PERIOD 2 1607 - 1754 APUSH Review Book, page 63

LEQ

1. Compare and contrast the role of religion in the founding of the Spanish colonies in the 16th century with that of the English colonies in the 17th century.
2. Analyze why freedom of religion was important in the founding of some of the English colonies while being denied in others.
3. Analyze the impact of geography and the environment on the development of at least two different regions of the English colonies along the Atlantic coast in the 17th and 18th centuries.
4. Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on the development of a democratic society in the English colonies during the period from 1607 to 1745.

* Bacon's Rebellion
* Enlightenment
* Great Awakening
* Zenger Case

**#1 Response**

Historical Thinking Skill: Comparison (Compare and Contrast)  
Role of Religion: Spanish (Catholic) / English (Protestant)  
Historical Context:

**16th Century (Spanish)**

* Spanish = Catholic
* Catholicism threatened by Islam (Ottoman Turks)
* Reconquista: Spanish Christians reconquer land that had been taken by Moors (Northern Africans/Islam)
* 1469 - Isabella (Castile) & Ferdinand of (Aragon) marry and unite largest kingdoms of Spain
* 1492 - Granada freed from Moors (last stronghold in Spain)
* 1492 - fund Columbus voyages
* Events reflect new leadership, hope, power for followers of Roman Catholic Church
* Protestant Reformation: revolt against authority of pope in Rome; religious wars
* **Competition between Catholics and Protestants to spread their ideas (colonization)  
  GOD, GLORY, GOLD**
* Protestant Reformation: Western Europe was dominated by the Catholic Church in the 16th century  
  Why break away from Catholicism? Rulers wanted to increase their own power over the Papcy  
  Corruption: simony (selling of Church offices), nepotism (favoritism based on family relations),   
  selling indulgences (pay church as an exemption from punishment (penance) for sins)  
  Martin Luther: German priest,   
  1517 posted "95 Theses" on door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg, Germany  
  Theses were list of statements expressing concern about Church practices (sale of indulgences - paper that certified your soul would go to heaven quicker and spend little time in Purgatory atoning sins)  
  Indulgences paid for building churches (St. Peter's Basilica in Rome) - rich go to heaven.

**17th Century (England)**

1607 - Jamestown: disease and focus on gold rather than survival led to many deaths in early history.  
Starving Time - good relations with natives helped to alleviate this  
John Smith - authoritarian leadership helped increase survival  
John Rolfe, Pocahontas, tobaccos ensured some sustainability  
1624 - England's 1st Royal Colony , King James I revoked charter from Virginia Company, too much debt

**Plymouth / Massachusetts Bay**

* **English Protestants** - dissent from Anglican Church (Church of England); Henry VIII head of church (Challenge Pope and refused to let him divorce Catherine of Aragon to marry Anne Boleyn)
* **Calvinists** - followed John Calvin (Swiss theologian), Predestination (salvation already determined);  
  Church of England still to similar to Catholicism (Henry kept many traditions);  
  Persecuted (arrested and jailed) = threat to King's religious and political authority

**Plymouth: 1620**

* Separatists: want to break from Church of England (royal church)
* **Pilgrims:** thousands of Separatists who left England for Holland for **religious freedom**
* Mayflower: to escape persecution and hardships economically/culturally in w/ Dutch - New World  
  1620 - sail to Virginia (Virginia Company host), most passengers were not Pilgrims (less than 1/2 of 100)
* Mayflower Compact - rule by majority vote
* Plymouth, Mass.: a storm prevented them from reaching Virginia; anchor north and establish colony
* Thanksgiving: 1621, a difficult start; Natives helped adapt , celebrate good harvest
* Gov. William Bradford

**Massachusetts Bay Colony: 1629**

* Puritans: Church of England could be purified or reformed
* Religious Freedom: Charles I (1625) persecuted Puritans; gained royal charter for colony
* John Winthrop: 1630, founded Boston with 1000's of Puritans
* Great Migration: large movement of Puritans (15,000) to colony

**Maryland (1632)**

* Proprietory colony: Charles I reward Lord Baltimore (George Calvert) for service, died and son Cecil Calvert become Proprietor
* Catholic - wealthy, establish large plantations
* Protestant farmers came to outnumber Catholics
* **Act of Toleration (**1649) - Maryland assembly, religious freedom for all Christians; death if deny Jesus divine
* Civil War (late 1600's) - Protestants repeal act, Catholics can't vote in elections

**#4 Response**

Task: Illustrate how a democratic took shape (Compare/Contrast,   
 Democratic Society = self-government, elected assemblies, rule of the people, majority rule, free elections  
1607 - 1745

