

my copy

1st continental congress result of coercive acts 5 sept 1774 and first cont Congress.

The Period 1607-1789 in America was marked by a minimum amount of institutional restraints and a maximum degree of individual liberty.

Those for which the statement was not true for the entire period above:

1. Women.
 - a. Achieved some small progress. a widow could make a pre-marital agreement to protect her inheritance from a former husband.
 - b. Her necessary role in home in weaving, cooking, gardening, etc put her on more of an equal footing with men. *esp in early days of colonies*
 - c. No divorce. Husband had absolute control of wife.
 - d. Her children were considered "orphans" if her husband died and often were put under guardianship of someone besides herself.
 - e. She could not ~~make~~ hold property. Book says this but fathers often deeded daughters land, and some freed female servants filed for land in own right.

2. Blacks:

Slavery gave them not even a minimum amount of freedom. Absolute chattel rights for master. Could not run away and lose himself in population because of color. little family life, always insecure. Could not protect those of his family. Families often split up by sale or wills.

3. Indians: Native life altered or changed by white contact. Succumbed in large numbers to white disease. Steadily pushed off lands--although they gave the white man a run for his money in some places, eventually they lost their freedom and way of life.

4. Indentured servant. White. After servitude could take his place in community, get land, and rise in social ladder. 4 out of 5 persons who emigrated to America came in this category. Plenty of restraints and a minimum amount of individual liberty while in this servitude. Things much better for his children and succeeding generations, according to their own abilities.

Political Restraint:

Generally quite minimum in all colonies until 1763.

1. England too busy fighting wars to pay too much attention.
2. Liberal charters and grants which gave almost autonomic *to* governments to different colonies.
3. Indifferent governors. While the system could have resulted in absolute dictatorships, in practice colonies had *quite a bit of* political freedom.

POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS WITHIN COLONIES. ALSO RELIGIOUS RESTRAINTS.

New England:

Puritans Would not tolerate dissent. expelled Williams and Hutchinson. Wanted unanimity of thought, and worship. Added length of life made old age insecure, resulting in legal (inheritance) restraints on sons, especially older ones. This broke down as colony became more mature, as sons could go and get relatively free land elsewhere.

Rhode Island, Religious toleration. also Maryland & Pa.

Pros of Puritan system:

1. Fostered work ethic. All should work to improve lot of everyone.

dignity of work part of ethics

See comments on economic problems after wars as restraints. smuggling in n. C. abundant, although ignored.

Look up rebellion whole century

most lost court business from on transportation from England. Committee of safety independent of parliament. they demanded dominion. 19 April 1795 - about hundred words. 1775 - 1776 - 1777 - 1778 - 1779 - 1780 - 1781 - 1782 - 1783 - 1784 - 1785 - 1786 - 1787 - 1788 - 1789 - 1790 - 1791 - 1792 - 1793 - 1794 - 1795 - 1796 - 1797 - 1798 - 1799 - 1800 - 1801 - 1802 - 1803 - 1804 - 1805 - 1806 - 1807 - 1808 - 1809 - 1810 - 1811 - 1812 - 1813 - 1814 - 1815 - 1816 - 1817 - 1818 - 1819 - 1820 - 1821 - 1822 - 1823 - 1824 - 1825 - 1826 - 1827 - 1828 - 1829 - 1830 - 1831 - 1832 - 1833 - 1834 - 1835 - 1836 - 1837 - 1838 - 1839 - 1840 - 1841 - 1842 - 1843 - 1844 - 1845 - 1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 - 1851 - 1852 - 1853 - 1854 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 - 1858 - 1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 - 1866 - 1867 - 1868 - 1869 - 1870 - 1871 - 1872 - 1873 - 1874 - 1875 - 1876 - 1877 - 1878 - 1879 - 1880 - 1881 - 1882 - 1883 - 1884 - 1885 - 1886 - 1887 - 1888 - 1889 - 1890 - 1891 - 1892 - 1893 - 1894 - 1895 - 1896 - 1897 - 1898 - 1899 - 1900 - 1901 - 1902 - 1903 - 1904 - 1905 - 1906 - 1907 - 1908 - 1909 - 1910 - 1911 - 1912 - 1913 - 1914 - 1915 - 1916 - 1917 - 1918 - 1919 - 1920 - 1921 - 1922 - 1923 - 1924 - 1925 - 1926 - 1927 - 1928 - 1929 - 1930 - 1931 - 1932 - 1933 - 1934 - 1935 - 1936 - 1937 - 1938 - 1939 - 1940 - 1941 - 1942 - 1943 - 1944 - 1945 - 1946 - 1947 - 1948 - 1949 - 1950 - 1951 - 1952 - 1953 - 1954 - 1955 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959 - 1960 - 1961 - 1962 - 1963 - 1964 - 1965 - 1966 - 1967 - 1968 - 1969 - 1970 - 1971 - 1972 - 1973 - 1974 - 1975 - 1976 - 1977 - 1978 - 1979 - 1980 - 1981 - 1982 - 1983 - 1984 - 1985 - 1986 - 1987 - 1988 - 1989 - 1990 - 1991 - 1992 - 1993 - 1994 - 1995 - 1996 - 1997 - 1998 - 1999 - 2000 - 2001 - 2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011 - 2012 - 2013 - 2014 - 2015 - 2016 - 2017 - 2018 - 2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023 - 2024 - 2025

2. All labor worth while. A mason as important and worth while as a merchant.
3. Wealth not frowned on, but to be used wisely to aid kingdom and help those more unfortunate.
4. Encouraged and fostered education. First universal education laws.
5. All free church members could vote.
6. Later extended to all male free persons.

