


Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

Guiding Thought: To what extent had the colonists developed a sense of their identity and unity as Americans by the eve of the Revolution?

The New Jerusalem



How was Colonial Society comprised?

Colonial Society

- **Characteristics of Colonial America**
 - Enormous population growth
 - Largest colonies:
 - The American melting pot
 -% English,% African
 - Remaining: Irish,, Dutch, Irish, French, Welsh, Jews
 - Anglicization
 - Religion, politics, culture
 - Growing more
- **Colonial Social Structure**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small upper class ○ Majority of yeoman ○ Small merchants, laborers ○ Indentured and prisoners ○ Slaves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratification compared to Europe • greater social mobility • Attempt to recreate European stratification failed • Emerging class • Democratic traditions protected against complete class
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- **Colonial Lifestyle**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Traditional roles ○ Highest standard of living ○ Longer than Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land generally cheaper than Europe ○ Wages higher than Europe
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How was Colonial society different than the Old country's?

The Atlantic Economy

- Agriculture – Most common occupation, regardless of farm size. Most were yeoman farmers (small, independent farms)
- Land Speculation – Made many investors wealthy (e.g. George Washington)
- Manufacturing
 - Small industries (coopering, shipbuilding, etc. – industries that facilitated mercantilism)
 - Lumbering most important: shipbuilding
 - Cottage industries
- Trade
 - High demand for British goods
 - Once British demand for American products peaked Americans sought other markets
- Transportation
 - Inland transportation poor by road
 - Waterways most important: Population located near rivers
- Other Colonial Occupations
 - Clergy most respected, but not as privileged as at home in Europe (many had secondary jobs)
 - Politics growing as an occupation (e.g. House of Burgesses) – wealthy and able ruled since only they could afford to take time away from their primary occupations

Summarize the Atlantic economy?

Politics and Power

- House of
 - First legislative body in the colonies
 - Half locally, half appointed by the King
 - Able to enact legislation by end of thethc.

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What part did war have on Colonial society?

What effect did religion have on Colonial society?

- John Peter Zenger Trial
 - John Peter Zenger was a and journalist from New York
 - Accused of printing and publishing a “false, scandalous, and seditious libel” against Royal Governor William Cosby
 - Attorney argued that it wasn’t libel if it was
 - Helped establish of speech and press in the colonies
- The Pequot War: 1636-1637
 - Puritans with Native American allies attacked Pequot village on River
 - Puritans set fire to homes & shot fleeing survivors!
 - Pequot tribe virtually annihilated → years of uneasy peace
- King Philip’s War: 1675-1676 AKA: Metacom’s Rebellion
 - Metacom (known as King Philip by English) tried to local tribes to protect themselves against attacks
 - Attacked English on the frontier – lasted two years
 - Eventually defeated; was drawn and quartered and his head displayed on a pike in Plymouth for years
- Seeds of Colonial Unity
 - New England
 - Consisted of 4 Puritan colonies (MA Bay, Plymouth, New Haven, Connecticut) for the purpose of against natives
- Religious toleration
 - Toleration came about in large part due to non-church
 - Eventually led to separation of church and state (except for
- The Great Awakening
 - A widespread spiritualin the 1730s/1740s
 - Appealed to emotion, encouraged introspection, and commitment to personal morality
 - New vs. Old Light
 - Old Lights: Orthodox clergymen deeply skeptical of emotionalism and theatrical of the revivalists.
 - New Lights: Supported the Awakening for revitalizing American religion and used to move followers.
 - Jonathan Edwards
 - Mostof the movement
 - Blasted the idea of salvation through good works; dependence on God’s grace is paramount
 - Emphasized eternal (“fire and brimstone” sermons)
 - “*Sinners In the Hands of an Angry God*”
 - Effects of the Great Awakening
 - Created schisms and denominations (e.g. Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, etc.)
 - Brought religion to many who had lost touch with it
 - Undermined the older clergy
 - Encouraged a new of missionary work among the Indians and slaves
- The Enlightenment
 - An 18th c. cultural movement of
 - Use logic and to improve society and government
 - Challenges traditional authority

Reflect

SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using the following terms:
