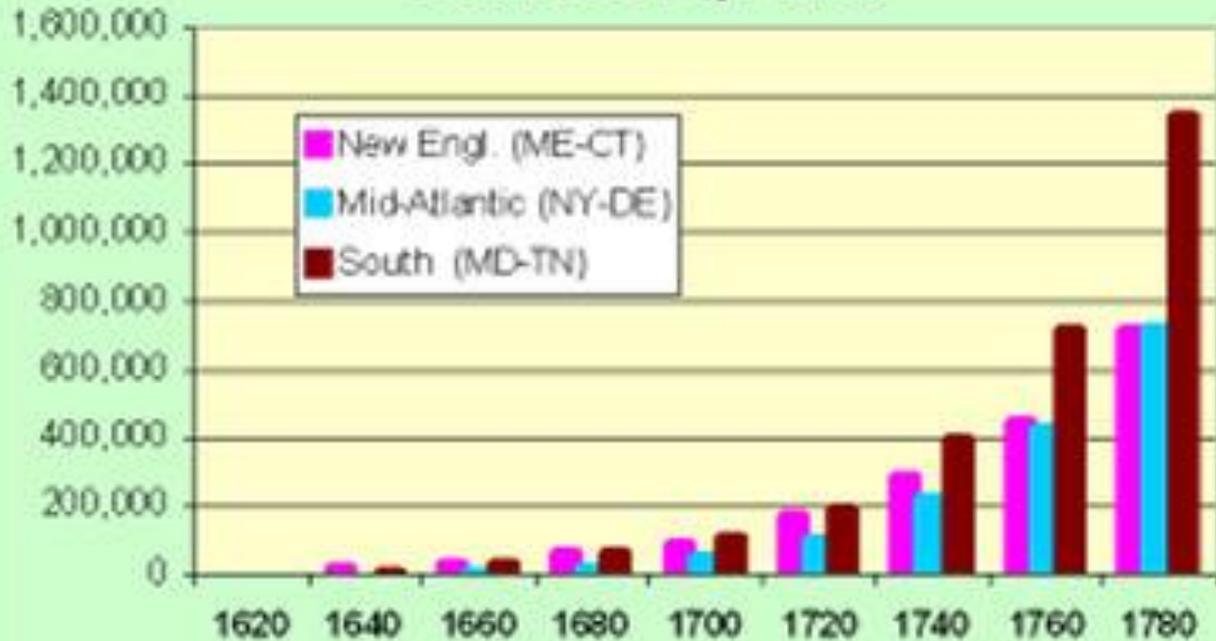




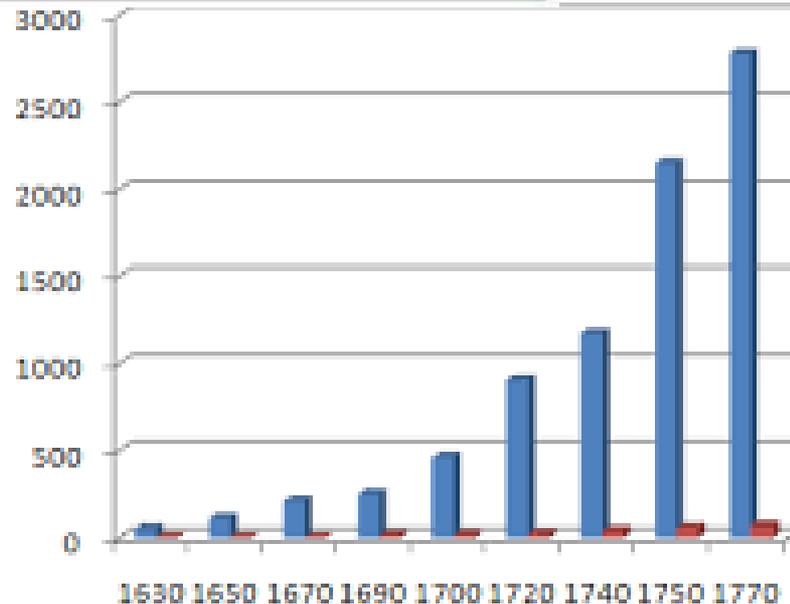
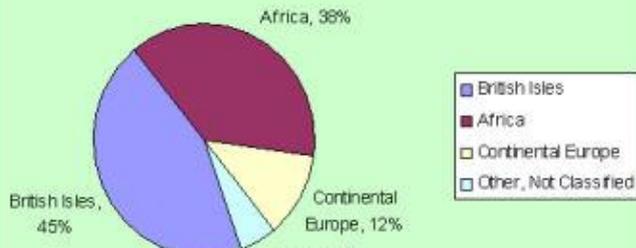
18TH CENTURY COLONIAL SOCIETY

