

# Period 2 pt. 2

1700 - 1754



# CONTEXTUALIZATION

(when, where, what else was going on?)

1. 18th c. Independent Colonial Development
2. Enlightenment
3. Involuntary Servitude
4. Great Awakening



# 1. Characteristics of 1700's: Independent Colonial Development to the British Crown





# Characteristics of 18<sup>th</sup> c. British Colonial America

- **Enormous population growth**

- 1700= less than 300,000 people
- 1775 → 2.5million  
(20% were black people)

- **Melting Pot**

- **English & Welsh (66%)**
- **African (20%)**
- **Scots-Irish (5.6%)**
- **German (4.5%)**
- **Dutch (2%)**
- **Irish (1.6%)**
- **French (.4%)**
- **All Other Whites (.3%)**







# The Glorious Revolution in America

- **SIGNIFICANCE:** Changed the balance of power in England's government.
  - In 1685, King James II attempted to increase royal control by establishing **WHAT?**
  - He was also appointing Catholics to positions of power & was seen to be favoring Catholicism even though he was the head of the church of England.
    - Colonial governments were disbanded (**Sir Edmond Andros**)





# OUTCOMES The Glorious (and bloodless) Revolution...

- Destroyed the idea of divine-right (absolute) monarchy in England
  - power in the state was divided between **monarch and parliament** and the monarch ruled **with the consent of the governed**
- The Beginnings of a constitutional monarchy was formed with the making of the document known as the **English Bill Of Rights**
  - Exciting Time! “the rights of Englishmen!”

