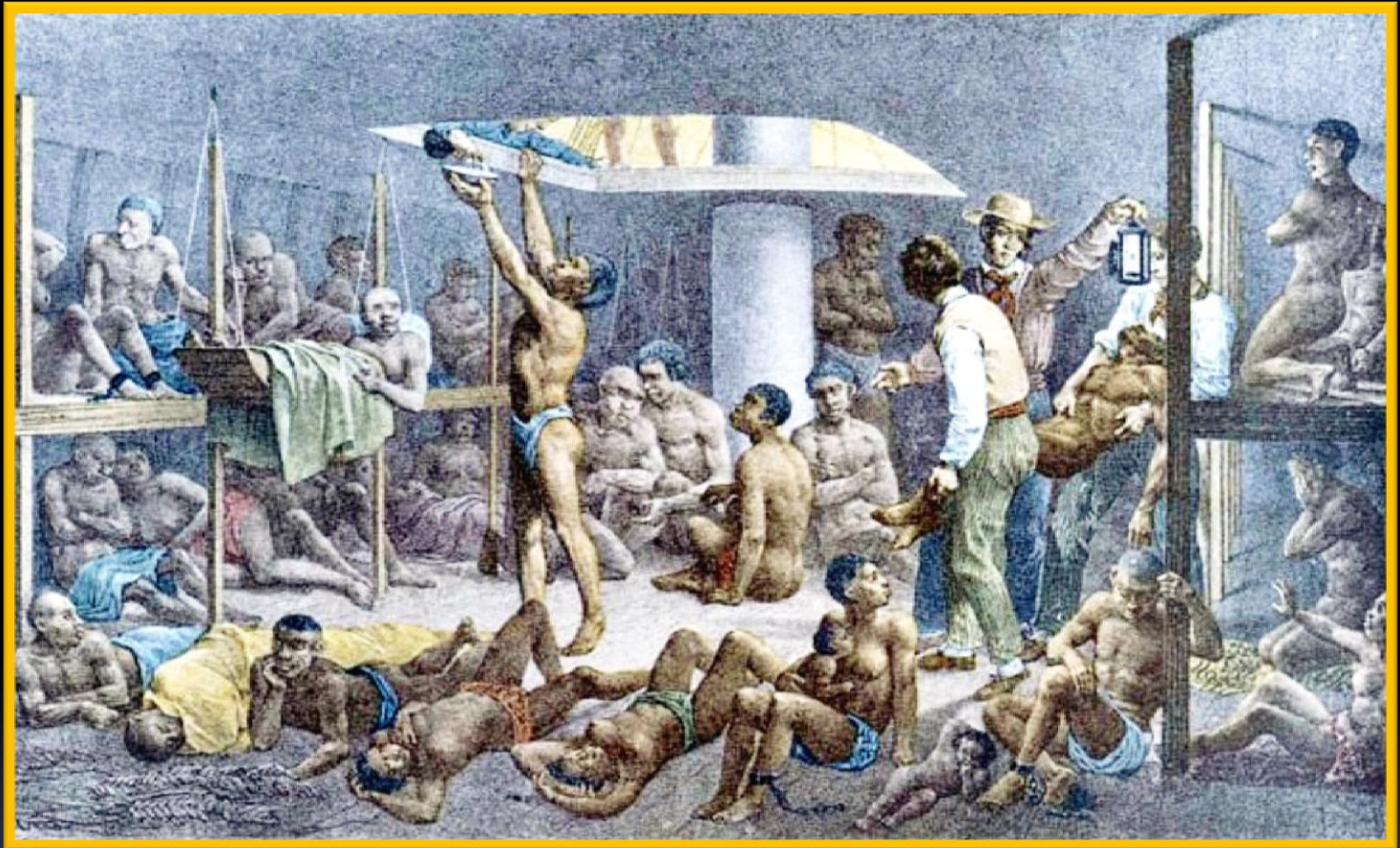
Atlantic Slave trade



