

## Chapter 2: Trans-Atlantic Contacts and Early Colonies (1491-1690)



AP US History: An Essential Coursebook 2nd Ed.

Pg. 43-65

# British Beginnings

- Conflicts in England
  - 15th Century - War of the Roses
  - 16th Century - Struggle between Catholics and Anglicans
- Elizabeth I
  - England demonstrated superior naval power
  - Defeated the Spanish Armada (1588)
  - First venture to North America
    - Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony"
    - Carolinas
  - Early 1600s - England founded several joint-stock companies to settle the eastern coast of North America



- 17th Century - two developments encouraged the English to move to North America.
  - Population Boom
    - English population doubled during the 150 years after 1530. (New crops from America)
    - Competition for food and other necessities - inflation
    - Wages fell as prices rose
    - Landowners started to enclose their land and put up fences around common tilling and grazing land. (crops and animals)
    - Peasants had no land
    - Unemployment - competition for jobs increased
    - British government supported relocating citizens to North America
    - Joint-Stock companies
    - People saw moving to the new world as a way to improve their lives

- The English Reformation
  - Early 16th century - Protestant Reformation in Germany spread across northern Europe and the British Isles
    - John Knox brought the new faith to Scotland (Presbyterians)
    - 1560 - Scotland's parliament adopted Presbyterianism as their official religion.
  - England - Calvinists became known as "Puritans"
    - Created Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches in the colonies
  - King Henry VIII left the Roman Catholic Church and founded the Church of England
    - Trouble between Puritans and Anglicans
    - Puritans wouldn't accept the authority of the King as the ultimate religious leader
  - King James I (1603-1625) and Charles I (1625-1649) didn't tolerate the Puritans
    - Authorized the removal of Puritan clergymen from their pulpits
  - 1620s and 1630s - English Puritans left the country

# Governments in North America

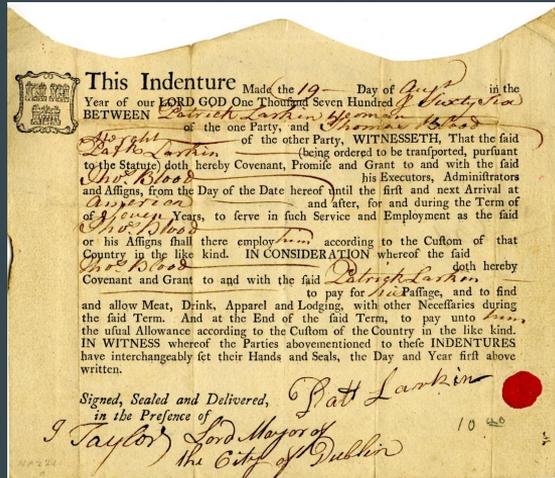
- English colonies were financed by joint-stock companies and their governments were more independent from England than Latin American colonies
- Company charter spelled out the responsibilities and rights of the colonists, so the governments weren't all organized the same.
- In English colonies, the governments had assemblies (two houses) that looked like the House of Lords and the House of Commons.
- Colonists thought they should have the right to determine their own rules and regulations.

# Social Patterns

- Less rigid social classes developed in the English colonies based on ethnicity.
  - Native Americans and English led separate lives
  - Colonies were made up of all English people
  - Intermingling of blood was more common as settlers went westward
  - Southern English colonies
    - strict social classes between black and whites
    - anyone of mixed race was considered to be black
    - term “mulatto” was used
  - English believed that blacks and Native Americans were inferior people
  - Social classes that developed in the middle and northern colonies were among Europeans
- Reasons for settlement (English)
  - religious persecution, desire to make economic gains
  - farmed or went into trade

- Forced Labor Systems

- Slaves were not practical in areas with small farms (New England)
- English middle colonies - indentured servitude
  - same race as the free person
  - He or she were bound by a contract to work for a person for four to seven years in exchange for payment of the voyage to the colony.
  - Would receive a small piece of land, tools, and clothes at end of service



# Relations with Amerindians

- Native American population was small in the areas that the Dutch, British, and French settled
  - Slash-and-burn agriculture
  - Semi-nomadic lifestyles
  - Easily displaced by the Europeans
  - Native Americans population decreased due to European illnesses
  - Pushed westward
    - forced to adapt (hunt)
    - used horses
    - Territorial wars between Native American tribes
  - No need to conquer an empire like in Latin America