Colonial US Population



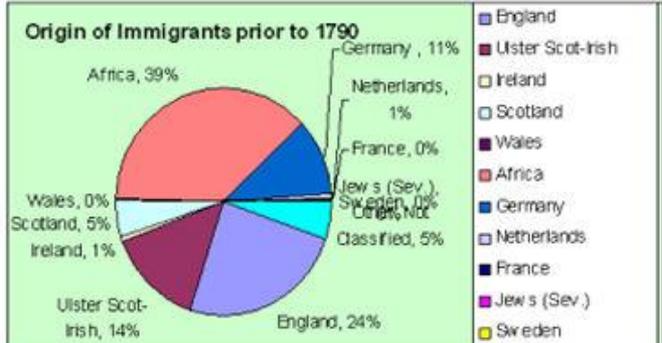
Interpret these graphs.

Origin of Immigrants prior to 1790



English Colonies
French Colonies

Origin of Immigrants prior to 1790



I. Characteristics of eighteenth-century British colonial America

A. Enormous population growth

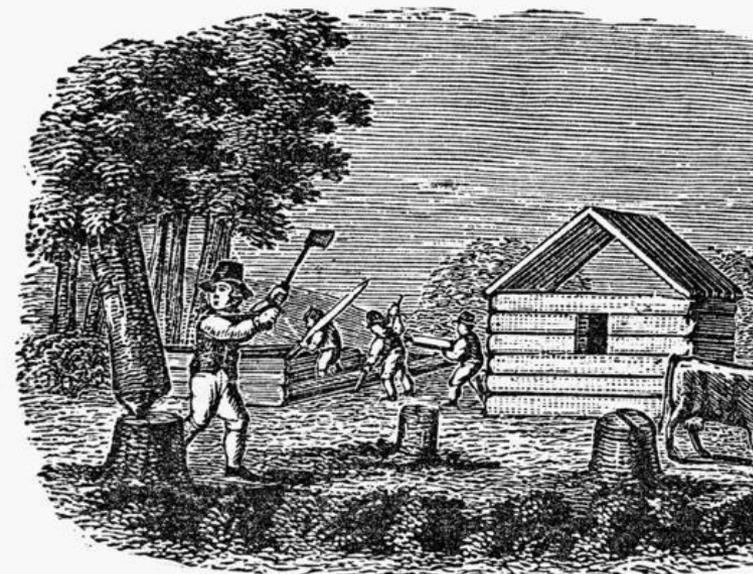
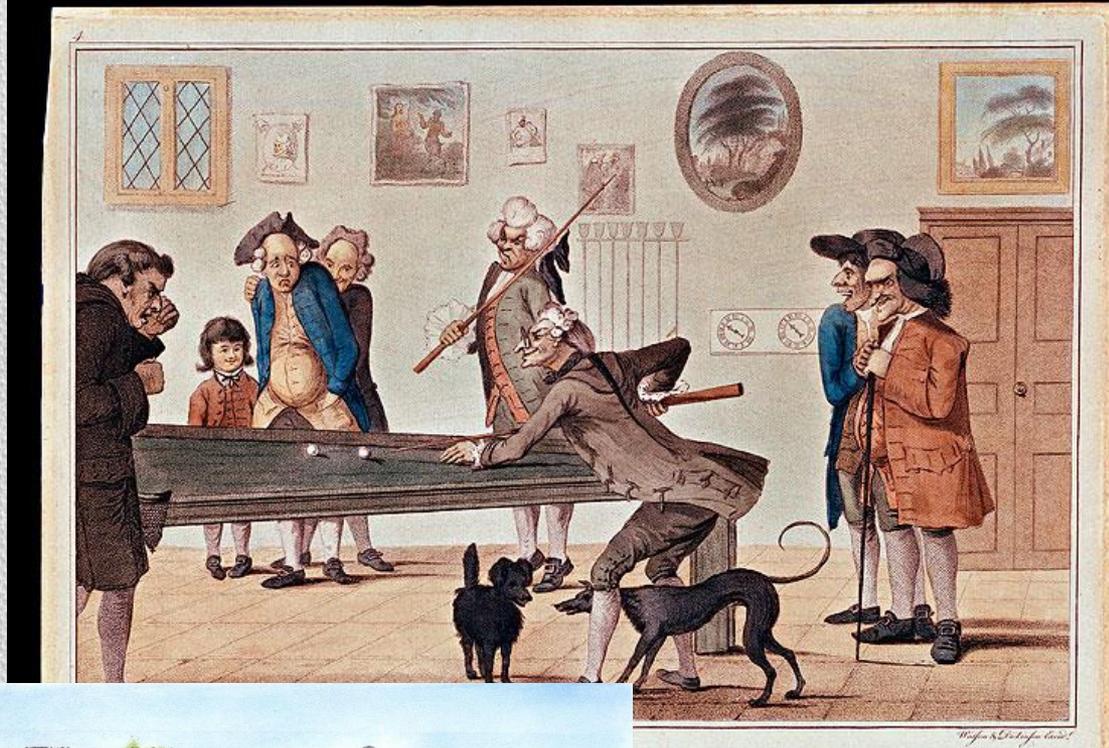
- 300,00 to 2.5 mil, 20 to 1 immigrants now 3 to 1
- Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Charleston

