History 603, American colonial society, is a course aimed at an explanation of the ideas and events which surrounded settlers in the British possessions of the American "wilderness" between 1607 and the middle of the eighteenth century. Among the topics explored are the rationale for colonization; development of a plantation economy and the emergence of Black Slavery; Puritanism (its significance and legacy); the British colonial system (economic and political) and colonists' reaction to it; progress toward political maturity; the idiosyncrasies of a colonial economy; and the structure of society. Overriding themes throughout are the colonists' conceptions of themselves in the New World; the demand for an equality of Englishmen within the empire; and the predominance of religion in colonists' thought and culture.

The purpose or goal of this course is that of any history course worth its salt: To stimulate the student to think, through presentation of the above substance of history in lectures, pertinent books, and discussions. Facts, events, ideas of the past are only the materials on which the student brings his critical faculties to bear through guidance and training, the better to evaluate the human predicament, past and present. More specifically: to demonstrate that a knowledge of the colonial period lays a necessary basis for an understanding of later American history and particularly the American Revolution.

LECTURES

There will be three lectures a week plus an hour of discussion (laced with some flexibility). The instructor likes to teach discussion sections and believes they can be rewarding to both students and himself. Therefore, he fully expects active interest and informed discussion—not to mention good attendance. Two classes will be reserved for slide lectures on art and architecture.

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS AND EXAMINATIONS

(1) A six-week's essay examination. (2) Due about the twelfth week a paper (10-12 pp) based on original and secondary sources, explaining some event, theme, idea, or development in early American history which has particularly caught your attention. A list of suggested topics will be distributed in the early weeks of the course. As an alternative to this, a student may write an essay or book report of the same length comparing two books which appear on the reading list—not including books under required reading. (3) A final examination with a good deal of choice in questions in order to accommodate students' particular interests.

GRADING

As equitable weighing as possible of the various parts of a student's performance, including discussions. Lovejoy does not believe that fixing irrevocable percentages to each piece of written work for determining a final grade is conducive to the encouragement of an expanding and deepening interest in history. A poor showing in a six-weeks' examination will not seriously drag down the grade of a student who can write an original paper and who ends the course "going away" by means of the final examination. However, the reverse is also true. A flashy six-weeks' examination will not pull much weight in the final grade of a student who cannot fulfill his or her earlier promise.

Coming to a lecture or discussion section "cold" defeats its purpose. Lectures, reading, discussions feed upon each other and should be experienced simultaneously.
THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
Department of History
Semester I, 1976-77

COURSE NO. 603
COURSE TITLE American Colonial Society
INSTRUCTOR Lovejoy

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course aims at an explanation of the ideas and events which surrounded settlers in the British possessions of the American "wilderness" between 1607 and the middle of the eighteenth century. Among the topics explored are the rationale for colonization; development of a plantation economy and the emergence of Black slavery; Puritanism (its significance and legacy); the British colonial system (economic and political) and colonists' reaction to it; progress toward political maturity; the idiosyncrasies of a colonial economy; and the structure of society. Overriding themes throughout are the colonists' conception of themselves in the New World; the demand for an equality of Englishmen within the empire; and the predominance of religion in the colonists' thought and culture.

The purpose or goal of this course is that of any history course worth its salt: to stimulate the student to think, through presentation of the above substance of history in lectures, pertinent books, and discussions. Facts, events, ideas of the past are only materials on which the student brings his critical faculties to bear through guidance and training, the better to evaluate the human predicament, past and present. More specifically: to demonstrate that a knowledge of the colonial period lays a necessary basis for an understanding of later American history and particularly the American Revolution.

LECTURES

Three lectures a week plus an hour of discussion (laced with some flexibility). The instructor likes to teach discussion sections and believes they can be rewarding to both students and himself. Therefore he fully expects active interest and informed discussion. Two classes will be reserved for slide lectures (art and architecture).

WRITTEN ASSIGNMENTS AND EXAMS

There will be three points of evaluation which will include at least one orthodox, written examination upon essay questions, a paper (subject of student's choice), and a final examination, possibly a take-home, covering lectures and reading.

