

my copy

Ida Rosin's outline

1. Preconceived attitudes of English settlers:

- 1. That Indians could be recruited as farm labor.
- 2. That they could be easily converted and civilized.
- 3. That ^{white} their civilization was much superior to that of Indians.

12. disease - 1616 - 1621 - Dec of N.E. Indians disease

2. Cultural differences between English and Indians:

3. Early causes for conflict:

- 1. Whites disregard for Indian's rights
- 2. Land needs
- 3. Theft of corn in early Virginia.

*2 conflicting views of Indians -
a - British savages
b - share land with them & bring them Christianity*

4. Attitudes towards Indian populations in various colonies:

- 1. Jamestown and Virginia.
- 2. Puritans. Massachusetts.
- 3. Rhode Island.
- 4. North Carolina
- 5. South Carolina
- 6. Maryland
- 7. Pennsylvania.

a. Effect of Scots-Irish & German immigration on Indians. *(push for land)*

5.. Effect of Wars on Indians.

- 1637. Pequot war in New England
- 1675-1677: King Phillip's War in New England
- War against Chesapeake Tribes associated with Bacon's Rebellion.
- 1689-1697 King William's war
- 1702-1703 Queen Ann's War
- 1744-1748 King George's War
- 1756-1763 Seven Year's war.

Proclamation of 1763

. Colonists ignore it.

Treat how Indians come out of 7 years war.

1759-1761 Frontier war against Cherokees

stronger

x
Revolutionary war
1776-1783

Indian Neutrality *at first*

Indian alliance for most part with Britain *when British had success*

1785 Treaty of Hopewell

had cut population

Ended conflict between Americans and Cherokees. By 1800 war and disease in half

1779. Sullivan leads raids into Iroquois country, burning, killing destroying towns. Those Iroquois ^{who were} neutral spared. ~~Those~~ later destroyed by other Iroquois.

English defeat cost Iroquois dearly. Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1784 yielded western lands to US and retired to small isolated reservations. Poverty, defeat, and loss of self image *result*

Bitterness of Americans because Indians sided with Britain.

Bitterness of Indians because England betrayed them, rights not even mentioned in Treaty.

*const. gave federal govt control over Indian affairs
prob because nat'l problem landwise.*

social asp

Can only write a half hour on Indians and half hour on Blacks including comparisons. and compare.

Blacks in America:

1. Preconceived attitudes of English settlers:
 1. That Indians could be recruited as farm labor.
 2. That they could be easily converted and civilized.
 3. That their civilization was much superior to that of Indians.
2. Cultural differences between English and Indians:

3. Early causes for conflict:

1. White demand for Indian's rights
 2. Land needs
 3. Their own in early Virginia.
4. Attitudes towards Indian populations in various colonies:

1. Jamestown and Virginia.
2. Puritans, Massachusetts.
3. Rhode Island.
4. North Carolina.
5. South Carolina.
6. Maryland.
7. Pennsylvania.

5. Effect of socio-political tensions on Indians.

1. Effect of wars on Indians.
 1677. Period war in New England.
 - 1675-1677. King Philip's War in New England.
 - War against Chesapeake tribes associated with Bacon's Rebellion.
 - 1689-1697. King William's war.
 - 1702-1703. Queen Ann's war.
 - 1744-1748. King George's war.
 - 1758-1763. Seven Year's war.

6. Proclamation of 1763. Colonists ignore it. 1755-1761 Frontier war against Cherokees. 7 years war.

7. Revolutionary war 1775-1783.

Indian Neutrality Act of 1764
 Indian alliance for war with Britain when British had the population
 1763 Treaty of Hopewell
 Ended conflict between Americans and Cherokees. By 1800 war and disease in half
 1779. Sullivan leads raids into Iroquois country, burning, killing, destroying
 towns. Those Iroquois not killed or captured were later destroyed by
 other Iroquois.
 British defeat cost Iroquois heavily. Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1764
 yielded western lands to US and resulted in small isolated reservations. Poverty
 defeat and loss of self made Iroquois bitter.
 Bitterness of Americans because Indians sided with Britain.
 Bitterness of Indians because Britain betrayed them, rights not even mentioned
 in Treaty.

