The Planting of English America

1500 – 1733

North America in 1600

- South America and Mexico had been radically altered by European contact
- North America in 1600 largely unclaimed and unexplored
- Early 1600s – 3 European powers make claims in 3 different parts of North America
  - 1607 – English at Jamestown
  - 1608 – French at Quebec
  - 1610 – Spanish at Santa Fe

England's Imperial Stirrings

- **Why England colonized Americas late**
  - First 1/2 of 1500s, England was Spain's ally and had little interest in competing with Spain
  - In the 1530s, Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church, setting off decades-long religious conflict

Henry VIII

England's Imperial Stirrings

- Protestantism became dominant in England when Queen Elizabeth took the throne in 1558
  - This intensified the rivalry with Catholic Spain

England's Imperial Stirrings

- Ireland became early scene of conflict between England and Spain
  - Catholic Irish wanted independence from England
- 1570s – 1580s – English troops crushed Irish uprising using extremely brutal tactics
  - English soldiers developed contempt for Irish "savages"; attitude brought to New World Indian "savages"
  - Protestant landlords "planted" on confiscated Irish land (plantations)

Elizabeth Energizes England

- Queen Elizabeth (1533 – 1603)
  - Powerful and popular queen
  - Encouraged English expansion

Queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth Energizes England

- "sea dogs"
  - English pirates who plundered Spanish treasure ships and settlements (even though England and Spain were technically at peace)
  - Encouraged by ambitious Queen Elizabeth
  - Most famous was Sir Francis Drake
    - Traveled world; brought back huge amount of treasure to England stolen from Spanish

Sir Francis Drake

Sir Francis Drake Attacking Spanish Treasure Ship

Elizabeth Energizes England

- Newfoundland
  - First English attempt at colonization
  - Collapsed when its promoter, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, died at sea (1583)

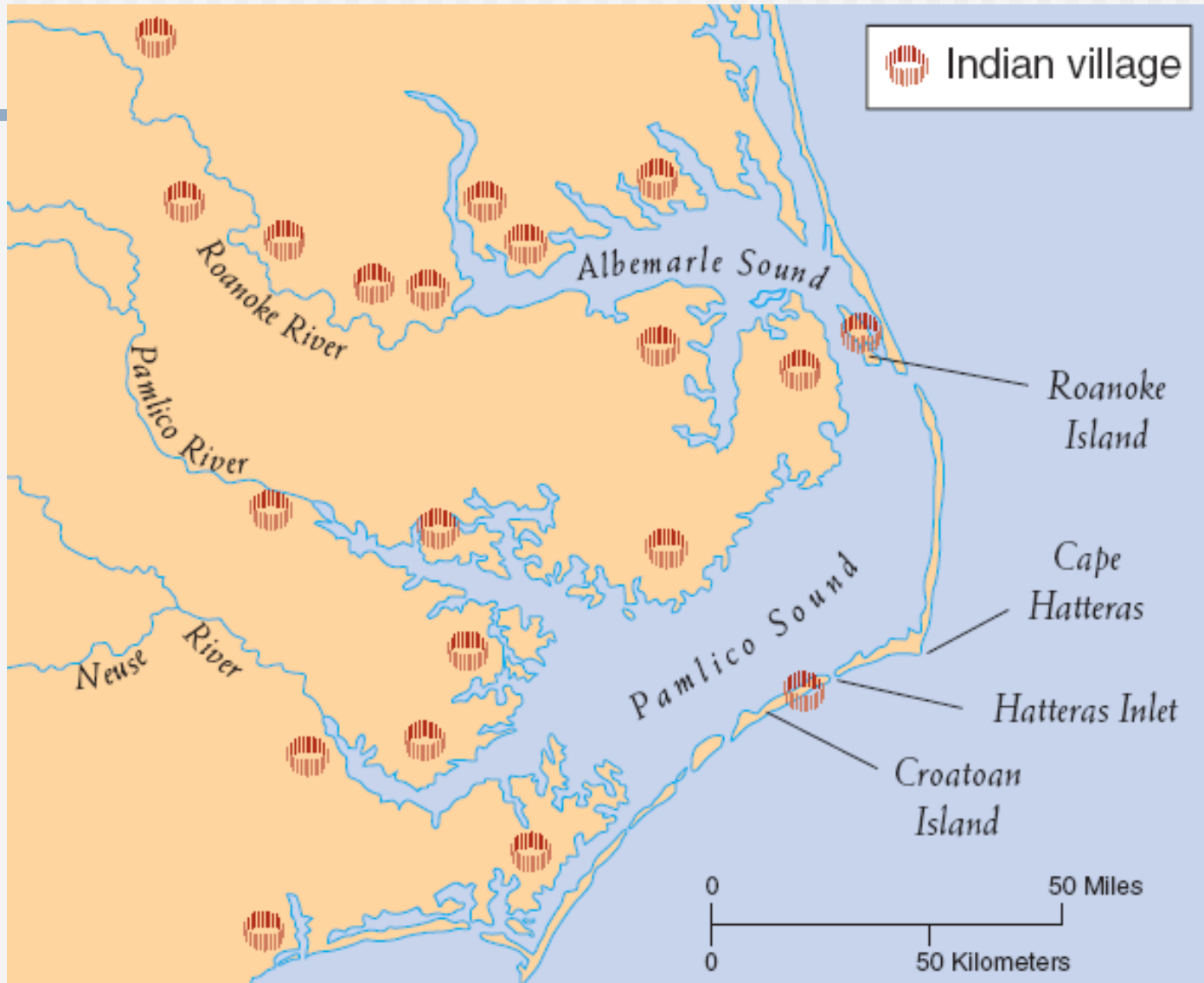# Sir Gilbert Humphrey

Elizabeth Energizes England

- Roanoke
  - 1585 – island settled off coast of Virginia by Gilbert's half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh
  - Roanoke colonists disappeared; still a mystery as to what happened to them

Sir Walter Raleigh

Roanoke Island

Croatoan

Elizabeth Energizes England

- Spanish Armada
  - Catholic Spanish King Philip II assembled "Invincible Armada" of ships to invade England
  - Spanish goals were to end the Protestant Reformation and take revenge for English raids by sea dogs
- In 1588, the Spanish sailed for England
  - English sea dogs attacked using better ships (faster, more maneuverable, with better crew) and inflicted heavy damages on the Spanish
  - Then huge storm (the "Protestant wind") finished off the Spanish

