CHAPTER ONE: THE WORLD IN TRANSITION (PREHISTORY TO 1500s)

**********SECTION 1-THE FIRST AMERICANS**********

- LAND BRIDGE ALONG BERING STRAIT ALLOWED FIRST IMMIGRANTS TO COME TO AMERICAS FROM SIBERIA (?)
  * OVER TIME UNIQUE CULTURES DEVELOPED IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA

- FIRST PEOPLES IN AMERICAS ARE CALLED NATIVE AMERICANS
  * MANY DIVERSE CULTURES EVOLVED
  * SOME ELABORATE EMPIRES AND SOME SIMPLE COMMUNITIES
  * CROSSED LAND BRIDGE ROUGHLY 20,000 YEARS AGO FROM SIBERIA
    * MIGRATION STOPPED WHEN LAND BRIDGE DISAPPEARED 12,000 YEARS AGO
  * SMALL COMMUNITIES FOLLOWED GAME HERDS
  * HUNTER-GATHERERS WHO LIVED ON GAME AND PLANT FOOD

- NATIVE AMERICANS MIGRATED TO THE TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THROUGHOUT AMERICAS OVER TIME
  * ISOLATION IN AMERICAS LED TO UNIQUE CULTURES
  * DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHIES LED TO DIFFERENT LIFESTYLES
    - IN SOUTH AMERICA SEVERAL EMPIRES DEVELOPED
      * OLMEC-GULF OF MEXICO COAST
        * COMPLEX SOCIETY WITH LARGE VILLAGES, TEMPLES, AND PYRAMIDS
        * FIRST MESOAMERICANS TO SCULPT LARGE STONES FOR MONUMENTS
      * INCA-ANDES MOUNTAINS CULTURE
        * LARGE EMPIRE LINKED BY 10,000 MILES OF ROADS, BRIDGES
        * TERRACED FARMS
        * CARE OF ORPHANS, AGED, SICK
      * MAYA-SOUTHERN CULTURE THAT ALSO BUILT PYRAMIDS AND LIVED IN LARGE VILLAGES
        * METALWORK AND POTTERY
        * CITY-STATES
        * CONCEPT OF MATHEMATIC
      * AZTEC-CULTURE SETTLED IN MODERN DAY MEXICO CITY
        * LARGEST CITY IN WORLD AT THE TIME
        * GOLD ADORNMENT

- NORTHERN (ABOVE MEXICO) CULTURES TRADED WITH SOUTHERN CULTURES AND MAIZE MADE ITS WAY TO SOUTHWEST OF NORTH AMERICA AND MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
  * NORTHERN POPULATION 1/10th OF SOUTHERN
    - SMALL VILLAGES AND BANDS
    - ANASAZI Lived IN MULTI-STORY ADOBE BUILDINGS THAT SPANISH CALLED PUEBLOS(VILLAGES) IN SOUTHWEST N.A.
    - HOHOKAM Lived IN LARGE VILLAGES IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

- HOPEWELL CULTURE - (200 B.C. -->500 A.D.) LIVED IN OHIO RIVER VALLEY
* FARMERS
  * MOUNDBUILDERS --> UP TO 30 FT TALL

- FARM CULTURES LIVED IN SOUTHEAST, FISHING CULTURES IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST, AND SEED-GATHERERS IN CALIFORNIA

IROQUOIS AN ALLIANCE OF FARMING CULTURES IN NORTHEAST
  * MOHAWK, SENECA, ONEIDA, ONONDAGA AND CAYUGA NATIONS
  - FAMILIES SHARED LONG HOUSES MADE OF POLES AND BARK

CONFEDERATION WAS A GOVERNMENT MADE UP OF INDEPENDENT UNITS THAT MAINTAINED PEACE BETWEEN VARIOUS TRIBES (1580 A.D.)
  * DEKANAWIDA & HIAWATHA FOUNDED
  * FEMALE CLAN LEADERS CHOSE "CHIEF" FOR LEAGUE COUNCILS

- IN SOUTHEAST ANOTHER CONFEDERATION WAS FORMED BY FIVE TRIBES
  * CREEK, CHEROKEE, CHOCTAW, SEMINOLE, & CHICKASAW
  * CALLED "FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES"

- ALL NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURES FELT A CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH LAND AND BELONGING IN A UNIVERSAL SPIRIT

- BY LATE 1400s NATIVE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN CULTURES COLLIDED
  * EUROPEANS SEEKING WEALTH IN PRECIOUS METALS
  * NATIVE AMERICANS DID NOT UNDERSTAND ACCUMULATION OF WEALTH

END Chapter 1, Section 1

*****SECTION TWO -- THE NEW EUROPE**********

- THE ROMAN EMPIRE COMPLETED ITS DECLINE BY 550 A.D AND WESTERN EUROPE ENTERED THE "MIDDLE AGES"
  * A.D. 500-1500
  * FEUDALISM DOMINANT POLITICAL STRUCTURE
  * ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH INCREASE POWER

- MOST OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY WAS ORGANIZED BY THE MANORIAL SYSTEM
  * MANOR (LARGE ESTATE) OWNED BY A NOBLE AND WORKED BY PEASANTS
    - SERFS (PEASANTS) WERE BOUND TO THE LAND AND LIVED IN VILLAGES ON THE MANOR
    - MANOR SELF-SUFFICIENT
      * CHURCH, SHOPS, BLACKSMITH
  * CHURCH (Roman Catholic) WAS CENTER OF LIFE AND CLERGY HELPED GOVERN MANORS

- THE CRUSADES BEGAN IN 1095 WHEN POPE URBAN II CALLED FOR A HOLY WAR AGAINST THE TURKS (MUSLIMS) TO RECAPTURE THE HOLY LAND (PALESTINE)
  * LASTED 200 YEARS UNTIL MUSLIMS DROVE CRUSADERS OUT
  * LED TO EXPOSURE AND TRADE WITH THE EAST (LUXURY GOODS)
- LARGE CITIES EMERGED AS TRADE CENTERS AND PROVIDED NEW WORK OPPORTUNITIES
  * MANOR SYSTEM DECLINES
  * FARMING FOR PROFIT INCREASES
  * TOWNS ON TRADE ROUTES GREW (VENICE, GENOA) BECOMING CITY-STATES
  - PORT CITIES GREW WITH TRADE (?)

- COMMERCE CHANGED ECONOMIES SO MONEY AND CREDIT WERE NECESSARY
  * BANKERS AROSE AND PROVIDED FINANCE FOR MERCHANTS
  * MIDDLE CLASS EMERGES
  - BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MASTER CRAFTSMEN

- FEUDALISM DECLINES AS MIDDLE CLASS SUPPORTS MONARCHS RATHER THAN FEUDAL LORDS WHOSE LOCAL WARS DISRUPTED TRADE
  * TOWNS BOUGHT CHARTERS FROM LOCAL LORDS SO THEY COULD RUN OWN AFFAIRS
  * IN ENGLAND A PARLIAMENT (ASSEMBLY) IS ESTABLISHED WITH REPRESENTATIVES SENT BY TOWNS AND KNIGHTS
  * NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS GROW IN STRENGTH THROUGHOUT EUROPE
  * WEALTHY TOWNS USE MONEY TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THEIR MONARCHS
    - SHIPS, SOLDIERS, WEAPONS

- DURING 1400S AND 1500s CHANGES LED TO NEW CULTURE THAT EMPHASIZED PROSPERITY, OPTIMISM, AND HUMAN POTENTIAL
  * RENAISSANCE (fr. REBIRTH) BROUGHT FOCUS ON CULTURE OF GREECE AND ROME
    - HUMAN CREATIVITY ENCOURAGED AND NEW ARTISTIC EXPRESSION (REALISM)
      - NEW STYLES OF WRITING AND PAINTING

- IDEAS OF RENAISSANCE SPREAD FROM ITALY THROUGHOUT WESTERN EUROPE AROUND 1500
  * 1440 GUTENBERG PRESS INCREASED SPREAD OF PRINTED WORD
    - STIMULATION OF IDEAS, THOUGHTS
  - PROTESTANT REFORMATION CHALLENGED AUTHORITY OF R.C. CHURCH
    * REFORMS AGAINST EXCESSES
    * COMMON LANGUAGE BIBLES PRINTED
    * EARLY 1500s MARTIN LUTHER --> LUTHERANS

- SMALL STATES OF MIDDLE AGES START TO CONCENTRATE UNDER MONARCHS AFTER BLOODY CIVIL STRIFE
  * 1455-1485 KING HENRY VII --> ENGLAND
  * 1337-1453 HUNDRED YEARS WAR LED TO FRENCH UNITY
  * SPAIN UNIFIED BY MARRIAGE & CHURCH
    - MUSLIMS (MOORS) & JEWS DRIVEN OUT
    * (LATE 1300s) PORTUGAL FREED FROM SPAIN --> KING JOHN I

- SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE ALL HAD ATLANTIC SEAPORTS THAT ALLOWED THEM FREEDOM TO EXPLORE THE WEST
  * SEARCH FOR WATER ROUTE TO THE EAST FOR TRADE LED TO DISCOVERY OF NEW LANDS
******SECTION 3-- MEDIEVAL ASIA & AFRICA******

GREEKS AND ROMANS HAD PROFITABLE TRADE ROUTES WITH ASIA & AFRICA
* SLAVES, SILKS, SPICES, PRECIOUS STONES
* INFORMATION ALSO EXCHANGED

