

HISTORY 13A MIDTERM--Fall 2016

Answer TWO of the following **THREE** essays. Please be sure that you answer the question fully and thoughtfully. We are expecting you to make an overall argument in response to the question developed with historical evidence. Be certain that you draw upon both readings and lectures in making your argument. Each essay is worth 50 points so please budget your time appropriately.

You may not use any electronic devices during the examination. If you need to leave the room for any reason you must leave your phone with me before you exit.

As the Code of Conduct points out:

(<http://www.studentgroups.ucla.edu/dos/students/integrity/>)

With its status as a world-class research institution, it is critical that the University uphold the highest standards of integrity both inside and outside the classroom. As a student and member of the UCLA community, you are expected to demonstrate integrity in all of your academic endeavors. Accordingly, when accusations of academic dishonesty occur, The Office of the Dean of Students is charged with investigating and adjudicating suspected violations. Academic dishonesty, includes, but is not limited to, cheating, fabrication, plagiarism, multiple submissions or facilitating academic misconduct.

GOOD LUCK

A) Although English colonists may have thought they were creating a “new world” in America, the history of ~~sixteenth- and seventeenth-century~~ English colonization cannot be separated from the history of England and Europe during the same period. How did the history of England before its colonial ventures shape the early colonies? How did the nature of indigenous polities and societies help shape the development of the English colonies? Your essay should set forth a clear argument and draw upon evidence from both the lectures and the readings.

B) Evaluate the following interpretation. To what degree do you agree with it? To what extent do you disagree with it? How, if at all should it be modified? Why? Be sure to back up your interpretation with evidence drawn from the readings and lectures.

“After the Restoration of the English Monarchy in 1660, England increased its attention to the English North American colonies. Working closely with colonial leaders, both Charles II and James II were able to increase the regulation of colonial trade and create a larger imperial bureaucracy to manage that trade. Compared to other cases of imperial oversight the most striking thing about the Restoration attempts was how smoothly and peacefully the Stuart reorganization took place.”

C) By the end of the seventeenth century, merchants in Massachusetts and slaveowners in Virginia had unexpectedly assumed leadership of their respective colonies. How did merchants and slaveowners become so central to their societies? What were the bases of

Base:

conflict with
of farmers.

2

their authority? How did their increased importance alter the nature of the colonies that they lived in? Your essay should set forth a clear argument and draw upon evidence from both the lectures and the readings.

A) ~~Answer~~

Draft/Plan

~~Answer~~
Religion

England

Judgements

* Masterless

② = Gift economy

① Men

- provide food

- Friendship

get rich
quick
wealthy

view as "another tribe"
distinction between white/native
not existent

Return to work

③ Still dying, but after
Smith / Sadder of fortune
gone discipline

Disease =
⑤ God's wrath
Run or flee?

④ Religion

↓
- enforce utilitarian /
superior
counter-influence:
- expand territory w/o regard
for land rights / views

• Flee from persecut²

• Also ~~to~~ civilize

this way
justification
ff. Las Casas

- kill with abandon

Concl:

41
- needed more
- distinguish
- distinguish
- distinguish

A) Answer.

In the interaction of English settlers with native Indians during the early days of colonization, the English background of many poor people looking for work, and a history of clashes framed the intent of setting up colonies. The differing attitudes and beliefs towards economy, friendship, land ownership, and religion of the Natives served ~~as~~ to ~~at~~ change those intents.

England & Europe in 1300s to 1450s was inundated with the Bubonic Plague, where population dropped by half. As a result,

England had a surplus of unutilized labor and men who were unable to find stable work, and as a result, the first people to travel to the Newfoundland were people who had a "get rich quick" mentality. In settling Jamestown, (1607) the original settlers refused to put in work to build houses and grow food, instead, spent their time searching for gold and silver. ~~to~~ This is from legends of the Spanish empire in Tenochtitlan, ^{which spawned them to find gold fast.} As a result, this "lazy" mentality made way of the first colonies fail because they simply did not ~~do~~ do what needed to be done to survive. This is evidenced by Roanoke's two failures.

Lucky for them, Native Americans had a friendly and embracing mindset towards them. The concept of

~~White~~ "Whites" as being ^{entirely} a distinct group of people separate from Natives did not exist. As such, the natives viewed them as just another tribe, and wanted to extend cautious friendship. They provided food and assistance for the settlers when they were dying and thus kept the colony alive. Furthermore, the native ~~idea~~ idea of ~~an~~ an extended gift-market economy certainly helped ~~the~~ the ease with which they willingly aided the colonizers. Thus, the natives aided the survival of the colonies in the beginning.

