

# OUR ENGLISH HERITAGE

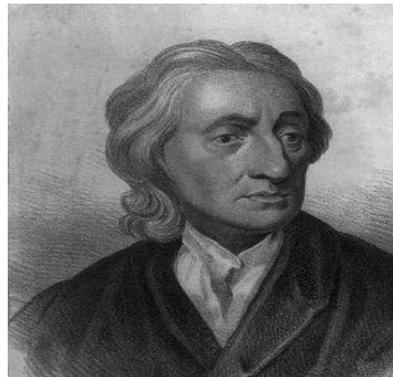
## SECTION 2.1



# THE BIG IDEA!

## Big Idea

- Political and economic institutions evolve to help individuals and groups accomplish their goals.



**"All mankind... being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions."**

**John Locke**

## Key Terms

- Enlightenment
- Monarch
- Legislature
- Precedent
- Common Law
- Natural Rights
- Social Contract
- Colony
- Joint-Stock Company
- Charter
- Compact

# WHAT INFLUENCED COLONIAL GOVERNMENT?

## ■ 4 Major factors:

### ■ 1. The Magna Carta - 1215/King John

- Protected the nobles' privilege's and authority.
- Granted rights to landholders
- Equal treatment under the law & trial by one's peers.
- Limited the power of the monarch by guaranteeing that no one would be above the law.

### ■ 2. Parliament

- Law-making body – legislature
- 1688 – Parliament removed James II from the throne and gave it to his daughter, Mary.
  - “Glorious Revolution” – marked the time when no ruler would have more power than parliament.
- English Bill of Rights – 1689
  - Restricted monarch power
  - Guaranteed free elections to Parliament
  - Right to a fair trial
  - Elimination of cruel and unusual punishments

- 3. Common Law – rests on court decisions rather than regulations written by lawmakers.

- **Precedent** – Looking at a ruling in an earlier case that was similar. “Consistent Ruling”

### ■ 4. Philosophical Influences

- John Locke – “people are born free, equal and independent”
  - Believed people have **natural rights**:
    - Life
    - Liberty
    - Property
  - Believed in **Social Contract** – agreement among the people in a society to give up some freedoms for protection of natural rights.
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau – wrote *The Social Contract*
  - “Man is born free, yet everywhere he is found in chains”
- Separation of powers – idea of Baron de Montesquieu
  - Divide the government into different parts for balance.

# THE COLONIAL TRADITIONS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

- **Jamestown, Virginia** – 1<sup>st</sup> to establish a self-government in America.
  - Founded by the Virginia Company – a group of London merchants that organized it as a joint-stock company.
    - Merchants also received a charter – written document granting land and the authority to set up colonial governments.
    - House of Burgess
- **The Mayflower Compact**
  - Colonists on board signed a governing document for when they arrived in Plymouth. (41 men)
    - **Compact** – an agreement or contract among people.
    - Established Town Meetings - direct democracy (voting limited to men who had land)
- **The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
  - 1639 – Pilgrims left Mass and colonized Connecticut because of religious persecution.
  - America's first written Constitution
    - Assembly of elected representatives from each town to make laws and for the popular election of a governor and judges.
- **Other Early Legislatures**
  - Each colony had a governor – elected by colonists or appointed by the king.
  - Each colony had an elected legislature.

# THE ENGLISH COLONIES

## SECTION 2.2



# THE BIG IDEA!

## Big Idea

- Political, social, religious, and economic changes influence the way Americans think and act.