B. America as a European melting pot

- 1790 pop. 66% English/ Welsh, 20% African, 6% Scots-Irish, 5% German, 2% Dutch, 2% Irish, .4% French, other whites .3%

C. Social structure

1. Small upper-class: plantation owners, merchants, lawyers, clergy.
 2. Yeoman farmers
 3. Small merchants, workers that don't own land
 4. Slaves 20%
- On average Americans had a high standard of living



What is this cartoon saying?

The Mercantilist Argument for Colonial Expansion



Source: Philip Dorf, *Our Early Heritage: Ancient and Medieval History*, Oxford Book Company (adapted)

II. Commerce and Trade

- A. Mercantilism: economic self-sufficiency and favorable trade balance
 - Navigation laws
- B. Atlantic Trade/ two triangular systems
- C. Illegal colonial trade
 - “Salutary Neglect”
 - Increased trade: growing population means growing demand
- D. Manufacturing: 2nd to farming, restrictions on wool and iron
 - Lumber, mining, fishing, ships, and other small ones
- E. Agriculture
 - Middle colonies export grain
 - Tobacco from the Chesapeake
 - Rice and indigo from the south

Which was legal?

- New England rum was shipped to Africa.
- Ships were then filled with slaves and sent to the West Indies.
- Molasses and some slaves were transported to British North America where ships were unloaded and reloaded with rum.



- Britain shipped textiles, rum, and manufactured goods to Africa.
- Slaves were transported to the West Indies and North America.
- Goods from the West Indies and North America, such as sugar, tobacco, lumber, and cotton goods, were shipped to Britain.

What's happening here?



III. Religion

A. State of Religion: more non church members, led to toleration

B. Major religious groups

- Anglican Church
- Congregational church
- Presbyterian church
- Quakers
- Jews: only about 1,500

C. The Great Awakening: 1st mass social movement in US

- Issues: personal faith, church practice, and public decorum.
 - Reaction against elaborate theological doctrines, emotional stagnation, and liberal doctrines
1. Jonathan Edwards 1703-1758
 2. George Whitefield 1714-1770
 3. Old Vs. New lights- (Methodists, Baptists)

Significance: split denominations, converted many thousands, colleges, anti-intellectualism, democratic

SINNERS

In the Hands of an

Angry GOD.

A SERMON

Preached at *Enfield*, July 8th 1741.

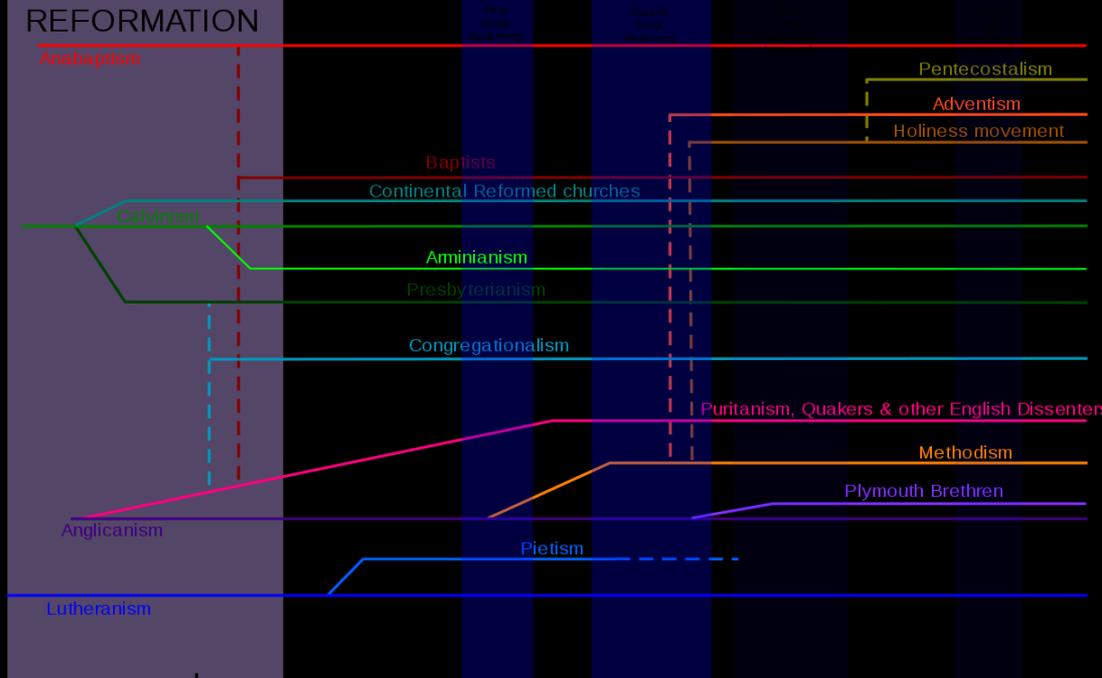
At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remarkable Impressions on many of the Hearers.

