**The Glorious Revolution:**

* King James forced off the thrown in 1688 and Placed his daughter Mary and her husband, William of Orange on the thrown.
* Remember what happened to Chucky the First? The Parliament is getting more powerful.
* William and Mary sign the English Bill of Rights.

**The English Bill of Rights:**

* The Bill of Rights laid out certain basic rights for (at the time) all Englishmen. The Act set out that there should be:
* no royal interference with the law. Though the sovereign remains the fount of justice, he or she cannot unilaterally establish new courts or act as a judge.
* no taxation by Royal Prerogative. The agreement of the parliament became necessary for the implementation of any new taxes
* no standing army may be maintained during a time of peace without the consent of parliament.
* no royal interference in the freedom of the people to have arms for their own defense as suitable to their class and as allowed by law (simultaneously restoring rights previously taken from Protestants by James II)
* no royal interference in the election of members of parliament
* the freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of Parliament
* "grants and promises of fines or forfeitures" before conviction are void
* no excessive bail or "cruel and unusual" punishments may be imposed

**Mercantilism:**

* The English viewed its American Colonies as an economic recourse.
* The Colonies provided raw materials for English manufacturers, and a market for finished products.
* As a nations trade grows, it gold reserve increase, and the nation becomes more powerful.

**The Navigation Acts 1751 – 1763:**

* Series of acts (laws) that directed the flow of goods between England and the Colonies.
* Smuggling
* Only British ships could transport imported and exported goods from the colonies.
* The only people who were allowed to trade with the colonies had to be British citizens.
* Commodities such as sugar, tobacco, and cotton wool which were produced in the colonies could be exported only to British ports.

**Colonial Government:**

* Government in the colonies varies by the type of charter for that colony.
* Question: What are the three types of colonial charters?
  + Charter Colonies
  + Proprietary Colonies
  + Royal Colonies
* As the colonies grew, so did the colonists views on government.
* Time and distance from the mother-country necessitated some form of government to be in place.
* The Crown also had the responsibility to enforce its laws on the colonies.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Colony** | **Government** | **Note:** |
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|  |  |  |  |

**The Great Awakening:**

* What are they awaking to?
  + A religious movement concentrated in New England and the Middle Colonies.
  + They called for a re-birth, “A return to the strong faith of earlier days.
  + Why would this movement not take hold in the South?

**The Family is the Foundation of Colonial Society**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Men:** | **Women:** |

**A Child's Life in The Colonies**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Boys:** | **Young Women:** |

**Education:**

* Colonists Valued Education and children were usually taught to read and write at home.
* Pennsylvania and Massachusetts set up public school systems – by law.
* 85 Percent Literacy Rate