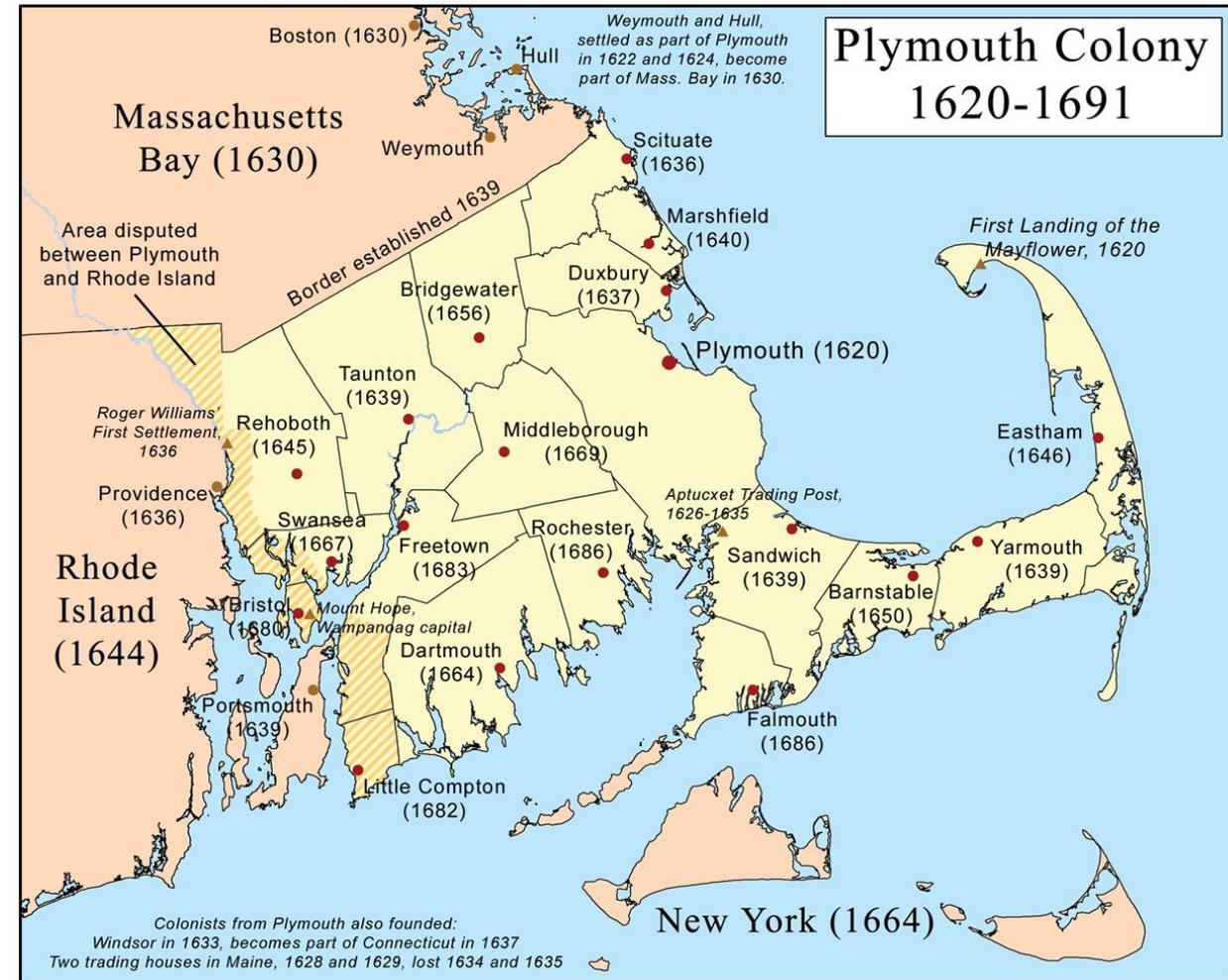


## Key Terms

- Proprietary Colony
- Royal Colony
- Religious dissenters
- Puritans
- Pilgrims
- Toleration
- Indentured Servant
- Plantation
- Triangular Trade

# NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- “Pilgrims arrive at Plymouth” ..... Nine years later.....
- 1630 – 2<sup>nd</sup> charter was issued for Massachusetts Bay (Boston)
  - 15,000 people moved to Boston that year.
- Mid 1600’s
  - Rhode Island
  - Connecticut
  - New Hampshire



# THE MIDDLE COLONIES

## New York

- Dutch Colony originally called New Netherland.
- The harbor (Manhattan Island) was seized by an English fleet in 1664.
  - King Charles II gave the colony to his brother, the Duke of York.
- New York Becomes a proprietary colony – one in which the owner, or proprietor, owned the land and controlled the government.

