**Chapter 4 LIFE IN THE COLONIES – 1650-1750**

1. **GOVERNING THE COLONIES**
	1. **MAGNA CARTA**
		1. There was a new King in England, “King John” the people were very upset about the taxes that they put upon them.
		2. **The people also thought the king had to much power, at times he would just order arrests and executions for dumb reasons.**
		3. **The Magna Carta limited the powers of the King of England, and he had to also obey laws.**
		4. **Rights were given to English citizens as well.**
		5. You see the bad things that King John does during “Robin Hood” movies. But, they are not all true.
	2. **PARLAIMENT**
		1. **When the Magna Carta was made, rich guys called, “NOBLES” begin to ask to give advice to the King of England.**
		2. **They create a “GREAT COUNCIL” that is made into PARLAIMENT (Like Americans Congress).**
		3. **Today PARLAIMENT, has powers to make laws, remove kings, and raise taxes.**
		4. **King was not allowed to raise taxes, ONLY PARLAIMENT.**
	3. **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS**
		1. There was a series of Civil Wars in England between power. Some Kings wanted more power, PARLAIMENT would not let them.
		2. **ENGLISH CIVIL WAR** broke out, and PARLIAMENT executed the king and took over.
		3. **In 1688, PARLAIMENT invited a King and Queen to become new “MONARCHS” (Royalty, King and Queen)**
		4. **KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY became monarchs of ENGLAND. But, gave the people something great, “ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS.”**
			1. **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS – Gave freedoms to all citizens.**
			2. **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS – Is much like our Bill of Rights in America**
				1. **Freedom of Speech etc.**
			3. **ENGLISH BILL OF RIGHTS HELPED HABEAS CORPUS – Where a person cannot be put in prison unless charged for a crime.**
	4. **COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS (Governments in the Colonies)**
		1. With the creation of PARLAIMENT & THE ENGLISH BILL OR RIGHTS, The colonists think they get the same rights. They don’t!
		2. **By 1760 every colony in English Colonies had some sort of “legislatures” (Group of people or body of people that make and create laws and pass taxes)**
		3. **Problem was, the king selected the governors of the colonies, not the people themselves.**
		4. **The people (legislature) would create a law, and the king or governor would turn them down.**
		5. **VOTING IN AMERICAN COLONIES**
			1. **Women could not vote**
			2. **Slaves could not vote**
			3. **75% of WHITE men could vote**
			4. **Native Americans could not vote**
	5. **FREEDOM OF THE PRESS**
		1. **This where journalists had the right to publish the truth.**
		2. This was the result of a man by the name of **John Peter Zenger who put something in the NEW YORK WEEKLY JOURNAL saying bad things about the governor of New York.**
		3. **Zenger was charged with “LIBEL” or publishing statements that damaged the governor’s reputation.**
		4. **Zenger’s lawyer, Andrew Hamilton proved that he said things that were true.**
		5. **Today Freedom of the Press is in Americans “BILL OF RIGHTS”**
	6. **REGULATING TRADE**
		1. **The colonies were only allowed to exist under “MERCANTILISM” or to help ENGLAND get things they don’t have.**
		2. **To make sure of this ENGLAND passed something called NAVIGATION ACTS**
			1. **NAVIGATION ACTS**
				1. **Shipments from Europe to English Colonies had to go through England first.**
				2. **Shipments from Colonies to England had to be shipped on British ships. Built by British hands.**
				3. **Colonies could only sell SUGAR and TOBACO to England ONLY!**
			2. **COLONISTS EVENTUALLY HATE NATIVATION ACTS**
				1. **Colonists think they can make more $$ by sending their goods to others as well.**
				2. **Colonists begin to illegally “smuggle” (selling their goods illegally) their goods to other places.**
2. **COLONIAL SOCIETY**
	1. **FAMILIES IN THE COLONIES**
		1. **FAMILIES ON A FARM** - many people had large families with cousins, kids, grandparents, and moms and dads lived. By doing this they could get more work done.
		2. **Most of the homes were very cold in the winter, and uncomfortable. In each house there was one fireplace.**
		3. **FAMILIES IN A TOWN –** The colonies had few cities and towns. Most of the colonies were in fact farms. If someone was single and not married or had no family. They lived with another family on a farm or in a house as a SERVANT or a BUTLER.
	2. **WOMEN IN THE COLONIES**
		1. **Women in the colonies were married young and chosen by their parents**. Not for Love!
