Mr. Carpenter

Outline Fill-in Notes

English Civil War

The English Civil War (1642–1651) was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians (Roundheads) and Royalists (Cavaliers). The first (1642–46) and second (1648–49) civil wars pitted the supporters of King Charles I against the supporters of the Long Parliament, while the third war (1649–51) saw fighting between supporters of King Charles II and supporters of the Rump Parliament. The Civil War ended with the Parliamentary victory at the Battle of Worcester on 3 September 1651.

The English Civil War led to the trial and execution of Charles I, the exile of his son, Charles II, and replacement of English monarchy with, first, the Commonwealth of England (1649–53), and then with a Protectorate (1653–59), under Oliver Cromwell's personal rule. The monopoly of the Church of England on Christian worship in England ended with the victors consolidating the established Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland. Constitutionally, the wars established the precedent that an English monarch cannot govern without Parliament's consent, although this concept was legally established only with the Glorious Revolution later in the century.

Glorious Revolution

The Glorious Revolution, also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of Scotland and James II of Ireland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stakeholder William III of Orange-Nassau (William of Orange). William's successful invasion of England with a Dutch fleet and army led to his ascending the English throne as William III of England jointly with his wife Mary II of England.

Navigation Acts

The English Navigation Acts were a series of laws that restricted the use of foreign shipping for trade between England (after 1707 Great Britain) and its colonies, a process which had started in 1651. Their goal was to force colonial development into lines favorable to England, and stop direct colonial trade with the Netherlands, France and other European countries. The original ordinance of 1651 was renewed at the Restoration by Acts of 1660 and 1663, and subsequently subject to minor amendment. These Acts also formed the basis for British overseas trade for nearly 200 years.

Dominion of New England

James II became apprehensive about the New England colonies' increasingly independent ways; he and other British officials were particularly upset by the open flouting of the Navigation Acts. The continuing military threat posed by the French and their Indian allies in North America was an additional reason to tighten control of the colonies. In 1686, all of New England was joined in an administrative merger, the Dominion of New England; two years later, New York and both New Jerseys were added.

This agency's creation was regarded in Britain as a thoughtful move and not a punitive measure. Unifying the northern colonies for purposes of defense and administrative control was viewed differently in America. The colonists had earlier participated in the New England Confederation.

The Dominion experienced little success, due largely to colonial intransigence. New England merchants had long made smuggling a way of life and bitterly resisted changes that might affect their income sources. Andros’ efforts to unify colonial military responses were stillborn because of his failure to provide much in the way of funding and arms. The Dominion came to an abrupt halt in 1689, when word arrived in the colonies about the removal of James II from the throne in the Glorious Revolution.

**American Colonial Government**

There were three types or systems of government used within Colonial Government - Royal, Charter and Proprietary. However, they all operated using the following basic principles:

* All of the systems of Colonial government in the [13 Colonies](http://www.colonial-america.info/13-colonies.htm) elected their own legislature (parliament)
* All of the Colonial Government systems were democratic
* All of the Colonial Government systems had
	+ A Governor
	+ A Governor's court
	+ A Court System

Colonial Government in the colonies represented an extension of the English government.

**Colonial Government - English Common Law**When the first colonists landed in Jamestown, Virginia in 1607 they brought the English Common Law with them. The term "common law" was the name given to the law that emerged as "common" throughout the realm of England and was extended to include the 13 Colonies to be used by Colonial Government. Colonial Government represented an extension of the English government. The court systems and courts in the colonies enforced the Common Law of England. Refer to [Taxes in the Colonies](http://www.colonial-america.info/taxes-in-the-colonies.htm)

**Colonial Government - Organization and Structure**The organization and structure of Colonial Government was as follows:

* A Governor held the executive power in the colony and represented the Crown (England) in the colonial government.
* The Governor’s Council was composed of influential and powerful men who advised and supported the Governor.
* The Governor’s Council exercised various judicial and administrative powers
* An Assembly was elected by, and therefore represented, the citizens of the towns and counties

The British policy of [Salutary Neglect](http://www.colonial-america.info/salutary-neglect.htm) lasted from the 1690's to the 1760's and reduced the level of involvement of Great Britain colonial affairs. Trade laws were not enforced which benefited the colonists boosting their profits from trade.

**Colonial Government - Administration**Administration at the local level varied between the three regions:

* New England Colonies: Town Meetings
* Southern Colonies: Government at County level
* Middle Colonies: A mixture of town meetings and county government

**Colonial Government - The Role of the Governor**The role of the Governor was extremely important in Colonial Government. The 13 Colonies were governed and ruled by England and its monarchs. In order to rule the colonies from a long distance a governor was appointed by the monarch. The role of the Governor was to oversee the colony and was the head of the colonial administration. The governor was in charge of laws, taxes and made decisions which affected the colony. The role of the governor was extremely powerful - he was in charge of colonial government which meant he had to fulfil various political duties. To help him in his role he had the authority to appoint various government officials. He had the power to convene, or dissolve the legislature. He also had the power to veto any of its laws. He had command of the militia so was able to enforce Colonial Government policies.

**Colonial Government - Three Types of Government**There were three types or systems of government used within Colonial Government of the 13 Colonies. The names of these different types of government were Royal, Charter and Proprietary. These three types of government were implemented in the colonies and a colony would be referred to as either a Royal Colony, a Charter Colony or a Proprietary Colony.

