

<p>What the New Lands gave the Europeans</p>	<p>The first settlements in America cost the English people dearly in lives and money, but cost the English government nothing. The English governments wanted more profit for all the troubles they had in authorizing and maintaining a permanent settlement. By 1776, all European governments followed an economic policy with its colonies that became known as mercantilism.</p>
<p>Mercantilism</p>	<p>Mercantilism meant that the state directed all economic activities within its borders, subordinating private profit to public good. In other words, the people were encouraged to export and not to import. Allowing and encouraging immigration to America would help this cause. The primary thing that a Mother country wanted from its colony was raw materials, which they can buy cheaply. The mother country was to then use cheap raw materials to manufacture finished goods and sell them on the market. It was mutually advantageous for the colonies to buy manufactures from the mother country and for the mother country to buy raw materials from the colonies. The British empire in the Americas was based on this idea. But to keep the colonies from trading with other countries, the mother country had to keep constant supervision on its colonies.</p>
<p>Tough Times in England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ During the 17<sup>th</sup> century, England was torn by a struggle for power between king and Parliament.</li> <li>➤ King Charles I wanted to rule without Parliament, but called it whenever he needed to pay his bills. In 1642, members of Parliament raised an army against him and beheaded him. For eleven years, England had no king. In his place stood Oliver Cromwell.</li> <li>➤ In 1660, Charles II, the son, was placed on the throne. Charles made the acts passed by Parliament in the past 11 years null and void. He sensed that the King and Parliament had to work together or not at all. His brother and successor, James II, did not think this way, and 3 years after ascending the throne, he was forced to flee. Parliament replaced him with William and Mary in a bloodless revolution.</li> </ul>
<p>Grip on the Colonies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The colonies' relationship with Parliament was ambiguous, because they were all founded under the authority of the king</li> <li>➤ Distance, indifference, and the uncertain location of authority in England conspired to delay the development of a consistent and continuous colonial policy.</li> <li>➤ Both Kings, Parliament, and appointed commissions tried to rule over the colonies, but none successfully achieved this task</li> <li>➤ Oliver Cromwell was the first ruler of England to secure legislation to keep foreign shipping out of the colonies.</li> <li>➤ Cromwell tried to expand the foreign empire to the West Indies, but his legislation against foreign shipping led to war and uncooperativeness with the Dutch.</li> </ul>
<p>The Navigation and other Acts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ By 1660, the colonies had grown enough to require attention. Virginia and Maryland were exporting more than 7 million pounds of tobacco yearly (much of which never reached England).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Merchants, who awakened to the potential of colonial trade, pressed the government to prevent profits from leaking to foreign rivals. They not only wanted to stop foreign shipping from the colonies, but wanted to direct colonial trade into profitable channels for the Mother Country.</li> <li>➤ Two Acts were agreed upon by king and parliament. These were called the Navigation Acts. The forbade all trade with the colonies except with ships owned and constructed either there or in England with crews <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> English or colonial and they forbade transportation from the colonies to any place but England or another English colony and forbade buying Asian or European goods from countries other than England.</li> <li>➤ Other subsequent acts consisted of the act of 1705, Wool Act, Hat Act, and Iron Act</li> <li>➤ The Navigation Acts were meant to extract maximum profitability for holding colonies. Adam Smith, in coining the name “mercantilism” was charging that English policies were dictated by merchants at the expense of the rest of the community.</li> </ul>
The Dutch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The principal foreign threat to England’s emerging mercantilist empire in the seventeenth century came from the Dutch. They built the largest merchant fleet ever known, shaking off Spanish domination. The Dutch led the way in raiding Spanish treasure fleets; they controlled lumber trade from the Baltic and dominated the North Sea. Furthermore, Dutch ships arrived in Virginia to take tobacco to Holland, not to England. Charles II set out to fix this problem by seizing Dutch territory and giving them to his brother James, the Duke of York.</li> <li>➤ Because of this, the Dutch declared war on England and continued to violate the Navigation Acts, wherever there were willing colonists and lack of enforcement.</li> </ul>
Problems of Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The settlement of Pennsylvania completed English occupation of the Atlantic coast from Spanish Florida to French Canada.</li> <li>➤ The English government soon realized that the structure of the governments in the colonies inhibited foreign control. The colonial people were used to laws created by their own legislature, and not having a say in Parliament signaled trouble in the future. The threat was the greatest in New England. The farmers and fishermen could not produce in the quantities that the mother country wanted. Local resources such as tar and wood were limited. For New Englanders, producing manufactured goods were the best choice. Illegal trade offered the best profit, and motives were high to evade British laws.</li> <li>➤ The King only paid sporadic attention to them and made no affective move against them. Parliament, however, passed an act to make smuggling less profitable. It levied export duties on any enumerated commodity shipped to another colony instead of England. (Ex. If a shipper pretended to be taking tobacco from Virginia to Boston but took it instead to Holland, he would</li> </ul>