# The Thirteen British Colonies (1607-1690)

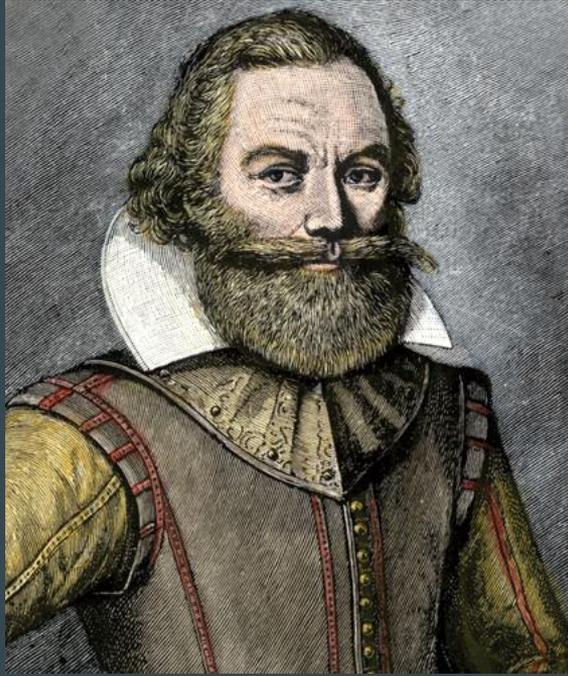
- 1607 - Jamestown Virginia became the first British colony
- Puritans settled in Massachusetts
- Quakers (under the aid of William Penn) went to New Jersey, Pennsylvania
- Catholics settled in Maryland
- Joint-stock companies wanted to make a profit
  - People had economic reasons for coming
- 1664 - English gained control of New Netherland and named it New York
- England also fought two successful wars against the Dutch



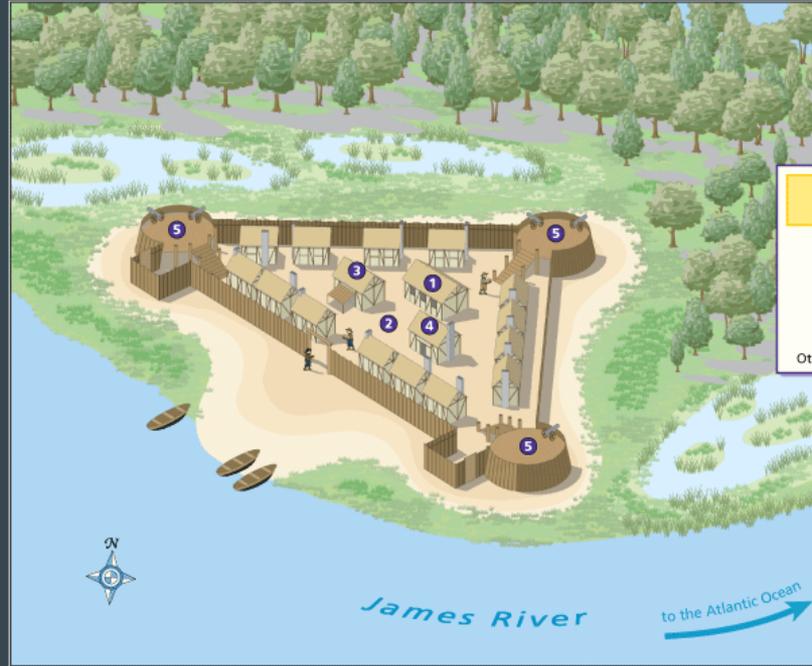
# Settlement in Virginia

- Joint-stock company called the Virginia Company (1606)
  - Named after Queen Elizabeth I (Virgin Queen)
- King James I
- Goal was to find gold and new trade routes
- Colonist would have the same rights in the colony as in England
- Landed in 1607 and named the area Jamestown
  - Almost failed during the winter of 1607-1608 (winter and disease)
  - Military discipline under the leadership of John Smith saved the colony
  - 1609 - John Smith returned to England
  - Winter of 1609-1610 faced a similar crisis
  - Decided to stop searching for gold and focus on growing food and tobacco

- Jamestown and Relations with the Indians
  - Powhatan was the leader of a native alliance (Powhatan Confederacy)
  - hostile relations
  - 1614 - John Rolfe married Pocahontas
  - Popularity of Tobacco helped to increase the number of English settlers.
  - War between the colonist and Native Americans started in 1622
    - Opechancanough (Powhatan's brother) - led an attack that killed about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the English population
    - Settlers seized Native American cornfields and harvests...finally gaining control
- New Colonist move to Jamestown
  - Change in governing policies - 1618
    - colonist who paid their own passage were given 50 acres of land
    - House of Burgesses - first elected assembly in colonial America
      - Only landowners could vote
      - Company appointed the governor
- 1624 - James I stripped the bankrupt Virginia Company of its authority.
  - Virginia was named a royal colony and was under the direct control of the King.
  - Established the Church of England in Virginia



John Smith



**Jamestown**  
1607

- 1 Church
- 2 Market area
- 3 Storehouse
- 4 Courthouse
- 5 Cannon

Other buildings are houses.

# Maryland: A Proprietary Colony

- Founded in the Chesapeake Bay area in 1632
- Economy - tobacco
- Labor - white indentured servants
- Representative assembly
- Proprietary Colony (land and government control authority granted to a single individual)
  - Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore)
  - had complete control (right to sell, lease or give land away as he pleased)
  - Could appoint public officials, churches, and appoint ministers
  - Wanted to create a Catholic haven
- Colony was named Charles's wife - Queen Henrietta Maria

- First settlement was St. Mary
  - Settled by 20 Catholic gentlemen and two hundred artisans and laborers (Protestant)
- Problems
  - tensions between religious groups
  - class resentments (landowners vs labors vs. small farmers)
- Act of Toleration
  - Toleration of all Christians in Maryland (not Jews or atheists)
  - More Roman Catholics lived in Maryland than any other English colonies



