

The Atlantic World

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September 14, 2023

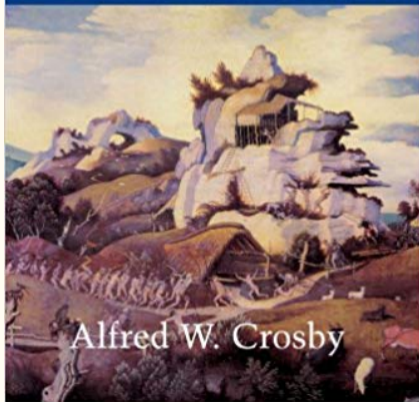
¹University of Pennsylvania



ECOLOGICAL IMPERIALISM

The Biological Expansion
of Europe, 900–1900

NEW EDITION

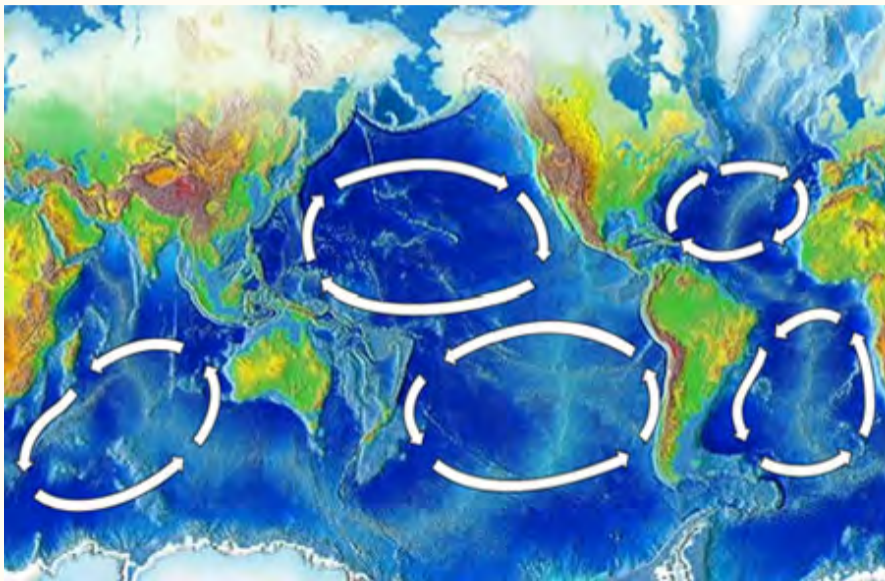


Alfred W. Crosby

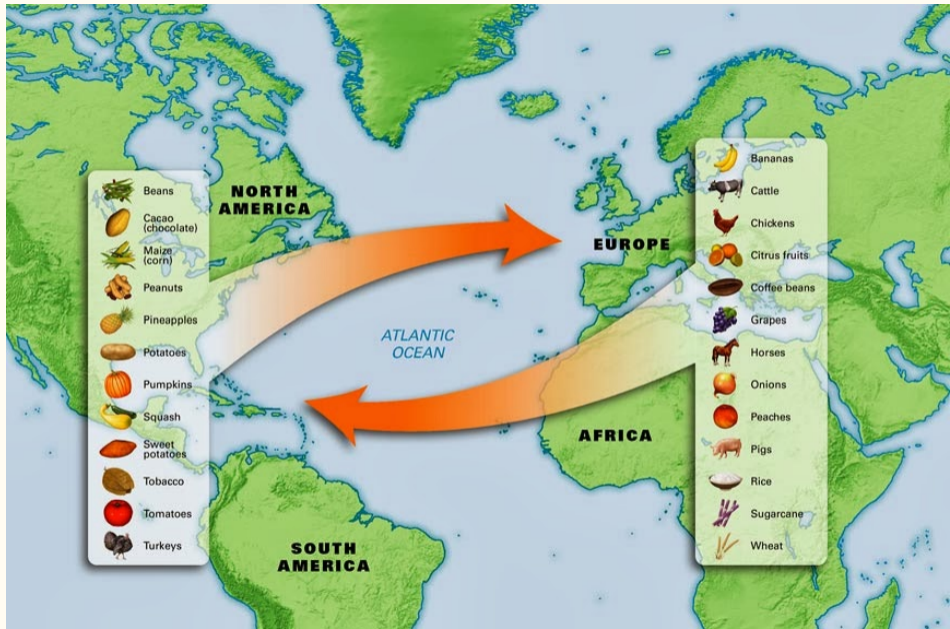
The Columbian exchange I

- The arrival of Europeans to the Americas in 1492 created a new world:
 1. A tight link between the continents of the Atlantic basin: Europe, the Americas, and Africa.
 2. Move of microbes, plants, and animals (the Columbian exchange).
 3. Demographic changes (even before European settlement!).
 4. Trade of goods (gold, silver, foodstuffs,...).
 5. Deep economic, political, and cultural changes in all these continents.