	<p>have already paid a tax equivalent to that levied in England, and would be unable to sell his cargo in Holland at a lower price).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In 1675, the King appointed a council known as the Lords of Trade to keep trading order within the empire. The members quickly realized that they could not rely on colonial governments to enforce trading rules. England must have its own means of enforcement.</li> <li>➤ When King James II ascended the throne, he wanted to make sure that the colonies obeyed the Navigation Acts. His ascension cleared the way for a scheme the Lords of Trade had in mind- a reconstruction of the American empire from New Jersey northward. They proposed to place NJ, NY, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Plymouth, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine under one governor, so that there would not be any uncooperative assemblies. When Sir Edmund Andros arrived to establish the Dominion of New England, he faced hard looks and sullen words from inhabitants. Andros continued working following the instructions of his superiors in England. He levied taxes for support of government without the consent of a representative assembly. The inhabitants objected and pleaded, but Andros told them they had no rights. With the help of customs officers sent from England, he enforced the Navigation Acts, which were the main source of opposition.</li> <li>➤ Andros had been charged by the Lords of Trade with a nearly impossible task. Without the support of an army, police force or political party, he had to rule over a people that for more than 50 years had riled themselves.</li> </ul>
<p>Trouble in the Colonies and England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In 1688, William of Orange married James' daughter and they chased him out of the country.</li> <li>➤ In Boston, the Puritans did not wait for the fall of James to liquidate the Dominion of New England. The people in America carried out a tidy, bloodless revolution of their own. The inhabitants of Boston seized and imprisoned the governor and his council and restored the old government. The colony's most eminent minister went to England to plead the colony's cause against Andros. William gave orders to recall Andros and authorized Massachusetts to proceed temporarily under its old government.</li> <li>➤ At the end of May 1689, New York had its own revolution. A party of a local militia seized the fort that commanded New York Harbor and took control of the government. The party was led by Jacob Leisler, a German immigrant. When ambiguously addressed letters arrived from the new king authorizing a continuation of government, Leisler claimed them. Leisler governed the colony effectively for nearly two years when King William appointed a governor for New York and Leisler and his son-in-law were hung.</li> </ul>
<p>Reorganization of Rule in the Colonies by England</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The downfall of the Dominion of New England, along with the revolution in England, stopped the efforts to unite the empire politically, due to the king's and other committee's distractions with other matters within the mother country.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ This situation ended when in 1696 Parliament forced the governors of all colonies to take an oath to enforce the acts. Failure to do so meant forfeiture of office. Customs officers had “writs of assistance” giving them power for unwarranted search of smuggled goods. The Lords of Trade (later known as the Board of Trade) was charged with furnishing the king with information about happenings in the colonies. Later, most of the colonies were converted to royal colonies, giving the King the power to choose the governor.</li><li>➤ Colonial merchants soon found that the greatest profits under these new laws were found within the legal limit if England’s laws. In a complex exchange of goods and credits, England and its colonies profited together.</li></ul>
Contest for the Continent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The American colonies doubled their population every 25 years. As they expanded their reaches, they came in conflict with other peoples, mainly natives, French and Spanish.</li><li>➤ Indian warfare: The Indians were slow to realize what the English were doing to their livelihood. As the sold land and shared it with the English, the English cut trees, drove out the game and evicted the Indians. Now, even if they wanted to force back the English, it was too late, as they were outnumbered. Soon, they recognized the advantages of European weapons, and gladly traded pelts and furs for guns and ammunition. Armed with this new technology, they could pose a threat towards the whites, but they were disorganized. The whites were organized and more systematic about killing. Surprise attacks such as the one in 1622 killed 347 settlers, but Virginians soon adopted an extermination policy that eliminated the Indian menace in the tidewater area.</li><li>➤ Rivalry with France: The French stood with the Indians to stop English expansion at the mountains. In Canada, the French had taken interest in the interior of North America. The French outran the English in the Fur Trade, and also did a better job at winning the natives’ friendship. They lived with them and sometimes intermarried. The French taught the natives Christianity and how to hate the English. The French government had taken control of New France from a trading company. The King of France had interest in a settled colony of hardworking farmers, not wandering fur traders. Yet, immigrants were few (50 thousand) to a million and an half Englishmen. To expand southward from Canada, the French led their native friends again and again on raids on outlying English settlements. The English protected themselves with an uneasy alliance with the Iroquois. From 1689 to 1713 there was constant warfare between England and France.</li></ul>