

APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 2 of 2)

Unit #2 - British North America & the
Atlantic World

Chapters 2-4

BFW Textbook

Topic 3 - Continued

Colonial Ways of Life

Colonial Urban Areas

Five Major Ports

Boston

- The commercial center of New England and numbered 16,000 by 1775.

New York & Philadelphia

- The commercial centers for the Middle Colonies with populations of 25,000 and 30,000 residents.

Charles Town

- The commercial center for the Southern Colonies with a population of 12,000.

Newport

- Located in Rhode Island making up near 11,000 by 1775.

Class Structure

Merchants

- In urban areas, merchants made up the social elite as they brought the goods from Europe and slaves from Africa into the colonial cities for distribution.
- In return, the bartered goods from the American frontier and farm were exported to England for sale.

Middle Class

- The growing large middle class was made up of skilled workers (artisans or craftsmen), innkeepers, coopers (barrel makers), carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, stonemasons, etc.

Unskilled Workers

- Made up the bottom of the strata and consisted of sailors and unskilled workers.

Urban Problems

Issues in Urban Areas

- Cities were busy, crowded, and dangerous.
- Fires would break out on occasion forcing the creation of building codes and volunteer fire units to put out blazes.
- A growing number of landless poor grew in the cities and were noticeable.
- Crime was a issue and brought about the need for police protection.

Politics & Government

Urban Political Environment

- The urban political environment was dominated primarily by the elite merchant class.

Urban Government

- Government was small and consisted of a police department (depending on the crime rate).
- Some public assistance existed in the form of money and food.

Transportation & Communication

Social Role of Taverns

- Taverns served as the center of politics and a social institution in the colonies.

Newspapers

- Began to expand by the mid-1750s with the increase efficiency of mail service.

Postal Service

- During the latter colonial period, the postal service (under the direction of Benjamin Franklin from 1753 to 1774) increased in speed and volume of mail.

The John Zenger Case

- A 1735 landmark case trial regarding seditious libel.
- John Zenger published criticisms of the New York governor and was jailed for ten months.
- Based on English “common law,” punishment could be dealt for criticism of government.
- The jury awarded the defense that he was not guilty of the crime opening up open attacks on government officials more frequently.

Intellectual & Religious
Change

The Enlightenment

Scientific Revolution in Europe

▪ Sir Isaac Newton

- Developed the theory of gravitation and stated that natural law governs all things.
- Stated also the importance of “reason” and that natural rights to life, liberty, and property determine the limits and functions of government.

▪ Natural Law & Religion

- Deism was spawned from the idea of natural law and gave rise to the social contract theories.

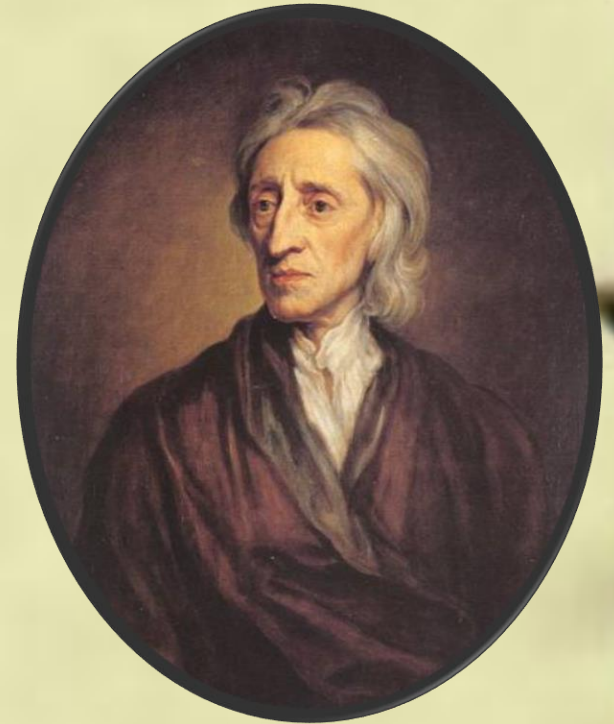
A. The Enlightenment

Scientific Revolution in Europe

(Continued)

■ John Locke

- ~ English philosopher who argued the natural rights of man exist through natural law in his Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690).
- ~ Continued the concept of life, liberty, and property.



John Locke

In America

- Benjamin Franklin

- Epitomized the Enlightenment and social mobility in the Colonies as Newtonian science and the Enlightenment fitted the American experience.
- Bostonian who moved to Philadelphia and started his own print shop publishing the Pennsylvania Gazette and Poor Richard Almanac.
- Inventions included: the bifocals, lightning rod, and glass harmonica.

The Great Awakening

Causes

- The rise of reason and logic aroused concerns from the orthodox believers of Calvinism.
- Deism and worldly possessions were feared and the threat of these ideas spreading to the colonies worried colonial leaders.

Leaders in the Movement

▪ Jonathan Edwards

- Congregationalist minister and theologian in western Massachusetts.
- Eventually became a leader of Great Awakening by giving fiery sermons at “revivals” to bring people back into the faith.
- His most famous revival speech was “Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God.”

Leaders in the Movement (Continued...)

- William & Gilbert Tennant

Irish-born Presbyterian revivalists of the Great Awakening who created a college in Pennsylvania to educate ministers in the area.

- George Whitefield

Evangelical who gave fiery sermons from Georgia to Pennsylvania to New England.

Impact of Enlightenment & Great Awakening

Affects of the Great Awakening

- Both the Enlightenment and the Great Awakening set in motion the currents of emotional revivalism.
- Both movements emphasized the power and right of individualism with piety and reason.

Making Connections

- ❑ What we now know about the early settlements sets the stage for the regional differences in social patterns found in other chapters.
- ❑ This chapter focused on the observation that in founding the American colonies, “the British acted by private investment and with a minimum of royal control.” As we will see, situations began to change as England began to take control of the American colonies.
- ❑ Later relations between the colonists and Native Americans had their roots in the history of these early settlements.