The Defeat of the Spanish Armada

Elizabeth Energizes England

- Spanish Armada was beginning of the end for the Spanish empire
  - Took 3 more centuries for empire to fully unravel as Spain lost its overseas colonies
  - Spain had overreached itself, sowing the seeds of its own destruction
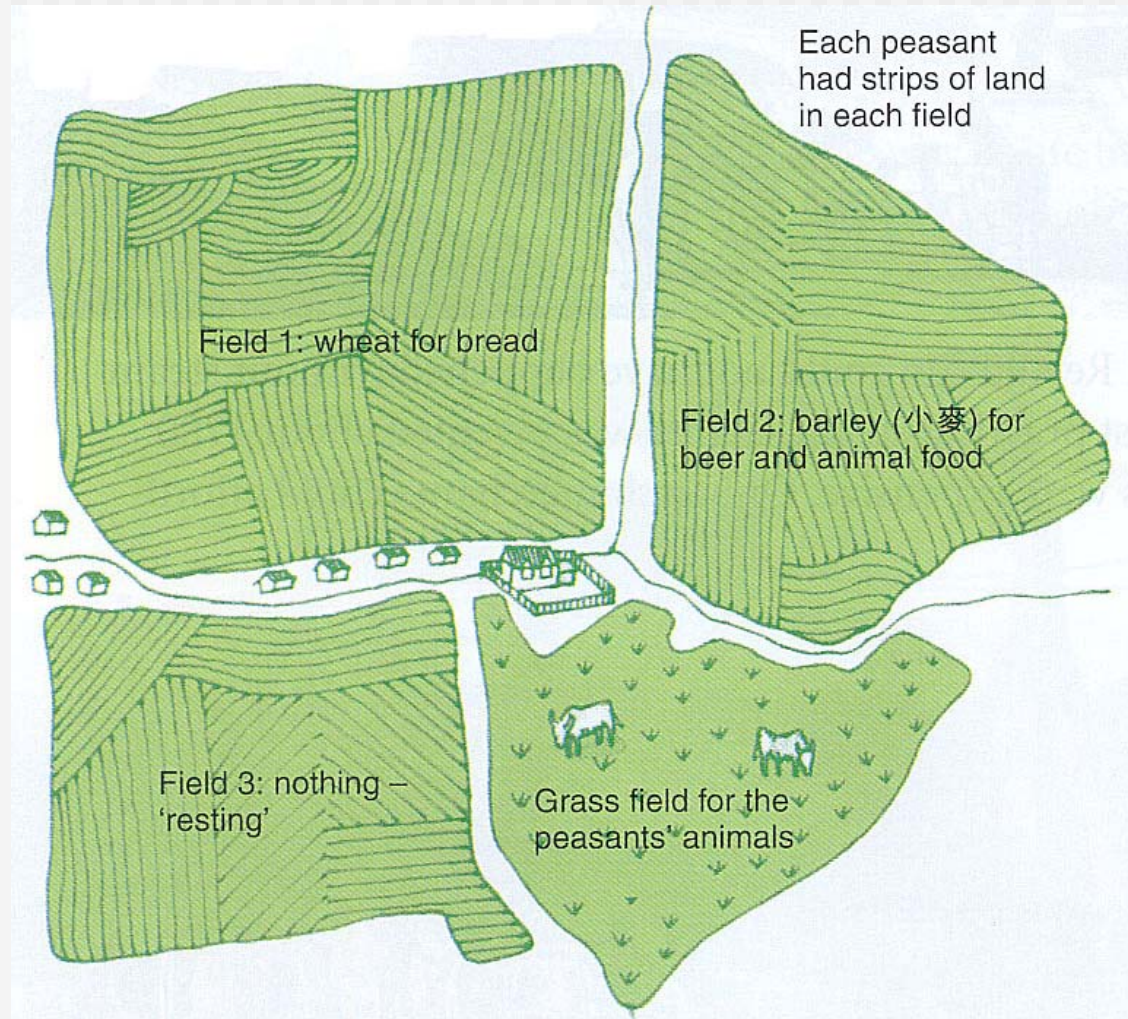
Elizabeth Energizes England