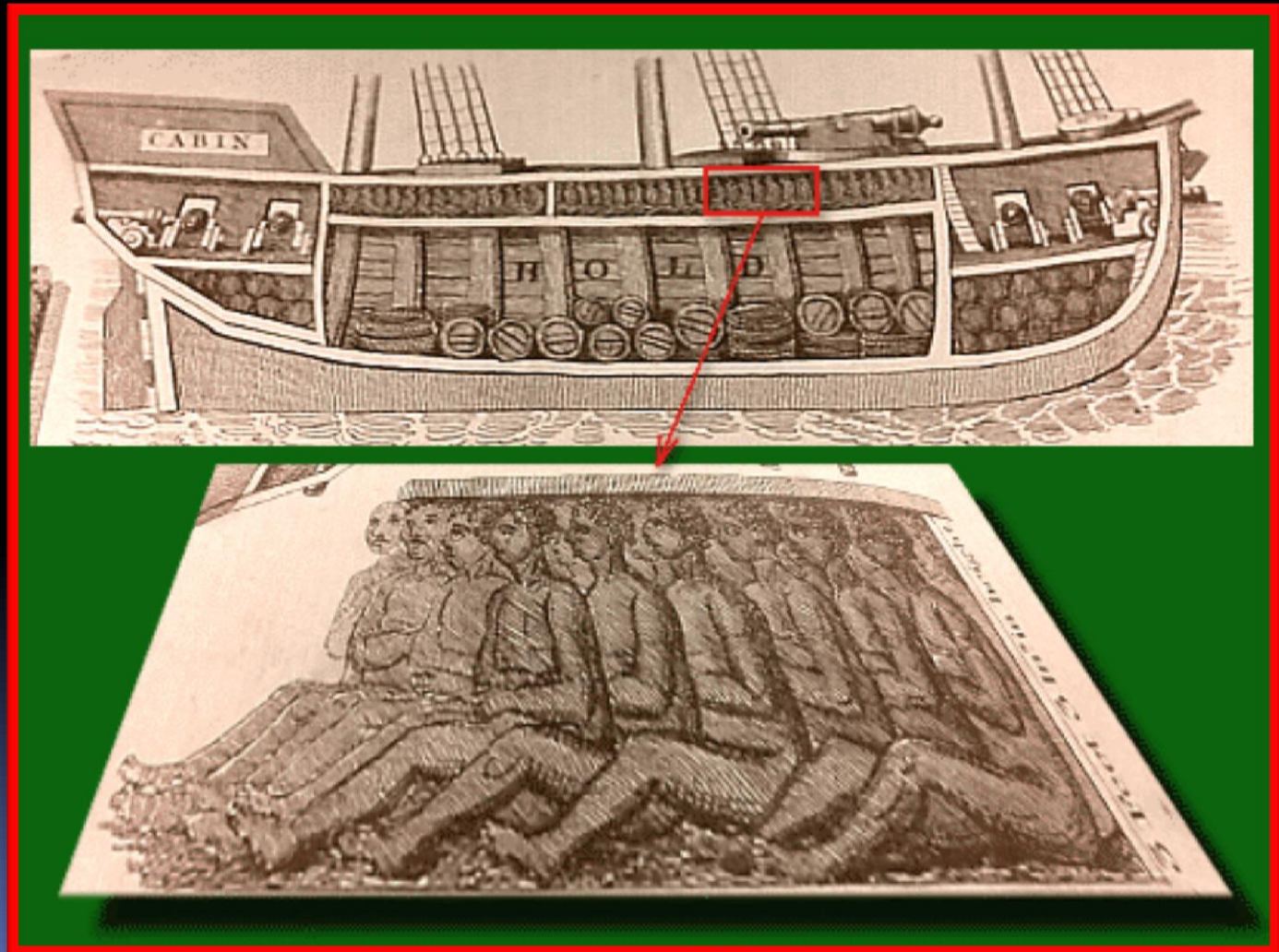
“Middle Passage”

