

# Topics

- Primary Source Analysis Paper
- Protestant Reformation
- Jamestown & New England
- Bacon's Rebellion
- Salem Witch Trials

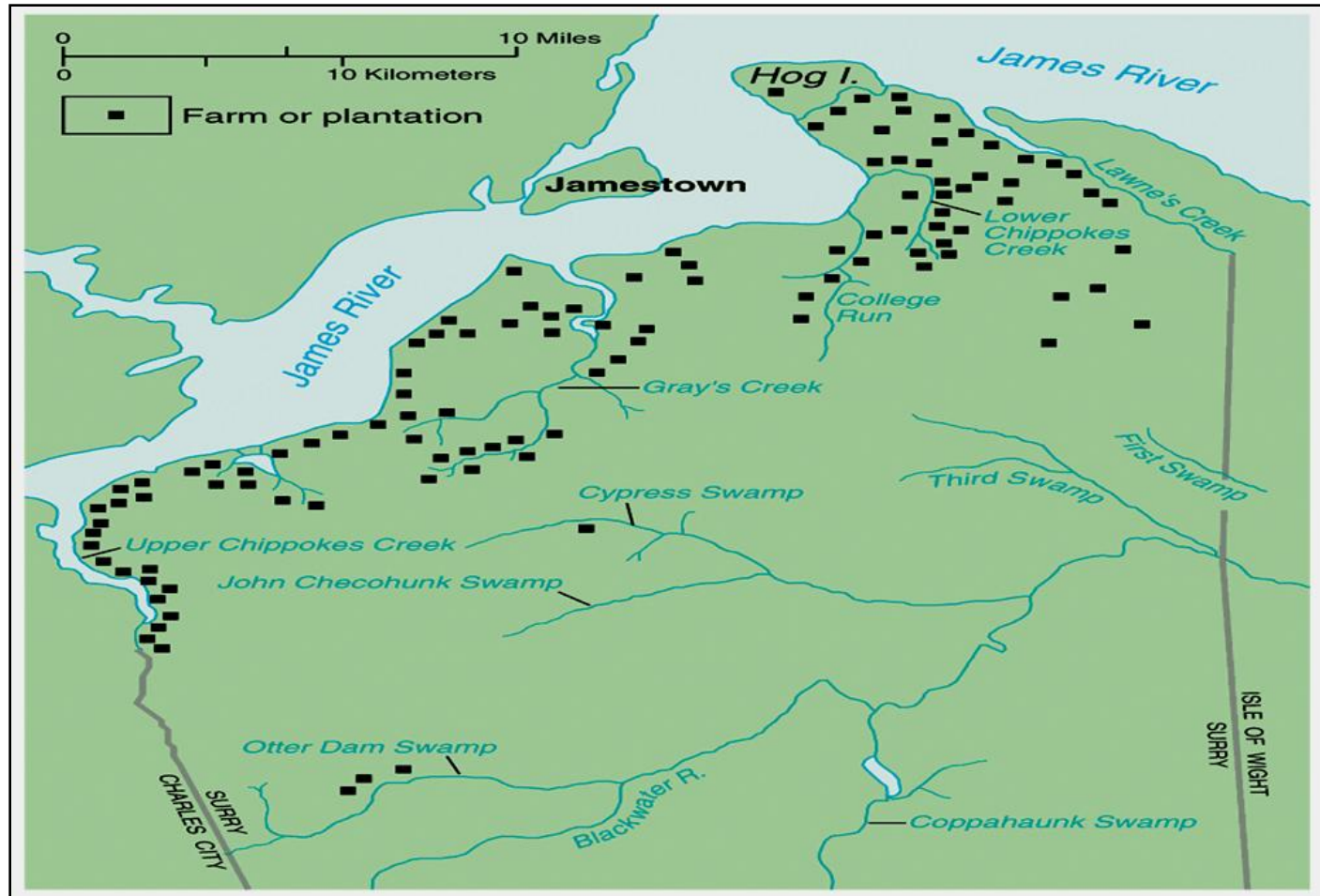
## Rubric for Short Answer Responses

	25 Points
<b>5 Points</b> Length 2.5 Organization 2.5	
<b>15 Points</b> Answered the questions	
<b>5 Points</b> Grammar 2.5 writing clarity 2.5	

