

Chapter 5

The Colonies come age, begin to unite, and separate from English origins by creating a new "American" persona, but still tied to a growing English idea of a secular, individualist, common rights, ideology.

Timeline

- 1712 first slave uprising in North America (NYC)
- 1732 Georgia founded
- 1729 Natchez Revolt
- 1735 John Peter Zenger on trial
- 1739 George Whitfield begins preaching
- 1739 Stono Rebellion
- 1763 Seven Years War (French & Indian War) ends
- 1763 Pontiac's Rebellion
- 1769 Father Junipero Serra founds first California Mission (San Diego)

Outline

- I. Slavery in the Colonies
- II. Voluntary Immigrants
- III. An Empire of Freedom
- IV. Great Awakening
- V. Imperial Rivalries

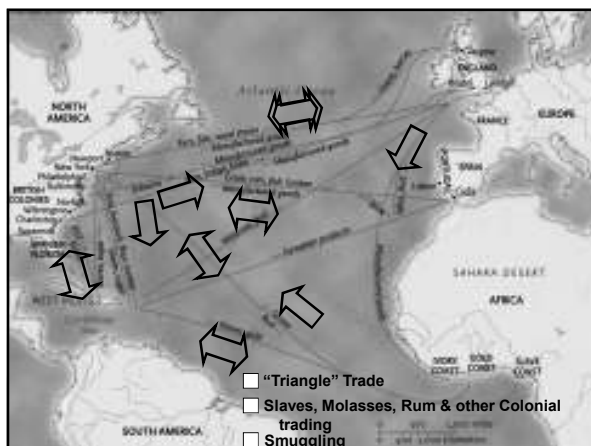
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I. Slavery in the Colonies

A. The Triangular Trades

1. British manufactured goods were sent to Africa and the colonies
2. Colonial products were sent to Europe
3. Slaves from Africa were sent to the New World
4. Since trade centered upon slavery in some form, **free colonists believed that freedom meant in part the power and right to enslave others**

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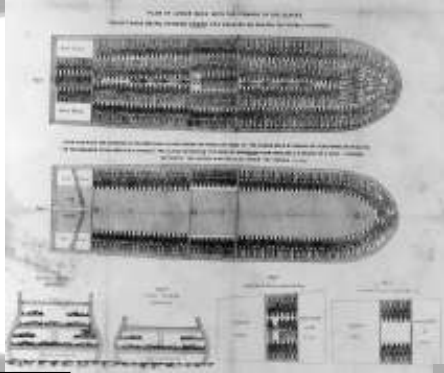
I. Slavery in the Colonies

B. The Middle Passage

1. What is it? Trip across the Atlantic
2. Slaves were crammed aboard ships for maximum profit
3. Investment:
 - a. Shipping insurance
 - b. Banking
 - c. Textile Mills
 - d. PROTO-CAPITALISM

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Architect's design of a Slave Ship

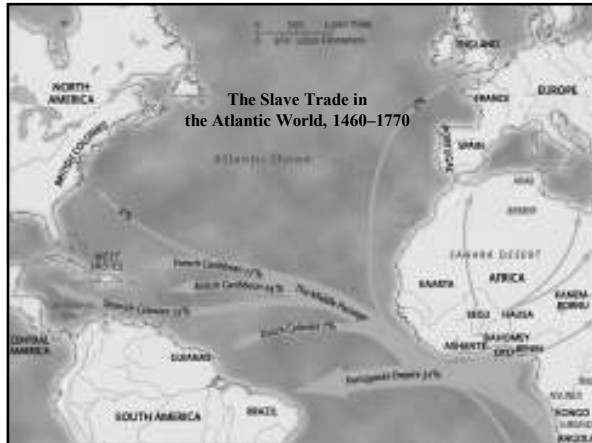


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I. Slavery in the Colonies

Which part of the New World was the destination of most of the slaves from Africa?