		2. Women **married for power, land, wealth, and religion**
		3. If a **woman had money**, and she married, whatever she had **was now his!**
		4. **Women had no public life or time for themselves, AND COULD NOT VOTE**
		5. **Daily chores of a woman ON A FARM**: Cook, Clean, Take care of kids, Make clothes, Take care of the garden, milk the cows, tend to the chickens, make butter, preserve food, help servants if a family had some. Occasionally the woman would help plow with the man.
		6. **Daily chores of a woman IN A TOWN**: inn keeper (hotel), baker, printer, undertaker, seamstress,
	3. **YOUNG CHILDREN IN THE COLONIES**
		1. By the age of 7 years old, children had to begin work. Farm chores, or servants if they were poor. They would play things like: marbles, hopscotch, leapfrog, jump rope like you do today.
		2. **ON FARMS** – Children were expected to fetch water, gather wood, and help in kitchen and in fields. Little girls helped their mother with all daily chores she had. Boys would also help their fathers.
		3. **IN TOWNS** – Boys were learning different things in towns like shoemaking or building furniture. They begin as **APPRENTICES or someone who learns a trade by working for someone else for a certain period of time.** The apprentice would live in the home from the person they were learning from.
	4. **SOCIAL CLASSES**
		1. **In England, you were determined what class you were at birth. If you were born rich, you were a NOBLE. If you were born poor. You were a peasant. If you were born royal, you were a king or queen.**
	5. **GENTRY (NOBLES)**
		1. **Colonial NOBLES were given a different name in the colonies. They were called GENTRIES**
		2. They were wealthy planters, lawyers, traders (Merchants), ministers, or governors.
	6. **MIDDLE CLASS**
		1. **The majority of colonial people were middle class, or small planters, independent farmers, and artisans (people who build with their hands)**
		2. Poor people in the colonies always hoped from moving from poor to middle class with hard work. England if you were poor. You were always poor. The colonies gave people a chance to move up in the social world.
	7. **INDENTURED SERVANTS**
		1. Just below lower class is Indentured servants.
		2. **These are people in England, Ireland, or Germany usually poor people. Who don’t have land but want land. They work for a rich person who owns land for about 5-10 years. They sign a contract and after the contract is up, they get 50 acers of land to farm on their own. Most did not make it and returned to where they were from. 1 out of 10 Indentured servants became wealthy landowners.**
		3. The indentured servant usually worked long hours and had to obey their masters.
		4. If they tried to leave and break their contract, they were whipped.
	8. **FREE AFRICAN AMERICANS**
		1. **This was the smallest social class, there were not many free African Americans. 1790 there were 60,000 free, and 757,000 slaves.**
		2. Free African Americans were allowed to own property, but not vote
		3. **Free African Americans were allowed to buy slaves, most of them tried to purchase their families out of slavery.**
3. **SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES**
	1. **ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE**
		1. **The first countries to bring slaves to the new world were Spanish (Spain) and Portuguese (Portugal)**
		2. **Eventually, people from NEW ENGLAND begin to ship slaves for profit**
		3. Slave traders would wait on the Coasts of West Africa and pay people to round up Africans from their tribes and bring them to the coast
			1. **MIDDLE PASSAGE (TRIP FROM AFRICA TO NORTH AMERICA)**
				1. **Slave traders would trade people to round up Africans for goods like guns. They would bring Africans to them. Load them on their ships in chains**
				2. **This journey across the Atlantic Ocean is called the MIDDLE PASSAGE.**
				3. **Slaves were fed very little** during the Middle Passage. **The best slave ships fed the slaves beans, corn, yams, rice, and palm oil**. However, the slaves were not always fed every day. **If there was not enough food for the sailors and the slaves, the sailors would eat first, and the slaves might not get any food.**
				4. **If a slave began to get sick or even looked sick, they would throw them overboard, so the rest would not get sick.**
				5. **Slave traders would overcrowd the slave ships to make more money.**
				6. **Conditions were so HOT and bad that 20% of slaves committed suicide on ships.**
				7. **When they reached the colonies, they were sold in auctions to highest bidder. Sometimes alone, sometimes in groups. This is where families were split apart.**

* + - 1. **TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE (WHAT WAS TRADED FOR SLAVES AND WHERE)**
				1. **Triangular Trade – was a three-way trade between the colonies, the islands of Caribbean and Africa.**
				2. **1st LEG OF TRIANGULAR TRADE**

**People from Colonies load their Ships with FISH and LUMBER and Sail to West Indes (Caribbean: Cuba, Puerto Rico.)**

**Colonials buy MOLASSES and SUGAR to make RUM. They make this RUM back in colonies.**

* + - * 1. **2nd LEG OF TRIANGULAR TRADE**

**Colonials load RUM and GUNS and sail to West Africa.**

**They trade SLAVES for RUM and GUNS.**

* + - * 1. **3rd LEG OF TRIANGULAR TRADE**

**Colonials load SLAVES on ships and sail back to West Indes & Caribbean**

**Colonials sell SLAVES for profit, with the money they buy more MOLASSES and SUGAR.**

* + - * 1. **TRADE STARTS BACK OVER AGAIN TO 1ST LEG**
				2. Colonials disobeyed the NAVIGATION ACTS by trading molasses with the West Indes.
		1. **SLAVERY IN THE COLONIES**
			1. Many Historians say that the first slaves that reached Jamestown in 1619 were treated as servants and not harshly.
			2. **Why did Slavery Take Root?**
				1. **Plantation system that was created in the south. Many were large farms that needed much harvest.**
				2. **New crops that were cash crops needed tending: rice, tabaco, and now cotton.**
			3. Things change in the colonies, Maryland made a law that allowed Africans to be enslaved for life. Virginia passed a law saying that if a slave has a child, then the child is also a slave.
			4. Rhode Island attempted to ban slavery in 1652, but it did not work. Georgia had a ban on slavery until 1750 then removed it. Slavery was legal in all colonies.
			5. Pennsylvania was the first to ban slavery after all colonies allowed it. After the American Revolution in 1780.
			6. The first slave revolt began in 1663 in Gloucester Virginia.
			7. **To stop revolts, the colonies adopted something called, “SLAVE CODES” and “RACISM”**
				1. **Slave Codes – Laws that restricted the rights of slaves. They could not meet in large groups, own weapons, or leave plantations without permission. It was illegal to teach slaves how to read and write.**

