

(put on this page, because I forgot to mention it)

not quite
protested
by common
law

The indentured servant was ~~not~~ right; he was protected by law, but he had no freedom to speak of until he worked out his indenture.

Women servants often took
first offer of m^g. that would release
her from her indenture & unwanted
pregnancy lengthened her indenture,
often her children were taken from
her.

Men servants could not marry until after their indenture period was over, thereby delaying family life.

This is important because 4 of 5 immigrants during 17th century came as indentured servants.

~~site~~ ~~exhibit~~ to
Byrds

American women achieved a ~~few~~ small degree of liberty over her English compatriot largely because of the scarcity of women especially in ~~the~~ 17th century.

But she (except for a brief period in
N.J.) could not vote, hold property in
her own name, or enter into legal
agreements in most cases. In America
she was able to make pre-marital
agreements (often not honored) protecting
property from former marriages. Single women
enjoyed some rights as her English counterpart.
Societly, there was much mobility.
~~Land and wealth became the criteria for~~
success instead of family descent.

although 90% of the population was on farms during this period, cities were beginning to become important. Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, New York & others were becoming centers of trade and commerce. New England cities & towns had many different tradesmen.