

See back -

Elements of Change, 1660-1720

Jemest 1603-1625
Charles I 1625-1649
Cromwell - beavert last head
Charles II 1649-1660 +

I. The Empire

- A. Interests groups in Restoration Court (Charles II: 1660-85)

 1. courtiers, especially Carolina Proprietors
 2. merchants - sell to colonies
 3. personal interests of royal family, especially James Duke of York -

B. Administration

 1. Lords of Trade (1675) - King Charles organized board of all had interests in colonies
 2. Board of Plantations (1696) - reorganized permanent body - no power to appoint
 3. Conflicts chief exec of colonies - only he issued orders.

a. with secretary of state for the Southern Department all of N. Amer
 b. Treasury, Admiralty, War Office, ~~Customs, ~~Supply,~~ naval supplies~~ - tars, import export to

4. Mercantilism - state regulates economy ~~activities~~ ^{army, navigation} for public welfare

 - a. assumptions; national-state competition, English officers
 - b. Navigation Acts - 1660, 1663 (Staple Act), ^{enforce local regulations} only in docks - limited total wealth ^{not to naval} sea ports
 - c. 1673 (Plantation Duty Act) - ^{monopolies of British} ~~types~~ of sale of all European goods by British

C. James II (1685-88) and the Dominion of New England

 1. desire to create two vice royalties -- 40th parallel by Delaware
 - a. focused attention on northern section -- Dominion of N.
 Eng.: NY, NH, Mass., Conn., RI, and NJ -- charters
 - b. his declaration of religious tolerance ^{tried to reestablish}
 annulled and suspended -- Edmund Andros ^{organize system}
 - c. revoked local governments ^{all charters revoked} royal governor
 - d. land policy - quitrents -
 - e. fall of James leads to previous status with minor changes:
 unity of N.I. division of Carolinas

II. Anglo-American Aristocracy

- merchants no longer own open land*

 - A. Land as the Basis of Aristocracy
 - population doubled (1690-1720: 210,000-460,000) but amount of land stable land becoming a little more diff. to get
 - a. in New England descendants of town proprietors
 - b. Connecticut River Gods - 2 families control by few families
 - c. in South growing reliance on tobacco and slavery - (land cheap) labor dear
 - B. Trade as the Basis of Aristocracy -- primary circuits of trade
 - C. Political Influence as the Basis of Aristocracy
 - 1. political patronage *recipient of patronage*
 - a. Sir William Berkeley (1642-52, 1659-77) - "court house gang" *App of peace*
 - b. Gov. Benjamin Fletcher of NY (1692-97) - *gave up* *granted* *trading* *goods*, *green* *sugar* *fallon*.
 - D. Profits from the French Wars
 - 1. Wars of League of Augsburg and Spanish Succession
 - 2. suppliers: Belcher, Fanueil, DeLancey, Schuyler
 - E. The Limits of Social Distinction

III. Rebellion: The Measure of Social Strain

 - A. Virginia: Bacon's Rebellion, 1676
 - B. Carolina: Culpeper's Rebellion, 1677
 - C. Massachusetts: Rebellion against Andros and Dominion, 1689
 - D. New York: Leisler's Rebellion, 1689
 - E. Maryland: The Protestant Association, 1689
 - F. Common ties of the rebellions

but social strain not necessarily
poverty'

7 men all n. & S. South Carolina -
Proprietors -

also Charles Key adviser

merchants wanted better control of colony
James II part interest in New York.

importable
Colonial supply was material to England Only.
only on English ships.

Goods refined
then shipped back.

enforcement of mercantilism

plantation act filled gaps -
take out a bond that you would comply bnd -
applied to all of colonies

by 1760 more goods smuggled than moved legally

in 1688 - James catholic - Son catholic -
Engenuated Anne got rid of James -
ruled for three years.

James wanted to divide Am colonies into two New

Royalties -

~~Establish~~ 1. don New England
2. Edm

only in planning yrs.

Hurt Engl Control
English Governors -

Lord Cornbury - cause of Queen Ann -
1701 - 1708. Maltese - Transvisite -