

The America's: A Separate World

A. Age of Exploration

Motives

Glory - Interest in Trade with Asia

1300s - Crusades created a dependence on spices from Asia

pepper

cinnamon

nutmeg

Uses

Spice trade controlled by Arab and Venetian merchants

Chinese and Indian traders sold spices to Arab merchants

Arab merchants shipped those goods by caravan across land to Europe

they sold those goods to Venetian merchants at a huge profit

Europeans began to look for ways to bypass the Arabs

Marco Polo – late 13th century

Visited the court of Kublai Khan – Mongol ruler of China

Also visited Japan

25 year trip

The Travels - Glory

Read by many – including Christopher Columbus

Curiosity

Adventure

printing press invented in 1450 in Germany facilitated spread of scientific knowledge

14th century – travel east by land drastically reduced

conquest of the Ottoman Turks

breakup of the Mongol Empire

Led to consideration of trade by sea

Gold - Economic motives

Participants

Merchants

Adventurers

Government officials

Motives

Precious metals – Gold

Expanded areas of trade

Spices of the East

Used to keep foods from rotting

Add flavor to meals

Spices were shipped by Arab middle men and were very expensive

God - Religious Motives

Portugal and Spain had driven out the Muslims and Jews

Both had a strong Crusading spirit

Desire to spread Christianity and save souls

Hernan Cortes – Spanish conquistador

Duty to make Mexican natives into Catholics

Religion provided the moral approval for the materialistic goals of the explorers

B. Portugal Leads the Way – Focused on trade rather than empires or colonies

The Portuguese Explore Africa

Prince Henry the Navigator – 1394 - 1460

Son of King John I

Never made an ocean voyage

Sought trade opportunities

Sought to spread Christianity to aid in the war against the Moors

1419 – established a **navigators school** and shipyard in SW Portugal

patronage

Studied writings of Renaissance travelers.

mapmakers

mathematicians

astronomers

sponsored voyages

Sent out fleets along the west coast of Africa in search of gold

Reached Senegal River

Brought home a cargo of black Africans
Most were sold as slaves
Soon – 1000 slaves were shipped every year to Lisbon
Discovered the Gold Coast – southern coast of the hump of West Africa
Leased land from local rulers
Built stone forts along the coast
Traded gold
Ivory
Slaves

Portuguese Sailors Reach Asia

Bartholomew Diaz

1488 – **Cape of Good Hope** – rounded the tip of Africa
proved that ships could reach East Asia by sailing around Africa

Vasco da Gama

1498 - route around the southern tip of Africa to **Calicut, India**
four ships – 10 months
returned with ginger and cinnamon
fine silk
porcelain
skirmishes with Arabs
returned with a several 1000 percent profit
broke Italian monopoly

Pedro Alvares Cabral

1500 – Cabral claimed **Brazil** on his way to India – blown off course
located east of the line of demarcation
Portuguese colony – produced
Sugarcane
Tobacco
Coffee
Cotton

Slave labor was brought in from Africa to produce the goods

Spanish Claims

Spain soon challenged Portugal's early dominance
Monarchy consolidated by 1469 marriage of Ferdinand of Castile and Isabella of Aragon became the most powerful in Europe.
Moors finally driven out in 1492 allowing Spain to turn to foreign trade.
Overseas thrust quickly begun.

1492 – Christopher Columbus

Convinced Spain to finance a trip to Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean
Immediate impact – increased tensions between Spain and Portugal

Both Spain and Portugal wanted to protect their claims in the Americas
Portuguese wanted this to protect their control of trade with India
Turned to the Pope to settle the dispute

1493 – Pope Alexander VI stepped in to keep peace between the two Catholic nations

Line of Demarcation – drawn in the Atlantic

Everything west belonged to Spain

To Spain - all non-Christian lands to south and west toward India beyond line
100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands.

Everything east belonged to Portugal

To Portugal - all lands to east of the line.

Spain and Portugal granted exclusive sovereignty.

Allowed Spanish to dominate exploration for 100 years

1494 – **Treaty of Tordesillas** was signed and colonization began in earnest

Divided the New World.

Line of demarcation moved 270 leagues farther west.

1,100 miles west of Cape Verde Islands.

Portugal granted exclusive rights east of the line.

Included: Brazil; Africa; and Asia

Spain granted exclusive rights west of the line.

Spanish political authority flooded the region.

Ignored by those countries shut out by the agreement

C. Trading Empires in the Indian Ocean

Portugal's Trading Empire

Pedro Alvares Cabral

- 1500 – Cabral sent to Calicut with a fleet of 13 ships
 - less than 6 months after da Gama's return
 - Portuguese ships returned every year and fought to destroy Muslim shipping in order to gain a monopoly on the trade
- 1509 – defeated a combined Turkish and Indian fleet – established control of the Indian Ocean

Admiral Alfonso d'Albuquerque

- 1510 - Set up a port at **Goa** – West Coast of India
 - HQ for Portuguese trade empire in the area
- 1511 - From there spread to **Malacca** – Malay Peninsula
 - Strategic location in the Strait of Malacca
 - Spice trade had to come to this port city
 - Control of the city helped to destroy the Arab spice trade
 - Prices were 1/5th what they were under the Arab-Italian monopoly
 - Provided a route to the Moluccas – Spice Islands
 - Massacred Muslims or mutilated them
 - More trade expeditions sent to China
 - Signed a treaty with local rulers for export of cloves

Keys to victory

- Guns and seamanship
- Heavily armed ships
- Trade empire was complete but limited
- Portugal lacked power to control area
 - Lacked population
 - Did not desire to control
- 1514 – built a fort at Hormuz – gaining control over the **Strait of Hormuz**
 - Controlled **Persian Gulf**
- Results of Portuguese exploration and colonization
 - Gradually dominated lands along sea route.
 - Especially along African continent, north to south on west coast.
 - The first European colonizer of Africa.
 - The last remaining European colonizer of Africa -contemporary Angola and Mozambique
 - Spread Catholicism and Portuguese culture.
 - Achieved wealth from commercial penetration of Asia.

Spanish Rule in the **Philippines**

- 1521 - Ferdinand Magellan – arrived in the Philippines
- 1565 - first Spanish colony
 - Overseas territory ruled by a parent country
 - Philippines - Manila Harbor
 - Spread Roman Catholic faith

Other Nations Drive Out the Portuguese

- Dutch Traders – the Netherlands gained independence from Spain in 1581
- By 1600 – largest fleet of ships in the world – 20,000
 - In Indonesia – Dutch East India Company competed with England to drive out the Portuguese
 - Gained control of most of Indonesia gradually by late 1700s

European Trade Outposts

- Dutch – HQ – Java
 - Seized Malacca and Spice Islands
 - Controlled the Cape of Good Hope – South Africa – Boers
 - British and French began to compete - building outposts in India

I. Spanish Conquests in the Americas (483 – 489)

Main Idea – The voyages of Columbus prompted the Spanish to carve out the first European colonies in the Americas

Setting the Stage – Competition for control of trade with Asia led Christopher Columbus to make a daring voyage for Spain in 1492 to reach Asia by sailing west. He never reached Asia, but he did land in the Caribbean islands setting in motion a process that would bring together the peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

A. Columbus's Voyage Paves the Way

Europeans: Were initially welcomed and Native Americans often assisted in their adjustment to an alien environment.

1. Established a century prior to European North American colonization.
 - a. Able to operate freely without distracting Great Power rivals.
 - b. Quickly subjugated the native populations.
 - c. Maintained tight restrictions on everything.

2. Most interested in easy economic return.
 - a. Able to export substantial quantities of gold and silver.
This retarded long-term economic development.
 - b. Lost interest in North American explorations when no precious metals found.
 - c. few people went...planned to return home.
3. Supported and controlled by strong united political and religious institutions.
 - a. Centralized monarchies.
 - b. Roman Catholic church.

Native Americans were soon, however, conquered, exploited, and sometimes enslaved.

Indo-European racial mix (Mestizo) and Indian-African blending were most common in Central and South America.

Native population was decimated by epidemics of European diseases (especially small pox and measles).

Native economies were shaken by European trade.

First Encounters

1492 – End of the Spanish Reconquista against the Moors

Ferdinand and Isabella

Were able to unite Spain

End of war left money to fund new Renaissance projects

Success of Portugal inspired them to hire Christopher Columbus

Motivation – desire to counter Portuguese power and the desire to find precious metals

Christopher Columbus (c.1451-1506) and his contributions

Italian by birth, but Spanish by culture and choice.

Itinerant sailor and navigator throughout most of his life.

Laid plans for reaching Far East by western route.

Little sense of distance involved.

Plans rejected by Portuguese.

Approval and patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella secure.

Underwrote **Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria** - first two were caravel-type ships.

Authorized Columbus to claim all lands discovered in the name of the Spanish throne.

Presented Columbus with letter to Emperor of China.

Saga of the voyage remains thrilling.

Columbus showed great skill during 2 month journey.

Epic struggle of men testing the unknown.

Always believed he had reached the Orient or Asia - never knew significance

Landing data.

October 12, 1492, on Guanahani Island in the Bahamas.

Named San Salvador Island by Columbus.

Probably present-day Watlings Island.

500 year anniversary - 1992

Accomplishments of Columbus' **four voyages**: 1492-93; 1493-96; 1498-1500; 1502-04.

Discovered "New World" for Europe.

1. Bahamas Islands group in 1492.
2. Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Jamaica, among others in 1493.
3. Hispaniola and Cuba in 1493 before ending first voyage.
3. Venezuela and the mouth of the Orinoco in 1498.
4. Honduran coast in 1502.

Accomplishments tarnished by Columbus' personal inadequacies.

1. Cruel and barbarous in the administering of several islands
2. Stubborn to the point of resisting all authority.
3. Determined personally to control all the West Indian islands.
4. Died in some degree of disgrace.

New lands named "**America**" in 1507.

1. Derived from cartographer's error.
2. Mistaken belief that the first explorer had been **Amerigo Vespucci** - a Florentine merchant (vivid description).
3. First to recognize discovery as a new continent.

Second trip – 17 ships – 1,000 settlers

Intended to transform the islands of the Caribbean into **colonies** – lands that are controlled by another nation

Political Importance of Columbus' Explorations and Discoveries

1492 – Christopher Columbus proposed the idea of sailing west to reach India

Had made this proposal to other rulers who had turned him down

3 ships – calculated distance of 2200 miles

Crew was near mutiny when land was discovered
First Europeans to set foot in the Bahamas
Called them Indians – believed he was near India
Spent three months searching islands for gold – found some
Hispaniola
Cuba

Made three more voyages before his death in 1506

Died believing he had reached Asia

1507 – **Amerigo Vespucci** – suggested that Columbus had discovered a **New World**

Named America in honor of Vespucci

Other Explorers Take to the Seas

Reasons for voyages of exploration which followed Columbus (3 G's).

