US History I (General & CP)
Summer Assignment 2019

We hope that you have an enjoyable summer and spend time reading and preparing for the 2019-2020 school year. We would like all students to have the opportunity to prepare for the upcoming school year by completing the attached social studies activities.

If you decide to engage in the optional summer assignments attached to this cover page, please be sure to put forth your best effort, for these assignments are meant to better prepare you for the upcoming school year. Upon your return to school in September, we will be engaging in opening day activities that will approach the same concepts, ideas, content, and questions posed in the summer assignment activities.

*This is not a mandatory assignment; however, considering the posed questions and completing the suggested activities will afford you opportunities to make connections to your reading experiences over the summer and will better prepare you for success in all Humanities courses. Please bring your ideas and completed products to class on the first day of school as a way to better engage in the opening activities.

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**Essential Question:** When is it necessary for a group of people to revolt against their ruling power?

**Directions:**
Please read and annotate the following primary and secondary sources that highlight the importance of topics on mercantilism and slavery in the 13 British Colonies and how these two topics contributed to The American Revolution. Please be sure to carefully read the short summaries and precede the primary source excerpts to help bring clarity to reading selections. You are also welcome to craft answers to the questions listed below when you finish reading the corresponding selections.

**Documents with Questions to Answer:**
1. 3-1 The Navigation Acts of 1660
2. 3-2 The Glorious Revolution in Massachusetts (1689)
3. 3-6 Servants and Slaves in Virginia (1705)
CHAPTER THREE

Creating a British Empire in America
1660–1750

The Politics of Empire, 1660–1713

By 1660 England had established a series of colonies in America but did not have a system in place for controlling them. Over the next quarter century, the Stuarts would tighten their control economically and politically. A generous and extravagant man, Charles II rewarded his supporters with millions of acres of land by creating proprietorships in New York, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Pennsylvania. For example, eight noble supporters of King Charles were granted an extensive tract of land between Virginia and Spanish Florida that they named Carolina after the Latin form (Carolus) of the king’s name. Except for the requirement that the colonies conform broadly to the laws of England, the proprietors could do as they pleased with their vast domains.

Although the king doled out land liberally to pay his political and financial debts, he kept tight control over colonial trade, which was an important source of royal revenue. Following a pattern established by the Navigation Act of 1651, Charles II and several English governments enacted a series of measures designed to confer on England the full benefit of colonial trade while excluding the Dutch (Document 3-1).

The new mercantilism constituted a successful trade policy but the Stuart monarchs then went a step further to establish political control. After the accession to the throne of James II in 1685, Rhode Island and Connecticut surrendered their charters; the two colonies were merged with the Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth colonies to form a new royal province, the Dominion of New England. New York and New Jersey were added in 1688, creating a political unit that extended from Maine to the Hudson River. The Dominion represented a new kind of authoritarian administration that attacked local institutions by abolishing legislative assemblies and town meetings, levying arbitrary taxes, and challenging land titles under the original charters. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England triggered a series of insurrections in the colonies (Document 3-2). Local differences, including ethnic rivalry in New York and Protestant–Catholic conflict in Maryland, influenced the causes and outcomes. But everywhere the rebellions marked a turning point in the history of the colonies. They ended authoritarian rule and brought both a new era of political stability and an imperial presence limited mainly to the supervision of colonial trade.
3-1 The Navigation Act of 1660

The restoration of the monarchy under Charles II in 1660 signaled the beginning of substantial changes for the American colonies. During the period of the English civil war and Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, merchants in New England and planters in the Chesapeake had remained cautiously neutral, driven by considerations of economic self-interest rather than by religious or rovalist sympathies. Puritan Massachusetts, for example, seemed to pay no more attention to Puritan leaders directing English affairs in the 1640s and 1650s than it had to the king earlier. Thus, contrary to Cromwell's Navigation Act of 1651, which aimed to limit the Dutch carrying trade by prohibiting non-English ships from transporting goods to the colonies, Massachusetts opened its harbors to all nations. For Charles II, the necessity of reform was obvious, and the Navigation Act of 1660 was supposed to be the cornerstone of an imperial policy that would bring the unruly colonies under tighter supervision while furthering the cause of transforming London into the commercial center of the world.