- Importance of the Spanish Armada to England
  - England's navy dominant in North Atlantic, eventually led to England becoming world's strongest ocean power
  - Dampened Spain's fighting spirit
  - England now displayed the characteristics that Spain earlier had: a strong, unified country under popular monarch, religious unity (Protestants had put down Catholics), and a strong sense of nationalism
- 1604 – peace treaty between English and Spanish
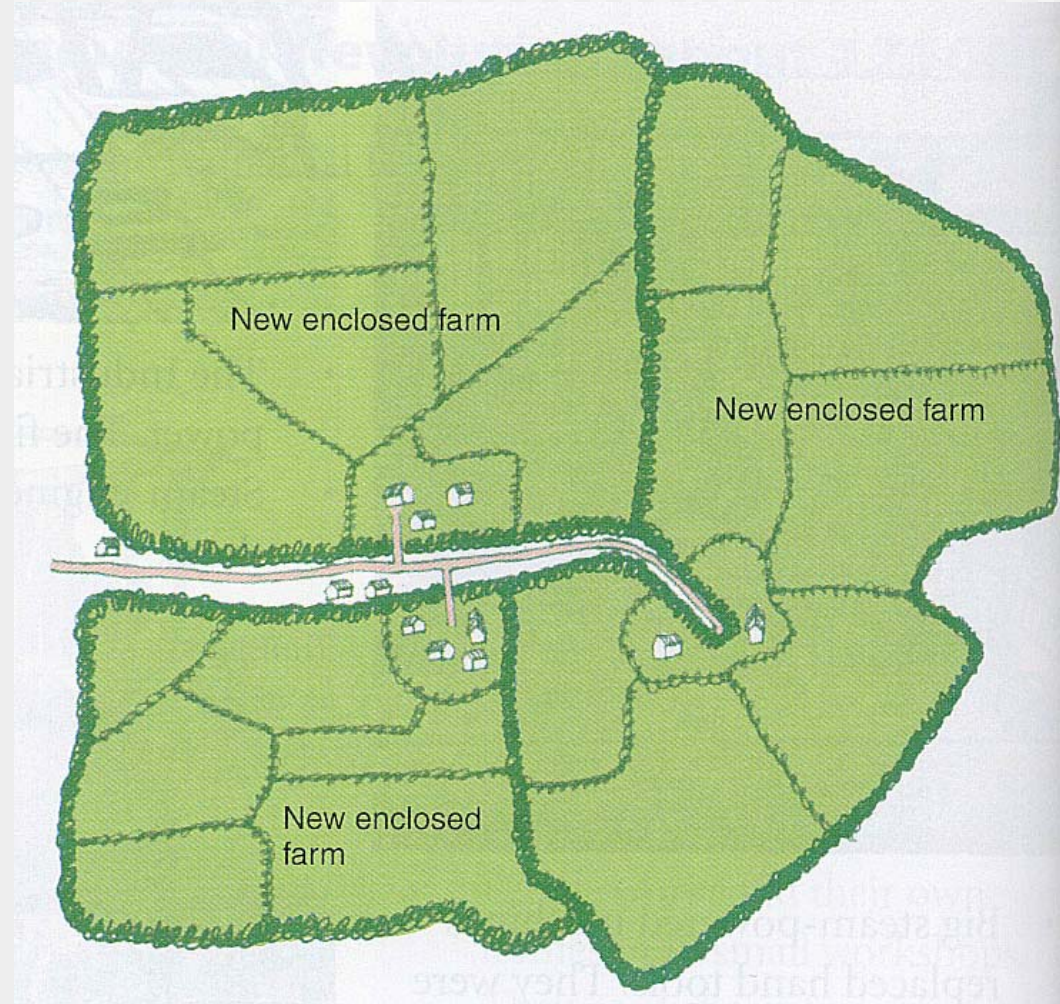
England on the Eve of Empire

- England's "surplus population"
  - Population expanding (increased 1 million – to 4 million – by 1600)
  - English land owners enclosed croplands for sheep grazing, removing many people from the land
  - Late 1500s – depression hit wool industry, putting many people out of work
    - Puritans strong in these areas
  - Laws of primogeniture – only eldest sons inherited estates; ambitious younger sons (like Gilbert, Raleigh, Drake) had to seek fortunes elsewhere

Farm Land Before the Enclosure Movement

Each peasant had strips of land in each field

Field 1: wheat for bread

Field 2: barley (小麥) for beer and animal food

Field 3: nothing – 'resting'

Grass field for the peasants' animals
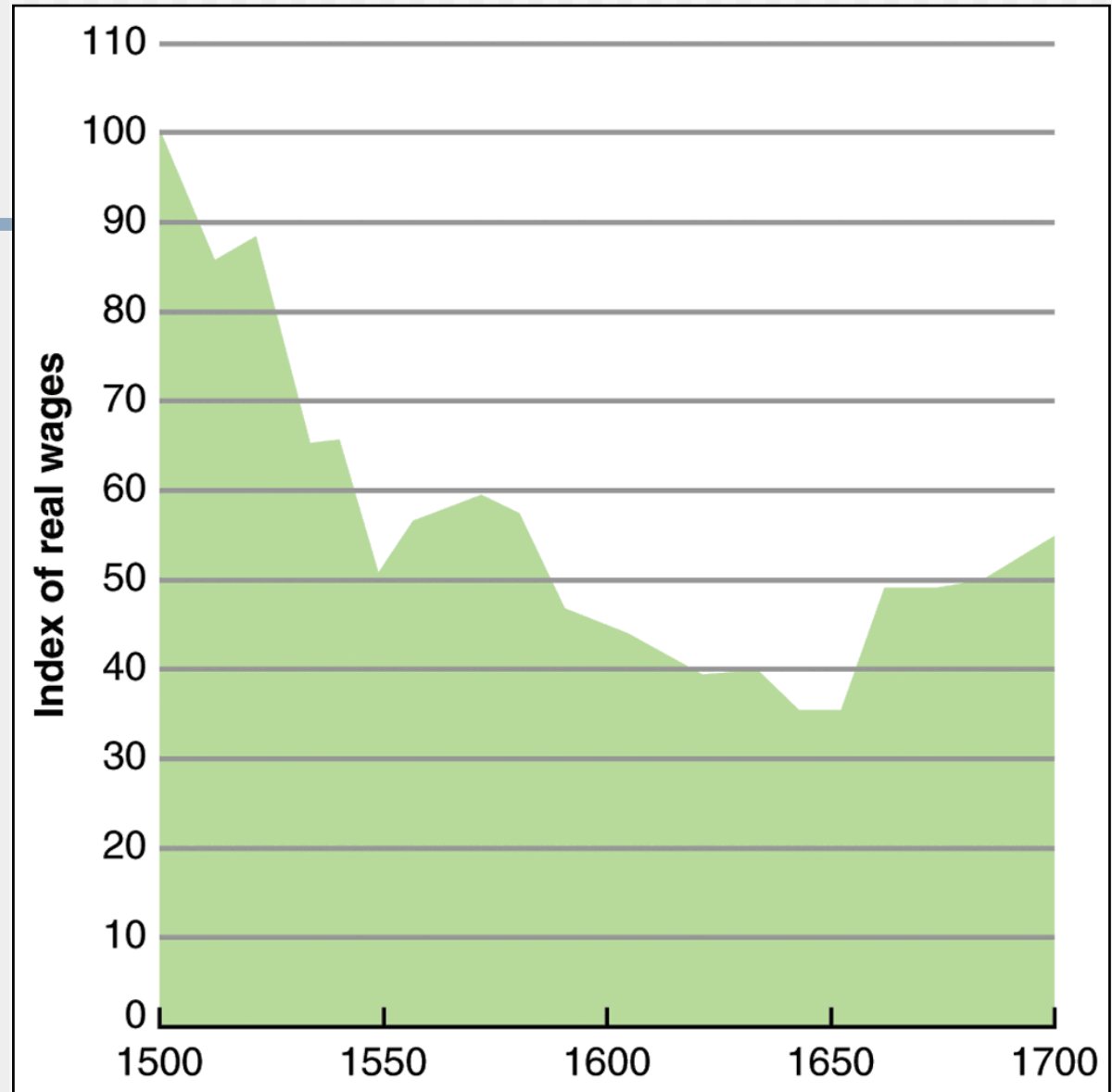
Farm Land After the Enclosure Movement

