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### Elements of Change, 1660-1720

James I 1603-1625  
Charles I 1625-1649  
Cromwell - became 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 Ch. Artis organized board of all his interests in colonies -  
2. Board of Plantations (1696) - reorganized permanent body -  
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, army operations -  
4. Mercantilism - State regulates economic activity for public welfare  
a. assumptions: national-state competition, English officers  
b. Navigation Acts - 1660, 1663 (Staple Act), 1673 (Plantation Duty Act) - monopoly of British Ports -  
c. James II (1685-88) and the Dominion of New England of sale of all European goods by British  
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 annulled and suspended - Edmund Andros  
b. his declaration of religious tolerance  
c. revoked local governments all charters revoked  
d. land policy - quitrents - royal government  
e. fall of James leads to previous status with minor changes:  
unity of NJ, division of Carolinas

#### bad government II. Anglo-American Aristocracy

- A. Land as the Basis of Aristocracy population doubled (1690-1720: 210,000-460,000) but amount of land stable land the among a little more diff. to get  
a. in New England descendants of town proprietors  
b. Connecticut River Gods - families constituting 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 citizens from place  
1. political patronage recipient of patronage  
a. Sir William Berkeley (1642-52, 1659-77) - "court house gang" aptly named  
b. Gov. Benjamin Fletcher of NY (1692-97) - gave to traders of tobacco, green-skin  
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

see notebook  
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 bond -  
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 - Transvaal -