For the increase of shipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein, under the good providence and protection of God, the wealth, safety and strength of this kingdom is so much concerned, be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, and by the lords and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority thereof, That from and after the first day of December one thousand six hundred and sixty, and from thenceforward, no goods or commodities whatsoever shall be imported into or exported out of any lands, islands, plantations or territories to his Majesty belonging or in his possession, or which may hereafter belong unto or be in the possession of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, in Asia, Africa or America, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but in such ships or vessels as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or are of the built of and belonging to any the said lands, islands, plantations or territories, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereby the matter and three fourths of the mariners at least are English; under the penalty of the forfeiture and loss of all the goods and commodities which shall be imported into or exported out of any the aforesaid places in any other ship or vessel, as also of the ship or vessel... and all admirals and other commanders at sea of any the ships of war or other ship having commission from his Majesty or from his heirs or successors, are hereby authorized and strictly required to seize and bring in as prize all such ships or vessels as shall have offended contrary hereunto, and deliver them to the court of admiralty, there to be proceeded against. . . .

II. And be it enacted, That no alien or person not born within the allegiance of our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, or naturalized, or made a free denizen, shall from and after the first day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty-one, exercise the trade or occupation of a merchant or factor in any the said places; upon pain of the forfeiture and loss of all his goods and chattels, or which are in his possession... and all governors of the said lands, islands, plantations or territories, and every of them, are hereby strictly required and commanded, and all who hereafter shall be made governors of any such islands, plantations or territories, by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall before their entrance into their government take a solemn oath, to do their utmost, that every the aforementioned clauses, and all the matters and things therein contained, shall be punctually and bona fide observed according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and upon complaint and proof made before his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or such as shall be by him or them thereunto authorized and appointed, that any the said governors have been willingly and wittingly negligent in doing their duty accordingly, that the said governor so offending shall be removed from his government.

III. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no goods or commodities whatsoever, of the growth, production or manufacture of Africa, Asia or America, or of any part thereof, or which are described or laid down in the usual maps or cards of those places, be imported into England, Ireland or Wales, islands of Guernsey and Jersey, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, in any other ship or ships, vessel or vessels whatsoever, but in such as do truly and without fraud belong only to the people of England or Ireland, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, or of the lands, islands, plantations or territories in Asia, Africa or America, to his Majesty belonging, as the proprietors and right owners thereof, and whereby the matter and three fourths at least of the mariners are English; under the penalty of the forfeiture of all such goods and commodities, and of the ship or vessel in which they were imported, with all her guns, tackle, furniture, ammunition and apparel... .
XVIII. And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of April, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred sixty-one, no sugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigo, ginger, fusilick, or other dying wood, of the growth, production or manufacture of any English plantations in America, Asia or Africa, shall be shipped, carried, conveyed or transported from any of the said English plantations to any land, island, territory, dominion, port or place whatsoever, other than to such other English plantations as do belong to his Majesty, heirs and successors, or to the kingdom of England or Ireland, or principality of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, there to be laden on shore, under the penalty of the forfeiture of said goods, or of the full value thereof, and also of the ship, with all her guns, tackle, apparel, ammunition and furniture. . . .

XIX. And it be further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That for every ship or vessel, which from and after the fifth and twentieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty-one shall set sail out of or from England, Ireland, Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, for any English plantation in America, Asia or Africa, sufficient bond shall be given with one surety to the chief officers of the custom-house of such port or place from whence the said ship shall set sail, to the value of one thousand pounds, if the ship be of less burthen than one hundred tons; and of the sum of two thousand pounds, if the ship should be of greater burthen; that in case the said ship or vessel shall load any of the said commodities at any of the said English plantations, that the same commodities shall be by the said ship brought to some port of England, Ireland, Wales, or to the port or town of Berwick upon Tweed, and shall there unload and put on shore the same, the danger of the seas only excepted: And for all ships coming from any other port or place to any of the aforesaid plantations, who by this act are permitted to trade there, that the governor of such English plantations shall before the said ship or vessel be permitted to load on board any of the said commodities, take bond in manner and to the value aforesaid, for each respective ship or vessel, that such ship or vessel shall carry all the aforesaid goods that shall be laden on board in the said ship to some other of his Majesty’s English plantations, or to England, Ireland, Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed: And that every ship or vessel which shall load or take on board any of the aforesaid goods, until such bond given to the said governor, or certificate produced from the officers of any custom-house of England, Ireland, Wales, or of the town of Berwick, that such bonds have been there duly given, shall be forfeited with all her guns, tackle, apparel and furniture, to be employed and recovered in manner as aforesaid; and the said governors and every of them shall twice in every year after the first day of January one thousand six hundred and sixty, return true copies of all such bonds by him so taken, to the chief officers of the custom in London.

Questions

1. The consensus among historians is that this act did not unduly burden the colonists. How is it possible to arrive at such a conclusion? What limits did the act place on the colonists?

2. Among the enumerated products, which were the most valuable? Which North American colonies were affected by this policy of singling out certain select commodities?

