1650 – 1750: A Century of Change
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- 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
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
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

- 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
Glorious Revolution

- 1689 – English Bill of Rights

1689

ANNO REGNI G U L I E L M I & M A R IÆ primo.

CAP. I. (35.)
An Act for a Grant to their Majesties of an Aid of two Shillings in the Pound for one Year. EXP.

CAP. 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 January in the Year of our Lord one thousand six hundred eighty-eight, present unto their Majesties, then called and known by the Names and Styles 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.

2. By committing and persecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excused from concurring to the said aforesaid Power.
3. By killing 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 Protestant, to be disarmed, at the same Time when Papists were both armed and employed, contrary to Law.
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 Freetholders.
10. And every Bill hath been required of Persons committed in criminal Causes, to exclude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subjects.
11. And every fine hath been imposed; and illegal and cruel Punishments inflicted.
12. All royal Grants and Premises 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

Europe in the 18th Century

1. Kingdom of Sardinia
2. Republic of Venice
3. Republic of Genoa
4. Duchy of Parma
5. Duchy of Modena
6. Grand Duchy of Tuscany
7. Papal States

Map of Europe with countries labeled.
Foreign Affairs – American colonies

Map showing territorial disputes between France, England, and Spain in the 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 ("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