- AFTER FALL OF ROMAN EMPIRE TRADE ROUTES FELL IN DISREPAIR
  * DANGEROUS ROBBERS
  * EUROPEAN TRADE WITH ASIA/AFRICA DECREASE

- ASIA & AFRICA CONTINUED TRADE
  * AFRICA- IRON, SKINS, EBONY FOR GOODS FROM RED SEA AND INDIAN OCEAN

- IN MEDIEVAL ASIA AND AFRICA ISLAM BECAME DOMINANT RELIGION SINCE 600s A.D.
  * PROPHET MUHAMMAD'S FOLLOWERS SPREAD ISLAM FROM ARABIAN PENINSULA TO
    MIDDLE EAST, ASIA, NORTH AFRICA, SPAIN, AND MEDITERRANEAN
  * EMPIRE OF ISLAM DIVIDED INTO SEPARATE GROUPS OF MUSLIM POWERs
    --DIFFERENT REGIONS OF DOMAIN

- BY THE LATE 1400s MUSLIM INFLUENCE AND POWER WAS CONCENTRATED BY EMPIRE OF OOTTOMAN TURKS (TURKEY)
  * CONTROLLED GREECE & BALKANS

- AS ISLAM SPREAD, MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS FOUGHT
  * SPAIN, SICILY
  * HOLY LAND CRUSADES
    - SACRED TO CHRISTIANS & MUSLIMS

- RETURNING KNIGHTS BROUGHT BACK EXOTIC GOODS
  * SPICES, SUGAR, SILK, COTTON, DYES, PERFUMES, NEW FRUITS
  * TRADE INCREASED AND INCREASE WEALTH OF ITALIAN CITY-STATES (?)

- LEARNING OF ARAB SCHOLARS SPREAD
  * MEDICINE, ASTRONOMY, MATH, SCIENCES
    - ALGEBRA, ARABIC NUMERALS
- CITRUS FRUITS INTRODUCED TO SPAIN AS WELL AS ARABIAN HORSE

- MUSLIMS ENTERED INDIA AROUND 712 A.D. AND CLASHED WITH HINDUS
  * SOME INDIANS CONVERTED
  * MOGUL EMPIRE ESTABLISHED
    - LASTED HUNDREDS OF YEARS

- IN EARLY 1200s CHINA WAS INVADED BY "GOLDEN HORDE" FROM CENTRAL ASIA
  * EMPIRE OF GENGHIS KHAN SPREAD WEST TO RUSSIA, POLAND, HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA
  * EMPIRE LASTED ALMOST 200 YEARS

- CHINESE CONSIDERED MONGOLS "BARBARIANS" BUT TRADE IMPROVED
  * SAFE TRADE ROUTES ENFORCED
COMPASS, PRINTING, GUNPOWDER TO EUROPE
MARCO POLO (VENETIAN MERCHANT) VISITED COURT OF KUBLAI KHAN IN 1275
STORIES BACK TO EUROPE
AFTER DEATH OF GREAT KHAN IN 1294 MING DYNASTY RULERS SOUGHT TO
RESTORE OLD TRADITIONS
1433 CONTACT WITH OUTSIDE WORLD CUT OFF
MEDIEVAL JAPAN WAS SIMILAR TO EUROPE DURING MIDDLE AGES
SAMURAI (KNIGHTS) WERE FEUDAL WARRIORS OF STRICT DISCIPLINE
* SINCE 1100s SHOGUNS (LIKE LORDS) RULED COUNTRY
SAFE FROM MONGOLS DUE TO SEA (KHAN'S NAVY FAILED IN 1281)
TRADE FLOURISHED

SEVERAL AFRICAN NATIONS AND EMPIRES DEVELOPED DURING MIDDLE AGES
* GHANA, MALI AND SONGHAI

IN THE 1300s THE TRADE CITY OF TIMBUKTU (MALI) BECAME AN ISLAMIC CENTER
OF CULTURE
UNIVERSITY, MOSQUE

EAST AFRICA TRADED WITH ARABIA, PERSIA, INDIA, & CHINA
CITY-STATES LIKE KILWA TRADED GOLD, IVORY, CINNAMON, PALM OIL,
SLAVES
SWAHILI A TRADE LANGUAGE

CIVIL WARS IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN AFRICA LEFT AFRICAN NATIONS OPEN FOR EUROPEAN CONQUEST

END CHAPTER 1, SECTION 3.

SECTION 4--- EUROPEANS SEEK THE EAST

RENAISSANCE LED TO VOYAGES OF EXPLORATION THAT RESULTED IN SHIPS SAILING IN
SEARCH OF SPICES AND LUXURY GOODS
EUROPEANS WANTED TO BYPASS OVERLAND ROUTES CONTROLLED BY ARAB TRADERS AND VENETIAN MERCHANTS (MONOPOLY)

SIX COUNTRIES CONDUCTED VOYAGES BUT PORTUGAL WAS A PIONEER
ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN
JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES FORMED TO FUND VOYAGES
SHARES CALLED STOCK WERE SOLD TO RAISE MONEY FOR TRIPS
CAPITAL: MONEY USED FOR VENTURE
ALLOWED SMALLER INVESTORS TO JOIN VENTURE
MORE MONEY RAISED DUE TO NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS

TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES ALLOWED CAPTAINS TO SAIL INTO THE UNKNOWN
PRECISE MAPS OF COASTAL AREAS OF EUROPE, AFRICA, MEDITERRANEAN
COMPASS RELIABLY SHOWED DIRECTION OF MAGNETIC NORTH AT ALL TIMES
ASTROLABE AND QUADRANT DEVICES THAT MEASURED POSITIONS OF SUN AND STARS FOR ACCURATE NORTH/SOUTH DISTANCE ESTABLISHMENT
CARRACK FASTER SHIP WITH SEVERAL MASTS AND A RUDDER (NINA&PINTA)
* CARAVEL DOUBLE RIGGED SHIP WITH SQUARE AND TRIANGULAR SAILS (SANTA MARIA)

- PRINCE HENRY OF PORTUGAL DREW UPON EXPERTISE OF ASTRONOMERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND MAPMAKERS TO SUPPORT EXPEDITIONS AROUND THE TIP OF AFRICA
  * PATH TO INDIA & SPICE ISLANDS
  * BY 1460 (DEATH) HIS SHIPS HAD REACHED CAPE VERDE (WEST TIP OF AFRICA)
  * PROFITABLE TRADE ROUTES WITH AFRICA ESTABLISHED
    - GOLD, IVORY, PEPPER, PALM OIL, SLAVES

- Slaves were sold as victims of war (captives) by North Africans
  * First slaves taken to Portugal in 1441
  * Used in African sugar plantations
  * Demand led slave traders to kidnap slaves from African interior

- in 1487/1488 Bartholomeu Dias was blown around southern tip of Africa by a storm
  * "Cape of Good Hope" anticipated India route

- In 1498 Vasco da Gama led an expedition around the Cape and up Africa's eastern coast
  * With an Arab pilot, sailed to Calicut, India
  * Many sailors died of scurvy (vitamin C shortage) on return voyage that took a year
  * Spice cargo made profits 60 times the cost of voyage
  * Bad news for Venice---monopoly bust!
  * Traveled 24,000 miles at sea

- Other countries started to make voyages and Western Europeans would contact all continents in the next four centuries

END CHAPTER 1.

**********************CHAPTER 2: THE AGE OF EXPLORATION*********************************

*****SECTION 1---VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS*****

- The first Europeans to reach the Americas were Norsemen from Scandinavia (Vikings) who arrived around 800 A.D. and had settlements in Iceland, Greenland, and Newfoundland (Vinland)
  * Settlements failed due to attacks from natives
  * Sagas (long heroic stories) provide historic record

- In 1492 Columbus started exploration of the Americas and Spain, Portugal, England, France and the Netherlands also sought an Asian passage through the Americas
  * Colonies established

- Columbus born in Genoa, Italy in 1451 and learnt cartography and geography
IN LISBON, PORTUGAL
* USING MAPS OF PTOLEMY (GREEK GEOGRAPHER) AND ACCOUNTS OF MARCO POLO
HE ESTIMATED IT WAS ONLY 2400 MILES TO JAPAN GOING WEST

- COLUMBUS SOUGHT SUPPORT FOR AN EXPEDITION FROM KINGS OF PORTUGAL, FRANCE, AND ENGLAND BUT WAS DENIED
  * AFTER 6 YEARS OF PLEADING WITH ISABELLA & FERDINAND (SPAIN) THEY GRANTED HIM 3 SHIPS
    - NINA, PINTA, SANTA MARIA
    - WEALTH, EMPIRE, CONVERTS (Roman Catholic) PROMISED BY COLUMBUS

- EXPEDITION LEFT SPAIN IN AUGUST OF 1492 AND SAILED TO CANARY ISLANDS FOR REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES BEFORE HEADING WEST
  * BY OCTOBER SHIPS HAD GONE FURTHER THAN COLUMBUS THOUGHT JAPAN WAS
  * OCTOBER 12, 1492 SIGHTED ISLAND OF SAN SALVADOR IN THE BAHAMAS
    - CALLED NATIVES INDIANS SINCE HE THOUGHT HE HAD REACHED EAST INDIES OFF ASIAN COAST
  * ALSO CUBA & HISPANIOLA, HAITI, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- COLUMBUS RETURNED IN GLORY IN APRIL 1493 WITH "INDIANS" AND TALES OF NEW LANDS

- COLUMBUS MADE 3 MORE VOYAGES BEFORE HE DIED IN 1506
  * DID NOT KNOW HE HAD DISCOVERED NEW CONTINENTS

- SPAIN AND PORTUGAL STARTED MANY VOYAGES BECAUSE OF COLUMBUS AND BELIEVED THAT COLUMBUS’S LANDS WERE A BARRIER BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA
  * COMPETITION BETWEEN THEM LED TO INTERVENTION BY POPE ALEXANDER VI (BOTH COUNTRIES ROMAN CATHOLIC)
    - SPAIN GETS ALL NON-CHRISTIAN LANDS TO WEST OF LINE OF DEMARCATION N-S LINE THROUGH ATLANTIC OCEAN AT 48 DEGREES LONGITUDE
    - PORTUGAL LANDS TO EAST
    - CALLED THE TREATY OF TORDESILLAS

- IN 1500 A PORTUGESE FLEET UNDER PEDRO ALVARES CABRAL WAS BLOWN OFF COURSE AND DISCOVERED EAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA (BRAZIL)
  * SINCE WITHIN 48 DEGREE LINE PORTUGAL CLAIMED LAND (!)

