

Topic: Colonial Society on the Eve of Revolution
Aim: Explain how population growth and ethnic makeup differed between the colonies and England.

- Write:
- Explain how ethnic concentration impacted socio-political or economic development in at least one colony between 1700 and 1775.
 - Be sure to connect your explanation to a *specific historical event* in that area.

Scots-Irish Population Concentration—1700s

- Explain the reasons behind Scots-Irish emigration to the colonies in the 1700s.
- Why did Scots-Irish colonists settle in areas on ‘the frontier’ in Pennsylvania and the Carolinas?
- Describe the impact of Scots-Irish colonization on indigenous populations.



U.S. Historical Populations

Nation	Immigrants Before 1790	Population 1790-1
England *	230,000	2,100,000
Ireland *	142,000	300,000
Scotland *	48,500	150,000
Wales *	4,000	10,000
Other -5	50,000	200,000
Total	950,000	3,929,326

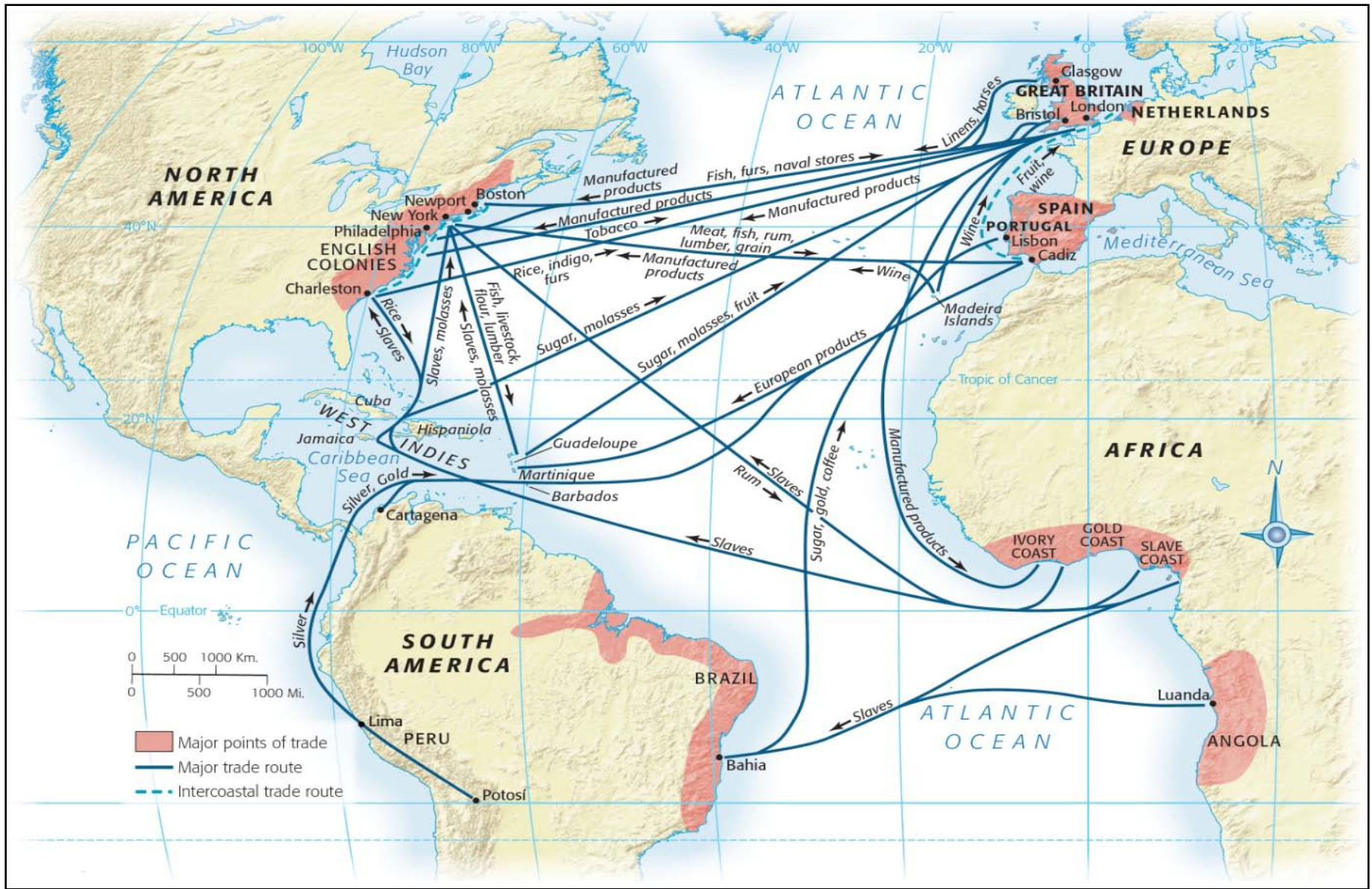
Codfishing in New England--1760



- Explain the differences between the colonial economies.