Slave ship

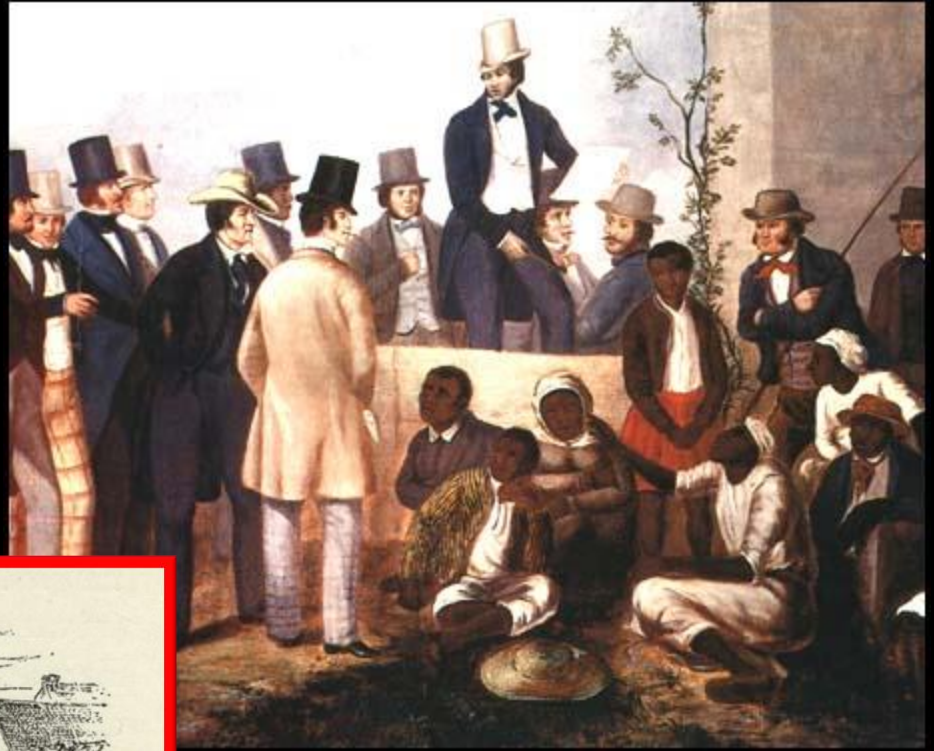




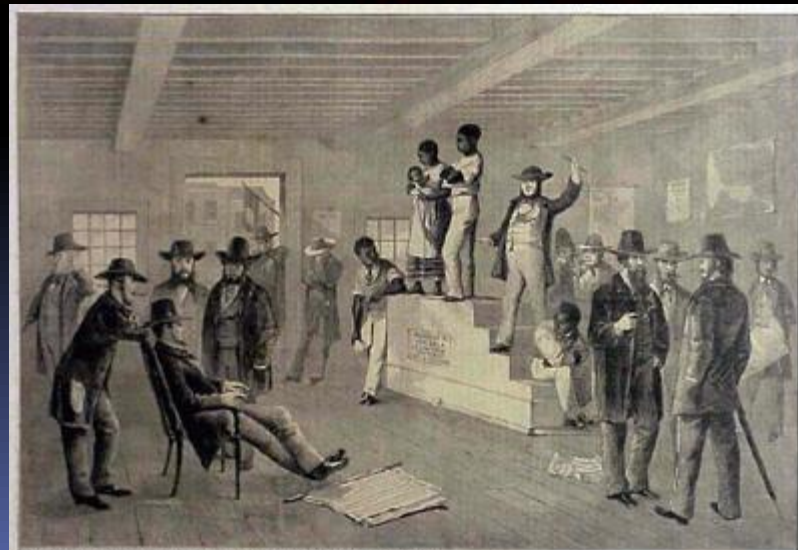
Estimated 1.2 – 2.4 million deaths
in transport



Slave market



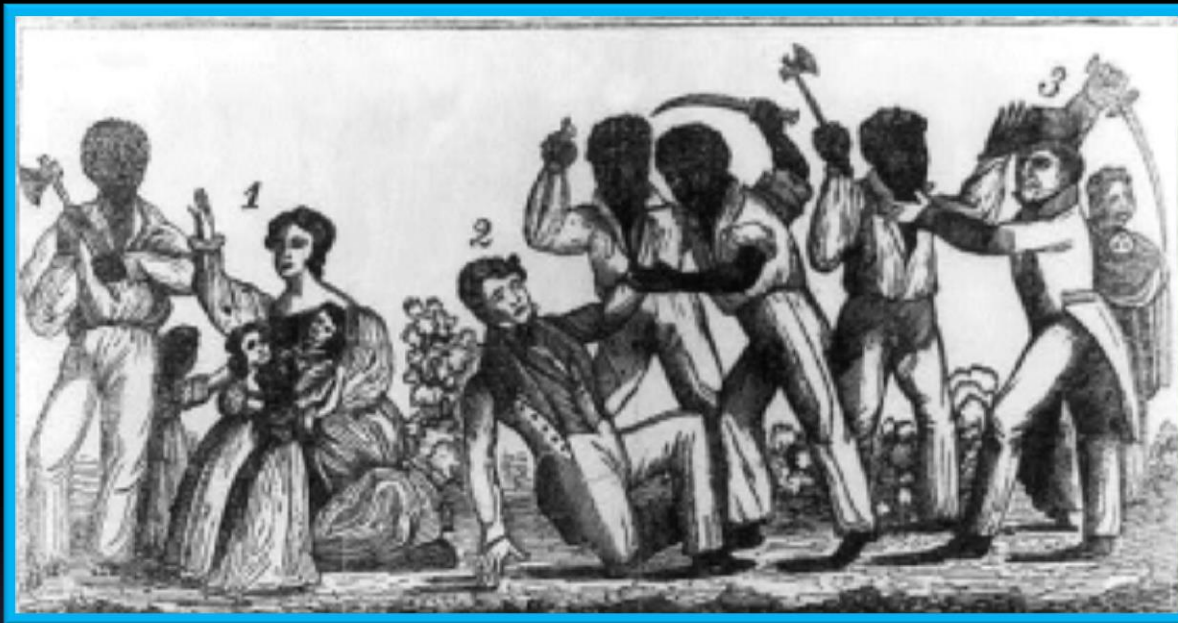
NEW YORK SLAVE MARKET ABOUT 1730 (1902)



The American Museum in Britain, Bath, 2003

Stono Rebellion - 1739

- Cato's Rebellion



Negro Act - 1740

- Illegal to:
 - Move freely
 - Assemble in groups
 - Raise food
 - Earn money
 - Learn to read English

1650 – 1750: A Century of Change

- Politics & Economics
- English Civil War(s), 1642-1651
 - Monarchy “restored” to the throne



