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
“Pennsylvania Dutch”

Deutsche = German
Growth of Cities

- Boston, MA
- Newport, RI
- Philadelphia, PA
- New York, NY
- Charleston, SC
Demographic Growth & Diversity

- Immigration
  - involuntary
  - slavery
Slavery

- 1700 – 1720: 140,000 slaves brought to colonies
- 1700 – 1750: number of slaves doubled
- 85% lived south of Maryland
Slave origins
The “Middle Passage”
Slave ship
Slave market
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
Centralize authority & exercise control

- Political control
- Economic control
Mercantilism – economic doctrine

- Goals – for the British Empire
  - economically superior
  - self-sufficient
  - 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)
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)
Colonial Resistance

➢ New England
   ▪ Massachusetts Assembly
England’s Response

- 1686 - Dominion of New England
  - Assemblies dissolved
  - Edmund Andros appointed governor
Glorious Revolution

- William & Mary
  - 1689 – English Bill of Rights
  - Massachusetts government restored
Foreign Affairs

- England vs. France
  - 1689 – King William’s War
  - 1702 – Queen Anne’s War

- Consequences for colonists
  - Allegiance to England
  - Protestant heritage
Ideology

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

John Locke

Isaac Newton
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