- IN 1499 AMERIGO VESPUCCI SAILED ALONG COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND REALIZED IT WAS A VAST CONTINENT
  * 1504 HIS ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED AND HE IS CREDITED WITH REACHING MAINLAND BEFORE COLUMBUS
  * GERMAN MAPMAKERS CALL NEW WORLD "AMERICA"

- IN 1513 VASCO NUNEZ de BALBOA EXPLORES PANAMA AND SEES PACIFIC OCEAN ON ITS EASTERN COAST
  * NATIVES CALLED IT "GREAT WATERS"
    * STRIP OF LAND (ISTHMUS) SEPARATES OCEANS AT PANAMA
    - EXPLORERS BELIEVE STRAIT (NARROW WATERWAY) CONNECTED GREAT OCEANS

- IN 1519 KING CHARLES I OF SPAIN FINANCES EXPEDITION OF FERDINAND MAGELLAN
AROUND THE WORLD TO SPICE ISLANDS (INDONESIA)
  * 5 SHIPS SET SAIL IN 1519 AND CROSS SOUTHERN STRAIT IN OCTOBER 1520
  * NAMES "PEACEFUL" OCEAN THE "PACIFIC"
  * MAGELLAN DIES APRIL 1521, 1 SHIP WITH 18 LEFT RETURNS TO SPAIN 1522
  * FIRST TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

END CHAPTER 2, SECTION 1

*******SECTION 2--- SPAIN IN AMERICA************

- IN THE 25 YEARS FOLLOWING COLUMBUS'S FIRST VOYAGE, THE SPANISH ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE WEST INDIES
  * JAMAICA, CUBA, PUERTO RICO
  * INTERESTED ONLY IN WEALTH, NOT PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

- CONQUISTADORS (SPANISH CONQUERORS) SEARCHED FOR GOLD AND SILVER DURING THE 1500s AND ENSLAVED NATIVES FOR LABOR
  * SMALL POX AND MEASLES WIPE OUT MAJORITY OF NATIVE POPULATIONS
  * BY 1520 SLAVES WERE IMPORTED TO REPLACE NATIVES
  * ALSO WENT TO MEXICO, CENTAL, AND SOUTH AMERICA

- (1519) HERNAN CORTES LED AN EXPEDITION OF 600 SOLDIERS INTO MEXICO FROM CUBA
  * MALINCHE (SLAVE WOMAN) HELPED CORTES BY TELLING HIM LEGEND OF QUETZALCOATL
    * HORSES AND WEAPONS GAVE SPANISH AN ADVANTAGE
    * AZTEC EMPEROR SENT GIFTS TO CORTES BECAUSE OF LEGEND

- CORTES OCCUPIED AZTEC CAPITAL OF TENOCHITLAN WITH THE AID OF SOME DISSATISFIED AZTEC SUBJECTS
  * MOCTEZUMA TAKEN HOSTAGE WHILE THE CITY WAS LOOTED
    - DIED DURING CAPTIVITY BY CAST STONE
    - AZTECS ROSE AND DROVE CORTES OUT

- IN 1521 CORTES RETURNED WITH MORE NATIVE ALLIES AND LAY SIEGE TO TENOCHTITLAN
  * CITY DESTROYED AND MEXICO CITY BUILT ON RUINS
  * SILVER MINES PROFITABLE

- FRANCISCO PIZARRO, AN ILLITERATE SOLDIER TOOK 180 OTHER SOLDIERS TO PRESENT-DAY PERU FROM PANAMA IN 1531
  * AFTER REACHING CITY OF CAJAMARCA HE TOOK NEW INCAN KING ATAHUALPA HOSTAGE
    * RANSOM OF "ROOM OF GOLD" PAID BUT KING EXECUTED ANYHOW
    * SPANISH IMMIGRATE TO LANDS (PERU) TO MINE SILVER AND GOLD

- JUAN PONCE de LEON, THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO HEADED NORTH TO EXPLORE NEW LANDS IN 1513
  * SEARCHING FOR THE MYTHICAL "FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH" HE FOUNDED ST. AUGUSTINE AND NAMED FLORIDA FOR BLOOMING WILD FLOWERS AND FRAGRANT PLANTS
By 1542 Spain sought to strengthen and solidify American empire - lands to the north were considered inhospitable so left alone

Spanish colonies were organized in a structured society
Social ranks:
* Peninsulars -- high gov't and church officials born in Spain at top
* Creoles -- those born in Spanish colonies next in rank (Spaniards)
* Mestizos -- Native American and Spanish heritage (mixed)
* Mulattoes -- African/Spanish or Indian/African descent

Spanish used encomienda system to manage colonies
* Conquistadors given large parcels of land and right to draw taxes and labor from natives
* Encomenderos were supposed to protect natives, teach them Catholicism and pay for labor - treated as slaves for personal gain

Spanish became language of colonies and crops like wheat, alfalfa, oranges and figs were planted
* Horses, cattle, and guns also brought to colonies
* Potatoes, tomatoes, corn went back to Europe - flour declines as staple

Viceroy (Spanish nobles appointed by crown) govern the new empire
* Audiencia (court) set up to control viceroys and manage the conquistadors behavior
  - forum for native justice

Missions used to convert natives to Cath. and presidios (forts) built to protect the missions

End chapter 2, section 2

******SECTION 3-- NEW VENTURES************

In 1497 King Henry VII of England authorized John Cabot to sail the west, north, and east to discover new lands unknown to Christians
* Seeking route to Asia
* Found shores of Nova Scotia, New Foundland, and Labrador
  - believed he found Asia (?)

By 1570s Queen Elizabeth I was concerned about the power of Spain in the world
* Martin Frobisher secretly financed for voyages to find Northwestern Passage to Asia
  * Also authorized piracy against Spanish ships and settlements
    - Francis Drake and others attack Spanish interests

In 1588 King Phillip II of Spain sends the Spanish Armada (huge fleet) to
FIGHT THE ENGLISH FLEET
* 130 SHIPS AND 27,000 TROOPS
* FASTER ENGLISH SHIPS USING NEW TACTICS ATTACK INDIVIDUALLY

- ENGLISH PUSH ARMADA UP TO NORTH SEA AND A FIERCE STORM CRIPPLES FLEET
  * ONLY 60-70 SHIPS RETURN TO SPAIN
  * AMERICAS CLEARED FOR COLONIZATION SINCE SPANISH NAVY LOSES POWER!

- ENGLAND AND OTHER COUNTRIES PUSHED FOR EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION
  BECAUSE OF THEORY OF MERCANTILISM
  * STATE'S POWER DEPENDS ON WEALTH SO ALL NATIONS TRY TO BECOME AS WEALTHY AS POSSIBLE
  * COLONIES PROVIDE RAW MATERIALS AND MARKET FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS
    - COLONIES HELP PARENT BECOME SELF-SUFFICIENT

- IN 1524 THE FRENCH KING FRANCIS I SENT ITALIAN CAPTAIN GIOVANNI da VERRAZANO TO LOOK FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE
  * IN 1534 AFTER SAILING FROM NEW-FOUNDLAND SOUTH TO NORTH CAROLINA ANOTHER FRENCH SPONSORED CAPTAIN (JACQUES CARTIER) MAKES THE FIRST OF 3 TRIPS TO NORTH AMERICA
    - EXPLORES ST. LAWERENCE RIVER TO MONTREAL BUT FINDS NO PASSAGE

- IN 1608 SAMUEL de CHAMPLAIN FOUNDS QUEBEC ON ST. LAWERENCE RIVER
  * 1609 HE JOINS ALGONQUIAN AND HURONS TO RAID IROQUOIS (CONF.) WHO BECOME SWORN ENEMIES OF FRENCH

- FRENCH STAYED IN CANADA (PRESENT-DAY) UNTIL 1600s (LATE)
  * 1673 LOUIS JOLIET A FUR TRADER AND JESUIT PRIEST JACQUES MARQUETTE SEARCHED FOR "BIG RIVER" OF NATIVE AMERICANS
    - FOLLOWED FROM NORTHERN TIP OF LAKE MICHIGAN BY CANOE TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER UNTIL PRESENT-DAY ARKANSAS

- 1682 ROBERT de LaSALLE FOLLOWED MISSISSIPPI TO ITS DELTA AND CLAIMED IT FOR FRANCE (LOUISIANA)
  * FRENCH COLONIES COMPRISED OF STRING OF OUTPOSTS FROM CANADA TO GULF OF MEXICO
    - FUR TRADE (BEAVER)
  * FRENCH LIVED PEACEFULLY WITH MOST NATIVE AMERICANS
    - LIVED WITH AND MARRIED
  * FRENCH MISSIONARIES (BLACK ROBES) CONVERTED NATIVES WITHOUT ARMY SUPPORT (REMEMBER THE SPANISH?)

