

Ch 3 The Colonies Come of Age

Section 1 England and Its Colonies

England and Its Colonies Prosper

Mercantilism

- English settlers export raw materials; import manufactured goods
- **Mercantilism**—countries must get gold, silver to be self-sufficient
- Favorable balance of trade means more gold coming in than going out

The Navigation Acts

- **Parliament**—England's legislative body
- England sees colonial sales to other countries as economic threat
- 1651 Parliament passes **Navigation Acts**: laws restrict colonial trade

Tensions Emerge

Crackdown in Massachusetts

- Some colonists resent Navigation Acts; still smuggle goods abroad
- In 1684 King Charles revokes corporate charter; creates royal colony

The Dominion of New England

- In 1685, King James creates **Dominion of New England**
 - land from southern Maine to New Jersey united into one colony
 - to make colony more obedient, Dominion placed under single ruler
- Governor **Sir Edmund Andros** antagonizes Puritans, merchants

The Glorious Revolution

- King James unpopular in England: is Catholic, disrespects Parliament
- **Glorious Revolution**—Parliament asserts its power over monarch, 1689
- Parliament crowns Mary (James's daughter) and William of Orange
- Massachusetts colonists arrest Governor Andros, royal councilors
- Parliament restores separate colonial charters
- 1691 Massachusetts charter has royal governor, religious toleration

England Loosens the Reins

Salutary Neglect

- Smuggling trials in admiralty courts with English judges, no juries
- Board of Trade has broad powers to monitor colonial trade
- England's **salutary neglect**—does not enforce laws if economic loyalty
 - as a result of salutary neglect, the colonies developed a desire for self-government

The Seeds of Self-Government

- Governor: calls, disbands assembly; appoints judges; oversees trade
- Colonial assembly influences governor because they pay his salary
- Colonists still consider themselves British but want self-government