## New Jersey

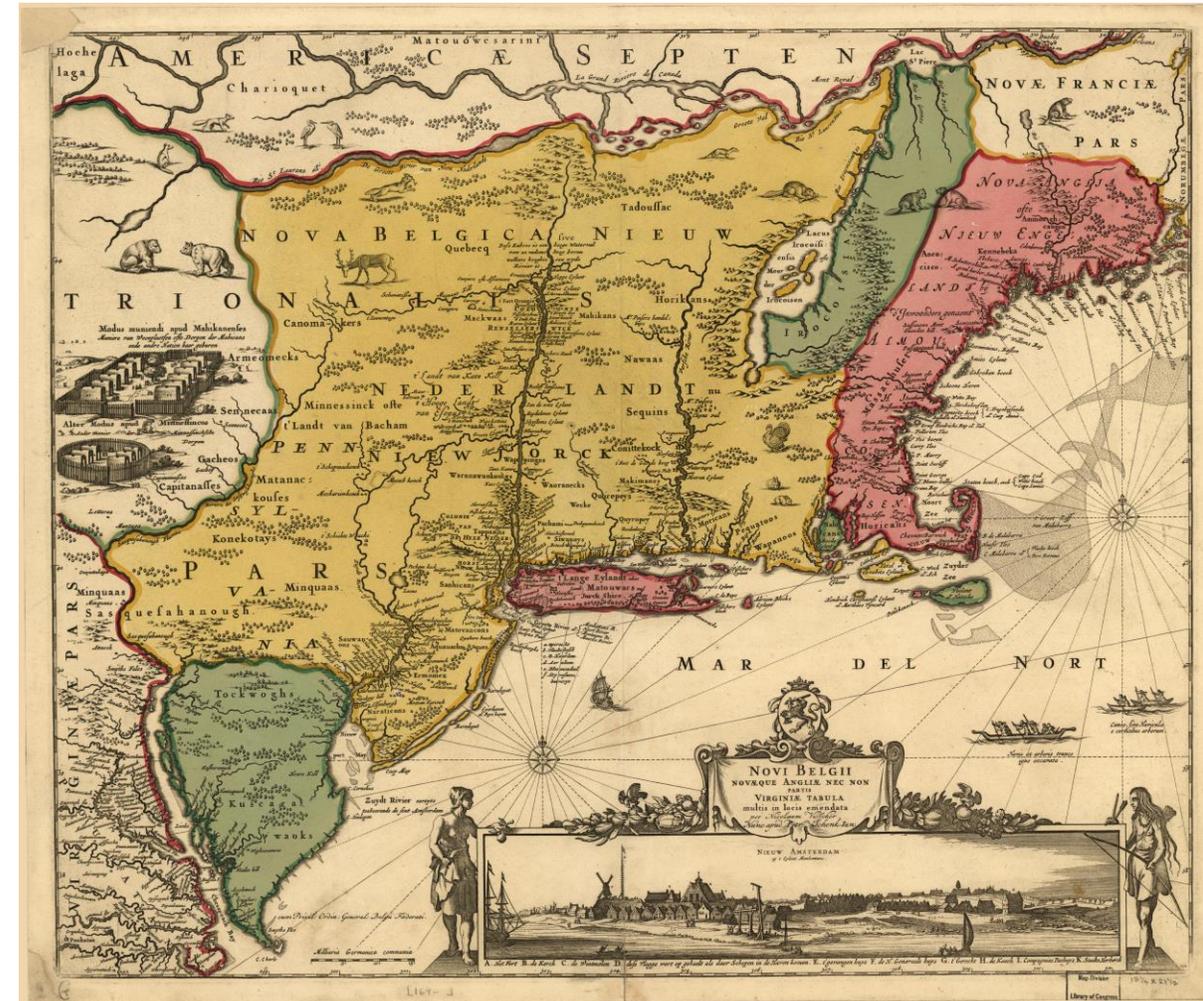
- Proprietary colony given to two men by the Duke of York.
- Became a royal colony (one owned and ruled directly by the king) in 1704.

## Pennsylvania

- 1680 – proprietary colony given to William Penn.
- Quaker ideals of peace, equality, and justice to work.
- Offered freedom of religion – drew many settlers into Philadelphia.