King Charles II

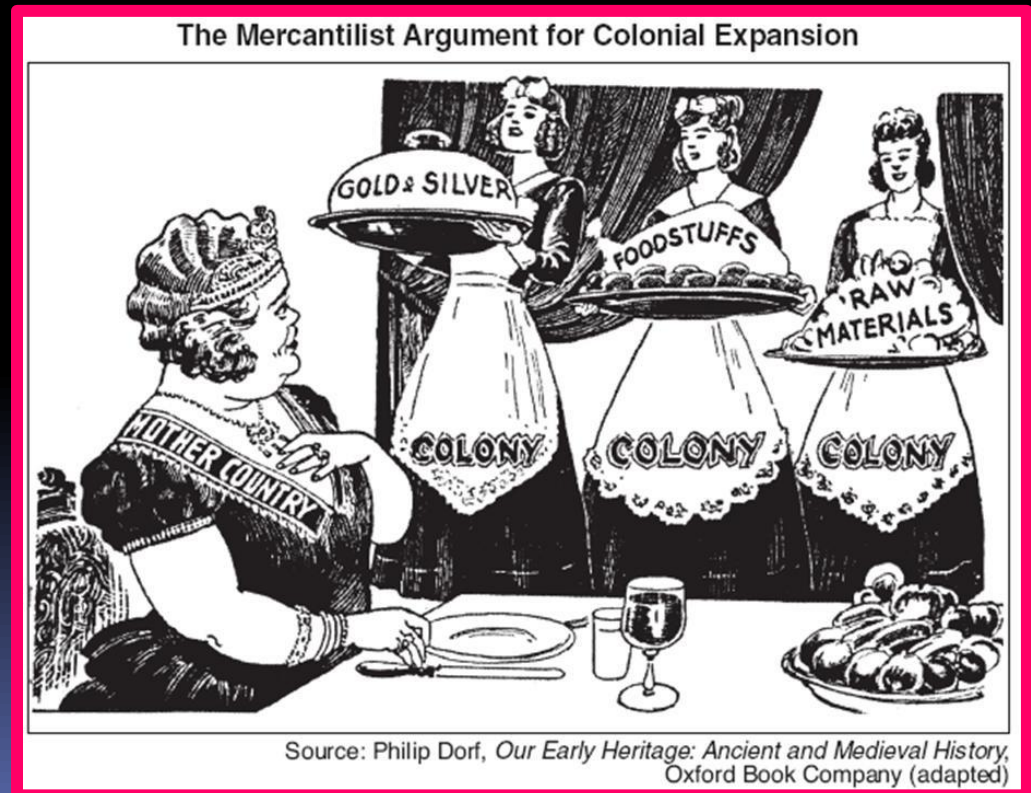
➤ Goal: Centralize authority & exercise control

- Political control
- Economic control

Mercantilism – economic doctrine

➤ Goals – for the British Empire

- economically superior
- self-sufficiency
- national security
- benefit from its colonies



Restrictions on colonial trade

- Navigation Acts (1651, 1660, 1663)
 - Trade using English-made ships with English crews
 - “enumerated goods” (rice, tobacco, fur, indigo, sugar, naval stores)

Mercantilism

➤ Restrictions on trade



Consequences

➤ For England

- Taxes, customs duties
- Jobs (shipbuilding)
- Trade surpluses

Consequences

➤ For the American Colonies

- Commerce a major industry
- Growth of port cities
- Economic diversification
- Economic “dependence” on England
- Colonial Resistance (smuggling)

Mercantilism

➤ Restrictions on trade (Navigation Laws)



Colonial Resistance

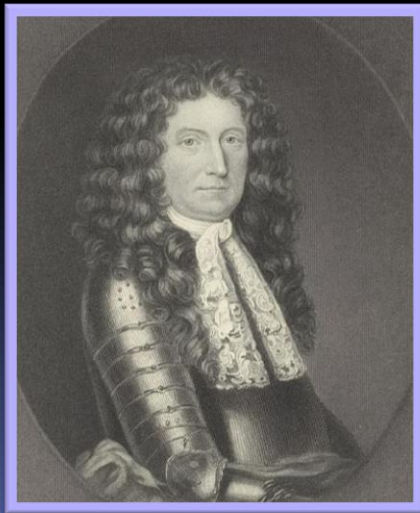
- New England
 - Massachusetts Assembly



England's Response

➤ 1686 - Dominion of New England

- Edmund Andros appointed governor
- Assemblies dissolved
- Town meetings restricted



1688 - Glorious Revolution

- James II ousted
- New monarchs William (Dutch) & Mary (James' daughter)
- Parliament asserts its power



William & Mary

Glorious Revolution

■ 1689 – English Bill of Rights

440 C. 1, 2. Anno primo GULIELMI & MARIÆ. A. D. 1689.

SESSIO SECUNDA.

Anno Regni GULIELMI & MARIÆ primo.

C A P. I. (35.)

An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound for one Year. EXP.

C A P. II. (36.)

An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.

WHEREAS the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at *Westminster*, lawfully, fully, and freely representing all the Estates of the People of this Realm, did upon the thirteenth Day of *February* in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the Names and Stile of *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princess of *Orange*, being present in their proper Persons, a certain Declaration in Writing, made by the said Lords and Commons, in the Words following; *viz.*

WHEREAS the late King *James* the Second, by the Assistance of divers evil Counsellors, Judges, and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

1. By assuming and exercising a Power of dispensing with and suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without Consent of Parliament.
 2. By committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said assumed Power.
 3. By illusing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal for erecting a Court called, *The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes*.
 4. By levying Money for and to the Use of the Crown, by Pretence of Prerogative, for other Time, and in other Manner, than the same was granted by Parliament.
 5. By raising and keeping a Standing Army within the Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, and quartering Soldiers contrary to Law.
 6. By causing several good Subjects, being Protestants, to be disarmed, at the same Time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to Law.
 7. By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament.
 8. By Prosecutions in the Court of King's Bench, for Matters and Causes cognizable only in Parliament; and by divers other arbitrary and illegal Courses.
 9. And whereas of late Years, partial, corrupt, and unqualified Persons, have been returned and served on Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High Treason, which were not Freeholders.
 10. And excessive Bail hath been required of Persons committed in criminal Cases, to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.
 11. And excessive Fines have been imposed; and illegal and cruel Punishments inflicted.
 12. And several Grants and Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any Conviction or Judgment against the Persons, upon whom the same were to be levied.
- All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm.