3. How did colonial shipbuilders and mariners benefit from the English monopoly created by this act? Were they included in the monopoly?

3-2 The Glorious Revolution in Massachusetts (1689)

Thomas Danforth

When the Protestants William and Mary replaced James II as England's monarchs, New Englanders rebelled against Governor Edmund Andros, an unpopular governor who had been appointed by James II. The author of the following account, Thomas Danforth, had been a leading participant in the uprising. Although he seems to have been apprehensive about prosecution, none of the participants were punished. Danforth's correspondent, Increase Mather, had been sent to London to plead with James II for restoration of the colony's charter; he stayed on to negotiate a new charter with William and Mary.

Source: From Thomas Danforth to the Rev. Increase Mather, July 30, 1689, in Thomas Hutchinson, A Collection of Original Papers Relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay (Boston, 1769), 567-571.
It is now fourteen weeks since the revolution of the government here. Future consequences we are ignorant of, yet we know that, at present, we are eased of those great oppressions that we groaned under, by the exercise of an arbitrary and illegal commission.

The business [i.e., the seizure of Governor Andros] was acted by the soldiers that came armed into Boston from all parts, being greatly animated by the Prince's [William of Orange] declarations, which about that time came into the country, and heightened by the oppressions of the governor, judges, and the most wicked extortions of their debauched officers. The ancient magistrates and elders, although they had strenuously advised to further waiting for orders from England, were compelled to assist with their presence and counsels for the prevention of bloodshed, which had most certainly been the result if prudent counsel had not been given to both parties . . .

I am deeply sensible that we have a wolf by the ears. I do therefore earnestly entreat of you to procure the best advice you can in this matter that, if possible, the good intents of the people and their loyalty to the Crown of England may not turn to their prejudice. The example of England, the declarations put forth by the Prince of Orange, now our King, the alteration of the government in England making the arbitrary commission of Sir Edmund [Andros] null and void in the law; these considerations, in conjunction with the great oppressions the people lay under, were so far prevalent in the minds of all, that although some could not advise to the enterprise, yet are hopeful that we shall not be greatly blamed, but shall have a pardon granted for any error the law will charge us with in this matter.

We do crave that the circumstances of our case and condition in all respects may be considered. Nature has taught us self-preservation. God commands it as being the rule of charity toward our neighbor. Our great remoteness from England denies us the opportunity of direction for the regulation of ourselves in all emergencies, nor have we means to know the laws and customs of our nation. These things are our great disadvantage. We have always endeavored to prove ourselves loyal to the Crown of England. And we have also labored to attend the directions of our charter, under which were laid by our fathers the foundation of this His Majesty's colony; and we are not without hopes but that we shall receive from Their Royal Majesties the confirmation of our charter, with such additional privileges as may advance the revenue of the Crown, and be an encouragement to Their Majesties' subjects here.

Questions

1. What justification does Danforth give for the rebellion?
2. What problems does Danforth fear may result from the rebellion?
3. What does Danforth hope the rebellion will achieve?

The Imperial Slave Economy

The creation of a new agricultural system in America profoundly affected the history of four continents. Lands seized from Indians in North America and South America were used to raise sugar, tobacco, and other staples. These lands were worked by millions of slaves from Africa and triggered a commercial revolution in Europe. The impact on western Africa and parts of eastern Africa was tragic, as 10 to 12 million people were transplanted, draining Africa of its population and lowering its standard of living. The spiritual and cultural costs may have been higher, disrupting lives, encouraging tribal violence in a struggle for control over the slave trade, and transforming African political structures.
Although there were a few Africans in Virginia as early as 1619, they were not fully defined as slaves until, beginning in the 1660s, new statutes gradually began to designate them as chattel bound for life. Blackness was becoming a mark of inferiority. In the Chesapeake, as in the West Indies and later the Carolinas, the English built an economy based on slave labor (Documents 3-4 through 3-8).