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I. Slavery in the Colonies

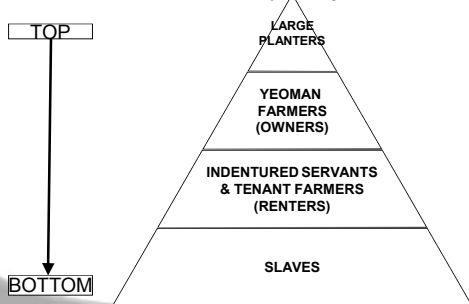
C. Chesapeake Slavery

1. Chesapeake slavery was based on tobacco
2. Chesapeake plantations tended to be smaller and daily interactions between masters and slaves were more extensive

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I. Slavery in the Colonies

3. Slavery made the Chesapeake a region with elaborate hierarchy of degrees of freedom



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I. Slavery in the Colonies

4. With the consolidation of a slave society, race took on more and more importance as a line of social division
 - a. Liberties of free blacks were stripped away
 - b. Barbados Slave Codes instituted
 - c. Invidious Distinction begins
 - d. Amazingly, dynamic and cohesive slave cultures arise

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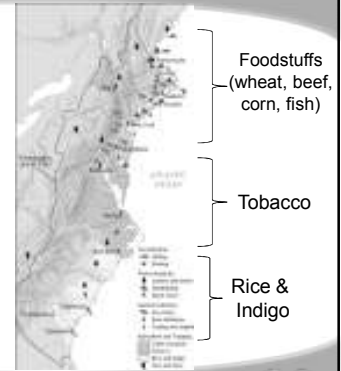
I. Slavery in the Colonies

D. Slavery South of the Chesapeake: The Rice Kingdom (Rich Man's crop)

1. South Carolina and Georgia slavery based on rice
2. Rice and indigo required large-scale cultivation
3. "Carolina is in the spring a paradise, in the summer a hell, and in the autumn a hospital"
4. Demand for slaves makes South Carolina and Georgia (after its failed origins) predominantly slave
 - a. By 1770, the number of South Carolina slaves had reached 100,000, well over half the colony's population

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Major trade exports



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I. Slavery in the Colonies

E. Slavery in the North

1. Subsistence family farms means slavery was far less important
2. Less fear of slaves meant that slave laws were less harsh than in the South
3. Slaves mainly in cities, particularly in New York and Philadelphia

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I. Slavery in the Colonies

F. African-American Cultures

1. In the Chesapeake, slaves learned English, were part of the Great Awakening, and were exposed to white culture
2. In South Carolina and Georgia, two very different black societies emerged
 - a. Rice plantations remained distinctly African (origins of the later DEEP SOUTH)
 - b. Urban servants assimilated into Euro-American culture (by far the minority)

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I. Slavery in the Colonies

G. Resistance to Slavery

1. A common thread for African-Americans was the desire for freedom
 - a. Many slaves ran away to Florida or cities
2. The first eighteenth-century slave uprising occurred in New York City in 1712

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I. Slavery in the Colonies

H. Natchez Revolt 1729

1. slaves unite with local Indian tribe
 2. kill 1/10th of Louisiana Europeans
 3. French ally with other tribes and enslaved Africans
 4. Natchez and slaves defeated
- ### I. Stono Rebellion 1739
1. slave revolts are constant
 2. largest slave revolt pre-Revolutionary War
 3. 100+ slaves stopped by white militia

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Colony	Slave Population	Percentage
New Hampshire	0	0%
Maine	0	0%
Massachusetts	1,000	0%
Rhode Island	1,000	0%
New York	10,000	4%
New Jersey	10,000	1%
Pennsylvania	10,000	1%
Delaware	10,000	1%
Virginia	100,000	30%
North Carolina	100,000	30%
South Carolina	100,000	40%
Georgia	10,000	40%

Table 4.1 Slave Population and Percentage of Total Population of Original Thirteen Colonies, 1770