- FRENCH PROTESTANTS (HUGUENOTS) FORBIDDEN FROM SETTLING IN AMERICA
  * FEW FRENCH DESIRED SETTLING IN AMERICAS SINCE ROUGH LIFE WITHOUT GREAT PROFIT

- NETHERLANDS WON INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN IN 1500s AND WANTED COLONIES TO PROVIDE NATURAL RESOURCES
* FIRST EXPEDITION TO FAR EAST IN 1599  
  * 1619 DUTCH SET UP TRADING IN INDONESIA  
  * CONTROL OF SUGAR, SPICES, COFFEE, TEA  
  * DOMINANT IN EAST INDIES

- IN 1609 DUTCH EAST INDIA CO. FUNDS TRIP BY ENGLISH NAVIGATOR- HENRY HUDSON  
  * SAILED TO NEW YORK HARBOR AND UP RIVER (HUDSON) TO ALBANY

- DUTCH SET UP TRADING ON MANHATTAN ISLAND AND NAME IT NEW AMSTERDAM  
  * FUR TRADE WITH NATIVES  
  * GAVE AWAY LAND TO ENCOURAGE SETTLEMENT

- WEAK LEADERSHIP ALLOWS NEW AMSTERDAM TO FALL TO ENGLISH INFLUENCE BY 1664

END CHAPTER 2.

**********CHAPTER 3: COLONIAL AMERICA (1578-1776)********

****SECTION 1---THE SOUTHERN COLONIES****

- IN 1578 SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT AND HIS HALF BROTHER SIR WALTER RALEIGH TRIED TO START A PERMANENT COLONY IN NORTH AMERICA  
  GILBERT’s SHIPS LOST AT SEA ON RETURN

- IN 1587 RALEIGH SENT 91 MEN, 17 WOMEN AND 9 CHILDREN TO SETTLE ON ROANOKE ISLAND OFF COAST OF N.C.  
  * NAMED LAND “VIRGINIA” AFTER “VIRGIN QUEEN” ELIZABETH I  
  * SPANISH CONTROL OF ATLANTIC PREVENTED RESUPPLY UNTIL 1588 AFTER DEFEAT OF ARMADA  
  * NO ONE THERE WHEN SHIPS FINALLY ARRIVED “LOST COLONY”  
  * CLUE “CROATOAN”

- IN 1606 KING JAMES I CREATED THE VIRGINIA COMPANY FROM 2 COMPETING GROUPS OR MERCHANTS  
  * VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON  
  * VIRGINIA COLONY  
  * VIRGINIA COMPANY OF PLYMOUTH

- IN 1606 THE LONDON COMPANY ATTEMPTS A LANDING WITH 3 SHIPS BUT DRIVEN OFF BY NATIVES  
  * SPRING 1607 FOUNDED JAMESTOWN  
  * CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH LED COLONY BY DELICATE RELATIONS WITH NATIVES  
  * MOST OF ORIGINAL 500, COLONISTS DIED SINCE EXPEDITION’S TARGET WAS GOLD, NOT FARMING  
  * RETURNED TO ENGLAND IN 1609, NO NEW GOVERNOR UNIL 1611

- LONDON COMPANY LOST ITS CHARTER IN 1624 WHEN KING JAMES I TOOK CONTROL
* NO PROFITS BY 1616
* 1618 REFORMS ALLOW LAND SALES AND REPRESENTATIVES ASSEMBLY
* 4,000 SETTLERS ADDED, BUT ATTACKS, DISEASE, FAMINE DECREASES NUMBER

- COLONISTS LEARNED TO GROW CORN, BEANS, SQUASH, AND TOBACCO FROM NATIVES
  * TOBACCO BECOMES PROFITABLE EXPORT AFTER WEST INDIAN SEEDS PLANTED BY JOHN ROLFE (1612)
  * KING DISLIKES, SMOKING INCREASES

- LABOR SUPPLY OF SETTLERS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR LABOR-INTENSIVE TOBACCO
  * CONVICTS AND HOMELESS CHILDREN SENT TO COLONY TO TRADESPEOPLE
  * INDENTURED SERVANTS WORKED 4-7 YEARS TO PAY OFF PASSAGE TO COLONY (FREE AFTER)

- IN 1619 A DUTCH WARSHIP SOLD 20 SLAVES TO PLANTERS FOR TOBACCO LABOT
  * ORIGINALLY TREATED LIKE INDENTURED SERVANTS (SOME FREED)
  * 1661 VIRGINIA LAW CODIFIES SLAVERY AND IN 1662 CHILD OF SLAVE MOTHER CLASSIFIED AS A SLAVE
  * 1600-1850 15 MILLION SLAVES ARRIVE FROM WEST AFRICA (?)

- DURING 1660S PRICE OF TOBACCO FALLS DUE TO OVERSUPPLY
  * MANY PLANTATIONS FAIL & FREE INDENTURED WANDER WEST
  - MANY HOMELESS GATHER BEHIND NATHANIEL BACON IN 1676 AND BURN JAMESTOWN IN SEPT.
    * BACON DIES IN OCT., REBELLION DECLINES

- DURING 1670S SLAVERY EXPANDS RAPIDLY SINCE CHEAPER THAN SERVANTS
  * NO RECOUSE BY LAW
  * NO ESCAPE BECAUSE OF COLOR

- HOUSE OF BURGESSES SET UP IN 1619 LEFT IN PLACE WHEN KING JAMES MAKES VIRGINIA A ROYAL COLONY (?)
  * OVER TIME POWER GROWS UNTIL TAXING PAYS GOVERNOR'S SALARY ☞POWER OF THE PURSE.ev

- COLONIES LATER ESTABLISHED IN MARYLAND, CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA
  * ECONOMIES OF CROPS

- 1632 KING CHARLES I GIVES GEORGE CALBERT, LORD BALTIMORE A GRANT OF 10 MIL ACRES ABOVE (N) VIRGINIA
  * PROPRIETER OF MARYLAND COLONY WITH CONTROL OVER ITS GOVERNMENT
  * INTENDED CATHOLIC REFUGE, PROTEST INCREASE
    * TOLERATION ACT OF 1649

- NORTH CAROLINA USED FOR SUBSISTENCE FARMING and NAVAL STORES (TAR, PITCH, ETC.)
- INDIGO FROM SOUTH CAROLINA ENGLISH

- GEORGIA (KING GEORGE II) LAST OF 13 COLONIES AND OUTPOST AGAINST SPAIN

END SECTION 3.1

***SECTION 2--- NEW ENGLAND***

- IN 1534 THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (ANGLICAN) BROKE AWAY FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH
  * PURITANS WANTED TO REFORM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND “PURIFY” IT BY REMOVING ALL REMAINING CATHOLIC SYMBOLS
  * SEPARATISTS WANTED TO FORM THEIR OWN CHURCH AND FACED PERSECUTION AS A RESULT
  * DISSENTERS (PROTESTERS) FACED JAIL, PERSECUTION OR EVEN DEATH

- IN 1607 A GROUP OF SEPARATISTS LEFT ENGLAND AND SETTLED IN HOLLAND
  * IN 1619 73 MEN AND BOYS AND 29 WOMEN AND GIRL SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND TO SETTLE LAND IN VIRGINIA THAT THEY WERE GRANTED BY THE LONDON COMPANY
  * BLOWN OFF COURSE BY A STORM THEY LANDED ON THE MASSACHUSETTES COAST
  * SINCE NO CHARTER FOR THIS LAND THEY AGREED ON THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT (DIRECT DEMOCRACY)

- DURING THE FIRST WINTER ALMOST HALF OF THE COLONISTS DIED
  * IN THE SPRING A PAWTUXET INDIAN NAMED SQUANTO DISCOVERED THEM AND HELPED THEM TO SURVIVE
  * IN 1621 THEY ELECTED WILLIAM BRADFORD AS THEIR GOVERNOR (30 YRS AT POST)
  * ADDITIONAL SETTLERS ENLARGED PLYMOUTH COLONY AND IT RAN ITS OWN GOVT UNTIL 1691 UNTIL IT BECAME PART OF CHARGE MASS. BAY COLONY

- IN 1625 CHARLES I BECAME KING OF ENGLAND AND SUPPRESSED PURITANS
  * PURITANS BOUGHT A TRADING COMPANY AND SIGNED A CHARTER WITH THE KING FOR THE MASSACHUSETTES BAY COMPANY
  * IN 1630 17 SHIPS WITH 1,000 PURITANS SAILED TO MASS.
    * ANOTHER 20,000 SETTLERS FOLLOWED IN THE 10 YEARS TO SETTLE DORCHESTER, ROXBURY, ETC.
  * SETTLERS ORGANIZED CHURCHES UNDER MINISTERS ELECTED BY EACH CONGREGATION (BODY OF CHURCH MEMBERS)
- CONGREGATIONS HAD POWER OVER MEMBERSHIP AND CHURCH DISCIPLINE

