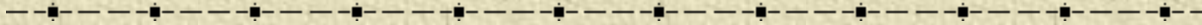




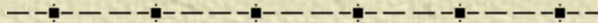
Chapter Three

Planting Colonies in North America, 1588-1701

Part One



Introduction



Chapter Focus Questions

- ✦ How did the planting of colonies by European nations compare?
- ✦ What characterized the English and Algonquian colonial encounter in the Chesapeake?
- ✦ What role did religious dissent play in the planting of the New England colonies?
- ✦ What characterized the founding of the proprietary colonies?
- ✦ What characterized Indian warfare and internal conflict at the end of the seventeenth century?



Part Two

Communities Struggle with Diversity in Seventeenth- Century Santa Fe

The Pueblo Indians and the Spanish

- ✦ In Santa Fe, the Pueblos clashed with Spanish authorities over religious practices.
- ✦ In 1680, Pope, a Pueblo priest, led a successful revolt that temporarily ended Spanish rule.
- ✦ In 1692, Spanish regained control, loosening religious restrictions.
- ✦ Pueblos observed Catholicism in churches and missionaries tolerated traditional practices away from the mission



Part Three

Spain and Its Competitors in North America

New Mexico

✦ Map: New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century

- ✦ Spanish came to Rio Grande valley in 1598 on a quest to find gold and save souls.
 - ◆ Brutally put down Indian resistance
- ✦ Colony of New Mexico centered around Santa Fe.
- ✦ Pueblos, Acomas, Zunis, and Hopis resisted Christianity.
- ✦ The Spanish depended on forced Indian labor for modest farming and sheep raising.

New France

✦ Map: New France in the Seventeenth Century

- ✦ In 1605, French set up an outpost on the Bay of Fundy to monopolize fur trade.
- ✦ Samuel de Champlain was leader and allied with Hurons against Iroquois.
- ✦ To exploit fur trade, French lived throughout region.
 - ◆ Only French Catholics were permitted
- ✦ Quebec City was administrative center of vast French colonial empire.
- ✦ French had society of inclusion, intermarried with Indians.
 - ◆ Formed alliances with Indians rather than conquering
 - ◆ Missionaries attempted to learn more about Indian customs

New Netherland

- ✦ Upon achieving independence, the United Provinces of the Netherlands developed a global commercial empire.
 - ◆ Dutch East India Company and the Dutch West India Company
- ✦ In present-day New York, the Dutch established settlements, Dutch opened trade with the Iroquois.
- ✦ Iroquois, through warfare, became the important middlemen of the fur trade with the Dutch.



Part Four

England in the Chesapeake

Jamestown and the Powhatan Confederacy

- ✦ King James I issued royal charters to establish colonies.
- ✦ In 1607, Virginia Company founded Jamestown colony.
- ✦ Jamestown colonists saw themselves as conquistadors and were unable to support themselves.
 - ◆ Depended on supplies and new colonists from England
- ✦ Algonquian people numbered about 14,000 and a powerful confederacy headed by Powhatan confronted the English.
- ✦ Seeking trade, Powhatans supplied starving colonists with food, but soon abandoned that policy.
- ✦ Warfare ensued until one of Powhatan's daughters (Pocahontas) was held captive.
 - ◆ Powhatan called for peace and Pocahontas married a colonist.

Tobacco, Expansion and, Warfare

- ✦ The English planting of tobacco supplied cash crop, stimulating migration.
- ✦ Tobacco plantations dominated the economy.
- ✦ Choosing to populate Virginia with English families, the area became a territory of exclusion.
 - ◆ The colony grew without having to rely on Indian intermarriage thus pushing the Indians off of their land.
 - ◆ Disease claimed many English settlers.
- ✦ Conflicts between Algonquians and English occurred from 1622-1632 and again in 1644
- ✦ Defeat in 1644 was the last Indian resistance by the Powhatan Confederacy.

Maryland

- ✦ In 1632, King Charles I granted ten million acres at the north end of the Chesapeake Bay to the Calvert family, the Lords Baltimore.
- ✦ Maryland was a “proprietary colony” and because the Calverts were Catholic they encouraged others of the same faith to migrate to America.
- ✦ The economy was based on tobacco plantations.