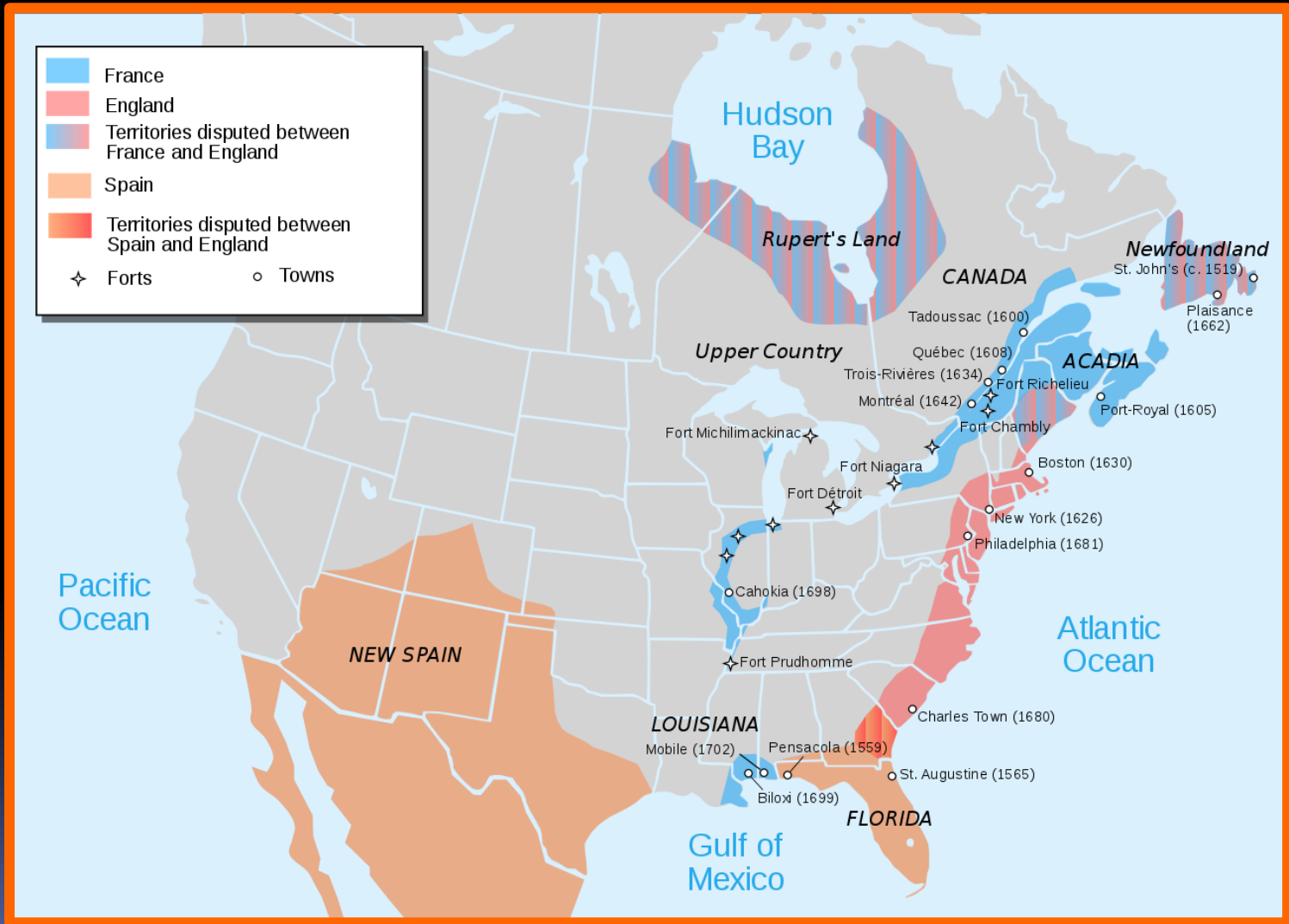
Glorious Revolution in the Colonies

- Dominion of New England dissolved
- Massachusetts government restored
- Vote extended to all male property holders
- Puritans' hold on power declines (in MA)

Foreign Affairs - Europe



Foreign Affairs – American colonies



Foreign Affairs

➤ England vs. France

- 1689 – King William's War
- 1702 – Queen Anne's War



➤ Consequences for colonists

- Allegiance to England
- English Protestants vs French Catholics

Ideology

- How people view themselves and their world
- Beliefs & values
- Priorities

“worldview”

