Chapter 4

**English History**

Anglo Saxon: 450 – 1066 A.D. – mixed with the natives of the island  
Native Brits + Germans = rule the Island of England

1066 A.D. – Norman Conquest: William of Normandy France conquers the Island of England (the Anglo Saxons)  
1st Norman King – King William I  
Kings are technically **Warlords** - to become King you need to kill = own all the land

**Feudalism**

King = protection  
Kings Army (Dukes – Knights) = in charge of making money, make sure the serfs are doing their job  
**Money** = **Scutage** = **Tax**  
Serf = work the land  
Everyone under the King = King’s subjects

1189 – 1199 A.D. – King Richard (Lionheart)  
died in battle in France  
Lionheart was part of the 3rd Crusade

1199 – 1216 A.D. King John (Lackland)  
Tyrant King – abused his power  
Taxed his nobles relentlessly  
- 1215 A.D. **Baronial Revolt** – Nobles rebelled against the King and make him sign a document. They created the **Magna Carta** (Great Charter) – Gives rights to the Nobles. This lessens the kings power.

At this time a middle class is being created, but HOW?  
This middle class becomes the downfall of feudalism. The middle class is called the **Yeoman**. (Human bowmen). Went and fought in the war, but got paid. They were smarter and had some money.

1216 – 1272 A.D. King Henry III  
He was 9 years old when he became King.  
1258 – Henry’s cousin, a noble, Simon de Montforte, assembled many of the other Nobles, Knights, and Clergy to create what is now called the **House of Lords**. The House of Lords represents the nobles/wealthy people. This is the 1st Upper House in what we now call **Parliament**. The House of Lords is there to make sure King Henry is honoring the Magna Carta.
1327 – 1377 King Edward III
The rise of the middle class (yeoman) and the serfs.
1341 - The creation of the Lower House known as the House of Commons completes Parliament. This house represents the middle/low class society.

*House of Lords + House of Commons = Parliament*

1509 – 1547 King Henry VIII
He wanted a son because girls were not up to the challenge of leading the nation. His first wife did not produce a son so he asked the Pope for a divorce. The Pope did not grant this divorce. This caused King Henry to break away from the Roman Catholic Church. He basically started the Anglican Church, also known as The Church of England.

1553 – 1558 Queen Mary I
She wanted to bring Catholicism back. She executed thousands of Protestants and was given the title of Bloody Mary.

1558 – 1603 Queen Elizabeth I
She was given the title The Virgin Queen. She was a Protestant Queen that believed in the Church of England. During her reign is one of the first English trips to North America. They attempted to establish the Roanoke Colony that eventually disappeared. Her cousin King James sent another group of people to settle North America and they founded Jamestown.

1625 – 1649 King Charles I
Married a Catholic and fought against Parliament. Parliament was Protestant. He was executed by Parliament. He fought against Parliament because he would not agree to a Constitutional Monarchy.

1649 – 1660 England has no King
England is controlled by Oliver Chromwell (England’s dictator: first prime minister to rule England) – he was able to convict the King of treason and had him hanged. England is called “The Commonwealth of England”

1660 – 1685 the return of the King under Charles II (the Merry King)
He let Parliament run England.

1685 – 1688 King James II & VII
He tries to bring back Catholicism and because of this Parliament deposes, kicks out/exiles, him. 1688 – Glorious Revolution – when Parliament has the control and chooses the next King/Queen. There is no blood spilled – no fighting. It was all done through politics.
1689 – They write the English Bill of Rights – it gives rights to all English citizens and the members of the colonies in North America.
1689 – 1702 King William III and Queen Mary II
They were chosen by Parliament. First time in history that King and Queen rule equally.

1760 – 1820 King George III (Farmer King)
He was the King of England during the American Revolution 1776

**Themes Leading to the Revolution**

- Over time, in England, the people started to gain power.
- The government of England went from an absolute monarchy to a constitutional monarchy
- The people of England were fighting over who held the power. This power struggles translates to some issues we face in the United States today.

**Colonial America**

*1607 Jamestown*

(the story of Pocahontas and John Smith – very small amount of factual truth to this movie)
This is the first established colonial town in North America.

**John Rolfe** – first successful cultivation of tobacco. The growth of tobacco created wealth in the southern English colonies. He got a hold of illegal tobacco seeds from the West Indies (Caribbean). He grows and sells this tobacco – it was successful because it had nicotine. Virginia grows to be the largest and the wealthiest colony in the New World because of the production of tobacco.

Virginia creates **House of Burgesses** – Virginians elect representatives to speak on behalf of them in their colonies capital. These representatives work with the Governor of Virginia – Governor represents the King. *Republic*

**Agrarian Economy** – Farms turn into plantations, which needed slaves to work

Slave trade – boosts economy

*1620 – Mayflower lands in Plymouth, Massachusetts – The Massachusetts Bay Colony*

Pilgrims left England for religious freedom; they did not agree with the Church of England Pilgrims write the **Mayflower Compact** which allows self-government to occur. All male members of the colony are part of the rule making. *Majority wins – Direct Democracy.*

Port Towns – harbors & shipbuilding = make money
Lumber (build boats) – boosts economy = Boston shipyard
Sugar Cane = Molasses = Rum – boosts economy

Epicenter of business and wealth = Boston, MA
1636 – Boston, Massachusetts

Roger Williams – Banished from Massachusetts because of his fanatic religious beliefs. He believed that people should have freedom of religion. Roger obtained a charter from the King and Roger created the colony of Rhode Island. –very radical. He believed that people should have the freedom to practice their own religion. This was the first example of freedom of religion and other colonies modeled it. Roger Williams created the first Baptist Church in America.

Triangle Trade

Legal Version – Navigation Act (Law) Made by England – The colonies can only sell to England. The is no profit for the colonies.

13 Colonies (had raw resources that England needed – cotton, tobacco, lumber) → United Kingdom (Mother Country) (manufacture American goods to trade with Africa – textiles, rum, clothing)

Africa (Slaves Purchased)

Illegal Version – England is out of the picture.

New England Colonies (manufactured sugar into rum and other goods) → Africa (Slaves)

Caribbean (West Indies) (send colonies slaves and sugar)
How does the Illegal Triangle Trade occur without Britain doing anything?

1689 – 1697 **King William’s War** - England is at war with France. The war takes place in North America (the colonies) and lasts for 8 years.

1702 – 1715 **Queen Anne’s War** – England vs. France and England vs. Spain
The war takes place in North America (wilderness).

1740 – 1748 – **War of Austrian Succession** – England vs. France
The war takes place in Europe, India, and America.

1754 – 1763 **Great War of Empire/Seven Year War/French and Indian War** – England vs. France. The war takes place in India and America

1607-1763 – England is ignoring the colonies because they are too busy fighting wars

**Salutary Neglect**

1735 – New York
**John Peter Zenger** – Writes an article accusing the governor of New York of being corrupt. He was thrown in jail and ends up having a fair trial in New York. He is found innocent. He **wrote the truth**. This inspires writers to challenge the government. It plants the seed of **freedom of the press**.