Indentured Servants

- ✦ Three-quarters of English migrants to the Chesapeake arrived as indentured servants who exchanged passage in return for two to seven years of labor.
 - ◆ Servants were usually young, unskilled males
 - ◆ Masters were expected to feed, clothe, and house them
- ✦ The first African slaves came to the Chesapeake in 1619 but were more expensive than servants.
- ✦ In terms of treatment, there was little difference between indentured labor and slavery.

Community Life in the Chesapeake

- ✦ Women fared better in the Chesapeake than men.
 - ◆ They were fewer in number, suffered lower mortality rates, and many women became widows and through remarriage accumulated wealth.
- ✦ High mortality rates meant families were small and kinship bonds were weak.
- ✦ Little local community life developed and close ties with England were maintained



Part Five

The New England Colonies

The Social and Political Values of Puritanism

- ✦ English followers of John Calvin were called Puritans because they wanted to purify and reform the English church.
- ✦ Because of Calvinist emphasis on enterprise, Puritanism appealed most to merchants, entrepreneurs, and commercial farmers.
- ✦ Persecution of the Puritans and disputes between the kings of England and Parliament provided context for migration of Puritans to New England.

Early Contacts in New England

- ✦ Map: European Colonies of the Atlantic Coast
- ✦ French and Dutch established trade connections with Algonquians in region.
- ✦ From 1616 to 1618, a disease epidemic wiped out whole villages and disrupted trade.
- ✦ Native population dropped from an estimated 120,000 to under 70,000.
- ✦ The remaining Indians societies on the Atlantic coast were too weak to resist the planting of English colonies.

Plymouth Colony and the Mayflower Compact

- ✦ The first English colony in New England was founded by Separatists, better known as the Pilgrims.
- ✦ Separatists believed they needed to found independent congregations to separate themselves from the corrupt English church.
- ✦ In 1620, they sailed for America and signed the Mayflower Compact, the first document of self-government in America, before landing at Plymouth.
- ✦ With help from the Indians, the Plymouth colony eventually established a community of self-sufficient farms.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- ✦ In 1629, a group of wealthy Puritans was granted a royal charter to found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- ✦ Led by John Winthrop, the Puritan exodus from England became known as the Great Migration.
 - ◆ Between 1629 and 1643, approximately 20,000 people relocated to Massachusetts.
- ✦ Most colonists arrived as families or in groups.
- ✦ Massachusetts was governed locally by a governor and elected representatives.
- ✦ This was the origin of democratic suffrage and bicameral division of legislative authority

Indians and Puritans

- ✦ Unlike the French and Dutch, the primary interest of the English was acquiring land.
- ✦ Disease had depopulated parts of New England making it seem there was open land.
- ✦ The English used a variety of tactics to pressure native leaders into relinquishing their lands.
- ✦ The English and their Narragansett allies defeated the Pequots, who were allies of the Dutch.

The New England Merchants

- ✦ Initially, the New England economy was based on sales of land and supplies to migrants.
 - ◆ The Great Migration ceased following the English Civil War in which Puritans were on the victorious side.
 - ◆ New England needed to diversify its economy in order to survive.
- ✦ New England merchants developed diversified trade of fish, farm products, and lumber.
- ✦ By the 1660s, the New England commercial fleet included 300 fishing and trading ships that sailed from the Americas to Africa and England.

Community and Family in Massachusetts

- ✦ The close-knit, well-ordered families and communities of New England were not "puritanical" as the word is used today.
- ✦ The family was the basis of the economy with labor divided along gender lines.
- ✦ Settlers clustered near the town center, building churches and schools.
- ✦ Society was male-dominated and women were mistrusted as shown by various witchcraft scares.

Dissent and New Communities

- ✦ Puritans emigrated for religious freedom but were not tolerant of other religious viewpoints.
- ✦ In 1636, when Thomas Hooker disagreed with church policy, he led his followers west and founded the beginning of the colony of Connecticut.
- ✦ In 1636, Roger Williams was banished because of his views on religious tolerance and founded the colony of Rhode Island.
- ✦ In 1638, Ann Hutchinson and her followers moved to Rhode Island.

