

# APUSH

PowerPoint #3.1 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit #2 - British North America & the  
Atlantic World

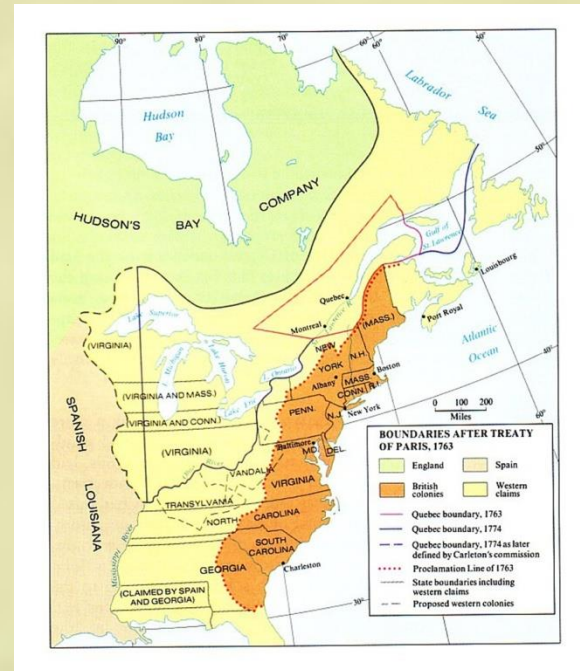
Unit #3 - Revolution & Republican Culture

Chapters 3-5

BFW Textbook

# Topic 4

## The Imperial Perspective



# English Colonial Empire



# Compared to Spanish & French

## Differences between Spain & France

- The English differed from the Spanish and French in the degree of freedom they initially allowed their colonies.
- Struggle between Parliament and the Stuart Kings.
- Post-1660 administration
- Americans grew accustomed to loose imperial policies.
- British Americans developed a sense of their rights than other colonial peoples in New France and New Spain.

# Administration of Colonies

## Colonial Organization

- Throughout the colonial period, the king was the source of legal authority, and land titles derived from royal charters and grants to investors and individuals.
- The English Civil War (1642–1649) led to Oliver Cromwell's Puritan Commonwealth and Protectorate which made the colonists think about royal control.

# Mercantile System

## Navigation Act of 1651

- Required that all goods imported to England or the colonies be carried only on English ships.

## Under the Restoration

- Charles II followed Cromwell in his creation of the Mercantilist System (nations could only gain wealth at the expense of others and exploit their colonies as sources of raw materials).

# Mercantile System





## Enumerated Goods

- Products grown or extracted from England's North American colonies that could be shipped only to England or other colonies within the empire.
- Goods on the first enumeration list included tobacco, indigo, and sugar.
- Later furs, molasses, and rice would be added to a growing list of products that the English colonies could not sell directly to foreign nations.