By *Jonathan Edwards, A.M.*

Pastor of the Church of CHRIST in *Northampton*.

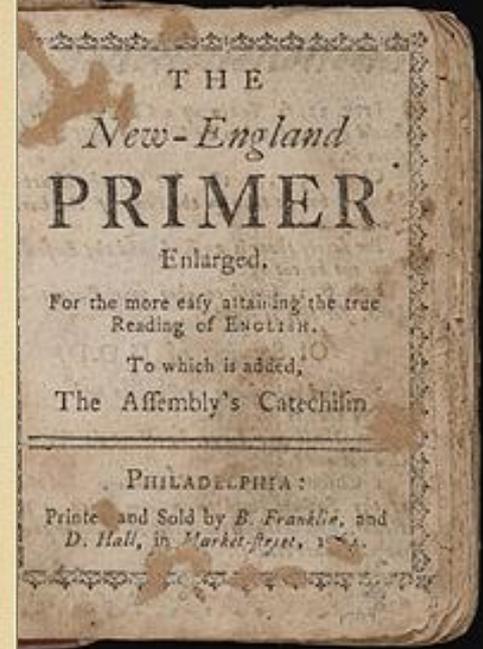
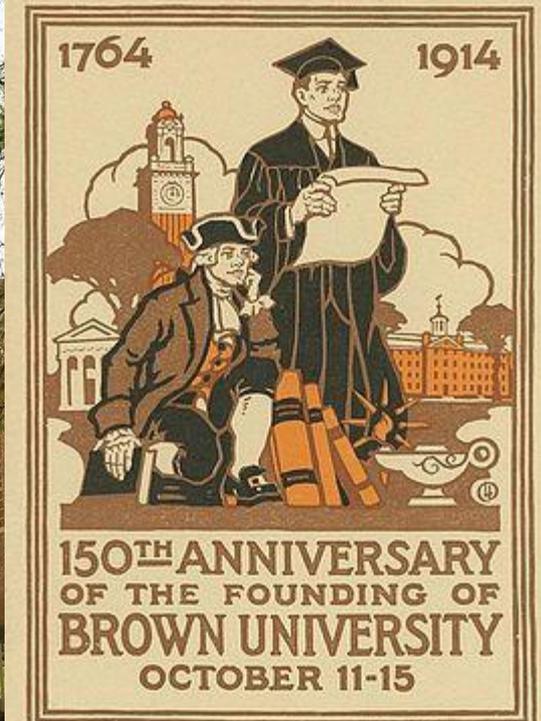
Amos ix. 2, 3. *Though they dig into Hell, thence shall mine Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down. And though they hide themselves in the Top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea, thence I will command the Serpent, and he shall bite them.*

BOSTON: Printed and Sold by S. KNEELAND and T. GREEN. in Queen-Street over against the Prison. 1741.