**Bacon's Rebellion 1676 -   
The House of Burgesses, elected assembly of Virginia and Governor William Berkeley were attacked by impoverished backcountry farmers. Nathaniel Bacon and his followers fought for better representation from the ruling class who failed to provide equal access to land, voting, and protection from American Indians.**

* Chesapeake area > Virginia colony > Jamestown
* Nathaniel Bacon, farmer - organized a rebellion by impoverished backcountry farmers who were often indentured servants who were freed
* Issues:  
  unfair taxes   
  lack of access to good land to grow tobacco,   
  constant American Indian attacks (had to settle further west),   
  lack representation (1670 law limited vote to landowners)
* Governor Berkeley - wealthy tobacco planter, elite group has access to best land, restricting voting to wealthy elite (landowners), conducted trade with Amer. Ind.
* Actions - farmers raided and massacred American Indian villages in frontier (handle Amer. Ind. conflict) , burnt Jamestown and Bacon takes over (rebel authority), English warships intervene, Bacon dies of dysentery
* Led to use of African slavery over indentured servants

**Enlightenment (1700's / 18th Century) was an intellectual movement that began in Europe in the 18 century and was read by educated Americans. Reason and science was a better solution to social discord, while the ways of the old hierarchy in a monarchy were questioned. Ideas related to self-government, natural rights, separation of powers, and popular sovereignty came to enter the political sphere and later resonate into the design of a Republican Constitution.**

* began in Europe, expressed eventually in the development of a Republican form of government
* expressed reason and science over religion
* John Locke, Two Treatises of Government, government should reflect natural rights: Life, Liberty and Property / government that represents the people and protects rights people have just for being human
* Montesquieu - separation of powers among three branches
* Rousseau - popular sovereignty (government ruled by the people)
* Question the divinity of the King or Monarchy and place more value on the power of people to form government

**Great Awakening (1730's - 1740's) was an evangelical movement that affected a wide range of British colonies in North America. It caused Protestants or Anglicans to seek God outside of the traditional bounds of church, threatening the authority and power of the minister. Divisions within the church led to Baptist and Methodist denominations and arguments for separation of church and state. In a way, ideas of power or representation of the common people and questioning authority transferred to the political realm influencing ideas later found in the American Revolution and the power of the king.**

* religious revival, Protestantism, occurred outside bounds of traditional church, threatened position of traditional ministers, separation of church and state
* Virginia supported religious freedom and ending government funding via taxes to churches by 1780's  
  <http://www.vahistorical.org/collections-and-resources/virginia-history-explorer/thomas-jefferson?legacy=true>
* shared experience of evangelicalism connected common people and led many to question the authority of ministers
* Authority and representation questioned by common people (landless) transfer this thought to the power of the King and Parliament 3 decades later
* Jonathan Edwards (New England, Massachusetts) - Reverend, Congregationalist (Puritan), "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God", Only those who devoted to a life of moral, religious, and repent sins could be saved by the grace of God, all others would go to hell, humans born sinful,
* George Whitefield - fiery sermons reached large crowds, some as large as 10,000, collect outside traditional churches (barns, fields), only true followers of Christ could be saved an avoid being damned to hell, believed regular people could understand the bible without help of ministers
* Old Lights (traditional churches, Anglican, Congregationalists), New Lights (Methodist, Baptist)

**Zenger Case (1735) began as a case against a publisher who was convicted of breaking English law by printing articles that criticized the New York Governor and smeared his reputation. Convicted of libel, the final conclusion of the jury was that people have the right to express facts, even if they are critical of government. This led to the birth of free press and ultimately the 1st Amendment of the Constitution.**

* Newspapers were a mode of communication
* Libel - writing/publishing a false statement about someone that hurts his/her reputation  
  Colonial Libel - English law made it illegal to publish criticism of government officials (true or false)
* John Peter Zenger - New York Editor, arrested because he published a articles that argued that the NY Royal Governor was corrupt, rigged elections, and was dumb (kept authors anonymous)
* Question - Was Zenger guilty of printing articles, then guilty of libel
* Argument - Liberty is at stake and telling the truth and exposing corruption is important to the people
* Jury - acquitted him (establish the beginning of the development of freedom of press, 1st amendment)
* Freedom of Press - not established to the extent that we accept it today, was a spark of an idea via the conclusion of this case

DBQ

1. Analyze the similarities and differences in the various influences and approaches toward unity in the English colonies in the period of the 17th century and early 18th centuries.  
   (Mayflower Compact, 1620 / Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639 / The New England Confederation, 1643 / William Penn, Plan of the Union, 1697 / The Albany Plan of the Union, 1754 / Cartoon: "Join, or Die" PA Gazzette, 1754 / Ben Franklin, "The Problem of Colonial Union, 1754)