# Puritan Settlements

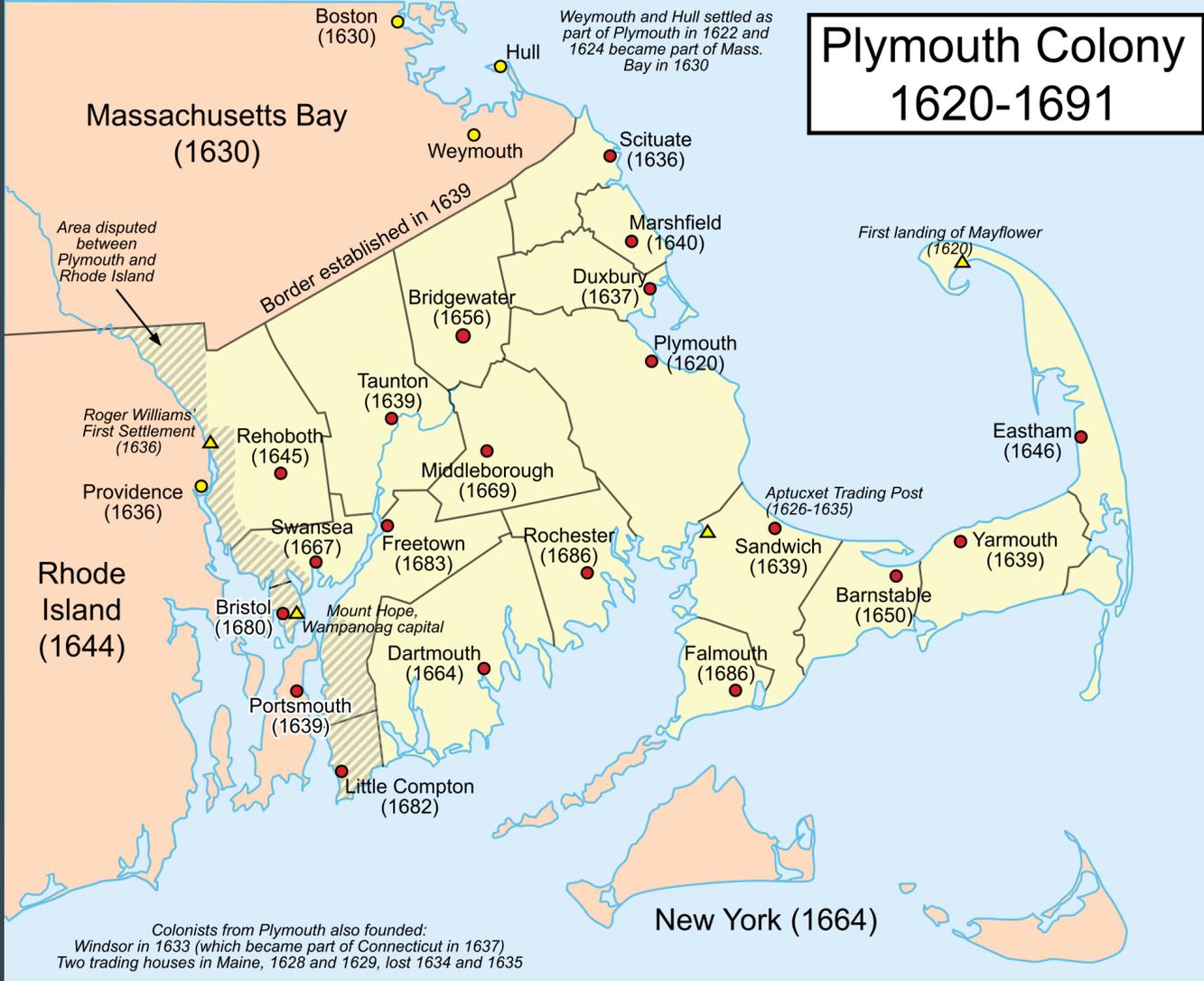
- Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies were founded with strong religious motivations.
  - Wanted to be able to practice their own religions without being persecuted against
  - Also wanted to be able to earn a living.
- Felt that the Anglican Church needed to be “purified”
- Separatist (Pilgrims) left the Church of England because they felt that membership in the church should be limited to the saints those recognized by God for salvation. (settled in Plymouth)
- Those that settled in the Massachusetts Bay colony were less radical and more numerous. (Non-Separatists)
  - Wanted to reform the Anglican Church from within. (remain a member of the church)

- **The Plymouth Colony**
  - Moved to Netherlands in 1607
  - 1620 moved to the New World from the Netherlands
  - Mayflower had 102 Puritans (both Separatist and non-Separatist)
    - Ship landed on Cape Cod (Not Virginia)
    - Built Colony at Plymouth
    - Males on board the Mayflower signed what became known as the “Mayflower Compact”
      - Agreement to form a government and obey its laws
  - **First Winter**
    - half of the colonist died of illness and exposure to cold
  - **First Spring**
    - helped by natives led by Squanto (Patuxet Indian)
    - Taught the Pilgrims how to tap maple trees, extract medicine from plants, and plant and fertilize the corn

