



U. S. History

Colonial Period

(1500-1763)

Lesson 1



Did the Vikings Beat Columbus to America?

- ◆ Scandinavians or “Norsemen” were great sailors.
- ◆ Leif Ericsson traveled west and found a beautiful land with grapes. He called it “Vinland the Good”
- ◆ In 1950 Archeologists found the remains of a Viking settlement in Newfoundland.

The Vikings Beat Columbus

- ◆ From 1000 to 1036, there were at least three separate Viking expeditions to North America, but there were no permanent settlements.





American Indians

- ◆ Early American Indians were called “mound-builders”. Mounds were altars and tombs built for their gods.
- ◆ In Adams County Ohio, there is a serpent mound 1000 feet long. Built 500 years before Europeans brought horses, the wheel (wheel barrels) or shovels.

Indian “Holy Serpent Mound”

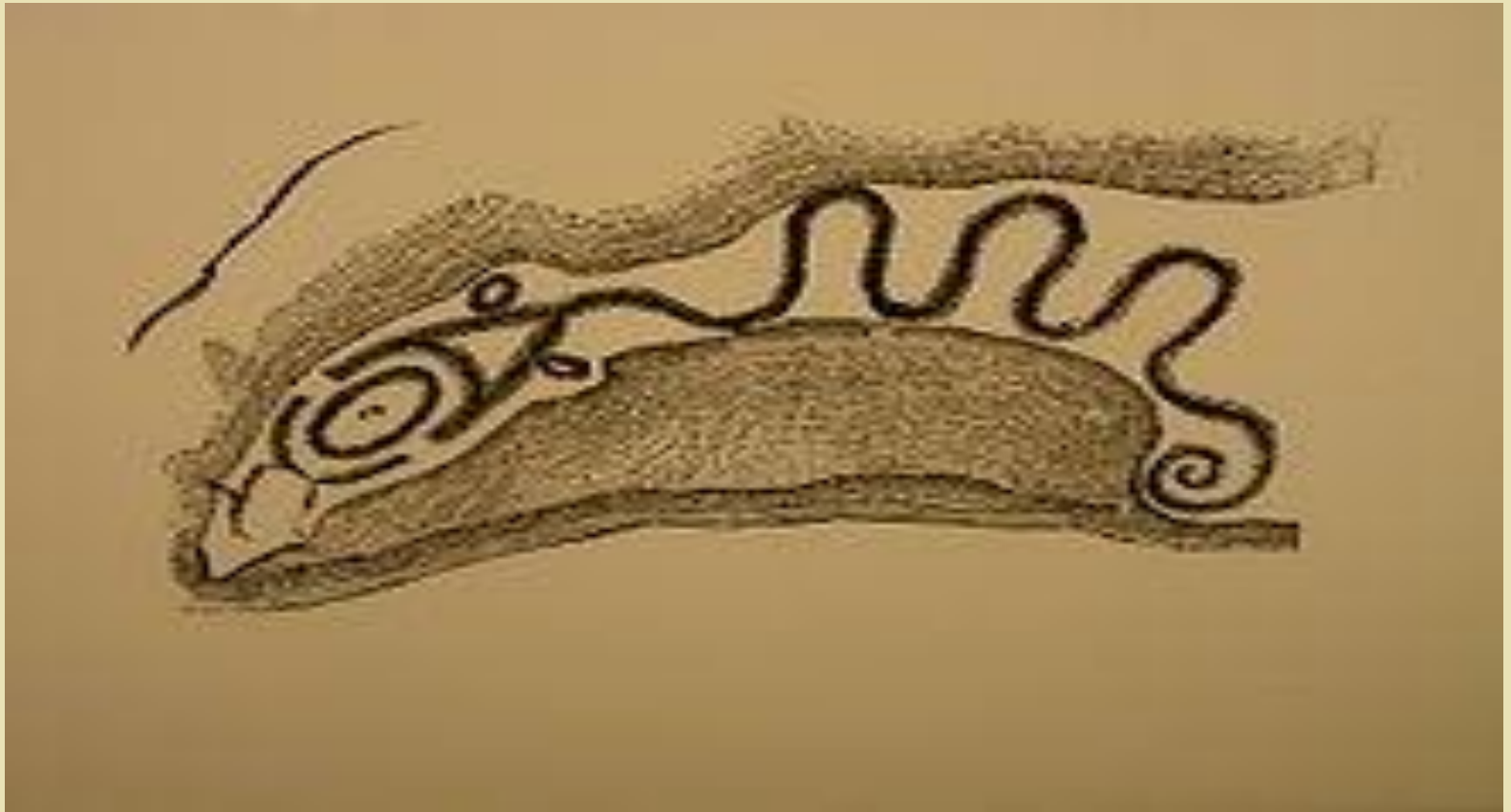




Indian Serpent Mounds

- ◆ The serpent mound is the largest image earthwork in the world.
- ◆ Located in Southern Ohio, it is 1370-foot (4 football fields) long, up to 20 feet wide and five feet tall. The mound is shaped in the image of a curved snake with its mouth open and an egg at its mouth.
- ◆ The site was discovered by surveyors, Ephraim Squier and Edwin Davis in 1846

Indian Serpent Mound Map





Indian Serpent Mounds

- ◆ 100,000 fresh water pearls, artwork and gold were sacrificed in the Indian Mounds.
- ◆ The sacrifice of time was beyond belief. The Serpent Mound “required three million man-hours of labor to move an estimated seven million cubic feet of dirt, a basketful at a time (no wheelbarrows or horses).