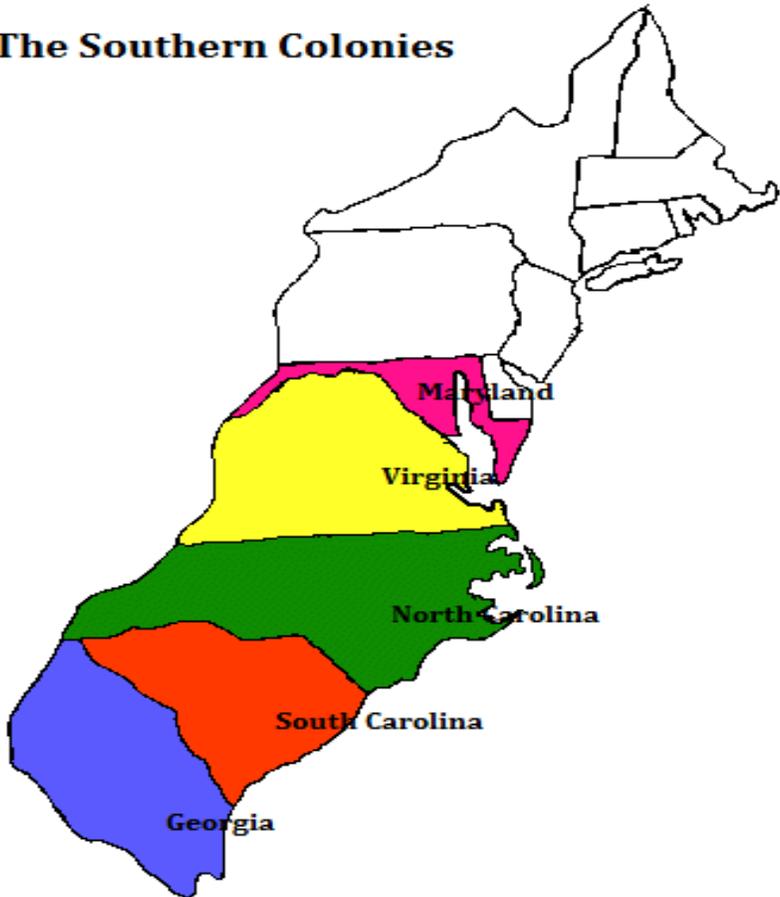
## Delaware

- 1704.....Yes, that is all the book says about it. ☺



# SOUTHERN COLONIES

**The Southern Colonies**



- Jamestown, Virginia – 1<sup>st</sup> colony = 1607
- 1734 – Maryland is founded
- 1729 = Carolina... Which eventually becomes
  - North Carolina
  - South Carolina
- Georgia – created for 2 reasons
  - “prison”/place for English debtors and poor people.
    - Could make a fresh start!
  - Protect other British colonies from Spanish Attack.
    - Barrier from conflicts breaking out between the South Carolina & Florida.

# PEOPLE OF THE COLONIES

## ■ 3 reasons to move to the New World:

### ■ I. Religious Persecution

- **Religious Dissenters** – those who followed a faith other than the official religion of England (Anglican).
  - Massachusetts
    - **Puritans** – reform, or purify the Anglican Church.
    - **Pilgrims** – people on a religious journey.
    - Puritans did not believe in **toleration** (acceptance) of other religions.
      - Salem Witch Trials – 19 convicted and hanged, 5 died in prison
        - Discontinued in 1693
  - Pennsylvania
    - Quakers found it to be a safe place to practice their religion.
  - Maryland
    - Founded by George Calvert in 1634 as a safe home for Catholics.
  - Connecticut
    - Founded by Thomas Hooker for religious freedom.
  - Rhode Island

- Founded in 1644 by Roger Williams after being forced to leave Massachusetts for his religious views.
  - He believed it was wrong to take the Native Land.
  - 1<sup>st</sup> place in America to welcome people of all faiths.

### ■ 2. Economic Opportunity

- Tobacco
- Carolinas – immigrants from Barbados influenced colonists
  - Rice and indigo
- **Indentured Servants**
  - Colonists agreed to pay the cost of transporting the servants to the colonies and promised to supply their basic needs until their labor contracts expired.

### ■ 3. Conflict over Land

- 1640's – Virginia Governor William Berkeley agreed to keep settlers from taking Native American land.
- Bacon's Rebellion

# THE BEGINNINGS OF SLAVERY



- Southern Colonies
  - Large Agricultural based economy = “Plantations”
  - Began using enslaved African workers.
    - Not protected by English law like indentured servants.
  - Slavery became the heart of the **triangular trade** – the pattern of trade that developed among the Americas, Africa, and Europe.



# COLONIAL SOCIETY – SECTION 2.3

## Big Idea

- Political, social, religious, and economic changes influence the way Americans think and act.

## Key Terms

- Tidewater
- Egalitarianism



# NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

- Farmers
  - Small & on the outskirts of town
  - Rocky, infertile soil
- Small Businessmen
  - Grain Mill, sewing, blacksmith, ect....
  - Shipbuilding Industry
    - Forests provided wood
    - Fishing & Whaling industries
- Lived in towns
- Long Winters



## The Puritan Ethic

- Hard Work
- Modest Living
- Honesty
- Thriftiness
- Obedience

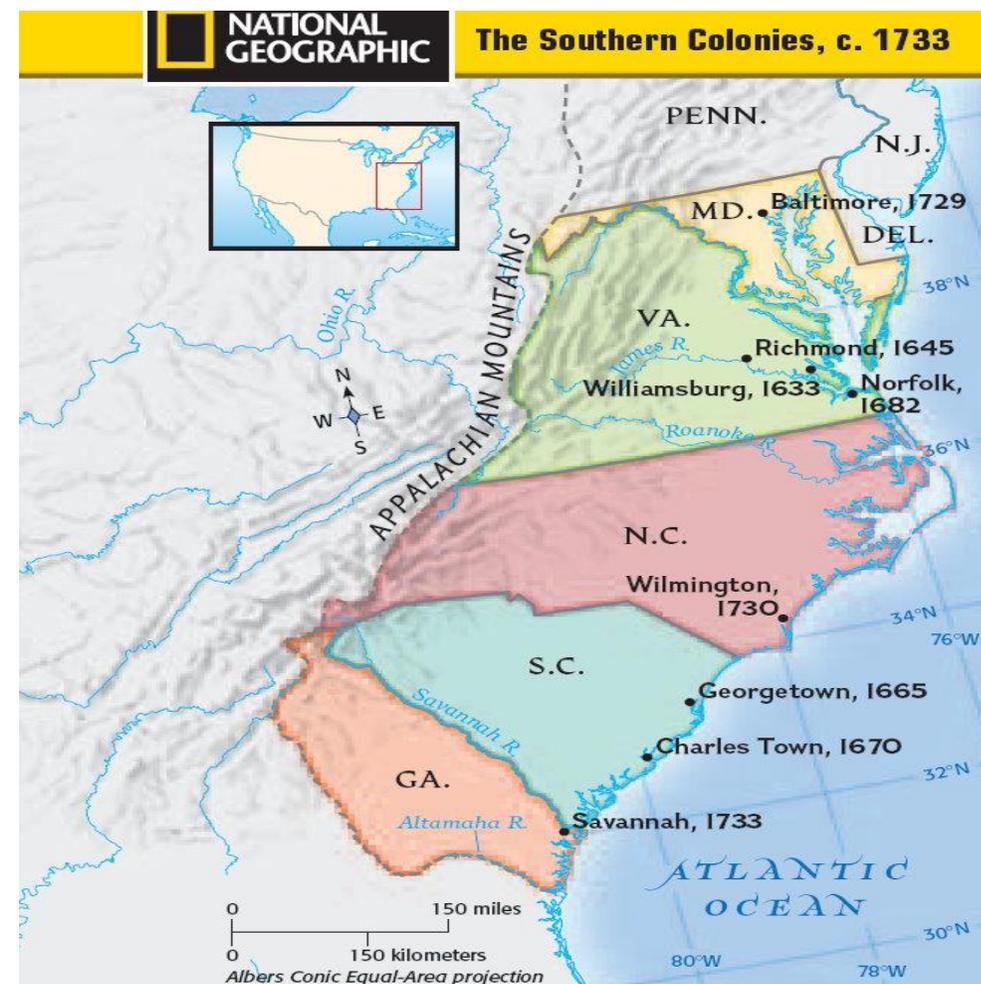
# THE MIDDLE COLONIES

- Agriculture
  - Wheat
  - “Cash Crops”
- Big on foreign trade
  - Busy ports – New York, Philadelphia
- Industries – natural resources!
  - Sawmills
  - Mines
  - Ironworks



# THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

- AGRICULTURE!!
  - Tobacco
  - Rice
- Tidewater – areas, of flat, low plain, near the seacoast of Virginia and North Carolina.
  - Required plantations
  - Enslaved African workers.
- Small farms outnumbered the plantations!
  - Tobacco, corn ect...
  - Less reliant on enslaved workers
  - Inland locations
- Plantation owners controlled economic & political life!



# THE AMERICAN IDENTITY

- **RELIGIOUS Freedom** – main reason most came to America.
  - Puritans passed laws excluding those that didn't share their beliefs.
  - Religion became separate & Toleration was policy
    - Pennsylvania & Rhode Island – Tolerant
- **The GREAT AWAKENING** – 1720's
  - Powerful religious revival across the colonies
- **EDUCATION**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> colleges emerge – Harvard, Princeton
  - Religious groups had schools for small children
  - Illegal to teach enslaved children.



# COLONIAL GOVERNMENT



- The Great Awakening & the Enlightenment brought about **egalitarianism** = equality
  - The colonists believed they possessed all the traditional rights of the Natives.
- Approved the growth of parliament
  - Believed Britain was protecting their rights as well.
- American colonies were governed by British leaders/governors
  - “royal colonies”
  - Colonists had no say in who their leader was
  - British trade & tax costs colonists
- Colonies had new patterns within their governments
  - Land ownership, religion, governments
  - These became fixed principles
- 1733 – All 13 colonies are established with their own constitutions
- By 1776 all colonies had been under its own representative government for over 100 years.
  - Mid 1700’s – colonists feel they aren’t given same rights as those living in Britain.
  - British government was distant and unresponsive
  - One Answer = **INDEPENDENCE**

# BIRTH OF A DEMOCRATIC NATION – SECTION 2.4

## Big Idea

- Political principles and major events shape how people form governments.