Age of Enlightenment



Age of Reason

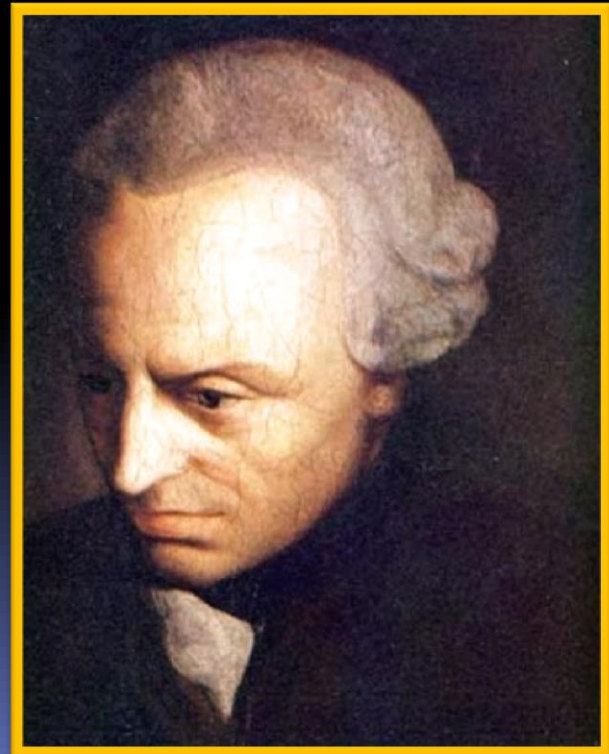
Enlightenment (“Age of Reason”)

➤ Human reason

- Could explain the world
- Combat ignorance, superstition, fanaticism
- Promote progress
- Reform society (positive change)

"Mankind's final coming of age,
the emancipation of the human
consciousness from an
immature state of ignorance and
error."

- Philosopher Immanuel Kant



Enlightenment (“Age of Reason”)

➤ Challenged authority

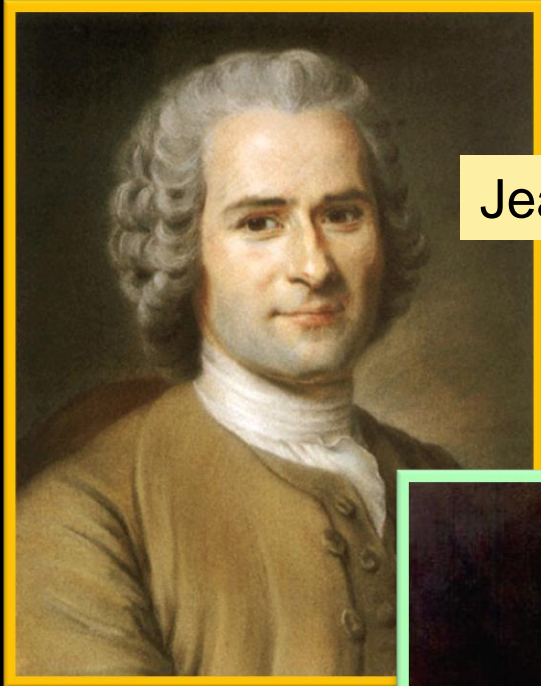
- Religious
- Political

➤ Embraced “deism”

➤ Scientific inquiry

- Investigation
- Experimentation

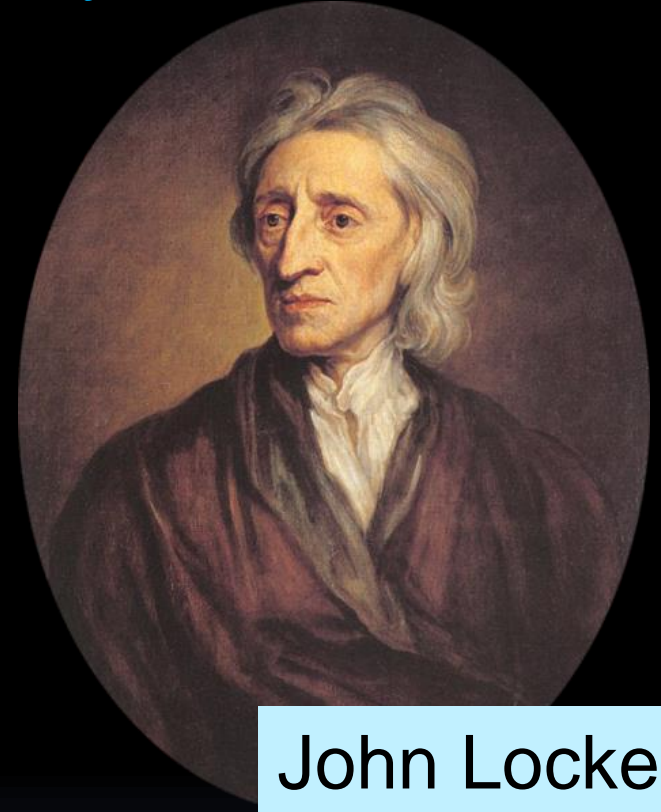
Enlightenment “philosophes”