- Harvest of 1621
  - Celebrated together for three days after Governor William Bradford proclaimed a day of “Thanksgiving”
- 1623 - food supplies ran short and there was severe drought
- 1626 - London merchants sold the rights to the land to the colonists
- 1645 - Plymouth remained a small colony
- 1691 - Plymouth colony merged with Massachusetts Bay Colony



# Plymouth Colony 1620-1691



- Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Established in 1630
- Colony started with 700 people and grew to about 12,000 by 1640.
- It was sponsored by a group of Puritan merchants
  - King Charles I sanctioned anti-Puritan persecutions in 1629
- Non-Separatist Puritans obtained a royal charter
  - Settlers were able to operate independently and could practice their own religion
- 1630s-1640s Population in the colony grew because of the English Civil War
  - Moved to Massachusetts and the Caribbean islands
  - 20,000 moved to New England between 1630-1642.
- People who moved were educated and prosperous (skilled to build success)
- First Governor - John Winthrop
  - Famous speech - “City Upon a Hill”

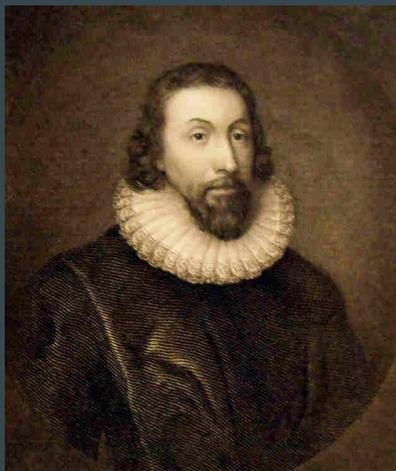
- John Winthrop Cont
- Heart of the Bay Colony's belief was the doctrine of the covenant
  - God had made an agreement with them when they were chosen for the special mission to America. Status as God's elect was guaranteed as long as they were responsible for the behavior of unsaved members of their community.
- Transformed their original joint-stock company charter into a government.
  - two-house legislature, a governor, and a judicial system based on the English model
  - Land was distributed with the communal ideal in mind
  - Towns were carefully planned
    - spaces were set aside for churches and lots of houses
    - families were assigned a parcel of land
    - best land went to the community leaders (including ministers)
    - Some became busy seaports - Boston and Salem
- Relations between Puritans and Indians
  - Puritans did not have a great deal of interest in converting Indians to Christianity
  - Believed that the Indians worshipped the devil and had primitive, barbarous customs

- Relations between Puritans and Indians
  - Pequots lived in the Connecticut valley
  - Two English traders were killed but Native Americans (not Pequots)
  - English raided a Pequot village
  - Pequot War (1637)
    - Ended with the burning of the entire Pequot town on the Mystic River
    - 400 Pequots were killed
    - Tribe was virtually annihilated
    - Lead to an uneasy peace for 30 years
  - 1675-1676
    - King Philip's War (led by Metacom)
    - Series of attacks on English villages throughout New England
    - 100's of colonists died
    - More Native Americans died by the time the conflict ended
    - Metacom was captured and killed

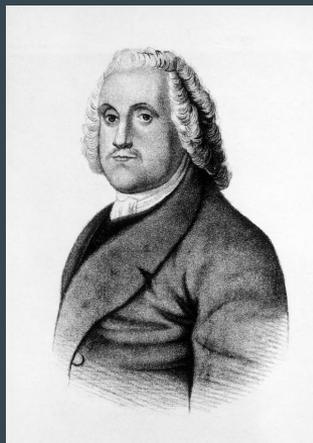
- Life in New England
  - Family life was important
    - Traveled to the new world as families
    - More women went to New England than to Virginia and Maryland
  - Climate was healthier than the Chesapeake
    - fewer diseases
    - more children survived to adulthood
    - families were larger
    - longer life expectancy
  - Religion dominated New England
    - Only church members could vote in colony elections
    - Leaders had great moral authority and strict codes of conduct
- The New England Confederation
  - 1643 - four colonies banded together to form the New England Confederation
  - Colonist worked together in to defend against the Native Americans, French and Dutch
  - Would share the cost of war, provide soldiers, and make no treaties with each colony's consent

- The New England Confederation Cont.
  - All Puritan colonies (Bay Colony, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut valley settlements)
  - Milestone in American history - movement towards colonial unity.
- Exiles from Puritan Colonies
  - Roger Williams was exiled for challenging the leaders' policies,
    - Native American policies
    - Legality of the colony's charter
    - Denied the government's authority to regulate religious behavior
    - Exiled from Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635
    - Fled to Rhode Island in 1636 and began a rival colony
      - Created Providence Rhode Island
      - Allowed for Religious tolerance, separation of church and state, and participation in government by all property-owning males.
  - Anne Hutchinson
    - Religious woman who was knowledgeable about healing with herbs
    - Questioned basic Puritan beliefs

- Ordinary people could interpret the Bible and should not be forced to follow the dictates of the community.
- Held meetings at her house.
- Put on trial for heresy and compromising the government's authority
  - Banished from the colony.
  - Went to Rhode Island in 1638
  - Eventually moved to New York



