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American Colonists: From Deep Divisions to a Difficult Alliance

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Dedication 1

This humble dissertation is dedicated to,

**God Almighty who given me power and knowledge to see through this work
and challenge the difficulties throughout these years**

To my beloved parents

for their unconditional love, endless support, and encouragement

To my sisters

who deserve my wholehearted thanks

To my deceased brother, Hamza whom I wish he were with us today

for being the role model, I look up to

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For making the last five years in university fun and enjoyable

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Abstract

This dissertation is a study that explores the facts behind the colonies' alliance in Colonial America to revolt against the British Empire despite their tensions and past. This study attempts to reveal the key events that led to the American Revolution in each colony, as well as the key battles that won each colony its liberty. Thus, it aims to investigate the origins of these colonies by providing an overview of the immigrants that came to settle in the New World during the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. It compares the different cultures, religions, and lifestyles that they brought to America. Moreover, it aims to reveal the tensions between the settlers themselves and their expansion at the Native Indians' expense. The methodology adopted in this research is the narrative method which allowed the researchers to provide preliminary information on the background of immigration to Colonial America and the cultural and religious contrasts leading up to conflicts. The main conclusion drawn from this research is that not all the colonies revolted against the British Empire. The colonies that did were united in their decisions against the British oppression and approached it by votes of each colony's representatives; however, once the war started each colony fought its independence war separately.

Key words: Colonial America, American Revolution, Immigration, and the British Empire.

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General Introduction

Immigration is an operation through which individuals become perpetual inhabitants or residents of another country. Historically, the immigration process reflected a search for a new and better social, economic, and cultural state. It led to the creation of many multicultural societies that had the characters of diverse cultures and ethnicities.

Nowadays, The United States emerges as the face of immigration and the dream country for many immigrants. The land of North America saw waves of immigration since the establishment of Jamestown in 1607. British, Germans, Dutch, Swedish, and involuntary Africans established their settlements, each with their own religious, political, and ethnographic characteristics. Each of them left their home country for various reasons, with many looking for religious freedom and a better economy. Their cultures contradicted one another as some championed individualism while others hoped for a utopian social reform. Some believed themselves guided by divine purpose; others championed freedom of conscience and inquiry. Some valued equality and religious pluralism while others adopted the protestant identity and the traditional aristocratic order. The American immigrants have been deeply divided since the early days of Jamestown and Plymouth. They saw each other as competitors for land and power while sometimes as enemies such as when the English invaded and occupied lands of the Dutch and the Swedish settlers. Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, tensions and separation between the settlers were occasionally mounting as well as with the Indians over land that was pivotal for the settlers to survive. It was only when London began treating them as a market and imposing oppressive policies on them that some decided to join together for a brief period to win the revolution and create a joint government. There has never been one America, but rather several Americas.

Much literature was written on this subject in forms of articles and books dedicated to history more than anyone could read. However, most of them remarkably lack seminal ideas. Many writers did not link the different nationalities and cultures of the settlers and the tensions that rose from these differences in a full work or helped explain the complication of the Independence War. Craig A. Doherty & Katherine M. Doherty discussed in their book *Pennsylvania* (2005) the growth of the early explorers from European nations. They mentioned Pennsylvania's beginning as a colony and the settlements of the Dutch, Germans, and Swedish in it. The book also discussed the territories occupied by the Natives and their relations with the English of Pennsylvania. It concluded with the events of the Revolutionary War. The writers were unsuccessful in mentioning the other British settlers who established their settlements around Pennsylvania. Moreover, the book did not give an in-depth narrative about the tensions that rose between the British and the Natives.

In Max Sugar's work *Regional Identity and behavior* (2002), the author discusses the four types of British settlers to set foot on the Northern American soil. He gives a constructive development of their colonies, lifestyle, and how their different cultures created a new identity. Nevertheless, the book lacks the influence of other European nations on America. It does not give information about their journeys nor their settlements and cultures. In addition, the author does not mention the contact with the Indians and its effects on these settlements.

Another book entitled *Colonial America: A History to 1763* by Anne S. Lombard and Richard Middleton discusses the early encounters of Europeans and the Native Indians. It tells the story of the settlers, their backgrounds, and the development of their colonies in America and concludes with the end of the Seven Years War in 1763. The book does not mention the aftermath and the consequences of the end of the Seven Years War, which played a role in leading up to the American Revolution.

In our research, we attempt to give a full narrative of the different multicultural immigrants who settled in colonial America and the tensions that rose from the contacts between the immigrants themselves and with the natives. In addition, we discuss the aftermath of the Seven Years War and the key battles that won the Americans their Revolutionary War.

This work aims to reveal the facts behind the alliance between the different settlers of the colonies despite the challenges that came from having multicultural and multiethnic aspects. The study also seeks to give a thorough background of each ethnic group that came to colonial America during the Seventeenth and the Eighteenth century.

In order to accomplish the mentioned objectives, we raise the following questions:

- How did the colonies form an alliance toward independence despite their cultural differences and the tensions between them?
- What led to the rise of tensions between the colonists themselves and with the native Indians?
- What made the Americans think of revolting against the British Empire?

A set of hypotheses are used in an attempt to answer these main questions:

- The colonies formed an alliance despite their differences and conflicts by convincing each other that the fundamentals of their colonies and identities would vanish if they do not join up to fight the British Empire.
- Each group wanted to impose their culture and power in land at the expense of the others and desired lands of the Natives.
- The Americans felt the urgency to revolt as the British Empire suffered from debt after the Seven Years War and wanted to compensate by using the American resources.

The subject of colonial America and its independence has been a topic for many historians and researchers throughout history. The significance of our research is to offer a whole overview of all the different groups who immigrated to colonial America which offers the readers easy access to various information about the established multicultural colonies. Moreover, we shed light on the resulted conflicts and the build-up to independence in every major colony and thus eliminate the gaps that readers could encounter in similar works.

The methodology adopted in this work is the narrative approach. It allowed us to collect preliminary information beginning with the origins of immigration to America. Using comparison, we identified the key differences between each ethnic group who immigrated to the colonies. Moreover, the resulting contrasts helped us cautiously pick data on tensions that rose between the colonies themselves and the Native Indians. These information helped us explore and investigate the events before the American Revolution and thus give a constructive conclusion about the facts behind the alliance of the colonies and the battles that won them their independence.

This dissertation is composed of three chapters. The first chapter is devoted to the beginning of each ethnic immigration process to America and discusses their background, reasons, journey, placement of their settlements, and their cultures. The second chapter discusses the tensions between the immigrant groups themselves that arose for various reasons such as the desire to impose power over trade in certain areas and oppression toward specific religious groups. It navigates through the internal conflicts in some of the effected colonies that led to rebellious battles. In addition, it explores the tensions between the colonies and the Natives over land expansion. The third chapter focuses on the social and political developments in the colonies after the end of the Seven Years War. It examines the new laws and acts that the British Empire imposed on the colonies and the latter's reaction to

such laws. Furthermore, the chapter covers how the colonies overcame their differences and the key events and battles that won the Americans their Revolutionary War.

Chapter One

Immigrants Origins to Colonial America

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Introduction

America was a target for a large group of European immigrants. These immigrants were driven by their unique motives and chose to take the risky road to America while some involuntarily immigrated. They settled in different places and established their communities. Their different races and cultures made America one big multicultural nation. This chapter will discuss each settlement's background and provide an overview of each settlement's culture, religion, economy, and politics. The aim of this chapter is to offer a crucial background to understand ideas discussed in the following chapters about the sharp differences between the different immigrant groups and how they could eventually manage them.

I-1.British immigration

British immigration started as early as the beginning of the 17th century. This movement witnessed a face paced development as the numbers of British settlers increased intensively. Encouraged by mixed ambitions, they sought a dream of building a new civilization.

I-1.1.The English Puritans 1629-1641

The Puritans were English Protestants who believed in purifying the established church. They adopted a reform movement known as Puritanism to eliminate the practices of the English church that were similar to the Roman Catholic Church. They lived in East Anglia in England. Their start with immigration was in 1620 when a few hundred went to Plymouth Colony. However, at the end of 1620s a few hundred became tens of thousands for various

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reasons. Tensions grew bigger between them and Archbishop William¹, who tried to eliminate their influence from the church. Meanwhile, the king of England Charles I was attempting to rule without involving the parliament in the process. In addition, the year 1629 marked the start of an economic depression. As things became worse for the Puritans who were out of favor in the English church, they launched a big wave toward the New World with the help of the Puritan leaders of the New England Company, later renamed Massachusetts Bay Company, and by obtaining a charter from King Charles to trade in New England. In 1630, seventeen ships left England for America. The most famous of these was the *Arabella*, on which the Puritan leader John Winthrop sailed. This period was known as the Great Migration on which hundreds of ships kept sailing people to New England. They settled in New England on a stretch of lands known as Massachusetts Bay Colony. The main centers were the eastern coastal Massachusetts towns of Boston and Salem. (Fischer 24-25)

The Puritan's immigration consisted of the whole family members rather than the early stereotype of just young men. Most of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were considered middle class. They believed in the brotherhood and community as John Winthrop wrote in his piece *A Model of Christian Charity*: "Wee must delight in eache other; make other's conditions our owne; rejoyce together, mourne together, labour and suffer together..." (10)

The Puritans were passionate about their religion and beliefs and centered the colonies on the church. As the Enlarged Salem Covenant of 1636 stated: "We do hereby promise to carry ourselves in all lawful obedience to those that are over us, in Church or Commonwealth, knowing how well pleasing it will be to the Lord..." ("Teaching American History" 2019)

¹ Archbishop William: William Laud was a priest in the Church of England. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury by Charles I and was key advocate of Charles's religious reforms.

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The family members' daily life was traditional as women cooked and cleaned while men hunted and worked. The puritans believed that every one of them is predestined to do something for God. They were willing to go as far as killing in the name of God (Fischer 64). William Bradford, notes in his book *Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647* about the colonists' attack of the Pequot's Mystic River village: "They gave the praise thereof to God, who had wrought so wonderfully for them, thus to enclose their enemies in their hands, and give them so speedy a victory over so proud, insulting, and blasphemous an enemy." (296)

The system that the Puritans adopted in their politics was self-governing. It gave the local control over religious and political matters. Puritans gave large importance to education and focused on teaching children literature in order to read the bible. The economy of the state was built upon trade and farms. Their production of different crops helped grow their economic success. (Fischer 91-106,128)

I-1.2.Immigration to the Old Dominion (Virginia) 1642-1675

The English settlement in Virginia is traced back to 1607 when Jamestown was founded by English colonists. The population of the town was low and after few years most of its citizens died or returned to England. At a later date, the population of Virginia started growing bigger after the Great Migration ended in the third quarter of the 17th century. The beginning of this journey began when tensions between King Charles I supported by Royalist Cavaliers, and the parliament consisted of many puritans, led to a civil war. The colony of Virginia was known for its loyalty to the crown. As a result, a man who was destined to rule it since coming to the world named William Berkeley was appointed as its governor by King Charles I in 1642. Sir William Berkeley came to Virginia on April 2, 1641, in an emigrant ship carrying the king's commission as Royal Governor of Virginia. He was a highly educated

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man, feared, well-dressed and fierce. He remained in office from 1642 to 1652 and then from 1660 until his death in 1677. (Fischer 134)

Virginia had a reputation of pure evil before Berkeley. Its leaders were cold-blooded and failed to establish a stable political status or thrive economically. The colony had 8,000 citizens and barely developed in any field. However, when Berkeley took over the colony, he made changes that helped change the status of the colony. Immigrants to Virginia started coming after the Parliament succeeded in defeating King Charles I. The puritans rose to power in England which drove everyone who stood against them to look for alternatives. The immigrants to Virginia came from the midland and southern counties of England. They settled in tidewater before expanding to Chesapeake, the Caribbean and the neighboring areas. Unlike the Puritans, most of these immigrants came from the elite class or the low class with the latter forming 75 percent of the population. The low class leaned to be more rural and unskilled. (Ibid, 134-136)

The new government of Virginia was run by the elite and with Berkeley's leadership, the system of the colony switched from being too passive to ideal. Berkeley motivated the Cavaliers to come in huge numbers to accomplish his goal of building an Anglican society which drove the population to rise to 40,000 inhabitants. Many of these inhabitants served the King in the Civil War as military officers. Most Virginians were illiterate unlike the settlers in Massachusetts. (Ibid, 145-146)

The society was male-dominated and gender inequality was a character of it as many women were taken against their will to Virginia (Ibid, 146). Charles Firth, a British historian, wrote about The ballad Trappan'D Malden in his book *An American Garland: Being a Collection of Ballads Relating to America, 1563-1739*:

Give ear unto a Maid, that lately was bertay'd,

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And sent into Virginy, O:

In brief I shall declare, what have I suffer'd there,

When that I was weary, weary, weary, weary, O . . . (51)