1. seek a passage through or around the Americas to the Far East.
2. secure gold, silver, precious gems, and other valuable products (sugar and indigo - blue dye)
3. establish claims to new lands.
4. convert the Indians to Christianity.
5. Satisfy the spirit of adventure and intellectual curiosity.
6. Pave the way for trading outposts and settlements.

1500 – Cabral – Brazil – claimed for Portugal

1501 – **Amerigo Vespucci** – first to determine that America was a new continent and not Asia

1507 – New continent named America

1512 – **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** – crossed Panama – discovered Pacific Ocean

1519 – **Ferdinand Magellan**

Portuguese soldier led an expedition for Spain to find western route to Asia

230 men – 5 ships

experienced one mutiny in Argentina

reached the **Strait of Magellan**

3 ships got through

took four months to reach the Philippines where Magellan was killed

18 men – 1 ship returned in 1522

First to circumnavigate the globe

proved the world was round

increased the known size of the world

proved that America was indeed a New World

B. Spain Builds an American Empire

Building an Empire - The **Conquistadors** (1500 - 1540)

1. Spanish generals with mercenary armies – came to create **colonies** in Mexico
2. Ranged over vast areas in search of gold and conquest.
Found more silver than gold
3. Easily overpowered Indian civilizations, including
 - a. Aztecs.
 - b. Mayas.
 - c. Incas
4. Superior war capability compensated for numbers.
 - a. Firearms wreaked devastation.
 - b. Horse cavalry permitted little military opposition.
5. Exploited endemic weaknesses.
 - a. Existing tribal divisions.
 - b. Totalitarian rule.

Within three years the Aztec Empire was no more

Cortes Conquers the Aztecs

Hernando Cortes (1485-1547) conquered the Aztecs and won Mexico for Spain.

1519 - Received by Emperor Montezuma as descendant of deity.

Aztecs – Tenochtitlan – Lake Texcoco

Montezuma offered them gifts of gold thinking they were gods

Spanish were horrified by human sacrifices and attacked the temples

Fighting broke out

Thousands were slaughtered

Later quarrels and struggles produced all-out Spanish assault.

600 men – technological advantage

Superior weapons – muskets and cannon

Horses

Armor

Swords

Disease – smallpox and measles

Cortes received support from some peoples subordinated by Aztecs.

1521 - Conquered and destroyed Aztec Empire.

Established Spanish control for over three centuries

Spanish later extended their control to include the Mayas and all the lands between South America and Mexico

Pizarro Subdues the Inca

Francisco Pizarro (c.1476-1541) conquered the Incas of Peru - established Spanish control.

Sought wealth and professed friendship for Incas.

1532 - Killed Emperor **Atahualpa** and assumed control.

Thousands massacred including ruler – after ransom was paid for his release

Pizarro later killed in internecine Spanish struggles.

Spain dominated area for over 300 years.

Enslaved natives to mine gold / silver (Potosi, Bolivia).

Present day Peru – **Cuzco**

Spain eventually ruled most of South America

Spain's Pattern of Conquest

Drew from techniques used during the **Reconquista** of Spain

Used to conquer the Muslims

Lived among them and imposed upon them their Spanish culture

Spanish viceroys – royal representatives – ruled local provinces

Councils of Spanish settlers gave advice

Spanish settlers – Peninsulares – mostly men

Marriage with natives was common

Mestizo – mixed Spanish – native population

Continued to oppress natives

Two goals – Gold and God

Encomienda System

Landowners granted the right to use Native American labor

Promised to act fairly and respect the workers – no enforcement

Led to enslavement and mistreatment

Millions died from the introduction of European diseases

This led to the introduction of African slaves

Natives resisted Spanish rule

Attempted to preserve their own culture

Staged periodic revolts

Mines were created

Silver

Gold

Plantations were created

Sugarcane – increased production and profits led to need for more labor

The Portuguese in Brazil

Found little gold or silver

Built huge sugar plantations

Also spread disease

Also enslaved many original inhabitants

C. Spain Expands Its Influence

Spanish American colonies made Spain the richest and most powerful nation of the 1500s

Treasure ships continually sailed into Spanish harbors

Spain built a powerful navy to protect the gold and silver

Spain also strengthened its army – which did not lose a battle for 150 years

Conquistadors Push North

Spanish rule north of Mexico (New Spain) was third in importance

Successive expeditions failed in search for gold.

Juan Ponce de Leon (c.1460-1521) - first in North America.

1. Discovered **Florida** in 1513, landing near St. Augustine.

2. No evidence that he sought "fountain of youth"

3. Conducted serious search for gold.

4. Attempted to fund permanent settlement on return in 1521 but driven off by Indians.

Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca

In 1528 and other members of an expedition led by Pániflo de Narváez were shipwrecked on the Texas coast.

Cabeza de Vaca and three others made their way across **Texas**, wandered through what would become the southwestern United States, and in 1536 reached a Spanish settlement in Mexico.

The native inhabitants told Cabeza de Vaca tales about cities full of gold and jewels

Hernando de Soto (c.1496-1542).

1. Explored southern part of present-day United States, 1539-42.
2. Discovered **Mississippi River** in 1541.
3. Learned of various Indian cultures - including the Creeks.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado (1510-54).

1. Ranged throughout southwest (New Mexico and Arizona) as far east as Kansas in 1541.
sought **Seven Cities of Cibola**
2. Discovered the Grand Canyon and buffalo herds.
3. Expeditions brought numerous contacts with various Indian tribes.

Settlements did serve useful functions.

The lack of gold convinced Spain to assign mostly priests to explore and colonize areas north of Mexico

a. St. Augustine fortress established in 1565.

1. First permanent European settlement in the present-day U.S.
2. Became home base for expeditions as far north as Chesapeake region.
3. Spanish Florida a later source of constant friction with English in North America from first assault by Sir Francis Drake in 1586 onward.

b. New Mexico - Arizona area settlements established, 1598 - 1608.

1. Sante Fe - founded 1605 - second oldest city in U.S.
Holy Faith – series of missions spread throughout New Mexico
2. Basis for further exploration and settlement.
3. Temporarily driven out by Indian uprising in 1680.
4. 17th c colonization of Texas.
5. 18th c colonization of California.

Opposition to Spanish Rule

Goal - Conversion of natives to Catholic Christianity

Some priests tried to protect the Native Americans

Bartolome de Las Casas – Dominican monk

Laws were passed to prevent abuse

Laws were not enforced

Encomienda was abolished in 1542.

Replaced by African slave labor

Native Resistance

1680 – Pope – Pueblo ruler led an uprising

17,000 – New Mexico

Freed the region from Spanish control for 12 years

II. Competing Claims in North America (490 – 494)

Main Idea – Several European nations fought for control of North America, and **England** eventually emerged victorious

Setting the Stage – Spanish success led other European nations to ignore the Treaty of Tordesillas and build empires of their own

A. European Nations Settle North America

Unsuccessful exploration in search of a **Northwest Passage** to Asia introduced European nations to North America and led to the creation of colonies

Explorers Establish New France

Giovanni de Verrazano (c.1480-c.1527)

Florentine navigator sponsored by Francis I of France.

Explored the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina in 1524.

Sought Northwest Passage

Provided a tenuous basis for **France's original claim to North America**.

Jacques Cartier (1491-1557)

Made three voyages under commission of Francis I.

Sailed into mouth of **St. Lawrence** in 1534 and discovered the river.

Sailed up the St. Lawrence on 1535-36 voyage to sites of Quebec and Montreal
claimed **Canada** as territory for French king.

Failed in 1541 to establish permanent settlement at Quebec site.

Discouraged by harsh climate and failure to discover precious metals.

Ended serious French colonization attempts until the 17th c.

Samuel de Champlain

1608 – **Founded Quebec** – first permanent French settlement in the New World – **New France**

Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet

1673 – missionaries who explored the Mississippi River Valley

Robert La Salle

1683 - Claimed the area around the Mississippi River for France

Named it Louisiana – after Louis XIV

Failure of French Huguenot Ventures

Port Royal settlement (South Carolina) failed in 1562.

Settlement of Fort Caroline on St. John's River in Florida destroyed by Spanish in 1565.

Edict of Nantes

St Bartholomew's Day - 1572 - over 10,000 men, women, and children butchered (Huguenots)

1598 - Edict of Nantes granted limited toleration of French Protestants.

Restricted their travel to New World

A Trading Empire

French pattern

Sent few settlers –priests and fur trappers had little desire to build civilization

Required Catholicism and loyalty to France

Jesuit missionaries went to convert Indians

French explorers tended to live with the natives

Trade blankets, guns and wine for animal skins

Trapping

Fishing

Lumbering

The English Settle at Jamestown

A. English Approach to Colonization

Impacted by Spanish, French and Dutch experiences

British Institutions were different

16th-century British society was based upon Protestant institutions.

Government - a constitutional monarchy with an increasingly powerful Parliament

Geography was different

New world climate - not as much of a factor for Great Britain as for Spain.

The area settled by Britain faced smaller nomadic tribes over a smaller land area.

At first no specific plan for colonization or overall plan for settlement existed

English colonies were settled before England developed a concept of empire

B. First British claim to New World - **Henry VII**

English Unification - after the War of the Roses

when the Houses of York and Lancaster merged

with the marriage of Elizabeth of York to Henry of Lancaster.

Henry VII (1485-1509) strengthened the monarchy by reducing the power of the nobility.

He turned down Columbus' brother who was searching for funds for exploration.

he authorized a venture following an economic buildup

John Cabot (Giovanni Caboto; c.1455-c.1499)

a. Venetian navigator sponsored by Henry VII of England.

b. Sailed in 1497 seeking Far Eastern riches - Northwest Passage.

c. Columbus' successes a strong incentive.

d. Landed in New World on June 24, 1497, somewhere in far northeast.

1. Labrador, or

2. Newfoundland,

3. Cape Breton Island.

Cabot found a rich fishing area

e. **Claimed possession of North America for the English king.**

When he returned to England, the king rewarded him with ten pounds

He disappeared during a second voyage with his brother Sebastian

rumors persisted that he had returned to England

f. Provided the original basis for England's North American empire.

Was this exploration motivated by economics, politics, or religion? Why?