John Winthrop



Roger Williams



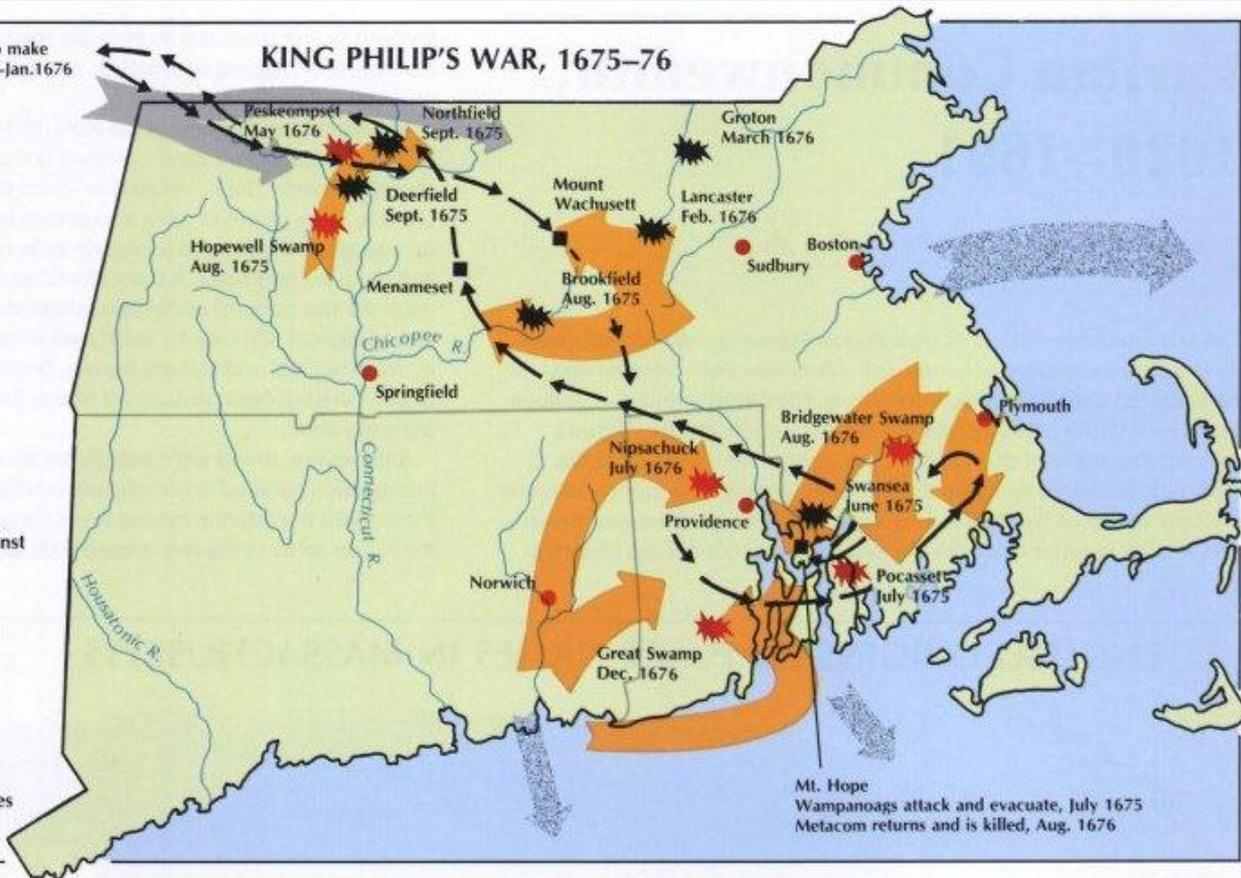
Ann Hutchinson

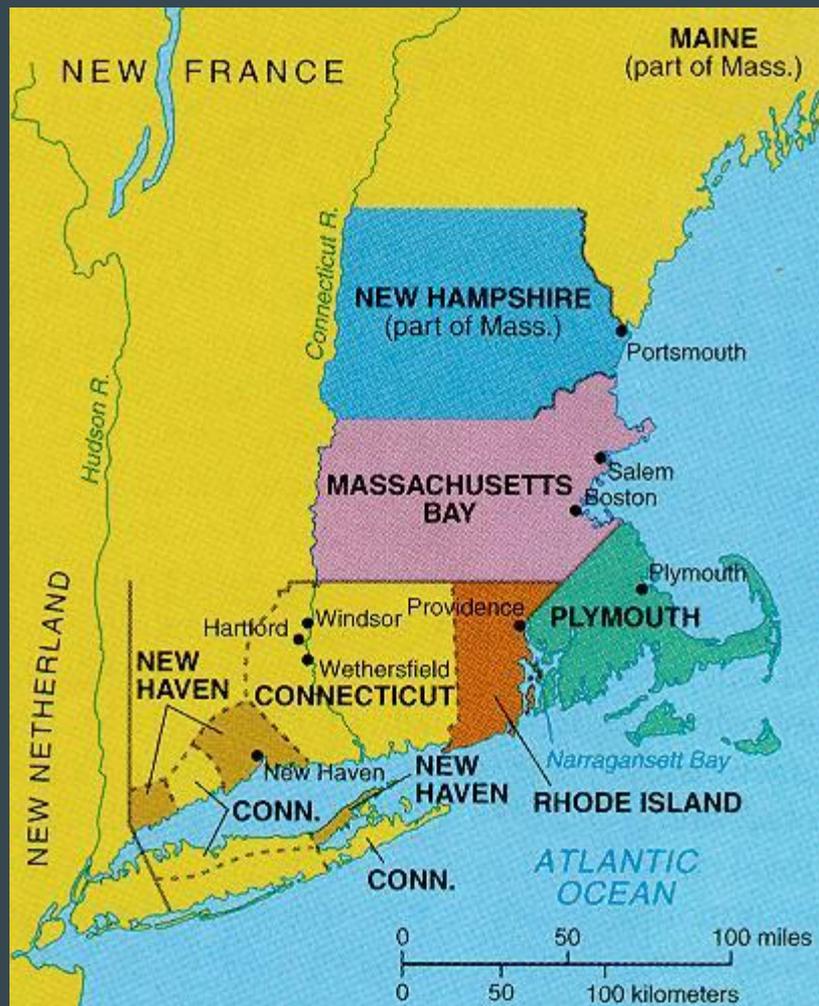


# KING PHILIP'S WAR, 1675-76

Metacom fails in mission to make Mohawks allies, Dec. 1675-Jan. 1676

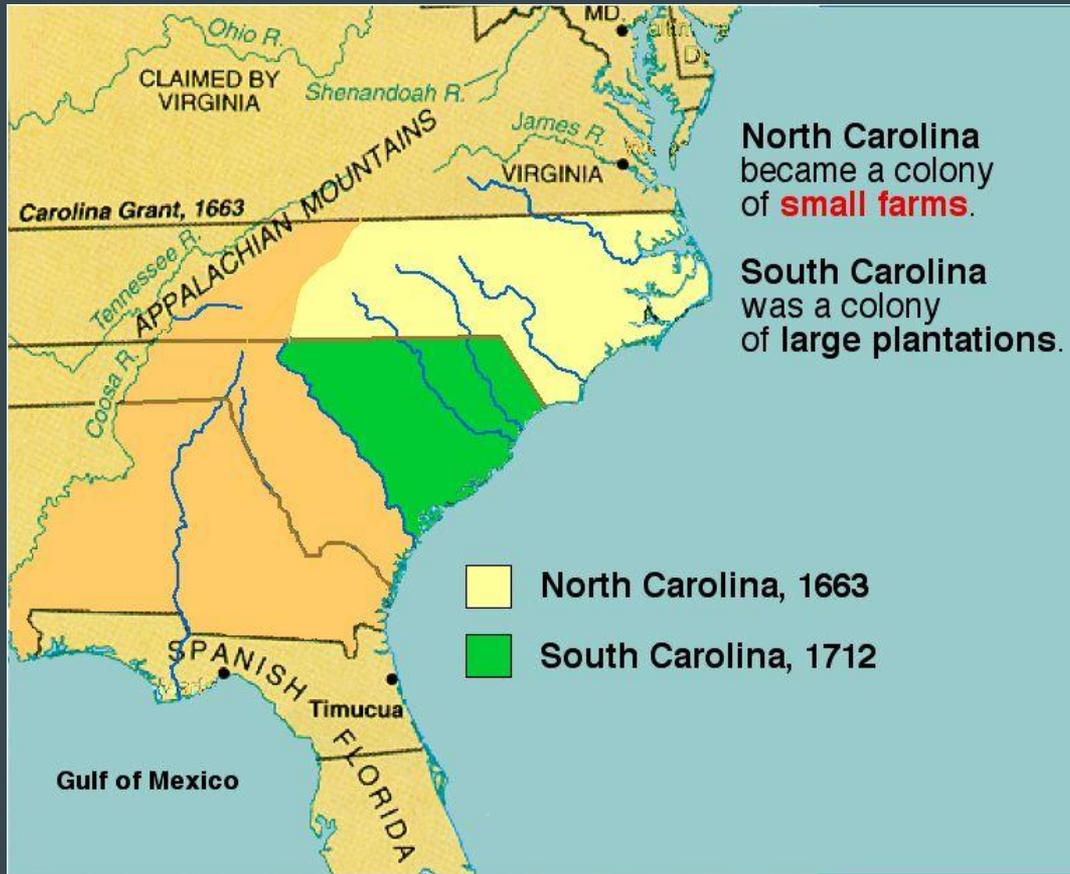
- Travels of Metacom (conjectural)
- ★ Major Indian attack on English
- ★ Major English attack on Indians
- English offensives, 1675-77
- Mohawk offensive against New England Indians, winter 1676-77
- ★ Indian captives sold to slavery in West Indies
- Important Indian settlements
- Important English settlements
- Present state boundaries