New enclosed farm

New enclosed farm

New enclosed farm

Decline in Real Wages in England, 1500–1700

England on the Eve of Empire

- Early adventurers (on their own) were unsuccessful
- Joint-stock company, forerunners of the modern corporation, were perfected in the early 1600s
  - Investors ("adventurers") pooled capital to finance trips to the New World

England on the Eve of Empire

- The stage was now set for English colonization
  - Peace with Spain
  - Population growth
  - Unemployment
  - Thirst for adventure, markets, religious freedom
  - Joint-stock companies

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- Virginia was vaguely defined area in New World named for "virgin" Queen Elizabeth
- Virginia Company of London
  - Joint stock company chartered by King James I
  - Purpose was gold and desire to find passage through America to Indies
  - Few investors thought of long-term colonization
    - Only intended for the company to exist for a few years; investors would then liquidate it for profit
    - Enormous pressure put on colonists to quickly find riches or risk being abandoned

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- The charter of the Virginia Company
  - Guaranteed to colonists same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England
  - This provision incorporated into future colonists' charters
  - Became controversial when rebellious colonists during the American Revolution insisted on "rights of Englishmen" against government they believed were taking these rights away
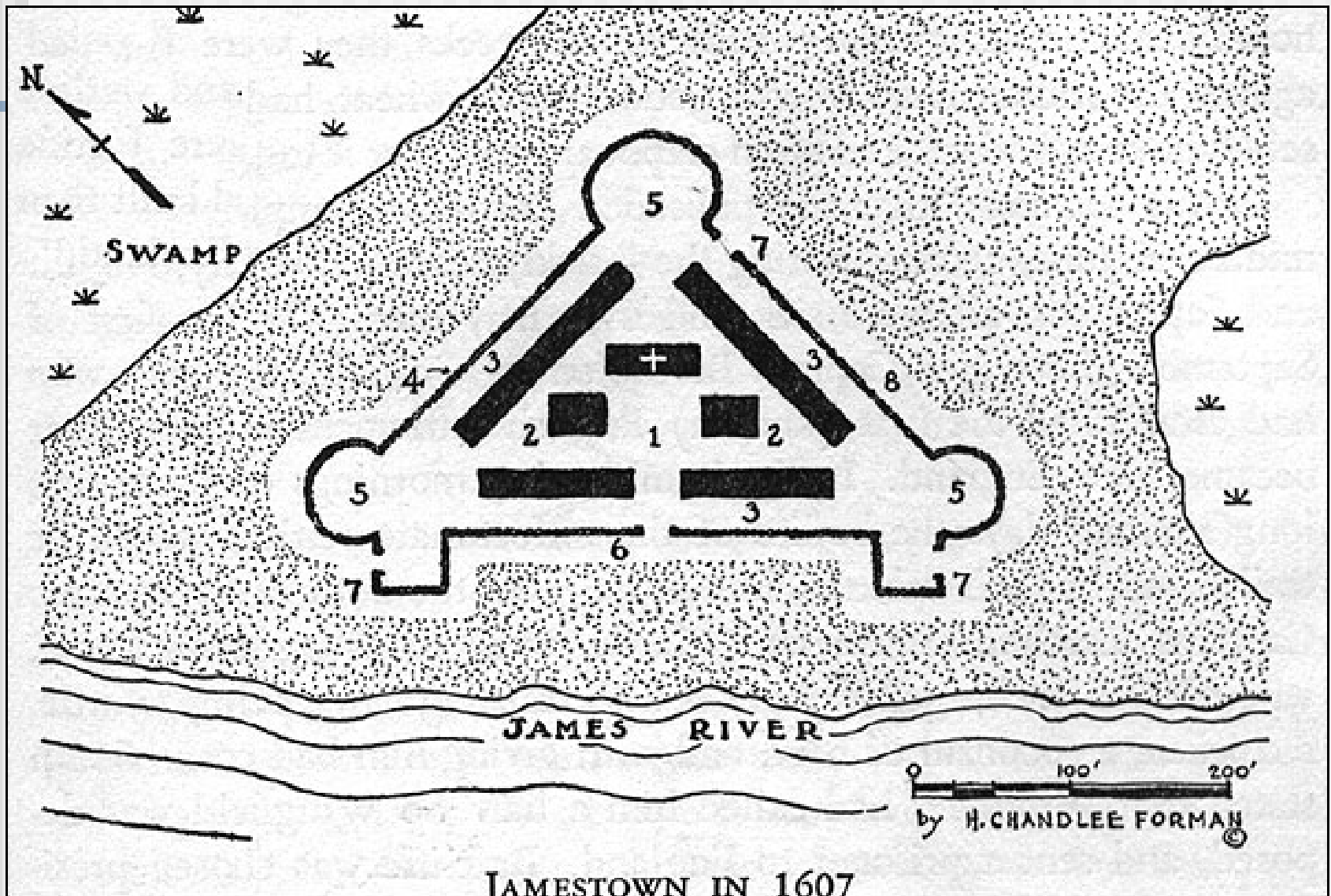
England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- Late 1606 – Virginia Company sent out 3 ships
- Spring 1607 – landed at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay; attacked by Indians there and moved up the bay
- May 24, 1607 – about 100 colonists (all men) landed at Jamestown, along banks of James River (both named for the king)
  - The site was easily defended, but swarmed with disease-causing mosquitoes

New Settlers on Shores of Jamestown

Jamestown Fort, 1607

JAMESTOWN IN 1607

Map of Jamestown

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- Nightmare of Jamestown during early years
  - 1606 – 1607 – about 40 people died on voyage to New World
  - 1609 – another ship from England lost leaders and supplies in a shipwreck off Bermuda
  - At Jamestown, settlers died by the dozens due to disease, malnutrition, and starvation
  - "gentlemen" colonists would not work themselves
  - Settlers wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting or farming