Why Europeans?







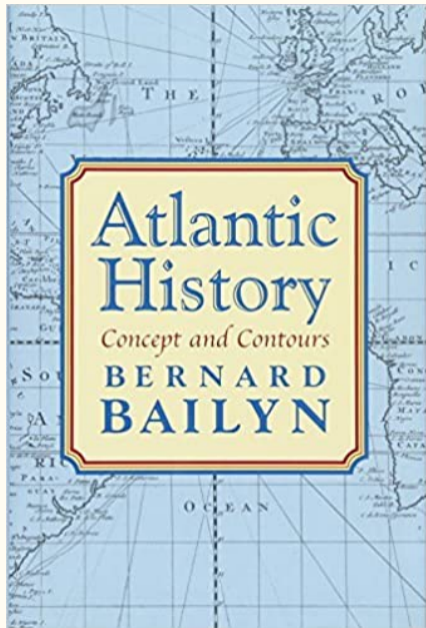
The Columbian exchange II

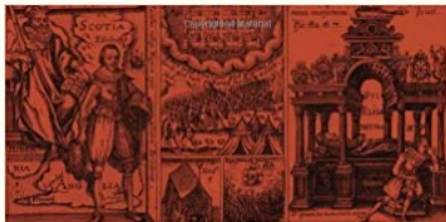
- Some consequences are surprising in their causes and effects:
 1. The reforestation of much of North America (possibly triggering the Little Ice Age).
 2. The creation of new Native American nations.
 3. The transformation of the Great Plains by the introduction of the horse.
 4. The appearance of new languages (e.g., Haitian Creole from the mix of French and African languages).



The Atlantic world, I

- Thus, you can only understand Early America as a component of a larger, transnational Atlantic world.
- Atlantic world existed, as a unit of analysis, from 1492 to mid-19th century, when the European colonial empires largely disappear from the Americas and the Atlantic world began to merge into a larger global world.
- According to Bernard Bailyn, three main components:
 - Colonial era for the Western hemisphere.
 - Central role of slavery: Four times as many Africans are brought enslaved to the Americas than Europeans migrate from 1500 to 1800.
 - Pre-industrial world dominated by commerce, agricultural developments and extractive industries, as opposed to manufacturing.
- Notice how all three components disappear by mid-19th century.





SOUNDINGS IN
Atlantic History

LATENT STRUCTURES AND
INTELLECTUAL CURRENTS, 1500-1830

EDITED BY

Bernard Bailyn

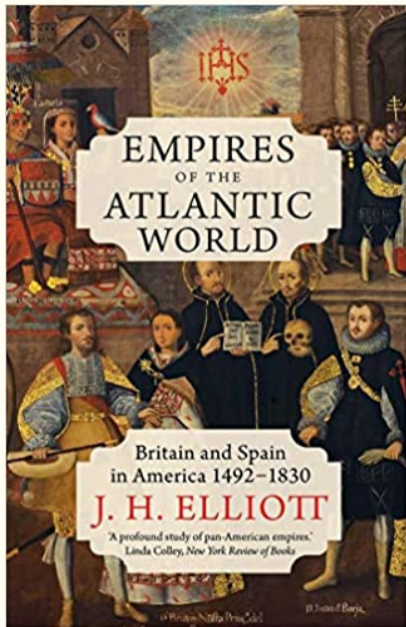
AND

Patricia L. Denault

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The Atlantic world, II

- Also, importance of comparisons (i.e, Spanish vs. British Empires) for understanding different dynamics: economic, political, and social spheres.
- Contingency of current U.S. frontiers: in colonial times, Charleston had a closer link with Barbados than with Florida.
- We will mainly focus on British America and mainly forget about Spanish, French, Dutch, and Russian North America.
- Why?
- Complementary approaches: “vast Early America” and “Trans-Pacific world” (trade with China and India; recall the Boston Tea Party throws away tea from China brought by a company located in India).