II. Tudor political consolidation - decline in exploration

Internal factor - necessary to set up overseas expansion

A. Henry VIII - (1491-1547; ruled 1509-47) - English Reformation

England soon lost interest in colonization under Henry VIII

more interested in fathering sons as legitimate heirs

Thomas More's Utopia - 1516

highlighted Old World flaws vs. idealized New World potential

desire to create the perfect society

largely ignored

1. Consolidated Tudor rule established by his father, Henry VII.
2. Political supremacy challenged only by church of Rome.
 - a. Owned about 25 percent of English land.
 - b. Enjoyed annual income in excess of 320,000 pounds.
3. Henry's break with Rome.
 - a. Honored by pope as "Defender of Faith" for his opposition to Martin Luther.
 - b. Asked pope in 1529 for permission to divorce the queen, Catherine of Aragon.
 1. Daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.
 2. Married Henry in 1509.
 3. No male heir after 20 years of marriage.
 - c. Request denied by Pope Clement VII.
 - d. King defied pope.
 1. Married Anne Boleyn in 1533.
 2. Further enraged church by taking a succession of wives.
 3. Broke with the pope over economic, political, and social differences (including his divorce and remarriage in 1529).
 - e. Created Anglican Church
declared himself the head of the church
Church of England

B. Results of King's break with Rome

1. Church of England established with king as head (1534).
 - a. Encouraged Protestantism.
 1. Lutheranism.
 2. Calvinism.
 3. Puritanism.
2. Economic byproducts resulted from seizure of vast church landholdings.
 - a. Monarchy increased its wealth and power through sales of lands.
 - b. Steady inflation ensued.
 1. also caused by influx of pirate gold and silver.
 2. More private land sales followed as inflation took hold.
 - c. Rapid turnover in real estate changed social stratification.
 - d. Implications of new income distribution.
 1. Merchant fortunes created.
 2. Excess capital available for overseas ventures.
 3. Impoverished class became potential emigrants.
3. A century of wars with Catholic Spain.
 - a. European base of the Roman Catholic church.
 - b. Home of deposed Catherine of Aragon.
 - c. England ended long alliance with Spain.
4. General effects of the wars challenged Spain's power.
 - a. Sea battles in Atlantic and Caribbean.
 - b. Successful piracy of Spanish gold and silver.
 - c. Forging of the English navy.
 - d. Protection of the Reformation.
 - e. Dawning of the Elizabethan Age.

To what degree were these changes economic? Religious? Political? Why?

C. Edward VI (1547-1553)

Henry VIII's only living son

too young to rule without regents

died at age 15.

Anglican Protestantism was consolidated by the regents and Parliament

D. Mary (1553-1558)

Henry's daughter by Catherine of Aragon, whom he first married
ruled bitterly

briefly returning England to Catholicism during her five year rule
forcing many Protestants to flee the continent

to further study in leading Protestant centers of Europe.

What happened to exploration during the reign of Edward and Mary? Why?

III. Elizabeth I (1558-1603) - conditions that effected exploration

A. Return to Anglican Protestantism

Born in 1533

Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

Replaced Mary who had returned England to Catholicism and persecuted Protestants

Elizabeth established the Church of England - Episcopal Church

a compromise church

dogma Protestant

hierarchical organization and liturgy - Catholic

dissenters were not satisfied

Puritans

wanted to purify the church of Catholicism

Separatists

left the Anglican Church to form their own churches

Presbyterians

Puritans who sought to substitute Presbyters and synods for bishops

Brownists - Congregationalists

extreme leftist Puritans

excommunicated by the Pope in 1571

A groundswell of opposition was tolerated for the most part by Elizabeth

This set the stage for a later period when religious persecution would provide a motive for colonization by some

B. Defeat of the Spanish Armada

1. Attack at sea

a. Date - 7/30/1588 - Philip II - sought to wipe out Protestants

b. Defeat of the Spanish Armada - 132 war ships

30,000 men

3,165 artillery pieces

c. English Channel

d. British fleet smaller but faster - hit and run tactics - Francis Drake

e. Spanish fleet anchored at Calais, France after 1 week

2. Disaster for the Spaniards

a. 8/7/1588 - fire ships forced the Spanish out of the harbor

b. Disorder allowed the British to win

c. The escaping Spanish fleet was largely destroyed by a storm (Protestant Wind)

3. A turning point in history - significance -biggest impact

a. Spain had been growing rich off of the new world

c. The biggest obstacle to British colonization was Spanish control of the Atlantic

Allowed British to build colonies in the New World

and challenge the Spanish control of that area

d. England #1 - mistress of the seas

Economic? Religious? Political? Why?

C. Irish Experience - (1585 - 1598)

leaders first involved in New World colonizing had served in Ireland

Ireland had become a kingdom in 1542

Irish were more like English than Indians

Control had required brutal military conquest

Were these conflicts economic or religious in nature? Why do you think so?

Led to view of Indians as savage and barbaric

British will be less likely to attempt to convert the Indians than were the French and Spanish who had no such Irish experience

British were more likely to use military force against the Indians than to attempt to assimilate them

Were these attitudes economic, political, or religious? Why?

D. England in 1600 - Other conditions that effected colonization

1. Population had increased from 3 million to 4 million in a fifty year period

2. **Enclosure Movement**

Enclosure of land to raise sheep for a profitable woolen industry led to rural unemployment, movement to cities, and pressures for overseas settlement.

a. farms turned into sheep pastures - requiring fewer workers

b. food shortage resulted

c. led to urbanization and lay the groundwork for industrialization

d. unemployment (yeoman farmers) provided indentured servants for colonization

3. **Primogeniture** - oldest sons inherited land no more available for the rest

a. younger sons sought opportunity to make it

b. sought adventure.

To what extent were these factors economic? Religious? Political? Why?

IV. Overseas expansion stressed in the Elizabethan Age

A. The Queen actively encouraged overseas ventures

1. Sponsored exploration and colonization and overseas commerce.

2. Established England as the leading world sea power.

3. Isolated Spain through diplomatic alliances.

4. Severely crippled Spain's global power through destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588.

B. **Richard Hakluyts** - 1580s - 1590s

advertised the advantages of colonizing on the far side of the Atlantic

Nobility - new estates

Merchants - markets and resources

Protestant clergy - Indians needed saving

savagery

Catholicism

Two of them

Economic? Religious? Political? Why?

C. Five adventurers and the Fruits of Expansionism

Sir Martin Frobisher (c.1539-94) and the search for a trade route to "Cathay."

a. The medieval European name for China.

b. Trade with the East a dream since Marco Polo.

c. Attempt to avoid long Portuguese trade route.

d. Frobisher an explorer, navigator, and privateer.

e. Searched North American water passages for Cathay route.

f. Explored Arctic lands in 1576.

g. Return with "gold ore" led to royal charter for the Cathay Company.

1. Supported by Elizabeth.

2. Frobisher placed in charge.

h. Subsequent voyages and failures produced skepticism regarding New World settlements.

i. Frobisher's explorations eventually reinforced English claims in New World.

Sir Francis Drake (c.1543-96) and the rise of English sea power (**sea dog**).

The most celebrated English explorer and adventurer of the Elizabethan Age

nephew of John Hawkins - slave trader from England

Hawkins sold slaves in Spanish colonies

1562

1564-65

1567-68

- b. Extensively involved in piracy, especially against Spain. (4600% profit)
- c. Active in the African slave trade.
- d. Circumnavigated world, 1577-80.
 - 1. First Englishman to do so.
 - 2. Spread English influence and laid the basis for future British imperial settlements
- e. Played leading role in defeat of Spanish Armada.
- f. Personified rising of England's global sea power.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert (c.1537-83) and the glimpse of British America.

- a. Adventurer and soldier, half brother of Sir Walter Raleigh.
- b. "Pacifier" of Ireland with ruthless measures.
- c. Advanced plan for colonizing North America.
 - 1. Important as gateway to Cathay.
 - wrote in 1576 that America was an island.
 - If so there must be a way around it to the north.
 - 2. Base for attacks on Spanish, French, and Portuguese.
 - 3. Base for general piracy.
- d. Granted charter by Elizabeth in 1578 for New World settlement.
 - 1. Voyage of 1578-79
 - devoted to piracy
 - and attempt to find the Northwest passage.
 - 2. 1583 voyage reached Newfoundland in August.
 - a. 260 prospective settlers landed - colony failed.
 - b. Adventurers, paupers, artisans, and religious dissidents.
 - 3. Land claimed for English crown.
 - a. Claim acknowledged by fisherman-settlers.
 - b. Conflicted with French claims.
- e. Gilbert later cruised south on Atlantic seaboard.
- f. Lost at sea in 1583 on the return voyage
- g. Voyages spurred other adventurers.

Sir Walter Raleigh (c.1554-1618) and the **Roanoke Colony**.

- a. The personification of the Elizabethan man.
 - Gilbert's half brother, Raleigh, received a renewal of the Gilbert patent
 - 1. Gentleman, man of letters, soldier, seaman, strategist, and poet.
 - 2. Favorite at the Court.
 - 3. Persecutor of the Irish.
 - 4. Advocate of strong English naval power.
 - 5. Proponent and planner of North American colonization.
 - a. To oppose Spain and other North American colonization.
 - b. To further piracy.
 - c. To find the passage to Cathay.
- b. The Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, 1584-89.
 - 1. First attempt at English settlement in America.
 - 2. Never personally visited by Raleigh, the chief planner and financier (North Carolina).
 - 3. Discovered in naval survey of Chesapeake region.
 - ships commanded by Sir Richard Grenville and Ralph Lane
 - They spied on Spanish defenses in the Caribbean
 - 4. Landing in 1584 solidified English claim to the continent.
 - 5. Land named "Virginia," for the Virgin Queen, by Raleigh.
 - He dispatched a colonizing party April 1585 to Roanoke Island leaving Lane in charge.
 - The colonists abandoned the area June 1586
 - returning to England with Sir Francis Drake
 - Grenville returned with supplies to find the colony abandoned and left 15 men.
 - 6. Another expedition under John White arrived in July 1587 and found no survivors leaving another group of colonists.
 - First women and children brought over in 1587.
 - 7. First white child of English parents, Virginia Dare, born in 1587.

White returned to England one week after his granddaughter

Virginia Dare was born - Aug. 18

the first English child born in the New World.

8. Series of failures and tragedies obviously beset settlement.

9. Supply ships arrived in 1591 and found no survivors.

White found no trace of the colonists except for the letters CRO carved in a tree
and the word CROANOAN carved in a doorpost.

7 A final expedition dispatched in Mar 1602 made a futile search for survivors.

George Weymouth

searched (Mar 1605 - July 1606) for territory suitable for colonization for English Catholics

after English persecution of Catholics intensified

his favorable report helped stimulate colonization

Were these events economic, political, or religious? Why?

D. Elizabeth's death in 1603 altered the English approach to colonization

an approach which had failed to establish any permanent settlements

what was the primary emphasis for exploration and colonization by the British prior to 1607

was it political? economic? religious? Why do you think so?

I. Fundamental changes in policy after Elizabeth

A. Domestic Changes Under James I (1556-1625; Ruled 1603-25)

1. Religious strife increased

believed in the divine right of kings

saw nonconformity to his bishops as a threat to his authority as king of the realm

stiffened in his opposition to Puritans and Nonconformists

The struggle between the Crown as head of the Church and Puritans resulted in
a Great Migration of them to New England

something which began under James I and continued under Charles I

2. Parliament suppressed.

3. Peace made with Spain - 1604.

a. England agreed to end sea battles and piracy.

b. Conflict in the New World to be avoided.

c. Treasury deprived of large annual booty from piracy.

