Topics

• Primary Source Analysis Paper
• Protestant Reformation
• Jamestown & New England
• Bacon’s Rebellion
• Salem Witch Trials
Rubric for Short Answer Responses

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Points</th>
<th>25 Points</th>
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<td>Length 2.5</td>
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New Amsterdam

– 1614, Dutch build fort to trade with Native Americans for furs
– 1625, Dutch found New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island
Jamestown Colonization Pattern:
1620-1660
Tobacco Prices 1618-1710
New England & Chesapeake
Differences

New England
- Economy lumbering, shipbuilding, fur trading, rum-distilling
- People are more likely to live in towns, tightly clustered
- Emigrated as families
- No separation of Church and State
- Established schools: Harvard 1636
- Highly literate society, more than 50% of men literate
New England & Chesapeake Differences

Chesapeake Bay
- Economy tobacco
- Settlements large farms more spread out
- High death rate
- Anglican Church established; all support by taxes
- Less religious than New England
Bacon’s Rebellion 1675-1676

• Bacon’s Rebellion 1675-1676
• Class of big planters and indentured servants, which form a landless class: social mobility difficult for indentured servants
• Jamestown is burned and plantations are looted
• 1st Social Rebellion in British North America
Nathaniel Bacon
Nathaniel Bacon came to Virginia as a gentleman in the 1670s, but his resentment of the economic and political domination of the colony by a small group of planters transformed him into a backwoods rebel. In 1676, Bacon led an army of discontented farmers, servants, and slaves against the powerful coastal planters—and almost won. In this stained glass window, discovered and restored in the twentieth century, Bacon's social class and his commanding presence are both evident. (The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities at Bacon's Castle, Library of Virginia)
Tobacco Prices 1618-1710
Eastern North America, 1650

Numerous European towns and settlements dotted the Atlantic coastline by mid-century, while Indian populations disappeared or dispersed toward the interior of the continent.
New England 1614-1625

Dissenters

**Roger Williams** 1635 is banned; establishes Rhode Island & separation of Church and State.(1647)

**Anne Hutchinson 1637** challenged religious authorities, expelled from New England

Relations with Native Americans (Pequots)

little missionary work: **Praying towns**

Great Migration 1610-1668 relations worsened

**King Philip’s War 1675-1676**

Metacom (King Philip) united Native Americans against English: killed 600 colonists

Ended native resistance to English expansion in New England
Salem Witch Trials 1691-1693

1690s Inequality grows in New England
   Salem: Salem Town and Salem Village, rivalry
Begin in 1692 when Tituba is accused of witchcraft by Betty Parris and Abigail
Over 300 people were accused: 19 hanged
1693 the governor ends the trials
Accused witches over 40 yrs
Accusers (women in their late teens and early 20s)
The problem was rooted in economic differences.
Salem Witch Trials 1691-1693

1690s Inequality grows in New England
Salem: Salem Town and Salem Village, rivalry

1692, Tituba, East African Slave, fortune teller, first accused of practicing witchcraft
Hysteria spreads

Over 300 people were accused: 19 hanged
1693 the governor ends the trials

The problem was rooted in economic differences: the accused witches tended to be wealthier than the accusers
Middle Colonies

- 1624 New Amsterdam; fur trade, 1664 English
- 1637 New Sweden; fur, 1655 Dutch, 1664 English
- Pennsylvania 1681, **William Penn**
  - Society of Friends
  - Diverse: Welch, Irish, Scottish, German, Scandinavians
- Pluralism: No official church
Lower South Carolinas (1729)

- 1670 South Carolina settled by English from West Indies, Barbados
- Rice was the cash crop; large plantations
- Slave conditions worse than in Chesapeake
  - Isolated and closely supervised
- 1710s blacks outnumbered whites
- Stono Rebellion 1739 implemented a harsh slave code
Lower South
Georgia 1732

• Georgia named after King George II.
• Group of trustees: James Oglethorpe
  – Haven for debtors
  – Vision of a society of small farmers (500 acres)
  – Slavery and alcohol banned
• 1750 vision falls apart: slavery is legal
• Buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida
Lower South
Carolinas (1729)

Georgia

• 1670 South Carolina settled by English from West Indies
• Rice was the cash crop; large plantations
• 1710s blacks outnumbered whites
• Stono Rebellion 1739 implemented a harsh slave code
• 1732 Georgia; buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida; debtors a fresh start