John Smith, the ~~de facto~~ de facto leader of Jamestown colony, knew this, as such highly praised Pocahontas, ~~whom~~ whom he viewed as a representative of the Natives in John's eye, as such he praised ~~her~~ her very much back in England. However, it was ultimately his strong authoritarian rule of "he that does not work shall not eat" that pushed the colony to survive, ^{despite the lazy mindset of the people} a result of the This authoritarian doctrine is a result of the soldier-of-fortune attitude that many Europeans held at the time, by being actual soldiers of fortune.

Secondly, the ^{European} idea of need to civilize the savage natives in terms of Religion spurred an expansion of efforts at colonizing America. ~~The~~ The Spanish empire by 1600s was huge and Catholic-dominant, ~~the~~ The English people hated the

Catholic Spanish, so they felt a drive towards
liberating the natives of catholic indoctrination.
This fueled ~~the~~ subsequent attempts at colonizing
the Americas.

Furthermore Las Casas complaint of a Spanish
ruler gave the English reason to believe they
would be better rulers of America. Thus
competition drove the development of colonies.

Native's ~~religions~~ however were dying of
disease by this point, ~~so~~ they did not know
about disease, and thus attributed theological
reasons for their deaths. Some turned to Christianity,
some did not, and so colonial ventures were
firmly cemented in religious justification.

~~both~~. This ultimately enforced English
notions of superiority, and so they were enthused
in efforts to expand American ^{soil} territory. They
disregarded the ~~the~~ differing ideas of land ownership
the natives had believing in buy & sale of land
and not the sanctity and un-buyability of land
(natives), thus many times encroached and took
native land.

The natives of course fought back, such as the 1622 rebellion at Jamestown, but further spurred by their own notions of superiority, the settlers simply eradicated many of the natives, such as during the Regoot rebellion, where the Regoot tribe was decimated after one fur-trader was killed.

Thus the development of English colonies is framed by the annihilation of the natives ~~is~~ by the end of the first-contact era.

c)

Merchants in Massachusetts became central because Massachusetts had no fertile ground to grow crops, so had no export products like Virginia (tobacco).

Merchants ~~settlers~~ in Massachusetts drove their colony to be one of the most successful in ^{early} America, by their success in ~~the~~ boosting Massachusetts' importance in Atlantic trade.

MA Massachusetts (MA) ~~became~~ ~~settlers~~ had no fertile ground to grow crops, so had no export products like Virginia (tobacco) prior to the 1660s, they survived from benefits of the Great Migration, when thousands of people every year brought fresh goods and products, but with no more new people, ~~to~~ their economy started to stagnate. cod

MA survived by inserting itself into the trans-Atlantic trade economy, thanks to enterprising Merchants and slave owners. This is Triangular Trade success.

~~from~~ ~~the~~ Sugar ^{goes} from West Indies to MA, MA exports it as rum to London, London returns MA with manufactured goods, and MA sends wood and bread and food to West Indies. Thus economy flourished.

~~Slave owners took advantage of this, and~~

Started obtain slaves from Africa & thanks to new English colonies them, and send them to MA. for work. ~~MA people~~ thus utilized them and were slaves for their own subsistence agriculture, which was back breaking work ~~they~~ ~~so~~ they depended more and more on slaves.

Thus Merchants and ~~slave owners~~ established their own ^{central} important role in MA society.

The base of their authority lay in ~~power~~ ~~a~~ ~~new~~ to their insistence. People could no longer survive without ~~the~~ trading with merchants and slave owners, as such, they listened to them.

This however also led to internal conflicts in their society. MA had three main groups of people: merchants, farmers and fishermen. When MA ~~started~~ became successful through trade, farmers and fishermen were pushed to the sidelines of social hierarchy. Geographically, they were often at the fringes of colonies and thus were more aware of dangers from Encantery Native americans. ~~They~~ when a prominent merchant in 1676 appeared to be on friendly terms with Natives, many people were worried because they were afraid of collaboration ~~to~~ to kill them. Thus, when Bacon opposed this merchant, ~~as~~ he had the people's support.

Bacon however, was himself a merchant. His motivations were to avoid being cut off from the insider deals of this prominent merchant. Thus the significance of this is how internal merchant-merchant politics became central to MA colony politics, and altered the nature of the colonies.

Virginia slaveowners were important to their society because growing tobacco was back-breaking hard work, thus local farmers depended on slaves to do work for them. New English colonies in Africa meant slaves were cheaper to obtain than the growingly scarce indentured servants, thus more people turned to them and depended on them. Thus this also formed the base of their importance.

The nature of Virginia colonies was altered because this marked a shift from a society with slaves to a slave society. Special note of the lack of rights of slaves started to be interwoven into legal language. For example, pregnant slaves would have their children belong to their owner, as opposed to pregnant indentured servants whose children were free. Virginia became a colony with darker undertones and more brutality towards slaves than before, thanks to slave owners success.