- How did the colonies contribute to economic growth in England?
- Describe the rationale behind trade restrictions like the Molasses Act of 1733.



The Colonial Economy



“...the commerce of the West Indies is a part of the American system of commerce. They can neither do without us, nor we without them. The Creator has placed us upon the globe in such a situation that we have occasion for each other.”—John Adams

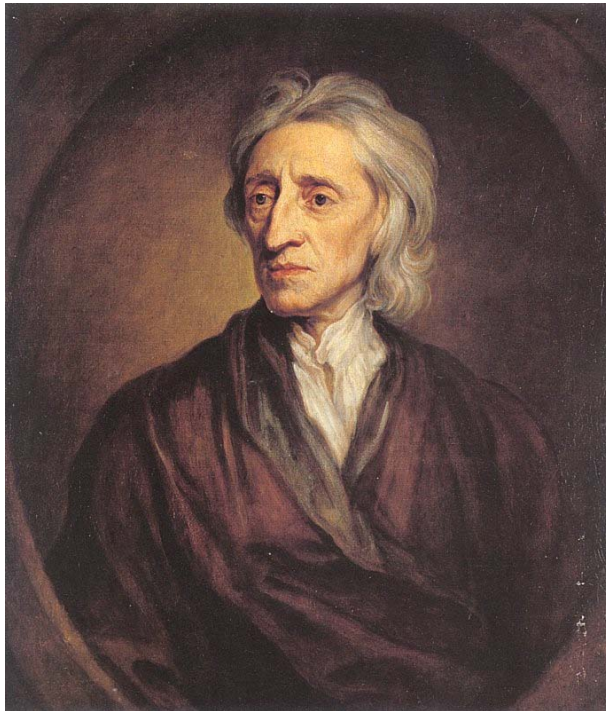
The Colonies in the 1700s—Class Structure

- 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
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- How did the class structure of colonial America differ from Europe?
 - Describe two conditions that would have led to the class structure of colonial America.

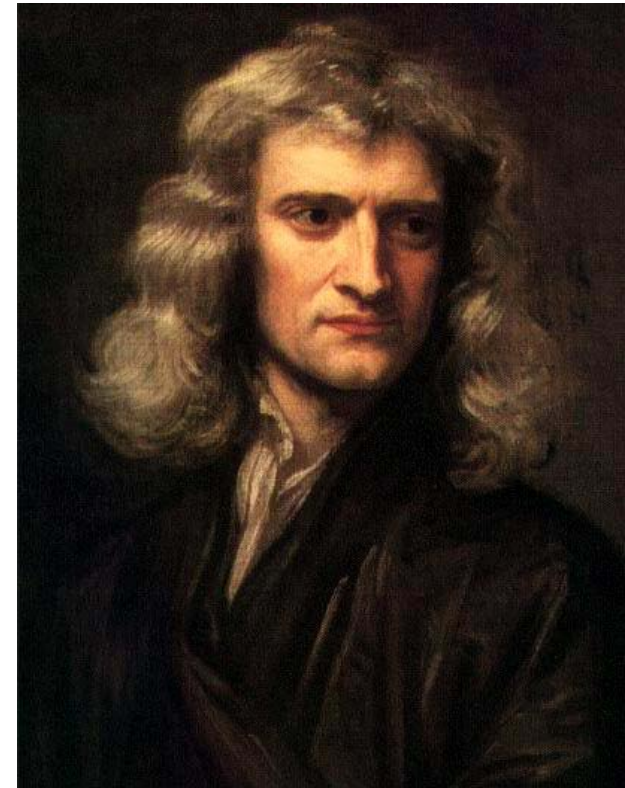
Scientific Revolution, the Enlightenment and the Colonies

John Locke—English philosopher who argued the natural rights of man exist through natural law in his Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690) and defined **natural rights** as “life, liberty, and property.”