Reference:. Lost Civilizations, Mound Builders, pages 16-32



Favorite False God The Serpent

- ◆ All tribes and all peoples from earliest times have had a desire to worship God.
- ◆ Until they are told about the true God, they take on millions of false gods.
- ◆ Throughout history the most common false god for all mankind has been the serpent.



The Serpent of This World

- ◆ In the book of Genesis, in the book of Revelation and throughout the Bible, Satan is referred to as the Serpent.
- ◆ Since the Garden of Eden, it has been man's choice to follow the serpent.
- ◆ Where the gospel is taken and accepted, the Serpent is no longer honored.



Native Americans (II)

- ◆ No horse, cow or other beast of burden.
- ◆ All labor degrading – for women only.
- ◆ Man’s work was hunting and war.
- ◆ Heaven was “the happy hunting grounds”
- ◆ At home, Indian men were lazy, delighted in trinkets, feathers, body paintings, gambling and smoking.
- ◆ Leaders were sorcerers & fortune tellers.

Tobacco

- ◆ “In North and South America tobacco was smoked by the natives as part of religious ceremonies. Indians regarded tobacco as a gift from the gods, which helped in contacting divine spirits.”
- ◆ Indians introduced Europeans to tobacco.

Reference: Wonder World Encyclopedia, vol 6, pages 23-24





Tobacco

- ◆ In 1604, King James I of England issued a pamphlet called *Counterblast to Tobacco* ”saying that tobacco was:
- ◆ foolish,
- ◆ loathsome to the eye,
- ◆ hateful to the nose,
- ◆ harmful to the brain,
- ◆ and dangerous to the lungs.”



Learn Not The Way of The Heathen

- ◆ King James I went on to say:
- ◆ “And now good countrymen, let us consider what honor or policy can move us to imitate the barbarous and beastly manners of the wild, godless Indians, especially in so vile and stinking a custom? ... why do we deny God and adore the Devil as they do?”

Reference: Counterblast to Tobacco by King James I



Tobacco A Cash Crop

- ◆ In 1632, when the Pilgrims landed in Providence they banned smoking as being un-Godly.
- ◆ However, the settlers in Virginia began raising Tobacco and selling it for huge profits.
(The love of money is the root of all evil.)



Tobacco

- ◆ In 1638, 3 million pounds of tobacco were shipped from Virginia to England.
- ◆ Tobacco planters became wealthy; tobacco was as valuable as gold for doing business.
- ◆ Government tariff revenues soared.
- ◆ The need for cheap labor to farm the tobacco resulted in importation of black slaves from Africa.

Ref.: Wonder World Encyclopedia, pages 24-25



Consequences of Smoking

(King James Was Right)

- ◆ Medical researchers tell us that smoking harms nearly every organ in the body.
- ◆ Today \$157 Billion per year in health costs
- ◆ 80,000 annual cancer deaths
- ◆ 443,000 premature deaths per year due to smoking related illnesses.

Ref. U.S. Surgeon Generals Consequences of Smoking Report 2004
and NY Times Almanac 2011



Smokers Today

Reference: NY Times Almanac 2011

	% Men	% Women	Total
Non-HS Graduate	38 %	34%	36%
HS Graduate	30%	22%	26%
College Degree	22%	17%	19%
Graduate Degree	6%	6%	6%

Payback

- ◆ In Colonial times tobacco sales and use spread like wild-fire.
- ◆ How did Indians get repaid for their gift to civilization?
- ◆ Heathen Indians gave Europeans tobacco to set on fire, heathen Caucasians gave the Indians “fire water”.





Alcoholism Among Indians

- ◆ Indians gave Europeans tobacco; Europeans gave Indians alcohol.
- ◆ The rate of alcoholism among American Indians is 4X the rate among other Americans.
- ◆ In America, 1 in 12 Indians die prematurely due to alcoholism.
- ◆ Today alcohol and tobacco meet at the Indian Casinos.

American Indian Culture

- ◆ They built no roads, ships, schools, bridges
- ◆ No writing or books
- ◆ Highest advance – bows and arrows
- ◆ 27 of the 50 United States have names of Indian origin





Examples of States With Indian Names

- ◆ Indiana – “Land of Indians”
- ◆ Mississippi – “Father of waters”
- ◆ Missouri – “Land of large canoes”
- ◆ Texas – Indian for “friends”
- ◆ Utah – Utes, “people of the mountains”
- ◆ Iowa – Means “This is the place”
- ◆ Oklahoma – “Red people” (Gentry embarrassed)

Christopher Columbus



- ◆ Christopher means “Christ bearer”
- ◆ Intensely religious, kind & loving.
- ◆ Divinely called to convert Asians to Christianity.

Reference: American Colonies, by Alan Taylor, Page 33



Christopher Columbus II

- ◆ “Desired and was eager for the conversion of the natives of the new land...and in every region the faith of Christ be planted and enhanced” (p 45).
- ◆ “...the conviction that God destined him to be an instrument for spreading the faith was far more potent than the desire to win glory, wealth and worldly honors ” (pg 47).
- ◆ On the sails of his ships he painted three crosses.

