1. The Slave Economy
	1. Shift from servants to slaves
		1. In 1670’s, decrease in English birth rate and increase in overall wealth in England caused less people to seek servitude
		2. Instability of former servants caused masters to look to other help (African labor)
			1. Ex. Bacon’s Rebellion
	2. Building Community
	3. Resistance and Accommodation
	4. The Stono Rebellion 1739
		1. South Carolina largest slave uprising in the mainland colonies.
		2. The Catholic governor of Spanish Florida instigated the revolt by promising freedom to runaway slaves
		3. Result:
			1. Tightening Restrictions on Slaves
2. Reorganization Attempts
	1. Colonies were created as very diverse and separate entities, by mid 1600’s, there is a drive for *organization* and *unification* of colonies
	2. **Reason**:
		1. Profit of colonies could go up and power of England, the Mother Country, would increase
	3. **Mercantilist** **System**:
		1. Colonies provided a market for British materials, as well as a source of raw and manufactured materials, which would thus increase the total wealth of the Nation (and thus its power)
			1. For the system to truly work however, England would need to exclude foreigners from the trade
				1. i.e. needed to create a monopoly
		2. **Problems**
			1. England didn’t desire all colonial goods (such as wheat, flour, and fish)
			2. Colonists sought other markets to sell goods and so developed trade with non-English markets
		3. Regulation Efforts
			1. Oliver Cromwell, Protectorate of England during English Civil War, worked with Parliament to pass laws in 1650 and 1651 to keep Dutch ships out of the colonies
			2. **The Navigation Acts**: passed by Charles II after the restoration
				1. **1st navigation act** (1660): closed colonies to all trade unless carried by English ships

Also, items such as tobacco were only to be traded with English or English “possessions” (islands)

* + - * 1. **2nd navigation act** (1663): all goods flowing from Europe to the colonies had to passed through England

This was so England could tax them

* + - * 1. **3rd navigation act** (1673): customs officials appointed to enforce the Navigation acts
			1. **Benefits** of Navigation acts
				1. Encouraged colonists to create a ship-building industry
				2. Subsidies by English govt (on items such as iron, silk, and lumber)
	1. “**The Dominion of New England**”
		1. James II created a single political state that combined the colonial governments of the New England colonies
			1. Eventually eliminated all other political institutions and appointed a single, head-of-state to run the government under the crown
			2. Sir Edmund Andros:
				1. Rigid enforcement of Navigation Acts, dismissed colonial claims to “the rights of Englishmen”, and attempts at strengthening the Anglican church made him highly unpopular
	2. **The “Glorious Revolution**”
		1. James II – Unpopular in colonies and in England
			1. In England, there were fears that he was going to reinstitute Catholicism as the religion of the state due to several catholic political appointments
			2. 1688, he had a son that he said would be raised catholic (only other heirs were women)
		2. Parliament encouraged Mary (James’ daughter) and her husband, William of Orange (ruler of the Netherlands), to take the throne.
			1. Mary and William arrive with a small army
			2. James flees England to France
			3. Bloodless coup is called “the Glorious Revolution”
			4. Mary and William have joint control over England
		3. Colonists overthrow Andros and abolish the “Dominion of New England”
		4. The new King and Queen establish a few changes still
			1. 1691, combine Massachusetts and Plymouth into a royal colony
			2. Property ownership became legal basis for voting (rather than church membership)
			3. Required toleration of Anglican worship
	3. **Leisler’s Rebellion**
		1. Andros had been governing the colony through his second in command, Captain Francis Nicholson
		2. Nicholson had strong business ties with wealthy merchants and fur traders in the province (who were also politically dominant)
			1. Farmers, mechanics, small traders, and shopkeepers were very unhappy with Nicholson and his allies
		3. Jacob Leisler: German immigrant and prosperous merchant. Was never truly accepted into ruling class
			1. May 1689, Leisler raised a militia and captured New York (driving Nicholson into exile).
			2. Tries to stabilize power as the governor of New York for two years
			3. 1691, William and Mary appoint a new governor to challenge Leisler
			4. Leisler is hanged, drawn, and quartered
		4. Lasting Impact
			1. Similar to Bacon’s rebellion, poor and middle class challenging the upper class
			2. Leislerians and anti-Leislerians dominate politics of New York for many years
	4. **John Coode’s Rebellion**
		1. False Assumption: Lord Baltimore (a Catholic) was believed to have sided with the Catholic James II instead of the new William and Mary
		2. 1689, John Coode, an opponent of Baltimore, drove out Baltimore’s officials in the name of Protestantism
		3. Through a convention, Coode’s supporters choose a committee to run the government (rather than an individual) and petition for the colony to become a royal colony
	5. **Lasting result of the “Glorious Revolution**”
		1. Colonies thwarted attempts at unification and revived representative assemblies
		2. Legitimized that colonists had some rights within the empire
		3. Colonial views must be taken into account
		4. In general however, the Crown increased its control over the colonies despite the small “victories” of colonial autonomy
		5. The Rise of Colonial Assemblies
		6. Salutary Neglect
			1. Legal neglect: relaxed grip over colonial legal system
	6. Commercial Aggression
		1. Spanish seizure of commercial possessions (ships)
			1. War of Jenkins’s Ear: Spanish v. British over shipping