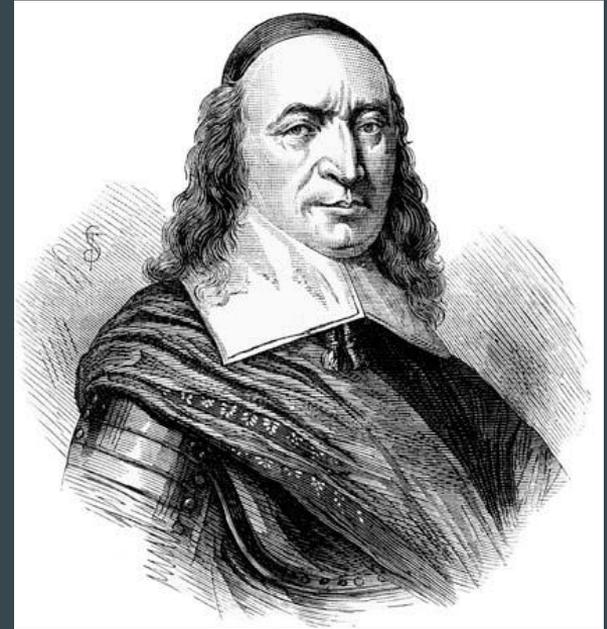
# Restoration Colonies

- English Civil War ended in 1649 with the execution of King Charles I
  - Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell became king
  - Military rule ended in 1658
- Charles II became King in 1660.
- Carolina
  - 1663 - King granted a royal charter to eight of his court favorites (Lord Proprietors)
  - Named Carolina in honor of King Charles II.
  - Economic ties to sugar plantations in the English West Indies
  - Slave trade
    - Proprietors did not want slavery in the colony
  - Colonist sought captured natives for export to the West Indian sugarcane fields and sugar mills
  - Grew corn and herded cattle
  - Two distinct population centers - one in the north and the other in the south.
  - 1729 - Split into two colonies



- New York

- James (Duke of York) was given a grant of land in 1664
- Land between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers (Hudson River Valley and Long Island)
- Invasion of Manhattan Island was planned.
  - New Netherland's leader Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the colony without resistance
  - Named it New York
- English settlement grew slowly
- Population included
  - Native Americans, Africans, Germans, and Dutch
- Duke's Law - proclaimed in 1665
  - Laws provided an English legal code, but allowed non-English settlers a good bit of freedom.
- 1683 - James agreed to the colonist request for an electoral legislature



Peter Stuyvesant

- New Jersey

- James regranted the land between the Hudson and Delaware Rivers to his friends Sir George Carteret and John Lord Berkeley
- Named the area New Jersey
- Promised generous land grants to attract settlers
- Granted limited freedom and religion
- Agreed to a representative assembly



George Carteret

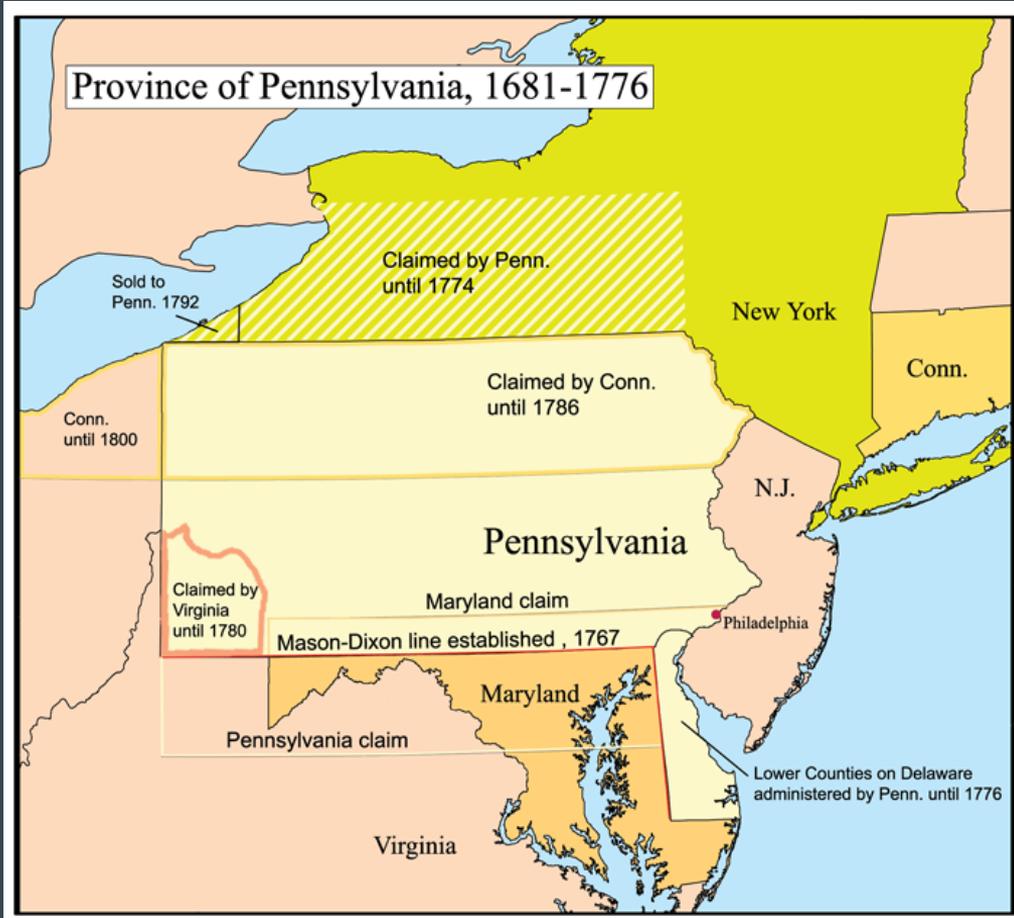


John Lord Berkely



- Pennsylvania

- Proprietary colony emphasized peaceful relations with the Natives
- Founded by William Penn
  - Member of the Society of Friends (Quakers) - pacifist Protestant sect that suffered persecution in England
  - Pennsylvania would be a religious refuge
  - Quakers
    - personal inner religious ceremony
    - opposed slavery
    - refused to participate in war
    - women could participate equally in church
    - all men and women had the capacity to relate personally to God
  - Government of Pennsylvania
    - No legally established churches
    - All Christians could worship freely
    - All property-owning men could vote and hold office
  - Ethnic diversity, freedom, and peaceful relations with the natives made Pennsylvania the most democratic of the Restoration colonies



