

AFD Ep 327 Links and Notes - Boston Revolt of 1689 and Leisler's Rebellion of 1689-91 [Bill/Nate, Oct 4]

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1689_Boston_revolt
 - In April 1689, an armed militia uprising in Boston mostly ended the short-lived English attempt to consolidate the various colonies of New England into a single [Dominion of New England](#) administered by [Edmund Andros](#), an appointee and longtime loyalist of King James II, the former Duke of York until 1685. Andros had been serving in a very activist role in the Province of New York on behalf of James II since before he was the king, which we will circle back to shortly.
 - The Dominion of New England (formed out of its constituent parts over the period of 1686 to 1689) was an attempt to consolidate Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, what is now southern Maine, New York City, Long Island, the Hudson River Valley, the two halves of New Jersey, and other areas into a single Dominion with an overarching authority directly ruled by England, partly because some of these areas were under a web of conflicting colonial charters and some of these regions were personal territory of James II. They were a mix of colonies and provinces.
 - Local colonial potentates were furious about the loss of local power and privileges such as the local Town Meeting system and the Governor's Councils of each of the dissolved colonies or provinces due to mergers and the new Direct Rule by England. They also disputed taxation powers and import duties. Governor Andros was also explicitly ordered by authorities in England not to allow a local legislative assembly and some of the colonies already had them. This uprising in 1689 would prefigure many of the developments of the 1770s in Boston, less than a century later, which would lead to the American Revolution. There were also religious problems between the Puritans and the Anglicans and the Catholics.
 - What sparked it? Catholic James II had been overthrown in England by the Dutch mercenary armies of Calvinist King William III (his sister's son) and Anglican Queen Mary (his eldest daughter, William's wife and the English heir apparent until shortly before) in November of 1688, in the unexpectedly rapid and nearly bloodless Glorious Revolution coup, but word did not arrive in Boston until April, which finally triggered the revolt. Meanwhile, English troops had been moved out of position in anticipation of a more protracted transatlantic war between James and William, perhaps involving the Dutch and the French.
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisler%27s_Rebellion **(May 1689-May 1691)**
 - Leisler's Rebellion was an armed militia uprising in New York City against Andros's military Lieutenant Governor of New England as a direct result of the revolt in Boston as New Yorkers resisted both the new Dominion of New England arrangement (which had annexed New York a year prior in 1688) and English authority on the whole by some who were ethnically Dutch. When the rebellion was finally crushed in 1691 by the consolidated English authorities, New York City and the Hudson River Valley etc were restored to the status of Province of New York, separate from New England, although with the loss of several islands to Massachusetts, including Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.
 - King James II, the former Duke of York and Albany, had gained personal possession of New York City 25 years earlier as a result of the Second Anglo-Dutch War and a grant from his older brother, King Charles II. This had been re-confirmed in 1674 after the Third Anglo-Dutch War.

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- The Glorious Revolution in America by David S Lovejoy, 1972: The American Colonists' Violent Attempts in New England New York and Maryland to Exploit for their Own Purposes, England's Religious and Constitutional Crisis of 1688 - The Glorious Revolution
- King Williams's War/ Fall of Pemequid
- Abenaki Confederacy/New France
- Popish Plot!