B. Trading Companies became structural key to overseas ventures

1. In contrast to reliance on individuals or on the Crown.

2. Provided outlet for investment of excess capital.

A rising merchant class invested in joint stock companies

(corporations) for speculation at home and abroad

3. Granted charters to conduct trade throughout vast global areas

a. Possessed power to determine policy.

b. Operated autonomously, but subject to Crown's pleasure.

4. Muscovy Company of London.

a. First English trading company.

b. Formed in 1553.

c. Operated in Russia and Asia until 1615.

5. East India Company

a. Formed in 1600, functioned until 1858.

b. Granted monopoly on trade in eastern hemisphere.

6. Joint-stock features of trading companies.

a. Appealing means of raising capital for overseas ventures.

1. Risk and profit were limited in proportion to number of shares owned.

2. Policy determined by shareholders.

a. Regular meetings held.

b. Directors elected to supervise affairs between regular meetings.

3. Supported politically and financially by Crown, aristocracy, and merchants.

b. Companies also contracted with emigrants to settle overseas areas.

1. Company's investors paid for passage and bore initial costs of settlement.

- 2. Investors owned first seven years of colony's produce.
 - 3. Settlers assumed ownership of produce after seven years.
 - c. Prospective settlers paying for passage had no contractual obligation to company.
 - 7. Military governor appointed by Crown to rule each settlement.
 - a. Carried political writ of Crown.
 - b. Economic policy left to company and its members.
 - c. Jurisdictional disputes arose from the beginning.
- Are these factors economic? Political? Religious? Why?

C. Financing for Colonial Development

Four types of exploration and colonization financing methods were formed in the 1500s

- a. Trading Company or Joint Stock Company Colony
 - Hoping to find something of value to send back to the mother company, using individual investors.
 - 1 With the king's permission, a company was formed which often had exclusive rights of trade in a particular area or over a particular product.
 - 2 These company charters enabled the owners to sell stock or shares to private investors, who were hoping for dividends.
 - b. Covenant or Self-governing Colony
 - colonies created and governed by the settlers
 - Plymouth
 - Rhode Island
 - Connecticut.
 - c. Proprietary Colony
 - One individual or group was given by the crown the right to govern or to settle a specified company as in Maryland.
 - The government formed could be any type
 - colonists had to be guaranteed basic English rights.
 - d. Royal Colony
 - remained under Crown control.
 - For various reasons most English colonies lost their separate status and reverted to royal colonies by 1776.
- Did each of these colony types have the same motive for colonization? Why do you think so?

D. Roanoke Colony Failure - 1591

Walter Raleigh
1st English failure - Virginia

E. Two Virginia Companies formed

As a result of Weymouth's explorations

two interrelated groups of merchants from London and Plymouth petitioned the crown in 1605 for a patent to colonize for profit rather than prey on Spanish settlements and shipping.
granted in April 1606

Two Virginia Companies were authorized:

London Company
South Virginia
region between 34 degrees North and 41 degrees North (present-day New York city)

Plymouth Company
North Virginia
region between 38 degrees North (present-day Washington D.C.) and 45 degrees North.

Because neither was to settle within 100 miles of the other, a neutral zone occurred.

A company received all lands 50 miles north and south of the first settlement and 100 miles inland

Factors that influenced the character of English settlements

Colonies were business enterprises - profit was a principal concern

Ties to crown were indirect

developed own political and social institutions

Tried to isolate themselves from the Indians - as in Ireland

Insufficient planning meant that nothing went as planned

failed to consider geography of the environment into which they went

failed to take the right type of settlers to produce a successful colony in the early years

What was the motive for creating these companies? Was it political? Economic? Religious

F. Sagadahoc Failure - 1607

1. Plymouth Company explored New England coast in 1606.
2. Established settlement at mouth of Sagadahoc River (Maine) in August, 1607.
landed 100 men
3. Abandoned after one winter.
4. Company's efforts diminished.

II. Virginia - Jamestown (1607-1609)

A. Settlement established in 1607

1. Three company ships left England in December 1606 and landed in May 1607
Godspeed
Discovery
Susan Constant
under Captain Christopher Newport.
2. 144 left England - only 104 made it to Jamestown
3. Settlement on "James River" peninsula named "Jamestown."

B. Failures and Hardships inherent in the situation

Role of Geography

1. Site in swampy area - unhealthy.
malaria
2. Natural **failures to discover gold** or the passage to India.
next attempted to pile up exports
iron
lumber
pitch
tar
geography made this difficult or impossible
3. Food shortages critical.
Surrounded by heavy woods which were difficult to clear for planting
Great difficulty was experienced adjusting to the new environment:
many died of disease and insufficient food.

Relationship with the Indians worse than expected

- less trade with Indians than hoped as well
- expected to easily subdue the Indians as the Spanish had
- intended to use them for labor
- instead found that they had settled near powerful local Indians
- this created a labor shortage

Supply route and communication with London unplanned

Type of Settlers chosen - 1st two voyages

- Settlers poorly prepared for life in the wilderness.
- unproductive mix of settlers
 - young, single men
 - not family oriented
 - no permanent stake in the community
 - get rich and go home
- 1/3 were gold-seeking adventurers
 - gentlemen - not used to hard physical labor
 - another 1/3 had criminal backgrounds

Lacked carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths

Political authority quickly broke down.

- a. Personal wrangling among settlers.
- b. Local council incompetent, by and large.

Colony soon faced extinction.

- a. Original 144 reduced to 38 by 1608.

Newport returned twice from London with supplies in 1608.

- b. 110 new settlers arrived in 1608.
- c. Population by 1610 numbered only 50.
 - Of first 900 only 60 survived
 - recruited farmers beginning in 1609

What factors seem to have gone into the selection of the first settlers?

Were all of these men here for the same reasons or was there variety?

Would there have been differences in the type of people on the second wave of ships? How about the third?

How would knowledge of the fatality rates have effected the type of people who volunteered to come?

What types of people might have stopped coming as a result?

What role did geography play? Did this effect the development of Chesapeake culture? How?

C. Emergence of **John Smith** (c.1580-1631)

Soldier and Adventurer assumed control in days of worst adversity - 1608

- 1. One of seven company appointees to original governing council.
- 2. Possessed natural force of personality and skill.
 - age - 27
- 3. Emerged as dominant leader in first few years.
 - Captain John Smith - dominated the colonial council
 - enforced discipline
 - overcame political dissension.

Smith's multiple activities averted extinction

- 1. Laid plans for economic diversification.
 - compulsory work program
 - "He who shall not work shall not eat"
 - emphasized self-sustaining agriculture primarily maize
 - proved to be a turning point for the colony's survival
 - but not its profitability.
 - less than 12 of 200 died during second winter with Smith in charge
- 2. Constructed houses.
- 3. Opened relations with Indians.
 - Trade begun (original goal to convert not followed up).
 - Organized raids against Indians for food and slaves
 - Heroic epic of capture by Powhatan and alleged salvation by Pocahontas.
 - Crucial assistance was offered by Chief Powhatan and his
 - Algonkian Indian Confederacy.
 - Basic conflicts transcended Smith's personal friendships.
 - Pressure on the Indians to convert to Christianity and to become farmers also led to conflict.
 - 1. First massacres only a few years off.
 - 2. By 1630 Virginia settlers and Indians in a state of perpetual hostility.
 - Warfare ended with a treaty "recognizing" English authority.
- 4. Surveyed and charted surrounding regions.
 - a. Chesapeake Bay area.
 - b. Potomac River
- 5. Dissension and injury forced his return to England in 1609.

What do you think motivated Smith?

III. Jamestown, Virginia - under Company Control (1609-24)

A. New Charter - Virginia Company

Company officers requested additional help from the Crown

granted the colony a new charter June 1609

turned the trading company into a Joint Stock Company,

placing its control into the hands of a company-selected council

extending its boundaries from "sea to sea and 200 miles north and south of Old Point Comfort."

Encouraged investment and settlement through new stock offerings.

- a. Shares sold at 12 pounds, 10 shillings, per share.
- b. Funds underwrote colonization.
- c. Each shareholder granted 100 acres of land.

- d. No import or export duties were charged on goods to the New World.
- Encouraged emigration from England.
- a. Passage offered for 6 pounds per person.
 - b. Free passage provided in exchange for labor.
 - 1. Shareholder paid passage.
 - 2. "Indentured Servant" yeomen agreed to perform labor
 - Over 60% of settlers arrived indentured (obliged to work for a set period of years to pay off their passage money).
 - a. Seven years fixed as term.
 - b. Percentages agreed for splitting profits and produce.
 - c. Most were single men between the ages of 15 - 24.
 - d. Most had occupied the lower rungs of the social ladder in England
 - 3. Servant then guaranteed own land.

What type of people came? Why did they come? What motivated the king to let them go? What motivated stockholders to pay for the voyage?

New wave of settlement - same results

9 ships

600 settlers including some women and children

2 of the 9 ships never made Jamestown

Smith had refused to yield authority to De La Ware's interim, Thomas Gates

left - Oct 1609

because of a gunpowder burn, returned to London.

The colony faced a difficult time during the winter of (1609-10) without Smith's forceful leadership

Starving time - 1609-1610

hostile Indians surrounded the settlement

they lived off of "dogs, cats, rats, snakes, toadstools, horsehides" and "the corpses of dead men"

reduced again to only 60 of 500 - survivors in 1610.

were in the process of abandoning the colony when the new governor arrived

Thomas Lord De La Warr - 1st governor of Virginia

arrived June 1610 after some dissension in the colony

convinced the colonists to stay

convinced the company to send in new waves of colonists

How did they convince people to keep coming? What type of people do you think came at this point?

Sir Thomas Dale assumed control of the colony May 1611 after an ill De La Warr left.

Dale Code imposed severe penalties for internal disorder.

He began construction of a fort at Henrico, fifty miles from Jamestown.

Sir Thomas Gates Aug 1611 - early 1614, completed stockades at Henrico.