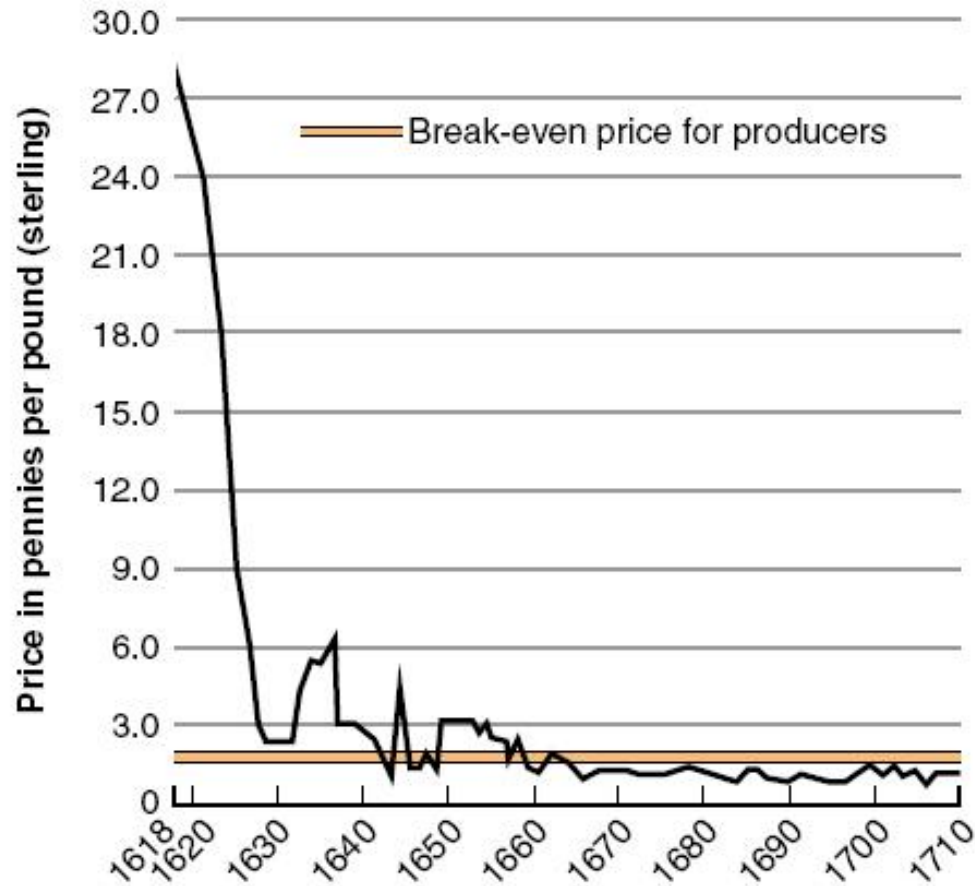
# New Amsterdam

- 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
- 1<sup>st</sup> Social Rebellion in British North America