Jean-Jacques Rousseau

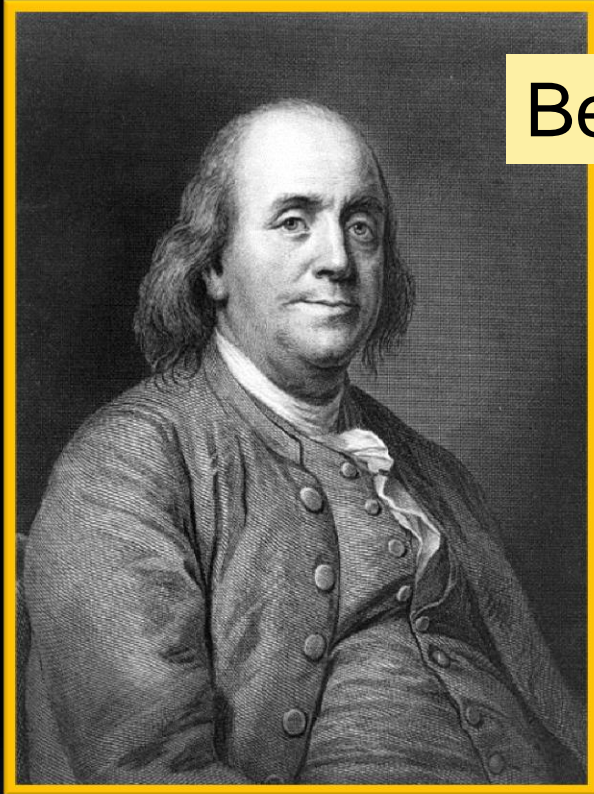


Isaac Newton

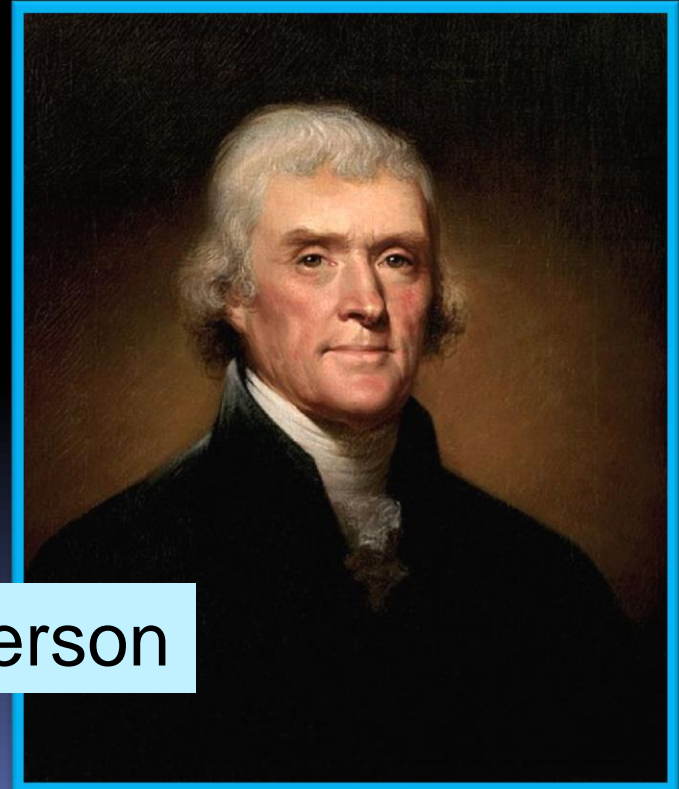


John Locke

Enlightenment “philosophes”



Benjamin Franklin



Thomas Jefferson

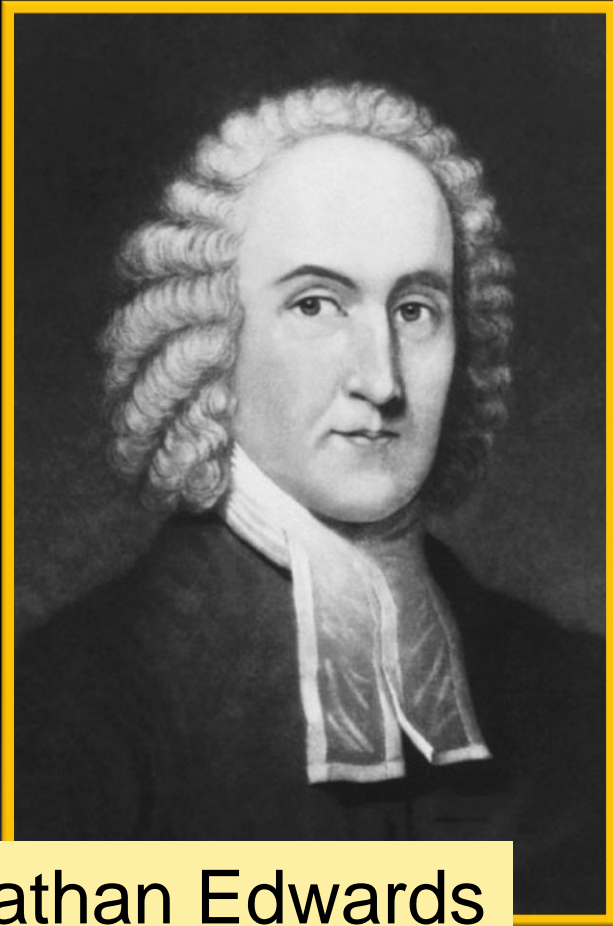
Great Awakening

- Religious revival
- Concerns
 - Decline in church attendance
 - Few churches on the “frontier”