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- 1608 – John Smith took control of colony and set up strict rule
  - Smith was credited with saving the colony
  - "He who shall not work shall not eat." became the rule of the colony

Captain John Smith

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- **In spite of Smith's efforts, Jamestown endured the "starving time" during the winter of 1609 – 1610**
    - Colonists still died in huge numbers
    - Forced to eat "dogges, Catts, Ratss, and Myce"
    - Some even resorted to cannibalism: digging up corpses or food
        - One man killed and ate his wife (and then was executed)
    - Of the 400 colonists who had arrived by 1609, only 60 survived by 1610

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- In December 1607 Smith was captured and subject to a mock execution by the Indian chief, Powhatan
    - Pocahontas "saved" Smith in ritual designed to show Smith the power of Powhatan and the desire of the Indians to live in peace
    - Pocahontas became the intermediary between Indians and colonists, preserving peace and providing the colonists with food

Pocahontas

VIRGINIÆ · MATOAKA ALS REBECKA FILIA POTENTISS · PRINC POWHATANI IMP

Ætatis suæ 21 A°. 1616.

Matoaks als Rebecka daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan Emperour of Attanoughkomouck als Virginia converted and baptized in the Christian faith and Wife to the Worll. Mr Tho. Rolff.

Pocahontas "Saves" Captain Smith

001_002_1.26   Engraving. Library of Congress.

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- In 1610, the colonists tried to sail back to England
  - They were met at the mouth of James River by relief party headed by Lord De La Warr
  - De La Warr ordered colonists back to Jamestown, imposed harsh military discipline, and took aggressive action against Indians
- Disease continued to kill many
  - 1625 – 1,200 people lived in Virginia, out of 8,000 who had come there

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- Powhatan Confederacy
  - Powhatan dominated a few dozen small tribes in area of James River when English arrived
  - English called all Indians in area Powhatans
  - Powhatan may have seen English as allies in struggle to control other Indians

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- Relations between the Indians and English grew worse
  - General mistrust because of different cultures and languages
  - English raided Indian food supplies during starving times

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1610 – 1614 – First Anglo-Powhatan War
  - De La Warr had orders to make war on Indians
  - Veteran of wars against Irish, De La Warr brought "Irish tactics" to fight Indians
  - English raided villages, burned houses, took supplies, burned cornfields

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1614 – 1622 – peace between Powhatan Indians and English
  - In 1614, peace was sealed by the marriage of Pocahontas to Englishman John Rolfe

The Baptism and Marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1622 – 1644 – periodic attacks between Indians and settlers
  - Indians pushed back off land and killed by European diseases
  - 1622 – Indians attacked English, killing 347 (including John Rolfe)
  - Virginia Company called for "perpetual war" against Indians
  - English raids reduced native population and drove them further westward

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1644 – 1646 – Second Anglo-Powhatan War
  - Last effort of natives to defeat English
  - Indians again defeated
- Peace treaty of 1646
  - Removed Powhatan Indians from their original land
  - Formally separated Indian and English settlement areas

The Chesapeake Colonies in the Seventeenth Century
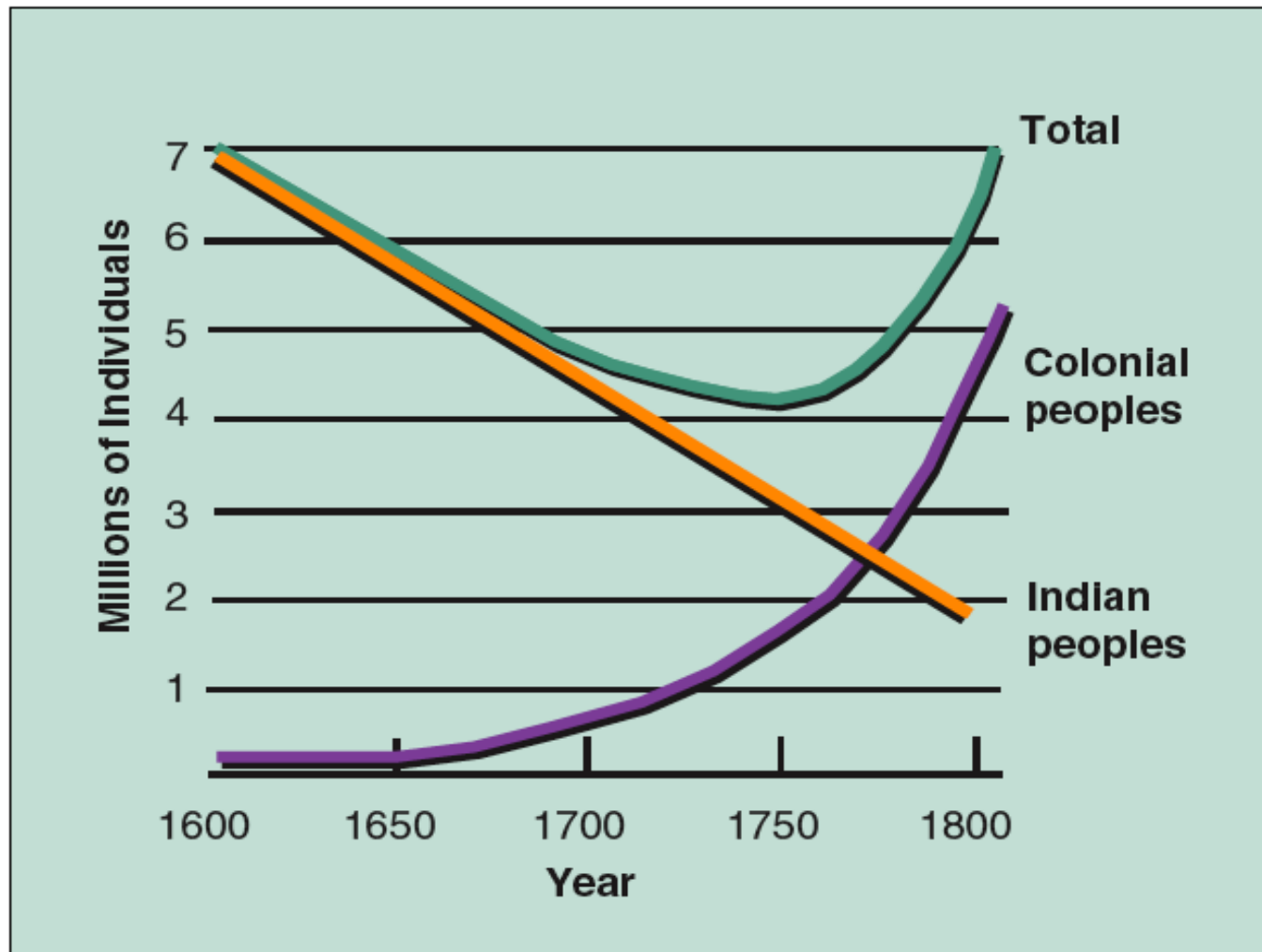
Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- By 1685 there were only 2,000 Indians in Virginia (about 10% number in 1607)