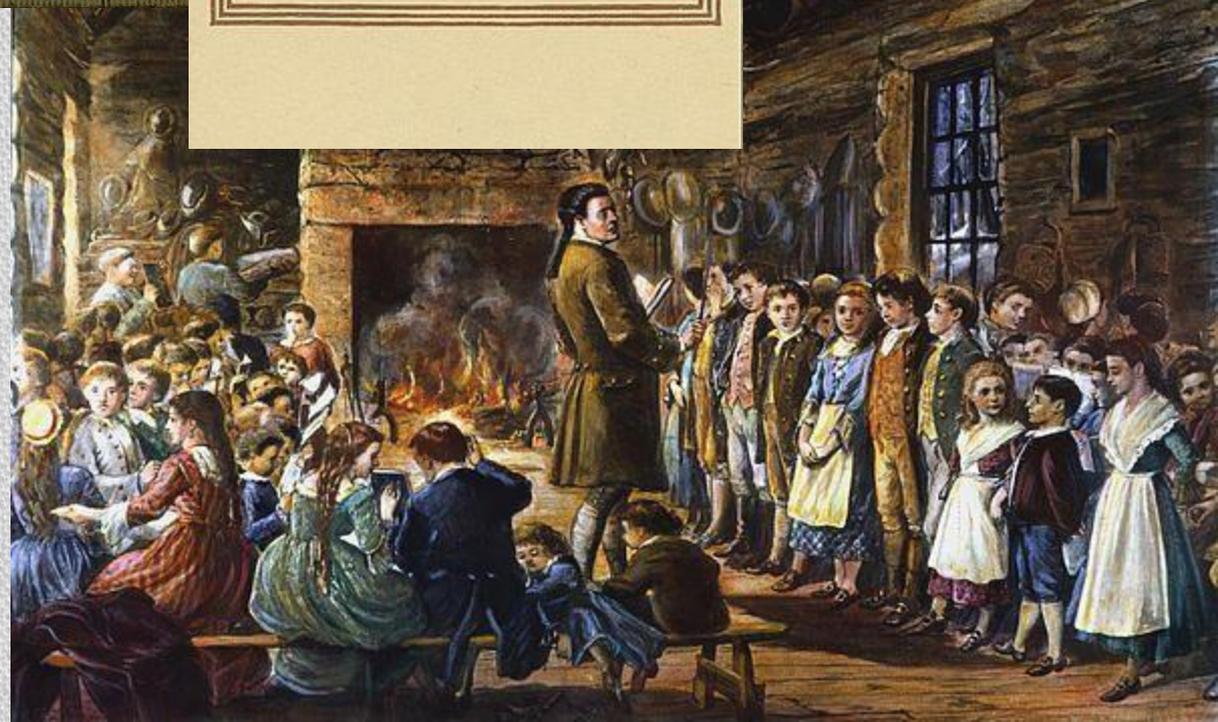


IV. Education

- A. New England: emphasized the bible, Primary and secondary established early, literacy high
- B. Middle colonies: primary and secondary education, difficult because of diffuse pop., wealth wins out
- C. South: very limited, only planters, very diffuse populace
- D. Higher education: focused on training clergy,
 - Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Brown, Rutgers, and Dartmouth
 - University of Pennsylvania non denominational

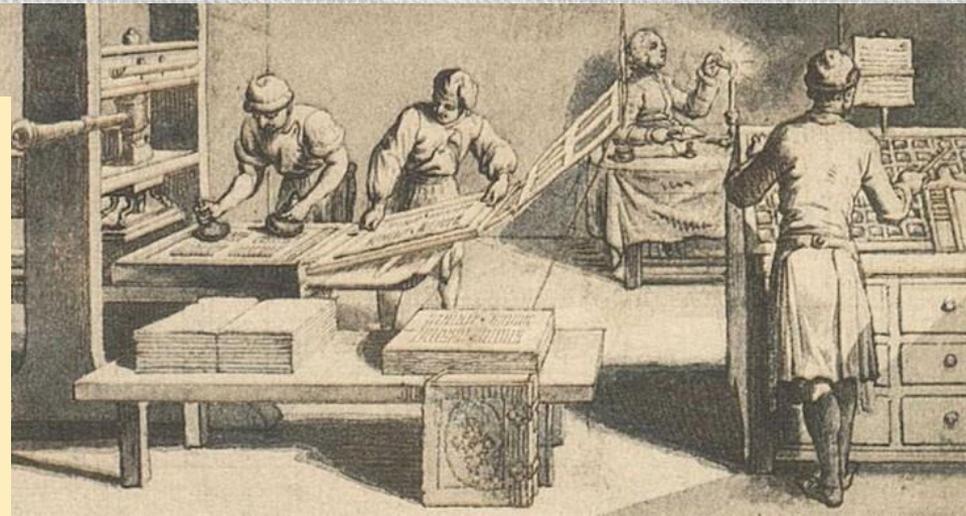


In Adam's fall
We sinned all.
Thy life to mend,
This Book attend.
The Cat doth play,
And after slay.
A Dog will bite
A thief at night.
An Eagle's flight
Is out of sight
The idle Fool
Is whipt at school.



V. Culture and the Press

- A. Most Americans are focused on surviving
- B. Benjamin Franklin 1706-1790
 - Profoundly influential, poor Richards almanac, his autobiography, early scientist, libraries and education
- C. Phillis Wheatley 1753-1784
 - First important African American poet and writer in America
- D. The Colonial Press
 - Manual printing presses ran off pamphlets, leaflets and journals.
 - **Zenger Case (1735)**



What changed over time?