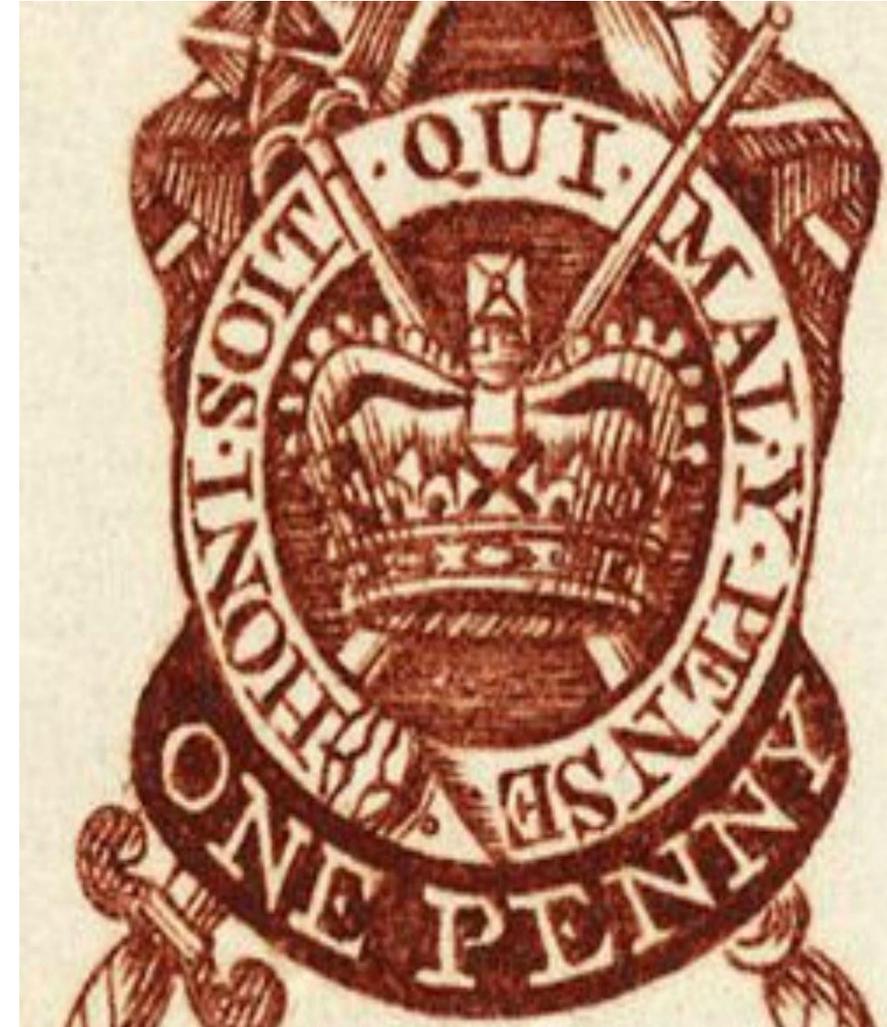
## Key Terms

- Mercantilism
- Boycott
- Repeal
- Delegate
- Independence



# COLONIAL RESISTANCE

- Mercantilism
  - A country's power depends on its wealth
  - Balanced economy = more exports, less imports
  - Britain needed cheap, raw materials from America.
  - Navigation Act – put mercantilism into place
- Albany Plan – colonists were wanting to join together for common defense.
- French-Indian War (7 years war)
  - Britain wins French territory in America
  - Colonists not allowed to move west of Appalachians – Proclamation of 1763
  - Heavy War Debts = More, higher taxes for colonists
    - Stamp Act of 1765 – required expensive stamps on all newsletters and legal documents.
    - Quartering Act – required colonists to house British soldiers.





# RESULTS OF THE STAMP ACT

- October, 1765 – New York
  - 9 of 13 colonies sent delegates
- 1<sup>st</sup> time the colonist had gathered together and wrote an appeal to the king.
- Parliament repealed the stamp act!
  - Passed the **Declaratory Act** the same day.
    - Parliament has the right to tax and make decisions for the American colonies “in all cases”.
  - **Townshend Acts**
    - Search warrants that allowed officers to enter any location at time.
  - Colonists react by violence – **Boston Massacre**
    - March 5, 1770
    - British soldiers fired and killed 5 colonists.