Virginia had long contained various beliefs, but ever since becoming a royal colony it shifted to Anglicanism. Berkeley was not hesitant against those who chose a different church. He added laws that forced all non-conformists to leave immediately. In addition, he banished puritans and when Quakers started coming, he ordered to banish them and punished all dissenters. As a result, Freedom of religion was not a character of the Virginian society until the 18th century. (Fischer 148-149)

A plantation system saw the region thrive economically as most of the citizens were unskilled and suited to work in farms. The land was fertile and surrounded by rivers, which made the perfect match. Virginians produced Tobacco and cotton in large numbers, which made them opt to shift from indentured servants to slavery. To ensure the durability of their success, they legalized slavery in 1661. (Ibid, 225)

I.1.3.Quakers' Immigration 1675-1725

The religious Society of Friends was founded by George Fox in the 17th century. They rejected social hierarchy and sought to reform the church, which led to their persecution in England. The Quakers emigrated to Colonial America in 1650 in tiny numbers beginning with Elizabeth Harris, who was then followed by more Quakers. However, they received similar oppression from the Puritans and Anglicans as they did at home. Quakers' movement popularity grew more prominent years after their first experience with America. People started to embrace the society that these friends created while others sympathized with them. Quakers lived in the north midlands of England; they occupied Peak District of Derbyshire to

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the Fells of Yorkshire and Cumbria. The year 1675 marked the first serious attempt of immigration for Quakers. A full ship sailed toward the Atlantic sea and landed in West Jersey. The Quakers gave the area they landed in the name 'Salem.' The Quakers' successful establishment of a colony in Colonial America led more people to leave England. Consequently, the number of Quakers in England fell rapidly. Six years after their successful journey, William Penn, a famous and wealthy Quaker, gained a charter from King Charles II, which granted him and his people land in America to pay back his family's debts. Penn sailed from England with twenty-three ships and landed in Delaware Bay. With Penn's arrival to America, a new colony was created named Pennsylvania. The name was inspired from Penn himself and the Latin word Sylvania which translates as woodlands. (Fischer 256-268)

In the eighteenth century, the number of Quakers immigrants reached a new high. An approximate number of 23,000 emigrants had settled in the new colony and by the mid-eighteenth century, the Society of Friends became the third-largest religious movement in British colonies. Many of these immigrants came from the lower middle class of English society. Quakers held the most powerful positions in Pennsylvania's government and created its capital in Philadelphia which translates to "brotherly love" in Greek. Quakers believed in equality between all people and that nobody is above or beneath anyone. Besides, they gave women the ability to voice themselves during worship. However, their belief of equality did not prevent Penn and some of his people from owning slaves and favoring some of those who invested in the colony in matters such as giving out building sites. The Society of Friends was open to those who had different ethnic roots, unlike the Puritans and Anglicans which made their community more diverse. Quakers believed that there is something of God in every person and that there is a unique worth in each individual. They stood firm that the priests and the ceremonies that were promoted by the churches in England were futile and unnecessary to be involved between God and the believer. In addition, they revoked the use of titles such as

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lordship and abolished tax-supported churches. Quakers believed in spiritualism that each individual who shall let the light guide him would achieve a full relationship with God. (Ibid, 255-259)

The colony of Pennsylvania treated Native Americans as equals most of the time. They remained peaceful with them and protected them from the oppression of other English settlers by offering them centers. The relationship between the two sides was not purely friendly, and Pennsylvanians were the first to violate a treaty called the “great treaty” because of their greed for more land at the expense of the Natives. Pennsylvania's professional leadership from its founder made it an attractive colony to settle-in. Many lands were sold to settlers who supported the creation of a rural society which enhanced the economy of the colony. This system made a balance between wealth and poverty for the majority of people. The land of Pennsylvania was familiar for those who came from England for its weather which was ideal. Agriculture dominated the colony, and due to its fertile soil many crops were grown such as wheat and corn. The Quakers were perfectionists in commerce and due to the high demand for their products; they started building ships which later became an essential industry in the colony as many of the immigrants were skilled artisans. (Craig & Katherine 29-31, 33)

I-1.4.Backcountry Migration 1717-1775

The border area between England and Scotland was a zone for tensions and wars for numerous centuries. The emergence of peace in the area led many inhabitants to launch an immigration wave toward the British Colonies in North America. These folks were English, Scottish, and Scots-Irish. They came from the counties of Cumbria, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, and a part of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Humberside in England; the counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Wigton, Roxburgh, and Berwick in Scotland; and the counties of Perry, Down, Armagh, Antrim, and Tyrone in Northern Ireland. (Fischer 374)

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The immigration from North Britain to America is traced back to the seventeenth century when few Irish servants arrived in both Virginia and New England and continued throughout the century. Unlike the Puritans, Quakers, and Cavaliers the North Britons did not have religious motives and holy experiments. Their motives boil down to the search for a better life and material betterment. Many of them escaped from the starvation and famine that the Northern region suffered from and set sail to North America. (Ibid, 366-368)

After Queen Anne's War ended, the immigration process of borderers grew bigger. In 1717, immigrant ships started arriving in much more significant numbers in the colonies than before. The appearance of these immigrants in Colonial America marked the beginning of a fourth great British migration. The borderers continued coming in big waves until the American Revolution and peaking between now and then. They entered America mainly from Philadelphia, which caused an upset for the Quakers. Their aggression, warlike appearance, and erratic settlements in lands made them a burden on the people of Philadelphia. It led to dissatisfaction of the Pennsylvanian officials. (Ibid, 365-366)

The Quakers started promoting western lands to the borderers; as a result, they moved to the lands that extended from the Appalachia Mountains to the old southwest. Their expansion continued for years and made them reach Texas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. They enjoyed being the majority ethnic population in the region and did not struggle to settle because of the similarities between the American backcountry and the British borderlands. Before the borderers came to the backcountry, Indians were the settlers of the region and did not acquiesce to these settlers until fierce wars occurred and resulted in the victory of borderers. (Ibid, 382-385)

The journey of this folk to North America was mainly a movement of families with 3:2, male: female ratio. The population had a dominance of young adults and adolescents in

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terms of age. The social ranks of the immigrants differed because of the mixture of areas that they came from. Approximately 1% of the group was gentry, while a larger percentage were yeomen² independent of the great landlords. Though, the majority of the immigrants were farmers, farm laborers, semiskilled craftsmen, and petty traders. A small minority were unskilled laborers. The North Britons had sensational pride that the settlers in colonies could not comprehend as they saw them inferior. They were tall with a hard face and wore rags and old fashioned clothes that gave the impression of poverty but despite their appearance, they demanded respect and were stubborn. This became an essential factor in the culture they helped establish in the American backcountry. The borderers had a mixture of religious beliefs. The Scots and Irish were Presbyterians with a minority of Catholics, while the English were Anglicans with a few Protestants sects. They were inclined toward the New Light Christianity; thus, they called themselves the people of the New Light. They believed in free grace and gathered in field meetings and prayer societies. The borderers caught disputes among themselves because of religion and mostly resulted in the Presbyterian's victory due to their dominant numbers. They promoted military metaphors in the sermons and hymns, fueling aggressive acts upon the unfortunate Indians. Northern Britons were xenophobic, and any population that differed them was subject to their violence and intolerance. (Ibid, 369-370, 371)

Borderers' family structure consisted of derbfine³ and clans who banded together when danger loomed over. The backcountry society was male-dominated. Men were warriors, while

² Yeoman: An attendant, servant, or lesser official in a royal or noble household.

³ Derbfine: it was a term for patrilineal groups and power structures defined in the first written tracts in Early Irish law. Its principal purpose was as an institution of property inheritance, with property redistributed on the death of a member to those remaining members of the derbfine.

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women were workers and forced to do the men's bidding without complaint. Love and violence overwhelmed the relations between both genders. Higher ranks were given to those who came from highly placed families in Britain and obtained the best lands and political offices. There were no schools or institutions for learning in the borderers' society and they preferred oral culture rather than the written one. Only those who held higher ranks and had wealth were literate. Farming dominated society as the work ethic of its citizens was weak. They relied on crop farming and herding cattle and pigs which allowed animals to feed and breed on their own, reflecting a nomadic lifestyle. Also, they introduced domestic manufacturing by raising flax and producing linen. Like the other colonies, the borderers had a self-governing government. Strong and charismatic men led the backcountry politics, but there were no commissions or courts of authority, which made the government informal. (Ibid, 401-409, 435, 449, 467)

I-2.The Dutch Immigration 1614-1664

The Dutch voyage to Colonial America began as early as 1602 when the Dutch East India Company gained a charter from the Dutch government to explore and navigate a route to the Indies while exploiting any vacant territories they came across. The Dutch did not have a reputation of a robust colonizer. The northern and southern sides of the country were divided due to the war with Spain, but North America offered much higher scope for exploration and exploitation. In 1609, an English explorer named Henry Hudson sailed down a river in the area, which is called now Upper New York Bay, discovering lands and claiming them for the Dutch East India Company. The Dutch did not attempt to settle in the lands but chose to use them for trading. Hudson failed to find a passage to the Indies; however, his contributions greatly impacted the Dutch view of colonization, and the river was named after him. (Jacobs 11-18)

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In 1614, The Dutch government opted to adopt a new colonization regime, a Charter for Those who Discover Any New Passages, Havens, Countries, or Places. The first Dutch settlement was at Fort Nassau, which relied on the trade of fur. The successful establishment in New York led to the creation of more forts to protect the trade. In 1621, the Dutch West India Company was founded and gained the right to sail in the Hudson River. They successfully established the colony of New Netherland in 1624, marking the beginning of immigration waves in the colony. The creation of New Amsterdam followed it in 1625 as the capital of the colony. The Dutch founded many towns, most notably New Jersey, Hackensack, New Brunswick, Albany, and Kinderhoek. The immigrants arrived in large numbers to the colony, and there were approximately ten thousand people in New Netherland by 1660. They were not mainly Dutch but also Belgians, Jewish, Polish, Finnish, Swedes, Germans, French, and English (Woodard 78). The following years proved to be tough for the Dutch as tensions with the English grew while struggling to retain peace with the Native Indians. The fast growth of the English settlement in New England eventually led to the fall of the Dutch trade. Consequently, the second Anglo-Dutch war occurred and resulted in the loss of the colony of New Netherland to the English who renamed it to New York in 1664. The Dutch tried to reclaim the land but gave up their claims after peace talks with the English and decided to trade it with Suriname, which is located in South America, marking an end to the involvement of the Netherland in North America. However, the majority of Dutch immigrants decided to stay in New York. (Ritchie 26-29)

Like Amsterdam, New Amsterdam did not prohibit the freedom of religion: thus, it flourished and became a diverse society for religious expressions. The Dutch were Calvinist, who believed in the reformed church, but their beliefs were not promoted in the colony or used to attract immigrants from the Netherlands or elsewhere. The security and relaxed attitude toward religion promoted a sense of liberalism in the colony. Hence, it attracted

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people from all over the world, explaining the reason behind the population not being dominated solely by the Dutch. Their community was multi-cultural and unique to the extent that it influenced the region forever. The immigration process from the Netherlands to Colonial America was similar to the one in Jamestown as it attracted single men, few women, and fewer families. The Dutch community was known for its generosity and social relationships, while women enjoyed a better social status than their English counterparts. Some of the settlers were officials, soldiers, or employees of the Dutch West India Company. Others were independent farmers, artisans, traders, or merchants. Others were brought to New Netherland as slaves. (Woodard 78-80, 81)

The leading reason for the Dutch settlement was for economic opportunities, so they focused on the fur trade to enhance their economic status while shipping different skins across Europe. The few others chose to be farmers, shipbuilders, tailors ...etc. The people of New Netherland were literate and focused on teaching the children at an early age. They focused on teaching the bible of the Dutch Reformed Church. As a result, many of the settlers could read and write. The colony's government was led by the Dutch West India Company, which appointed its governor and advisory council. Notably, Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt were among the many prominent Americans descended from the early Dutch settlers. (Ibid 83-84)

I-3.Swedes Migration

The Swedish settlement in Colonial America began as early as the seventeenth century when numerous Great Europeans Powers sought a piece of land in the new world. The expedition plans to America were discussed in 1624 by the King of Sweden but were called

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off because of the Thirty Years' War⁴. In 1632, Peter Minuit, who was a former governor of the Dutch colony "New Netherland," offered his services for the Swedish realm to establish a Swedish colony in North America. In 1637, the New Sweden Company was formed by Swedish, Dutch, and German shareholders to promote the trade of furs and tobacco in North America. Minuit took the command of the company's first expedition to the continent and set sail with two ships named Kalmar Nyckel and Fogel Grip. They arrived in the Delaware Bay in March 1638 and purchased a piece of land from the Lenape Indians. They built a fort and named it Fort Christina in honor of the Queen of Sweden. The successful establishment of the fort was countered by the dissatisfaction of the Dutch who were in the surrounding areas. However, the settlement became known as the New Sweden colony. In the colony's first few years, the population consisted mostly of Dutch, but afterward, a total of 12 expeditions left Sweden targeting New Sweden. The colony eventually consisted of farms and small settlements along both banks of the Delaware River into modern Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. (Johnson 46-50, 56)

The colony was created solely for economic factors. Sweden was already involved in the markets of Africa and Asia and controlled valuable portions of lands, which made them seek another market that was in America. Their intentions were not religious similar to the Dutch and did not have reasons to escape Sweden. The promotion of settlement in North America was about the trade of tobacco and fur. In 1642, Johan Björnsson Printz was chosen as the new governor of New Sweden. He was determined to extend the borders of his colony and expand it; thus, he established Fort Elfsborg and Fort New Gothenburg. Printz kept peaceful relations with the Indians and increased the colony's trade with them. They tried

⁴ Thirty years war: it was a religious war fought primarily in Central Europe between the Protestant and Catholic states in the Holy Roman Empire and developed into a general European war involving most of the great powers. It lasted from 1618 to 1648.