- By 1689 the English considered the Powhatan Indians extinct

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- Powhatan Indians fell victim to the three Ds:
  - Disease, disorganization, disposability
  - Foreshadowed what would happen to the rest of the natives as white settlers moved inland

North America's Indian and Colonial Populations in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- **Disease**
  - Natives very susceptible to European diseases
  - Epidemics of smallpox and measles killed huge numbers

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- Disorganization
  - Natives not united enough to fight militarily disciplined whites

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

- **Disposability**
  - Natives served no economic function for whites
    - Not a reliable source of labor
    - No valuable commodities to trade (after Virginians began growing their own crops)
    - Natives stood in what of what most whites most wanted: land

The Indians' New World

- Indians had experiences change before, including the rise and fall of great empires
  - However, the shock of large-scale European colonization disrupted native life like never before

The Indians' New World

- Benefits to natives from the European invasion
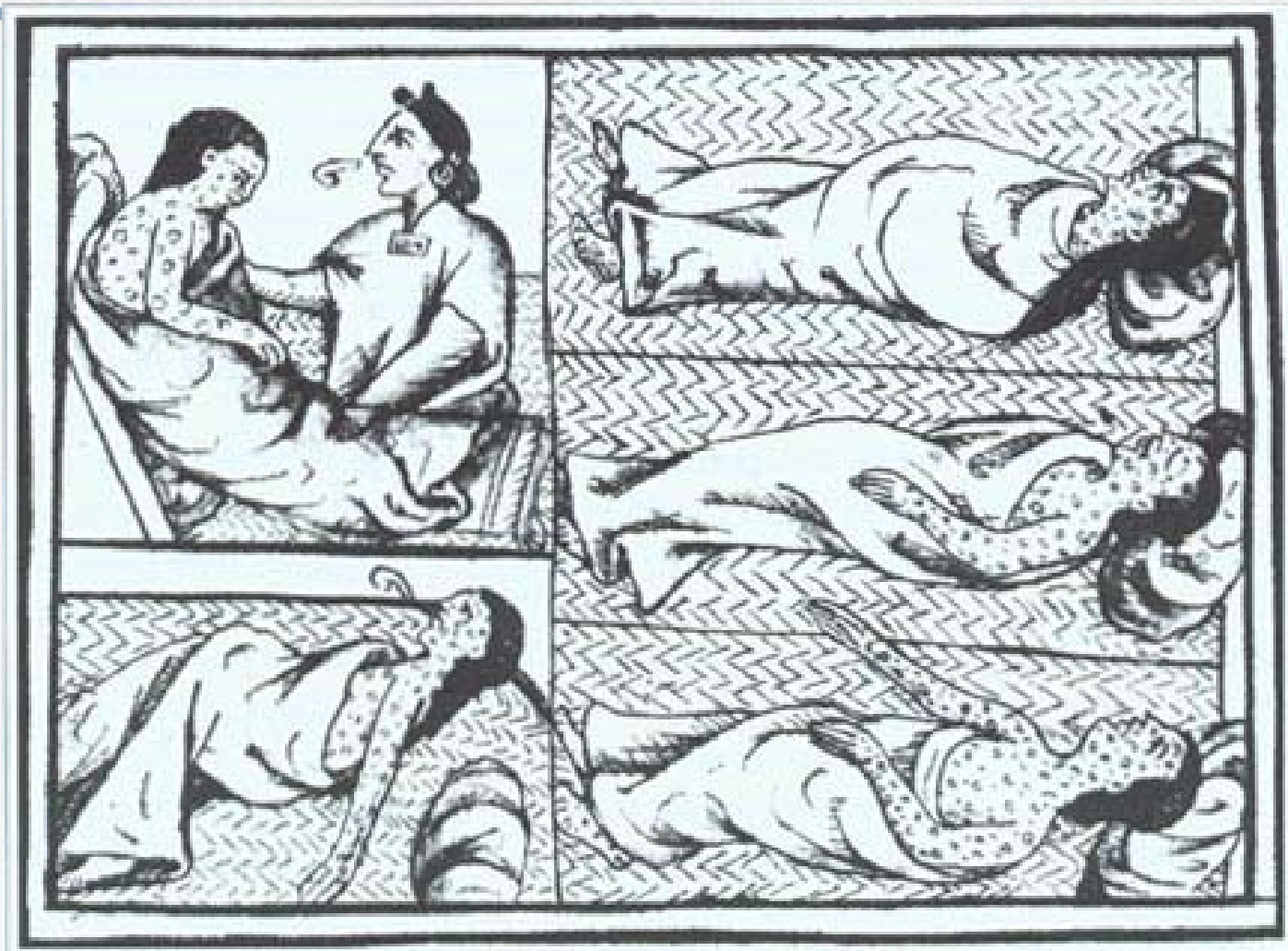 - Horses brought about large-scale Indian migration to Great Plains in 1700s

The Indians' New World

- Diseases decimated native and were the biggest disruptor to native life
  - Could extinguish entire cultures
  - Some peoples had to reinvent new cultures
    - Elders who held oral traditions in memory killed
    - Remnant groups of natives peoples joined together to form completely new tribe

Sickness Among the Natives

The Indians' New World

- Trade
  - Replaced barter system between natives
  - European goods (especially firearms) intensified competition among natives for access to best hunting grounds, leading to increased native on native violence

