

Date:

Student Name:

Week 23 - Restoration Colonies and the Age of Louis XIV

General Information for All Grades

After the upheavals of the Puritan Revolution in England, Charles II was welcomed back with much joy by the majority of the English people. Many were tired of the tyrannical rule of the army under Cromwell and his son, and others had chafed under the Puritan restrictions on worldliness and frivolity, due to the fact that many Englishmen preferred the traditional Anglican church to the more intense Puritan one. Charles's approach to the political and social conditions in England was to turn back the clock in order to erase all traces of the twenty-year rebellion. He reestablished the primacy of the Church of England (with himself as its head), and revoked several important pieces of Puritan legislation.

Charles's reign was actually dated to his father's execution, not that of his own coronation. Charles ruled England, Scotland, and Ireland from the time he ascended the throne (in 1660) until 1685—about twenty-five years. When he died, his brother ruled as James II of England and Ireland (and James VII of Scotland). For reasons that we will explore in more detail next week, James II only ruled three years. The period from 1660 to 1688 therefore is known as the Restoration Period in English history.

As with past events, English history had profound effects on Colonial American history. We have seen before that New England was mostly peopled by Puritans who sought to escape the oppressive reigns of James I and Charles I. When the Puritans gained the upper hand, it was the Royalists who fled to America, mostly populating Virginia. Now, as the monarchy was restored in England, dissenters again joined the ranks of Puritans in New England. This, however, was not the only dynamic at work. Charles II was eager to reward those who had been loyal monarchists during his years of exile in France. To this end, he gave liberal, personal land grants in America to men who had been loyal to him through the Puritan Revolution. For instance, in 1663, Charles re-granted Carolina territory (which had been apportioned by his father to Sir Robert Heath, his attorney general) to eight of his favorite nobles. He made them lords proprietors (ruling landlords) of the colony, and these favored noblemen ruled their territory as they saw fit.

At times, Charles granted ownership of American lands that he did not yet rule! For instance, in 1663, his brother James, then the Duke of York, purchased a lapsed land title to what had become New Netherland and New Sweden. This land had been conferred on the Earl of Stirling by Charles I. Upon coming to the throne, Charles II gave his brother the right to colonize and rule the region between New England and Maryland. In 1664, James sent an expedition to New Amsterdam which, by taking advantage of the Dutch West India Company's decision not to place any garrison there, took control of New Netherland without firing a shot. New Amsterdam became the personal property of James, and thus a proprietary colony, as opposed to a royal one. He promptly named New York after himself. James then granted the land between the Hudson River and the Delaware River (which eventually became New Jersey) to two loyal royalists: Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley of Stratton. With New Netherland, the English also came to control the former New Sweden in what is now Delaware. Since Delaware became part of Pennsylvania, we will study its formation and early history more in Week 24.

This week, we will also continue to learn about the full flowering of absolutism in France. Last week, students read about Cardinal Mazarin, who ruled France after the death of Louis XIII since his son was too young to rule. When Cardinal Mazarin died in 1661 (a year after Charles II was restored to his throne in England), Louis XIV took the reins of his government into his own hands, declaring that he would rule directly, without a chief minister. He became known as the Sun King, an image that conveys his absolute centrality to the French solar system, with all the nobility of France revolving around his rising and setting each day, and he is famous for proclaiming, "I am the state." He died in 1715; we will study the events of his reign as background for detailed studies of other states this week and next.

Louis XIV affected events in Colonial America as well. He sponsored the development of New France as a Roman Catholic colony while suppressing the civil rights of Huguenots at home. Most students will read about the early events in New France this week, including the explorations of Jacques Cartier and the founding of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain. Other students will learn about the exploration of the Mississippi by La Salle during the reign of Louis XIV, and all students will study more about life in New France in weeks to come.

READING

ALL UG and LG - - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Streams of Civilization Vol 2 39 – 40 (Stop at ‘English-French Conflict’)
- Story of the World Vol. 3 by Susan W. Bauer Chapter 6 (second section)
- Anything about Canada and the northern territories, Sam Champlain
- Stories of the Pilgrims, by Margaret B. Pumphrey (Mrs. R. has) Last Week

LG READING

- Kid’s America Activities (Mrs. R. has)
- Anything about life in the 13 colonies

UG READING

- Blackthorn Winter by Douglas Wilson, chapters V - VIII (Week 2 of 3)

DIALECTIC & RHET Reading

- Trial and Triumph by Richard Hannula, Chapter 30
- The Church in History by B.K. Kuiper, chapter 31 (sections 8), Chapter 39 (section 2)
- This Country of Ours by H.E. Marshall Chapters XIX – XXI, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXVI – XXXIX, XLII, XLV

• Lower Grammar Words

mill

brewery

pasture

orchard

blacksmith

breeches

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

navigation

burgher

exile

admiral

pelt

monopoly

convert

ration

dissenter

Lower Grammar People

Peter Stuyvesant

Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

Charles I

Handwriting practice lines for the name Charles I, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Blank handwriting practice lines for the name Charles I, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Samuel de Champlain

Handwriting practice lines for the name Samuel de Champlain, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Blank handwriting practice lines for the name Samuel de Champlain, consisting of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line.

Michiel de Ruyter

Dialectic and Rhetoric

Accountability Questions

1. What happened to the English government after Oliver Cromwell died?
2. Who was John Bunyan and what was his contribution to English culture?
3. Optional: If you did outside research on Louis XIV, answer the following:
 - When did Louis reign?
 - Why is he called the Sun King?
4. What was Bacon's Rebellion?
5. What does the term "regicide" mean?
6. How did the Dutch lose control over the territories that became New York and New Jersey?
7. How were North and South Carolina founded?
8. Which French explorer first navigated the entire length of the Mississippi River, claiming all the surrounding land for France? What was the name given to the territory he claimed?

Thinking Questions

1. For what reasons did Charles II want to unite the New England colonies together?
2. Assess the reign of Charles II. What were his strengths and weaknesses?
3. What were the relative sizes of the English colonies (collectively) and the territory of New France? Compare and contrast their settlement histories.