* Royal Government definition: A Royal Colony were ruled directly by the English monarchy
* Proprietary Government definition: A Proprietary Colony was established in territories which had been granted by the English Crown to one, or more, proprietors who had full governing rights
* Charter Government definition: A Charter Colony was generally self-governed, and their charters were granted to the colonists as opposed to proprietors

**Colonial Government - Royal Colony**Royal colonies were owned by the king.

* These governments were appointed by the Crown, and carried out the orders and wishes of the Crown as opposed to private or local interests
* The Royal system of government was in the Carolina's, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York. See the [Lords Proprietors](http://www.colonial-america.info/lords-proprietors.htm) and the [Charter of Carolina](http://www.colonial-america.info/charter-of-carolina.htm)

**Colonial Government - Proprietary Colony**In a Proprietary Colony, an individual, or small elite group, essentially owned the colony, controlling all of the actions and institutions of government, for which they would receive political or financial favors. The governors of the proprietary colonies reported directly to the king.

* The Proprietary system of government was in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware
* The Royal Colonies of Virginia, the Carolina's and New York eventually became Proprietary Colonies

**Colonial Government - Charter Colony**The Charter Colonies were generally self-governed, and their charters were granted to the colonists via a joint-stock company

* When created, the British King granted these colonies a charter establishing the rules of government, but he allowed the colonists a great amount of freedom within those rules
* The Charter system of government was in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was Firstly a Charter Colony but lost its charter in 1684

**Colonial Government - Joint Stock Company**Definition of a Joint Stock Company. A joint-stock company issued stock to investors to raise money. Once success had been achieved a joint-stock company divided the profits amongst the investors. A joint-stock company organized and supported the colony through charters from the British government and while they worked with the government they made private profits. Refer to [Charter of Virginia](http://www.colonial-america.info/charter-of-virginia.htm) and the article on [John Mason](http://www.colonial-america.info/john-mason.htm) for examples.

**Colonial Government - Congress**As time passed Colonial Government evolved into systems of American self-government.

* The [House of Burgesses](http://www.colonial-america.info/house-of-burgesses.htm) was established in 1619
The New England Confederation was established in 1643 and dissolved in 1684
* The Albany Congress was established in 1754 and disbanded in 1754
* The [Stamp Act Congress](http://www.colonial-america.info/stamp-act-congress.htm) was established in October 7, 1765 and disbanded October 25, 1765
* [First Continental Congress](http://www.colonial-america.info/continental-congress.htm): Established September 5, 1774 and disbanded May 10, 1775
* [Second Continental Congress](http://www.colonial-america.info/continental-congress.htm): Established May 10, 1775 and disbanded March 6, 1781
* [Congress of the Confederation](http://www.colonial-america.info/continental-congress.htm): Established March 1, 1781 and disbanded March 4, 1789
* United States Congress

Bacon’s Rebellion

Rebellion was an uprising in 1676 in the Virginia Colony in North America, led by a 29-year-old planter, Nathaniel Bacon.

About a thousand Virginians rose (including former indentured servants, poor whites and poor blacks) because they resented Virginia Governor William Berkeley's friendly policies towards the Native Americans when Berkeley refused to retaliate for a series of Indian attacks on frontier settlements, others took matters into their own hands, attacking Native Americans, chasing Berkeley from Jamestown, Virginia, and torching the capital.

It was the first rebellion in the American colonies in which discontented frontiersmen took part; a similar uprising in Maryland occurred later that year. A protest against raids on the frontier; some historians also consider it a power play by Bacon against Berkeley, and his policies of favoring his own court. Bacon's backers included men of wealth from outside Berkeley's court. The alliance between former indentured servants and Africans disturbed the ruling class, who responded by hardening the racial caste of slavery. While the farmers did not succeed in their goal of driving Native Americans from Virginia, the rebellion did result in Berkeley being recalled to England.

The Great Awakening

The First Great Awakening began in the 1730s and lasted to about 1750. Ministers from various evangelical Protestant denominations supported the Great Awakening. Additionally, pastoral styles began to change. In the late colonial period, most pastors read their sermons, which were theologically dense and advanced a particular theological argument or interpretation. The leaders of the Great Awakening, such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield, had little interest in merely engaging parishioners' intellects; rather, they sought a strong emotional response from their congregations that might yield the workings and experiential evidence of saving grace.

Joseph Tracy, the minister, historian, and preacher who gave this religious phenomenon its name in his influential 1842 book The Great Awakening, saw the First Great Awakening as a precursor to the American Revolution. The evangelical movement of the 1740s played a key role in the development of democratic thought, as well as the belief of the free press and the belief that information should be shared and completely unbiased and uncontrolled. These concepts ushered in the period of the American Revolution. This helped create a demand for religious freedom. Although the Great Awakening represented the first time African Americans embraced Christianity in large numbers, Anglican missionaries had long sought to convert blacks, again with the printed as well as the spoken word.

French and Indian War

The French and Indian War (1754–1763) is the American name for the North American theater of the Seven Years' War. The war was fought primarily between the colonies of British America and New France, with both sides supported by military units from their parent countries of Great Britain and France. In 1756, the war escalated from a regional affair into a world-wide conflict.

The Pequot War

The Pequot War was an armed conflict spanning the years 1634–1638 between the Pequot tribe against an alliance of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and Saybrook colonies who were aided by their Native American allies (the Narragansett and Mohegan tribes). Hundreds were killed; hundreds more were captured and sold into slavery to the West Indies. Other survivors were dispersed. At the end of the war, about seven hundred Pequots had been killed or taken into captivity.[2] The result was the elimination of the Pequot as a viable polity in what is present-day Southern New England. It would take the Pequot more than three and a half centuries to regain political and economic power in their traditional homeland region along the Pequot (present-day Thames) and Mystic rivers in what is now southeastern Connecticut.