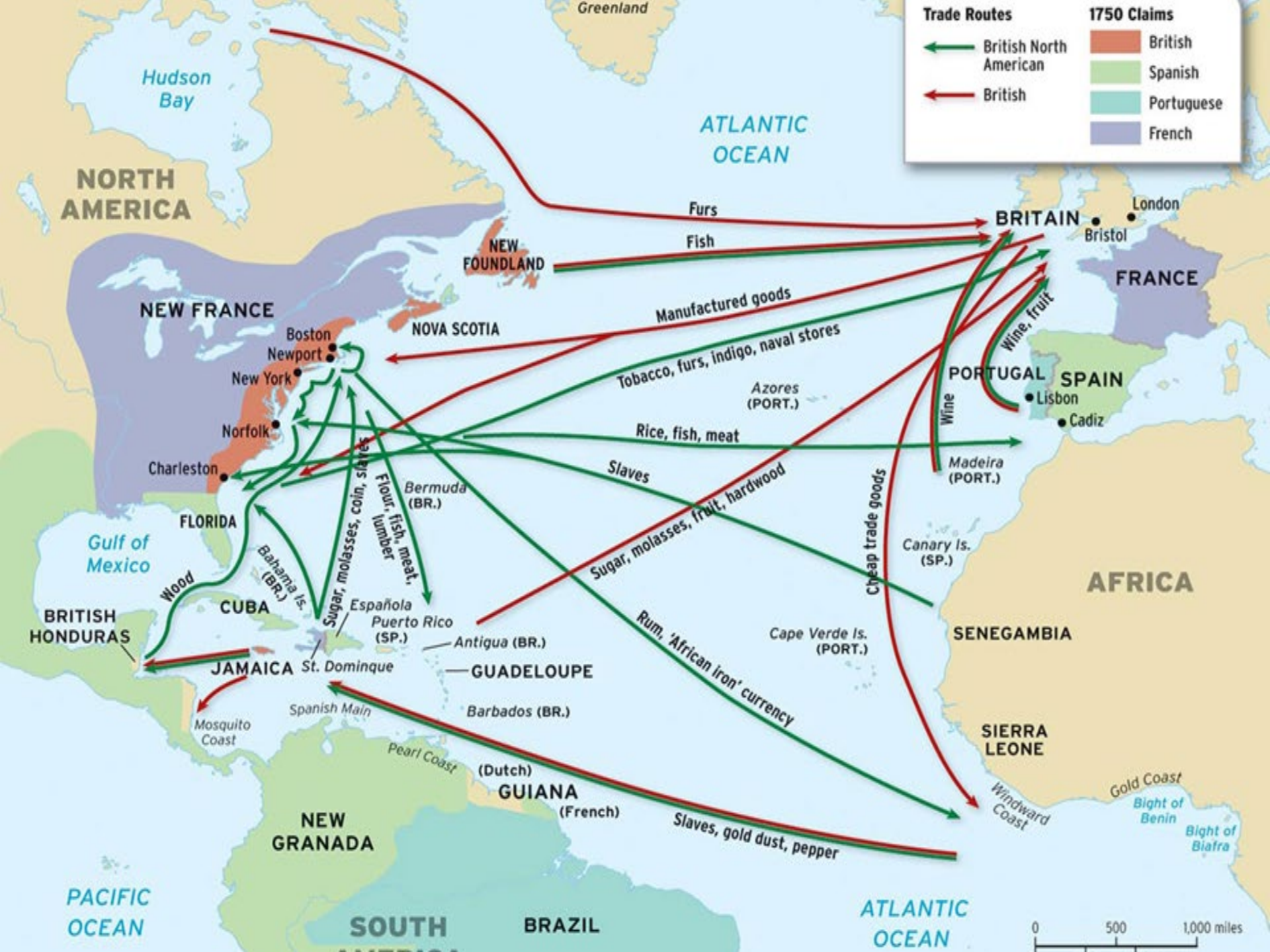




# Commerce & Trade

- What was **British Mercantilism**?
- Why did the British want to control and restrict the economy of the 13 Colonies?----**see map pg. 34**
- What were the **Navigation Acts**?
- What was **“Salutary Neglect”** and how did it contribute to Colonial Resistance and Rebellion?
- **Smuggling** (a form of resistance and rebellion?)







## 2. The Enlightenment: The Road to Revolution





# What Was The Enlightenment?

- A movement in the 17th & 18th Centuries
- rejected traditional ways of life
- looked for a more rational and scientific way to explain the world we live in

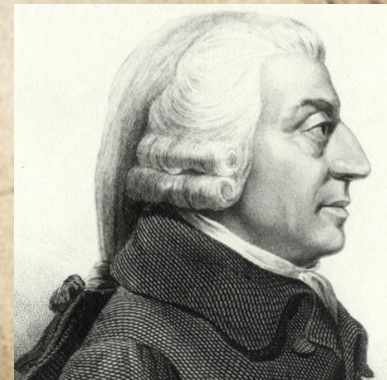
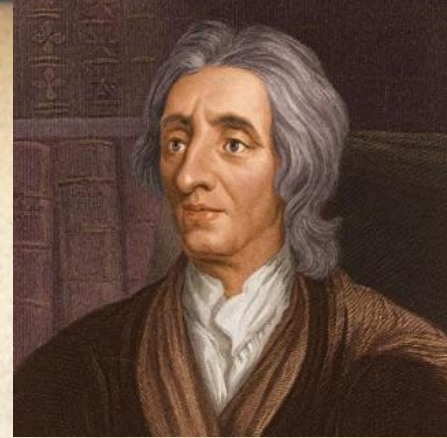


**What impact did the Enlightenment have on Colonial Development and Colonial Resistance toward the British Crown?**



# Important Thinkers

- **John Locke:** Second Treatise on Civil Government (1690)
  - **NATURAL RIGHTS**
- **Baron de Montesquieu:** The Spirit of Laws (1748)
  - **CHECKS AND BALANCES**
- **Adam Smith:** Wealth of Nations (1776)
  - **CAPITALISM**