GRADING SYSTEM

As equitable weighing as possible of the various parts of a student's performance, including discussions. Lovejoy does not believe that fixing irrevocable percentages to each piece of written work for determining a final grade is conducive to the encouragement of an expanding and deepening interest in history. A poor showing in a 6-weeks examination will not seriously drag down the grade of a student who can write an original paper and who ends the course "going away" by means of a final exam. However, the reverse is also true; a flashy 6-weeks exam will not pull much weight in the final grade of a student who cannot fulfill his or her earlier promise.

REQUIRED READING

Clarence Ver Steeg, The Formative Years, 1607-1763 (Macmillan)
Winthrop Jordan, White Over Black
E. S. Morgan, The Puritan Dilemma: the Story of John Winthrop (Little, Brown)
James K. Martin, ed., Interpreting Colonial America (Dodd, Mead)
John Demos, ed., Remarkable Providences, 1600-1760 (Braziller)
Richard Hofstadter, America at 1750: A Social Portrait (Vintage)
D. S. Lovejoy, The Glorious Revolution in America (Harper Torchbook)
Reading List

The required readings for this course are the books you have been asked to purchase. They are:

Clarence Ver Steeg, The Formative Years, 1607-1763.
John Demos, ed., Remarkable Providences, 1600-1760 (original sources).
D. S. Lovejoy, The Glorious Revolution in America.

Supplementary readings, which will be referred to frequently, are listed below. All of the books are available on regular loan--except for those on reserve--in the State Historical Society Library. A scattered few are on reserve in the H. C. White Library.

General Course Outline: The course is organized both topically and chronologically. During the fifteen or so weeks of the semester we will examine the following topics:

I. THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE INDIANS. What did colonists find in the New World? How were they affected by, and how did they affect, what they found?

Clarence Ver Steeg, The Formative Years, 1607-1763, ch. 2.
John Demos, ed., Remarkable Providences, 1600-1760, #29.

R. H. Brown, Historical Geography of the United States.
Ellen C. Semple, American History and its Geographical Conditions.
C. O. Sauer, Sixteenth Century North America: The Land and the People as Seen by the Europeans.

* Wilcomb Washburn, The Indian in America.
  _______ _____, ed., The Indian and the White Man (sources).
  Wilbur Jacobs, Dispossessing the American Indian.
II. EUROPEAN AND BRITISH BACKGROUND. Why did colonization occur when it did?

Ver Steeg, ch. 1; Martin, ed., pp. 2-4 and #1-2; Demos, ed., #1, 2; Winthrop Jordan, White Over Black, ch. 1.

III. THE SETTLEMENT AND EARLY YEARS OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. Mercantilism or religious fulfillment? Refuge or land hunger?

Ver Steeg, ch. 2; Martin, ed., #3, 9, 11; Demos, ed., #3, 7, 8; Jordan, White Over Black, ch. II.
T. J. Wertenbaker, The Planters of Colonial Virginia.

* E. S. Morgan, American Slavery, American Freedom: The Ordeal of Colonial Virginia.

A. P. Middleton, Tobacco Coast: A Maritime History of Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era.

Avery Craven, Soil Exhaustion as a Factor in Virginia, 1607-1860.

J. E. Pomfret and F. M. Shumway, Founding the American Colonies.

W. M. Billings, ed., The Old Dominion in the Seventeenth Century: A Documentary History of Virginia, 1606-1689.

IV. THE BEGINNINGS OF NEW ENGLAND--PLYMOUTH. Were Separatists primitive Christians?

Ver Steeg, ch. 2; Demos, ed., #1.


S. E. Morison, Builders of the Bay Colony, chs. 1-2.


Darrett Rutman, Husbandmen of Plymouth.

F. J. Bremer, The Puritan Experiment, ch. 4, "Pilgrim Prelude."

V. PURITANISM AND THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. Was a Bible Commonwealth possible in the New World?


Martin, ed., #5-8; Demos, ed., #2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 19, 21, 25, 28, 41(a).

* Perry Miller, Errand Into the Wilderness.