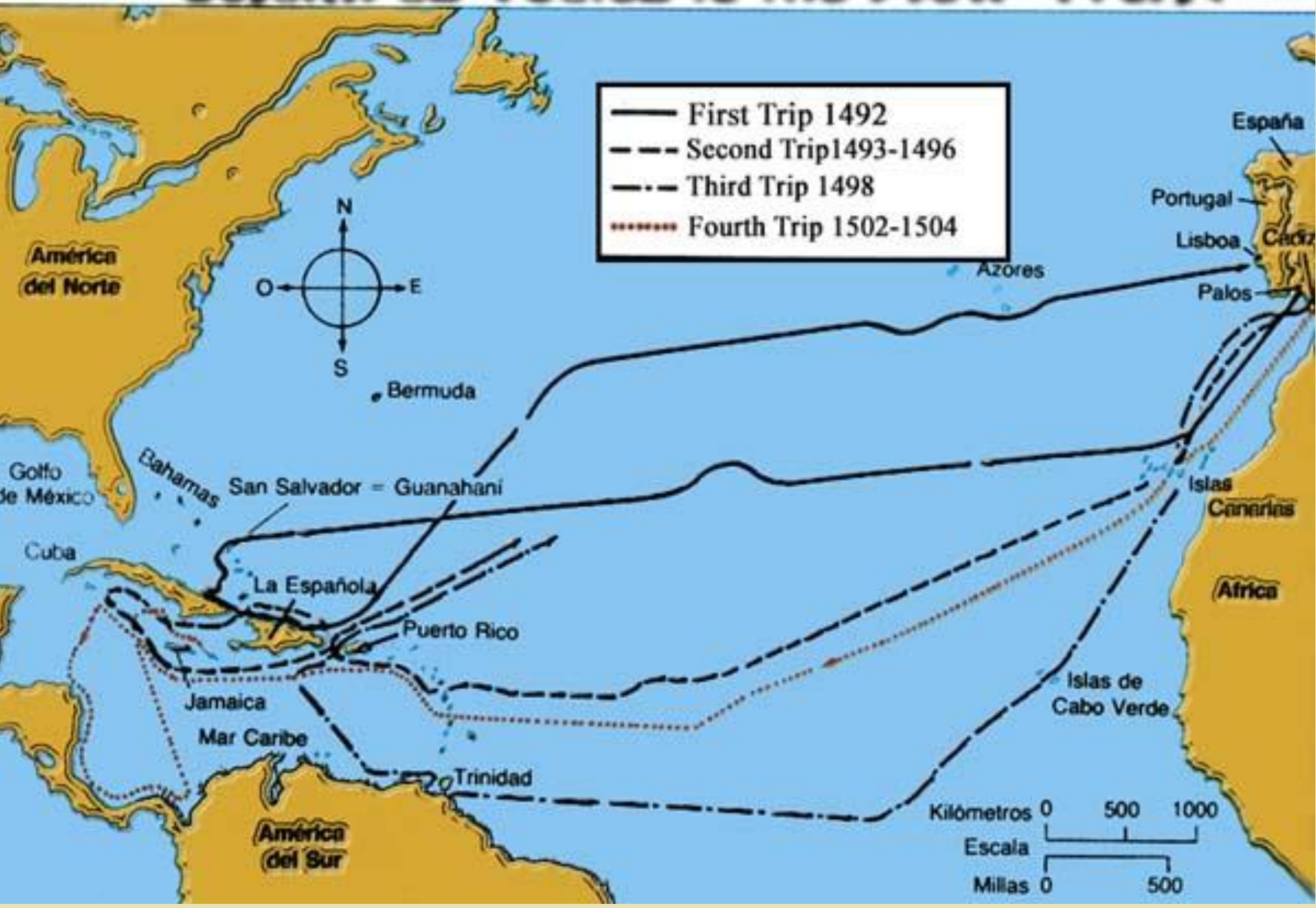
Source: “A Brief History of the US”, A.S. Barnes, 1885.



Columbus

- ◆ In September 1492 Columbus sailed from Spain with three ships (Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria) and 90 men.
- ◆ After 33 days at sea, on Oct. 12, 1492 landed near today's Haiti
- ◆ With tears of joy, knelt and thanked God.
- ◆ He then formally planted the cross.
- ◆ Columbus thought that he had reached Las Indias and called the natives "Indians".