II. "Voluntary" Immigrants

A. Why do so many come to the colonies?

1. Chance to own land
2. Greater social mobility
3. Religious freedom
4. Lower taxes & material goods (1/4 of income spent on imports)
5. Better diet (meat every day)

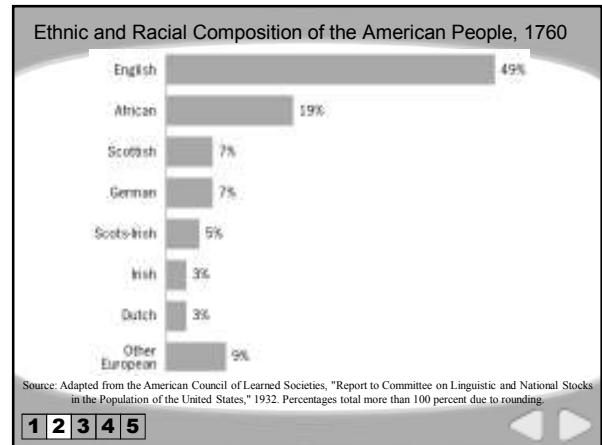
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II. "Voluntary" Immigrants

B. Higher standard of living results in greater immigration

1. primarily English, Scottish and Germans
2. Africans arrive involuntarily, as do a fairly large number of English prisoners, and debtors.

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Where these immigrant groups live in 1775

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II. Voluntary Immigrants

C. Booming population increased demand for cheap land

1. isolation
2. confrontation with Native peoples
3. Need for "protection" causes the growth of local militias.

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III. An Empire of Freedom

A. British Patriotism

1. Despite the centrality of slavery to its empire, eighteenth-century Great Britain prided itself on being the world's most advanced and freest nation
2. Britons believed that wealth, religion (Protestant Christianity), and freedom went together

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III. An Empire of Freedom

C. The Right to Vote

1. Ownership of property was a common qualifier for voting in the colonies
2. More people could vote in the colonies than in Britain
3. Property qualification for holding office was far higher than for voting

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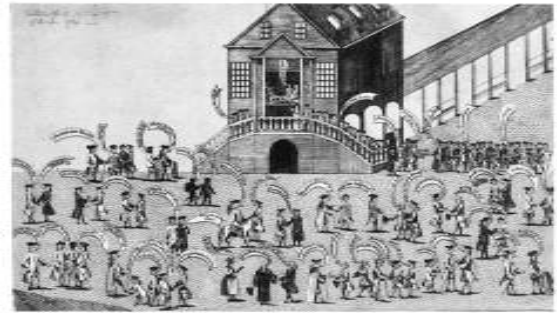
III. An Empire of Freedom

D. Colonial Government

1. Early 1700s the colonies mainly governed themselves
 - a. The most powerful assembly was Pennsylvania followed by Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, and South Carolina
2. The colonial elected assemblies exercised great influence over the royally appointed officials
3. Political discussion was widespread and common

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A 1764 image of Pennsylvania elections



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III. An Empire of Freedom

E. Freedom of Expression and Its Limits

1. Freedom of speech was a relatively new idea
2. Freedom of the press was generally viewed as dangerous
3. After 1695, the government could not censor print material and colonial newspapers defended freedom of the press as a central component of liberty

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III. An Empire of Freedom

F. The Trial of Zenger

1. John Peter Zenger went on trial in 1735 for seditious libel
 - a. Found not guilty
 - b. The outcome promoted the ideas that the truth should always be permitted and that free expression ought to be allowed

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IV. The Great Awakening



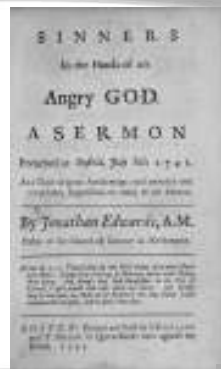
Baptism in the Schuylkill River

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IV. The Great Awakening³ main differences

1. Starts in New England with Jonathon Edwards' "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God". Exciting, but just Calvinist attack on growing Arminianism: the idea that god's grace is **CONDITIONAL** on faith. Faith, alone, will not save you, but even the preordained must show faith to accept their salvation. This opens the door to George Wesley and Methodism.

