

Foner 2/e
Chapter 3
Chapter Outline

- I. Introduction
 - A. Social turmoil of late-seventeenth century North America
 - B. Illustration: King Philip's War
 - 1. Indian attacks on southern New England colonial settlements
 - 2. Defeat of Indian rebellion
 - 3. Devastation of southern New England Indians
- II. Global Expansion and England's empire
 - A. Mercantilism
 - 1. Principles
 - 2. Adoption by England
 - 3. Place of North America in
 - B. New York
 - 1. Origins
 - 2. Growth and significance
 - a. Military
 - b. Commercial
 - c. Population
 - 3. Status of inhabitants
 - a. Religious groups
 - b. Ethnic groups
 - c. Women
 - d. Blacks
 - e. Landed elite
 - f. Iroquois Confederacy
 - g. Charter of Liberties and Privileges
 - C. Carolina
 - 1. Origins
 - 2. Relations with Indians
 - 3. Lures for settlers
 - 4. Introduction of plantation slavery
 - D. Pennsylvania
 - 1. Origins
 - 2. William Penn
 - 3. Quaker principles
 - 4. Relations with Indians
 - 5. Lures for settlers
 - 6. Growth
- III. Origins of American slavery
 - A. Reasons for rise of black slavery in British colonies
 - 1. Growing demand for plantation labor
 - 2. Practical advantages over other alternatives
 - 3. English cultural perceptions
 - a. Of "alien peoples" in general
 - b. Of Africans in particular
 - B. Slavery in world history
 - C. Slavery in the West Indies
 - 1. Rapid rise during seventeenth century
 - 2. Centrality of sugar production
 - D. Rise of Chesapeake slavery
 - 1. Early decades
 - a. Predominance of servants from England

- b. Ambiguities of lines between black and white, slavery and freedom
 - i. In custom
 - ii. In law
 - 2. Mid-seventeenth century
 - a. Gradual divergence in status of blacks and whites
 - b. Growing practice of slavery
 - 3. Bacon's Rebellion
 - a. Background
 - i. Governor William Berkeley's favoritism toward wealthy planters
 - ii. Diminishing prospects, rising hardships of small farmers
 - iii. Berkeley's restraints on white settlement
 - b. Narrative
 - i. Frontier attacks on Indians
 - ii. Mobilization of diverse rebels by Nathaniel Bacon
 - iii. Grievances and objectives
 - iv. Burning of Jamestown
 - v. Attacks on governor's supporters
 - vi. Suppression of rebellion
 - c. Long-term consequences
 - i. Expanded freedoms and opportunities for white Virginians
 - ii. Accelerated shift from white indentured servitude to black slavery
 - 4. Early eighteenth century
 - a. Legal codification of slavery, white supremacy
 - b. Consolidation of slavery as basis of Virginia economy
 - 5. Slave resistance
- IV. Colonies in crisis
- A. The Glorious Revolution and repercussions for colonial America
 - 1. The Glorious Revolution in England
 - a. Establishment of Parliamentary supremacy
 - b. Entrenchment of Protestant succession to throne
 - c. Affirmation of English rights and liberties
 - 2. The Glorious Revolution in America
 - a. Abolition of Dominion of New England; restoration of New England colonial governments
 - b. Maryland
 - c. New York; Leisler's Rebellion
 - d. Massachusetts
 - B. The prosecution of witches
 - 1. Seventeenth-century belief in supernatural
 - a. Generally around Europe and America
 - b. Among Puritans
 - 2. Customary conceptions and treatment of "witches"
 - 3. Salem witch trials
 - a. Mounting hysteria
 - b. Accusations, trials, and punishment
 - c. Ebbing of hysteria
 - d. Discrediting of witch-hunting; growing commitment to scientific explanation
- V. The growth of colonial America
- A. Population growth
 - 1. Remarkable pace
 - 2. Causes
 - B. Increasing diversity of population

1. Higher rate of non-English to English arrivals
 - a. Efforts by London to stem outflow of skilled English
 - b. Efforts by London to encourage settlement by others
2. Africans
3. English convicts
4. Scots and Scots-Irish
5. Germans
- C. Lures to settlement
 1. Religious diversity
 2. Availability of land
 3. Demand for skills
 4. Other freedoms and opportunities
- D. Indians and the colonies
 1. Place in imperial system as traders, consumers, military allies
 2. Growing conflict with backcountry settlers
- E. Patterns of agriculture
 1. New England
 2. Backcountry
 3. Middle Colonies
- F. Consumer revolution
 1. As producer of goods
 2. As consumer of goods
- G. Colonial cities
 1. Growth
 2. Functions
 - a. Financial
 - b. Commercial
 - c. Cultural
 3. Merchants
 4. Artisans
- VI. Social classes in the colonies
 - A. The colonial elites
 1. Rising dominance
 2. Regional variants
 - a. Mercantile elite of New England and Middle Colonies
 - b. Planter elite of Chesapeake and Lower South
 3. Means of social and political hegemony
 4. "Anglicization"
 - a. Aristocratic lifestyle
 - b. Hierarchical worldview
 - B. The poor
 1. Poverty in the colonies
 - a. Slaves
 - b. Landless tenants and wage earners
 2. Attitudes and policies toward the poor
 - a. Image as responsible for own poverty
 - b. Workhouses
 - c. Apprenticeship
 - d. "Warning out" of and expulsion from communities
 - C. Middling ranks
 1. Predominance of
 2. Basis in land ownership
 3. Women and the household economy
 - a. Women had great familial responsibility
 - b. All members of family contributed economically

- c. Often women's contribution separated prosperity from starvation
- D. North America at mid-century
 - 1. By mid 1800s, the British American colonies were remarkably diverse
 - 2. Elites dominated political and economic life
 - 3. Great economic growth; relative wealth
 - 4. Greater opportunities for freedom, especially religion
 - 5. Slaves and indentured servants did not experience such freedom