

imp. paent - Historians viewpoints are
non-important = shaped by time in which they live

Interpretations of Colonial America

I. Writers of the Revolutionary Period

- A. Establish moral credentials of the revolution in colonial era
- B. Claimed colonists were pure stem of the English people

C. Claimed right, not power, won war "God was on our side" vs to Brit system
They were trying to corrupt us in their

II. George Bancroft (1800-91)

A History of the United States (10 vols. 1834-74)

III. Late 19th-Early 20th Century

A. Inevitability of democratic institutions prevailing

First major Historian began 1834 maturity of colonial era

- 1. Concern with social upheaval in late 19th century America

B. Progressive Historians - Charles Beard 1900 - World War I

- 1. Emphasize traditional social conflict - between urban sectors

C. Imperial Historians - Charles Andrews and Lawrence Gipson

- 1. Emphasize America's links to the British world

IV. Post World War II through the 1960s

A. European Historians - Pierre Goubert and Peter Laslett

V. American Historians - 1960s through the present

- a. John Demos and Philip Greven

- b. emphasis on relevant issues - Gary Nash

A Comparative Look at the Spanish and British Empires

I. The Situation

- A. Spanish bureaucracy in the New World - effective, little opposition
- B. No real organization in British case
- C. Opposite Potential

II. The Spanish Empire

A. Origins

B. Sources of Control

- 1. bureaucratic

- 2. patriarchal

C. Institutions

1. adelantados

2. encomiendas

3. provincial assemblies

D. Role of Crown

- 1. reinforced by papacy

E. The Spanish-American Population

- 1. natives - fell from 25 to 1 million by 1700

- 2. major imperial officials - most peninsular Spaniards - Iberians

- 3. creole - only 1.25% of population - landowners, clergymen, army officers, merchants - identify with Spain

- 4. blacks

- 5. racially mixed (mestizos) - 1570=2.5%; 1800=30%

III. The British Empire

A. Early attempts to explore

B. Changing economic and international interests leads to new attempts

C. Differences in personnel and the role of the state

- 1. leadership and role of unemployment and mobility

- 2. limited role of crown

- 3. ideology of colonization

natives could have caused conflict

Coms work - subhuman
est non econ. interest

Fisher -
very concerned about social upheaval in late 19th cent.
immigrants -
labor problems -
thought Am. was in danger.
wrote anti col period in Nostalgia.

second part
why app to British Empire & none to Spanish Empire

Spanish - set up elaborate govt
controlled with highly bureaucratic -
full time salaried employees
even in remote places -
(far larger than Greek & Roman empire)

other aspect -
government Patriarchal

- elites -  pyramidal structure.

Pyramids

crucifix

Council of Indies -
(King's advisors)

don't need to know
details

casade Contralacion -

bd of trade

"mengos"

collected customs

+ Hierarchical
many divisions
1500 - 1830's

new Royalties

chief govt institution

1 - all of Caribbean

Indies

Mexico

2 - all of S.A. (Peru)

governed -
same -
religion -
Catholic

Presidencies & Capitancies

+ municipal Corp. & audiences -
7 often

② in England
and 26

numbers totally important - ideas
why English moved to America.

A Comparative Look at the Spanish and British Empire (Ctd.)

I. Factors Promoting English Migration ~~within England~~

A. High turnover rate in English village--50% gone in 10 yrs; only 16% of descendants remained for 100 years

1. few landowners

2. youthful population--half under age 20

3. period of population increase: 1600-4 million; 1720-6 million

4. thin line between sufficiency and shortage

5. modernization of economy

B. Three types of migration

1. short distance--putting out system

2. regional--16 to 20 miles

a. betterment--to small towns

b. subsistence migrants--to/between larger towns

3. to London: 1500-75,000; 1600-200,000; 1650-350,000;
1700-570,000= 10% of England

(Total pop - 6 million)

C. How this internal migration was linked to movement to America -

~~only a small part of no migrants from Brit. went to Amer.~~
~~not just choice of destination. Indentured servitude~~

The New World Social Order in the 17th Century

I. New England

A. Population Growth

1. by 1642 20,000 had migrated--by 1700 population of 100,000

2. far more to Ulster and other areas

Great after 1642 (Engl Civil War)

natural growth

B. Reasons for Rapid Growth

1. good climate

very little disease

2. fairly balanced sex ratio

no malaria

3. women free to marry when they wish

dispersed - not crowded

4. youthful population

acclimated population

5. higher life expectancy and larger families

separatio good

II. The Chesapeake

A. Population Growth

1. the numbers

see back

6 men to 1 woman

2. traditional portrayal

overwhelmingly immigrated as

3. new perspective

single - servants

a. occupation

indent. servants

b. age

(5-7 years)

c. sex ratio - 6-1

life expectancy -

B. Impact on Family

1. mate selection -

abt 6 days.

2. marriage and family structure

later age of m.

3. children

smaller families -

once free - several yrs.

2nd generation of women marry

all weak ones died coming to Amer -
prudelss to longevity - prob abt 16-19
prob abt 25-37

widder age gap bet wmen & men
women 2x as likely to author husband - see pg 2 for

(see back) momentous & in chllbrt - No furbrd

Anderson Mass -

see today - second church.

like centers but smaller -

now established

found 1640 - (at time immigr stopped)

all h. in Am.

children h. in Am.

18 men settled camp

land pattern - colony gave people

get charter - village owned land (corporate entity)

open field system -

land distributed to people

according to rank -

X and over
highly regulated

farm lands outside village -

like England.

Average farmer - 20 acres -

1st div -

timothy 21%

1st gen 78% - old England only 20%

conditional deeds -

problem - by 3rd generation - all land gone -
people wouldn't leave.

3rd - 61% of sons staying