______, The New England Mind: From Colony to Province.

E. S. Morgan, The Puritan Family.

Alan Simpson, Puritanism in Old and New England.


Darrett Rutman, Winthrop's Boston: A Portrait of a Puritan Town, 1630-1649.


Kenneth Lockridge, A New England Town: the First Hundred Years.

Larzer Ziff, Puritanism in America: New Culture in a New World.

Emory Battis, Saints and Sectaries (Anne Hutchinson).


Bernard Bailyn, New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century.


F. J. Bremer, The Puritan Experiment.

Sydney V. James, Colonial Rhode Island, A History.
VI. THE RESTORATION COLONIES, 1660-1681. Why did the number of colonies double within a generation?


*W. F. Craven, Colonies in Transition, 1660-1715.
*———, The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century.
L. B. Wright, The Atlantic Frontier, chs. 4-6.
Rufus Jones, et al., The Quakers in the American Colonies, vol. I.
Gary Nash, Quakers and Politics: Pennsylvania, 1681-1726.
M. E. Sirmans, Colonial South Carolina.

VII. THE BRITISH COLONIAL SYSTEM, 1660-1696. The remedy for the problems of regulation is more regulation.

Ver Steeg, ch. 5; Martin, ed., #14; Lovejoy, The Glorious Revolution in America, chs. 1-2.

*W. F. Craven, Colonies in Transition.
Michael Kammen, Empire and Interest: The American Colonies and the Politics of Mercantilism.
Thomas Barrow, Trade and Empire.
Carl Ubbelohde, The American Colonies and the British Empire, 1607-1763.

VIII. CONFLICT AND REBELLION, 1675-1692. Were colonists equal to Englishmen at home respecting treatment from government?

Ver Steeg, ch. 6; Martin, ed., #13-16; Demos, ed., #33; Lovejoy, The Glorious Revolution in America.

*W. F. Craven, Colonies in Transition.
M. G. Hall, L. H. Leder, and M. G. Kammen, eds., The Glorious Revolution in America (sources).
King Philip's War:

Bacon's Rebellion:
W. F. Craven, The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century, ch. X.
D. S. Lovejoy, The Glorious Revolution in America, ch. 3.

New England:
V. F. Barnes, The Dominion of New England.
M. G. Hall, Edward Randolph and the American Colonies, 1676-1703.
K. B. Murdock, Increase Mather, Foremost American Puritan.

New York:
* T. J. Archdeacon, New York City, 1664-1710: Conquest and Change.
Jerome Reich, Leisler's Rebellion: Democracy in New York, 1664-1720.

Maryland:
* W. F. Craven, The Southern Colonies in the Seventeenth Century.

Witchcraft:
* Marion Starkey, The Devil in Massachusetts.
Chadwick Hansen, Witchcraft at Salem.
* G. L. Kittredge, Witchcraft in Old and New England.

IX. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT, 1689-1763. How did colonists organize themselves politically?
Ver Steeg, ch. 11; Martin, ed., #21-24; Demos, ed., #26, 32.
J. P. Greene, The Quest for Power: The Lower Houses of Assembly in the Southern Royal Colonies.


L. W. Labaree, Royal Government in America.


L. H. Leder, Liberty and Authority: Early American Political Ideology, 1689-1763.


R. E. Brown, Middle-Class Democracy and the Revolution in Massachusetts, 1691-1780 (chs. 2-7 on representation and suffrage).


A. E. McKinley, Suffrage Franchise in the Thirteen English Colonies in America.

X. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. What do we mean when we speak of economic and social development in an empire?

Ver Steeg, ch. 8; Martin, ed., #10, 17-20; Jordan, White Over Black, Part II; Demos, ed., passim; Richard Hofstadter, America at 1750: A Social Portrait.

Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies.


W. B. Weeden, Economic and Social History of New England, 1620-1789, 2 v.


J. B. Hedges, The Browns of Providence Plantations: Colonial Years.

A. P. Middleton, Tobacco Coast: A Maritime History of Chesapeake Bay in the Colonial Era.

Marcus Jernegan, Laboring and Dependent Classes in Colonial America.