The Indians' New World

- Indians on the Atlantic coast were most affected by Europeans
- Inland Indians had advantages of time and space to adjust to changes
- European traders who went inland had to conform to some Indian traditions
  - Created a middle ground between Indian and European cultures where both were forced to accommodate to the other
  - Middle ground ended when Europeans arrived in large numbers

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- Cultivation of tobacco
  - Grew as a weed in Virginia
  - 1612 – John Rolfe perfected curing the weed to eliminate its bitter taste
  - Soon grown everywhere to fill unquenchable desire for it in Europe
  - Virginians pushed inward (against Indians) for more land

Field of Tobacco
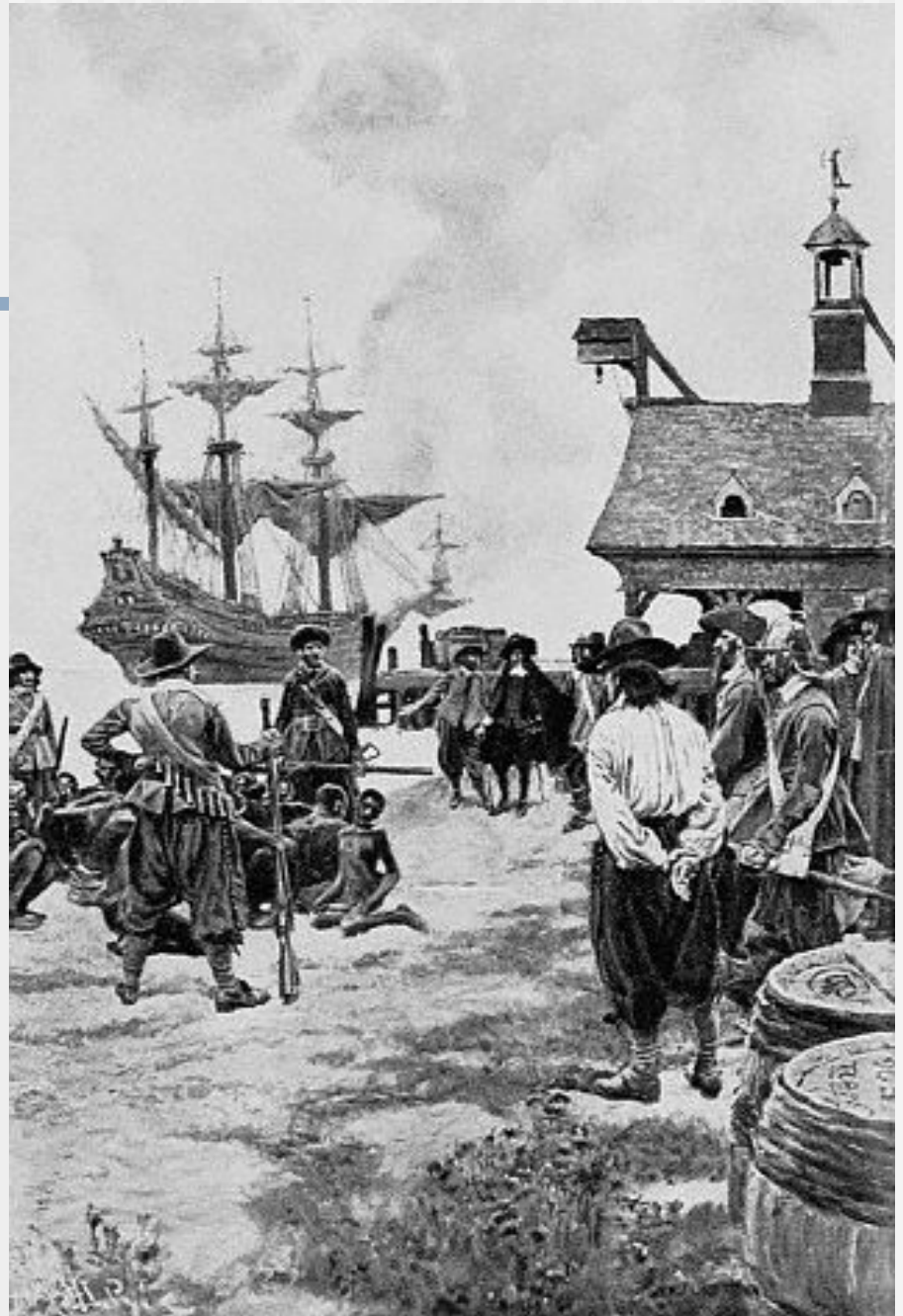
Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- Tobacco's effect on Virginia's economy
  - Vital role in putting Virginia on firm economic footing
  - Ruinous to soil when continuously planted
  - Chained Virginia's economy to a single crop

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- Tobacco promoted use of plantation system (and need for cheap, abundant labor)

- In 1619, a Dutch ship sold 20 Africans to Jamestown

  - It is not clear whether they were indentured servants (for a fixed period of time) or lifelong slaves; however, this voyage planted seeds of the slave system of enslaving Africans

The Landing of Slaves at Jamestown

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- During most of the 1600s, whites were too poor to buy many slaves
  - But slave numbers in Virginia did increase
  - By 1700, 14% of the population was black; most of these were slaves

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- Representative self-government in Virginia
  - In 1619, the Virginia Company authorized settlers to form an assembly (called the House of Burgesses)
  - This was the first of many mini-Parliaments in America

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- Virginia soon became a royal colony
  - James I grew hostile to Virginia; he hated tobacco and distrusted the House of Burgesses (a "seminary of sedition")
  - In 1624, the king revoked the charter of the bankrupt Virginia company
  - Virginia was made a royal colony, under the king's direct control

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- 1634 – Maryland founded by Lord Baltimore
  - Wanted profit and refuge for fellow Catholics (who were discriminated against by Protestant England)

Colony of Maryland

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- Baltimore's plan was to govern as absentee proprietor in a feudal relationship
    - He granted huge tracts of land to his Catholic relatives and hoped that English settlers would be willing to come work on this land as peasants did in England