**John Locke
(1632-1704)**



**Sir Isaac
Newton
(1643-1727)**



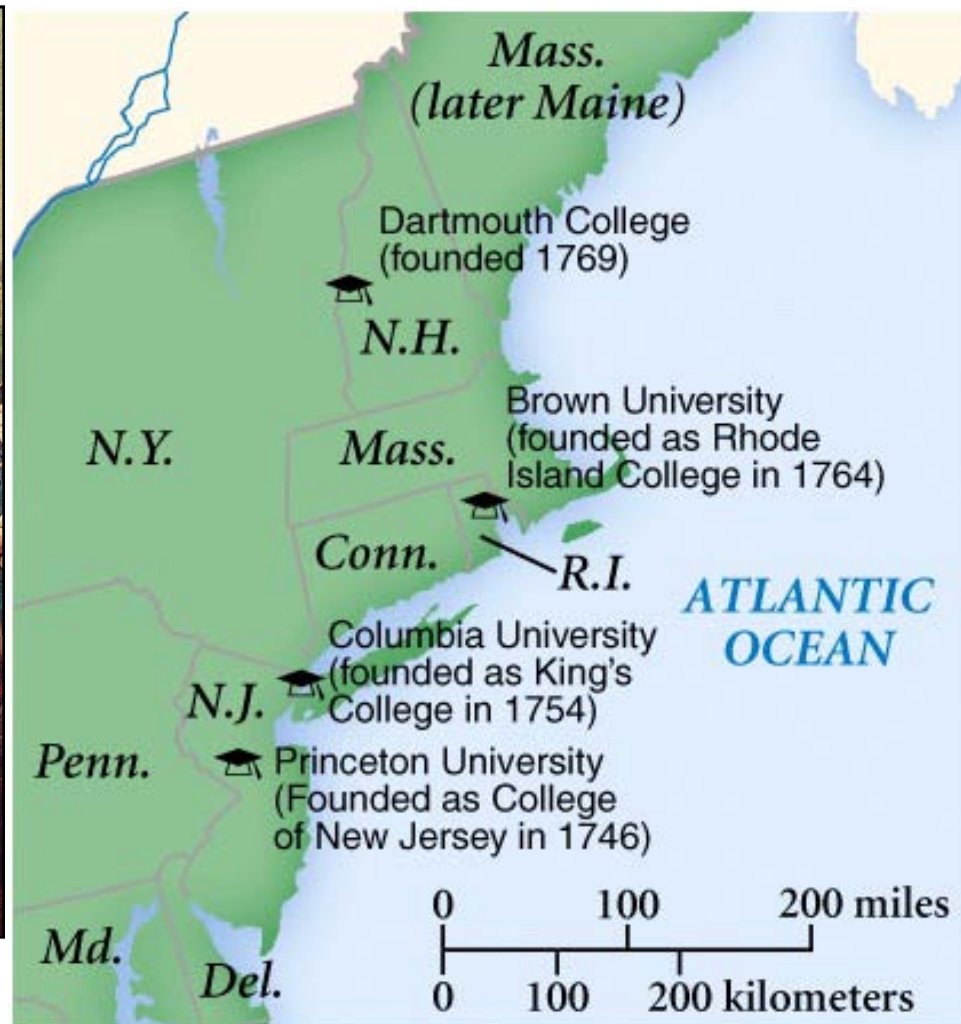
Sir Isaac Newton—developed the theory of gravitation and stated that natural law governs all things in 1687

Natural Law & Religion—Newton’s theories led eventually to the development of deism the belief that a supreme being created the universe and that this can be determined using reason and observation of natural world alone, without a need for either faith or organized religion.

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Aim: Describe the impacts of the Scientific Revolution, the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening that contribute to the social changes of the American Revolution.