John C. Rainbolt, From Prescription to Persuasion: Manipulation of Seventeenth Century Virginia Economy.
Bernard Bailyn, New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century.
R. S. Dunn, Sugar and Slaves: The Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624-1713.
Carl Bridenbaugh, No Peace Beyond the Line: The English in the Caribbean, 1624-1690.
R. B. Sheridan, An Economic History of the British West Indies, 1623-1775.
Richard Pares, Yankees and Creoles: Trade Between North America and the West Indies Before the American Revolution.

Carl Bridenbaugh, Myths and Realities: Societies of the Colonial South.
_________, Cities in the Wilderness, 1625-1742.
_________, Cities in Revolt, 1743-1776.

J. T. Adams, Provincial Society, 1690-1763.
G. B. Nash, Class and Society in Early America.
J. R. Marcus, The Colonial American Jew, 1492-1776 (3 vols.).
E. S. Morgan, The Puritan Family.

Roger Thompson, Women in Stuart England and America: A Comparative Study.
Peter H. Wood, Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 to the Stono Rebellion.
T. E. Drake, Quakers and Slavery in America.

Expansion:
Frederick Jackson Turner, The Frontier in American History.
Verner Crane, The Southern Frontier, 1670-1732.
D. E. Leach, The Northern Colonial Frontier, 1607-1732.
R. A. Billington, Westward Expansion (early chapters).
R. H. Akagi, Proprietors of the New England Colonies.
T. P. Abernethy, Three Virginia Frontiers.
W. J. Eccles, France in America.
J. L. Wright, Jr., Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in North America.
XI. INTELLECTUAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. To what extent was it derivative?

Ver Steeg, ch. 10; Martin, ed., #29-32.

* L. B. Wright, The Cultural Life of the American Colonies.
F. B. Tolles, Quakers and the Atlantic Culture.
Bernard Bailyn, Education in the Forming of American Society.
Brook Hindle, The Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America.
R. P. Stearns, Science in the British Colonies of America.
Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., The Colonial Physician and Other Essays.
* Michael Kammen, People of Paradox.

Painting, Architecture, and Crafts:

Oliver W. Larkin, Art and Life in America.
J. T. Flexner, First Flowers of Our Wilderness.
Ian M. G. Quimby, ed., American Painting to 1776: A Reappraisal.
Henry Wilder Foote, John Smibert, Painter.
____ _____ _____, Robert Feke: Colonial Portrait Painter.

Hugh Morrison, Early American Architecture.
Fiske Kimball, Domestic Architecture of the American Colonies and Early Republic.
Carl Bridenbaugh, Peter Harrison, First American Architect.
____ _____, The Colonial Craftsman.

John W. Reps, Tidewater Towns: City Planning in Colonial Virginia and Maryland.
Brooke Hindle, Technology in Early America: Needs and Opportunities for Study.
W. M. Whitehill, W. D. Garrett, and Jane Garrett, Arts in Early American History: Needs and Opportunities.
XII. THE COLONIAL WARS AND GEORGIA. Were colonists responsible for imperial defense?

Ver Steeg, ch. 12.

Howard Peckham, The Colonial Wars, 1689-1762.
Francis Parkman, A Half-Century of Conflict.
Lawrence Gipson, The British Empire Before the American Revolution, v. 5.
Edward P. Hamilton, The French and Indian Wars.


Verner Crane, The Southern Frontier, 1670-1732.

Georgia:

Trevor Reese, Colonial Georgia: A Study in British Imperial Policy in the Eighteenth Century
E. M. Coulter, Georgia, A Short History.
A. A. Ettinger, James Edward Oglethorpe, Imperial Idealist.

XIII. THE GREAT AWAKENING. Did God act differently in America?

Ver Steeg, ch. 9; Martin, ed., #25-28; Hofstadter, America at 1750, chs. VI-VIII.

* Perry Miller, Errand Into the Wilderness, chs. 6-7.

C. H. Maxson, The Great Awakening in the Middle Colonies.
Alan Heimert, Religion and the American Mind.

L. L. Tucker, Puritan Protagonist: President Thomas Clap of Yale College, ch. 6.