A Third Charter granted in Mar 1612 placed Bermuda under company control and allowed the use of a lottery in England as a fundraising device.

a. Dale served as governor (early 1614 to Apr 1616).

b. George Yeardley was acting governor in (1616-17).

c. Sir Samuel Argall misruled as deputy Governor until Nov 1618.

d. John Rolfe introduced 1612 a profitable marketable cash crop -- West Indian Tobacco

1 The first shipment of Tobacco went to England in Mar 1614.

2 Because several settlers received their own land, they grew their own tobacco and the company suffered financially.

3 Although frowned upon by James I, pipe smoking became fashionable in court and tobacco became very popular in England.

4 Although some profit was made by the settlers, most of it was made by the tobacco merchants in London.

e. Rolfe's marriage to Pocohontas 1614 briefly stabilized relations with local Indians

Sir Edwin Sandys, a Puritan with a high position in Elizabeth I's court and the Earl of Southampton, gained control of the company 1618 and introduced reforms through Yeardley who governed from Apr 1619.

a. The harsh legal code was repealed in 1619, allowing the settlers the Rights of Englishmen including a representative assembly.

b. A General Assembly

composed of 22 burgesses 2 from each town, hundred or plantation

the Governor and Council met in the Jamestown church from 9-14 Aug 1619

first colonial legislature in the New World, the beginning of representative government.

c. A system of granting land to subordinate corporations was continued.

1 To encourage new settlers, a new headright system was installed

any investor who bought a share for 12 1/2 shillings

or went to the Virginia Colony, received fifty acres of land.

2 To encourage agricultural settlements and families, the company sent ninety women to the colony for more permanence.

Payment for a wife was for her passage to the colony, about 125 pounds of tobacco.

- d. A Dutch man-of-war stopped in Jamestown and left 20 black "indentured" servants the introduction of black labor in the English colonies .

Under governor Sir Francis Wyatt (1621-24).

- a. A break in 1619 between the Sandys-Southampton group and Sir Thomas Smith , ex-treasurer + the lottery suspension by the Privy Council in 1622 resulted in many unprofitable years
b. The company went into receivership to be managed by the Privy Council starting in July 1623.
c. Its charter was revoked 24 May 1624 and the colony became a royal colony.
d. As a profit venture, the joint-stock company failed in America and was abandoned after the Virginia colony.

Between (1607-1619), 1,650 settlers had left England for Virginia.

- a. 300 returned to England
b. Of the 1,350 who remained, only 351 were alive at the beginning of 1619.
c. Within five years, of 8,000 immigrants, Jamestown had only 1,132 population.
d. In 1622, a major Indian uprising killed 347 settlers, including John Rolfe after Pocahontas had died in London.

The labor problem at least temporarily as well as the distribution of land was greatly aided by the use of indentured servants.

- a. For passage to the New World, the one paying the passage received land while the one who migrated to Virginia worked for a specified period of years, usually from 5 to 7 years.
b. The servant was given food, shelter and clothing, but no wages.
c. At the end of the period of service, the servant received something
 lump cash sum,
 tools
 land.

Because the company continued to suffer financially, when the company went bankrupt, at Sandys' request Virginia became the first Royal colony.

- a. The crown appointed the governor and the council which governed the colony.
b. Colonists retained the basic rights of Englishmen.
c. Although the crown did not call for a continuation of the House of Burgesses, the governors found it impossible to rule without it.
d. The House of Burgesses met annually after 1629.

Why didn't the original promoters of the colony make a profit?

- a. Unrealistic goals
 No valuable commodity was produced by Indians for which the company could trade
 and no gold existed in the area
 making agriculture the key to wealth and industry.
b. Many early settlers were not used to gathering or producing their own food
 "gentlemen"
 ignorant of woodlore who did not know how to get their own game and fish although the area was plentiful in game, nuts and berries, and fish and
 who scorned manual labor
 who had come for gold, not farmers coming to establish an agricultural settlement.
c. Poor knowledge of health practices led to settling around marsh lands which fostered diseases
d. Working on company lands provided little incentive for artisans and skilled laborers who were sorely needed in Virginia.
e. Profitable staple crops like tobacco were discovered too late for the company.
f. The relationship with local Indians was unstable especially after John Smith left.
 1 It stabilized after John Rolfe married Pocahontas but deteriorated after her death in London of small pox in 1620.
 2 A 2nd major uprising in 1644 resulted in nearly 350 settlers' death, after which the Indian rebellion was put down in such a manner that a similar massive uprising never reoccurred
g. Bickering in London among company officials over policy hurt the company.

C. Virginia's Survival assured by **Tobacco**

1. Planted West Indian strains developed by Spanish.
2. Successful experiments conducted by John Rolfe (1585-1622).
 John Rolfe (who married Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter)
 successfully planted a cash crop of tobacco
 which was marketed despite the King's expressed distaste for the "filthy weed."
 - a. Bulk shipments to England began in 1614.

b. In 1617, 20,000 pounds shipped to England.

As tobacco exports boomed, more land was put under cultivation further straining relations with Native Americans.

c. Further cultivation and production stimulated - ruined soil.

3. Tobacco established as solid economic base by 1620.

This is clearly an economic motive - What percentage of the Virginia colonists do you think had this as their primary motive before 1620? After 1620?

D. Indian Policy

After early problems with Powhatan John Rolfe married Pocahontas and there was a period of peace

Opechancanough - launched an attack against the colony in 1622

triggered by the murder of an Indian by an Englishman

1/4 if colonists killed

Virginia Company went bankrupt - Virginia became a royal colony in 1624

New Policy - perpetual enmity

John Smith - "now we have just cause to destroy the Indians by any means possible"

annual military expeditions sent out against the Indian villages

Population growth after 1630 increased pressure on Indian lands

What motivated this policy? Was the same policy followed in New England?

IV. Initial political drift toward self-government

A. Charter of 1609 defined Virginia Company's Political relationship with settlers

1. Power invested in London-based company council.
2. Resident council under control of resident governor appointed by company.
3. Lord Thomas de la Warr served, 1610-11, as lord-governor and captain-general, with absolute authority.
4. Settlers assured of general rights and privileges of all Englishmen.

B. Factors arose that suggested popular political participation

1. Distance from London always a major factor.
 - a. Inefficiency of reliance upon authority thousands of miles and months of travel distant.
 - b. Common sense of solving minor local problems locally.
 - c. A general factor in growth of habit of self-reliance in all English North American colonies.
2. Common-sense modifications of Charter of 1609.
 - a. Planters named their representatives to a local assembly.
 - b. Effective power remained with company, governor, and appointive council.
 - c. Assembly met as House of Burgesses in 1619.
3. **House of Burgesses** - Limited self-government offered as incentive.
 - a. A "burgess," in original English political sense, a "citizen."
 - b. Two burgesses attended from each of the 11 plantations.
 1. Governor and council also in attendance.
 2. Meeting held in Jamestown church.
 - c. Termed the first representative assembly in New World.
 1. Held no exalted notion of function or mission.
 2. Discussed common problems.
 3. Affirmed basic principles of common-law rights.
 4. Passed first legislation.
 - d. Ordered by company as part of 1619 colonial reorganization.
4. Efficiency of decentralization realized.
 - a. Colony divided into county units in 1619 indicating steady movement westward, along James River and inland.
 - b. Judicial units assigned to localities.

C. Political self-reliance became habitual in 1620s despite Royal opposition

1. Both James I and Charles I hostile.
 - a. Refused to recognize House of Burgesses - made Va. **Royal Colony** in 1624.

- b. Scorned its advice on local policy implementation.
- c. House of Burgesses continued to meet and function during 1625-39 period.
 - 1. Neglected during English civil strife.
 - 2. Habits of self-government inculcated.
- d. Future powers impended.
 - 1. In 1643 House of Burgesses would deny right of taxation without its approval.
 - 2. Through 1650s House of Burgesses would enjoy large measures of freedom under the Commonwealth.

V. Significant New Virginia Company land policy - 1619

A. Basic Objectives

- 1. Attract settlers (even offered wives for purchase).
 - Ninety "younge, handsome and honestly educated maydes" (young women) were sent by the Company in 1619.
 - The same year a Dutch slave ship deposited twenty African blacks.
 - It is believed they were considered indentured and that legalized slavery developed somewhat later.
- 2. Insure colony's growth.
- 3. Generate profits for shareholders.

B. Dependence on Availability of land for economic development

- 1. Vast quantities assumed to be "free."
 - a. By virtue of English claim.
 - b. Little or no appreciation of Indian claims.
- 2. 100 acres granted automatically to all pre-1616 settlers.
- 3. Reversal of old European dilemma of land scarcity.
- 4. Promise of land a major inducement for land-starved Europeans.

C. "Headright" system instituted

- 1. "Rights" granted investors for payment of passage of others.
 - a. 50 acres per "head."
 - b. Thus to acquire 50 acres of Virginia land an investor merely paid for an emigrant's passage to the New World.
 - c. Merchant planters reaped greatest benefits.
- 2. Some speculators paid passages for groups.
 - a. Thereby acquired large land tracts.
 - b. Dispatched indentured servants to work them.
 - c. Constituted beginnings of plantation system.
 - d. Population steadily increased.
 - e. Speculative groups able to pool funds and establish estates, sharing costs and profits.

D. Advantages offered by Indentured Servitude

- 1. Acquisition of land the key for decades.
 - a. Enclosure laws proceeded throughout the 17th c in England
 - b. Large groups of common lands taken from rural population.
 - c. Increasing impoverishment.
 - d. Accelerated emigration to New World.
- 2. Opportunity to begin "new life."
- 3. Seven years of labor the contractual limit.
 - a. Unlike Africans.
 - 1. 1619 arrival and sale began slavery in Virginia and in North American colonies Only 300 by 1650.
 - 2. Virginia would legalize slavery in 1661.
 - b. Labor repaid payment of passage.
 - c. Servants received some percentage of profits and of produce.
- 4. Granted 100 acres after expiration of contractual term beginnings of yeoman-farmer class.

E. Quitrent system to provide company with profits

1. One shilling tax per 50 acres per year charged on each headright.
2. Two shillings charged on former servants' 100-acre grants.
3. Tremendous expanse of "free" land available to company provided perpetually increasing rental income.

VI. Basic trends in Virginia's first 25 years

A. Mismanagement and the end of the Virginia Company

1. Supply procedures remained chaotic.
2. Profits were theoretically great but actually modest.
3. Illness and disease continued to inhibit growth stability of the colony.
 - a. 1618 population estimated at under 1,000.
 - b. Over 4,000 settlers arrived between 1618 and 1624.
 - c. 1624 population still estimated at 1,275.
 - d. Of total immigration between 1607 and 1624
 1. 14,000 estimated immigrants.
 2. Nearly 13,000 had died.
4. Control over population spreading to interior increasingly difficult.
5. Indian troubles chronic.
 - a. 1622 massacre of over 350 settlers suggestive.
 - b. Conflict inevitable in the nature of the situation.
 - c. suppression of Indians between 1619 - 1622 led to great prosperity.
6. James I dissolved Virginia Company in 1624.
7. Virginia became a Royal Colony.

