

Lesson 24 Before the French & Indian War

I. European wars which boiled over into the colonies

A. King William's War (1680-1697)

Indians attack the frontier of northern colonies, In Schenectady, NY 60 killed.

B. Queen Anne's War (1702-1713) Indians attack frontier (especially bad in Maine & Mass.)

Lots of pirate activity. (Blackbeard)

C. War of Jerkin's Ear – Between Spain & Britain. Oglethorpe attacks St Augustine, Fla and is in turn attacked by Spanish.

D. King George's War (1741-1748) N.E. soldiers attacked Fort Louisbourg & take it, must give it back and become very angry. No territorial gains.

II. Economics

A. Mercantile System – the colonies exist in order to increase the wealth of the Britain.

1. Colonies will provide raw materials needed by Britain.

a. Tobacco, furs, lumber & naval stores are produced by colonies BUT NOT NEEDED by Britain.

b. Flour, fish and wheat produced by colonies but Britain also produced.

2. Colonies are a market for British manufactured goods.

3. Foreign countries excluded from trade with colonies.

4. Half a century of Britain's neglect to enforce the above.

B. The Navigation Acts (1660-1673) meant to put teeth into the Mercantile System.

1. No foreign trade with colonies. (Spain, Netherlands, France).

2. Ships build in England or the colonies must be maned by 75% British crews.

3. Taxed exports (life tobacco) must be shipped to Britain first then to other countries.

4. All goods from other countries must FIRST be shipped to Britain, then to the colonies.

5. Trade between colonies will be regulated (taxed).

C. Triangular trade

1. New England colonies developed ship building and trading by sea because of poor farming soil & climate.

2. Ships leave N. E. and take fish and lumber to West Indies (Caribbean Islands).

3. Pick up sugar or molasses in West Indies and bring those back to N.E.

4. N.E. manufacture rum with sugar or molasses. Ship rum to Africa.

5. African coastal kingdoms exchange rum for slaves.

6. Slaves transported to West Indies. Most slavers were Yankees, especially Rhode Island.

Most slaves resold to South Americans or used in the Caribbean islands to make sugar.

Very small percentage sent to American colonies (slavery in all colonies)

III. Great boom in population of British colonies.

A. Higher protein diet, healthier people

B. Increase in immigration

1. Huguenots

a. 1685 Edict of Nantes (peace treaty between Catholic France and Protestants) revoked.

b. 300,000 Huguenots left France. (many come to SC, NC, & Va)

2. German Protestants (Lutherans, Calvinist German Reformed, Mennonites, Dunkard Brethern, Moravians, German-speaking Swiss (New Bern, NC))

Many from the Palatinate region of Germany. Va, NC, & SC

3. Scot-Irish (Ulster Scots) Scots transplanted into Northern Ireland after the Irish Wars. Mostly Lowland Scots (Presbyterian). For 100 years worked hard there to establish a very prosperous

economy. Flax production and weaving in flax and wool. English pass law forbidding importation of wool cloth from Ireland. British landlords increase the rent on their land in Ulster. Ulster Scots must move or starve. Migrate in large numbers into the uplands of Va, NC, and SC. Some even go over the Appalachian Mts into western NC (now Tn)
These are hard working, stubborn, independent, music loving folk.

4. Highland Scots migrated after their defeat in the uprisings of 1745. Cape Fear Valley in NC. And in newly established colony of Georgia where they helped Oglethorpe fight the Spanish and the Indians.
5. Growth in cities: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Charleston

IV. Farming

- A. Md, Va, & SC had large plantation
- B. Piedmont regions of the South- small subsistence farms (Indian corn, vegetables, animals)
- C. SC and Ga rice
- D. SC indigo.
- E. Md, Va, and NC -tobacco
- F. Forrest products, Naval Stores, NC & SC

V. Industries started to grow in N.E.

- A. Water mills for grind grain and sawing lumber
- B. Ship building

VI. Problems with Money

- A. Lack of gold and silver coins.
- B. Barter system
animal pelts and tobacco
Warehouse receipts or bank notes

VII. Families

- A. Biblical based, Patriarchal,
- B. Young folks married earlier than now.
- C. Biblical view of children as gifts from God.

VIII. The Great Awakening

- A. By the 1730's there was a great departure from the Christian faith. Many attended church out of habit, but had no personal knowledge of the gospel. A time of great moral decline.
- B. Scattered settlement on the frontier made it difficult to attend church.
- C. 1740's God sent a great revival into the colonies.
- D. Mass conversions took place.
- E. Some of the great ministers that the Lord used to awaken folks to the gospel:
George Whitfield, Jonathan Edwards, Theodore Frelinghuysen, John and Charles Wesley, William and Gilbert Tennent.

Read <https://experiencinghislove.wordpress.com/2014/06/14/the-first-great-awakening/>

VIII. Education

- A. Harvard 1636, Yale 1701- Congregationalist
- B. William & Mary 1693, Anglican
- C. Princeton (college of New Jersey) Presbyterian

Lesson 25 On Your Own.

Download a map showing the areas where the different groups settled in the South.
Go to youtube and view some videos about the French and Indian War.