# Outcomes of the Enlightenment

→ Education/Literacy

→ Inherent Liberties

→ Deism





### 3. Evolution of Involuntary Servitude: **Aka Slavery**





### 3. Evolution of Involuntary Servitude (Aka Slavery)

**Why was there such a need for cheap agrarian labor in the British North American Colonies?**

**Why did the need for cheap agrarian labor continue into the first century of the United States (1776-1876)?**

**Native Inhabitants**



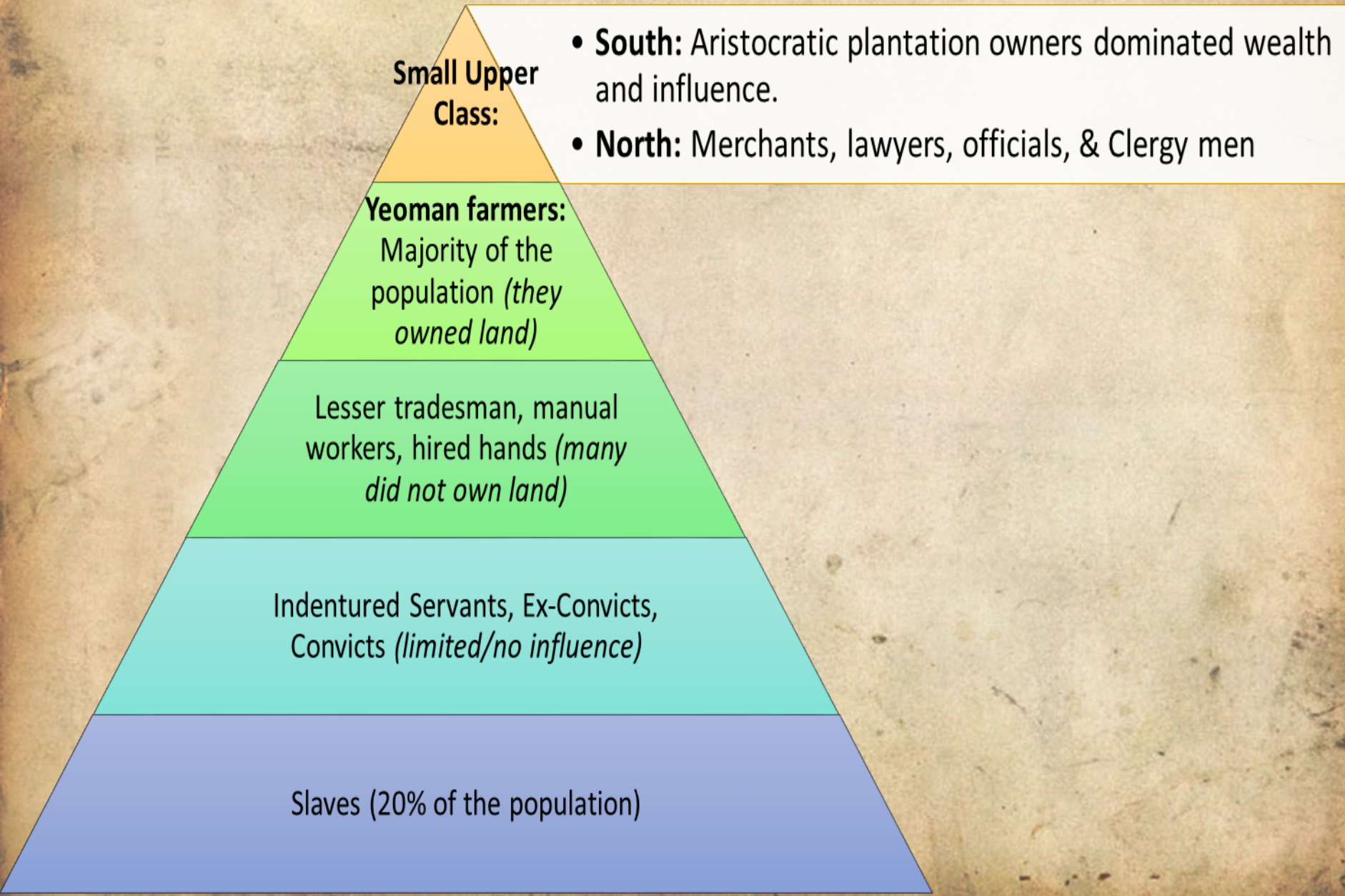
**Indentured Servants**



**African Slaves**



# Structure of Colonial Society





## 4. The Great Awakening: Sermons of raw emotion





# The Great Awakening 1730-1740 gave colonists a shared national religious experience.



All of the colonies were experiencing waning religious zeal but Massachusetts in particular was desperate for a revival. Why?