Jonathan Edwards -
"Sinners in
the Hands of
an Angry
God"



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2nd effect of G.A.

2. George Whitefield, itinerant preacher to tens of thousand frontiersmen, especially the south.
 - Still firmly Calvinist in doctrine
 - But, by going to the poor, the frontiersmen, slaves and preaching Christ's love (back to Luther – right?) the people interpreted his message as opening salvation (still predestined) to the commoners, and perhaps even slaves.
 - Starts the "New Light" phenomenon.

2nd effect of G.A.

George Whitefield 1739-41

1. two year tour of colonies, fuels religious revival
2. dramatic, gruesome depictions of hell's torments



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3rd effect of G.A.

3. John Wesley, **EMBRACES** Arminism.
 - His greatest theological achievement was his promotion of what he termed "Christian Perfection", or holiness of heart and life. Wesley held that, in this life, Christians could come to a state in which the love of God, or perfect love, reigned supreme in their hearts.
 - Start of the Methodist Religion, which becomes one of the reform based religions. Strong in anti-slavery, prison reform, and temperance.

IV. The Great Awakening

A. Great Awakening

1. Americans turn to more emotional, personal religion
2. churches split over revivals
3. ministers are attacked for not being "awakened"
4. most powerful in frontier regions in the South, but cities in the North. (poor people)
5. increases splits in colonial society.

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Religion in 1750

Official Religion: Congregational (orange)

Official Religion: Church of England (Anglican)

Most Religious Toleration

Most Religious Diversity

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IV. The Great Awakening

C. Long-term Impact

1. Inspired criticism of colonial society
2. men join Freemasons instead of churches
3. shatters denominational unity
4. breaks down localism
 - a. revivalists are linked to England
 - b. revivals spread beyond colony boundaries
5. Methodists, Baptists & Presbyterians grow at expense of Anglican, Catholic and Quaker

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IV. Great Awakening

D. Benjamin Franklin

1. printer, scientist, playboy, agnostic, inventor, diplomat, self-made man
2. American Anti-Slavery Society
3. Albany Plan of Union.

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V. Imperial Rivalries

A. Early 1700s are a period of intense imperial rivalry over control of North America

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European Empires in North America, ca. 1750

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V. Imperial Rivalries

B. Spain vs. Russia in California

1. Spain always sought to protect Mexico from invasion
2. Russian exploration
3. Spain colonizes California in response
4. Without many settlers Spain used religion and missions to control regions
 - a. Junipero Serra founded the first mission in San Diego in 1769



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England vs. France seen in art (propaganda)

The cover of a magazine published in Pennsylvania in 1758 depicts English and French attempting to trade with an Indian. The Frenchman offers a tomahawk and musket, the Englishman a Bible and cloth.



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V. Imperial Rivalries

C. The Seven Years' War

1. The war began in 1754 as the British tried to dislodge the French from western Pennsylvania
2. For two years, the war went against the British
3. The tide of war turned in 1757 with the coming of British Prime Minister William Pitt
4. The Peace of Paris in 1763 resulted in the expulsion of France from North America

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Eastern North America after the Peace of Paris, 1763



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V. Imperial Rivalries

D. Pontiac's Rebellion

1. With the removal of the French, the balance of power diplomacy that had enabled groups like the Iroquois to maintain a significant degree of autonomy was eliminated
2. In 1763 Indians launched a revolt against British rule
3. To avoid further Indian conflicts, London issued the Proclamation of 1763

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V. Imperial Rivalries

E. Colonial Identities

1. Colonists emerged from the Seven Years' War with a heightened sense of collective identity
2. The war also strengthened colonists' pride in being members of the British empire

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