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growing their food and tobacco. Besides, Printz sought to keep peace with the Dutch and the English colonies to ensure the survival of New Sweden. Despite his energetic efforts and improvements, the colony did not match the growth of its counterparts. The lack of support from the Crown in Sweden and the tiny population kept the colony outnumbered and lacking the workforce to survive. Settlers consisted of Finnish and Swedish people, but the struggles to attract more people to come proved a burden on the Crown. They attempted to force criminals and military deserters to go to the colony, but it was not sufficient. The majority of people who occupied the colony were soldiers and civil servants. The colony suffered both internal and external troubles. The settlers grew dissatisfied with Printz while the Dutch kept provoking them. In 1653, Johan Rising became the new governor of the colony and immediately moved to seize some Dutch's lands. His attacks led to the fall of New Sweden as the Dutch took control of it in 1655. However, the Swedish settlers were allowed to remain in the colony. (Ibid, 90-101, 200)

The people of New Sweden were followers of Lutheran Christianity and helped to establish it in the New World. The colony did not promote intolerance and stayed loyal to its economic target. The Swedes brought “the log cabin⁵” culture with them, and it stayed as one of the most prominent contributions in America and one of its icons. The colony was company-owned, like the New Netherland. It relied on agriculture to survive while trading manufactured goods such as cloth, beads, tools, and weapons for furs and skins that the Indians provided to enhance its economic status. (Ibid, 113-145)

⁵ Log Cabin: it is a small log house, especially a less finished or architecturally sophisticated structure.

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I.4.German immigration 1683-1776

The German immigrant story is a long one- a story of early beginnings, continual growth, and steadily spreading influence. Germans were among the first Europeans to establish their settlements in the New World. It began in 1608 with the arrival of the first Germans at Jamestown. The German flood kept pouring at a rate exceeding that of any other nation. In 1683, a group of merchants from Krefeld accompanied by Francis Daniel Pastorius, German educator, humanitarian, author, and public official, purchased fifteen thousand acres in Pennsylvania in a spot near the Schuylkill River, which would later be the first German settlement under the name Germantown. In 1709 the Palatine migration began in the western part of the Roman Empire in tremendous numbers due to the promise of Queen Anne to give free passages to America and free lands, but it was proven as a rumor. The Palatines were divided into three groups; the first went to Ireland, the second went to Carolina, and the third went to New York. By 1710, German immigration increased significantly in Pennsylvania due to the efforts of William Penn, who had undertaken preaching missions in 1671-1677 to Germany. (Cronau 18)

The Germans had strong motives to leave their homelands and seek better life conditions in a different land. The first motive was the high taxation. The second motive was the law of primogeniture which gives the eldest son an exclusive right to inherit their fathers' land and properties. The third and main motive was the religious conflicts. Germans problems started when the reformation was initiated in 1518 by Martin Luther. This conflict led eventually to one of the cruelest and bloody wars in Germany's history that came under the name "The Thirty Years War." Germans suffered a lot of hunger, diseases, and deaths during the war. Germany's situation got worse when King Louis XIV of France ordered his army to attack countries along the Rhine River and destroyed whatever left of Germany leaving them in ruins. Germans struggled to practice their religion as the German princes believed in an old

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motto that says “whose realm, his religion.” Many were obliged to change their religion several times. (Ibid, 11-12)

Despite all these circumstances, some German immigrants who had already made it to colonial America sent letters trying to convince their families not to take the risky journey. However, the reasons and motives that the people had were much more persuasive. Most immigrants had to travel down the Neckar River and the Rhine to Rotterdam and waited for weeks to get into an immigrant ship. They went to the Isle of Wight through the port town Cowes after crossing the English Channel and waited for four to ten weeks to board to Pennsylvania. The journey to America was uneasy and brutal for them. Aaron Spencer Fogleman, an American professor and author of *Hopeful Journeys* spoke about the brutality of the German travel in his book:

["smells, fumes, horrors, vomiting, various kinds of seasickness, fever, dysentery, headaches, heat, constipation, boils, scurvy, cancer, mouth-rot," as well as bad food, an exploitative captain with a thieving crew, thirst, storms, and the deaths of many fellow passengers, especially children] (34)

The first year was the hardest for the German settlers due to the adverse conditions of the land, and had to clear it from massive old trees. Some immigrants ran out of money and had to become indentured servants for several years. The Germans were not wealthy; however, they were skilled craftsmen, tailors, and carpenters. They built their houses in the way that would provide them with protection as they were on the frontline of the land. (Cronau 18)

Due to the religious tolerance in Pennsylvania, the Germans were free to practice their religious beliefs. They had diverse religions such as Lutherans, Mennonites, Amish,

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Dunkards, and Baptists. The Germans stood firmly against slavery and are considered as the very first people to oppose it in the New World. (Ibid, 20)

Germantown's economy was mainly based on the growth of the flax and the grapes, which later would become part of the town's seal designed by Pastorius. The seal was surrounded by a Latin motto "Vinum, Linum, et Textrinum" which is in English "Vine, Linen, and Weaving." The quality of the goods was unquestionably high. The motto gave a clear idea of the German contributions in America, whether in the field of agriculture or daily life. (Ibid, 27)

I-5.African Involuntary Immigration

African Immigration to North America traced back to the arrival of the first Europeans. When Africans first came to Colonial America, they came out of their own free will. Their first appearance was in 1619 when a group of Africans arrived as indentured servants in the Jamestown colony in Virginia. They were laborers who worked for the colonizers for several years under binding contracts. The terms negotiated granted that when the contract expires, the servant becomes free. Africans were known for their excellent work ethic and endurance in harsh environments. Their dedication to agriculture was something that helped the colonies produce goods in large quantities ("Ncpedia" 2006). In his autobiography entitled *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano Or Gustavus Vassa, The African*, Olaudah Equiano said:

"Agriculture is our chief employment; and everyone, even the children and women, are engaged in it. Thus we are all habituated to labour from our earliest years. Every one contributes something to the common stock; and as we are unacquainted with idleness, we have no beggars. The benefits of such a mode of living are obvious." (17)

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After decades of navigating freely in the colonies, Africans became slaves, and the region of West Africa became a target for the slave trade. It became the region that most powerfully got affected in the continent. As early as the 1680s, many Africans became slaves and shipped from Africa to the colonies. The European powers either bought them in exchange for goods or captured and sold them for wealthy merchants or plantation owners. Both Virginia and South Carolina colonies entered the slaves market intensively because they produced Tobacco and Rice, respectively. They looked at the Africans as the perfect instrument to power their growth of farms and plantations. The colony of North Carolina enslaved people who were purchased from slave owners in Virginia or South Carolina because the coast was dangerous for large ships. The Africans voyage to North America was brutal and inhumane. Conditions for the captured men, women, and children aboard the ship were horrible. Thousands of people would have to survive for two to five months in quarters so tight that they could barely move. Besides being unbearably cramped, the deck had no ventilation, windows, or way to dispose of waste. The disease was rampant, food was limited, and Violence and torture were collective. Upon their arrival in Colonial America, they got auctioned, and those indentured servants became slaves. (“Library of Congress”)

The people who came from Africa carried their culture and traditions to the New World despite all the difficulties they encountered. They used prayers to forget the brutality they witnessed every day. Christianity was the dominant religion of the African community in Colonial America, while some chose to resist it. Slave culture focused on families and communities. The prevention of reading and writing on the slaves led them to use oral forms such as music and storytelling. The adults told their children folktales and fables and passed this tradition throughout the other generations. Some slaves owned small gardens and were allowed to sell what they produce with their owners’ approval. (L.Horton & J.Horton 7)

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Conclusion

This Chapter focused mainly on essential points related to the European and involuntary African immigrants. It discussed the immigrants in different fields and the reasons that pushed them to make their way to America, their lifestyle, their religions, and which part of America they settled in. The different races created a multicultural nation that would later raise tensions and, eventually, a series of wars between the colonies.

Chapter Two

The Colonies' Conflicts

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Introduction

The variety of cultures was a two-edged sword for Colonial America. Being multicultural indeed helped to develop the colonies in many fields. However, it unleashed a series of wars between the colonies as some of them wanted to expand their territories, and some tried to impose themselves and their beliefs. This chapter will discuss the reasons and the aftermath of each tension.

II-1.Swedish Dutch Conflicts in New Sweden

Like many colonies in America, New Sweden had its share of conflicts during its existence. The colony suffered from both internal and external tensions that contributed to its downfall. Johan Printz led the government of New Sweden for most of its existence in The New World. During his term, he insisted on keeping peace with the surroundings Indians, unlike the Dutch with the Algonquins, and the Southern English with the Susquehannocks. The reasons for this were because New Sweden lacked the manpower and was outnumbered and outgunned compared to the neighboring tribes. Johan Printz wrote in 1644: "I look at myself at least 100 times a day in this mirror, God knows with what doubts, for I sit here alone and there are hardly 30 men, of all that are here upon whom I can rely." (Andrews)

Almost immediately after the Swedish settlers arrived to establish a colony in America, the Dutch expressed their dissatisfaction and claims to the land on Delaware, but neither side made a move because both had few soldiers. The relationship between the two colonies reflected the relationship between the two countries in Europe. Both countries instructed the colonies to remain amicable and not threaten the peace back in Europe. Besides, their cautions toward the British settlements in America led to calls of unity if both of the colonies wanted a future in the New World. Printz was advised to assert Swedish claims to the South River

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against the Dutch and to use force if met with force. If both colonies successfully did not disturb what they lawfully possessed, then they shall hold good friendship. (Johnson 72-76)

The beginning of conflicts between the two colonies was because of trade. The Swedes established Fort Christina in Minquas Kil and the Indians prohibited the Dutch from marching above the Delaware; thus, the Dutch concentrated on trade on the Schuylkill. Minor conflicts occurred between the Swedes and Dutch during their trade with the Indians. The year 1651 marked the beginning of New Sweden's downfall as the Dutch successfully established fort below Christina in the South River. Printz was unable to act on it as he lacked the necessary manpower to face the Dutch. (Ibid, 170-171)

New Sweden grew unhappy with Printz and his regime. The Dutch acknowledged that and began calling for deserters. The Anglo-Dutch war in 1652 gave Printz some time to regain some power over the Dutch; however, the lack of support from Sweden and his people in the colony led him to step down from the government and set sail back to Sweden. (Ibid, 185-186)

Unknown to anyone in America, Johan Risingh became the colony's new governor and instantly moved on the Dutch lines to claim Fort Casimir in 1654 and built a new fort on the lower side of the river (Johnson 581). Risingh accepted twenty-two Dutch colonists who came to Fort Christina and offered their assistance despite the warnings from his people. In New Netherland, Stuyvesant, its last director-general, was plotting revenge against the Swedes. He intercepted a Swedish ship that contained supplies and offered its crew a refugee. The fall of New Sweden became inevitable as the Dutch gathered an army and attacked its forts claiming Fort Christina and reclaiming Fort Casimir. They were met with a fragile resistance as they outnumbered, outgunned, and outmaneuvered the Swedes. New Sweden

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surrendered and Risingh went back to Sweden along those who refused to live under the Dutch rule. (Dahlgren and Norman 159-167,183,199)

The Dutch government allowed the Swedes to stay in New Sweden under their authority and did not force them to adopt their cultural ideologies. They sought to gain the loyalty of the Swedes as it was not in their interest to transform the whole of New Sweden into New Netherland because of the dangers of the English, which loomed over the horizon. The Indians were unhappy with the exclusion of the Swedes because their trade was peaceful and they had an advantage over them in both numbers and guns, unlike the Dutch. (Ibid 205-206)

II-2.Dutch Indians Conflicts

Among all the conflicts that the American colonies ever had, the Dutch-Indian one was probably the longest. This continuous conflict led to 4 main wars: Kieft's war (1639-1645), the Peach war (1655), the first Esopus war (1659-1660), and the second Esopus war (1663-1664).