Slavery was a brutal experience, from the initial capture in Africa, to the Middle Passage (Document 3-3), to a degrading life of labor in America. Sugar growing in the West Indies was the worst killer; the loss of life from disease and oppressive labor was staggering. The Chesapeake was less deadly to slaves. The cultivation of tobacco was less physically demanding and also less profitable than sugar, so planters had neither the need constantly to replace their labor force nor the resources to do so. In South Carolina, however, the death rate was high and the reproduction rate was low, so planters were forced to import large numbers of Africans for their rice plantations. Throughout the southern colonies, the growers of staple export crops turned slavery into a central feature of their economic and social systems.
Beginning with the tobacco boom of the 1620s planters in the Chesapeake developed an almost insatiable appetite for workers to help cultivate their labor-intensive crop. For much of the seventeenth century, this demand was met by indentured servants, that is, by desperately poor people in England, primarily young men in their late teens through mid-twenties, who signed contracts of indenture, which made them unfree laborers for a number of years in exchange for the cost of transportation across the Atlantic. By the 1680s, a combination of ex-servant unrest, declining mortality rates, and a much diminished pool of the poverty-stricken in England, had begun to effect a change in the Chesapeake labor force from servants to slaves. The scope and timing of this transformation may be illustrated in simple numerical terms: in 1660 there were fewer than 1,000 slaves in Virginia (less than 4 percent of its inhabitants); by 1710 there were more than 23,000 (over 29 percent). While the colony’s white population had doubled during these years, its black population had increased by an astounding 2,400 percent. By the end of the first decade of the eighteenth century, slaves had clearly replaced servants as the majority in Virginia’s unfree labor force.

Robert Beverley lived through this transformation; more important, he wrote about it in his *History and Present State of Virginia* (1705). Identifying himself on the title page only as “a Native and Inhabitant of the Place,” Beverley mixed political commentary, such as his criticism of Governor Francis Nicholson’s fits of “outrageous passions” and fondness for “Machiavelian” principles, with more straightforward observations on the colony’s natural beauty, native people, public revenues, courts of law, and fauna and flora. In the excerpt below, Beverley distinguishes between indentured servants and slaves, and attempts to correct what he perceives to be some misrepresentations pertaining to the treatment of both.

By the Laws of Their Country.

1. All Servants whatsoever, have their Complaints heard without Fee, or Reward; but if the Master be found Faulty, the charge of the Complaint is cast upon him, otherwise the business is done ex Officio.

2. Any Justice of Peace may receive the Complaint of a Servant, and order every thing relating thereto, till the next County-Court, where it will be finally determin'd.

3. All Masters are under the Correction, and Censure of the County-Courts, to provide for their Servants, good and wholesome Diet, Clothing, and Lodging.

4. They are always to appear, upon the first Notice given the Complaint of their Servants, otherwise to forfeit the Service of them, until they do appear.

5. All Servants Complaints are to be receiv'd at any time in Court, without Process, and shall not be delay'd for want of Form; but the Merits of the Complaint must be immediately inquir'd into by the Justices; and if the Master cause any delay therein, the Court may remove such Servants, if they see Cause, until the Master will come to Tryal.

6. If a Master shall at any time disobey an Order of Court, made upon any Complaint of a Servant; the Court is empower'd to remove such Servant forthwith to another Master, who will be kinder; Giving to the former Master the produce only, (after Fees deducted) of what such Servants shall be sold for by Publick Outcry.

7. If a Master should be so cruel, as to use his Servant ill, that is fain Sick, or Lame in his Service, and thereby render'd unfit for Labour, he must be remov'd by the Church-Warden's out of the way of such Cruelty, and boarded in some good Planters House, till the time of his Freedom, the charge of which must be laid before the next County-Court, which has power to levy the same from time to time, upon the Goods and Chattels of the Master; After which, the charge of such Boarding is to come upon the Parish in General.

8. All hired Servants are intituled to these Privileges.

9. No Master of a Servant, can make a new Bargain for Service, or other Matter with his Servant, without the privity and consent of a Justice of Peace, to prevent the Master's Over-reaching, or scaring such Servant into an unreasonable Compliancy.

10. The property of all Money and Goods sent over thither to Servants, or carry'd in with them; is reserv'd to themselves, and remain entirely at their disposal.

11. Each Servant at his Freedom, receives of his Master fifteen Bushels of Corn, (which is sufficient for a whole year) and two new Suits of Cloaths, both Linnen and Woollen; and then becomes as free in all respects, and as much entitled to the Liberties, and Privileges of the Country, as any other of the Inhabitants or Natives are.

12. Each Servant has then also a Right to take up fifty Acres of Land, where he can find any unpatented; But that is no great Privilege, for any one may have as good a right for a piece of Eight.

This is what the Laws prescribe in favour of Servants, by which you may find, that the Cruelties and Severities imputed to that Country, are an unjust Reflection. For no People more abhor the thoughts of such Usage, than the Virginians, nor take more precaution to prevent it.

Questions

1. What is the significance of the fact that Beverley needed to explain the differences between servants and slaves in 1705? What does it tell us about this period in Virginia's history?

2. What is the significance of Beverley's gender-based distinctions with regard to the work performed by servants and slaves?

3. Beverley devoted a section to the laws regulating the treatment of servants. What is the significance of the absence of a corresponding section on the treatment of slaves?