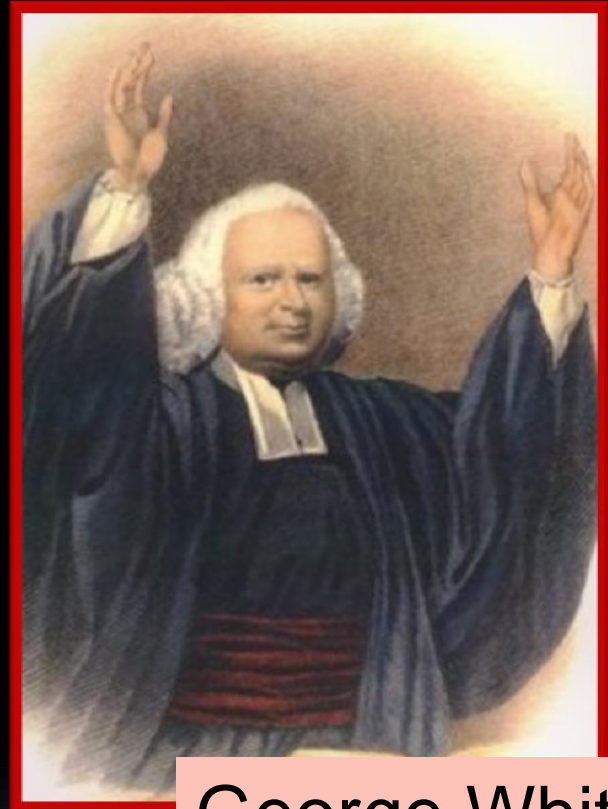
1730s – 1740s



Great Awakening



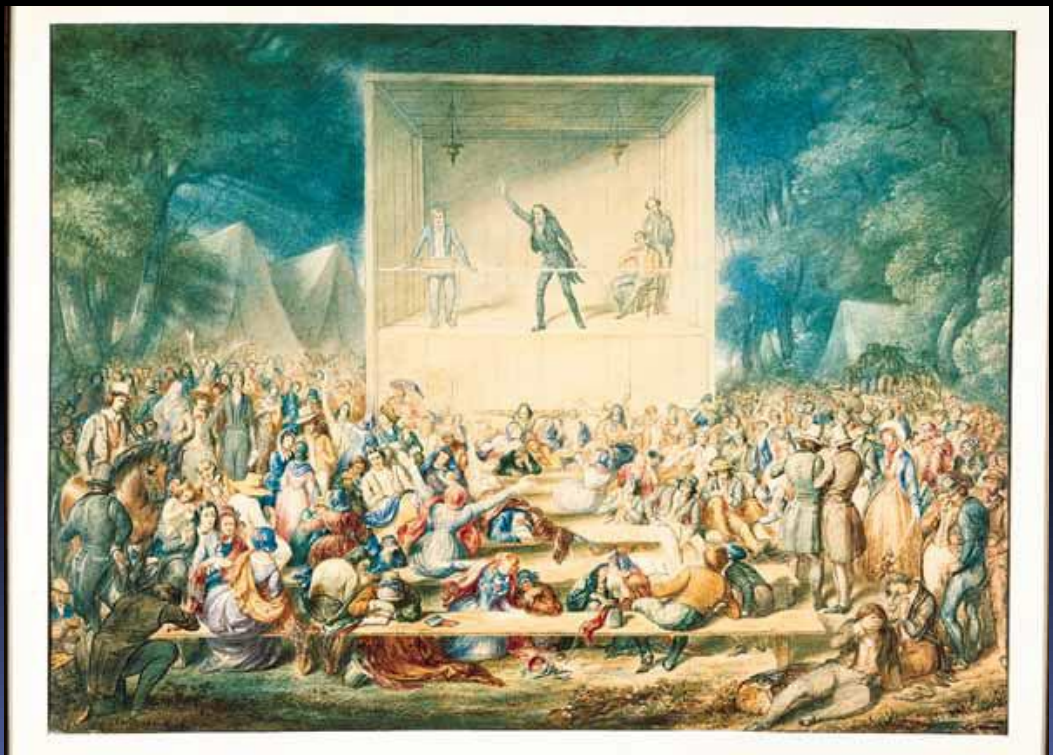
Jonathan Edwards



George Whitefield

Great Awakening

- New style of preaching
 - Expressive, fiery, emotional
 - “Accessible” ministers



Great Awakening

- Piety
- Individual responsible for salvation
- Less emphasis on ceremony



Consequences

- Church attendance increased
- Empowerment of individual
- Denominations spread to new regions
- Conversion of slaves, Native Americans
- Support for education
- Increased role for women in some churches
- Provided a unifying experience

Road to Revolution



- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts

