Chapter 3 Section 1: An Empire and its colonies

Warm up question:

The English Civil War was fought between 1640 and 1660. What were the sides and what did they fight over?

Main Idea:

1. Between the years 1600 and early 1700s, the relationship between England and the colonies were relatively good.
   1. Colonies
      1. supplied food and raw materials to England in exchange for manufactured goods
      2. governed themselves with little involvement from England-also the colonies remained loyal to England and were proud to be subjects of great empire
      3. developed diverse economies depending on their overall geography

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR:

1. 1640-1660
2. King Charles I
   1. Anglican
   2. Divine Right
   3. wanted to tax his citizens without Parliament’s permission
   4. Cavaliers
3. Parliament- Representative body of government created by the Magna Carta in 1215
   1. Puritan
   2. Believed that Divine right was unlawful
   3. Parliament creates laws and passes taxes
   4. Roundheads
   5. Oliver Cromwell and the New Model Army
   6. Dictatorship of Cromwell for 2 decades until he passed
   7. 1660- Restoration- Charles II, is crowned king
   8. 1685- Charles II dies and James II is crowned King- Same old problems of Charles I
   9. 1689- James II was overthrown in a bloodless revolution- Glorious Revolution
   10. William of Orange (Netherlands) and Mary (Protestant daughter) are forced to accept the English Bill of Rights- further limiting the authority of the King
4. What is the big picture?
   1. England had too many issues to address on the home front to govern the colonies
   2. The English found neglect to better serve economic interests
      1. Just not from the start- initially we will see government involvement in the economy that relaxes over the century
   3. The French and Indian War of 1754 changes everything

Economic Involvement of the British

1. Mercantilism
   1. Country should try to get and keep as much billion, or gold and silver, as possible.
   2. More gold= more power and prestige
      1. No gold in English colonies ☹…now what?
      2. Favorable balance of trade- Export more goods than you import
         1. By purchasing raw materials from its colonists, the parent country did not have to use its bullion to buy raw materials from its competitor countries
      3. How to establish this?
         1. Trade laws
            1. Navigation Act- 1660-

Colonies have to purchase manufactured goods from England only

Required colonies to sell certain goods like sugar and cotton only to England

If colonists wanted to sell products to other countries, had to go through England first and then pay a duty (tax)

* + - 1. As mercantilist beliefs spread, so did the economic desire for more colonies… “sun never set on the British empire” grows drastically because of economic benefit of having colonies all around the world

1. Too much control?
   1. 1686 King James II, attempted to take direct control over New York and the New England Colonies by creating the Dominion of New England.
   2. Abolished colonial legislatures within the Dominion and replaced them with a governor and a council appointed by James II.
   3. Edmund Andros, whom James II had appointed governor of the Dominion, made matters worse.
      1. collected taxes without the approval of either the king or the colonists
      2. declared a policy of religious tolerance, or respect for different religious beliefs- upset the Puritans
      3. Glorious Revolution inspired small insurrection in New England
      4. William and Mary dissolved the Dominion of New England and reestablished the colonies that James had abolished.
      5. new charter allowed the king to appoint a royal governor of the colony.
2. Nightmare rebellion leads to era of Self-Government- Early 1700’s
   1. Over time, charter and propriety colonies turn to royal colonies
      1. Governor (executive) appointed by King of England
      2. Colonial legislature
         1. Upper house appointed by King
         2. Lower house voted by property owning white men
         3. came to dominate the colonial governments.
            1. created and passed laws regarding defense and taxation
            2. (power of the purse) setting salaries for royal officials
3. Why did the British government allow its colonies freedom in governing themselves—far more than was allowed in Spanish or French colonies?
   1. long tradition of strong local government and weak central power
   2. lacked the resources and the bureaucracy to enforce its wishes
   3. Most colonists were proud to be British and followed laws anyway
   4. British realized that the most salutary (beneficial) policy was to neglect their colonies- Salutary Neglect
4. Colonial Economies Prospered- Diversity based upon geography
   1. Spanish Colonies- mining silver/gold, sugar
   2. French Colonies- Fur trade
   3. British regions of eastern North America developed diverse economies- geography affected its economy
      1. Shipments of goods/people still relied heavily on water travel- people still lived primarily on the coast and up river
      2. Southern Colonies
         1. Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia
         2. Staple Crop- crop in constant demand- cotton, wheat, rice
         3. Growing and harvesting these crops was extremely difficult work that most free laborers were unwilling to do
            1. Slave trade explodes
      3. Middle Colonies
         1. Maryland north to New York- mixture of farming and commerce.
         2. specialized in growing grains, including wheat, barley, and rye along fertile rivers
         3. NYC and Philadelphia- merchants, traders, and craftspeople- many people in the business of buying and selling goods
         4. Populations of both New York and Pennsylvania were ethnically diverse.
            1. English, Dutch, French, Scots, Irish, Scotch-Irish, Germans, Swedes, Portuguese Jews, Welsh, Africans, and Native Americans
      4. New England Colonies
         1. composed of small farms and towns dependent on long-distance trade
            1. did not rely heavily on local crops for their commerce
            2. carried crops and goods from one place to another—a “carrying trade.”
            3. Major stopping point of Triangular Trade