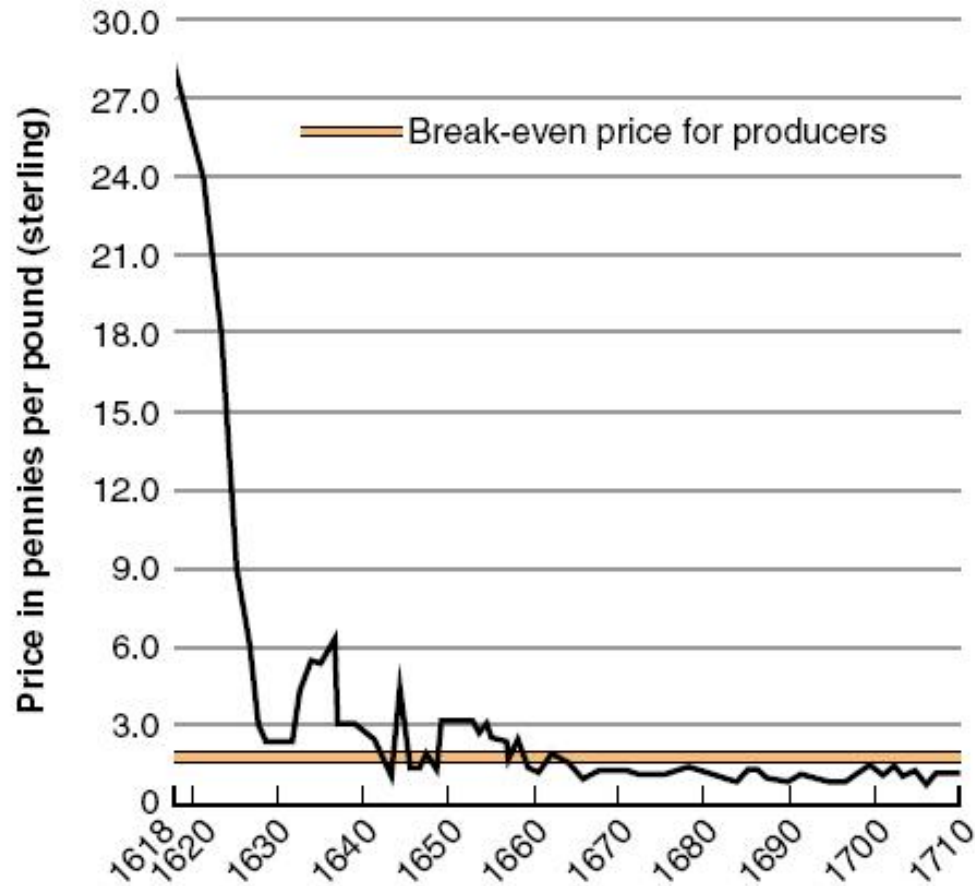




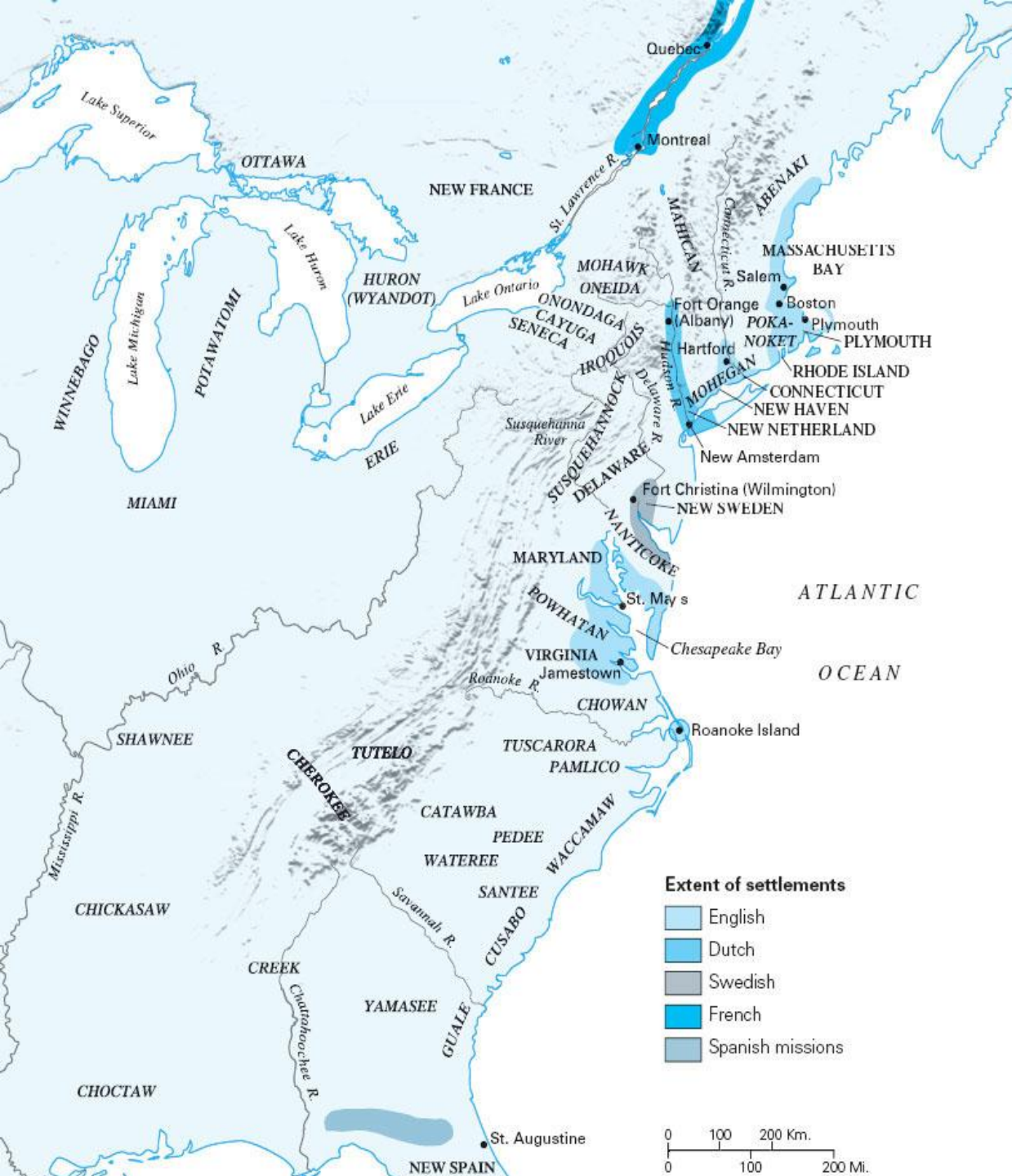
## **Nathaniel Bacon**

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

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- 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