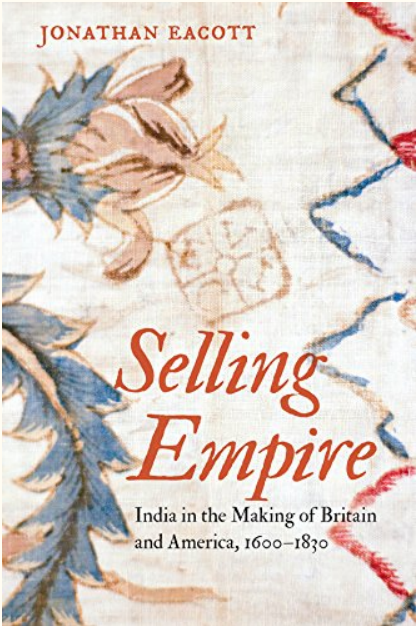
*The British Atlantic
World, 1500–1800*

Second Edition

Edited by DAVID ARMITAGE
& MICHAEL J. BRADDICK



JONATHAN EACOTT

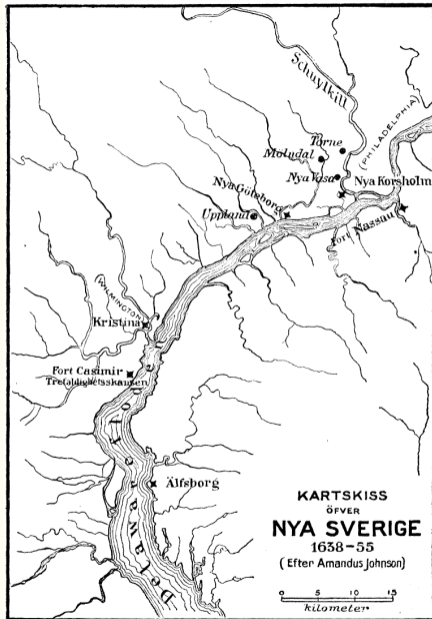


*Selling
Empire*

India in the Making of Britain
and America, 1600-1830

Europeans in the Americas

- The creation of the Atlantic world was led by Spain and Portugal. Why?
- Followed by the Dutch (Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Delano Roosevelt).
- The French and British were late comers to this world (Swedish, Danish, and other minor European powers as well, but at a much smaller scale).
- Consequences:
 1. Spain and Portugal get more productive areas.
 2. French and British will have a nearly-200 years fight for North America.
 3. However, with very different strategies: French will concentrate on furs and fish.
 4. British will need to live with the geographical constraints of North America.



A new dynasty

- Union of Crowns on March 24, 1603.
- After the death of Elizabeth I of England without issue, James VI of Scotland also becomes James I of England and Ireland.
- British Islands at the time:
 1. England was a relatively peripheral nation within Europe, but comparatively rich and with an advanced legal system.
 2. Scotland was poor and sparsely populated.
 3. Ireland was a semi-colony with a large plantation of Presbyterians Lowland Scottish migrants in Ulster
⇒ Fynes Moryson (1566-1630) called Ireland “a famous island in the Virginian Sea.”



- James I inaugurates the Stuart dynasty.
- Dynasty lasts until 1688, when James II leaves for exile, although the Jacobite dreams survive until the Battle of Culloden, on April 16, 1746.
- Very different conceptions of politics and power. For example, James I is used to achieving political goals through personal relationships, while England has a tradition of formal legal relationships.
- Nonetheless, James I is a highly educated king, with deep knowledge of his time's culture.



The origins of British America

- Although now it might be hard to fully appreciate, sharp tensions in Early America between English, Scottish Highlanders, and Ulster Scots.
- There also non-trivial differences between South of England, the Midlands, and East Anglia (Oxford vs. Cambridge) and between mainstream Anglicans, Puritans, and Catholics.
- After 1830s, also with (Catholic) Irish.
- Wilbur Zelinsky: doctrine of first effective settlement (**The Cultural Geography of the United States**).