II-2.1.Kieft's War 1639-1645

A cycle of murder and revenge is so far the best way to describe Kieft's war. It is well known that the Europeans saw the new world's expeditions as an easy way to make more profits. It all started when General Willem Kieft purchased vast lands to widen the country's borders. The Dutch immediately went there and established farms and let their animals roam here and there. The natives were not so happy about that as the livestock destroyed their open fields. So they avenged by killing and eating them. Kieft responded to that by ordering the natives to pay tributes, but unexpectedly it turned into a fight in early 1640. (Tucker 250)

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On July 16, 1640, Kieft sent a group of 70 soldiers to punish the natives after discovering that they did it again and killed some pigs that belonged to a Dutchman on Staten Island. The Indians' revenge took one year. On September 1, 1641, they killed some of Kieft's men and burnt many houses. As the Chinese philosopher said, "To be wronged is nothing unless you continue to remember it." In August 1641, a Dutch craftsman was killed and robbed by a native who claimed that he avenged his uncle's death that was killed by Dutch traders. Kieft wanted, in the act of response, them to turn over the killer yet he got nothing but the death of one of his subjects after being shot by a drunk man. Once again, Kieft wanted the killer to be captured, but the natives never did. (Ibid, 251)

Two years later, on February 25, 1643, Kieft launched a cruel attack on two spots. A group of soldiers attacked the refugees while sleeping and killed a total of 80 men, women, and children. The other group targeted Manhattan and came out with a total of 40 kills. Now was the natives' turn to take revenge. The Indians attacked the colonists' farms and settlements, obliging many of the colonists to flee to New Amsterdam, and some others went back to their homelands. (Ibid, 251)

In August 1643, the natives launched many attacks at the trading ships on Hudson, which eventually allowed them to occupy much of Manhattan. Kieft could not let this go without the Indians paying for what they had done. Kieft gave John Underhill the honor to lead his troops and pay a visit to those who undertook the attacks on Manhattan. John Underhill killed more than 100 natives and tortured many other prisoners. John Underhill led one more cruel attack with 130 men. He set fire to their village and killed 500 of them (Wecquaesgeeks and Wappingers). This killing circle arrived at an end when the tribes showed intentions of peace in April 1645 and by August, the peace treaty was finally signed and marked the long-awaited end of the Kieft's war. (Ibid, 251)

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II-2.2.Peach War 1655

In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant arrived in New Netherlands to take control of the wheel on Kieft's behalf, who was judged by many that saw him as a bellicose man. In 1655, a new conflict came to exist, the Peach Tree war. The Dutch were unlucky like never before. They had to face 2000 American Indian (Mahican, Esopus, Hackensack) people, who were on their way to start a war with their traditional enemies. In addition, the Dutch's best soldiers and Peter Stuyvesant were dealing with New Sweden. The three-day rampage began when a Dutch colonist shot a native woman after picking peaches from his garden. The angry 2000 people avenged the woman's murder by burning and destroying the Dutch orchards and seizing over 100 colonists made up of women and children. As soon as Peter arrived, he negotiated the safe return of the prisoners. (Carpenter 135-136)

II.2.3.Esopus First War 1659-1660

During the peaceful years, Peter Stuyvesant tried to convince his subjects to live with the natives, but his efforts were in vain. The Dutch exchanged brandy for furs. The natives, under the influence of brandy, crossed the lines sometimes and harassed the colonists. As the word reached Peter Stuyvesant, he immediately visited Esopus and ordered to quit the liquor trafficking. On September 20, 1659, a colonist hired eight Native American Indians from Esopus and gave them brandy as a payment for their work. These eight natives took the brandy and spent the night partying. The Dutch feared them and had the soldiers investigating them, but they found no bad intentions. Driven by fear, a group of colonists attacked the natives while they were sleeping and took one of their lives. Right in the next day, five hundred American Indian people took the man's revenge and ruined the Dutch fields and killed their livestock. (Tucker 251-252)

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Peter had to respond to this cruel attack, but he was out of troops. He had only six or seven soldiers who were in no position to go for duty. Peter asked for reinforcements from Fort Orange and Rensselaerwyck but they could not afford to leave themselves with no troops. The situation went from bad to worse; Peter asked for volunteers and was ready to reward those who join. He, then, succeeded in setting sail with 160 men on October 9. As Peter and his troops arrived at their destination, they found that the Indians had already gone home. In 1660, Peter and his troops got in a war with the natives. The natives wanted peace, and Peter demanded some of their lands. The natives hesitated to give up their lands, yet they were in no position to negotiate and ended up giving Peter's demands. (Ibid, 252)

II.2.4. Esopus Second War 1663-1664

As a gesture of goodwill, the Dutch contacted the Esopus on June 5, 1663, hoping to arrange a peaceful meeting to come up with an end to the tensions between them. The natives accepted having this meeting, but they insisted on having it in an open place. On June 7, 1663, the natives arrived at Wiltwyck in significant numbers. Everything seemed reasonable until a terrified Dutch citizen hurried to report that Nieuw Dorp (Now Hurley) was destroyed and was attacked by the natives. This desperate move was the signal that the natives in Wiltwyck need to attack the Dutch. Captain Marting Kreiger reported: "The Indian here in this village immediately fired a shot and made a general attack on our village from the rear, murdering our people in their houses with their axes and tomahawks and firing on them with guns and pistols, they seized whatever women and children they could catch and carried them prisoners outside the gates, plundered the houses and set the village on fire. " (Tucker 253)

Days after the unexpected attack, the Dutch received another hit when their soldiers were, once again, attacked by the natives. The Dutch sought revenge; however, they found it too hard to trace the natives. The Dutch did not hesitate to use prisoners', from Wappinger, as

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they showed their intentions to help to find the natives hideout. However, the help provided was, unfortunately, not enough to achieve the Dutch goal. (Ibid, 254)

A new group of native people from the Mohawk were willing to help the Dutch. The Mohawk served as soldiers and guides. Unlike the Wappinger, the Mohawk discovered where the Esopus hid all that time. Nevertheless, the Dutch could not get into action with them as they were slow due to the heavy types of equipment they had. So they ended up burning the natives' field in an attempt to cut their food supplies. After failing a couple of times, the Dutch finally clashed with the natives on the Esopus territory. The battle ended the life of the Esopus chief Papequanaehen along with many men, women, and children. The Esopus and the Wappingers had intentions to attack the Dutch again, but they were out of options as they were lacked the resources needed. The two tribes carrying the shameful loss on their shoulders had no options but to sign the peace treaty that divested the Esopus of all the lands they own near Wiltwyck on May 16, 1664. (Ibid, 256)

II-3.Anglo Dutch Conflicts

The Dutch settlement in Colonial America increased its importance throughout the years. They developed trade and commerce, which drew attention to their organized economic colony. Indians and the Dutch were in constant tensions, and unfortunately for the Dutch, the English chose New Netherland as its next territory to conquer in the New World because they were their main competitors in trade. Having to fight a war on two fronts, the Dutch expanded to New Sweden and allowed its citizens to join them in the hopes of adding to its military strength. The downfall of New Netherland was fueled by a power that extended across the Atlantic to Europe. The tensions between the Dutch and the English reflected tensions happening in Europe and affected the future of both colonizers in the New World. (Schwarz 5)

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The first glimpse of trouble is traced back to the 1630s. The English colonies were developing and widening their borders, starting from Virginia to New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, and Long Island. The disputes about land became inevitable as the two colonial powers encountered during their fur trade. In 1632, a Dutch ship carrying fur and passengers had to make a stop in New Plymouth due to the harsh weather. The English seized the ship and claimed that the Dutch were trying to trade on their territories. The Dutch were furious despite the release of their ship, and sent a formal complaint to the English government; however, the English informed them that they consider North America as their territory. A year later, the Dutch sent reinforcement to their colony and appointed Wouter Van Twiller as its new general governor. Shortly afterward, an English ship named William sailed toward the Hudson River to trade but was intercepted by the Dutch as it failed to show commission from the West India Company. The Dutch went as far as keeping the fur on the ship, and the English grew unhappy and angry at this action. They protested against the Dutch Ambassador in London, and the Dutch government replied by creating a joined English/Dutch commission. The situation in America between the two European powers became more intense when the English found out that the Dutch got an agreement from the Indians to trade in the Connecticut River and already established a trading post. The English instantly sent expeditions and established a trading post north of the river. The Dutch sent troops to intimidate the English but failed to do so and did not open fire on them. As a result, the issue remained unsolved, and the Dutch had to accept the English influence in the area. These conflicts were the beginning of the end for the Dutch in the New World. (Hudson 135-137,138,139,140)

In 1650, borders conflict in Connecticut appeared between both colonies again. The director-general of New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant, met with English generals to settle the issue. Both parties came to an agreement called the Treaty of Hartford. In 1651, The British

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commonwealth parliament issued the Navigation Act. It issued that European goods shipped to English colonies could only be delivered on English ships. The act was seen as a direct attack on the Dutch supremacy in international trade and, most notably, on the trade between New Netherland and the English colonies. The English wanted to dominate trade in the New World and limit the Dutch expansion. The English had a good start with their hostile actions, but eventually, the Dutch regained power over trade by cutting off English supplies. These conflicts led to The First Anglo-Dutch War in 1652 which lasted till 1654. The English tried to take over New Netherland; however, they failed and had to wait a decade to get a chance again. In August 1664, the duke of York gained permission to seize New Netherland. He sent four English warships to the Hudson River and surrounded the colony. The English outnumbered and outgunned the Dutch, leaving them no chance to fire back or defend their territories. Stuyvesant acknowledged that their loss is inevitable and surrendered the colony in favor of the English. (McNeese 90-91, 94)

The English changed the colony's name to New York; nevertheless, they did not try to force a change in the Dutch culture or religion in the colony. Those who remained were only asked to swear an oath to the king. The English felt a few of their subjects in New Netherland, so they did not want to create disorder by changing every aspect of it. (Hudson 226-227)

The tensions between the Dutch and the English in Europe did not stop and eventually led to The Second Anglo-Dutch War 1665-1667, which resulted in the Dutch's victory. The war ended with the Breda treaty, which allowed the Dutch to control Surinam and Run Island while the English retained New Netherland. A few years later, the two powers went to war again during The Anglo-Dutch War 1672-1674. In 1673, the Dutch re-conquered New York with an invasion and renamed it New Orange. They successfully remained there for a year, but despite their attempts to retain a non-English identity in the colony, they had to give it up after the treaty of Westminster, which reinstructed the terms of the treaty of Breda. The Dutch

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reconfirmed their possession of Surinam while the English re-controlled New York. It marked the end of the Dutch involvement in North America. (Ibid, 245-246, 250,256)

II-4.Quakers' Persecution

America's doors always welcomed those who had been facing difficulties in their homelands. Many from all over the world had chosen America as a second chance. Some of them sought new life opportunities, and some others escaped the acts of religious persecution. The unexpected happened, when some religious groups, who left their homelands looking for a better place with religious tolerance, established their own form of religious persecution.