- THE MASS. BAY COMPANY MOVED ITS CHARTER (& HEADQUARTERS) FROM ENGLAND TO MASS. SO SHAREHOLDERS WOULD HAVE MORE FREEDOM FROM KING
  * THUS GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP TRANSFORMED THE TRADING COMPANY INTO A COMMONWEALTH (SELF-GOVERNING POLITICAL UNIT)
  - "FREEMEN" (FEW SHAREHOLDERS) ORIGINALLY HELD ALL POWER AS THE GENERAL COURT UNDER WINTHROP
    - LAW PASSED IN 1631 GAVE ALL PURITAN CHURCH MEMBERS STATUS OF FREEMEN AND PLACE IN COURT
      * AS THIS COURT GREW TOO LARGE THE FREEMEN OF EACH TOWN ELECTED 2 REPS. FOR COURT

- PURITANS SUPPRESSED OTHER RELIGIONS LIKE BAPTISTS AND QUAKERS
  * OTHER NEW ENGLAND COLONIES FOUND BY GROUPS DRIVEN OUT

- IN 1631 ROGER WILLIAMS RAISED IRE OF PURITANS BY PREACHING CONTROVESY
  - CHURCH AND GOVT SHOULD BE SEPARATE
  - INDIANS SHOULD BE PAID FOR LAND
  - PURITANS SHOULDN'T FORCE PARTICIPATION

- FACING DEPORTATION TO ENGLAND, WILLIMAS LEFT AND SETTLED WITH FRIENDLY NARRAGANSETT INDIANS
  * 1636 HE STARTED RHODE ISLANS COLONY ON LAND PURCHASED FROM INDIANS
    - NEWLY CHARTERED COLONY (1644) WELCOMED ALL RELIGIONS AND GUARANTEED FREEDOM DUE TO SEPARATION OF CHURCH & STATE

- ANNE HUTCHINSON WAS DRIVEN OUT OF MASS. BAY COLONY FOR CHALLENGING THE INTERPRETATIONS OF BIBLE BY PURITAN MINISTERS
  * FOUNDED NEW SETTLEMENT (PORTSMOUTH) R.I.

- IN 1637 REV. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT WAS ALSO EXPELLED FOR CRITICIZING PURITAN TEACHING
  * FOLLOWERS HELPED FOUND NEW HAMPSHIRE WITH EXETER COMPACT (LIKE MAYFLOWER) FOR CIVIL GOVT
    * CHARTERED BY KING CHARLES II IN 1679

- COLONIES OF MAINE AND CONNECTICUT (1636) ALSO SETTLED
  * 1639 CONN. HAS FIRST WRITTEN CONSTITUTION (PLAN OF GOVT) THAT PROVIDES FOR REPRESENT. GOVT NOT LIMITED TO CHURCH MEMBERS

END SECTION 3.2

***SECTION 3--THE MIDDLE COLONIES***
- THE COLONIES OF THE SOUTH DEVELOPED WITH TRADITIONS OF SELF-GOVERNANCE BECAUSE OF ENGLISH NEGLECT BETWEEN 1640-1660
  * MIDDLE COLONIES ALSO INDEPENDENT

- IN 1664 KING CHARLES II GRANTS HIS BROTHER JAMES (DUKE OF YORK) THE LANDS WEST AND SOUTH OF NEW ENGLAND
  * TERRITORY ALREADY SETTLED BY DUTCH
    - DUKE SENT 4 WARSHIPS TO CAPTURE NEW ARMSTERDAM
    - DUTCH GOVERNOR PETER STUYVESANT SURRENDERS AFTER SHORT DEFENSE
    - NEW ARMSTERDAM „³ NEW YORK

- THE DUKE¡¦S APPOINTED GOVERNORS RULES NEW YORK UNTIL 1683 WHEN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY IS CREATED
  * WHEN JAMES BECOMES JAMES II IN 1685 HE MAKES N.Y. A ROYAL COLONY AND DISSOLVES ASSEMBLY
  * GOVERNOR HAS FULL AGAIN
  * WHEN JAMES II IS OVERTHROWN IN GLORIOUS REVOLUTION OF 1688 JACOB LEISLER (GERMAN TRADER) LEADS REBELLION

- A NEW ELECTEED ASSEMBLY IS PUT IN PLACE UNTIL 1690 WHEN NEW BRITISH ROYAL GOVERNOR ARRIVES
  * LEISURE HANGED, COLONY CONTINUES TO ELECT ASSEMBLY

- NEW YORK¡¦S GROWTH STUNTED BECAUSE OF IROQUOIS TO WEST, FRENCH TO NORTH, AND MUCH LAND HELD ALONG HUDSON RIVER BY PATROONS (LARGE LANDOWNERS)
  * NY HARBOR GOOD FOR TRADE
  * SMALL POPULATION SO NO EXPORT
  * POPULATION INCLUDED DUTCH, SWEDES, NATIVE AMERICANS, AFRICANS, JEWS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH + OTHERS
  * DUTCH CUSTOMS REMAIN

- DUKE OF YORK GIVES PARs OF HIS GRANTED LANDS TO FRIENDS
  * NEW JERSEY TO LORD BERKELEY AND SIRE GEORGE CARTERET
    - IN 1674 BERKELEY SOLD HIS RIGHTS TO QUAKERS (SOCIETY OF FRIENDS) WHO WISHED TO ESCAPE PERSECUTION
    - IN 1682 CARTERET¡¦¡¶S HEIRS SOLD EASTERN JERSEY TO OTHER QUAKERS
  * IN 1702 BOTH PARTS OF NEW JERSEY COMBINED UNDER RULE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

- WILLIAM PENN, SON OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL WON THE FAVOR OF BOTH KING CHARLES II AND KING JAMES II
  * JOINED RADICAL QUAKERS WHILE A STUDENT AT
OXFORD
- PERSECUTED FOR BELIEFS
* IN 1681 CHARLES II GRANTS PENN LANDS TO WEST OF DELAWARE TO SETTLE DEBT TO ADMIRAL PENN
- PENN’s WOODS (PENNSYLVANIA)

* IN 1682 PENN PLANS PHILAEPHIA (CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE)
* RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AND TOLERANCE ATTRACT MANY GROUPS, INCLUDING GERMANS
* ¡§FRAME OF GOVERNMENT¡¨ PROVIDED AN ELECTED COUNCIL AND AN ASSEMBLY
- MANY PEOPLE HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE
* INDIANS PAID FOR LAND
* BY 1699 PHILAEPHIA AS LARGE AS NY, BOSTON
* BOUNDARY DISPUTE WITH MARYLANS LEADS TO SURVEY BY MASON DIXON (?)

- IN 1682 PENN BOUGHT 3 COUNTIES SOUTH OF PA. FROM THE DUKE OF YORK
* DELAWARE FIRST SETTLED BY DUTCH THEN SWEDES BEFORE 1664 CAPTURE
* PENN ALLOWED LOWER COUNTIES AN ASSEMBLY OF THEIR OWN ELECTION

END Section 3.3

3.4-1
3.4 PEOPLE OF THE COLONIES

- THE 13 COLONIES HAD SOCIAL CLASSES
  * MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS, AND CLERGY FORMED THE UPPER CLASS
    - COULD WEAR SILVER BUTTONS (MEN) AND SILK DRESSES (WOMEN & GIRLS)
  * NEAR THE BOTTOM WERE IDENTURED SERVANTS
    -UPWARDLY MOBILE SINCE WAGES 2 TO 3 TIMES HIGHER THAN ENGLANS (IN 1600S 13/28 HOUSE OF BURGESSES)

- IDLENESS CONSIDERED A SIN SINCE WORK WAS READILY AVAILABLE

- BY 1775 ENGLISH PEOPLE (ORIGIN) WERE JUST LESS THAN HALF OF POPULATION
  * AVERAGE OF 7 BIRTHS/WOMAN IN NEW ENGLAND (MOST BORN IN COLONIES)
  * PENNSYLVANIA ATTRACTED CATHOLIC/IRISH) SCOTS, FRENCH HUGUENOTS, SPANISH, JEW'S, AND GERMAN PROTESTANTS
  * ABOUT 20% OF POPULATION AFRICAN
    - IN S.C ALMOST 75% OF PEOPLE WERE SLAVES (RICE & TOBACCO)

- MARRIAGE WAS THE PRIMARY OCCUPATION OF WOMEN, FARMING NEXT
  * IN NEW ENGLAND-STOREKEEPERS, MERCHANTS
  * ALSO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, DRUGGISTS, DOCTORS
- At first American slaves were treated just like indentured servants
  * Indentured servants had protections of law
  * Over time legal distinctions made so no protection for slaves
    - Marriage not recognized, children sold
    - From mothers, own no property, etc.