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ALBION'S SEED

FOUR BRITISH
FOLKWAYS
IN AMERICA



DAVID
HACKETT FISCHER

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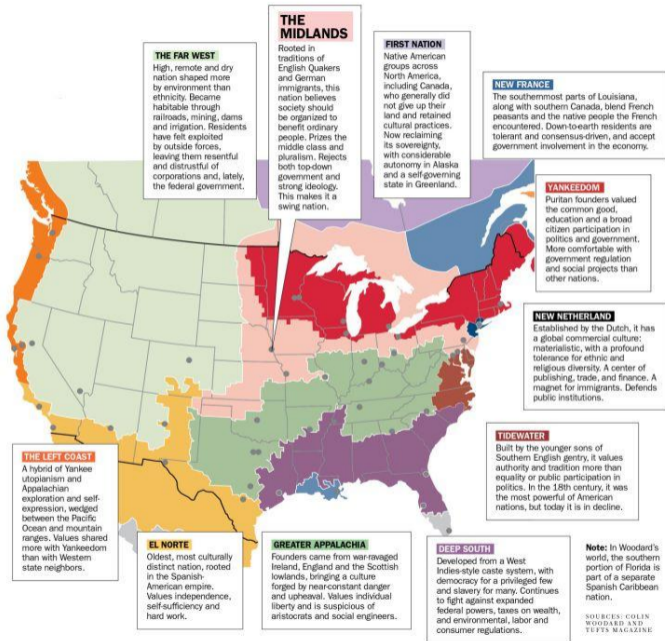
AMERICAN

A HISTORY OF THE ELEVEN RIVAL
REGIONAL CULTURES OF NORTH AMERICA

NATIONS



COLIN WOODARD



The background of the book cover is a historical map, likely a nautical chart, showing a grid of latitude and longitude lines. The map is rendered in a sepia or aged gold color. The text is centered on the page.

THE
PEOPLE
WITH
NO NAME

IRELAND'S ULSTER SCOTS,

AMERICA'S SCOTS IRISH,

AND THE CREATION OF A

BRITISH ATLANTIC WORLD,

1689-1764

PATRICK GRIFFIN

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CRACKER *Culture*

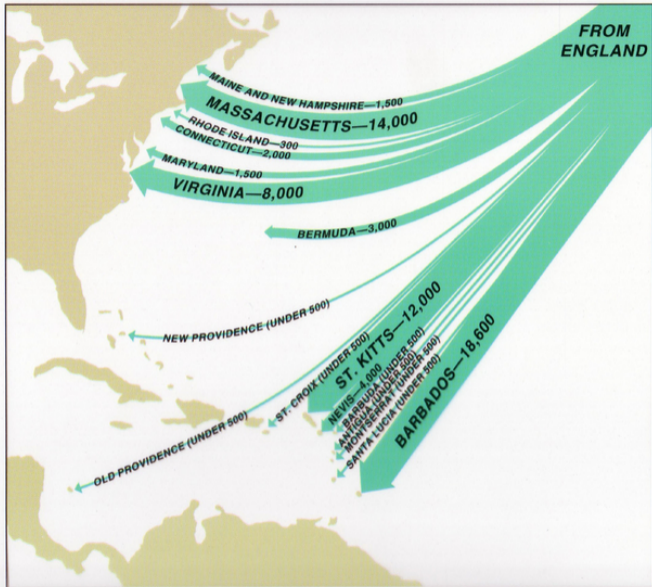
Celtic Ways in the Old South



GRADY McWHINEY
With a Prologue by Forrest McDonald

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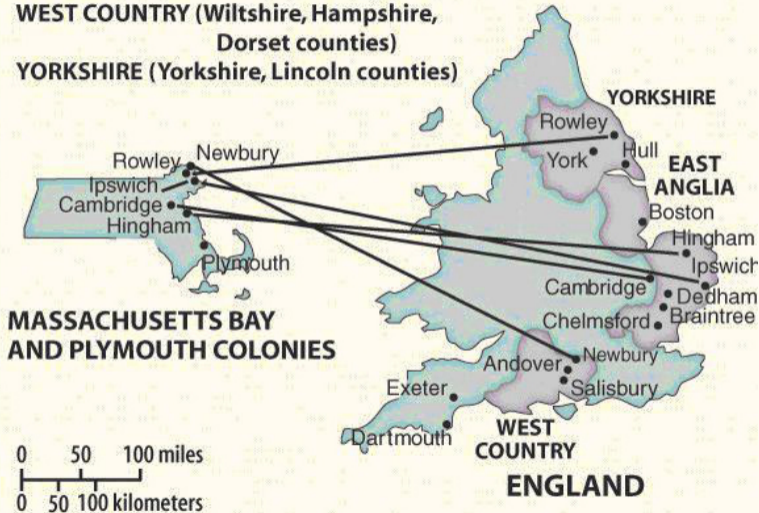