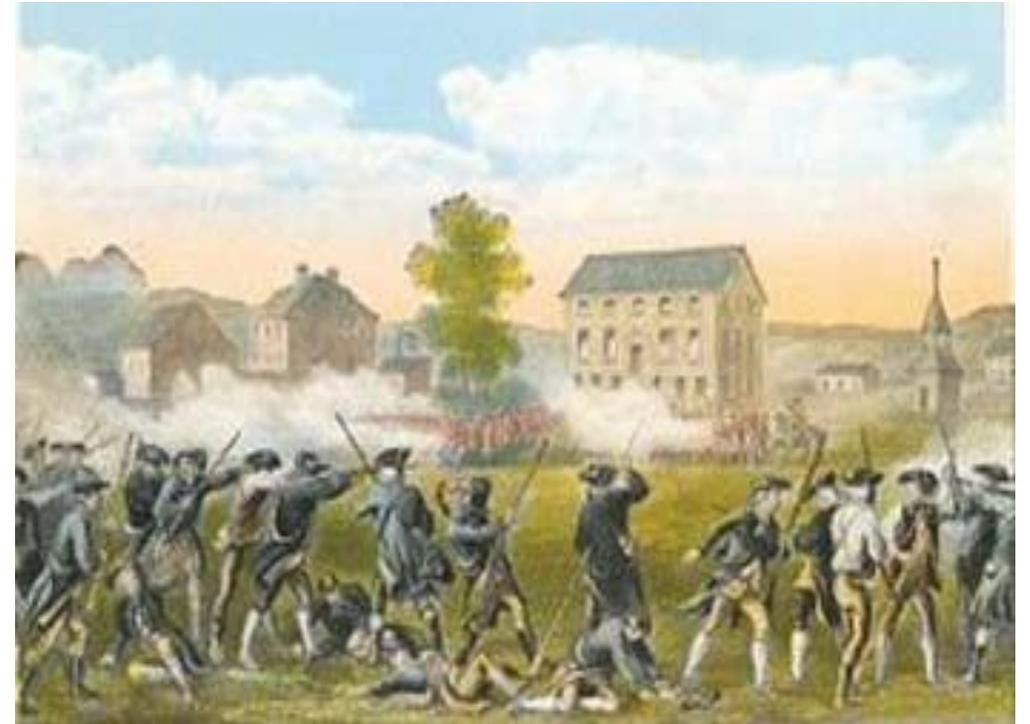
# “NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION”



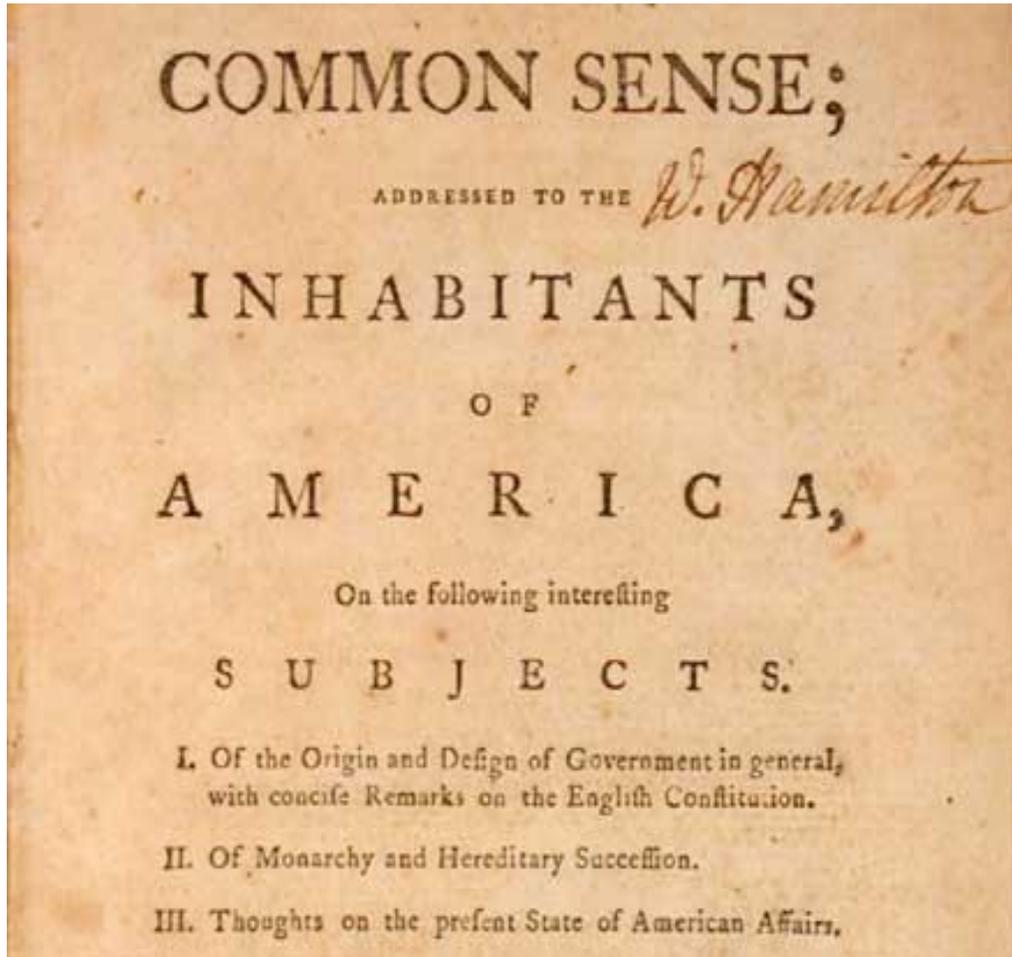
- 1773 – Tea Act
  - Gave British the right to ship tea to the colonists without paying most of the taxes.
    - Sold cheap – cut business of colonists.
- The Boston Tea Party
  - December 1773
  - Colonists dressed as natives dumped 342 chests of tea into the Boston Harbor.
  - Resulted in **The Coercive Acts** (*Intolerable Acts*)
    - Restricted the colonist's civil rights, including jury by trial.