If a slave owner killed their slave, they could not tried for murder

* + - * 1. **Racism – the belief that one race was superior to another. In the Colonies whites believed they were better than blacks. Some colonists thought teaching African slaves Christianity would help as well.**
			1. **AFRICAN CULTURAL INFLUENCES**
				1. 10% of slaves lived North of Maryland, most in the north were Blacksmiths, or house servants.
				2. **If slaves lived in the north, sometimes they bought their freedom.**
				3. **In South Carolina, there were not many white farmers. Most Africans kept their culture. Spoke Gullah which is a language spoken today some.**
				4. Colonists begin to adopt some of African culture using quilts, woven baskets, furniture, carved walking sticks, and music.
				5. The American banjo was taken from African culture which is very popular today.
1. **SPREAD OF NEW IDEAS**
	1. **PURITAN BEGININGS**
		1. **SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH**
			1. **Puritans begin to pass laws for education in Massachusetts Bay colony, a town with 50 families had to have an elementary school. A town with 100 families had to have a grammar school (Jr. High school or High School)**
			2. These schools were supported by taxes paid by the community like they are today. Some towns made you pay a fine to go to school.
			3. **Most schools were different than today, they put religion into their curriculums.**
			4. **All schools had the following: reading, writing, arithmetic, Greek, Latin, Geography, and English.**
		2. **SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH**
			1. **Schools in the south were very far away sometimes from farms. So there were not many of them.**
			2. **If you were a GENTRY (NOBLE) with money you would hire a private tutor for your child.**
			3. **Boys would go to school during the year, girls would go in the summer.**
			4. **Some girls went to “DAME SCHOOLS” or women who opened their doors to teach girls and boys how to read.**
		3. **SCHOOLS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS**
			1. Most African Americans were not allowed to go to school just whites.
			2. **If you were a slave, it was illegal to be taught to read and write. However, some slave owners taught their slaves.**
			3. **Many slaves that did know how to read and write, passed it on to other slaves in secret. Some learned on their own from borrowed or stolen books.**
		4. **COLLEGES**
			1. **The first collages were made to educate men in ministry.**
			2. **HARVARD was the very first college in the Colonies. And is the oldest today.**
			3. In Virginia where Jamestown once was, they created a college that is still there today, “COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.” First college in the south.
	2. **ROOTS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE**
		1. **FIRST LITERATURE WRITINGS**
			1. **John Smith** published a book called, “THE GENERAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA” totally about JAMESTOWN
				1. History books were the first books that were published in the new world.
			2. **William Bradford** published a book called, “OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION” about his first life in the colonies.
		2. **ANNE BRADSTREET**
			1. She was the first colonial poet and create a book called, “THE TENTH LATELY SPRUNG UP IN AMERICA. 1650
		3. **PHILLIS WHEATLEY**
			1. Was an enslaved woman in Boston and she had a poem published when she was only 14 years old.
		4. **BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**
			1. **The most loved colonial writer. First published his stuff at age 17 when he bought a newspaper called, “THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZZETTE”**
			2. **Ben Franklin had another popular work called, “POOR RICHARDS ALMANAC” it was full of funny sayings like “eat to live not live to eat” and “God helps them who help themselves”**
			3. **Franklin was far more than a newspaper owner and writer, he was also:**
				1. **Businessman (Ran the Penn. Gazette Newspaper**
				2. **Community Leader (Helped on the fire department)**
				3. **Scientist (Thank you kites and Lightning to make Electricity)**
				4. **Inventor (Bifocals)**
				5. **Diplomat (Like a Representative)**
				6. **Editor (He was the first man to Edit the Declaration of Independence)**
	3. **THE GREAT AWAKENING**
		1. By 1700, rules on religion were less strict. Before 1700, going to CHURCH was a law! These traditional values before 1730 were starting to fade away. People sinned more than usually and did not regularly attend church.
		2. **A man by the name of JONATHAN EDWARDS called on people to re-examine their lives and commit themselves to God. He told everyone that if they don’t change their ways they were going to HELL!**
		3. More preachers who were blunt came out just like him. Groups began to form.
		4. **EDWARDS visited Pennsylvania and even BENJAMIN FRANKLIN said, “*You could not go through the streets that night without hearing people praising God.”***
		5. THE GREAT AWAKENING led to rise of Methodists, Baptists Presbyterian. Many churches split to worship again their own ways. There was so many different churches there was HUGE religious differences.
	4. **THE ENGLIGHTENMENT**
		1. **THE ENLIGHTENMENT begins in Europe, these people who are ENGLIGHTED thinkers look for “natural laws” (natural rights = Life liberty and the pursuit of happiness)**
	5. **JOHN LOCKE**
		1. **Was a man who inspired future American Governemnt**
		2. **Locke published something called, “TWO TRETISES ON GOVERNMENT” SAYING ALL MEN SHOULD HAVE NATURAL RIGHTS (LIFE LIBERTY AND PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS)**
			1. **LOCKE SAID These rights are “inalienable” meaning they cannot be taken away**
			2. **LOCKE SAID DIVINE RIGHT WAS WRONG! = DIVINE RIGHT is the belief that monarchs (kings and queens) get their rule directly from God.**
				1. **Divine Right, rights come from God to the Monarch (king and queen) to the people.**
		3. **LOCKE SAID, “Natural Rights come from God, not the Monarch”**
		4. **John Locke’s SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY:**
			1. **John Locke said, that to get these rights protected. People had to create a government.**
			2. **John Locke said, that some people had to give up freedoms to protect the community.**
			3. **John Locke said if the King or Queen (monarch) tries to take these laws, the government should overthrow them!**
		5. **BARON de MONTESQUIEU**
			1. **French thinker who was also a key influence in the future of American government, he wrote a book called
			“THE SPIRIT OF THE LAWS”**
				1. **This book said that the powers of government should be LIMITED and DEFINITE**
				2. **Said that each government should have a “SEPERATION OF POWERS”**

**SEPERATION OF POWERS = division of power into separate branches**

**Americas Separation of Powers include today:**

**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH – CONGRESS (MAKES OUR LAWS, TAXES, DECLARES WAR)**

**JUDICIAL BRANCH – SUPREME COURT & ALL COURTS (MAKE SURE LAWS/PRESIDENT NOT BAD)**

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH – PRESIDENT (ENFORCES & APPROVES LAWS & IN CHARGE OF MILITARY)**