B. Despite enormous difficulties, Colony was permanently established

1. Land policy of 1619 provided great attraction during Great Migration of 1630s.
2. Tobacco established as economic base.
 - a. Markets in England and on European continent steadily expanding.
 - b. Monopoly on all Virginia tobacco decreed by king in 1621.
3. Conditions in England prompted emigration.
 - a. Inflation.
 - b. Enclosure laws.
 - c. Political and religious repression under Charles I, 1625-49.
4. Immigrants included skilled craftsmen.
 - a. Brickmakers.
 - b. Ironworkers.
 - c. Vintners.
 - d. Glass blowers.
5. Great Migration of the 1630s.
 - a. Estimated that over 40,000 came to the New World.
 1. To West Indies.
 2. To New England.
 3. To Virginia.
 - b. Virginia's population in 1640 estimated at 8,000.

Puritans Create a "New England"

1620 – **Pilgrims** – founded second British colony – **Plymouth**, Massachusetts

Persecuted for their religious beliefs in England

Sought religious freedom – Separatists

1628 – **Puritans** – **Massachusetts Bay** colony

City on a Hill – model Christian community

Mostly made up of families as opposed to the single men who created Jamestown

The Dutch Found New Netherland

The Netherlands

Dutch won their independence from Spain in the late 1500s

Few natural resources

Limited farmland

Large Dutch middle class saw commerce as the key to survival

1599 – First Dutch expedition to East Asia

1600s – golden age

Dutch ships carried more cargo and less crew than other European ships

Amsterdam became the world's largest commercial city

Dutch had highest standard of living

1609-1610 – **Henry Hudson** claimed land in North America for the Dutch

Hudson River

Hudson Bay

1621 – Dutch West India Company established to build colonies in the New World

New **Amsterdam** – **Manhattan Island**

Mouth of the Hudson River

Focused on the **fur trade**

To encourage settlement they opened their colonies to other people and other religions

Germans Protestants

French Catholics

Scandinavians Jews

Colonizing the Caribbean

French – Haiti, Guadeloupe, Martinique

British – Barbados, Jamaica

Dutch – Antilles, Aruba

Tobacco and Sugar Plantations

African slave labor

B. The Fight for North America

The English Oust the Dutch

England Battles France

C. Native American Reaction

A Strained Relationship

Settlers and Native Americans Battle

Natives Fall to Disease

Slave Trade

1600s – most colonies based their economies on agricultural products

this required extensive use of labor

Enslaved Africans planted the crops and worked in the mines

The Triangular Trade

From Europe to Africa - Manufactured goods

Knives

Swords

Guns

Cloth

Rum

From Africa to America – Middle Passage

Slaves – most of whom were war captives

Captured by other Africans

Ships packed tightly

Chained together with little room to move

Darkness, heat, disease

10-24 million

20% died during the trip

From Americas to Europe

Gold

Sugar

Molasses

Cotton

Tobacco

Indigo

Slave life

Hard work – short life expectancy
Resistance did occur
1804 – Haiti – successful slave uprising against the French

B. Early French, Dutch, and English Colonies enjoyed less success

1. Powers always conscious of global power balance.
 - a. Chronic political, economic, and religious strife.
 - b. Each continental war had colonial counterpart.
2. North America less susceptible to easy economic exploitation.
3. Relationships with Indians more complicated.
 - a. Indian population spread out rather than concentrated and politically centralized.
 - b. Encroachments not concentrated.
 1. No slavery owing to the nature of the land and its natural economic development.
 2. Land conflicts localized.
 3. General westward movement delayed until 19th c.
 - c. European powers vied to secure diplomatic alliances with Indian tribes.
4. Mother countries disunited.
 - a. Continental wars.
 - b. Civil wars.
 - c. Religious strife.
 - d. Minimal allocation for overseas ventures.

England

What motivated the English to begin exploration and then colonization? Look at each of the factors and determine the motives for changes in British policy beginning in 1497. Were those motives economic political, or religious in origin? Why do you think so?

I. Exploration - Background to the English Colonial Experience

VII. Maryland: An early Proprietary venture

A. George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore (c.1580-1632).

1. sought to establish a religious refuge for Catholics
 - a. Catholic and confidant of James I.
 - b. Investor in Virginia Company and other trading companies.
 1. Greatly interested in colonization ventures - profit.
 2. Failed in attempt to colonize Newfoundland, 1622-27.
 3. Requested charter farther south.
 4. Died before charter granted.
2. Chesapeake Bay charter.
 - a. Granted in 1632 to Cecilius Calvert (c.1605-75), second Lord Baltimore.
 - b. Bestowed complete authority over approximately 10 million acres.
 - c. Named Maryland in honor of queen of Charles I.
 - d. Actually settled by Leonard Calvert (1606-47), brother of Cecilius, in 1634.
3. Religious toleration an unusual feature.
 - a. Religious concessions were expedient in maintaining loyalty to the proprietor.
 - b. Served to attract a variety of settlers to the colony.
 - c. Protestant governor appointed in 1648.
 - d. Toleration Act passed in 1649.
 1. Guaranteed freedom of worship for all Christians who accepted the Trinity actually no record of persecution of deviating Christians or of Jews.
 2. Served to attract religious expatriates to such an extent that Catholics were a minority throughout

Maryland's colonial history.

4. Economic base established paralleled Virginia's.
 - a. Feudal land pattern granted huge estates - ignored
 - b. Trade with other colonies quickly established.
 - c. Tobacco developed as economic staple.
 - d. Soil exhaustion caused by extensive farming hastened westward movement.
 - e. Headright system instituted to attract settlers.
 - f. Smallholders' farms.
5. Political institutions also paralleled neighboring Virginia's.
 - a. Original feudal hierarchy resisted by settlers.
status determined by ability
 - b. Relative political freedoms developed in Virginia by 1630s infiltrated Maryland.
 - c. Representative assembly emerged in 1650.
 1. Smallholders assumed powers of assembly.
 2. Gentry dominated council.
 3. Crown continued to appoint governor.
6. Political disturbances along class lines continued through 1670s and 1680s.
7. Proprietary government replaced by royal government from 1691 to 1715.
 - a. Gentry's influence remained dominant.
 - b. Lower classes developed economic and political power slowly.

Robert Beverley - example of daily life on the Chesapeake

Four generations elapsed in the Chesapeake settlements before the quality of life changed from frontier living to a more refined style.

planters economized on everything possible in order to buy as many indentured servants (and later slaves) as possible thus homes were primitive - vision of plantation living will not come true for some time

D. Virginia as a Royal Colony

James I appointed Wyatt as governor in 1624.

- a. Yearley became governor in Mar 1626 followed by Francis West (Nov 1627 - Mar 1629) who convened a General Assembly in Mar 1628.
 - b. John Harvey served until 1639 and was replaced by Wyatt again (1639-41).
- Virginia under Sir William Berkeley (1606-77), governor (1642-52).
- a. He abolished the poll tax.
 - b. In Jan 1649 Virginia declared allegiance to the Stuarts following the death of Charles I and became a refuge for Cavaliers fleeing England.
 - 1 Parliament in Oct 1650 retaliated with a blockade on Virginia, sending two armed vessels.
 - 2 Berkeley and the Council submitted in Mar 1652, receiving liberal terms.

The Burgesses chose as governor Richard Bennett, a Parliamentary commissioner.

Samuel Matthews, as successor until his death in 1659, threatened to dissolve the burgesses, who removed him temporarily as an object lesson, before re-electing him.

When the Protectorate collapsed in 1660, the burgesses controlled Virginia until lawful authority was restored in England, electing the Royalist Berkeley governor in Mar who was then commissioned by Charles II upon the Restoration in England.

Virginia after the Restoration

- a. Because of the Acts of Trade and Navigation 1650, tobacco prices declined.
- b. Efforts to decrease tobacco production occurred, replacing it with cloth works in every county.
- c. The Dutch Wars 1664, 1672 caused severe losses to the tobacco fleet.
- d. Continued unrest occurred after a severe cattle epidemic, a new poll tax was introduced and many servant uprisings happened.
- e. A further outcry occurred from Virginia when Charles II granted proprietary rights to a 5 million acre tract of land which the Virginia colony claimed.

Bacon's Rebellion

- a. Nathaniel Bacon of Henrico County without commission led several frontiersmen against bands of renegade Susquehannock Indians for which he was declared a traitor in May 1676.
- b. He then led 500 against Jamestown unopposed, forcing Gov. Berkeley to sign his commission.
- c. Berkeley could not raise sufficient forces against Bacon, and fled East to the shore.
- d. Large plantation owners supported Bacon who continued to make retaliatory raids against the Indians, before driving Berkeley's forces out of Jamestown.

1 After Bacon died suddenly on 18 Oct, rebel forces were captured or surrendered under promise of amnesty.

2 COL Herbert Jeffreys was sent to restore order, but his royal pardons for the rebels were nullified by Berkeley 10 Feb 1677.

3 23 rebels were executed before Jeffreys formally took over the government.

Later Governors

a. Sir Henry Chicerley served as governor from Nov 1678 - May 1680 followed by Lord Culpepper to Sept 1683.

b. Lord Howard of Effingham 1683-89 struggled with Virginia's legislature who presented James II with a list of grievances in Sept 1688.

1 James II was removed under the Revolution of 1689 , and replaced by William and Mary in Feb 1689 before the grievances were addressed.

2 Howard's removal and the accession of William and Mary were hailed in VA as victories

III. Establishment of Maryland

A. Background -- Ten years after Virginia became a Royal Colony

A second plantation colony England's fourth colony of the original thirteen was established near VA by George Calvert 1580-1632 who resigned as James I's Secretary of State 1625 after converting to Catholicism, although he was declared First Lord Baltimore by James I.

a. As a member of the Virginia Company 1609-20 and the Council for New England 1622, Calvert purchased the southeastern peninsula of Newfoundland and created the colony of Avalon, which did not prosper.

b. Although he settled in Virginia in Oct 1629, he was forced to leave when he refused to take the necessary Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to the Monarch.

c. Calvert applied for a proprietary charter from Charles I for territory north of the Potomac River, but he died in 1632 before the request was finalized, which then passed to his son, Cecilius , 2d Lord Baltimore 1605-75.

d. He established the first proprietary colony, Maryland, named after Queen Henrietta Maria

e. The charter stipulated:

1 Colonists must be guaranteed basic English rights.

2 Calvert could make laws with the consent of free male property owners.

3 The first legislative assembly met in 1635, and split into two houses in 1650.

4 Because the charter did not forbid the establishment of churches other than Protestant, Lord Baltimore made Maryland a haven for English Catholics.

5 The proprietor could grant manorial estates which he did to many Catholic relatives and friends but settlers could not be attracted without the promise of land of their own.

6 Few Catholics would migrate, and Protestant settlers soon outnumbered Catholics, who were now threatened with restrictions in their own colony.

B. Settlement of Maryland

The first 200 settlers arrived in Virginia in Feb 1634.

Calvert, ruling by Deputy, appointed as first governor his brother, Leonard Calvert , who established a manorial government and fostered friendly relations with the Indians.