- In the South slaves used for labor intensive plantation work
  * Enslaved for life, illegal to teach how to read
  * Difficult to gain freedom

- In the North slaves less common and in New Englands required to marry, could own property, and testify in court
  * Owner could punish slave, but killing was act of murder
  * Quakers and Mennonites (German sect) denounced slavery
    - Free African Americans increased \( \text{v} \) few rights

- Expansion of colonial farms left to conflict with Native Americans
  * Since Indians did not have permanent dwellings, settlers felt land could be better used
    - Natives did not generally recognize individual ownership
  * Lands sold to settlers sold without authority since no chief had right to sell or dispose
  * Some Puritan ministers advocated the killing of natives as \( \text{"devil's children"} \)

- Colonists were able to defeat Indians through use of weapons, numbers, and disease
  * Only 20,000 of 120,000 in areas of 13 colonies survived
    - Iroquois only group to resist

- Puritans in Massachusetts tolerated no other religion
  * Quakers hanged in Boston
  * Ministers, others expelled

- By 1740s a religious revival called the \( \text{"great awakening"} \) led to religious tolerance

- Mass. General School Act of 1647 said that local communities must set schools up and this duty to be enforced by law
  * Need to learn enough English to read Bible and know laws
  * Most girls not educated
  * 2 to 3 months instruction per year
  * Harvard, Yale, William & Mary founded to train young men for ministry
  * Colleges later taught practical subjects
- SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, GEOGRAPHY ETC.

- NEWSPAPERS AND BOOKS SPREAD KNOWLEDGE
  * EDITORS OFTEN CRITICIZED BRITISH
    - JOHN PETER SENGTER ACQUITTED OF LIBEL FOR
      ACCUSING ROYAL GOVERNOR OF CORRUPTION
      (TRUE)- ALEX. HAMILTON
  * FREEDOM OF PRESS ORIGIN

- BY 1776 30% OF BRITISH MERCHANT MEARINE WERE AMERICAN
  * AMERICANS BOUGHT GOODS FROM ENGLAND

- ADULT WHITE MALES WITH PROPERTY (CHURCH) PARTICIPATED IN REPRESENTATIVE
  GOVTS IN THE COLONIES
  * ALL ELECTED LEGISLATURE (GOV¡¦S VARIOUSLY)

END 3.4
END Chapter 3

***************Chapter 4 ¡V THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION (1650-1775)***************

****Section 1: STRUGGLE FOR EMPIRE****

- England allowed colonies to run local affairs but controlled their
  foreign
  trade
  * Cheap rain materials, market for goods

- Starting in 1651 parliament started passing ¡§trade and navigation acts¡¨
  * Nav. act 1651 all goods shipped to and from colonies had to be
    built
      in England or colonies
  * In 1660 Enumerated commodities could be shipped to Britain only
    - tobacco, cotton, indigo, sugar
  * American ships coming from Europe to colonies had to pay duty
    (tax) at an English port ¡V ¡§broken voyage¡¨

- Molasses act of 1733 put a heavy tax on imported sugar and molasses
  * Woolen Act 1699 ¡V no wool exports
  * Hat Act 1732 ¡V no export of hats
  * Iron Act 1750 ¡V restricted iron manufacture.
  * goal to decrease competition from colonies

- During early colonial years parliament allowed colonies freedom (policy
  of Salutary Neglect)
  * So far away ¡V 3,000 miles (2 months)
  * Smuggling common since revenue officers often sent
    deputies instead

- Two wars fought between Britain and France between 1689 & 1713 for control
  of North America
  * King William¡¦s War (1689-1697)
  * Queen Anne¡¦s War (1702-1713)
England gains Nova Scotia, New Foundland, Hudson's Bay Territory

- From 1742-1763 two more wars fought between England & France
  * 1754-1763 French and Indian War
    - In Europe; Seven Year's War
  * 1742-1748 King George's War
    - Was of Austrian Succession

- In 1754 delegates from seven northern colonies met to persuade Iroquois to fight against French with England as an ally (Albany, NY)
  * Albany Plan of Union presented by Benjamin Franklin
  - Plan was to form a council from colonies to levy taxes, raise troops, and control trade
    * Adopted by delegates but rejected by British colonies
    - effort hampered since colonists did not want to fight

- final battle began in 1754 when French build Fort Duquesne at fork of Ohio River, after driving English fur traders out of Ohio Valley
  * Colonists sent Virginia militia under major George Washington (age 22)
    - Ambushed scouting party but later forced to surrender
  * In 1755 another attack by Br. Gen. Edward Braddock with 1,450 men fails
    - Many Indians switch to French side due to victories

(French less of a threat to land)

- French commander Louis Montcalm controlled Quebec and St. Lawrence River until June 1759 when 4,500 English stormed after sneaking up cliffs (general James Wolfe)
  * Battle on Plains of Abraham

- Changes in fortune of British brought by William Pitt as a new minister of war in 1758
  * Helped France's enemies in Europe so forces split (2 fronts)
  * By late 1758 Louisburg and Fort Duquesne captured

- England won war in Europe, Asia, and America
  * Treaty of Paris of 1763 gave Britain all of Canada and all land east of Mississippi
  * Repay for losses

- France gave Spain Louisiana territory to avoid losing to England

- Spain gives England Florida

- North America divided between Spain and England at Mississippi River
  * French lost 150 years of work in colonizing America but was sure 13 colonies would revolt due to discontent!

END Section 4.1
Section 2: Control and Protest

- In 1763 Pontiac’s Rebellion broke out in the west when chief Pontiac of Ottawa tribe formed a confederacy in Ohio Valley and tried to drive settlers back across Appalachian Mountains.
  * Proclamation of 1763 ended all settlement to west of mountains
  * British troops patrolled frontier to protect settlers and Indians from each other
  * Colonists felt it deprived them of right to settle and “sea to sea” charters
    - Land Speculators (resell land for profit, angry at fur traders

- In 1763 George Grenville became minister of finance and wanted strict enforcement of laws
  * Revenue service losing money (4 x revenue)
  * Required customs officers to go to America

- Customs officers used writs of assistance (general search warrants) to search for smuggled goods anywhere
  * accused tried in admiralty courts
  - no jury, judge gets a percentage of fine

- From 1764-1767 Parliament raised taxes in colonies to pay war debt and cost of empire that was now larger
  * English wanted colonists to pay costs of defending them and administration

- Grenville convinced Parliament to place taxes on colonial imports
  * Sugar act of 1764 taxed sugar imports from French & Spanish and reduced access to gold and silver coins (specie)

- In 1765 Stamp Act passed
  * Direct tax paid to government for use of playing cards, wills, newspapers, dice licenses and almanacs
    - 1 cent on newspaper; $10 per diploma, paid by specie (shortage)

- Colonists protested these new taxes by boycotting (refusing to buy) English goods
  * Homespun clothing
  * Nonimportant agreements were promises not to buy British goods until repeal of law
    - Parliament repealed Stamp Act in 1766

- Townshend Acts put duties on tea, paper, glass and paint (1767)
  * Repealed in 1770 except tea tax

- Grenville sent 10,000 troops with customs collector’s and admiralty judges (redcoats) to strengthen enforcement of laws and intimidate colonial
legislatures
* ¡§power of purse¡¨ taken away so power of governors no longer checked

- The 13 colonies cooperated to undermine British laws
  * smuggling continued

- 1765 Quartering Act required colonies to provide barracks and supplies for English army

- New York and Mass. refused to provide fund ¡V most disobey

- Daniel Boone and other settlers cross Appalachian Mountains to settle after 1765, violating Proclamation of 1763

- Patrick Henry declared England had no right to tax since colonies did not elect any members of Parliament
  * ¡§no taxation without representation¡¨
  * English felt they had ¡§virtual representation¡¨ by virtue of belonging to English empire
    - colonists used to direct representation

- Stamp Act congress met in New York in October 1765 with Reps. from 9 colonies
  * resolution made and boycott organized
  * Circular letter (1768) by Mass. legislature called on protest by all colonies
  * John Dickinson (letters from a farmer in Pennsylvania) promoted unity- ¡§one political body which each colony is a member¡¨

End Section 4.2

****Section 3: The Breach Widens****

- At the Stamp Act Congress of 1765, Christopher Gadsen (S.C) declared ¡§there ought to be no New England man, no New Yorker, known on the continent, but all of us Americans¡¨
  * Common identity the result of cooperation in resistance to taxes

- Two resistance groups formed to oppose the efforts of parliament to tax Americans
  * Sons of Liberty ¡V watched shopkeepers suspects of selling English goods and intimidated tax officials
  * Daughters of Liberty ¡V women who helped boycott English goods by sacrifice and substitution
    - Mercy Otis Warren published pamphlets in a man¡¦¡ªs name

- In March of 1770, the same year Towshend Acts were repealed, 50-60 men and boys taunted Redcoats outside the Boston customs house by throwing sticks and snowballs
* Soldiers fired killing 5 men (5 on 5th)

- News of the ¡§Boston Massacre¡¨ spread as a symbol of British tyranny

- From 1770 to 1773 relationship quiet due to tax relief from repeals
  * English imports rise from $8 mil in 1768 to $21 mil in 1771
  * Some isolated acts of violence during this period
    - 1771 attack on customs Schooner
    - Gaspee burned when ran aground

- ¡§Committees of Correspondence¡¨ keep contact with each other so resistance is concerted
  * period of calm ends with Boston Tea Party

- In 1733 the British East India Company is granted a monopoly for tea in America to save it from bankruptcy
  * colonists object because they believe it is an attempt to bribe them into accepting parliaments right to tax
  * opposition mobilized to prevent sale of East India Tea and ships were unable to sell tea cargoes- some ships turn back from New York and Philadelphia