William Penn

# Late 17th Century Resistance to Colonial Authority

- New Mexico - Pueblo Indians were in full revolt against Spanish colonists
- Glorious Revolution (in England) - restricted the power of the British monarch
- Virginia - Bacon's Rebellion pitted small landowners against colonial leaders

# Glorious Revolution

- James II became King of England in 1685.
  - pursued absolutist policies
  - touched off a series of events
- Glorious Revolution in 1688
  - Parliament feared that the king would reinstate Catholicism and restrict parliamentary power
  - Parliament offered the throne to James II's daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange the throne.
    - Mary and William signed an agreement that guaranteed Parliament's full partnership in a constitutional government
    - Also agreed to call Parliament to meet at least every three years
    - guaranteed free elections to Parliament
    - Not to suspend laws
    - This agreement provided a written, legal basis to the government, and formally restricted the powers of the king
  - Revolution was clearly felt in the English colonies - challenged the authority over them almost a



# Bacon's Rebellion

- 1676 - Virginia
- William Berkeley was the governor
- Government catered to the wealthy tobacco planters
- Virginia was home to a large number of impoverished freemen
  - tried to acquire land and were blocked by the governor's land grants to wealthy friends
- 1670 - Virginia assembly disenfranchised the landless men.
  - heavy taxes on tobacco and falling prices because of overproduction made farmers lives miserable
- 1676 - Nathaniel Bacon - wealthy and ambitious planter organized the freemen in rebellion
  - Bacon appealed to ordinary frontiersmen by calling for removal of all Indians from the colony
  - Bacon and followers attacked the Indians, killing both friend and foe
  - Chased Berkeley from Jamestown and burned the capital.

- Bacon ruled Virginia for a short time
  - squadron of warships from England arrived and restored order
  - 23 of Bacon's men were hanged
  - Bacon died of illness before the British stopped the rebellion



William Berkeley



Nathaniel Bacon

- Effects of Bacon's Rebellion

- Ruling elite maintained power
- Reduced taxes, adopted a more aggressive Indian policy, and allowed more open ownership of western lands
- Increased their dependence on slaves

# Global Exchange

- Exchange between Europe-America-and Africa
  - biological - plants, food, animals, human beings, and disease
  - commercial - manufactured goods, non-biological raw materials, and money
- **The Columbian Exchange**
  - global diffusion of crops, and other plants, human beings, animals, and disease during the late 15th and 16th centuries
  - Vast changes to the natural environment, health, and demographic patterns emerged around the world.
    - New World - high death rates (Native Americans)
      - no immunities to smallpox, influenza, typhus, measles, and diphtheria
      - diseases spread rapidly
      - high death rates in densely populated areas
    - European immigrants
      - Caribbean - died of malaria

- Positive consequences of the Columbian exchange
  - supplies of food increased
  - variety of available food increased
  - More access to an assortment of nutrients necessary for good health
  - caloric intake increased
- Introduction of livestock
  - environments and lifestyles were altered in the Americas
    - cattle, pigs, horses, and sheep multiplied rapidly
    - destroyed natural vegetation
    - supplied meat, milk, hides, and wool
    - Horse allowed natives to travel much further than before
      - pursue buffalo herds, hunt efficiently, wage different type of warfare

# The Great Circuit and the Atlantic Economy

- Economic innovations developed in Europe (capitalism)
  - mercantilism was applied to exchanges across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
    - Joint-stock companies
    - government sponsored expeditions in Latin America
    - Investors looked for profits from items imported and exported from the colonies
      - Tobacco
      - Sugar
        - Brazil and the Caribbean Islands
        - raised on large plantations
        - cane had to be processed before it was shipped
        - small farmers could not afford to grow sugar
      - Slave labor

- Atlantic Circuit

- New products, experimentation with labor systems, new methods of transportation, new lands, and capitalistic enterprise all combined to create a clockwise network of sea routes.
  - Europe - Africa - guns, cotton textiles, and other manufactured goods to sell
  - Africa - Europe - gold, ivory and other traditional African products
  - Africa - America - slaves (middle passage)
    - most went to the Caribbean and Brazil
    - some went to the southern English colonies and other parts of Latin America
  - America - Europe - goods produced (sugar, tobacco, gold, silver, and food crops)
- Trips across the Pacific carried Manila galleons between Manila and the Philippines - picked up Asian luxury goods

- Late 16th century - ports were open on different continents
- By 1690 - world trade network linked almost all parts of the world (Not Australia)
- First global economy developed in which changes in one part of the world could potentially impact many other areas