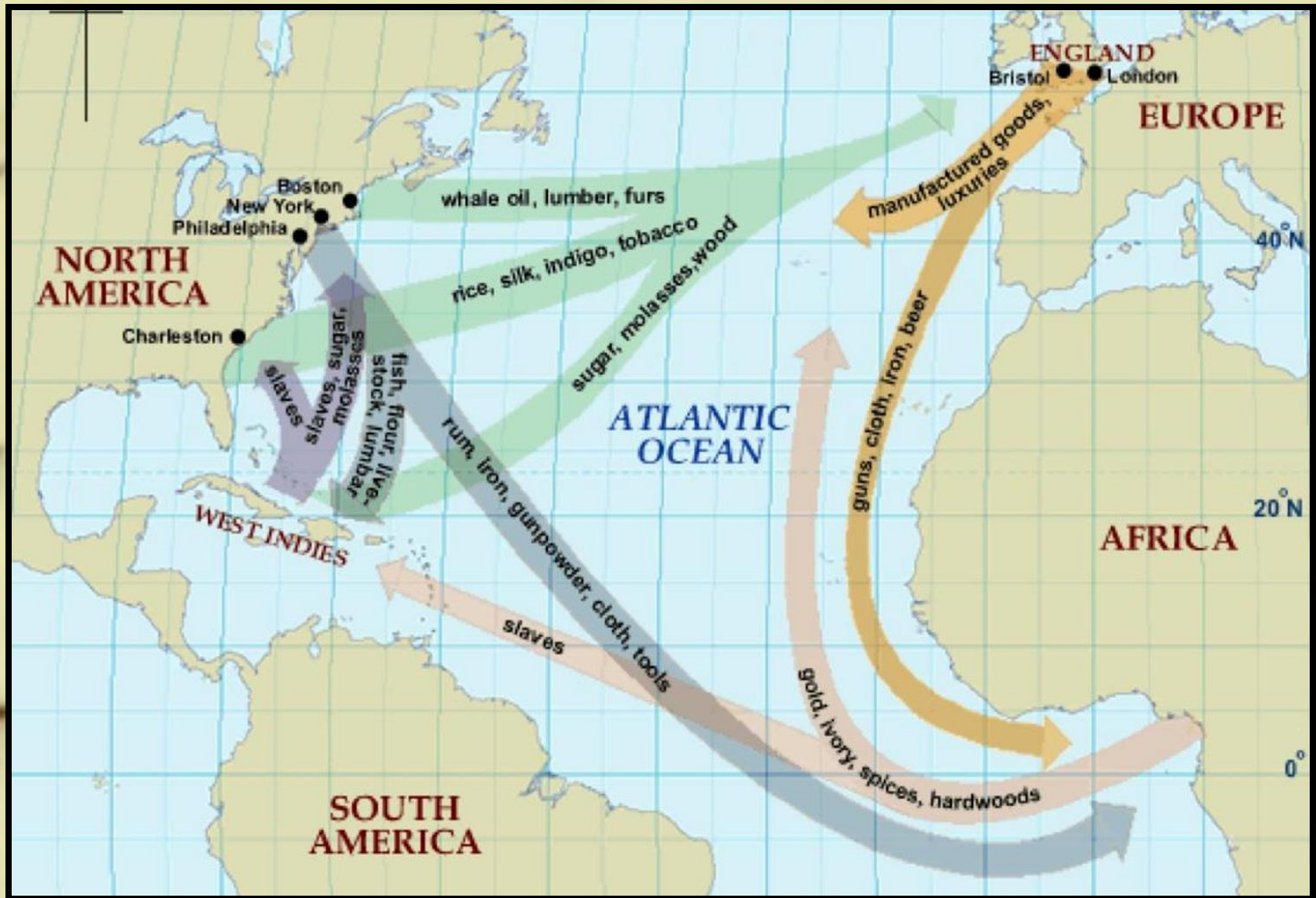
## Role of the Colonies

- Colonies produce raw materials for the home country and contributed to the strength of the English Empire.

## Navigation Acts

- The Navigation Acts of 1660 and 1663 instituted stiffer rules for colonial trade.

# Role of the Colonies



# Dominion of New England

## Royal Government

- A royal commission which gave control of New England to a governor and council without an assembly (1686-1689) which was met with resentment in the Colonies.

## Sir Edmund Andros

- The royal governor who asserted his power over the Dominion of New England who was met with opposition.

# Dominion of New England

## Dominion of New England 1686



Forced by King James II

- New England colonies and New Jersey and New York

- Goals
  - Restrict colonial trade
  - Defend colonies
  - Stop colonial smuggling

# The Glorious Revolution in America

## Dominion of New England Ends

- The Glorious Revolution brought an end to the Dominion in 1689 (all colonies retained their original charters except Massachusetts and Plymouth which merged in 1691 as one colony (Massachusetts)).

## Leisler's Rebellion in New York

- Struggle between the temporary governorship of Jacob Leisler and the English government (1689-1691).

## John Locke's Contract Theory of Government

- In 1690, John Locke published his Two Treatises on Government.
- The first treatise refused the concept of “divine right” of kings.
- The second treatise developed the idea of the “social contract theory” of life, liberty, and property.
- Government's purpose is to protect the rights of individuals which appealed to colonial leaders and would influence the American political thought.

# Emergence of Coherent System under William & Mary

## William & Mary

- Under the new monarchs, certain rules were developed to govern the colonies: writs of assistance and the creation of the Board of Trade.



# Period of “Salutary Neglect”

## Salutary Neglect

- Period of relaxed control over the colonies (1721—1763) under the leadership of the first prime minister, Robert Walpole.
- The policy gave the colonies greater freedom to pursue their own economic interests.

Governments in the  
Colonies

# Lack of a Coherent Plan

## No Plan

- Government within the American colonies evolved without a plan.
- The governor, council, and assembly resembled the Crown, Lords, and Commons in England.
- Eventually, power struggles in the colonies occurred between all three entities.

# Role of the Governor

## Method of Selection

- Colonial governors generally were selected by the king.

## Veto Power

- Governors in the colonies had veto power over colonial legislation.

## Control over Convening Assembly

- The governor had the power to determine when and where the assembly met (whether to adjourn or recess).

# Role of the Assemblies

## The Assembly

- The colonial assemblies were elected.
- Assemblies held the power of the purse in their right to vote on taxes and expenditures, and the right to initiate legislation.

# END

- ❑ This is the end of PPT 3.1 (Part 1).
- ❑ See PPT 3.1 (Part 2) to complete this topic.