- Governor Hutchinson of Boston orders that no ship can leave harbor without unloading tea
  * Sam Adams and others do not want tea to land and crowds mill about
    - Dec. 16, 1773 a group of colonists disguised as Mohawks rush to the wharf and unload 342 tea chests into harbor

- Benjamin Franklin and others consider this violent act as too provocative and offer to pay for damages
  * March 1774 parliament passes Coercive Acts (colonists called these ¡§intolerable acts¡¨)
    - Boston Harbor closed until reparation
    - British officials accused of crimes tried in English courts
    - Redcoats quartered even in homes
    - Mass. charter amended to decrease representation

- Quebec Act (also ¡§Intolerance Act¡¨) passed at the same time to extend Quebec province south to Ohio River
  * French Canadians use own legal system
  * Legality of Roman Catholic Church
  * Colonists dislike since threat to expansion of settlements, trial by jury, and Protestant faith

- In September of 1774 56 delegates met in Philadelphia for First Continental Congress
  * Petitioned King to repeal intolerance acts and threatened to end trade
    * ¡§Declaration of Rights and Grievances¡¨ denounced all revenue raising and power limiting measures since 1763 which violated
charters

- Congress used “the Association” to enforce boycott in all communities
  * Told people what to buy, eat, drink, etc.
  * New York imports drop to $6,000 (1775) from $2 mil (1774)

- Colonies also started to organize militias to prepare for confrontation
  * New England - minutemen

- On April 19, 1775 700 Redcoats sent to destroy armory in Concord (Gen. Gage)
  * Paul Revere & William Dawes ride to alert minutemen along way and 70 lose battle (8 killed, 10 wounded) 1 Redcoat wounded!
    -called battle of Lexington
  - After armory destroyed minutemen ambush redcoats on return to Boston (21 miles)
    * 250 Redcoats killed, 100 Americans (battle of Concord)

- News of battles leads to widespread mobilization in colonies
  * Massachusetts committee of public safety calls for 30,000 men
  * Militia from all over New England pin General Thomas Gage in Boston

- Battle of “Bunker Hill” fought on Breed’s Hill on June 17, 1775 when Redcoats attack Americans on hill overlooking Boston
  * Don’t fire until see “whites of their enemies eyes”
    - 50 yard range on muskets
  * Moral victory for colonists since turned back two attacks

- On May 10, 1775 “Second Continental Congress” meets in Philadelphia
  * Assumes power of central government
  * Colonies asked to supply troops & supplies for war
    - George Washington chosen as commander-in-chief
      * Virginian choice helped foster southern involvement
        - not just a “New England War”

- American Revolution begins!

END Section 4.3
END Chapter 4

***************CHAPTER 5 WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE (1775-1783)***************

****Section 1: Foundations of Freedom****

- After the battles in Mass. come colonial leaders like Patrick Henry wanted to separate from England
  * Most members of second continental congress wanted to remain in British empire but rule selves with own legislatures
    - sent petition to King George III in attempt to reconcile

- King George called on loyalists to charge colonial separatists with
treason   attempting to overthrow government)
* October 1775, English navy burns port at Falmouth, Maine
* December 1775 all ports blockaded (?)
* Mercenary troops used to fight for England ¡V Hessians (Prince of Hesse)

- In January 1776 Thomas Paine writes ¡§Common Sense¡¨
  * Attacks loyalty bond to Britain by assaulting monarchy and hereditary kingship
  * Advantages of freedom--chosen people!

- Americans now divided into Loyalists (pro-England) and Patriots (separation)

- Early successes of Patriots support Paine's idea that Americans a chosen people
  * Virginians expel royal governor
  * North Carolina militia repulses redcoats
  * South Carolina attack on Charleston thwarted
  * General Washington moves 50 cannon from Fort Ticonderoga to Dorchester heights (200 miles) to drive general William Howe from Boston on March 4, 1776 ( plus 2,000 militia)

- French smuggle weapons to America but refuse to openly help until independent
  * On June 7, 1776 Richard Henry Lee (Virginia) introduces ¡§Resolution of Independence¡¨
  * July 2, 1776 continental congress (II) adopts resolution and makes it official on July 4 ¡V Declaration of Independence
  - Mostly written by Thomas Jefferson from earlier works
    * New Virginia bill of rights, Lee¡¨s resolution, John Locke (social compact), Rousseau (national rights)
  - Benjamin Franklin revives before it is sent to floor and further revised before acceptance

- Four main parts to Declaration of Independence
  * Preamble (introduction) ¡V why separate
  * Declaration of rights
  * List of grievances against king
  * Formal resolution of independence

- Declaration of Independence was reasoned argument that colonies had right to separate
  * All men have ¡§natural¡¨ rights
  * Governments are set up to secure rights
  * Just government has consent to rule
  * unjust govt loses authority to rule and must be abolished (SOCIAL CONTRACT)
  * King George is unjust ¡V He has ¡§K¡¨
  * Colonies have no choice but to be ¡§free and independent states¡¨
Section 2: Fighting for Independence

- In early 1776 Parliament author 55,000 soldiers (30,000 mercenaries) for army
  * in August 32,000 sent to New York City in 400 transports with 30 warships under Sir William Howe (?)
  - Offers pardons to all rebels if they lay down arms and accept British rule --> Royal Governors
    - Washington refuses and army of 20,000 loses New York City until war ends (7 years later)

- British army chases Washington through New jersey and south to Delaware River
  * Force down to 5,000 (capture, death, awol)
  * Continental Congress; Philly ---> Baltimore

- On evening of Dec 25, Thomas Paine’s “the crisis” is read to troops and a desperate last resort (Jan 1, army gone) battle is started (Delaware River crossing)
  * Morning of Dec 26 attack Trenton NJ Hessians (1300) under Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall --> drunk!
    - 45 mins. 1,000 killed or captured
    - warning note unopened!

- General Howe sends General Charles Cornwallis from NY with 8,000 troops to capture Washington’s army of 1500
  * Wash. attacks Princeton and flees Cornwallis in New Jersey
  * Congress increases Wash. power and send him more troops

- Most soldiers served during winter and returned home for spring planting (?) command of 20,000 at most, serving only in region
  - Congress tried to add troops but powerless to tax and coerce

- Congress issued Continentals (paper money) as currency instead of British coins but value soon erodes (no backing)
  * Robert Morris (PA banker & merchant) pledges funds for was effort
    - superintendent of finance (1781) ¥financier of American Revolution
    - helps move army from New York to Yorktown for final campaign

- Respect for Washington was greatest asset of continental army
  * kept army together by mutual sacrifice

- England had strength in finance, army, and navy for supplies but faced skepticism at home
  * War unpopular in England (Hessians!)
  * Troops stationed around globe due to large empire (fighting away from home)
- Americans protecting homes and using hit-and-run tactics
  * spy system crucial

- Lieutenant General John Burgoyne devises plan to divide and conquer colonists
  - backfires leading to French aid!

****Section 3 The War Deepens****

- In 1776 Silas Deane was sent to Paris to ask for aid in war against England
  * Secret aid given
  * After Dec. of Ind. Benjamin Franklin became main envoy
    (delegated representative) to France

- American attempts to capture Canada failed but forced English to divert troops from colonies (esp. NY, NJ)

- In 1777 General John Burgoyne planned a 3-prong attack to split colonies and mass in Albany for final battle
  * General Howe and officer Barry St. Leger also involved but Howe never gets information and captures Philadelphia in September instead
    - Battle of Brandywine
    - More blood at Germantown PA, Oct.
    - Congress flees to York, PA
  * Burgoyne recaptures Fort Ticonderoga
    - Progress to Albany slowed by cut trees felled by force of 1,000 Americans
  * St. Leger slowed by successful ambush of Americans at Oriskany, New York

- Washington sends top troops to General Horatio Gates to counter Burgoyne
  * Militia of New York and New England pour in to defend homes, massing at Bemis Heights
    - Burgoyne surrounded by 2 x his force and surrenders at Saratoga in Oct of 1777
    * out of supplies, no retreat

- British ministers now offer rights of self government to Americans if they remain in empire
  * France quickly signs two treaties with Continental Congress (?)
    1) Recognize independence
    2) Alliance on favorable terms
  * French now openly support!

- Winter of 1777-1778 is harsh and nearly 2,500 soldiers die in Valley Forge, PA camp; V others desert (awol)
  * Prussian Baron Von Steuben and French Marquis de Lafayette join army and raise morale with discipline and order
    - supplies arrive from France and other nations

- Declaration of Independence split country into 3 groups
* Patriots ---> Pro-Independence
* Loyalists (Tories) ---> Pro-England (many Tories fight with English)
* Indifferent (who cares)

- At Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill African Americans fought as patriots
  * Slaveholders feared free or slave African Americans with guns and in Nov. 1775 all were discharges from Continental army (?)
    - Royal governor of Virginia promises freedom to any slaves fighting for British
  * Continental army is directed by Congress to reenlist due to crossing over by slaves
    - many freed at end of service

- Native Americans sided with British due to American opposition to proclamation of 1763
  * Weapons provided for frontier attacks and militia diverted to fight Indians
    * Washington breaks Iroquois confed. and Mohawks and others move to Canada

- Women often played key roles as spies and taking care of homes & businesses while husbands at war -- ¡V helped troops too!

