

Mercantilism

Chapter 3, Section 1

- ### Colonial Gov'ts
- Charter
 - Written grant from the king to est. a colony
 - Types of Colonies
 - Royal Colony
 - Subjected to direct control of the crown
 - New York, New Jersey, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Massachusetts, New Hampshire
 - Proprietary Colony
 - Founded by a proprietor
 - Someone to whom the monarch made a grant of land
 - Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania
 - Charter Colony
 - Founded by a charter granted to the colonists themselves
 - Rhode Island, Connecticut

- ### Colonial Gov'ts
- Colonial Governors
 - Served as the exec. officer of the colony
 - Royal → apptd by the monarch
 - Proprietary → apptd by the proprietor
 - Charter → elected by ROWGs
 - Rich, old, white guys
 - Colonial Legislatures
 - Were all bicameral
 - Except Penn.
 - Which was unicameral (one-house)
 - Upper House
 - Advisory group to the colonial governors
 - Royal → members apptd by monarch
 - Proprietary → members apptd by proprietor
 - Charter → members elected by ROWGs
 - Missing in Penn.
 - Lower House
 - Made the laws
 - ◊ W/ approval of governor and monarch in royal colonies
 - ◊ W/ approval of governor and proprietor in proprietary colonies
 - ◊ Not subject to anyone's approval in charter colonies
 - Elected by ROWGs

- ### Mercantilism
- System of exploitation whereby colonies to make a profit
 - By the "mother country"
 - State that est. and governs a colony
 - Britain in the case of the American colonies
 - Purchased raw materials from the colonies
 - Are fairly cheap
 - Sold finished goods back to the colonies
 - Are more expensive
 - Balance of Trade
 - Difference btw. imports and exports
 - Positive (favorable) balance of trade
 - More exports than imports
 - Negative (unfavorable) balance of trade
 - More imports than exports
 - Goal of mercantilism was to est. pos. bal. of trade

- ### Navigation Acts
- Enacted after the Restoration
 - Charles II and James II tried to exert greater control over colonies.
 - Remember the Dominion of New England!?
 - Provisions of the Navigation Acts of 1660 and 1696
 - Only British ships could transport goods to & from the colonies.
 - Only British citizens allowed to trade w/ the colonies.
 - Goods from the colonies could be exported only to British ports.
 - Sought to prevent nations from trading w/ British colonies
 - Primarily the Dutch
 - Allowed Britain to est. a monopoly over a colony's trade
 - Elimination of competition
 - Raw materials to be purchased more cheaply.
 - Finished goods to be sold for greater profits.
 - Forbade colonists from manufacturing anything

- ### Governing the Colonies
- Privy Council
 - Advisors to the monarch on colonial matters
 - Board of Trade
 - Most important sub-committee on colonial matters
 - Established in 1696
 - Functions
 - Nominated royal governors
 - Reviewed all laws enacted by the colonies
 - ◊ Could veto those contrary to British policy
 - "Salutary Neglect"
 - Period in which Britain was unable to directly govern the colonies
 - B/c they were involved in a series of civil wars
 - B/c colonial governors were prisoners of surroundings
 - Isolated from the British gov't by 3,000 mi.
 - Depended upon the colonial legislatures for their salaries
 - Allowed the colonists a large degree of self-gov't