Three Types of Colonies by 1775

Royal

- **Virginia**
- **Massachusetts**
- **New York**
- **Maryland**
- **South Carolina**
- **North Carolina**
- **New Hampshire**
- **New Jersey**
- **Delaware**
- **Georgia**

Proprietary

- **Pennsylvania**
- **New Hampshire (until 1641)**
- **Maryland (until 1692)**
- **South Carolina (until 1729)**
- **New Jersey (until 1702)**
- **Delaware (until 1703)**
- **Georgia (until 1752)**

Charter

- **Connecticut**
- **Rhode Island**
- **Virginia (until 1624)**
- **Massachusetts (until 1691)**
- **North Carolina (until 1729)**

VI. Colonial Politics

A. Structure: Royal, Proprietary, Charter

B. Development of republicanism

- **Republicanism:** representative government where people elect their own representatives to protect their interests
- Bicameral legislatures common
- **Structurally what made the colonies so democratic?**

C. Nature of American politics

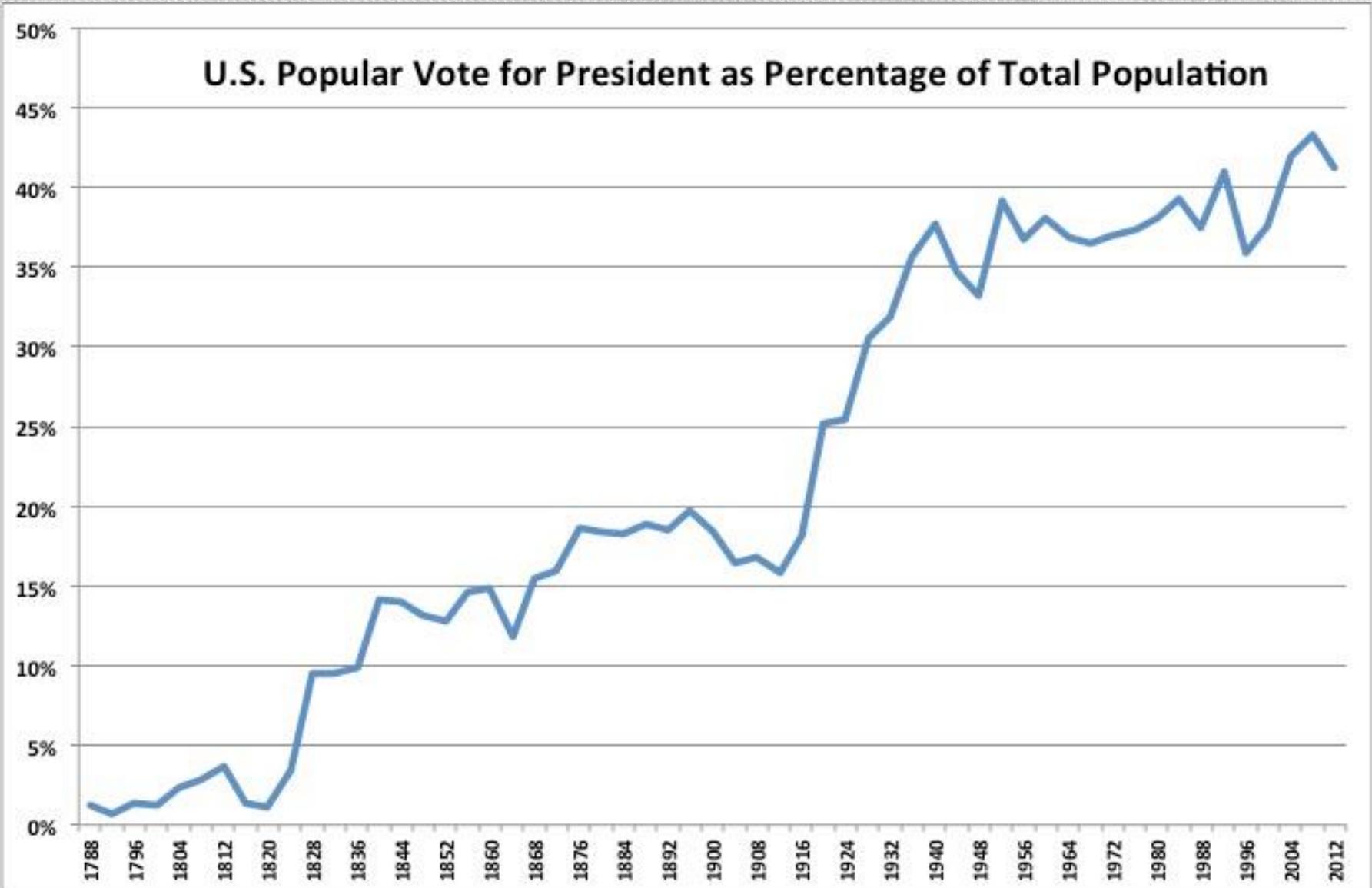
- Didn't like parliament, more representation, less corruption, local level administration, voting restrictions