Trouble brewed between these settlers and William Claiborne 1587-1677 of Virginia over territory within Maryland's grant but which had been used by Claiborne.

The crown ruled against Claiborne's claim in Apr 1638.

During the Interregnum

a. The Calverts were ousted from their proprietorship briefly and again under William III and forced to flee to Virginia after additional trouble from Claiborne and from Richard Ingle , a Protestant tobacco grower, both of whom captured parts of Maryland and plundered other parts.

b. The charter was almost revoked after Ingle returned to England in 1647.

c. Under a Protestant deputy governor, William Stone , Maryland passed an Act of Toleration in Apr 1649, one of the first such acts to grant religious freedom in the colonies, although it did not protect Jews or Athiests, but tolerated Trinitarians.

d. A Roman Catholic royalist governor, Thomas Greene , recognized Charles II's claim to the throne and caused an investigation of the colony in England.

e. Parliamentary commissioners, including Claiborne, designated William Fuller as governor who called an Assembly in 1654, which repudiated the proprietor's authority in the colony and also revoked the Act of Toleration, denying Catholics the protection of law.

f. A brief civil war in 1655 was won by the Puritans who imprisoned Stone.

Philip Calvert regained his place as proprietor in Nov 1660 and was succeeded by Charles Calvert who became 3d Lord Baltimore in 1675.

Increasing tension 1661-81 between the proprietary regime and the anti-proprietary party, led by Josias Fendall ousted as governor when the Calverts returned to power

- a. The proprietors became unpopular when the price of tobacco dropped.
- b. Problems intensified after voting restrictions were limited to freeholders Dec 1670, Indian raids increased, nepotism rose, and anti-Catholic sentiment grew.
- c. A short-lived rebellion was crushed in Sept 1676 with the leaders hanged.
- d. A second rebellion Apr 1681 was unsuccessful before Fendall was banished.

Revolution of 1689 in Maryland 1684-95

- a. Lord Baltimore returned to England in May 1684 to settle boundary disputes with Virginia and with Penn's colony to the north and to answer charges that he favored Roman Catholics and interfered with royal customs collectors.
 - 1 His nephew, George Talbot, acting governor in his absence, was accused of murdering a collector 1684, a charge of which Lord Baltimore was also questioned.
 - 2 Lord Baltimore was fined for obstructing the collectors, and Talbot was sentenced to death before the king banished him for five years in 1686.
- b. During Lord Baltimore's absence, anti-proprietary sentiment grew amidst rumors that the colony would be turned over to Catholics, and was aided by a struggle between the assembly and Baltimore's new appointment, William Joseph.
- c. After the accession of William and Mary and the declaration of war with France in May 1689, John Coode led a Mar against St. Mary's and forced Joseph and his lieutenants to surrender.

Maryland as Royal Colony

- a. The new assembly petitioned the crown to take over the colony and elected Nehemiah Blakiston as president.
- b. The Lords of Trade made Maryland a royal colony in 1691 and appointed Sir Lionel Copley as first royal governor.
- c. The Church of England was established in Maryland 1692.
- d. Its capital was moved from St. Mary, a catholic city, to the Protestant city of Annapolis, 1695
- e. Benedict Leonard Calvert converted to Anglicanism 1713, rearing his children as Protestants.
- f. The proprietorship was returned in 1715 to his son Charles Calvert, as 4th Lord Baltimore, when the charter of 1632 was restored.

C. Developmental Patterns in Maryland similar to Virginia

Prosperity was connected to tobacco farming.

Initially a white indentured labor force was brought in to work the plantations.

In the late 1600s, large numbers of lifetime black servants began to flood the colony

Charles I (1625-49) proved to be even more headstrong concerning the monarchy and ruled without Parliament from (1628-40), levying taxes by royal decree.

The struggle between Charles I and Parliament intensified into a civil war which resulted in the execution of Charles I and an end to the Migration.

Puritans ruled England during the Interregnum (1649-60) under Oliver Cromwell

Some, frustrated at the inability to further change the Anglican Church under Elizabeth I, eventually left the church and were called Separatists.

a Separatists had no hope for the Church of England; it could not be salvaged.

b Some migrated to Holland before migrating to the New World - Pilgrims

D. The Plantation

1. Developed in one-crop areas.
 - a. Virginia's tobacco culture, for example.
 - b. South Carolina's rice and indigo.
 - c. West Indian sugar.
2. Meaning of term shifted.
 - a. Originally, a settlement - Jamestown served as the London Company's "plantation."
 - b. Later came to mean individual holdings.
3. Definition dependent upon quantitative factors.
 - a. Number of servants and slaves separated "plantation" from farm.
 - b. Large holdings grew out of
 1. Headright system.
 2. Successful marketing of crops.
4. Virginia tobacco the earliest plantation crop.

- a. Configuration of rivers and bays opened interior to large holdings.
- b. Seventeenth-century development survived natural and economic calamities.
- c. Indentured servants replaced by slaves.
- 5. Debt capitalization a negative feature.
 - a. English bankers contracted for crop.
 - b. Middlemen handled sales.
 - c. Credit advanced on crop prediction.
 - d. Debt servicing inevitable even if crop failed or market price dropped.
 - e. Planter at mercy of weather and free market conditions.
 - f. Good times produced rich returns and allowed high standard of living.
 - g. Tendency through generations toward indebtedness producing fixing of a colonial debtor economy on South.
- 6. Plantation society.
 - a. Great house on landscaped escarpment largely fictional.
 - 1. Some homes of architectural distinction.
 - 2. Much imitation of classical forms.
 - 3. Great mansions date from eighteenth century.
 - b. Ancillary buildings: laundry, smokehouse, kitchens, school.
 - c. Slave quarters.
 - 1. Cabins and barns.
 - 2. Tiny smallholdings of private vegetable patches.
 - 3. Chicken pens and pig pens.
 - 4. Much squalor.
 - d. Nuclear planter family.
 - 1. Mythological stock characters - "Gone with the Wind" characters surrounded by "Uncle Remus" characters.
 - 2. Reality usually lacked glamour and emphasized hard work.
 - 3. Evolved depending upon size of holdings and wealth.
 - e. Relationship to hinterland plantations.
 - 1. Lavish social interaction overemphasized.
 - 2. Planter intermarriages frequent.
- 7. Power of planters.
 - a. Set social norms in locality and region.
 - b. Dominated economy.
 - 1. Provided market for small-farmer majority.
 - 2. Usually controlled most desirable lands.
 - 3. Maintained contacts with middlemen and bankers.
 - c. Dominated political power.
 - 1. Through deference to "natural aristocracy" rather than conspiracy or corruption.
 - 2. Regularly elected to office.
 - d. Provided only contact with Europe.

E. The Enslavement of Africans on Plantations

- 1. Spanish importation of Africans as slaves began early in sixteenth century.
- 2. First black men imported from Africa to Virginia in 1619.
- 3. Slave trade expanded over next half-century: English and North Americans, especially New Englanders became chief slave traders.
- 4. Barbarities of practice suggestive of prevailing concepts.
 - a. Unspeakable horrors of Middle Passage and attitude toward worth of a human life.
 - b. Ingrained European racial prejudice.
 - 1. Clearly indicated in Elizabethan literature and travel accounts.
 - 2. Made slave trade an acceptable way of turning profit.
 - c. Theory of perpetual slavery common.
 - 1. Right of victors in "just wars" to enslave vanquished.
 - 2. Slaves generally losers in tribal wars.
 - 3. Fell prey to enterprising English slavers.
- 5. Factors increased the popularity of the slave trade.
 - a. Obvious profitability.
 - b. Slow decline in immigration of English indentured servants.
 - c. Appeal of slavery as an institution.
 - 1. Provided permanent solution to labor problem.
 - 2. Investment automatically appreciated - average cost about 1730 was between 20 and 30 pounds.

3. Human reproduction anticipated.
4. Property rights perpetually guaranteed - legal codification of permanent slavery fixed; after mid-seventeenth century.
6. Racial discrimination in English colonies was automatic.
 - a. Duration of servitude not fixed as with white servants.
 - b. Racial bias produced discriminatory patterns.
 - c. Different cultural traits assumed to be inferior to European cultures.
 - d. Assumption of inferiority had legal consequences.
 1. Virginia codified slavery in 1661.
 2. New York passed strong fugitive slave law in 1705.
 - e. Treatment of slaves left solely to master's discretion - considered as another piece of property.
7. By the early eighteenth century half of the population of Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina held in slavery.

F. The Indians

1. Continuous hostility natural in situation.
 - a. Steady westward movement of settlers.
 1. Incompatible ways of life.
 2. Indian weaknesses.
 - a. Traditional tribal rivalries.
 1. Produced disunity vis-a-vis white settlers.
 2. Individualist, independent ethos.
 - b. White unity and firepower.
3. Early outbreaks date from beginnings of European settlement.
 - a. By 1630 Virginia settlers and Indians in state of perpetual hostility.
 - b. 1637 victory of Connecticut settlers destroyed power of Pequot Indians.
 - c. Gradual Indian retreat to interior by 1700.
 - d. Would continue over two following centuries.
4. Periodic small- and large-scale conflicts throughout colonial period all along frontier.

III. THE MICROCOSM OF BACON'S REBELLION, 1676

A. Indian Troubles and Frontier Dynamics

1. Tribal rivalries produced migration of Susquehannocks into Virginia from North.
2. Virginia militia unit massacred Indian peace emissaries in 1675.
3. Retaliatory raid killed 36 innocent settlers in Virginia interior.
4. Troubles added to explosive general situation in Virginia.
 - a. Tobacco in depressed state owing to market conditions and one-crop economic dependency.
 - b. Political control in hands of Tidewater planters and their English patrons.
 - c. General political indifference to inland welfare.
 - d. Governor Berkeley aimed to preserve peaceful relations with Indians.
5. Frontier rage.
 - a. Directed against Indians in general.
 - b. Directed against Virginia's colonial government.

B. Nathaniel Bacon 1647-76.

1. English lawyer.
 - a. Became large Virginia frontier landowner.
 - b. Upward mobility factor.
 1. Frontier wealth and status.
 2. Member of governor's council, representing smallholders of the interior.
2. Led retaliatory scalping raid against Indians.
3. General rising of interior approached class war.
 - a. Bacon versus Berkeley.
 - b. Frontier versus Tidewater.
 - c. Farmers versus gentry.
 - d. Poor versus middle and upper classes.
4. Bacon's 1675 assault on Indians denounced by Berkeley.
5. Bacon's forces attacked and burned Jamestown and drove Berkeley from capital.
6. Bacon suddenly died in 1676 and the movement collapsed.
 - a. Followers persecuted, some killed.

- b. Reforms eventually enacted.
 - 1. Representation made more equitable.
 - 2. Guarantees provided for frontier protection.
 - 3. Berkeley recalled by London.
- 7. Transcendent conflicts remained.
 - a. Class, regional, racial, and cultural.
 - b. Wars against the Indians continued.
 - 1. Ever westward.
 - 2. Throughout colonies.

