**Chapter 3 Expansion and Diversity: The Rise of Colonial America, 1625-1700**

* By 1700, there were more than 250,000 people of European decent, mostly English, in the present day U.S.
* The vast majority of the 300,000 Africans taken to the Caribbean and North America during the 17th c. went to the sugar plantations of Barbados and elsewhere in the West Indies. A small, but distinct, minority went to the mainland plantation colonies of the Southeast.
* This was possible by the displacement and deaths of many Native Americans.
* The preponderance of immigrants and capital from England ensured that nation’s domination of North America’s eastern coast as well as the Caribbean.
* Before 1700 the English would push the Dutch out and leave less attractive land to France and Spain.
* WITHIN ENGLAND’S MAINLAND COLONIES FOUR DISTINCT REGIONS EMERGED: NEW ENGLAND, THE CHESAPEAKE, CAROLINA, AND THE MIDDLE COLONIES.
* The factors that separated them were their physical environments, the motives of white immigrants, and the concentrations of enslaved Africans.

**The New England Way**

* In 1630, a Puritan lead great migration to New England began.
* They endeavored to build America’s first Utopian society.
* Although internal divisions and social-economic change undermined these ideals, Puritanism gave New England a distinct regional identity.

# A City Upon a Hill, 1625-1642

* Massachusetts Bay, north of Plymouth, in 1628, was granted a charter to colonize.
* They moved their colony to Salem, MA. Massachusetts Bay was a Puritan-dominated, self governing colony rather than controlled by England.
* In Massachusetts, leaders were nonseparatists, advocating reform, rather than separation from, the Anglican Church.
* In 1630, the colony set out 11 ships under Gov. John Winthrop.
* Winthrop acknowledged that there should be a rich and a poor, and it was the job of the rich to help the poor and be fair in their practices.
* They reached Boston in June 1630.
* They primarily attracted farm families of modest means.
* By 1642, more than fifteen thousand colonists had settled in New England.

# The Pequot War, 1637

* In contrast to Virginia, colonization began with little sustained resistance from Native Americans, who had been ravaged by disease.
* Because their numbers were so small, the Pawtucket and Massachusett Indians were pressed to sell their land to the settlers.
* They colonist passed laws for Natives to practice their own religion and they tried to covert them to Christianity.
* As the colonists moved westward into Connecticut, they came into conflict with the Pequots.
* In 1637, Massachusetts and Connecticut took military action.
* In a predawn attack, the English set fire to a Pequot village at Mystic, Connecticut, and then cut down all who tried to escape.
* Several hundred Pequots were killed, mostly women and children,
* (Quote on p.56)
* By late 1637 Pequot resistance was crushed. The survivors were taken by other tribes as captives and the English as slaves. Their lands were awarded to the colonists of Connecticut and New Haven.

# Dissent and Orthodoxy, 1630-1650

* Puritans struggled to find a set of orthodox practices – “The New England Way”. Some Puritans resisted.
* One means to establish orthodoxy was through education. Puritans insisted that people be familiar with the Bible, so they had to be literate. They believed education should begin in childhood.
* Orthodoxy also required properly trained ministers, so Massachusetts founded Harvard College in 1636.
* They agreed that church must be free of state control, and they opposed theocracy (government run by clergy).
* But Winthrop and other leaders insisted that a holy commonwealth required cooperation between church and state.
* The colony obliged all adults to attend services and pay set rates to support their local churches.
* Massachusetts thus had a state-sponsored, or “established” church.
* ROGER WILLIAMS took a different stance. He believed they should remain separate. He believed the state (composed of corrupt individuals) would corrupt the church. He was banished. He moved south to Providence. Here, they practiced religious toleration.
* ANNE HUTCHINSON thought the ministers put too much emphasis on “good works” which was a Catholic belief. She thought only two ministers were qualified to preach. She was brought to trial for heresy in the General Court. She was well versed in her Scripture but she claimed that she was converted through a direct revelation from God. These words condemned her. She was banished and settled in Rhode Island.
* Increasingly, women were prohibited from assuming the kind of public religious roles claimed by Hutchinson, and were even required to relate their conversion experiences in private to their ministers rather than publicly before their congregations.
* The colony set price controls.
* At stake was the Puritan’s ability and desire to insulate their city upon a hill from a market economy that, they feared, would strangle the spirit of community within a harsh new world of frantic competition.

***Power to the Saints, 1630-1660***

* New England’s religious and political institutions were based on greater popular participation than elsewhere in Europe.
* Control of each congregation lay squarely in the hands of its male “saints” (those who were saved). By majority vote these men chose their, elected a board of elders to handle finances, and decided who else deserved recognition as saints.
* Massachusetts Puritans insisted that members stand before their congregation and provide a convincing, soul-baring “relation”, or account of their conversion experiences.
* Massachusetts granted voting privileges to all adult male “saints”. By 1641, about 55% of the men could vote.
* In 1634, each town earned the right to send two delegates to the General Court.
* Laws and practices of the town were usually laid out in the town meeting.
* They tried to keep settlements tightly clustered around the town center.
* They believed that living near to one another would be more conducive to reciprocity and looking out for one another.
* Women did remain a social force in the communities. They acted as midwives and created a “community of women” within each town that helped enforce morals and protect the poor and vulnerable.

# New England Families

* Puritans believed that society’s foundation rested with the “little commonwealth” – the nuclear family at the heart of every household.
* The man was the head of the family and subsequently in charge.
* They defined matrimony as a contract rather than a religious sacrament. Divorces could be granted in extreme cases of adultery, bigotry, and desertion, or physical cruelty. Only 27 were granted between 1639 and 1692.
* Authorities would intervene when they discovered a breakdown in household order.
* Women had no right to property, unless she had a prenuptial on land she already owned. Even after the death of her husband she could only hope to claim 1/3 of the land.
* Most people got a regular diet, which lowered disease transfer as well as a decrease in mobility by the people.
* So, the quality of life and life expectancy increased.
* Most colonists had little or no cash so they relied on their working of the land.
* Most sons were granted land when they became older.
* Women would be valuable to the family they married into; most women were married around 21 years of age.
* Some families had many children and could send their children away to work as apprentices or hired hands for others.
* Few became wealthy from farming. They had a short growing season, rocky soil salted with gravel, and a system where most people tended to widely scattered parcels of land.
* Therefore, some turned to lumbering, fishing, fur trading, shipbuilding, and rum distilling into major industries.
* As the economy became more diversified, New England prospered.
* Because of all these things, children became more worldly and fewer became saints.

# The Half-Way Covenant, 1662

* Charles I tried to impose taxes without Parliament’s consent. He was later beheaded after a civil war. The consolidation of power by Puritan Oliver Cromwell raised New Englanders’ hopes that England would finally heed their example and establish a truly reformed church. Yet, he was not receptive to the New England Way.
* Cromwell died, chaos ensued, until Charles II was “restored” to the throne. He ruled from 1660-1685. The Restoration left New England Puritans without a mission.
* There was a crisis of church membership because the children of colonists did not want to endure public grilling on their conversion experience.
* Only children of “saints” would be baptized. Unless, a solution was found “saints” numbers would diminish and Puritan rule would end.
* HALF-WAY COVENANT- 1662, this would permit the children of baptized adults, including non-saints, to receive baptism. The proposal would allow the founders’ descendants to transmit potential church membership to their grandchildren, leaving their adult children “halfway” members who could not take communion or vote in church affairs.
* Saints became a shrinking majority as the third and fourth generations came around.

# Expansion and Native Americans, 1650-1676

* Natives in New England declined from disease. Population fell from 125,000 in 1600 to 10,000 in 1675.
* The fur trade, which was initially beneficial to inland Natives, became detrimental as it depleted beaver and other fur bearing animals.
* The colonists advanced credit (goods) to Natives, when they didn’t deliver they took their lands as collateral.
* Colonists began to encroach on Natives because they wanted more land for farming.
* The land was being destroyed by deforestation, introducing of English plants, and the grazing of animals. Natives could not attract deer, grow wild medicinal plants, and have enough food.
* Many became demoralized and turned to alcohol, increasingly available in the 1660’s.
* Some converted to Christianity.
* 1670’s things heated up with METACOM. In 1675, Plymouth hanged 3 Wampanoags for killing a Christian Indian and threatened to arrest Metacom. Several Wampanoag’s were shot while burglarizing a farmhouse, ignited the conflict known as KING PHILLIP’S WAR.
* Many Native rallied around Metacom. They were familiar with guns and well armed. They attacked 52 towns, burned 1200 houses, slaughtered 8,000 cattle, and killed 2,500 colonists.
* The tide turned in 1676 when some Mohawk and Christian Indians helped the English.
* The English destroyed their food supply, and sold captives into slavery, including Metacom’s wife and son.
* King Philip’s War reduced southern New England’s Indian population by about 40% and eliminated overt resistance to white expansion.
* This also deepened English hostility to all Native Americans.

***Salem Witchcraft and the Demise of the New England Way, 1691-1693***

* Along with declining church membership, social and economic changes undermined the New England Way.
* Dispersal of settlers separated them from those who lived in town and those who lived in outlying areas.
* The region’s commercial economy was growing, especially in the port cities, and the distribution of wealth was becoming less even.
* This heightened anxieties that a few were profiting at the expense of the rest.
* Their community was becoming more materialistic and individualistic instead of reciprocal.
* These things converged most forcefully in Salem, Mass.
* The town was divided into East and West, the East was more prosperous.
* Two village girls urged a slave, Tituba, to tell them their fortunes and talk about sorcery. The girls started acting weird and blamed it on witchcraft. The girls named two local white women and Tituba when they were pressed to do so.
* Witchcraft was still a common belief in 17th c. Europe. Witnesses thought they signed a pact with the devil and acted in an unfeminine manner.
* A disproportionate number of the 342 accused witches were women who stood to inherit more than the 1/3 of a husband’s estate normally bequeathed to widows. So, many of them were assertive and stood to have more economic power than men.
* There was a panic in Salem and many people were imprisoned. No one really cared to check the credibility of the two girls.
* Most of the accusers were from the disenfranchised Western part of the village and most of the accused were from the wealthier Eastern half.
* Other patterns included:
  + 2/3 of all “possessed” accusers were females aged 11 to 20, and more than half lost one or both parents in Indian conflicts.
  + Most were servants.
  + They most frequently named as witches middle-aged wives and widows – women who avoided poverty and in similar situations.
  + They gained momentary power by being accusers.
* As many were being accused, they accused others to try and save themselves. The fear spread beyond Salem and the fear dissolved ties of friendship and family.
* 50 were saved by confessing.
* 20 were killed because they wouldn’t disgrace their own names or others.
* By late 1692, most Mass. Ministers doubted that justice was being done.
* Governor William Phips forbade further imprisonments for witchcraft in October. It ended early in 1963 when he pardoned all those convicted or suspected of witchcraft.
* This optimized the clash of values that was occurring in New England.
* After 1692, the new generation was far less willing to accept society’s right to restrict their personal behavior and economic freedom. They became much more materialistic.

## Chesapeake Society

* Maryland devoted themselves to growing tobacco.
* There were a few wealthy planters who dominated the rest – mostly white indentured servants and a small but growing number of black slaves and poor white farmers.

# State and Church in Virginia

* In 1628, Charles I granted that Virginia could reinstitute their representative government and in exchange he implemented a tax on tobacco exports, transferring the cost of the colony’s government from the crown to Virginia planters.
* In 1634, Virginia adopted England’s county-court system for local government.
* Everywhere south of New England, unelected county courts would become the basic unit of local government by 1710.
* Their established church was the Church of England.
* They did not have a lot of ministers to head the parishes, so religion was not stressed in their culture.

# Maryland

* After 1632, the crown awarded portions of the Virginia Company’s forfeited territory to favored English politicians. These proprietors assumed responsibility for peopling, governing, and defending their colonies.
* The first such grant went to LORD BALTIMORE (Cecilius Calvert)– which he named Maryland – he secured freedom from royal taxation, the power to appoint all sheriffs and judges, and the privilege of creating a local nobility. The only checks on his power were the crown’s control of war and trade and the requirement that an elected assembly approve all laws.
* He wanted to allow Catholics there.
* He wanted to do this by implementing the old English institution of the manor – an estate on which a lord could maintain private law courts and employ a Catholic priest as his chaplain.
* He adopted the Headright System.
* Catholics did not go there. It was mostly Protestants. BY 1675, all of Maryland’s sixty nonproprietary manors had evolved into plantations.
* Religious tensions rose – so, they signed the Act for Religious Toleration, this made Maryland the second colony (after R.I.) to affirm liberty of worship. It did not protect non-Christians, nor did it separate church from state.
* In 1654, they repealed this act. There was continued discontent between the two groups. It remained in Protestant hands until 1658.

# Death, Gender, and Kinship

* Since tobacco was the main crop, mostly men migrated to the Chesapeake region and many were indentured servants.
* Death ravaged them and left their survival fragile in the 17th c.
* The biggest killers were disease from typhoid, dysentery, salt poisoning, and malaria.
* The women who lost their husbands tended to enjoy greater property rights than women elsewhere.
* Most men gave her everything, so she could pass it on to their children, but it was in her benefit to remarry so she had a man to work her fields.
* Many stepparents.
* The death rates along with male immigration, retarded population growth.

# Tobacco Shapes a Region, 1630-1670

* Society was more isolated because they lived farther apart.
* Their future depended on the price of tobacco.
* There was a price boom from 1618-1629, and then it fell 97%. It never regained its status only going to 10% of its former price.
* It was still profitable as long as it was more than 2 pence per pound and was cultivated near navigable waters.
* They controlled both exports and imports living so near the water. This stunted the growth of towns and the emergence of a powerful merchant class. Urbanization proceeded slowly.
* The gap between rich and poor whites far exceeded that of New England.
* Servants faced a bleak future if they lived to when they were freed. They didn’t have money. Masters were obliged to provide new clothes, a year’s supply of corn, a hoe, an ax, and gave the right to claim 50 acres of land – if they could pay to get it surveyed and deeded.
* After 1660, the possibility of upward mobility almost vanished as the price of tobacco plummeted.
* There was a depression for almost 50 years. Most indentured servants when freed worked as plantation laborers for little money.

# Bacon’s Rebellion, 1675-1676

* Governor Berkeley and Lord Baltimore, held fur-trade monopolies that profited from friendly relations with frontier Indians. In June 1675, a dispute between some Doeg Indians and a Virginia farmer escalated until a VA and Maryland militia pursued the Doeg’s and mistakenly killed 14 friendly Susquehannocks and assassinated their leaders during a peace conference. The violence was now unstoppable.
* Berkeley wanted to defend the frontier with a chain of forts linked by patrols. The farmers wanted to eliminate the Indians.
* Nathaniel Bacon inspired the farmers and he was elected to lead them against nearby Indians in April 1676. They only found peaceful Indians but massacred them anyway.
* Berkeley obliged and the assembly defined as enemies any Indians who left their villages without English permission (even if they did so out of fear of attack by Bacon), and declared their lands forfeited. He was free to plunder.
* Berkeley had second thoughts and called Bacon’s men back. They returned with their guns pointed towards Jamestown. They burned the capital while Berkeley fled, they offered freedom to Berkeley’s supporters’ servants or slaves who joined the uprising, and looted their plantations. Bacon died in 1676 of dysentery and his followers dispersed.
* This rebellion showed a society under deep internal stress. There was long pent-up frustration by taxpayers and former servants driven to desperation from the depression, as well as wealthy planters excluded from Berkeley’s inner circle. It was also racially driven.

# Slavery

* Racial slavery developed in 3 stages in the Chesapeake.
  + 1619-1640 – Whites carefully distinguished between whites and blacks in official documents, but did not assume that every slave sold was a slave for life.
  + 1640-1660 – growing numbers of blacks and some Indians were treated as slaves for life; slaves’ children inherited their status.
  + After 1660 – the colonies officially recognized slavery and regulated it by law.
  + Having been made possible by racism, slavery replaced indentured servitude for economic reasons. It became more difficult to import white laborers. England’s economy was doing better so there was less incentive to leave. Ship companies began shipping slaves directly to the Chesapeake instead of straight to the West Indies.
  + Whites began to be raised there and took ownership in the colony, which extended the way of life of keeping slaves subservient.

## The Spread of Slavery: The Caribbean and Carolina

* Many English islanders (West Indies) moved to the Chesapeake and Carolina regions to extend plantation ownership.

# Sugar and Slaves: The West Indies

* The Dutch urged colonist in the Indies to raise sugar cane because it was more profitable. They needed more workers and indentured servants were hard to come by so they turned to African slaves.

# Rice and Slaves: Carolina

* Some colonists established several unauthorized outposts along the swampy coast between Virginia and Spanish Florida. This was Carolina.
* Charles Town (Charleston) became the colony’s nucleus.
* Cooper and John Locke devised a plan for Carolina’s government. The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina attempted to ensure the colony’s stability by letting the wealthy landowners have the power. They invented a three-tiered nobility that would hold 2/5 of the land, make laws through a Council of Nobles, and dispense justice through manorial law courts. Ordinary Carolinians with smaller landholdings were expected to defer to this nobility, although they would enjoy religious toleration and the benefits of English common law.
* They found rice could make them rich. They earned annual profits of 25%; rice planters within a generation became the only colonial elite whose wealth rivaled that of the Caribbean sugar planters.
* Slave were key because many had grown rice and they had also built up immunities to many diseases like malaria.
* Carolina was becoming the first North American colony with a black majority.
* Carolinians also enslaved Natives but most died because they were not immune to disease. They were also enlisted to help raid Spanish colonies.

## The Middle Colonies

* New Netherland was taken over by the English and turned into New York, New Jersey, and New Sweden. These are known as the middle colonies.

# Precursors: New Netherland and New Sweden

* New Netherland was North America’s first multiethnic colony and had a mix of religions, even though most people didn’t worship.
* They legalized private fur trading in 1639. This led to an increase in guns into the hands of their Iroquois allies, giving them an advantage over other natives.
* Though they were tiny they were historically significant because New Netherland had attained a population of 9,000 and featured a wealthy, thriving port city by the time it came under English rule in 1664. New Sweden introduced the log cabin.
* Above all, they both gave a social environment characterized by ethnic and religious diversity that would continue in England’s middle colonies.

# English Conquests: New York and New Jersey

* In 1664, King Charles II waged war against the Dutch. They had been a series of conflicts with the Natives and surrendered and remained in the colony on generous terms.
* He made his brother the Duke of York the new proprietor.
* Immigration helped boost the population. They handed out large land grants.
* New York was originally to be established as a manorial system.
* New Jersey was given to the Quakers who could not govern effectively and it was later turned into a royal colony governed by the crown.

# Quaker Pennsylvania

* William Penn wanted to try a “holy experiment” and wanted to give religious freedom
* Those at the bottom rung of society mostly practiced it and they challenged the social order of the day.
* They seemed to place themselves above the law because the challenged the unwritten laws of social etiquette. They also accepted women as equal.
* Because of this they suffered persecution and occasionally death.
* Not all were poor. Some like it because they stressed quiet introspection and its refusal to adopt a formal creed. They did not like the quarreling of rival faiths.
* Penn went there and named its capital Philadelphia – “the city of brotherly love”.
* Many people went there because of its religious toleration
* The government had a strong executive branch (a governor and governor’s council) and granted the lower legislative chamber (the assembly) only limited powers. Friends of his dominated the elected assembly.
* He oversaw land sales and he designed the city with a grid plan.
* He was tolerant of Natives and made it a policy to buy land from them.
* Human bickering took its toll on this colony.
* They demonstrated that British America could benefit by encouraging pluralism and integrating diverse populations. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware refused to require residents to pay support for any official church.

## Rivals for North America: France and Spain

# France Claims a Continent

* French-Indian trade prospered.
* France wanted colonist to provide France with raw materials and furs
* The French and Indians honored reciprocity. Their exchanges of goods sealed bonds of friendship and alliance, which served their mutual interests in trade and in war against common enemies.
* They claimed Louisiana and other parts of the south and the interior of the country.

# New Mexico: The Pueblo Revolt

* In New Mexico and Florida the Spanish did not have an easy time finding Native allies.
* In New Mexico Spanish settlers made the Pueblos respect Catholic ritual, Spanish settlers were awarded encomiendas, and they collected corn as a tribute which no longer let them trade with other tribes which led to raids for the corn.
* A drought led the Pueblos to turn to their Native religion and the Spanish persecuted them for this – tensions were high
* The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 was when they attacked the Spanish at Sante Fe. This led to the expulsion of the Spanish for 12 years.
* Diego de Vargas arrived to reconquer New Mexico. He used violence and threats of violence to reestablish Spanish rule.
* To appease the Pueblos the Spanish outlawed the encomienda, and they were allowed to have their religion.

# Florida and Texas

* They had problems sustaining these colonies.

## Conclusion

* The movement of goods and people transformed the map of North America
* New England’s Puritanism grew less utopian and more worldly.
* Slavery became embedded in society.
* The middle colonies allowed ethnic and religious plurality flourish
* The English colonies were by far the most populous.
* French and Spanish depended more on friendly relations with Natives.