1. Great, poor, first and last contact was British
 2. Great, poor, first and last contact was British

5. Wars:

Most important war, perhaps, for Indian population was the French and Indian 7 year war. For the most part the Indians allied with the French hoping that the English and American settlers would once and for all be contained or even thrown back off of Indian lands.

Iroquois remained neutral in spite of concerted efforts of French and English until 1759 when it was obvious that England was going to win.

Engl vict^{Town} at Detroit, Quebec and Montreal finalized British victory in America and shifted fighting to Caribbean.

1761 American and English invade Cherokee country and burned towns and food supplies. Cherokees had been constantly harrassing Virginia frontier. Cherokee finally sued for peace. *to not stop Indian harassment of frontier only briefly.*

Result of war. Tribes grew more united and stronger. Confederacy between tribes, both in North East, West, and Southwest. *became*

England was awarded control of Hudson Bay fur trade. Got control of Slave trade from Spanish, French gave up lands in Canada and to Mississippi. ~~Spain~~ gave Florida to England except for New Orleans. Also ^{French} efforts of Detroit ~~and from Detroit~~ to Pittsburgh went to Americans by treaty of 1763. *(*

get clear

No longer could Indians play enemies against each other. For awhile their enemy was the same--English America. Not until the revolution could they once again try this strategy.

Proclamation of 1763. Attempt to contain white settlement to coast regions and preserve lands west of Appalachians for Indians. Didn't work. Colonists ignored.

Tribes now stronger and no longer were they passively acceptance^{del} of invasion of their lands.

After 1763 ~~frontiers~~ along all of America ^{frontiers} seethed with tension bet white and Indian.

Rev War:

Both England and America at first tried to Keep Indians Neutral. Then both sides tried to enlist Americans. Generally the Indians sided with British. It seemed their only hope, as Britain seemed more concerned for their rights than the Americans. Relations between Americans and English Indians had become hopelessly hostile.

Rev had powerful consequences for Native Americans.

Northeast: Iroquois six nations. from Albany, New York to Ohio country. Abt 15,000 people. Allied to them Shawnee, (western tribe) and the Delaware, the Wyandotte and the Miami. *to South & S.W.*

South east: Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole, Creek and Cherokee. Perhaps 60,000. people. occupied vast region between Western Carolinas and Mississippi, the Ohio River and the Gulf of Mexico. At a treaty in July 1775 the Six nations agreed to stay Neutral as long as neither Am or British troops crossed their lands. Did not last long by 1776 both ^{sides} actively seeking alliance with Indians.

Cherokees, seeing this as perhaps a last chance to stop encroaching white men upon their lands launched a series of devastating raids on Virginia frontier, and Pennsylv. frontiers. American response fast and devastating. Virginia and Carolina govts sent militia to lay waste of Cherokee towns. T.J. Gov Vg.

3) 1780-81 American militia once again ravaged Cherokee Towns (battle-of-Point Pleasant)----- Though sporadic raids continued during the war the Cherokee never again mounted a sustained military effort against Americans.

Seeing what had happened to cherokees Creeks remained aloof. 1785 Treaty of Hopewell formally ended conflict between Cherokee and new American nation. in the decade following they ceded away much of their land through treaty arrangements, while white settlements crowded around them. By turn of century (1800) war and disease had reduced their population by half.

In Northeast, the Iroquois nations joined English against Americans. It was the wrong decision--but the Indian felt his only chance was with the British. The English tory and Indian enemies disrupted entire frontier along New England to Pennsylvania.

But in 1779 General John Sullivan led a series of punishing raids into Iroquois country, burning the iroquois towns, killing men women and children, destroying fields and cutting down orchards. "Civilization or death to All American savages. Two iroquois nations who had remained neutral, were spared, but other Iroquois tribes destroyed them in turn.

English defeat caused the Iroquois dearly. Their rights were totally ignored. They were not even mentioned in the treaty. Unable to protect their western colonies, they fled to Canada or moved west. They rapidly deeded away most of their lands. At treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1784 the Americans refused to recognize confederacy and insisted on dealing with each tribe. ~~The six nations~~ The six nations yielded their western lands to US and took up residence on small reservations. Though they later rejected the treaty as being accepted under duress, the damage was done.