- Some women even fought
  * Molly Pitcher (Mary Ludwig Hays) ¡V Cannon
    - Earned $50/yr pension for action at Battle of Monmouth, NJ 1778
  * Deborah Sampson fought as man with Mass, regiment ¡V Honorable Discharge--->married

End Section 5.3

****Section 5.4: The War Ends****

- From 1778-1781 English move focus of war to the south since could not catch Washington and rebellion not put down in north
  * successfully trampled VA, SC,NC,GA

- The Spanish help Americans ship supplies up Miss. River and officially join was in 1779
  * Spanish under General Bernard DeGalvez defeat English at Baton Rouge, Natchez and Pensacola
    - Enough have to divert from Atlantic

- In 1780 6,000 French troops blockaded in RI so cannot enter fray
  * Army not paid for a month ¡V near mutiny
  * inflation of paper money
  * traitor (person who commits treason) Benedict Arnold is caught
trying to deliver fort at West Point to British

- English face Irish rebellion, pro-American riots in London, harassment from "swamp fox"; guerillas under Francis Marion

- At Kings mountain (Oct 7, 1780) rebels ambush loyalists and later fight Cornwallis (on his way north) at Cowpens
  * Forced to retreat at Guilford courthouse in March 1781
  * Cornwallis force (southern army) captured when he tried to move to Yorktown, VA
  * Penned in by Anthony Wayne, Lafayette and French naval force
    - surrenders Oct 19 1781

- French defeat English at Sea in 1780 and 1781 allowing sea commerce and supply

- In 1783 America and France sign 1783 Treaty of Paris
  * Land east of Mississippi granted to colonies, American independence recognized

- England and France changed by American Victory
  * Taxes in France lead to rebellion; Estates general
  * Parliament makes monarch a figure head

-"SHOT HEARD ROUND THE WORLD"

END Chapter 5!

******************CHAPTER 6---A MORE PERFECT UNION (1775-1789)******************

****Section 6.1: GOVERNMENT IN TRANSITION****

-As the Revolutionary War spread from Massachusetts in 1775 the royal governors in all of the colonies eventually fled
  * Congress urged the colonies to replace charters with constitutions
    - All colonies except PA & GA set up bicameral (two-house) legislatures
      * Representatives were directly elected by voters of geographic areas
      * Most governors had one year terms and could not veto bills

- Citizenship (voting) was limited to white male property owners
  * "All men created equal" leads to questions about slavery
    - by 1804 all states north of MD emancipate (free) slaves

- In the south the church of England was disestablished (no more tax support)

-In New England puritans still gave tax support to church and only Protestants could vote
  * In 5 states Roman Catholics could not hold office
    - same for Jewish in 9 states
- States openly discriminated based on religion, sex, and race despite Bills of Rights echoing “inalienable right.”
  * Freedom of press, trial by jury

- In 1777 while states were writing their own constitutions, Congress wrote its own legal authority called the Articles of Confederation
  * All states ratified it by 1781
    - Delays caused by overlapping western “sea to sea” claims
    * Six states without claims want west to become public land
  * MD refused to ratify unless demands met and VA refused to give up its large claims
  * In 1781 pressure of Cornwallis marching to VA leads to ratification

- Most delegates to Continental Congress were wary of a strong central government and opted instead for a “firm league of friendship” among states
  * Unicameral (one-house) Congress was created in which each state had one vote
  * Congress could make war, treaties, raise army & navy, borrow money, set up postal system, and manage Indian issues

- This Congress was too weak to be effective
  * No executive branch to carry out laws since power was divided between committees of Congress
  * Congress had no power to tax or regulate commerce
    - (1781-1789) Had to beg states for income and only 1/6 of requests for money was received

- Members often skipped meetings and the treaty was difficult to ratify since shortage of delegates to convene to end Revolutionary War

END Section 6.1

****Section 6.2: THE CONFEDERATION****

- John Adams becomes the minister from the U.S. to England as diplomatic efforts attempt to keep terms of 1783 Treaty of Paris
  * British creditors could seek pre-war debts in American courts (biased)
  * Amnesty promised to loyalists by Congress but states still persecute
  * Treaty violations used as excuse for English to stay in northern forts (fur trade) — Ft. Miami, Niagara, etc. — See page 150 for map

- American trade suffers as exporters lose preferred markets

- Spain claims territory 100 miles north of Treaty of Paris southern boundary
  * Incited Indians in disputed region to attack American settlers
  * Control of the mouth of Miss. River allows Spain to limit western trade of goods (lumber, grain, skins)
    - Western colonists wanted right of deposit — V permission to
land goods without paying duties

- Spain refuses right of deposit and treaty proposed by Congress to grant free navigation of Mississippi River

- Relations with France become strained since French carry debt from aid to U.S. and realize few benefits in trade
  * government introduces reforms and universal land taxes

- Barbary pirates of Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, and Algiers force American ships to pay tribute (payment) to sail in waters
  * No protection from English fleet

- In 1784 settlers in current day Tennessee create a government called State of Franklin
  * Statehood denied by Congress so leaders want to secede (withdraw)

- Settlers in Kentucky have same desire and Congress reacts with 2 new laws
  * Land ordinance of 1785 ¡V provides orderly settlement of land north of Ohio River ¡V surveyed and divided into townships (each with 36 sections)
    - Each section = 1 mile squared (640 acres) for sale at $1 per acre ¡V must buy a full section (speculators could divide)
  * Northwest ordinance of 1787 declared N.W. territory (see p153) would be divided into 3-5 territories
    - When 5,000 adult males settled it would become a territory with government like colony
      * territorial legislature Congress appoints judges and governor
    - When population reaches 60,000 statehood possible
    - Personal rights of 13 colonies extended ¡V speech, religion, assembly
    - Slavery prohibited north of Ohio River

- States in the east start to bicker due to Depression (economic downturn), rivalry and weak central government
  * Boundary disputes erupt and Conn. and PA almost go to war
  * States tax goods from neighbors
  * Continentals lose value so there is no national currency (paper money)
    - states print own money which differ in value and acceptance

- In Mass. in Sept of 1786, former army captain Daniel Shays leads group of 1,000 farmers in protest of farm seizures to pay debts from taxes
  * Courts in two counties closed
  * Early 1787 they attack Springfield arsenal
  * Donations from Mass. merchants fund state militia to put down rebellion

- Americans in doubt about effective, orderly government for union!

END Section 6.2
In 1786, 5 states met in the Annapolis Convention to discuss common problems. Little was done at this meeting but Alexander Hamilton proposed another convention to make National government more effective. Congress called for a meeting of all the states in Philadelphia to revise the Articles of Confederation. The date was set for May 14, 1787, but it took until May 24 to have enough delegates to proceed. 12 of 13 states were present; Rhode Island was not present.

55 delegates attended the convention. 21 had college degrees and most were lawyers or judges. Most had helped write their state constitutions and worked in government. Franklin (aged 81) was the oldest delegate. More than half came from the Continental Congress. Washington was elected to preside over the proceedings, although Jefferson was in France.

James Madison was the first delegate to arrive and he came prepared with a framework for a new government—>Virginia Plan.

Almost all delegates agreed that the Articles of Confederation needed to be replaced since they were too weak. They could not agree on a fair representative in Congress (small vs. large states). The Virginia Plan proposed a bicameral legislature with proportional representation, not equal (strong national government; 3 branches).

Small states feared oppression by large and disagreements broke out almost dooming the convention. The New Jersey Plan presented by William Paterson that would keep a unicameral Congress with one vote per state and state supremacy.

Deadlock was broken when a committee worked out a compromise over representation. "Great Compromise" (also Connecticut Compromise)

The Great Compromise provided for an upper and lower house of Congress. The upper house was the Senate with equal representation, 2 per state. The lower house was the House of Representatives with proportional representation. This First of many compromises in the Constitution—>Bundle of Compromises.

Dispute broke out between north and south over slavery. The north wanted to count for taxes but not representation. The south wanted the opposite. A compromise was reached when agreed on three-fifths compromise. 5 slaves count as 3 people for taxes and representation. SC and GA wanted a ban by Congress on interfering with slave trade. A 20 year ban on limiting import or duty on slaves.
- Compromises allow delegates to form strong central govt and workable frame

- The New central govt was much stronger than Articles of Confederation.
  * Levy and collect taxes as long as uniform throughout states
  * Regulate commerce between states and with other countries
  * Coin money and regulate value ¡V 1 currency

- Concerns over power of executive branch lead to a single executive who would serve a 4 year term
  * Chosen indirectly by electors chosen by the legislature of each state

- A Supreme Court with authority over all others was created and the govt was given the power to create ¡§inferior courts¡¨ as needed

- On Sept 17, 1787 39 of the 42 remaining delegates signed the Constitution
  * To ratify 9 states would need to approve and R.I. was already against it
    - state conventions would meet to decide

- Many people, including Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry were opposed to constitution fearing tyranny of govt ¡V like England
  * These were the ¡§anti-federalists¡¨
  * Complained const. lacked a Bill of Rights to guarantee basic freedom
    (negative campaign)

- The ¡§Federalists¡¨ who favored the Constitution promised to amend it and add Bill of Rights if ratified
  * Supported idea of Federalism states and national govt share power
  * Supported by most of nations papers and printed ideas to support Constitution in pamphlets ¡V also debates, sermons
  * The Federalist was a collection of 85 essays written by Madison, Hamilton, and John Jay ¡V originally printed in NY journal

- Sly work and reasoned arguments by Federalists lead to ratification
  * NH ratified as ninth state and NY was eleventh by July 1788
  * Only govt launched without them

END Constitution