D. Governors: legal power but in reality weak

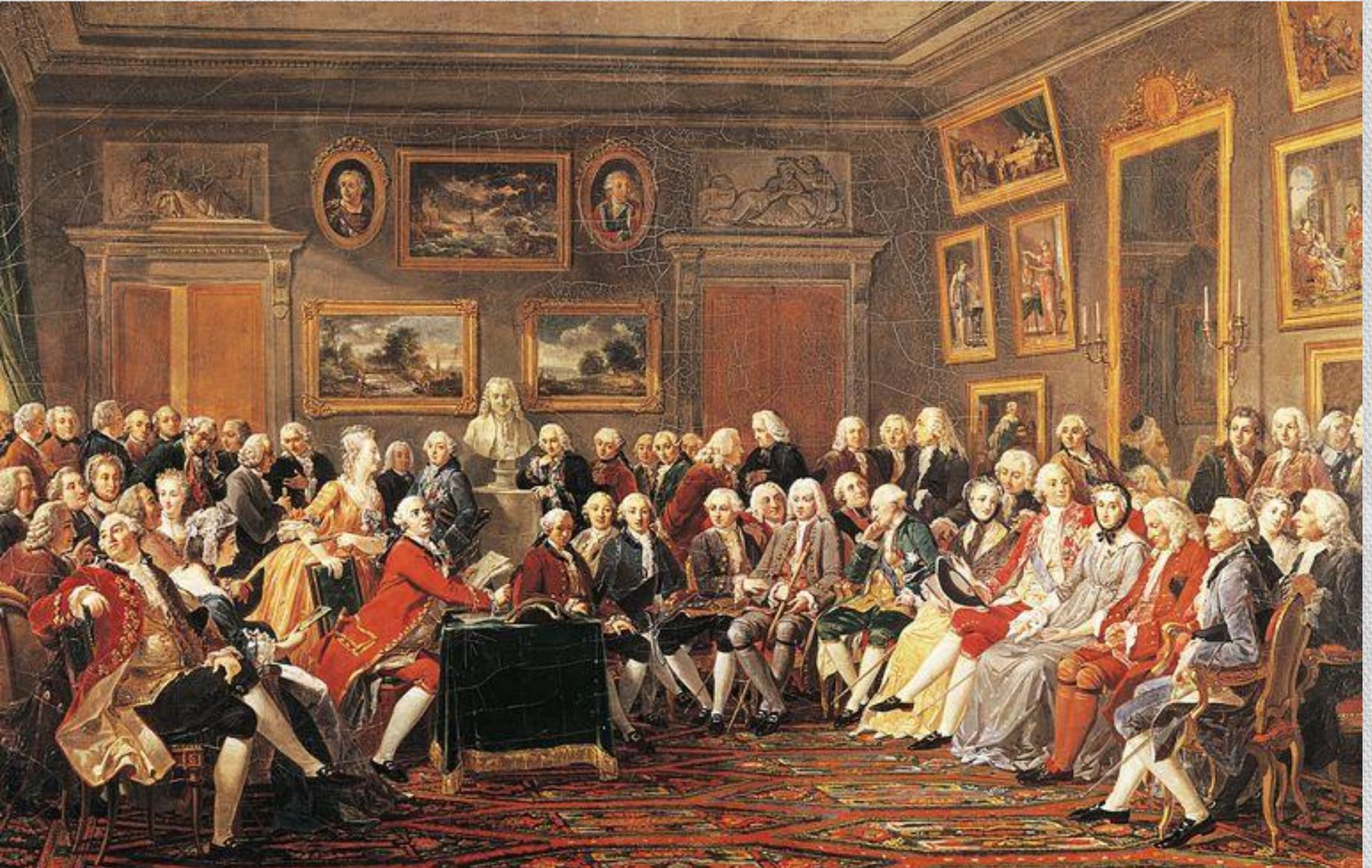
E. Development of democratic ideals

1. Democratic ideal of tolerance emerged
2. Educational advantages higher compared to Europe
3. Equality of opportunity much more pronounced than in Europe
4. Freedom of speech and the press
5. Freedom of assembly
6. Representative government

Why is voter turn out so low before 1820?



What's happening here?