# CITY UPON A HILL (1630s)



2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> **Generations** (1660s-1740s)



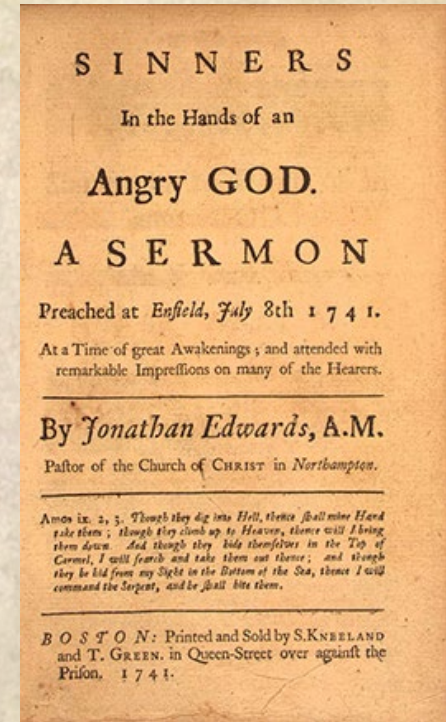
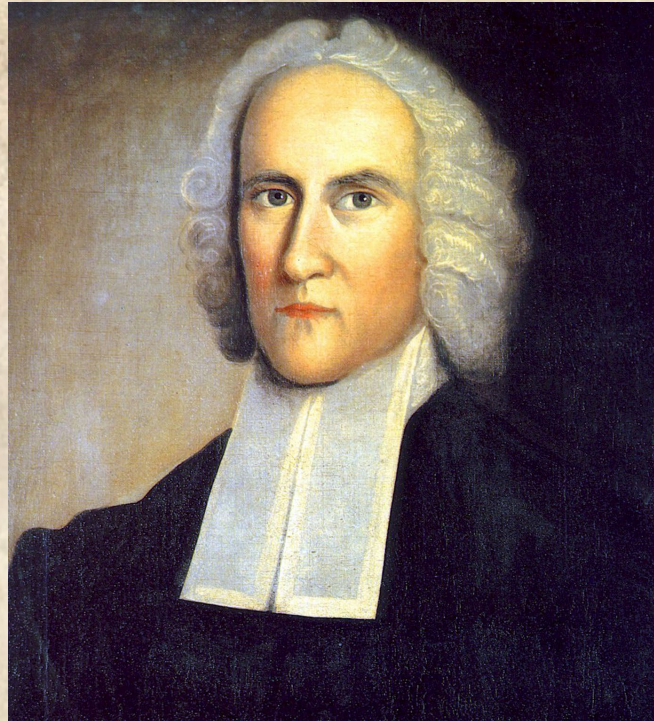
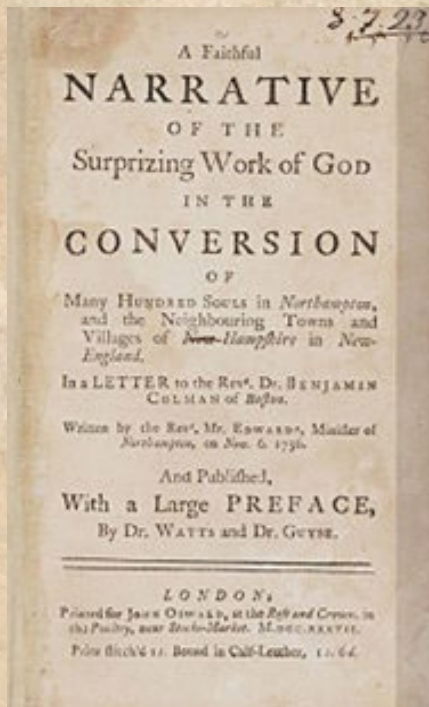
# Reasons for The Great Awakening

- People felt that religion was dry, dull and distant
- Preachers felt that people needed to be concerned with inner emotions as opposed to outward religious behavior
- People in New England can read and interpret the Bible on their own





# Jonathan Edwards a Puritan Minister terrified listeners with his sermon “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God”



Credited with starting the Great Awakening in  
1734



# George Whitefield

- Puritan Minister who used raw emotional sermons to reach all classes of colonists
- Preached that “good works” and “godly lives” would bring you salvation
- Forced to give sermons in open areas (revivals)





# Effects of the Great Awakening

- Rebirth of deep religious conviction
- New churches built
- New Colleges founded
- Charity
- Encouraged ideas of equality and challenging authority
- Development of democratic thought