On those islands of slums in the wilderness, they struggled for survival against poverty and disease, their traditional lifeways gone, their self-confidence broken.

Rev left legacy of bitterness for both Indians and whites. Because the Indians had been betrayed and defeated, and teh American because Indians had sided with Britain and had threatened success of Revolutionary cause. This bitterness would deeply affect India-white rrelations in years ahead.

Factors Affecting the Black population in North American Colonies:

1619: First blacks brought to America. At first only served indentured period and were then free.

Slave Trade: Europeans competed for slaving rights on West African coast.

17th Cent. one million africans brought to new world. Dutch replace portuguese as principal traders. Most of africans went to West Indies and Brazil

Sugar transformed slave trade. Spread to Brazil from Mediterranean Labor Intensive. African kingdoms, vied with each other for captives in tribal ward.

1690 English challenged Dutch for slaving rights. within 100 years English became dominant in slave trade.

Nature of slave trade:

Terrible conditions.

Many died being transported from interior to coast of Africa.

Many succumbed to terrible conditions aboard ship.

- a. All arrived emaciated and sometimes sick.
- b. Flogged brutally
- c. Refusal to take food common.
- d. Some jumped overboard when possible and drowned

Social problems- with slavery:

- a. Language *different*
- b. Family and friends *gone*
- c. New Culture *(calent)*
- d. Tribal religion
- e. New Geography
- f. No status in community
- g. Adaption to physical (work) environment
- h. Difficulty in marrying and having family
(three males to one female)
- i. Permanent bondage for self and children

Southern transition to black labor.

- 1 First thought *Indian* labor could be used. Didn't work out
2. Indentured servants. in 1671 there were 3 white to 1 *black* servant or slave.

only about 3,000 blacks in Virginia.

Reasons for change to black labor:

- a. Rising commercial power of England, incr part of English in slave trade.
- b. Supply of indentured servants from England began to dry up. (1640)
- c. Unrest in freed white servant population unable to expand to new lands. Blacks more pleable.

Human bondage not looked upon as moral issue when it began.

Slavery in North:

In cities, masters bought servants to train in trades, to serve in homes as house and body servants.

New England's merchants became involved in slave trade.

By 1750 half merchant fleet in New Port was involved in slave trade. In New York and Philadelphia building and outfitting of slave vessels was vital to waterfront economy.

New England sent rum and codfish for slaves in West Indies.

All colonies involved in dirty trade.

Getting there after arrival - descendants - nig family

slavery N.A.S.

emigration shift to Pennsylvania

*mid 18th cent
1759
Philadelphia*

*1671 - 34 white
black
only about 3,000*

2 Indians & Blacks

System of bondage: System

1650s could not carry firearms.

1660s marriages between whites and blacks forbidden

Black synonymous with "evil" == white with "purity"

Free blacks pushed to margins of society by discrimination

Dehumanization of blacks made it easier for slave owners to justify their ownership of slaves.

Black servants passed from a human being to a chattel property.

Hereditary lifetime service. Children of women inherited slavery.

Only if freed by master could a slave be free.

Later laws forbid freeing of slaves in a colony. Colony didn't want free slaves around for slaves to see. *want to emulate*

Slaves forbidden to testify in court, participate in political process, hold property, travel without permission, engage in legal parenthood or marriage. Restrains on masters or rights of slaves almost non existence. A master could kill a slave if he so desired.

Slavery could only be maintained by systematic use of intimidation and brutality.

Slave Culture:

Master had almost complete control of slave.

But how he formed friendships, fell in love, formed kin groups, raised children, worshiped, buried dead, and organized leisure time was harder to control.

A slave with a family was easier to control. So masters let slaves marry or have family relationships.

.These were often broken by sale or by death of owner. A child of 8 could be sold as a slave.