VII. Age of the Enlightenment (1720s – 1790s)

A. Classical Liberalism:

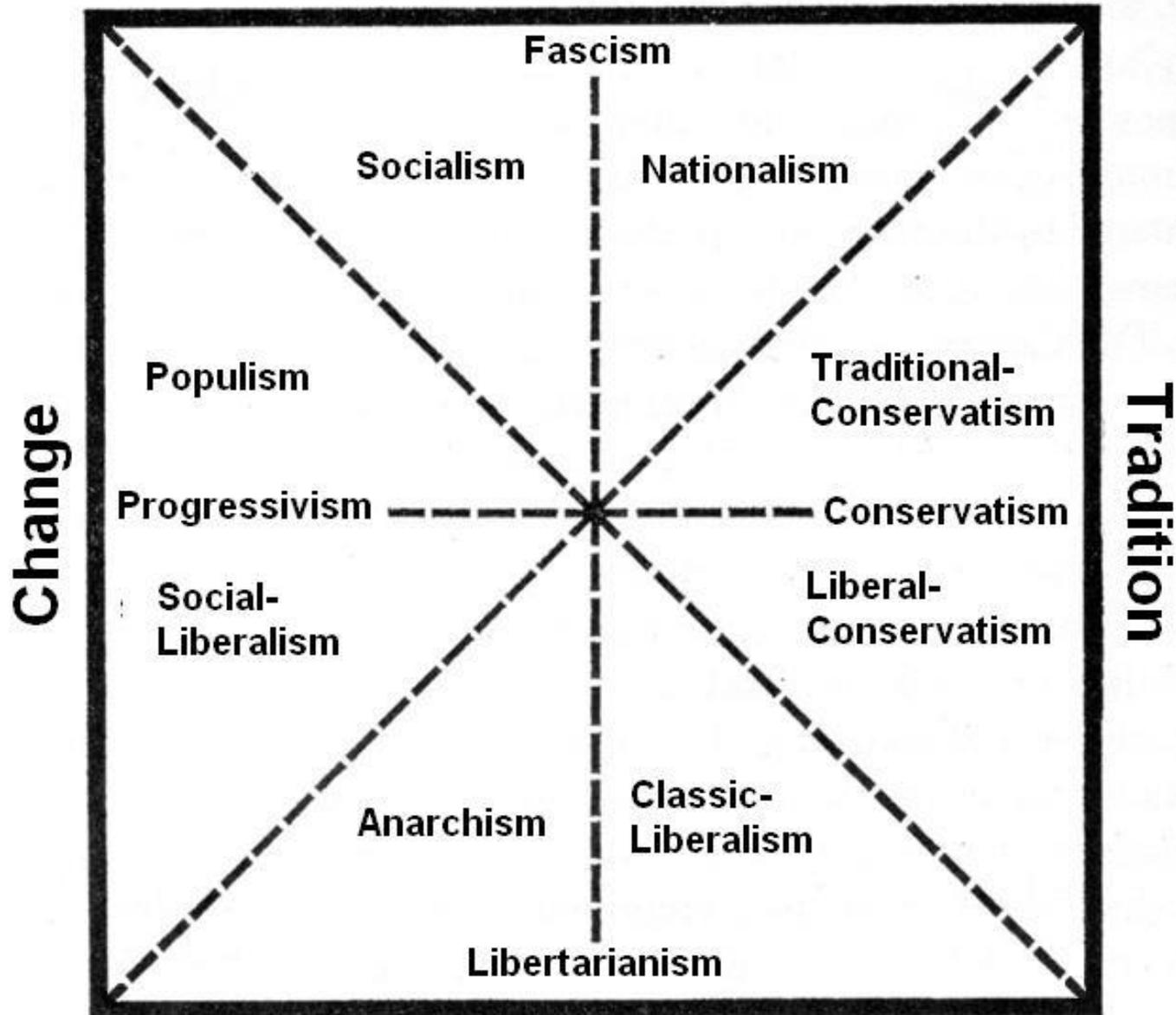
- Liberty
- Equality
- human dignity and happiness
- Science and reason
- Representative gov.

B. Important thinkers

1. **John Locke:** natural rights, right to rebellion, *Second Treatise on Civil Government*, 1690
2. **Montesquieu:** *The Spirit of Laws* (1748), checks and balances, separation of powers
3. **Adam Smith:** *Wealth of Nations* (1776), capitalism, *laissez faire*

C. Deism= god as clock maker

Collectivism



Individualism

Your mission is to identify how each of these was a democratic development.

- 1619, Formation of the Virginia House of Burgesses:
- 1620, Mayflower Compact:
- After 1629, New England town hall meetings:
- Colonial Assemblies:
- 1639, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut:
- 1643, New England Confederation:
- 1649, Maryland Act of Toleration:
- 1676, Bacon's Rebellion:
- 1683, New York Chapter of Liberties:
- 1691, Leisler's Rebellion:
- 1735, Zenger Case:
- 1754, Albany Plan for Union:
- 1764, Paxton Boys:
- 1771, Carolina Regulator Movement:
- 1713-1763, "Salutary Neglect":
- 1740s, Great Awakening:
- 1720s to 1790s, The Enlightenment:

Your mission is to create a poster promoting your colony.

Include:

- Date founded
- Reason for founding
- Religious persuasion and toleration
- Economics
- Environment
- And any other

Mission continued

- Gallery walk

- Response paper:

If you were going to move to a colony which would you choose, explain why. Also which colony would you not move to, explain why.

- Discussion