II-4.1.Quakers in Massachusetts

In the 1620s, a group of Puritans migrated to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, New World. The Puritans society was a society where women were ignored. They were neither allowed to join any conferences nor to help in making decisions in the church. They believed that the human soul is divided into two, where the immortal one was masculine, and the mortal one was feminine. The Puritans felt the need to have their own colony, where attending the church was a must and that punishment should befall on those who opposed it. (Bacon 12)

The Quakers were pacifists. They refused to carry or use weapons during conflicts. They treated everyone equally. The social classes did not matter to them as they believed that the only one that is worth taking hats off to is God. (Ibid, 19)

Quakers attracted many from different social classes and educational backgrounds such as the working-class populations who cherished the idea of the ability to practice their religion wherever they may be, and that they were not obliged to be in church or at any meetings. Another example of this could be William Penn, the wealthy and well-educated

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man. The spiritual vision that hooked Penn's attention was adopted from George Fox, an English preacher and missionary and founder of the Society of Friend. (Ibid, 19-20)

The attractiveness of the Friends scared the Puritans. The latter considered Quakerism as a threat. As a result, the Puritans passed a non-popular law that took only one vote to be applied. Banishment, hefty fines, pain, and execution were what awaited the Quakers and whoever that helped or had been in contact with them. (Ibid, 25)

On July 11, 1656, a ship called swallow arrived at Boston harbor carrying the first known Quakers to arrive in Massachusetts, Mary Fish, and Ann Austin. In his book *The Quiet Rebels: The story of Quakers in America*, Bacon described the chaos caused by the two potentially unharmed women. He said: "As if a formidable army had invaded their borders, as one observer was to have said" (Bacon 3). The two women were put in jail, strip-searched, no food was provided, and their possessions were burnt. Mary and Ann stayed for weeks before being forced to leave Boston on the same ship. Despite the religious intolerance in Boston, the Quakers kept arriving. Another ship carrying eight Quakers arrived in Boston. This group of Quakers was beaten and put in jail. The ship's captain was forced to pay a hefty fine, and to take the Quakers back to England. (Ibid, 26-28)

In the 1630s, from old to New England, Mary Dyer and her husband made their first entrance in Boston. The couple was shocked because of the persecution, which was carried out by the Puritans in Massachusetts and fled to Rhode Islands, where all religious groups were heartily welcomed. Mary's ambitions to explore every form of religion available led her to George Fox in 1652, when she was returning to England. George Fox introduced her to Quakerism, and that was when Mary found the one religion that finally spoke the truth to her. In 1657, Mary went back to New England with two Quakers, William Robinson and Marmaduke Stephenson. In 1659, Robinson and Stephenson were imprisoned. Two months

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later, they were released and told to leave Boston; however, the two men refused. In October 1659, Mary returned to Boston and ended up being sentenced to death along with her two friends on October 27, of that year. After executing Robinson and Stephenson, Mary was granted a new chance to leave with no turning back. Nevertheless, the stubborn Mary insisted on returning to Boston after spending the winter in Rhode Island. On May 21, 1660, Mary entered Boston and was immediately jailed. Her trial was quickly held, and she was executed on June 1, 1660. In 1661, Edward Burrough contacted the king of England, Charles II, and described the Quaker persecutions in Boston to him. On September 9, 1661, the king of England prohibited punishment of Quakers. (Plimpton 245)

II-4.2.Quakers in Virginia

The Quakers' appearance in Virginia is traced back to the 1650s when Elizabeth Harris of London arrived in the colony. She remained there for a year and helped to convert some people to Quakerism. She was followed by two Quakers, Josias Coale, and Thomas Thurston, but were asked to leave Virginia in the first ship available and imprisoned. They were later released and sent to Maryland. William Robinson, Christopher Holder, and Robert Hodgen were the next Quakers to arrive in Virginia but received a similar oppressive approach. They were sent to prison and released after six months (Hatfield 124). The Quaker community in Virginia was not as big as it was in Maryland, and most of those who converted to Quakerism were nonconformists who lived in the south-eastern region of Virginia. As a result, most Quakers lived there. Quakers wanted to spread along those who have economic and social relations and organized meetings. However, the Virginians believed in the Anglican Church and were willing to protect their religious beliefs no matter the cost, which marked the beginning of oppression and intolerance toward the Quakers. (Weeks 7-16)

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In the early 1660s, William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, passed a law against the Quakers. They were forced to take a loyalty oath or face a prison sentence. Many Quakers were imprisoned, fined, punished, and banished. Those who converted or associated with Quakers were stripped of their properties and lost their office in the colony's government. John Porter was a member of the Virginia Assembly, who shown his sympathy toward the Quakers, which resulted in him getting expelled. The ships that transported Quakers to Virginia received fines. Some Quakers hid from authorities and stayed out of conflicts while some did not. Mary Tompkins and Alice Ambrose were two women who wanted to shake the Anglican society of Virginia and plant Quakerism beliefs; however, they were captured, whipped, and expelled by force. (Ibid, 21-22)

The Virginians' reaction toward the Quakers was much stronger than what the Quakers experienced with the Puritans. They saw the Quakers' belief of universal inner light as a threat to the colony's social order. Moreover, the pacifism, intercolonial networks of the Quakers created a danger that would not only affect the cultural aspect of the colony but also on the military power. Their will to befriend the Indians and the Africans led to more severe punishments on them. (Hatfield 125)

In 1672 George Fox arrived in Virginia and saw that things were out of order. He spent a few days in the colony organizing small meetings and attempting to spread Quakerism. Consequently, the Quaker community doubled. Fox investigated if Quakers were forced to pay taxes to the Anglican Church, checked on the imprisoned Friends, and ensured that the records of the brutal and oppressive conditions the Quakers were experiencing reached England. In the following years, Quakers kept witnessing harassment and oppression; however, by 1680 the magistrates did not show as severe intolerance toward them as it was before. (Weeks 25-43)

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II-5.Conflicts in the Midlands

After constant years of suffering from oppression, the Quakers finally established a colony in Pennsylvania and began their life away from all persecutions. The Quakers welcomed all immigrants from any ethnic roots and expected that they would adopt their views and culture. However, some did not meet their expectation creating tensions within the colony. The relationship with the Indians was inconsistent despite the Quakers' pacifism. Germans caused few troubles in the colony, but it was the coming of the borderers that put the colony on alert. They instantly showed violence to solve problems and adopted the Calvinist faith, which opposed the ideologies of Quakerism. (Leyburn 175-180)

Before moving to the Appalachia Mountains, the borderers entered the New World from Pennsylvania and spread around the surrounding lands. They occupied lands that belonged to the Indians without paying for them. They attacked some Indian tribes who were in peaceful terms with the Quakers, which drove them off the land and led them to form alliances with New France. The Quaker government's inconsistency of showing its sovereignty allowed the crisis to aggravate. Their only reaction was to send gifts and supplies to those affected Indians. Their passivity proved to be costly when the Lenape tribe launched a massive assault on the colony. (Boorstin 51-53)

The Lenape were an Indian tribe who first occupied Delaware and had, by authority, the rights to it. In 1686, the governor of Quaker government, William Penn, wanted to purchase lands to expand north, but negotiating failed between the two parties. In 1734, The Penn family invited the Lenape to negotiate again, but the terms were unsatisfactory. Two years later, the Penns came up with alleged records which state that the lands were paid for by their father in 1686. They used them to force the hand of the Lenape to evacuate the lands; however, the Lenape stood firmly against them and argued that different tribes own some of

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the lands that the Pennsylvanians are claiming to have purchased and that they have no authority to negotiate for them. The Penns decided to involve the Iroquois Confederacy in the negotiations because they were occupying part of the lands in the North. They offered a treaty that was signed and used to support their claim. In 1737, the Lenape were forced to leave the lands, which became known as the Walking Purchase Treaty. The relationship between the two never became friendly again after this and had severe consequences on parts of Pennsylvania. (Harper 39-41, 55, 57, 60)

In 1755, the Western Lenape launched an attack on Western Pennsylvania. Fueled with hatred from the harassments of the borderers and the dishonesty of the Penns family, they killed many inhabitants and committed massacres but spared those whom they had good relations with. The Quakers did not attempt to fight back, leaving many Scottish-Irish and Germans to death. The Lenape continued their attacks from 1755 to 1756 and approached Central Pennsylvania. The Quakers encouraged the remaining pacifist and wanted to solve the matters with treaties. In 1758, the Easton treaty was signed, bringing an end to the assaults. Pennsylvanians agreed to return some large blocks of land to the Indians in exchange for peace and not siding with France. (Merrit 179-198)

II-6.New England Conflicts

In the 1630s, the colony of New England saw a rise in the number of immigrants, which increased its population. This rise caused tensions within the colonies as they felt the urge to expand into more lands. The expansion came at the expense of the Native Indians who occupied the desired territories. It led to wars that affected the region and relations between the two sides.

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II-6.1.The Pequot War 1636-1638

The Pequot were a powerful tribe that occupied the territory of the Connecticut River. They established themselves above other tribes and made enemies of them, such as the Narragansetts tribe. However, they began losing their power in the 1630s because many of the tribe's members died of smallpox and their relations with the Dutch fell. They feared that the Dutch would create an alliance with the Narragansetts, so they focused on establishing good relations with the English. They offered them wampum and land in exchange for trade and peace (Salisbury 201-204). The New England leaders were interested in the offer but chose to make further demands. They asked the Pequot representatives to deliver the killers of John Stones, a trouble maker and a drunk man, but the Indians argued that all of them were dead except two. The English assured them that they would not settle unless their demands are met. The Pequot representatives took the English demands to their council, which refused to accept such demands. On the other hand, the English considered the treaty as agreed and gave themselves the right to act upon it. (Cave 71-72)

Tensions between the two sides increased when John Oldham, a respected trader, was found killed on Block Island. The English blamed the Pequot and accused them of his murder. They sent soldiers to Block Island with orders to kill all the male Indians there. The English were disappointed to find only a few Indians there; thus, they moved toward the Pequot territories and started destroying and looting whatever came in their way. The Pequot pled for peace and tried to prevent the Narragansetts from joining the English but failed to do so. The English began expanding in the Pequot territories in a fast-paced process. (Vaughan 125-126, 128)

The increase of the English settlements in the Pequot lands was countered with raids from the Indians; many settlers were killed. The English had established the Connecticut

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colony and decided not to wait for orders from New England; they decided to gather an army and fight back. They were joined by some Indian tribes like such as the Mohegan, who were associated with the Pequot but chose to side with the English (Salisbury 216-217). The English decided to attack a small village called the Mystic and sent troops there. The Mystic village did not have many soldiers; it had many women and children. The attack started on 26 May 1637 and many Indians were dead. The Pequot tried to come to help the villagers; however, they could not defeat the English force and fled to the wilderness. It became known as the Mystic Massacre. (Jennings 222-225)

II-6.2.King Philip's War 1675-1678

Despite eliminating the Pequot tribe, the English were always on alert about the Indians who lived nearby. Following the end of the Pequot War, they made the Mohegans and the Narragansetts sign a treaty in which both promised not to fight among themselves. A few years later, the Mohegans accused the Narragansetts of violating the treaty and attempting to plot against the English. The Narragansetts denied these accusations; however, the English sided with the Mohegan tribe. The Narragansetts leader, Miantonomo, chose to attack the Mohegans after failing to find an ally in the other Indian tribes. He was captured and executed, and the English forced treaties on the Narragansetts leaders. (Vaughan 162-163, 165)

The tensions between the English and the Indians continued to grow. In the 1660s, the leader of the Wampanoag tribe, Wamsutta, also known as Alexander, was summoned by the English for interrogation about conspiracy rumors. Shortly after this incident, he died and the Wampanoags were convinced that the English were responsible for his death. Metacom, known as King Philip, became the new leader of the tribe. The English kept harassing them and calling Philip to interrogate him for the same accusations of his predecessor. He was

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forced to sign treaties that granted part of lands to the English while preventing them from selling other lands without their approval. In 1675, things escalated quickly between the two sides and the Indians began raiding the colony's borders. The English tried to persuade other tribes to join as they did in their war with the Pequots and successfully obtained the help of the Mohegans again. The Wampanoags were joined by other Indian tribes such as the Narragansetts, Nipmucks, and the Pocasset. The Indians kept raiding and killing many English; they hid in the woods and laid ambushes. The English war tactics kept failing and could not stop violence from spreading in New England. (Leach 24-27, 28, 68, 72)

The New England colony received help from the United Colonies. Joined by the Pequot and Mohegan tribes, they marched on toward the Narragansetts territories and began killing the Indians. They did not spare anyone and burned the Indians' villages to the ground. Many Indian tribes surrendered due to hunger and disease. The English successfully managed to play one Indian group off against another and pushed many to evacuate lands. In 1676, King Philip was captured and shot, and the Indians population decreased massively in the region due to the large numbers of deaths. (Ibid, 199-203, 213)

II-7.Anglo Powhatan Wars

The Powhatan was a Native Indian tribe located in Eastern Virginia and led by Wahunsunacock. However, the English called him the Powhatan. The appearance of Europeans in their territories alerted them. They showed aggression that led to a series of wars, leading to their gradual disappearance in Virginia.

