

- 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. *Delaware of the beliefs contrary to not in agreement with him.*

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. & Dutchmen

Virginia:

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 heirarchical than New England church, but less contact with people.

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.
- Pacifists. Did not want to bear arms. Problem in revolution.

less restraint than anywhere

German and Scotch Irish immigration an irritant.

Quakers held post power of 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 institution and freedoms offered in America.

Resisted restraints ^{imposed} after 1763.

Resisted movement back of line set by Proclamation 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 bureaucracy on her colonies from their organization, the Revolution may never 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: forgot to treat the problems that may have been in the cities. Later.

James deprived of land & freedom of movement.

during 1660-1720

1685 England

James II revoked all local charters - installed Royal gov

tried to create entire Royal gov

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

religious tolerance (Catholic)

series of Royal Governors - some good 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 -
install 1st representative

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

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

1764 - Grenville becomes P.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 memos
sec. of st for Am affairs - (Oglet)

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

Act arose resulted in withdrawal of
mass - paper demanded

Parliament's colon -
Townshend settles on paper, led by Spangler's colon -
1770 Parliament Townshend act -
1770 Parliament

1773: relative quest
1773: Tea act