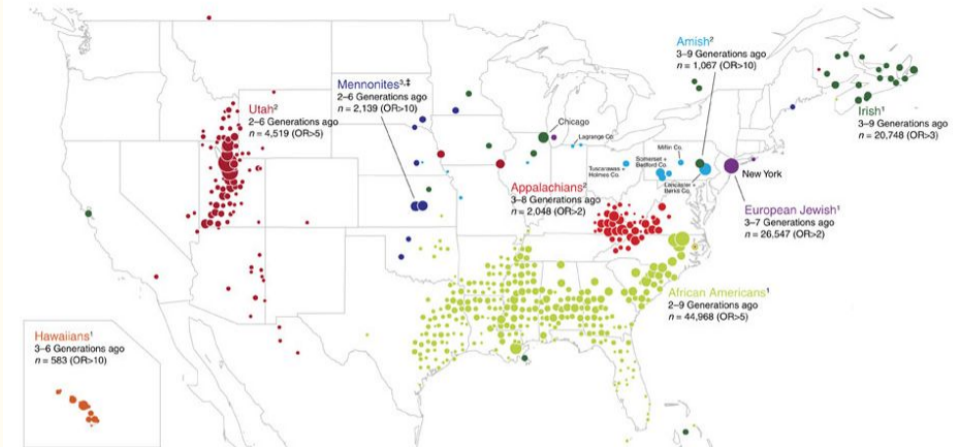
ORIGINS OF MASSACHUSETTS PURITANS

EAST ANGLIA (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex,
Hartford counties)

WEST COUNTRY (Wiltshire, Hampshire,
Dorset counties)

YORKSHIRE (Yorkshire, Lincoln counties)





A turbulent century

- James I's vision for a new British state will lead to a momentous confrontation with the Parliament that will have radical consequences in the British colonies:
 1. Where should sovereignty reside?
 2. How should the (Reformed) Church be run? Congregational vs. Episcopal.

James' view: "No bishop, no king."

Possible appointment of (Anglican) bishops in British North America is hotly debated possibility.
- Both questions had deep roots in the peculiarities of English history (mainly 1066 and all that, Magna Carta, Parliament, and a "peculiar" reformation).

MARK KISHLANSKY



A MONARCHY TRANSFORMED
BRITAIN 1603-1714

"Kishlansky has provided the animated, lucid and up-to-date narrative that we need" - Blair Worden in the *Sunday Telegraph*

[The page contains dense, handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a historical document or manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The handwriting is consistent throughout, with some variations in line spacing and ink density. The text appears to be a continuous narrative or record, possibly related to a legal or administrative matter, given the formal nature of the script. There are some faint markings and what might be a signature or date at the bottom of the page, but they are difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and fading. The overall appearance is that of a well-preserved but clearly aged historical document.]

A turbulent century

- Conflicts:
 1. Wars of the Three Kingdoms between 1639 and 1651.
 2. Glorious Revolution of 1688.
- Parliament will eventually come out of these struggles as victor.
- Two main consequences for British North America:
 1. Start of the colonial enterprise.
 2. Unsolved question about sovereignty.





Early settlements

- **Advancing Empire: English Interests and Overseas Expansion, 1613-1688** by L. H. Roper.
- A first, short-lived colonization attempt on Roanoke Island sponsored by Sir Walter Raleigh on 1584-1587.
- James I grants two charters in 1606 to the London Company (aka as the Virginia Company of London) and Plymouth Company.
- Why companies?
- Jamestown settlement on the James River on May 4, 1607.
- Virginia becomes a royal colony in 1624.
- Plymouth Company soon fails.



A Declaration for the certaine time of drawing the great standing Lottery.