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II-7.1.The First Anglo Powhatan War

The roots of the conflict between the two parties are traced back to May 27, 1607, when English went exploring the areas around them. On their return, they found out that the Indians attacked their fort. The Indians raids continued for a period but were stopped by order of the chief of the Powhatan in order to strengthen the relations with the English. Peace flourished between them for some time. However, the Powhatan started to get irritated with the English as they gave nothing in return for their presents. In 1608, the colonists attempted to force the natives to sell corn as they ran out of food. In an attempt to starve the colonists, the natives refused to sell. The next two years proved to be difficult for the English. They could not trade or leave their forts in fear of getting hunted by Indians. They received few supplies from England, but it was not enough which drove them to consider evacuating the colony. (Rountree 30-31)

In 1610, Thomas West, an English politician and an investor in Virginia Company, sailed with his fleet to save the colony. He encountered English people who fled Jamestown and returned with them to the colony. He began discussions with the Indians offering them peace or war. He negotiated that if Indians are to accept the peace treaty, they must then return them their property. The Indians refused and English responded by burning houses, cutting cornfields, killing natives. Also, they captured the queen and her children. Children were thrown and shot in the water while the queen was executed in Jamestown. It marked the beginning of the First Anglo Powhatan War. (Ibid, 54-55)

The Powhatan tried to unite the tribes as some began taking a neutral stand. Meanwhile, the English army enhanced their spirits by defeating Powhatan's forces and killing one of their well-known warrior, the ruler of the Paspahegh tribe, Wowinchopunk. In 1611, Thomas West left Virginia due to sickness, and Thomas Dale rose to be the new deputy

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governor of the colony. Dale defeated the Nansemond tribe and burnt their houses. He established a new fort called Henrico and settled there with numbers of English. The Attacks continued from both sides continued, in 1611 the colonists attacked and occupied Opossunoquonuke's town in Appamattuck tribe's territory. (Ibid, 57-58)

The First Anglo-Powhatan war came to an end when Pocahontas, the favorite daughter of Powhatan, was captured in April 1613. One year later, the negotiations between the English and the Powhatans, ended with the marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas, who was baptized into the Church of England and was given the name Rebecca. (Ibid, 59-60)

II-7.2.The Second Anglo Powhatan War

The Powhatan-English entered the golden age; English hired Indians to plenty of activity for them such hunting. However, the Powhatan and English people had some skirmishes. George Yeardley, the vice governor, sent collectors for the debts they owed the Indians. Many tribes along the Chickahominy River refused to pay and claimed that they owed Dale, not George. He reacted by leading an army of hundred soldiers, and Henry Spelman as an interpreter. George and his army met with one of the tribes; the English fired into them following George's order which started a fight that led to the killing of Indians. Some were injured or taken prisoners. (Rountree 61-62)

In 1617, relations between the Powhatan and the English started to break down due to the death of Pocahontas in London. The English relied mostly on the farming of tobacco. However, they struggled with the shortage of labor, which was why they adopted the headright system, which granted new immigrants lands. The lands were part of the big expanses of James River. By 1620, the English did not need any Indian corn, but their essential need was the lands that were cleared and owned by the Indians. The new chief of the

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tribes did not bear the way the English immigrants occupied their town and fields. (Ibid, 68-69)

By March 22 of 1622, the Indians attacked English by surprise. They assaulted the English settlements in Jamestown, eliminating approximately a third of the English people. It became known as the Indian Massacre of 1622 that triggered the Second Anglo Powhatan War. On May 22, 1623, the Indians sought peace with the English people. They accepted and invited the Indians to settle the issues. However, they planned to avenge those who died, so they poisoned the Indians' wine. Besides, they attacked other tribes who participated in the massacre. (Ibid, 74-77, 78)

The English continued their attacks on the Indians, pushing them out of their lands. In 1628, both sides ceased fire but returned to fight by the start of the new year. In 1632, a peace treaty was signed between them ending the war, and the English began establishing a settlement on the lands of the Indians. (Ibid, 81)

II-7.3.The Third Anglo Powhatan War

The English reliance on Tobacco trade led them to expand into more lands. The continuous losing of lands led the Indians to rely on one another. In 1644, the paramount chief led a humble attack on the English settlements. In his book *Powhatan's World and Colonial Virginia*, anthropologist Frederick Gleach writes: "Like his earlier attack, the 1644 coup can be best understood as an attempt by Opechancanough to correct the colonists' inappropriate behavior and to stay their ceaseless expansion". The English colonists declared a war against the Powhatan and banned any trade with them because they knew the Indians lacked guns and powder. However, this decision did not take long, as the English needed the trade to survive. (Adams 266)

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The English attacks did not stop. In 1646, the English doubled their efforts to capture the paramount chief, and force him to surrender. Francis Poythress failed in his attempts to find the chief. Later, another attempt was undertaken by Governor Berkley, along with some natives help and captured Opechancanough. This latter was supposed to be sent to the English royal prison. However, the Indian leader was shot in the back by one of the guards. In 1646, the Indians signed a peace treaty in which the tribes agreed to become tributaries to the King of England. The Indians were allowed to have settlements on the north side of the York River. (Ibid, 269-270)

II-8.Tensions in the Backcountry

Following the end of the Indian-French War in 1763, the British forces acquired vast lands that were occupied by the French. In order to avoid conflicts and tensions with the Native Indians in the west, King George II issued the Proclamation act of 1763, which stated that any land west of the Appalachian Mountains is to be preserved for the Indians. It also stated that those who already settled there must evacuate their settlements. However, the British in Colonial America ignored the act and remained in their settlements. It led to growing tensions with the Indians, particularly the Ottawa tribe, under Pontiac's leadership. (Steel 234)

Unlike the French, The British did not offer many gifts or showed respect and diplomacy to the Indians. Pontiac was dissatisfied with their actions. He decided to encourage all the Indian tribes along the Ohio River to form an alliance and push the colonists off their lands. Tribes like Ojibwas, Potawatomis, Huron, Miami, Weas, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Piankashaw, and Wyandot all joined up. In addition, his allies near Pennsylvania agreed to join his rebellion like the Delaware, the Shawnees, and the Seneca. The Indians began their attacks taking down around eight forts. The British fort in Detroit was considered as the

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center of British defenses and trade in the Great Lakes. On May 9, 1763, Pontiac and his army began a siege on Fort Detroit after his plan to attack them while pretending to negotiate a peace treaty got exposed. Meanwhile, his allies attacked different areas of the British settlements such as Fort Pitt and Fort Niagara. After two months of fighting, the British successfully supplied and reinforced Fort Detroit, allowing it to hold on throughout the siege until the Indians gave up their siege. (Dowd 121-122,124)

The Indians' attacks proved unsuccessful as they could not wipe out the British from the three forts. The British forces led by Colonel Bouquet, came up victorious against the Indians in Fort Pitt. Besides, The Indians began to lack ammunition and guns as there were no French around for trade. In 1764, the Seneca, Wyandot, Ojibwas, Delaware, and Shawnee tribes signed a peace treaty as they lacked ammunition and guns to continue fighting. As a result, the siege on Fort Niagara came to an end. The British continued their operations on those who were unwilling to negotiate peace treaties (Ibid, 213- 215, 217). Pontiac failed to persuade the tribes to reform an alliance and signed a peace treaty on July 25, 1766, ending the war. (Jacobs 87)

II-9.Bacon's Rebellion

Bacon's Rebellion was probably one of the most confusing yet intriguing chapters in Jamestown's history. For many years, historians considered the Virginia Rebellion of 1676 to be the first stirring of revolutionary sentiment in America. The Headright system granted land to settlers who came and worked the land. It was used to attract and encourage people to come to Virginia. There were two types of immigrants, the wealthy ones who lived on the coast near Jamestown and were considered the elite. The second type was those who came as indentured servants, who lived in the West (Frontiers) and felt unprotected as they were surrounded by the natives American-Indians. Being surrounded by the natives was not the

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only problem that the colonists faced. The colonists felt oppression as they had to deal with the falling of the tobacco prices, high taxations, and the fact that William Berkeley cared much about his relations with the natives than his people. (Stanard 8)

In July 1675, a group of Doeg Indians attacked a farm that belonged to Thomas Mathews, an American Revolutionary War general and Virginia politician. The Indians alleged that Mathews had an unpaid debt after obtaining some goods from them. The colonists, then, saw it as an opportunity to outlet their frustrations against the American-Indians. The colonists' response went wrong as they mistakenly attacked the Susquehannogs, which resulted in several deaths in the Indians and launched the Indians raids. These numerous problems gave birth to the hot-headed, troublemaker Nathaniel Bacon. (Ibid, 10)

Tensions rose between the frontiers and the natives, the reason why Berkeley called for a meeting to settle the conflict between the two sides, which made things worse. Berkeley and Bacon part ways, each of them had their way to deal with the natives. It was at that moment that colonists had to choose between Berkeley, who only sought his interest, and Bacon, who wanted to retaliate against American-Indians. The frontiers saw Berkeley's proposal of building defensive forts along with their settlements as an excuse to raise the taxations. (Ibid, 12-13)

Bacon decided to lead an army against the natives with or without William Berkeley's approval. Bacon was then elected to be the leader of those who opposed Berkeley's policies. Bacon and his men were heading south, where they met the Occaneechi people, who helped Bacon in his fight against the Susquehannock. After they were done with the Susquehannock, Bacon and his men attacked the friendly Occaneechi and killed everything in sight men, women, and children. (Ibid, 14)

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Bacon, on July 30, 1676, issued the "Declaration of the People of Virginia." It stated that William was unfair, disloyal, corrupt, and even worse that he sold his people for selfish purposes. (Ibid, 17)

After attacking both Occaneechi and Susquehannock, Bacon went after another friendly tribe, which was the Pamunkey. Bacon and Berkeley were gathering more supporters as they traveled. On September 19, 1676, Berkeley returned to Jamestown and saw Bacon convicted. In response, Bacon and his hundreds of men came to Jamestown and burned it down to the ground. Berkeley with no choices left, he had to retreat across the river. (Ibid, 18)

News had taken months to travel to England, and Charles II took until late October to respond. By then, Bacon's rebellion was failing as they lost their leader, Nathaniel Bacon. The latter died from dysentery on October 26, 1676. The rebellion did not last long under John Ingram's control. The help of the English naval squadron, allowed Berkeley to defeat whoever remained of the rebels. (Ibid, 49)

By his return to Jamestown, William Berkeley executed a total of twenty-three supporters of Bacon. He also seized properties that belonged to Bacon and his men. Historian Warren M. Billings wrote, "Gone were his allies at court. The old governor's one desire was to clear himself with the king. There was no opportunity", after no longer being a governor, William Berkeley returned to England, where he died in July 1677. (Ibid, 52-53)

II-10. War of the Regulation

During the 1760s, the eastern and western parts of North Carolina were different in terms of both lands and populations. The eastern part of the state was made of wealthy people who took advantage of the fertile lands they had, which permitted them to make high profits out of farming. In the western, it was hard for its citizens to cultivate due to the rocky lands.

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The individuals living there struggled financially. Despite the poor quality lands, the people of the backcountry (of the western part) had the colonial government imposed the same amount of taxes on both parts. The non-honest government and the unfair high taxes triggered the backcountry people and gave birth to the Regulator Movement. The westerners desired to eliminate all the corruption and establish a new government that would fix the dishonest acts by the colonial one. (Kars 37)

In 1764, under Arthur Dobbs' rule, the Regulator Movement started with protests in the provinces of Anson, Orange, and Granville at odds with the sheriffs, tax gathers, court assistants, and judges. Arthur Dobbs ordered the authorities not to take illegal fees. However, some corrupted ones did not follow his words. In 1765, Arthur Dobbs was replaced by William Tryon. Tryon was in control in most of the Regulator Movement period. The new governor was not liked by the backcountry people, as they claimed that he used the public money to build a large house and office. Tryon represented the kind of corrupted people that the backcountry did not want to see in the government. (Ibid, 133)

Despite the threats that had never occurred, the Regulators kept protesting peacefully as they followed Herman Husband's lead. The Quaker farmer's beliefs prevented any violence. He and the Regulators agreed on paying no more taxes until their demands are met. In 1769, Husband and John Pryor were the representatives of the Regulator movement in the colonial assembly. However, they were not given much attention. This ignorance from the colonial government led to the end of a peaceful era. In September 1770, while a court session was held at Hillsborough, the Regulators directed their anger at Crown Attorney Edmund Fanning. Tryon's close friend was accused of embezzlement. They disrupted the court, beat Fanning, and broke into his house. (Ibid, 184-185)

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In 1771, Governor Tyron had no patience left to bear any of the movement acts and ordered his army to put an end to the Regulators, who were residing in Hillsborough. On May 14 of the same year, with an estimated army of thousand soldiers, Tyron met the Regulator's army that was as twice as his. Expectedly, it was impossible for an army with farmers and volunteers to beat a well-trained and well-armed army. After two hours of fighting, the Regulator resistance crumbled. The battle of Alamance brought the war of the Regulation to an end. Tyron executed some of the Regulators; some others lost their properties; the rest were pardoned. (Grams 144)

Conclusion

The rise in the number of immigrants led to the rise of tensions among the colonies. The Native Indians had their share of conflicts as well. This chapter highlighted the conflicts and wars in colonial America. Moreover, it mentioned the reasons behind these conflicts. One of the main reasons that got both immigrants and natives in prolonged conflicts was the expansion policy used by European immigrants.

Chapter Three

The Colonists' Difficult Alliance Against the British

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Introduction

The American Revolution was a complex event. The colonies had fought the wrong battles for decades while the British Empire drained their resources. This chapter will discuss the reasons behind the colonies uprising and the developments in each colony as well as the battles that ended the British influence in North America. The chapter details the circumstances and negotiations that took place among the colonists in an attempt to transcend their disagreement and join forces.

III-1.A Shared Struggle

The American Revolution was not a pure war of a united nation seeking independence. In fact, it was a war of separate nations combined together against one enemy. Not all colonial nations rebelled against the British rule but only some of them. They sought keeping control of their culture, territories, and power in the New World. They overcame their differences and fought series of separate wars toward liberation. The Puritans, Cavaliers, settlers of great Appalachia Mountains, and the Deep South were first to rebel while others chose to remain neutral and changing sides through the war's course.