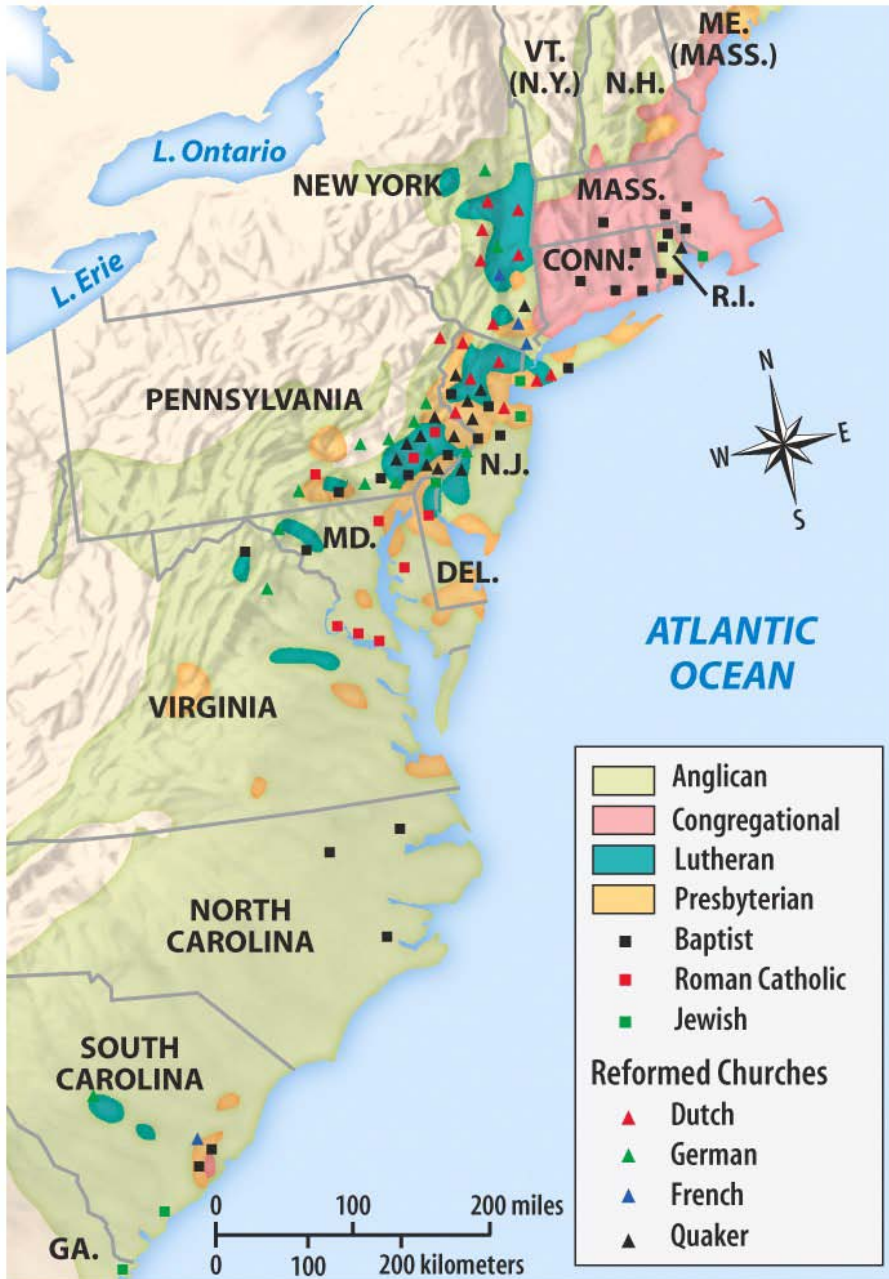


George Whitefield—1714-1770



- Describe the origins of the Great Awakening.
- Analyze how the Great Awakening represented the social and political pressures in the colonies
- How did the Great Awakening impact colonial education?

Colonial Religious Diversity—1775



- 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
- Presbyterianism developed in highly Scots-Irish areas (PA, SC, NC), but churches not tax-supported.

How might colonial religious diversity contribute to unity and/or disunity within the colonies as the American Revolution approached?