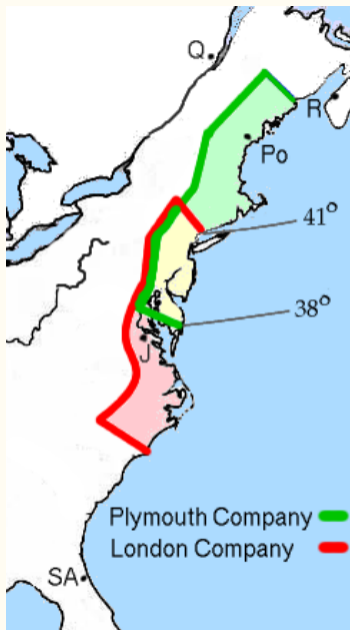
Eiatintomic:

1125 ll.

Mataban:

Once, in one State, as of one Stem,
 Meere Strangers from IERUSALEM,
 As Wee, were You; till O hers Piccie
 Sought, and brought You to That Citty.

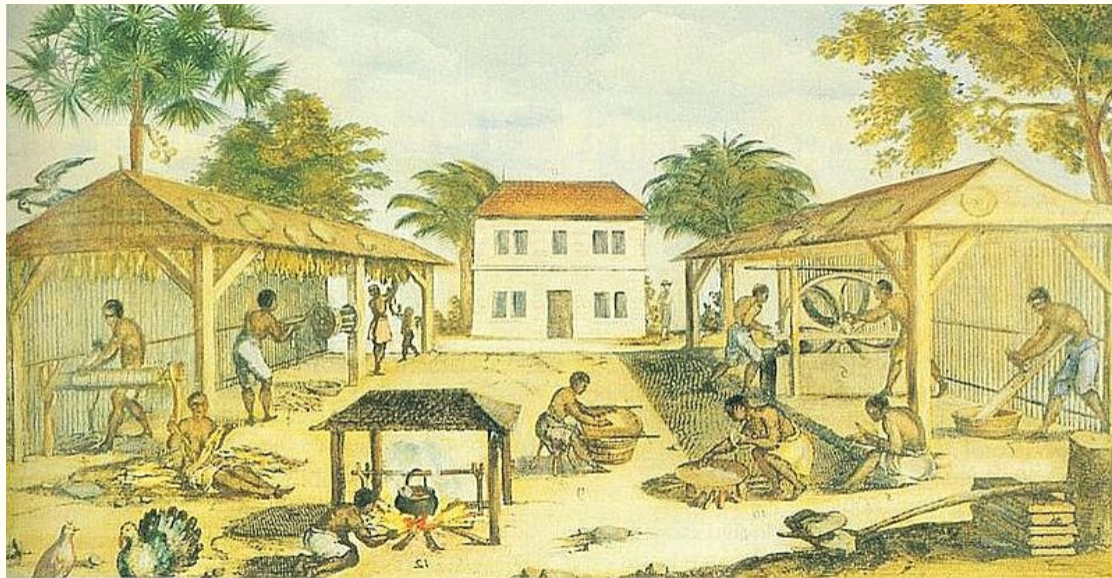
Deere Britaines, now, be You as kinde;
 Bring Light, and Sight, to Vs; yet blade:
 Leade Vs, by Dollrine and Behaviour,
 Into one Ston, to one SAVIOVR.



- Early hopes to find gold or grow wine and silkworms failed.
- Also, extremely high mortality rate among European settlers and tense relations with local Native Americans.
- Colony is saved by the start of new varieties of tobacco cultivation in 1612 ⇒ the transition to a slavery plantation economy starts.
- Also, move to individual land ownership.
- **Motives of Honor, Pleasure, and Profit** by Lorena Walsh ⇒ planters were rational economic agents that responded to market conditions.







Laws Deo

1728 To the said *J. Adams* in payment for a bottle of rum
 1734 To for bills for
 To part of his board
 To interest

| |
|------|
| 1600 |
| 74 |
| 1674 |
| 46 |
| 1720 |

Michael Postman
 May 15th 1729 To 18 3/4^{rs} of Staff
 To 6 C^{ts} of Ozon
 To 6 C^{ts} of Plantation in 1728
 Aug 30th To 7^{rs} of
 Oct 13th To 7^{rs} of
 Nov 20th To 1^{rs} of
 Dec 11th To 1^{rs} of

| |
|-----|
| 344 |
| 144 |
| 60 |
| 800 |
| 48 |
| 60 |
| 50 |

To at 1/2th of
 To tobacco and Edward Wright in the
 Year 1729
 1731 To 1^{rs} of
 To tobacco disposed of by you in the Year 1730