Columbus' routes to the New World

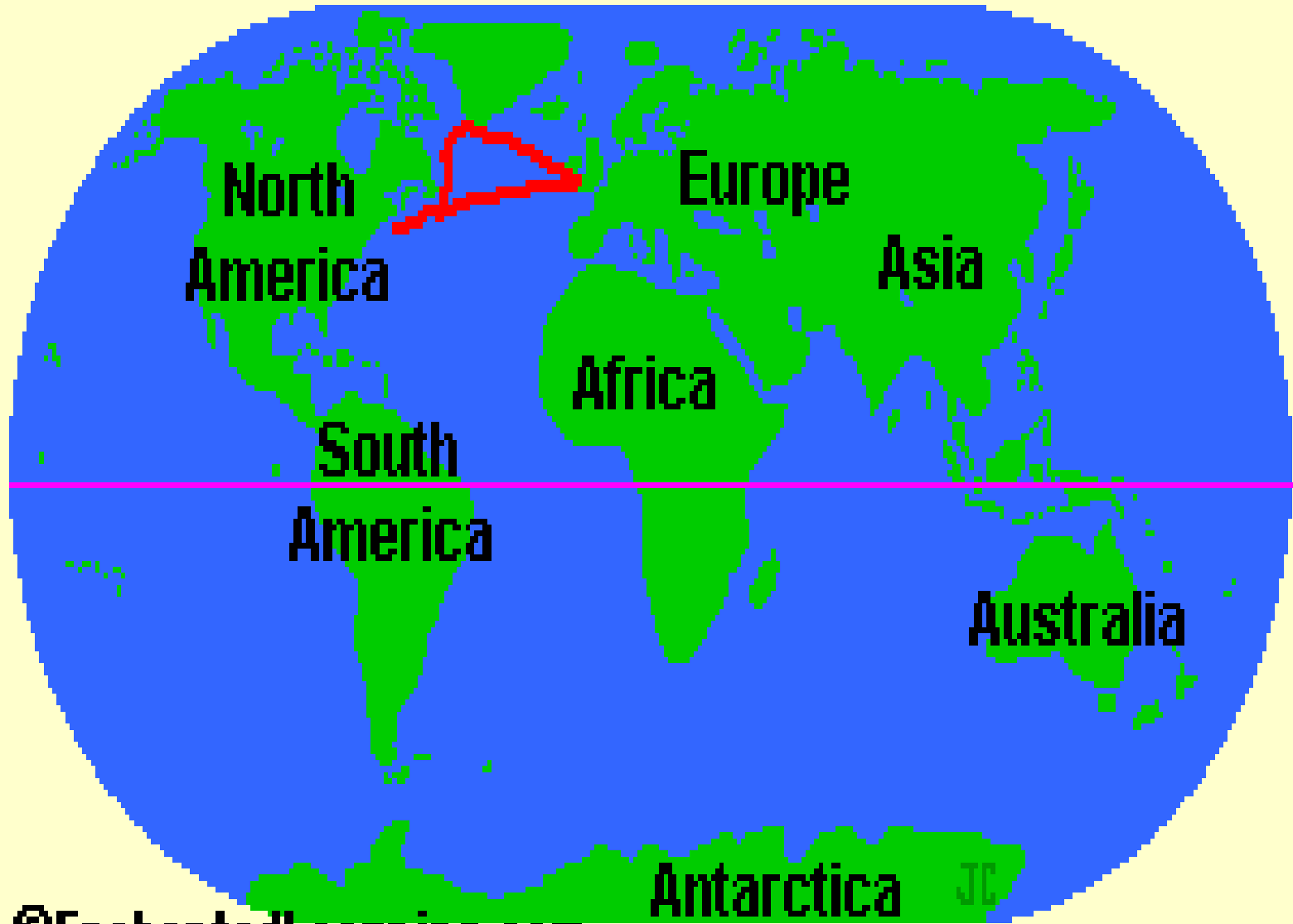




Early Explorers

- ◆ John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto) discovered Labrador 14 months before Columbus discovered the North American continent.
- ◆ **Americus Vesputius**, Italian friend of Columbus, accompanied a later voyage and wrote an account. A German publisher printed a book about the adventures and suggested that the new land be called **America** (named after Americus).

Cabot's Routes: 1497, 1498





Early Explorers (II)

- ◆ Ponce de Leon, searching for the fountain of youth on Easter Sunday, 1512, discovered Florida (First European on what is today USA)
- ◆ St. Augustine Florida, founded by Spain, is the oldest city in America (1565).
- ◆ Ponce de Leon's search for the fountain of youth to give him more life, resulted in his early death, from an Indian arrow.

Fernando De Soto

- ◆ Fernando De Soto searched the Southeast for gold.
- ◆ He found no gold, but discovered the Mississippi River then died.
- ◆ Many today who are searching for wealth would be better off discovering “The Living Water”



PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE DE SOTO EXPEDITION

Based on the Charles Hudson Map of 1997

- deSoto til death
- Moscoso to Texas
- Moscoso to Mexico





Early Explorers

- ◆ Coronado searched in what today is Arizona and New Mexico looking for the “Seven Cities of Cibola”, said to be filled with gold, silver, and precious stones.
- ◆ Cartier, a Frenchman, explored the St. Lawrence seaway. Claimed the region for France.



Why North America Prospered

- ◆ South America had advantages over N. America in it's natural resources.
- ◆ Why did N. America do so much better.”
- ◆ The President of Argentina told Mr. Babson: “ South America was settled by the Spanish who sought Gold; N America was settled by those searching for God.”

Reference The Great Works of Christ by C. Mather



1588 Spanish Armada Defeated

- ◆ By 1583, Spain ruled the seas.
- ◆ Pope Sixtus asked King Phillip II of Spain to restore “the true church” to England.
- ◆ 130 Spanish ships went to the English channel to get England back to Catholicism
- ◆ After a week of battle, Spanish decided to pull out. The British pretended to chase them, but the British were out of ammo.

Fate of Spanish Armada

- ◆ While fleeing the British Navy, the great Spanish Fleet ran into an exceptionally severe storm.
- ◆ In the battles and trip home, the Spanish lost most of their fleet and 15,000 sailors.
- ◆ The massive naval losses ended Spain's world-wide power and put a halt to there ambitions in America.





Sir Francis Drake

- ◆ The English sailor, Sir Francis Drake, surveyed the West Coast
- ◆ Claimed land near San Francisco to be English property
- ◆ When he landed, his chaplain held Holy Communion; this was the first Protestant church service in the New World.