Following the end of the Seven Years' War, a shift of power occurred in North America. The French were defeated and their lands fell to the British Empire. The consequence for The Native Indians was losing France as their only European ally. For the British colonies, they had to endure new laws coming from new elite in England who saw the triumph of the war as a permission to make changes in the colonies as they saw fit, and thus neglecting the cultures, values, and interests that colonies developed through their existence in the New World. The new ruling class was made up of men who had been educated in centralized patrician boarding schools and considered of themselves as members of imperial

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elite. Their desire was rule over the colonies, thus become dominant in controlling their institutions, organizations, and religion. (Colley 167)

The campaign toward controlling the colonies began from London. New taxes were imposed on products such as tobacco and sugar. The fees for licenses to practice laws and university insurance increased remarkably and surpassed those in Great Britain. By this, the ruling class would keep the influential positions out of reach for those who live in the colonies. Anglican bishops and missionaries were sent off to the colonies to convert those with undesirable religions such as the Puritans. The new taxes revenue was mostly spent on the 10,000 soldiers they dispatched in North America despite being greatly indebted because of the Seven Years' War. This unprecedented army played the role of law enforcement. They kept the colonies dependent on Great Britain and attempted to enforce laws such as the Proclamation Act of 1763⁶. In addition, the Royal Navy blocked the trades between Puritans, the French and the Dutch. The ruling class controlled the East India Company and gave it special treatment by allowing it to trade without imposing the same trade laws they imposed on the colonies merchants. These taxes, laws, and military forces were imposed on the colonies in North America without consulting them or allowing them to have a representative when these decisions were taken. (Morton 31-32)

III-2. Yankees Rebellion

The Massachusetts Bay colony had a nation with ethnic cohesion, self-governance, commitment to religion, and the will to die for the sake of keeping the culture they sought to establish in the New World. They began their protests by boycotting the British goods and

⁶ Proclamation Act of 1763: it was issued by King George III. It forbade all settlement west of a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains, which was delineated as an Indian Reserve

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manufactures. In December 1773, they threw a considerable amount of tea from the East India Company into Boston Harbor. The British Parliament reacted by revoking Massachusetts' governing charter, imposing martial law, and blockading the port of Boston. General Thomas Gage was selected as the new governor of the colony and authorized to make changes as he saw fit. The reaction in Massachusetts was led by rebellious leaders who asked all the towns in the colony to hold elections of a new representative assembly. In early 1775, around two hundred elected delegates became part of the facto government of the colony. They collected taxes and organized revolutionary forces. (Morgan 3-43)

The people in Massachusetts Bay were united to resist General Gage's government which made it dysfunctional outside of Boston. They acted based on what the community supported and adopted a democratic approach by providing ballot boxes for critical decisions. Gage's government existed only in Boston because of the thousands of soldiers he put in the streets. He sent a demand to London asking for more to control the entire colony which made the war inevitable. (Murrin 148-149)

III-3. Virginia's Reaction

Like the New Englanders, the Virginian government opposed the new policies imposed on them by Great Britain. However, they were not as united nor did they provide the public instruments to voice their opinion. The colony's gentry enjoyed control over political affairs and had privileges for decades. Their influence was spreading outside the colony especially in the Delaware. The arrival of the bishops that Britain appointed interrupted their liberties and affairs. They felt insulted that certain liberties were allowed only inside the English soil. Also, the new taxation reduced their profits from plantation. (Egnal 401-428)

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The Virginian gentry was divided between two opposed camps. Those who lived in Piedmont applauded the Boston Tea Party⁷. They refused to pay their debts to the British and organized a militia. In addition, they were aware of the vast lands that stretch beyond the Appalachian Mountains due to their contact with the backcountry, which Virginia could claim or conquer. Meanwhile, those who settled south of the Rappahannock River condemned the Tea Party as an attack on a private property of the British Empire and opposed the idea of creating a militia. However, they were outvoted in the House of Burgesses. Most members of the outvoted side accepted the results fairly and joined the rebellion while only few were willing to fight for the British Empire. In addition, the commoners followed their leaders' orders. (Tate 323-343)

III-4.Patriots versus Loyalists

The backcountry was filled with passionate and proud people. They were loyalist and committed to the cause they set sight on. Each local area picked a side based on who they saw as the biggest threat on their freedoms and culture. The borderers' settlements near Pennsylvania attempted to find any excuse in order to march on their government. While near Virginia, they saw the British Empire as the greatest enemy and supported the Piedmont aristocrats. In the lowland, they sought revenge of the crushed Regulator army by taking opportunity of the troubles with Britain. The borderers' target remained decisive whatever side they fought on which is defeating whoever attempted to oppress them. (Hoffman & Albert & Tate 99-103)

⁷ Boston Tea Party: The Boston Tea Party was a political and mercantile protest by the Sons of Liberty in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 16, 1773.

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The Midlands wished not to participate in the revolution. They accepted the laws passed from London and worked hard to stay out of the conflict. Their decisions were made based on their religion which instructed on pacifism. The German settlers in the colony opposed fighting against the empire as they did not want to lose their power in favor of the Virginians or the borderers. Quakers felt indebted to the British Crown because of the charter that granted the establishment of the colony and tolerated other religions which saw them accept the bishops who came to promote the Anglican Church. When the revolution became inevitable, Quakers declared their neutrality but carried on trade business with the empire. The borderers and Puritans who were settling in the colony grew frustrated with the actions of the Quakers as they wanted them to support the revolution cause. (Phillips 211-219)

New York public opinion was against resisting the British Empire. The Dutch and the English settlers had doubts about the revolution because they feared losing power and pieces of land to the Puritans who had settlements near New York. Areas such as eastern Long Island, northern Westchester, and rural Albany County all joined the New Englanders in their rebellion. As a result, New Yorkers feared a civil war in their lands which would lead to their province to dismantle. (Countryman 650)

The British officials had an expectation that the Deep South would be loyal to the Empire. The settlers of the colony were mostly followers of the Anglican Church. They depended on the production of sugar and cotton to secure the necessities of life. Their reliance on slavery was high to the extent of being outnumbered by their slaves. They feared that participating in a revolution would trigger the slaves to revolt against them or that they would be forced to grant them their liberty. However, the increase of taxes and the attempt to limit their authority led them to organize protests to show their disapproval. Slave lords boycotted British goods and expected that their actions would lead the British Empire to back down from the laws they set. (Olwell 21-28, 29)

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III-5.The First Continental Congress

In early September 1774, The First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. Fifty-six delegates from twelve of the thirteen colonies met and looked to coordinate policies that would make colonies stand together. Their different cultures, beliefs and past formed an obstacle in the way of agreement. Before the meeting, New Yorkers, Virginians, and settlers of the Deep South were suspicious of the New Englanders due to their commitment to equality. The Quakers had memories of the oppression their ancestors faced by the Puritans and the Anglicans while others feared that the Puritans might plan to seize control of North America if they successfully win the war against the British Empire. (Barzilay 17-20)

Representatives from the Massachusetts Bay colony proceeded by calling to embargo the British goods and ban the exports to Britain. They asked other colonies to refuse to pay taxes and to form their own military forces and temporary governments. The Virginians representatives from the Piedmont, Some representatives agreed with these policies and successfully convinced the other Virginian representatives who were unsure of the Puritans (Ferling 116). The Deep South representatives did not agree with the ban on exports and were fearful that it may cause their relations with the Empire to break. They supported the boycott of the British imports as they hoped it would lead the British to back down (Candler 140). New York representatives split between supporting the proposed policies and refusing them. Some of them acknowledged that trade is the essence of their colony and thus opposed the embargo on British goods (Becker 143). The Quaker representatives opposed armed resistance and supported the British new taxation. They saw that the British Empire should govern its colonies in America as they see fit. They proposed a plan in which the colonies would remain in the empire but would have their own American legislature which would share lawmaking powers with the British Parliament. Some of the New York delegates supported them; however, the other delegates completely refused the proposal as they did not

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want to lose more of their authority. Surprisingly, the colonial assemblies refused to let Appalachia participate though it had a massive population in Pennsylvania and both Carolinas. Thomas McKean, an Ulster-Scot who represented northern Delaware, was the closest thing they had as a delegate. He opposed his fellow representatives of the Midlands. The Borderers became patriotic in Pennsylvania to oppose the pacifism of its elite. (Ford 49-51)

In late October 1774, the delegates ultimately agreed to a joint boycott of the British goods, and to suspend exports with the empire in mid-1775 if the British fail to back down from their oppressive new laws. They drew up a petition to the King George III and urged him to repeal the intolerable acts. They waited for a reply from the British ruling class. However, the British had no intention to submit to the colonies. When the exports ban went into effect, New England was already filling up with dead bodies of both the British and the Americans. It marked the beginning of the wars of liberation. (Woodard 136)

III-6. Wars of Liberation

The American Revolution played out differently in various nations of North America. The main six wars of liberation occurred in different circumstances. Some occurred concurrently while two involved invasion of colonies. Most of the fighting happened between militia forces with local loyalties and blood was shed in major battles in total absence of the British Empire forces.

III-6.1. New England's War

The first war occurred in New England colonies. The rebellion was supported by New Englanders in New York and Pennsylvania as all stood up against the British desire of

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dismantling the region's culture and religion. By 1775, they established community-based military and communication systems. The elected officers led the armed militias and organized each unit to function accordingly. On April 19, 1775, British soldiers were sent out from Boston to seize gunpowder supplies in Concord, Massachusetts. The fighting broke out when citizen militia resisted them on the town green of Lexington and at Concord Bridge and forced the British to retreat. During their withdrawal, they were attacked by the surrounding towns and suffered heavy casualties. They escaped to Boston but found themselves besieged by thousands of New England's minutemen. The British forces were unable to break the siege despite remaining there for several months. Ultimately, they retreated to Nova Scotia which itself was under raiding threats from the established New Englanders in eastern Maine. On March 1776, Massachusetts Bay became the stronghold for the liberation forces in other colonies. They provided supplies and troops for Washington's Continental Army. The colony's coast faced occasional raids from the British Empire. By strengthening the colony's borders the British found no direct entrance from the west. In 1778, King George III accepted the defeat and did not attempt to force the colony back into his empire, and thus the war of liberation was complete for the New Englanders. (Fischer 151-154)

III.6.2.Loyalist New York

New York represented the opposite of New England colonies. It opened its doors to the British troops who fled the other colonies and became a refuge of the empire. The British Army and Royal Navy took it as the area in which they reorganized and planned their campaigns of reconquest. New Yorkers did not feel the need to defend their authority and sovereignty because they never had one because the Duke of York and the crown governed the colony without referring to the local opinion. The Dutch comprised around fifth of the colony's population and were certain that their culture and religious tolerance would not exist

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outside of New York. New York elites saw that liberation wars would not bring freedom and voted against sending delegates to the Second Continental Congress in 1775. When the news of the New Englanders successful attacks on the British troops, a rebel minority formed gangs and terrorized the authorities and their supporters. They seized power which led the royal governor and the elite to flee the colony. Some of them fled to London while others were captured and beaten or jailed. The angry mobs carried those who once had power in the colony through streets. In February 1776, Washington's continental army took over the city but was not fully welcomed. In the summer of 1776, a British armada of 30 warships, 400 transports, and 24,000 soldiers invaded the colony defeating Washington's army and retook the city. The rebels were disbanded and the British loyalists returned to the colony as refugees from the near countryside, Boston, the Midlands, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah. The population of New York grew bigger marking a huge shift from 22,000 to 33,000 throughout the war. The new comers either joined the military forces or rebuilt the transatlantic trade. The government was restored with the colony's institutions. The New York loyalist militias attempted to raid Connecticut and New Jersey throughout the war but the New Englanders fought them off. (Barck 41-44, 192, 195)

Admiral Richard Howe and his brother, General William Howe, staged their military strategies in New York. They planned a counteroffensive on New England colonies and an invasion on the Midlands. The first strategy began when they identified New England as the source of the rebellion. They sought to eliminate its settlers from New York and invaded the Hudson River Valley which had many New England settlers (Calhoon 356). However, their strategy collapsed as they were defeated in October 1777 by an army from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and upstate New York. They surrendered their northern army at Saratoga, New York. The British defeat was a turning point in the war because it convinced France to join the dispute. The second strategy was to invade the Midlands without spilling blood or

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sending a major military force. They acknowledged that most settlers of the region, being Quakers, wanted to remain neutral and settle the conflicts without open warfare. Initially, the occupation of the midlands was successful but neither it nor the British efforts would save their empire in North America. Despite losing the war against liberation after the British surrendered at Yorktown in 1782, many New Yorkers hoped that the empire would keep control of the colony. However, when news came that no part of the colonies will be restored to the British Empire around 30,000 civilians fled to Britain. (Buskirk 179-193)

