Task 1

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**Reasons for English colonization**

English imperialism was the outcome of a number of motives. The political reasons for English imperialism were jealousy English had developed for their bordering countries. Spain and France were back from travelling the world and demanded new land for the riches they brought. English had a realization that they need to make colonies, not only to have contact to the trade goods but to avoid themselves from the enemies France and Spain from gaining full control over the land. The new settlements were launched by the planners to do attacks from these settlements. Political triggers can be perceived as threats to the prestige and security of imperial power (Cleary, n.d.).

The social pressures, which contributed to the colonization, have to do with religious and economic factors. The increase in the population of American colonies resulted in lack of food and labor. Many persons were displaced living in the streets. They sensed that the colonies would ease the overcrowding and they made their journey to North America considering it an opportunity of growing business and making money. They felt that the North American colonies are a great opportunity to make money and rise above the current conditions. The other motive to move to American colonies was religious freedom. England had created the new church and broken the Roman Catholic Church. The settlers that left to form the initial colonies was to get an escape from the religious persecution. The aim was to seek jobs, economic and religious freedom.

**Economic, political, and social systems**

Massachusetts Bay

The initial economy of Massachusetts Bay survived on fishing, fur, shipbuilding, and limber trades. The economy of the colony began to expand in the 1640s and the growth of merchant class increased. Slave trade was a significant element in the 18th century. It changed the political and cultural landscape, but slavery continue to exist. The government also evolved over time; it began as a corporate organization including deputy governor and governor. The upper house of legislation was set by the council of assistants. King James II brought the New England colonies under crown control.

Virginia

The Virginia Company of London founded the Virginia colony was found and run by. Sir Walter Raleigh is known for paying for the colonial ventures. A council appointed by the king in England made decisions. For many years operated under a semi-military dictatorship. However, the discovery of tobacco as wealth generating crop and the General Assembly made wealthy planters more politically powerful (Wolfe, n.d.). Few elite families dominated the economy. Tobacco was the back of the economy. Politics was also linked with religion in Virginia. Attending of services of the church was considered as the mean to make political, social, and economic connections. People came to church to discuss tobacco prices, catchup gossips, and share news. Colonials were legally required to attend the services of Church of England. In the 18th century, Thomas Jefferson's Bill for ending the state funding for churches in Virginia.

The Carolinas

The Royal Charter and eight English Nobles founded the Carolinas colony in 1633. The South and North Carolina was one colony before 1729. The Carolinas is marked with religious freedom because it was not dominated by one specific religion. Baptists, Anglicans, and others enjoyed religious freedom. The Carolinas was blessed with natural resources like fish, agricultural land, and forests. Agriculture and export of cotton, tobacco, corn and fruits and vegetables were the common economic and trade activities. Crops were traded for the items like shoes and lace that could not be produced. In 1691, a governor was appointed to manage whole Carolina and a deputy governor for North Carolina (Alchin, n.d.). By 1775 it was governed by the Royal Court.

**American Revolution**

The factors, which lead to the American Revolution, involve the desire of freedom among men and women, enlightenment and regulations. The colonial legislation gave the feeling of freedom from the British rule, and they were able to create their own regulations and rules. The colonists resented the interference of the British to raise money to pay the war debts after the French and Indian war. The Enlightenment movement in England, which took place between 1600 and 1700s. The writers wrote about the freedom and limited government, which influenced many to start thinking about freedom from British Control. Different legislative acts that led to American Revolution involve Currency Act (1751 and 1764), Tea Act (1773), Sugar Act (1764), Quartering Act (1765) and Boston Massacre (1770). These intolerable acts increased protests and rebellion acts which led to the American Revolution.

**Impacts of the American Revolution**

Many American leaders collaborated with the British while many of them fought and indulged in conflict with them. For all the Native Americans, the American Revolution as a disaster. Natives were excluded in treaty negotiations. Their effort and struggle for independence resulted in incomplete victories at much later date. African Americans were also not acknowledged and appreciated for the efforts they did in the war. By 1775, more than half a million of them were enslaved. By 1760, however, most of them were ready to fight against the British for freedom. Blacks made their own assessments and supported the side, which offered more freedom. The relationship of men and women underwent reconsideration after the revolutionary war. Murray support for gender equality met by disapproval and shock. However, the understanding of men and women relationships went to significant changes. Republican Motherhood resulted in many was a move towards greater quality. During 1790, books and novels for the women audience and written by women became popular.

References

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