Europeans in North American had little basis for relating to Indian civilizations

First confrontation not until fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
 Cultural gaps were immense.
 Europeans tended to reject Indian cultures and race as inferior.

VI. Contrasting World Views

A. Understanding the scope of development of Indian civilizations essential

- 1. Scope
 - a. Involved millions of people.
 - b. comprised vast areas of two continents.
 - c. produced rich diversity of cultural patterns.
 - d. unfolded without interruption over centuries.
- 2. Effects
 - a. Strong cultural heritage.
 - b. Disrupted by European colonization.
 - c. Continues in attenuated forms.

B. Eastern Indians developed similar languages

- 1. Were developing rapidly
 - a. population
 - b. social customs
 - c. agricultural revolution
- 2. considered Europeans a dangerous threat like any tribe would be to their tribe.

C. Differences large

It is sometimes said that the Europeans who came to the Americas settled a "virgin land" that was unused and unspoiled; is this or is this not an accurate description of what happened?

Define savage. Then use this definition to demonstrate that the pre-Columbian Indians of the Americas were or were not savages.

- 1. Europeans considered differences as defects
- 2. Native Americans sought to live in harmony with the environment
 - a. Indians viewed every part of the environment as sacred
 land = source of common sustenance rather than wealth
 Native Americans showed remarkable respect for and adaptation to their environment. Example: Use of "dry farming" and irrigation in the arid Southwest.
 - b. land ownership - communal
 this limited social stratification
 stressed group rather than individual
 more concerned with personal valor than personal wealth - more egalitarian
 - c. matrilineal pattern among the Iroquois was not uncommon
 family membership determined through female line
 shared power in the economy
 divorce woman's choice
 Women played a secondary role lobbying and instructing politically

leaders could be removed if they ignored the council of women
Division of labor was based on gender.
Male activity stressed warfare and hunting
female emphasized nurturing of children, planting and gathering of crops, and preparation of food.

d. Religious differences

polytheism
no written tradition
worship of spirits similar to pre-Christian European beliefs
less structure

Native American technology had some crucial gaps (use of iron, the wheel).

3. Europeans sought to subdue nature - the enemy

a. A resource to be used and conquered

source of wealth
very destructive uses of the environment

b. Land should be privately possessed - created inevitable conflict

fences
inheritance
courts to settle disputes
symbol

independence
material wealth
political status
personal identity
social structure built around these concepts
land-wealthy elite
mass of propertyless individuals at the bottom of the pyramid
Europeans less egalitarian

c. Traditional roles of men and women - challenged by native concepts of greater equality

d. religion - Christianity

single god
written scriptures
organized clergy
churches
Protestant Reformation influences - those not like us serve the devil
convert or
destroy

3. nomadic vs. permanent settlements and other differences were of lesser importance

C. European colonizers brought cultural elements eventually destructive of Indian civilizations

1. Varieties of messianic Christianity that refused to tolerate Indian religious beliefs.

- a. Puritanism.
- b. Pilgrim Separatism.
- c. Roman Catholicism.
- d. Other Protestant dispensations.
- e. All eventually forced to tolerate one another
but at same time felt driven to "save" the Indians.

2. More sophisticated weapons of destruction, especially firearms.

3. Domesticated horses.

4. Intoxicants.

5. New strains of diseases.

6. Discriminatory behavior based on preconceived racial assumptions of inferiority
also manifested toward Africans.

7. Economic growth that fostered Indian dependency.

8. British experiences in Ireland led them to believe that they should stay separate from the Indians
unlike Spanish and French colonists

Consider how the Spanish, French and Dutch patterns of settlement differed from that of the English. What were the social, economic, and political differences? Were the British more or less humane?

Short and Long Term Effects

OVERVIEW When Europeans sailed westward for Asia they encountered the Americas. Exploitation of resources enriched some Europeans but brought tragedy to Native Americans and enslavement for African Americans.

- The first African slaves were brought to Europe by the Portuguese in the 1440s.
- Columbus's voyage set in motion a vast westward migration of peoples and significant cultural interchange.
- Indians (and later, African slaves) were coerced to work in mines and on farms.
- Some Catholic missionaries denounced treatment of Indians.
- The flow of wealth to Spain led to inflation and eventual economic decline.

Describe the impact of Europeans on Native American (Indian) cultures and the impact of Native cultures on Europeans. Then explain why it was or was not a good thing that European culture prevailed. How did the Spanish, French, and English vary in their treatment of the Indians? Which was better? Why?

A. Spanish Power - Tremendously Increased in the 16th Century

1. Came into control of vast areas and millions of subjects. One of the largest empires in history
2. Enhanced position in the European balance of power - #1 till 1588
3. Gained tremendous sources of wealth - **created dependency**.

- a. Gold and silver mines actually weakened Spain
- b. Ranches, farms, and extensive real estate holdings (little reinvest).
- c. Tax base which yielded about 20 percent of private profits.
- d. 10 x as much gold and silver as all other mines combined

4. Benefited from efficient vehicles of control.

- a. Roman Catholic church - missionaries were very successful.
 1. Useful emphasis on "next world" for subjugated peoples.
 2. Theological certainty backed by political force.
 3. Allowed only R.C. - no haven for those escaping persecution

Pope's Revolt - 1680

Pueblo leader named Pope led an uprising to protect Indian religious practices in New Mexico
R.C. forced to integrate practices

- b. Tight control maintained by the Spanish monarchy - poor leadership
 1. allowed no self-rule
 2. Common law bound native peoples to serve the whims of Spanish landholders.
 3. Same lack of freedom as home - life more unappealing.
 4. Mercantilist restrictions left colonial economy strangled
- c. Brutality and slavery - Indians became the principal labor source.

5. Price Revolution

vast sums of silver created inflation

led to major redistribution of wealth

Inflation created conditions which drove other Europeans to the New World

increased the number of people living at the margins of society

6. The first of the European colonizers, spurred later efforts.

200,000 Spanish in New World before the British showed up

7. Spain in the West Indies Set Pattern for Later Colonizers

- a. Larger and more successful than British as a colony lasted longer.
- b. Joined in the seventeenth century by English, French, and Dutch colonial invasions.
- c. Original interest in gold quickly frustrated.
 1. Tobacco culture the first economic mainstay.
 2. After 1650, most islands relied on plantations and sugar.
- d. Black Legend - Conditions of brutality and impoverishment the rule
 1. first overran and destroyed Indian civilizations
 2. then tried to enslave survivors - cheap labor
 3. finally adopted one of two attitudes
 - a. left them alone to live in isolated forests, mountains, and deserts
 - b. created mission communities to convert Indians to Christianity (then taught farming)
 - c. African slaves imported by Portuguese traders.

Mercantilism

Theory that stated that a Nation-States power was dependent on its wealth

Goal of every nation was to become as wealthy as possible

Particularly as measured by Gold and Silver = **Bullion**

This led nation-states to desire colonies

Markets

Raw materials
Could become wealthy through trade
Sought **favorable balance of trade** – exports greater than imports
This led nation-states to aid businesses
Sold **monopolies** – the right to operate free of local competition
Set **tariffs** – taxes on imported goods to protect industries from foreign competition
Purpose of colonies – make parent country **self sufficient**

B. Spanish Rule in Southern Americas Had Mixed Effects

1. Wretched conditions produced decline of native population.
 - a. Brutal overwork common on ranches and plantations introduced by the Spanish.
 - b. Rise in disease and mortality stunning.
 - c. Population diminished in Mexico from approx. 25 million to approx. 1 million.
2. Basic elements of Spanish culture hybrid endured through centuries.
 - a. Language and education - Church-run universities (85 years before).
 - b. Religion - Catholicism.
 - c. Architecture - Cathedrals.
3. Inter-marriage created mestizo class.
 - a. few immigrants from Spain - outnumbered by natives
 - b. many singles rather than families.
 - c. Spanish merged with Indians to a larger extent than did the British.
4. Left legacy of concentrated land ownership and wide class distinctions.
5. Spanish culture absorbed some Indian social customs

III. Impact of European colonization on the American Indians

A. Interrupted centuries of isolation and cultural evolution of 100s of societies

B. Introduction of the Horse and Firearms

by the Spanish early in the 17th century produced the most fundamental changes

1. Some tribes deserted traditional sedentary agricultural ways.
2. Marauding bands developed in the 17th century
 - a. Comanche.
 - b. Arapaho.
 - c. Kiowa.
 - d. Cheyenne.
 - e. Dakota Sioux.
 - f. Apache
3. By 1660 many North American Indian tribes were economically dependent upon the fur trade.
4. New hunting tribes of the Plains emerged, like the Blackfoot. (buffalo)

C. Hostility between Europeans and Indians

present from the beginnings of colonization, have continued

1. cultural patterns and value systems markedly different.
2. steady encroachment on Indian lands.
 - a. appropriation of land more important than sanctity of treaties.
 - b. Indian concepts of property ownership and sale antithetical to laws of capitalism.
3. European assumptions of racial and cultural superiority.
4. Material objectives and behavior of colonizers.
 - a. Desire for quick wealth through discovery of gold and silver.
 - b. Tendency to plunder and disregard Indian rights.
 - c. Messianic attempts to Christianize and "civilize" the Indians.
 - d. Frequent resort to barbarism and slavery.
 - e. Unquestioned assumption that the rights of discovery transcended the rights of indigenous peoples.

D. Advantages of European settlers over the Indians

1. Weapons - firearms vs. spears and arrows.
2. Agricultural Output - Europeans could support larger population
3. Manufactured Goods
4. Immunity to certain diseases such as smallpox which destroyed entire tribes.
5. Political organization - unity vs. individual tribes play one tribe against another.

IV. Cultural Diffusion

A. From the New World to Europe

1. Plants and Agricultural methods
 - a. tobacco
 - b. corn - more important than gold
 - c. beans
 - d. tomatoes
 - e. potato
chocolate
 1. revolutionized the international economy.
 2. fed the rapid population growth of Europe.
2. Diseases
 - a. Syphilis

B. From Europe to the New World

1. Plants and animals
 - a. cattle, swine, and horses
 - b. seeds of Kentucky bluegrass
 - c. dandelions, daises
2. Diseases
 - a. Types.
 1. smallpox
 2. yellow fever
 3. malaria
 - b. Killed 67% - 90% of Indian population (Example Hispaniola)
 1. Population - 5 million in 1492.
 2. disease, enslavement, and armed aggression by the Spanish.
 3. Population - 250 in 1592.
 - c. Between 1500 - 1800 over 50% of immigrants to the New World were Africans most were taken to the Caribbean to replace the Indian population as laborers.
First slaves - 1502
slavery had been primarily for criminals and prisoners of war not laborers