Reference: Wikipedia



Sir Walter Raleigh

- ◆ In 1584 an English expedition landed at Roanoke Island.
- ◆ Glowing reports were sent back to the Queen, along with samples of tobacco.
- ◆ Elizabeth named the land Virginia.
- ◆ In 1587, English colonists sent to settle Roanoke.
- ◆ First colonist baby born in America was named Virginia Dare.
- ◆ Later, the colony of 114 totally disappeared.
- ◆ In 1590 the only trace of the “Lost Colony” was the word “Croatoan” found carved on a tree.



Puritans

- ◆ Puritans sought to purify or reform the Church of England (Anglican Church).
- ◆ Some Puritans decided to separate instead of reforming. They were called “Separatists.”
- ◆ Puritans were opposed to Catholic and Anglican church traditions that were contrary to the Bible.



Puritans

- ◆ They feared and detested the influence of the Pope. “... in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men” (Matthew 15:9).
- ◆ Thousands left England to come to America to escape persecution by Catholics and Anglicans.



Catholics and Anglicans

- ◆ Anglicans were brought out of the Catholic Church in 1534 by the Act of Supremacy (The King was the Supreme Ruler of the church).
- ◆ When asked the difference between a Catholic and an Anglican, one man said:
- ◆ *“An Anglican is a Catholic who flunked Latin.”*



Jamestown

- ◆ In 1607 Virginia Co. of London sent out 3 ships under Captain John Newport
- ◆ 104 people 40 miles up the James River.
- ◆ “Jamestown” in honor of King of England.
- ◆ Disease and Indian attacks, threatened survival of the colony; half died.
- ◆ John Smith was the dynamic leader.
- ◆ “...if any would not work, neither should he eat” (II Thessalonians 3:10). (welfare today?)



Pilgrims Left Holland

- ◆ Elder William Bradford was concerned that the young pilgrims were being drawn into the worldly Dutch lifestyle. Bradford said:

“Our children, by the youth in that country, were drawn away by evil examples, departing from the Biblical teachings of their parents.”(peer pressure)



Second English Settlement

- ◆ August 5th, 1620, 102 Pilgrims left England on the Mayflower. 41 Separatists; 61 others.
- ◆ On the sails of the Mayflower were these words: “In God We Trust.”
- ◆ 4 months on rough seas in a small ship
- ◆ Landed at Plymouth Rock on Dec. 21, 1620.



The Pilgrims

- ◆ Led by William Bradford who taught that the new colony should show the whole world what a Christian society should look like.
- ◆ He continually thanked God for providence in making it to America, having Squanto ready to help, for survival, and for freedom of worship.



Massachusetts Bay Colony

- ◆ Under leadership of John Winthrop, new colony would be “a city that is set on an hill”, to provide world with a model Christian Society.
- ◆ Puritans arrived in Massachusetts in 1630 and formed what today is Boston, Massachusetts
- ◆ Over the next ten years 20,000 Puritans followed from England seeking freedom of religion and political liberty. They established churches with adherence to scripture, earning a reputation for hard work, thrift, and honesty.



Puritan Marriage

- ◆ Puritans preached the importance of love and mutual respect as the foundation for Christian marriage.
- ◆ In contrast to other settlers, Puritan congregations routinely protected women from domestic insult or abuse.

Ref. American Colonies, by A Taylor, page 173



Roger Williams

- ◆ Roger Williams, a Minister - wanted the Pilgrims to break from the Anglicans.
- ◆ Massachusetts Bay Company chased the Williams' out of the colony.
- ◆ They lived with Narragansett Indians.
- ◆ Roger Williams founded Providence, Rhode Island, “for the providence of God”.
- ◆ For the first time in world history a state was established allowing freedom of worship for all peoples. .(profound Baptist Contribution)



The Mayflower Compact (Plymouth, Massachusetts)

“In Ye Name of God, Amen....Having undertaken for ye glory of God, and advancement of ye Christian faith... solemnly and mutually in ye presence of God...combine ourselves together in a civil body politic...which we promise all due submission and obedience.”

November 11, 1620 AD

(First governing document in U.S. History did not separate God and State. Our American heritage began with In The Name God and the purpose of the first political document was the glory of God and advancement of Christianity)



New Netherlands

(Today New York)

- ◆ Dutch West India Company promoted settlements for trade (fur, etc).
- ◆ Holland in 1609 sent an Englishman named Henry Hudson to find the “Northwest Passage” (a trade route to the Indies).
- ◆ Hudson River, New York.



“Patroon” System

- ◆ Bring from Europe 50 indentured servants.
- ◆ Gain “Patroon”(Dutch for Patron) Status.
- ◆ Given an estate of 16 miles on the river.
- ◆ Instructions to the patroon included:
“Find means to support a **minister**, a schoolmaster, and a comforter of the sick.”
- ◆ Notice the priority of our founding fathers
—minister first.



Manhattan

- ◆ The Dutch arrived at an Island in the NY area and called it “Noten Eylant” (means island of the Nuts)
- ◆ The Dutch purchased an island from the Manhattan Indians for \$24 worth of various trinkets that impressed the Indians.



Manhattan

- ◆ The Dutch “stole” Manhattan from the Indians.
- ◆ Through war, the English stole Manhattan from the Dutch.
- ◆ The intermarrying of the elite Dutch and wealthy British created a class of people called the “Knickerbockers”
- ◆ They wore pants rolled up at the knees.
- ◆ NY Pro Basketball team called “Knicks (short for Nickerbockers”)



English Take “The Big Apple” From The Dutch

- ◆ The Dutch built a big wall to defend New Amsterdam against British attack
- ◆ The street behind the fortified wall was called “Wall Street”
- ◆ The city was captured by English in 1644.
- ◆ The city and territory were re-named from New Amsterdam, to New York in honor of the Duke of York.