# 1<sup>ST</sup> CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

- Met in Philadelphia – lasted 7 weeks
  - Wrote a document demanding King George III restore colonists rights.
  - Planned to extent boycott on British goods.
- King George III came back with force
  - Americans were surprised because they still saw themselves as loyal subjects.
  - Independence talk spreads.....
- Lexington & Concord
  - April 1775
  - 1<sup>st</sup> two battles of the Revolutionary War



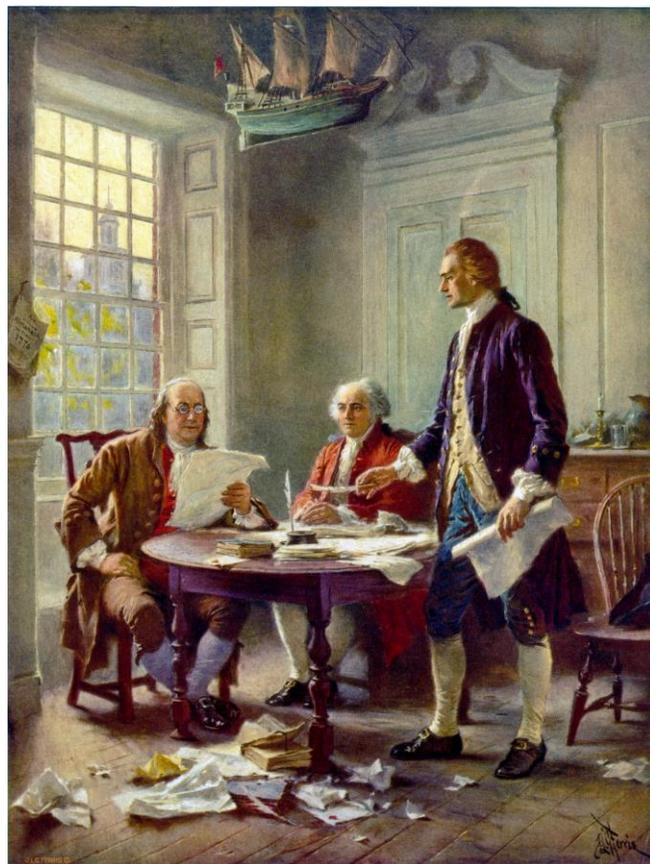
# 2<sup>ND</sup> CONTINENTAL CONGRESS



- May, 1775 – Philadelphia
- Months were spent debating the best course of action.
- Thomas Paine write *Common Sense*
  - Called for complete independence
  - Argued it was “common sense” to stop following the “royal brute”
  - Huge motivator across the colonies for independence!!
- Congress appointed a committee to draft a declaration to the King
  - Officially announcing the colonies independence from Great Britain.
  - Declaration of Independence – July 4, 1776

# THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

- Mostly written by Thomas Jefferson
- Stated the crown was not looking after the interests of the colonists
  - Included a long list of abuses by the king “Tyrant”
- Second paragraph set forth the colonists’ beliefs about the rights of individuals.
- Approved and sent on July 4, 1776



- Purpose of Government**
- Protect the rights of the people
  - Should be based on the consent, of the people.
  - It only has the powers it is given.
  - The people are entitled to change it if it disregards their rights or wishes.

*Give Me Liberty*



*or Give Me Death!*  
*4 July 1776*