Single men and women restrained by having to live with families. Close watch.

Small communal villages gave opportunity to keep watch on neighbor's problems. (made possible witch trials)

Transfer of charter management from England to America made interference from England less likely.

Succeeding generations may have felt restrained by strict rules of puritans. Husband head of wife.

Separation of church and state, but state expected to prosecute those who violated puritan ethic. *(Keep colony pure)*

Colony successful from start.

Little economic difference in puritan society, and equality of social status not different even though difference in land holdings and wealth. Materialism gradually took over. Still poverty uncommon. by 1689 "Church being destroyed by self assertion".

~~xxxxxxx~~

Biggest failure of colony: Relationship with Indians. Did not accept integration. Did not allow in villages. Eventual war between white and Indian. *beliefs contrary or not in agreement with them*

New England colony received more restraints under royal governors.

Resistance to restraints imposed by England after 1783 felt most strongly in New England colonies. Shot heard round the world fired there.

Repression for Wms. & Hutchinson

Virginia: *separation offered restrictions on mg until early 1700's.*

No close knit community life. Families spread out over isolated farms. Church and county court only community contact.

few No church restraints. *few ministers*

Church more heirarchal than New England church, but less contact with people. *had*

Increasing black population after 1700s.

Quaker colony:

- More equality between men and women.
- Loose church organization.
- Best Indian relations of any colony. Pennsylvania refuge for indians until about 1740.
- attraction of diff. religions & views.*
- Pacifists. Did not want to bear arms. Problem in revolution.

less restraint than anywhere

German and Scotch Irish immigration an irritant.

Quakers held poor power & good land

- a. Moved to back counties and virginia back counties.
- b. Hated English -
- c. Hated English church. -
Resisted taxes for anglican church.
- d. Hated Indians.

Scotch Irish liked little restraint of instution and freedoms offered in America.

- Resisted restraints ^{imposed} after 1763.
- Resisted movement back of line set by Proclamatation of 1763.
- Supported revolution action of New England colony.
- Suppressed Tories. (Virginia)
- Pressed against Indian lands constantly.

While they resisted restraints both individual and institutional, they imposed them especially on Indians, and tories.

If England had been in a position to structure a firm government and burocracy on her colonies from their organization, the Revolution may hever have happened. As it was, it was like taking candy from a spoiled child. Once given, they resisted removal of those freedoms they had enjoyed.

Digest:

Except for women, indentured servants, and slaves, Colonies enjoyed less restraint and more individual freedoms than their English counterparts.

Especially true in south. Somewhat different in New England, while there were few restraints from England per se--there were some imposed by their own culture--at least on those who did not agree with them.

What restraints that were imposed by England on the colonies were largely ignored until after 1763 when England was able to turn more of her attention to the governing of her American colonies. The result was the Revolution when the colonies completely threw off English control.

Note: forogot to treat the problems that may have been in the cities. Later.

Tories deprived of land & freedom of movement.

during 1660-1720

1688: England

*James II revoked all Charters - installed Royal gov
tried to create 2nd time Royal gov*

*land policy - quit rents to royal Proprietors -
situation ended this system*

religious tolerance (catholic)

*series of Royal governors - some good
mostly mostly inefficient - history of
conflict with royal governor*

after French & Indian Wars Britain

(1689) James II deposed by Glorious Revolution
Royal Governors accused of abusing authority
settled in Mass, N.Y., & Maryland.

1754 - first congress of all colonies meet -
not all well represented

1765 - Stamp act congress, meets in N.Y.

1763 - Peace with France -
acquisition of huge land areas.

1764 - Grenville becomes f. M.
national debt of 145 mill £.
new taxes in Engl & Amer.

10,000 Regular army left to "protect against
Ind on frontier & pacific French
Canadian."

His revenue program initiated rift bet
England & Am, unite colonies, & end in Revolution.

1 - Revenue or sugar act.
reduced tax on French sugar-molasses
but added a number of products to list

2 - Currency act - no paper money or legal
tender in any colonies - only hard currency - Trade
restr policies.

3 - Parliament now appeared as enemy.
stamp act - ^{forced} made colonies assert Parl had no
right to tax them directly

1765 - stamp act
1766 - Parl. repealed.

1767 - new vice adm to Pitt-grafton memeta
sec. of st for Am affairs - (Cryl)

Townshend acts - suspended N.Y.'s gov. until it
complied with Quartering act

Act arose resulted in withdrawal of
mass - upper chamber

James Oglethorpe's colony -
James Oglethorpe settles on paper, led by Oglethorpe
1770 Parliament Townshend act.

1773: relative goods
1773: Tea act