III-6.3.The Midlands

The Midlands made every effort to remain neutral in a conflict which they wanted no part in. After the events at Lexington and Concord, James Wilson and John Dickinson, the leading figures of the colony, assured that their position remains opposed to revolution. During the Second continental Congress, delegates of other colonies voted to suppress Pennsylvania's government which made New Englanders, Cavaliers and the Deep South intervene in their affairs. As a result, a patriot minority backed by the Appalachian settlers in Pennsylvania formed a government which arrested all those who opposed the war. Several Quaker leaders were sent off to the Appalachian region in Virginia for imprisonment. Anarchy emerged in the colony while many officials fled to the British for protection. As mentioned before, the Howe brothers sent troops into the Midlands in order to seize control of it and convince its inhabitants to stand with the empire. After clashes with the weakened Washington's army in the winter of 1776-1777, the British forces invaded sections of Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania by sea. In September 1777, they captured Philadelphia after encountering little resistance and sent the Continental Congress to exile in the Appalachian backcountry. In October 4, 1777, Washington and his army led a surprising assault on the British forces in Germantown but were crushed and defeated. Washington's

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forces set a temporary camp in Valley Forge. They discovered that Midlands farmers supplied the British because they received payments in hard currency. Some Germans supplied the rebel army and offered medical care. Joseph Galloway, former congressional delegate, organized loyalist troops to raid the rebel supply lines in Valley Forge. Galloway attempted to negotiate peace but the British defeat in Saratoga led the empire to abandon the Midlands in the summer of 1778 as they feared French naval attacks. The forces were transferred to New York and the West Indies. (Calhoun 360-382, 390, 395)

Following the British withdrawal, the Continental Army occupied Pennsylvania. The rebel assembly enforced laws that made opposing their decisions illegal and punishable. Citizens were given the power to jail anyone they considered to be an enemy to their cause. The revolutionary Supreme Executive Council was controlled by borderers from the backcountry. They executed and stripped the possessions of the disloyal citizens. Pacifists received the same treatment. Mennonite farmers were stripped off their lands after they refused to take an oath of loyalty. The tolerance and pluralism that the Midlands were known for since their establishment of the colony were crushed by the occupation forces from the other neighboring colonies. (Ousterhout 16-17)

III-6.4.The Deep South

In the Deep South colonies, the news of Lexington war shook the slave lords. The delegates did support the Continental Congress's decision to boycott the British, but it was merely a bluff as they expected the British to back down. Rumors of conspiracies started spreading around the region. They began hearing that the British were smuggling guns for the slaves. In addition, the region's newspaper reported that English ships carrying 78,000 bayonet-equipped guns are expected to dock and distribute guns to the blacks and the Indians. The citizens were urged to carry weapons and ammunition with them everywhere. Some

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slaves were executed to make a statement and warn those who wanted to play the role of vigilantes. (Olwell 30-32, 38)

Following the spread of the conspiracy rumors, planters organized military resistance and formed Council of Safety. They overthrew the royal government by ignoring it instead of going to battle or debate with it. In June 1775, they raised militia forces to meet the threats. Governor Archibald Campbell was seen as a weak character so they tolerated him initially. However, he began to make contact with settlers of Greater Appalachia who were considered as the enemies of the Deep South planters. As a result, they tried to arrest him but he fled. In February 1776, South Carolina militia seized a strategic island. The colony was on the verge of independence but they announced that they will only remain with forces as long as the conflicts between the British Empire and the colonies remain unsolved. (Ibid, 37-48)

In lowland Georgia colony, the planters were unwilling to cut ties with Britain. The colony had a loyalist community. They refused to send a delegate in the First Continental Congress and sent only one in the Second Congress. However, the rumors of the British-backed slave rebellion had an effect on the approach of the colony. The planters of Georgia heard the South Carolina alerts and decided to follow them hoping to keep their slaves and relations with the British Empire once the disputes are over. (Ibid, 36)

By the end of 1778, the British recaptured the Deep South. The leaders of Britain accepted the loss of New England colonies and shifted their focus to the Deep South. The recapture of Georgia and the Carolinas was important for them as it would make Virginia close and surrounded. In early 1779, a small British invasion recaptured Savannah without having to fire a shot and gained control on most of Georgia just a few weeks after. Charleston resisted a British siege in 1779 but surrendered in early 1780. Henry Middleton, Former President of the Continental Congress, accepted the defeat and pledged his loyalty to the

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British crown in fears of losing his property. The Deep South was secured but the British acknowledged that they are yet to be successful because of the Appalachian sections. (Calhoun 474)

III-6.5.Divided Borderers

The borderers had the most complicated involvement in the wars toward independence. Their settlements in Greater Appalachia left them isolated and not in control of a colonial government. Nevertheless, their presence in many regions and settlements with vast numbers is what led to the liberation of many colonies. In Pennsylvania, the borderers formed the majority of the rebel armies. Scots-Irish were dominant in the troops and they took the opportunity of seizing power from the elite of Philadelphia. The army that trembled in Valley Forge was mostly made up of borderers and Puritans. The Scots-Irish from the backcountry were the leadership who drafted the 1776 Constitution of Pennsylvania which granted them control over the colony. This war was effectively killing two birds with one stone, as they freed themselves from both the Midlanders and the British. (Leyburn 305)

In Virginia and Maryland, the Scots-Irish saw the British Empire as the major threat on their culture and freedom. They allied with the Virginian gentry who gave them a fair treatment and allowed them to be represented in their government. However, the borders in North Carolina saw the Virginian elite as their enemy. Having witnessed oppression during the Regulator movement, they took up their guns to avenge themselves and those who died. In 1776, they fought an unsuccessful war against the rebel gentry. Other backcountry communities were fighting the British forces under the Scottish banner. In 1780, the borderers turned the colony into a place of civil war. They turned on one another causing horrors. Loyalists and patriots both whipped and tortured each other. Meanwhile, many of the armed

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forces had no loyalty to either side and acted based on whatever they wanted by raiding houses and assassinating their enemies. (Woodard 147)

The backcountry of South Carolina and Georgia also witnessed a civil war. The rulers of the Deep South did not want to share their governments with the borderers. The borderers had only two seats in the provincial assembly of forty-eight available. It led for many to align themselves with the British Empire not because they opposed independence or cared for Britain but simply because they fought their enemies. However, other borderers in some communities considered the British as their oppressors which created a civil war fueled with tensions between the three parties. The war began with ambushes and execution of prisoners and became ugly as torture and rape emerged between the fighting forces (Ibid, 148). During the British reconquest of the Deep South, Charles Cornwallis, the British army general, sent troops with mixed legions. They were Hessian mercenaries⁸, New York volunteers, and the backcountry militiamen. They began killing people and burning houses. The patriot borderers reacted by spreading barbarism in the countryside. The British began losing the sympathy they once had in the Deep South because of the devastating results of the civil war that was fueled by them. (Calhoun 491-495)

III-6.6.The Cavaliers

The Tidewater⁹ was uninvolved in the war until its last phases. However, the Virginians offered large numbers of troops to fight on the other fronts. George Washington, a

⁸ Hessian Mercenaries: they were German soldiers who served as auxiliaries to the British Army during the American Revolutionary War.

⁹Tidewater: it is the eastern most region of Virginia. It included majority of cavaliers settlements.

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Virginian gentleman, was the commander in chief of the Continental Army. He and his fellow gentry assumed that they would dominate the army because they regarded the Yankees and the borderers as less cultivated, but most of its generals were Yankees such as Henry Knox, John Stark, and William Heath. The Tidewater officers served the army with their code of honor. The liberation of the region did not come at the expense of spilling too much blood. John Murray, royal governor of Virginia, threatened to arm the slaves in order to defend the royal authority, but he was forced to flee to a Royal Navy warship in the Chesapeake. He began calling for loyalists to form an army and offered slaves their freedom in exchange for fighting for him and the crown. As a result, hundreds of slaves joined his cause. In the Tidewater, most people turned against him because of his proposals to the slaves. In the Battle of Great Bridge, near Norfolk, he was defeated and forced to abandon the Chesapeake along with his black loyalists. (Olwell 36-40, 41)

In 1780, the British forces returned to the Tidewater and were joined by around 10,000 slaves who fled from their masters. Ultimately, they were surrounded by the French fleet and the Continental Army in a tobacco port of Yorktown. The British surrendered in October 1781. This event marked the end of the war and the hope of liberty for the slaves. (Nash 335-339)

Conclusion

The aftermath of the Seven Years War proved to be difficult on the British Empire. Their oppressive laws and acts on the colonies in America led for a revolution that ended their control in the region permanently. This chapter highlighted these acts such as the high taxation on goods and spotted the light on the reaction of each colony leading up to the consequences of the First Continental Congress. It told a tale of patriots and loyalists and discussed the key wars that liberated America.

General Conclusion

This study was concerned with presenting the facts behind the alliance of multicultural colonies against the British Empire in Colonial America. In order to approach these facts, we tackled the objective of describing each ethnic immigrant who arrived in Colonial America during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Furthermore, we aimed to show the resulted tensions and conflicts of these multi-societies and contacts with the Natives over land. We conclude with how each colony suffered and their reasons to agree or disagree about allying and the key battles that won America its liberty.

This work was carried under an narrative method. This method allowed us to initially gather information for a thorough comparison between the immigrants who came to colonial America and examine their cultures, and the societies that they established upon their arrival. As a result, it facilitated recognizing each conflict's core problem and the facts behind the reasons that led them to revolt against the British rule.

The multicultural and multi-religious aspects of the colonies affected the balance of peace. Each colony had greed to impose its power and culture in the New World. In addition, trade played a key role in some conflicts as it was a means to show strength by whoever dominated it. Some colonies had both internal and external conflicts. The Europeans desired more land in order to expand their colonies or settle new ones as some became overcrowded. This came at the expense of the Natives as they rejected the idea of having outsiders who were seen as a danger on them both socially and culturally. For instance, The Dutch and the Swedish colonies went into war over trade. The British colonies in Virginia and Massachusetts had religious conflicts among themselves such as the oppression toward the Quakers. Furthermore, civil wars occurred in Virginia and the Deep South which are known as Bacon's Rebellion and the Regulator movement respectively. Finally, the Pequot War

which reflected the tensions between the Native Indians and the English due to the overcrowding in the colony of New England and the colonists desire to expand in more lands to gain more resources.

The colonies shared a common struggle. The British Empire was indebted due to the Seven Years War and had a new ruling class. The colonies suffered from the new taxation on various products and goods such as tea as well as limitations such as the inability to reach influential positions and the right to expand their territories because of the Proclamation Act of 1763. The British ruling class spent parts of the collected taxes on an army and dispatched it in America in order to force the colonies to submit. In addition, they attempted to eliminate religions that were undesirable for them. These violations on the colonies led some of them to revolt; they became known as patriots such as the New Englanders and the Cavaliers while some were not interested in fighting the British such as the Midlanders and the New Yorkers and became known as the loyalists.

The colonies responded to the British assaults by organizing a meeting in Philadelphia. It was called the First Continental Congress in which every colony was represented by delegates except the backcountry. The meeting was cast by doubts as most of them did not share the same cultures and due to the previous tensions between them. Despite their differences that are traced back before the English Civil War, the Puritans and the Cavaliers supported each other during the meeting as they acknowledged that the British Empire is a danger to the existence of their settlements, culture, and religion. Ultimately, they convinced the delegates of the other colonies to accept a joint boycott on the British goods but they received no answer from London. Despite formally agreeing to ally together, the key wars that achieved liberty for each colony were a result of individual fights against the British while some required invasions to some other colonies of the loyalists to end the influence of the British Empire.

Eighty years after the battle of Yorktown that secured liberty for the Americans, a new conflict emerged tearing the country apart known as the American Civil War. America was a divided nation before and throughout the Revolutionary War. Themes such as internal tensions and social divisions were not new to the Americans as they suffered from them a long time ago. The Civil War reflected the image of a divided nation. Nearly all of the distinct societies considered leaving the Union. South Carolina defiantly announced that it was leaving the Union. Six more states followed a month later and, by June, a total of 11 southern states were no longer part of the country. It took years of battles and thousands of lives to end the war.

During the 1830's, a political movement came to light in America known as nativism. The beliefs of this movement had existed a long time ago in the colonies before independence. Most of the colonies in America did not welcome outsiders who shared different cultures and beliefs. The nativist movement adopted the same patriotic sentiment by challenging authorities and demanding to enforce laws to prevent immigrants from coming to America. They perceived them as a danger to their American values, cultures, and religions.

Finally, it can be said that although the colonies that revolted against the British were united in their approach by creating the Continental Congress and the Continental Army, they did not fully unite during the war. Instead, each one fought its liberation war. Some of them fought on the losing side like the New Yorkers and the Midlanders while some fought on the winning side like the New Englanders and the Cavaliers. However, once independence was achieved, North America's future depended on these states to form a strong alliance toward a better future away from the British rule.

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