Part Six

The Proprietary Colonies

Early Carolina

- ✦ To reward his supporters, when he was restored to the Crown, King Charles II initiated the founding of new colonies along the Atlantic Coast.
- ✦ In 1663, the colony of Carolina was chartered but soon divided into a northern and a southern colony.
- ✦ By 1675, North Carolina was home to 5,000 small farmers and large tobacco planters, many from Virginia.
- ✦ In South Carolina, settlers from the sugar colony from Barbados created a plantation region with a large African slave population.

From New Netherland to New York

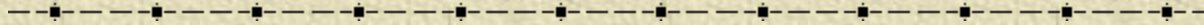
- ✦ The growth of the English colonies led the Dutch West India Company to promote migration to their New Netherland colony.
- ✦ Competition with England caused a series of three wars that transferred New Netherland to the English.
- ✦ King Charles II gave the colony to his brother the Duke of York and renamed it New York.
- ✦ New York boasted the most heterogeneous society in North America.

The Founding of Pennsylvania

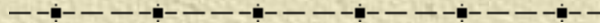
- ✦ In 1681, King Charles II repaid a debt to William Penn's father by granting the younger Penn a huge territory west of the Delaware River.
 - Penn traveled to Pennsylvania and oversaw the organization of Philadelphia.
- ✦ Penn was a Quaker and established his colony as a "holy experiment."
- ✦ Penn purchased the land from the Algonquians, dealing fairly with the Indians.
- ✦ Immigrants flocked to Pennsylvania which later became America's breadbasket.



Part Seven



Conflict and War



Conflict and War

✦ In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, intertribal and inter-colonial rivalry stimulated violence that extended from Santa Fe to Hudson's Bay.

King Philip's War

- ✦ Relations between the Plymouth colonists and Pokanokets deteriorated in the 1670s.
 - ◆ The colonists attempted to gain sovereign authority over the land of King Philip (Metacom).
 - ◆ After peaceful coexistence lasting forty years, the Indians realized that the colonists were interested in domination.
- ✦ King Philip led an alliance of Indian peoples against the United Colonies of New England and New York in King Philip's War.
- ✦ By 1676, in part due to an alliance between the Iroquois Confederacy and the English, King Philip's War ended in defeat.

Bacon's Rebellion

- ✦ In the 1670s, conflicts erupted between Virginia settlers and the Susquehannocks on the upper Potomac River
 - ◆ Nathaniel Bacon demanded the death or removal of all Indians from the colony.
 - ◆ The governor attempted to suppress unauthorized military expeditions.
 - ◆ Bacon and his followers rebelled against Virginia's royal governor, pillaging the capital of Williamsburg.
- ✦ When Bacon died of dysentery, his rebellion collapsed.
- ✦ Planters feared former servants would remain disruptive and turned to African slave labor.

Wars in the South

- ✦ Massive violence broke out in South Carolina in the 1670s as colonists began large-scale Indian slave trade.
- ✦ Charleston merchants encouraged the Yamasees, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creeks to wage war against the Choctaw and Mission Indians of Florida allied to rival colonial powers.
- ✦ Thousands of Mission Indians were captured and sold into slavery.

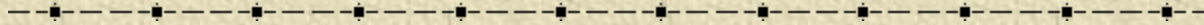
The Glorious Revolution in America

- ✦ In 1685, King James II attempted to increase royal control by combining New York, New Jersey, and the New England colonies into the Dominion of New England.
 - ✦ Colonial governments were disbanded and Anglican forms of worship were imposed.
- ✦ The Glorious Revolution of 1688 overthrew King James and colonial revolts broke out in favor of the Glorious Revolution.
- ✦ Parliament installed William and Mary as king and queen.
- ✦ The new rulers abolished the Dominion of New England and colonists revived assemblies and returned to self-government.

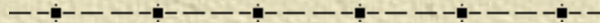
King William's War

- ✦ In 1689, England and France began almost 75 years of warfare over control of the North American interior.
- ✦ English gains in the fur trade led to the outbreak of King William's War, also known as the War of the League of Augsburg in Europe.
- ✦ The war ended inconclusively with the equally inconclusive Treaty of Ryswick of 1697.
- ✦ England feared loss of control of the colonies and replaced proprietary rule with royal rule.
 - This signified the tightening of imperial reigns over the colonies of North America.

Part Seven



Conclusion



Planting Colonies in North America, 1588-1701

✦ Media: Chronology