**Gastil HIST-109 2.26.19 Lecture Notes**

**Facts from note cards**

Sedentism in the archaic time means people settled down and adapted to the area (in health care it means people are not getting enough exercise)

Columbus’s work was funded by Spain, so all of his accomplishments are officially Spanish (even though he was from Genoa)

**Thomas is sharing – connecting with veterans (documentary showing on Thursday)**

* Students veterans organization is showing a film (also sponsored by History Dept)
* Movie with q/a with veterans – “Restrepo” is the film
* Award winning historical documentary
* Thurs, Feb 28, 6:00 pm, ENS 280
* Bridge the gap between veterans and non-veterans
* **May be appropriate for extra credit –** for extra credit you cango to the event and write a page or so on where you went what you did and how it relates to class

**Chapter 4 empires across the Atlantic**

**Why will this chapter be interesting?**

* Slavery is taken to a new level
* Witchcraft trials – not trials for being witches but for practicing witchcraft
* The world changed a lot during this chapter, 1650-1700
* The United States as we know it is starting to form

**William Pen/Quakers (intro; 98-99)**

* William Pen was a famous Quaker the founder of the Pennsylvania Colony
* Why were they placed in the intro of the textbook – the contrast between the Puritans from chapter 3 and the Quakers—also shows complicated relationships between colonists and European powers
* Quakers had a multicultural society that was diverse and welcomed anyone – brotherly love (“Philadelphia” means land of brotherly love)
* Quakers had a complicated relationship with the English Government
  + They had been persecuted by Cromwell
  + But a lot of them were established and had well know connections
  + They were both persecuted and also had connections
* Pennsylvania was not named after William Penn but rather after his father who was also named William Penn. The older Penn was not a Quaker; he was an admiral and friends with King Charles II.
* Quakers were against violence and wanted equality
* William Penn went to Jail several times in his life mostly for stuff like not taking off his hat
* Quakers had a connection with indigenous people
  + See picture in the hand out
    - William Penn is displaying an open gesture
    - The Native people were kind of confused because the Quakers wanted to work out a business deal
    - Quaker in green on his knees like a servant

**English Civil War/ Oliver Cromwell- Movie recommendation came out when Gastil was a kid “Cromwell”-** really more about Charles I

* The English Civil war is connected to the 30 Years War
* The two wars overlapped and got related to each other
* Cromwell was horrible – people were glad to get rid of him
  + Charles II was contacted to become King after Cromwell the government promised to give him time to run if something went wrong and not chop his head off like they did his father

**Carolina**

* Modern day South Carolina
* Restoration colonies: Carolina, NY, PA, NJ and Delaware
* Charles II was key sponsor of Carolina and other “Restoration” colonies
* Charles II never went to America but he had great effects on America
  + He restored the English monarchy after his father was executed
  + Star of the show during the Restoration; supported art and music and other things Cromwell had not appreciated; loved a good party!
  + Made England incredibly wealthy and powerful – increased slave trade
* Rice – a lot of rice was grown in Carolina
* Indigo – purple dye that they were also known for
* The labor force was enslaved Africans
* The only colony on the east coast in which a **majority** of the population was enslaved Africans
  + Minority exploiting the majority
  + There was a famous rebellion (Stono Rebellion)
  + The white minority was always on the lookout for the next rebellion

**Charter of liberties and privileges (famous document)**

* Was in effect in Carolina
* Was not talking about all of the people – only talking about the minority
* Written by John Locke (who became famous later for ideas of “natural rights”)

**First frame of Government**

* Written by William Penn (the younger one) – set up a colony to be governed by the citizens
* Charles II was in debt because he loved to party
* William Penn 1 was given the colony so they gave it to William Penn 2 solved Charles’ debt problem and Quaker problem
* Set up a constitution for the colony –predecessor to the Constitution of US

DFTTMWYDFTBA (don’t forget to tell me when you didn’t forget to be awesome)

**Mercantilism/Navigation Acts**

* Regulated trans-Atlantic trade
* Led up to the revolution (though this is still far away!)
* Made the English government more powerful
* Navigation acts major sticking point—not that big a deal unless they were enforced

**Horses in North America** (special section—really cool)

**Haudenosaunee (Iroquois)**

* Extremely powerful and well organized
* Got caught in the middle of the battle between the French and the English
* Had 3 branches of government
* Confederation 5 states (later included seven)
* Similar to the nation that would become the United States
* Parallel to the colonies in many ways
* Older women had powerful roles in this society; they chose the male leaders