~~By 17~~

in 1675 about 4,000 slaves in Virginia. these toiled with masters and white indentured servants. by 1760 there were 175,000 slaves in Virginia-chesapeake area. --~~xxx~~ almost entire labor force.

by 1740s large numbers of slaves were American-born, had established a family, and were living in plantation outbuildings where from sundown to sunup they could fashion a personal life of their own.

Slavery was not as bad in America as in ^{Caribbean} ~~Carrabian~~.

In south Carolina in rice fields by 1760 they outnumbered Whites three to one.

In northern ~~xxx~~ colonies they made up less than 10 percent of population./

In North the slaves adapted to European ways much faster than in the south, esp in South Carolina where they retained more of their African language and customs. Slavery also less repressive in north than south. In north slavery ~~in mostly~~ ⁱⁿ cities, although even in Pennsylvania there were slaves.

Resistance and rebellion:

Passive resistance: Feigning ignorance and illness. In South Carolina occasional rebellion usually occurred with new slaves. These were cruelly put down.

A slave seeing what happened to a rebel would think twice before he rebelled ~~himself~~.

Rebellion more subtle. A rice grower pushed his workers all day and far into night and woke next morning to find barn and crop burned to ground.



Black Religion and family:

Balance of power stacked against slaves.

No amount of abuse physical or spiritual could wipe out deeply rooted beliefs. As they became exposed to Christianity--they included some of African traditions with new Christian beliefs. The more emotional religions appealed to blacks, because it gave them emotional release.

~~Slaves~~

Outside of ~~this~~ religion family was most stable factor in life of the slave. White men exploited black women as large mulatto population attested. Not all relationships between white and black were coercive. Some were to advantage of black woman, but the resultant children were in a twilight zone between slave and free--although their official position was that of a slave.

Slaves in America more successful in establishing families than those in West Indies, Brazil, or other parts of hemisphere. Climate of Virginia more healthy than in other areas of hemisphere.

Although family relationships among slaves was filled with uncertainty and sorrow, the slaves nevertheless made it the greatest monument to their will to endure captivity and eventually to gain their freedom.

Blacks in Revolution:

Blacks found several ways to turn revolution to their advantage.

Opportunity to seek freedom behind English line.

Masters were alarmed that Slaves would seek freedom with justification.

Lord Dunmore called for slaves to leave masters and if they served in army he would free them.

Revolution was paradoxical. White patriots talked about freedom, and rights of man while denying it to a whole segment of the American population.

Revolution brought about freeing of many slaves in the North.

War halted slave trade almost totally. *natural increase from them on*

Many colonies passed laws against slave trade. 1790 all states with exceptions of South Carolina and Georgia had outlawed slave ~~trade~~. *trade*

~~This increased American-born population of slaves.~~

Institution of slavery itself came under attack.

in 1780 Pa passed a law that all new born blacks were to be freed, when they reached 28.

First anti-slavery institutions initiated. Groundwork for abolition ^{*movement*} had been started.

4.

Blacks:

Important dates;

1619 First blacks brought to America.

1625-1660 Slavery becomes backbone of labor force in English Carribean

1690s South Carolinians begin rice cultivation.

1690-1720. Slave codes enacted in most colonies.

1697-1715: Importation of slaves increase rapidly in eorth American colonies'

715-17340 Volume of slave trade doubles

1775 Pennsylvania abolition society established

While the Indian population continued to decrease during the period from 1604 until after the revolution, the black population from the beginning began to increase as more slaves were imported and as natural increase began to take place.

Slave Trade:

Estimates say that the number of slaves brought involuntarily to New World may have been 12 million. Millions more lost their lives marching from African Interior to slave ships on coast, and on boats coming to America. Of all immigrants to American who peopled the New World between 15th and 18th centuries the africans were by far the most numerous, probably outnumbering Europeans two to one.

Large majority went to West Indies, Brazil and Spanish America. Not more than one in 12 ever reached North America. which remained a fringe area in slave trade until 18th century.

Those who came in 17th century 10,000
" 18th " 350,000 they profoundly affected destiny of
American society.

In a period of labor scarcity, their labor and skills were indispensable to colonial economic development.

The problem of race has continued to the "the American Dilemma."