Manhattan Today

- ◆ Financial Capitol of the World – Wall Street, Stock Exchanges
- ◆ Media Capitol of the World
- ◆ Political Capitol of the World – Home of the United Nations
- ◆ After terrorists flew into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, still “the Island of the Nuts”

Manhattan Today (\$24 went a long way)





Maryland

- ◆ A “Proprietary Colony” – instead of charters to businesses, charters to individuals and groups.
- ◆ Granted in 1632 to Lord Baltimore.
- ◆ Maryland was a refuge for English Catholics.
- ◆ 1649 Act of Religious Tolerations – non-Catholics given political rights.

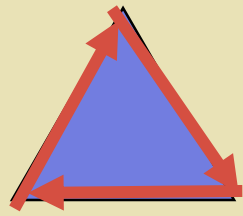


Methods of Establishing Colonies

Royal Colonies – King owns the property and appoints a governor over it (8).

Proprietary Colonies – Land given to individuals or groups (3): Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware.

Self-governing Colonies – Commercial joint stock companies, or otherwise acquired (2): Connecticut and Rhode Island.



Triangular Trade

- ◆ Slaves purchased in Africa.
- ◆ Slaves sold in West Indies for molasses.
- ◆ Molasses sold in America to make rum.
- ◆ Rum sold in Africa to purchase slaves.

“For the love of money is the root of all evil”
(I Timothy 6:10).



2nd Generation British Colonies

Pennsylvania

- ◆ “Penn Woods”- a refuge for Quakers.
- ◆ Granted to William Penn to pay a debt.
- ◆ Settlement a “Holy Experiment.”
- ◆ Philadelphia: “City of Brotherly Love.”
- ◆ “Faith in Christ” a prerequisite to voting*.
- ◆ Peaceful relations with Indians.

* *“A Brief History of the United States”, A.S. Barnes, 1885.*



Harvard University

- ◆ Founded by Puritans in 1636
- ◆ Named after Rev. John Harvard a fervent preacher of the Gospel, who donated 400 of his Christian books to start the college.
- ◆ For the first 100 years, Harvard was strictly a Christian School.



Harvard University

- ◆ Rules established in 1636:

“Let every student be plainly instructed and earnestly pressed to consider well the main end of his life and studies - to know God and Jesus Christ, which is eternal life, and therefore to lay **Christ** in the bottom as the only **foundation of all sound knowledge and learning.**”



King Philip

- ◆ An Indian Chief named “Metacom” was also called King Philip.
- ◆ He led a war to exterminate the whites.
- ◆ 2,000 settlers lost their lives.
- ◆ 1,500 Puritans defeated King Philip’s tribe.
- ◆ Later another Indian of his own tribe shot and killed King Philip.



2nd Generation British Colonies

“The Carolinas”

- ◆ Charles in Latin is Carolus, Carolina named after King Charles II.
- ◆ 1663 – 8 nobleman given land as reward for helping regain the crown in England.
- ◆ 1670 – Charlestown founded by English planters from Barbados who brought slaves.
- ◆ Huguenots fled from Europe to Charleston.



Huguenots

- ◆ Tens of thousands of Huguenots and other Bible followers were killed in Europe.
- ◆ 16,000 moved to Charleston, S.C.
- ◆ They were.”
- ◆ Reputation for charity, manners, thrift. mocked as “Severe moralists
- ◆ Of seven presidents of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, three were Huguenots.

Source: “A Brief History of the United States”, A.S. Barnes, 1885.



“The Day of Doom”

- ◆ Author Reverend Michael Wigglesworth.
- ◆ Poem “The Day of Doom” written in 1662.
- ◆ For 100 years, more copies sold in America than any other publication except the Bible.
- ◆ Described the Great and Last Judgment.
- ◆ This book greatly influenced our founding fathers.

“The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom”

(Psalm 110:10).

<http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/WCarson/wiggindx.htm>



The Bacon Rebellion

- ◆ Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy young planter.
- ◆ Plantation attacked by Indians.
- ◆ Asked Gov. Berkeley to provide protection.
- ◆ The Governor took no action.
- ◆ Bacon raised 500 person army, defeated enemy.
- ◆ *Note: Christians are to be people of peace, but there are times when war is necessary to restore peace.*



Salem Witch Trials

- ◆ In England, thousands were executed for participation in witchcraft.
- ◆ Salem 1696, club formed for reading stories about witchcraft (Harry Potter).
- ◆ Women and children “acted” like witches.
- ◆ Whole community seized with terror.
- ◆ 19 hanged for “giving themselves to Satan”.
- ◆ A Puritan Minister, Cotton Mather, stopped the witch hunt.



The Glorious Revolution

- ◆ 1688-1689.
- ◆ King James II was deposed.
- ◆ Allowed Protestants to freely worship.
- ◆ John Locke's "Second Treatise on Government" (1690) set forth a theory of Government based upon assuring the individual "life, liberty, and property."



English vs. French

- ◆ The English and the French have had a long history of dislike for one another.
- ◆ But they both loved beaver clothes.
- ◆ In 1689 alone 400 tons of beaver pelts were shipped from America to France.
- ◆ Beaver population dropped from an estimated 60 million beaver before Europeans came to America to an estimated 100,000 in 1900.