| |
|------|
| 751 |
| 115 |
| 60 |
| 518 |
| 2627 |

To the Cash above at 1/2th of
 To 2^{rs} of
 To 6^{rs} of
 1732 Aug 11th To 2^{rs} of
 1733 Oct 25 To 2^{rs} of

| |
|------|
| 360 |
| 115 |
| 40 |
| 12 |
| 1.00 |

To 1^{rs} of
 To sold by you to
 in 1732

| |
|-----|
| 740 |
| 828 |

1733 To 1^{rs} of
 To 1^{rs} of
 14th June 1732
 To a Cash to the family

| |
|------|
| 1001 |
| 360 |
| 80 |

1734 To 1^{rs} of
 1735 To 1^{rs} of
 To 1^{rs} of
 To 1^{rs} of

| |
|------|
| 5743 |
| 771 |
| 450 |
| 600 |

Virginia, II

- House of Burgesses established in 1619. First representative assembly in a European colony.
- However, little interest in public education.

William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, 1670-71

But, I thank God, there are no free schools nor printing [in Virginia], and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience, and heresy, and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both!

- Bacon's Rebellion of 1676. *American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia* by Edmund Morgan.





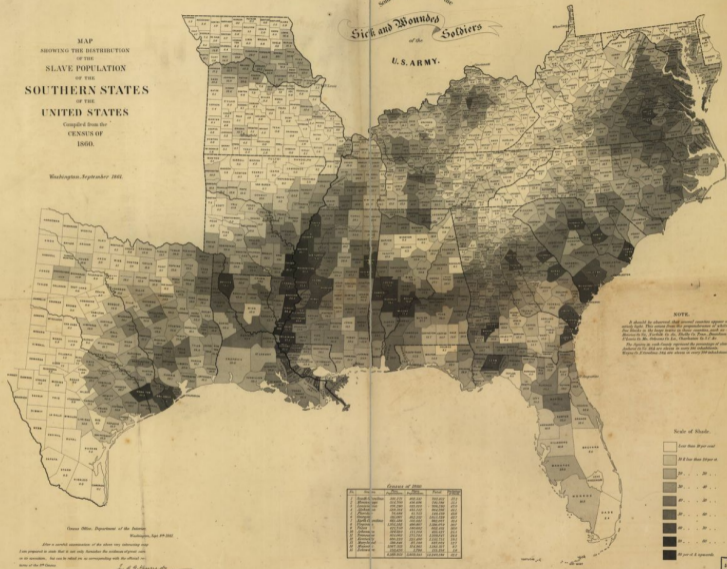
The other southern colonies

- Maryland and the Carolinas follow a bit later.
- Early connection of South Carolina with Barbados. English officials often talked about “Carolina in the West Indies.”
- First, lumber, tar, and cattle, latter rice and indigo.
- Georgia is a 18th century creation for English debtors. Originally without slavery, later reversed.
- Central political-economic cleavage: tidewater vs. backcountry.
- Important, for example, in the Revolutionary and Civil War.
- That is why we have a state called West Virginia.

MAP
SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
SLAVE POPULATION
OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES
Compiled from the
CENSUS OF
1860.

Washington, September 20, 1862.

Sold for the benefit of the
Sick and Wounded
of the
U. S. ARMY.



NOTE.
It should be observed that several counties appear unshaded on this map. This arises from the proportions of slaves and free population in them being so low, that they do not appear in the Census of the Southern States, Washington, D. C., 1860. The figures in each county represent the percentage of slaves in relation to the free population in every the individual county.



| State | Slaves | Free | Total | Per cent. |
|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Alabama | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| Arkansas | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 9 |
| Florida | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 9 |
| Georgia | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| Louisiana | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| Mississippi | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| North Carolina | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| South Carolina | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| Texas | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 9 |
| Virginia | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 50 |
| West Virginia | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 9 |
| District of Columbia | 100,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 9 |
| Total | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 50 |

Great Office, Department of the Army
Washington, Sept 20, 1862.
After a careful examination of the above map, I hereby certify that it is a correct and accurate representation of the slave population of the Southern States in 1860, as shown in the Census of the Southern States, Washington, D. C., 1860. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John G. Thompson, Major General, Chief of the Bureau of the Census.

Printed by
G. W. Woodbury
Washington, D. C.