2nd Generation British Colonies

Georgia

- ◆ 1732 – Britain's last colony in America.
- ◆ Colony for debtors from England.
- ◆ Charles Wesley preached in Georgia.
- ◆ George Whitfield, Methodist, spoke to 60,000 at one time and formed a large orphanage in Georgia.



Freedom and Justice for All

- ◆ New York Supreme Court 1732.
- ◆ Unscrupulous Governor sued for a lot of money.
- ◆ Judge decided against the Governor.
- ◆ Governor had judge removed.
- ◆ Peter Zenger, German printer, boldly printed a newspaper attacking Governor for corruption.
- ◆ Zenger put in prison, tried by jury.
- ◆ Zenger not guilty (freedom of the press).



Truth Brings Freedom

“And ye shall know the truth
And the truth shall make you free.”
(When you lie, you are a slave to that lie.)

Our founding fathers, based upon Biblical principles, put great value on speaking the truth and printing the truth. Freedom of speech and press.



Great Awakening

- ◆ Country had been sliding.
- ◆ Revival broke out – “Great Awakening” of 1740. Jonathan Edwards preached a sermon *“Sinners in the hands of an Angry God.”*
- ◆ One third of all **ministers** in the colonies became *“born again.”*
- ◆ In 1754, Edwards published his famous book, “Freedom of Will”, showing that there is no real freedom except that which comes from doing right. This had a tremendous influence on our founding fathers.



George Whitefield

- ◆ Everywhere George Whitefield preached the power of God took over. Thousands came from afar to hear him preach.
- ◆ April 1740 George Whitefield preached to a crowd of 15,000 in Philadelphia.
- ◆ A boy who had come to throw rocks at the preacher was smitten by “The Stone cut without hands”



Whitefield's Primary Message

- ◆ The chief text of 300 of Whitefield's messages was "Ye must be born again."
- ◆ He was asked why he stressed that so much. Whitefield answered"
- ◆ John 3:3 says that "Except a man be born again, he cannot enter the Kingdom of God.



George Whitefield

- ◆ On a Boston Street, the Episcopalian Leader, Dr. Cutler, yelled to Whitefield: *“I am sorry to see you in Boston”*.
- ◆ Whitefield replied: *“So is the Devil”*.
- ◆ Not welcome in the churches, God opened up the fields. The fields were white unto harvest.
- ◆ He preached to groups from 10,000 to 80,000 at a time. Thousands upon thousands came to know the Lord. One of the many was Samuel Adams, one of the greatest of our Nations founders.



George Whitfield

- ◆ He was not welcome in the churches, because his messages were too strong.
- ◆ He preached against drinking, smoking, the theatre, dancing, gambling and extravagant dress.
- ◆ Whitfield wrote: “While I was preaching, little children sitting nearby were often hit by objects thrown at me”.

Source: Memoirs of Rev. George Whitfield, 1834



Whitefield and Franklin

- ◆ Benjamin Franklin applauded Whitefield for improving the morals of the people of Philadelphia.
- ◆ Whitefield's sermons were printed in three quarters of the issues of Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette published during Whitefield's 14 years in America.
- ◆ Whitefield had a tremendous influence in uniting the 13 Colonies into "One Nation" and as "One Nation Under God."



A Whitefield Sermon

- ◆ From Matthew; “Oh generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?”
- ◆ A man from Norwich who out of curiosity went to hear Whitefield was touched by the message “the wrath to come”, became a devout believer and surrendered to become a preacher. Ref. Whitefield Anecdotes by Dr. McCaulay



Indentured Servants

- ◆ “Indentured servants” committed to serve a master (plantation owner).
- ◆ Term of service usually 5 years.
- ◆ In the 1700s the majority of farm laborers were poor whites.
- ◆ Not enough laborers to fill the demand for workers, so slaves were purchased from Africa.



Slaves

- ◆ 1619 Portuguese brought the first shipload of slaves to the colonies.
- ◆ By 1700 – 25,000 slaves in the colonies.
- ◆ Slave trade grew rapidly in the 18th century.
- ◆ English colonies were a small part of the worldwide slave trade (5% compared to 30% for Brazil).
- ◆ By 1760 – 300,000 slaves in America.
- ◆ When slavery abolished, 8 million slaves.



Colonial Demographics

- ◆ Population 150,000 by 1700
- ◆ Life expectancy (40)
- ◆ Married at early age and had large families.
- ◆ For example: Benjamin Franklin was child number 8. He had 16 brothers and sisters.



Immigration

- ◆ England discouraged immigration to America.
- ◆ Non-English settlers increased.
- ◆ 1775 -200,000 German immigrants, hard workers, fleeing religious persecution.
- ◆ 300,000 Scotch-Irish, mostly Presbyterians.
- ◆ Huguenots fleeing religious persecution in France, Dutch in NY, small groups of Jews, et.al.



Colonial New England

- ◆ Mostly poor soil; fishing and trading prime industry.
- ◆ Puritans placed great emphasis on reading the Bible, so home education was important.



Middle Colonies

- ◆ Good soil, a moderate climate.
- ◆ Corn, grains, animal products, vegetables, fruits.
- ◆ Flour mills, iron works, textiles, paper, glass.
- ◆ More diverse economy than in the North or South.



Southern Colonies

- ◆ Large scale agriculture, plantations.
- ◆ Primarily rice and tobacco.
- ◆ Tobacco in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina.
- ◆ 50 million pounds of tobacco per year.
- ◆ South Carolina exporting 500,000 lbs of rice per year.



The Family in Colonial Society

- ◆ The family - basic unit of society.
- ◆ More agrarian overall than today.
- ◆ Women's status better than in Europe.
- ◆ The children were subject to their parents, including when and whom to marry
- ◆ Great emphasis was placed on home education (welcome to the Brownings home!)



Colonial Universities

- ◆ 1636 Harvard founded to train ministers
- ◆ 1693 William & Mary – to train ministers
- ◆ 1701 Yale – to train ministers
- ◆ 1746 Princeton – to train ministers
- ◆ 1764 Brown – to train ministers
- ◆ 1766 Rutgers – to train ministers
- ◆ 1769 Dartmouth – to train ministers

Yale University

- ◆ Elihu Yale, Puritan who made a fortune with The East India Tea Company.
- ◆ Donated most of his fortune to Churches, Missionaries and Christian Colleges.
- ◆ Yale was named in his honor and today students are often referred to as an Eli.





Yale University Charter 1745

- ◆ “All scholars shall live religious, godly, blameless lives according to God’s Word.”
- ◆ To deny the Holy Scriptures or to live contrary to them would mean being expelled after the second warning.
- ◆ If the above were applied today, Yale would probably be nearly empty.



Colonial Schools

- ◆ Education highly important.
- ◆ Even poor homes had a King James Bible, and most owned *Pilgrim's Progress*.
- ◆ 1647 Massachusetts School Law, mandated public education so that all children could learn to read the Bible
- ◆ The Law was called
“Ye Olde Deluder Satan Act”.
- ◆ *My how times have changed!*

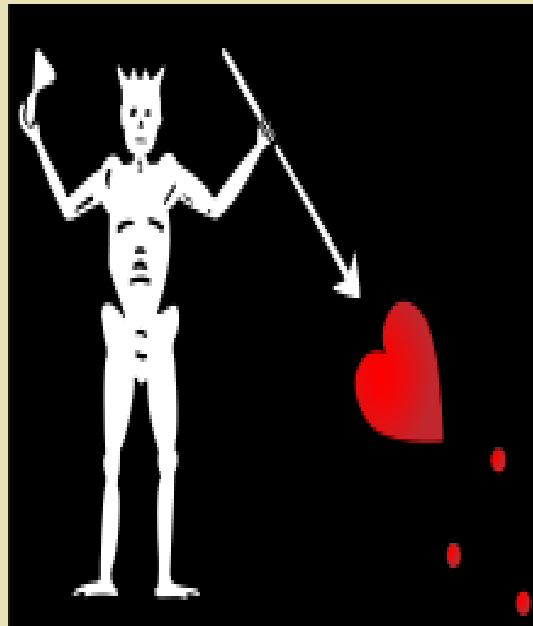


Blackbeard The Pirate

- ◆ **Edward Teach** (1680 – 1718), better known as **Blackbeard**, was a notorious English pirate who operated around the West Indies and the eastern coast of the American colonies during the early 18th century. Captured ships, tortured, killed and looted valuables.

Blackbeard's Flag

- ◆ Blackbeard's flag, flown on his pirate ship, showed a spear to the heart and a toast to the devil.





Blackbeard's End

- ◆ Nov. 22, 1718, Blackbeard was killed in hand to hand fighting at age 38.
- ◆ Maynard later examined Teach's body, noting that it had been shot no fewer than five times and cut about twenty times.

The Bible says: “The way of the transgressor is hard” and “The wages of sin is death.”



Emergence of Colonial Government

- ◆ 1754 Albany Congress.
- ◆ Met to form closer union of colonies.
- ◆ Ben Franklin suggested an England Confederation, with each colony having a council rep and the King appointing a president.



The Five Nations

- ◆ The Iroquois were pro-British, anti-French. Most “friendly Indians” were pro-French.
- ◆ Iroquois Indians allied into “Five Nations.”
- ◆ 1744, treaty made in Lancaster, PA where Iroquois ceded all of their western lands to King of England.
- ◆ This treaty helped give England and Colonial Americans rights to land over the French, who had established major settlements.



French and Indian War

1754-1763

- ◆ From the Glorious Revolution (Protestants back in power in England) in 1688 until Peace of Paris in 1763, England and France at war.
- ◆ France & England trying to control America.
- ◆ Called The Nine Years War
- ◆ French regulars and Virginia militia under 22-year-old George Washington clashed at Fort Duquesne. Militia retreated to build Fort Necessity. British renamed it Pittsburg



Paris Peace Treaty 1763

- ◆ Ceded all of Canada, Great Lakes, & Ohio Valley to Britain (“A Second Empire”).
- ◆ Britain - \$500 million debt (*the war in colonies caused the debt so the British later taxed the colonies to pay for the French & Indian War*)
- ◆ Because England rather than France won the war, America could be a “Bible-believing nation.”



The Enlightenment

- ◆ European intellectual movement.
- ◆ John Locke's **Second Treatise on Government**, includes the right to life, liberty and property.
- ◆ Franklin appreciated the benefits of Christianity, but he himself was not a born again believer.
- ◆ Benjamin Franklin printed **Poor Richard's Almanac** with wit and wisdom.



From Poor Richard's Almanac

- ◆ “Fish and visitors smell after 3 days”
- ◆ “A country man between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.”
- ◆ “Well done is better than well said”.
- ◆ “Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.”
- ◆ “Keep your eyes wide open before marriage; keep them half shut after.