New England I

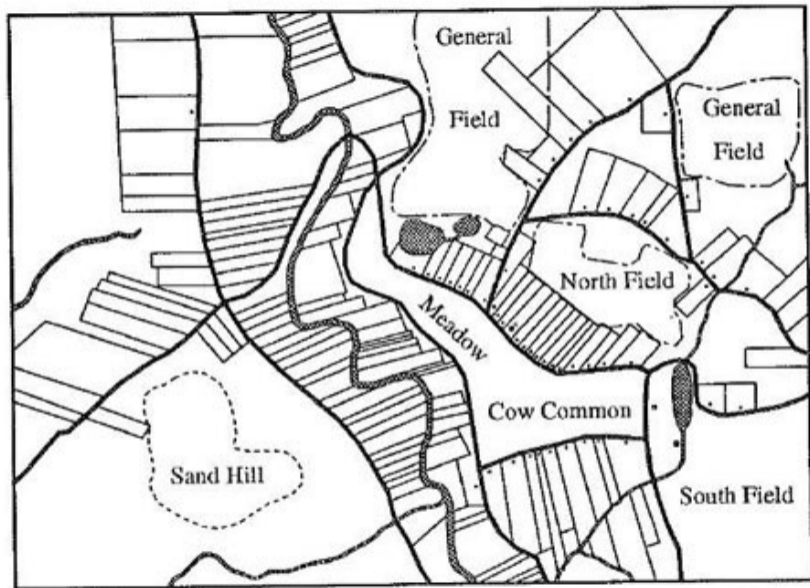
- Plymouth Company: Popham Colony in Maine in 1607. Abandoned after 14 months.
- Plymouth Colony settled in 1620.
- Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1628.
- Both colonies merge into the Province of Massachusetts in 1691.
- New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut follow Plymouth Colony and the Massachusetts Bay Colony a few decades later.
- “Great Migration” between 1630 and 1640. New arrivals dramatically slow down after 1640. Why?
- Homogenous population (ethnically and in social terms).
- Difficult relation with the Crown nearly from day one. In some sense, the less “English” part of British North America, especially during the first decades.

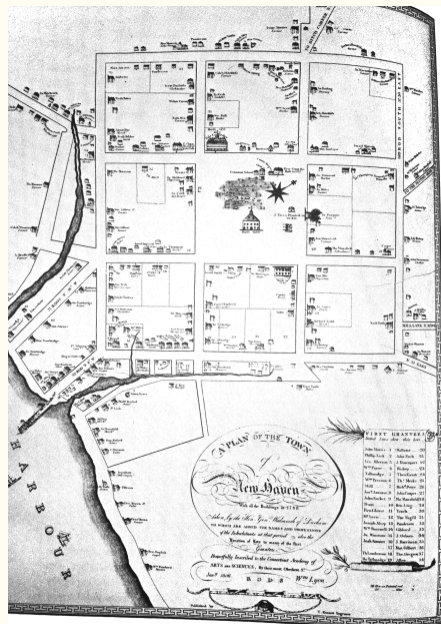


New England II

- Very different environmental constraints:
 1. Poor and rocky soil with low mountains and hills.
 2. On the other hand, excellent fisheries and access to Caribbean Sea.
 3. Colder winters and short growing season.
- Consequences:
 1. Lower mortality and higher life expectancy.
 2. Concentrated villages with fee simple tenure individual fields and commons.
 3. Smaller farms.
 4. Early transition to other economic activities and trade with the plantation islands.
- **Dividing the Land: Early American Beginnings of Our Private Property Mosaic** by Edward T. Price.







Middle colonies

- New York taken from the Dutch in 1664 as a result of the Second Anglo-Dutch War. It will keep much of its Dutch commercial orientation.
- Also, in 1664, New Jersey and Delaware.
- Province of Pennsylvania established in 1681 as a proprietary colony through a grant by Charles II to William Penn.
- Profitable cash crops such as wheat and cattle based on the use of fertilizers and crop rotation.
- Also, most ethnically diverse of early colonies.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM OFTE NUE NIEUW IORX OPT TEYLANT MAN



"Astonishing... A book that will permanently alter the way we regard our collective past." —*The New York Times*

The
ISLAND *at*
the **CENTER**
of the
WORLD

*Dr. Steadman
Amsterdam
1614*



The Epic Story OF DUTCH MANHATTAN AND THE
FORGOTTEN COLONY THAT SHAPED AMERICA

RUSSELL SHORTO





Population of Colonial America