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- However, English colonists were only willing to come to Maryland if they received land
- Colonists who did come received modest farms dispersed around the Chesapeake backcountry
  - Catholic land barons were soon surrounded by mostly Protestant small farmers
  - Conflict between the barons and farmers led to Baltimore losing his proprietary rights at end of 1600s

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- Maryland relied on tobacco and indentured servants (like Virginia) to sustain economy
  - Only in the late 1600s did black slaves begin to be imported in large numbers (like Virginia)

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- Freedom of religion in Maryland
  - Initially, Baltimore permitted a high degree of freedom of worship to foster a spirit of toleration for his fellow Catholics
  - Soon, the large number of Protestants coming to Maryland threatened to overwhelm rights of Catholic minority

Maryland: Catholic Haven

- In 1649, Catholics threw their support behind the Act of Toleration, which was passed by Maryland's assembly
  - The law guaranteed toleration to all Christians, but decreed death to those who denied divinity of Jesus (Jews, atheists)
    - So in some ways, Maryland was less tolerant than before law was passed

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- In the early 1600s Spain lost control of West Indies
  - Weakened by military overextension and rebellion in Dutch provinces
- England moved in to take over
  - By the mid 1600s, England controlled several important islands (including Jamaica)

The West Indies and Carolina in the Seventeenth Century

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- Crucial difference between tobacco and sugar
  - Tobacco was poor man's crop: planted easily, produced sellable leaves in 1 year, required simple processing
  - Sugar was rich man's crop: had to be planted extensively to yield commercially viable quantities, large-scale planting meant large-scale land clearing, elaborate process of refining needed
    - Only planters with abundant capital to invest could succeed in sugar growing

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- Sugar was foundation of West Indian economy
- Sugar planters had to import huge numbers of African slaves
  - From 1640 to 1690, 250,000 were imported
  - By 1700, blacks outnumbered whites 4 to 1
  - West Indies are predominantly black to this day

Slaves Cutting Sugar Cane on a Plantation in the West Indies

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- "codes" written to control slaves
  - Defined slaves' legal status and masters' rights
  - Example – Barbados slave code of 1661
    - Took fundamental rights from slaves
    - Gave masters almost complete control over their laborers, including right to inflict vicious punishments

The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- Sugar growing crowded out almost all other forms of Caribbean agriculture
  - West Indies came to depend on North America for basic food and supplies

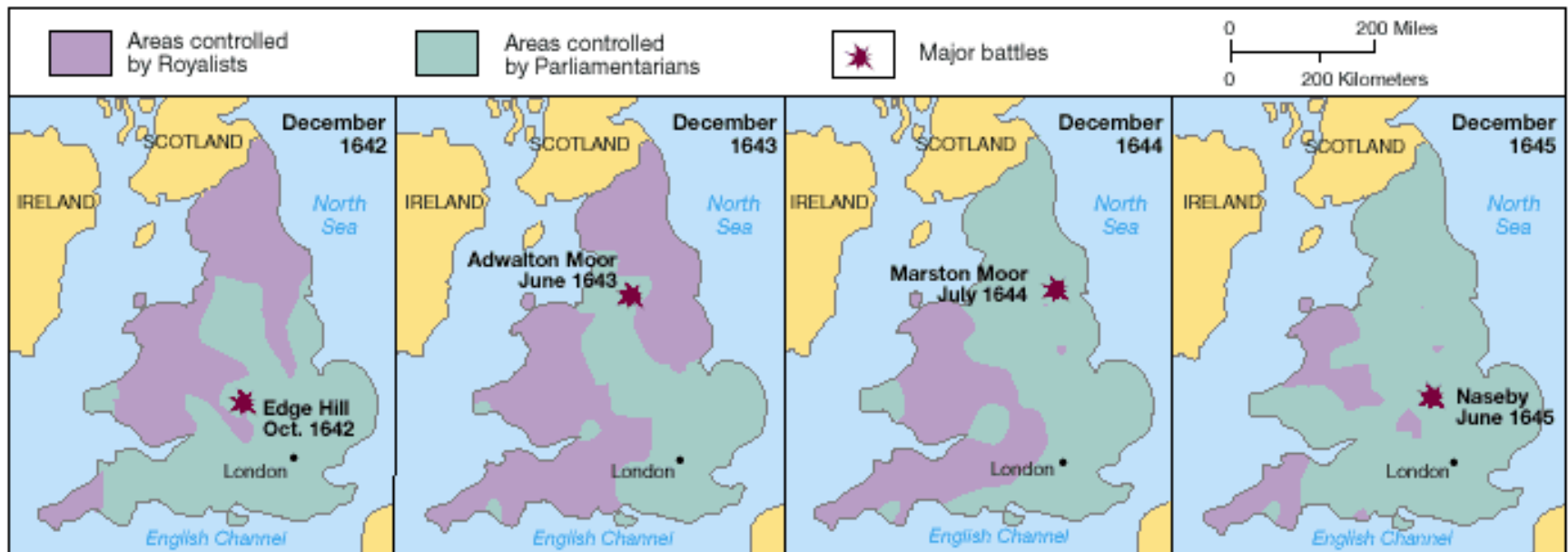# The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- In 1670, a group of small English farmers from West Indies arrived in Carolina
  - Had been squeezed out of West Indies by sugar barons
  - Brought a few black slaves and the model of the Barbados slave code
  - They laid the foundation for statutes governing slavery and the slave system in mainland colonies

Colonizing the Carolinas

- From 1642 to 1651, the English Civil War took place between Parliament (led by Oliver Cromwell) and King Charles I
  - In 1649, Charles I was beheaded
  - Cromwell ruled England as a Puritan dictator until 1658 (when he died)

The English Civil War

The English Civil War. The maps show the gradual triumph of the parliamentarians whose control of London and the coastal areas gave them a profound logistical advantage during the wars.

The Beheading of Charles I

Colonizing the Carolinas

- In 1660 the period known as the Restoration began
  - Charles II (son of Charles I) was restored to the throne

Colonizing the Carolinas

- Colonialism of America had been interrupted during the chaos of the Civil War

- After the Civil War, colonialism began with greater intensity and greater royal involvement during the Restoration period

Colonizing the Carolinas

- In 1670, Carolina was founded, named for Charles II (Carolus in Latin)
    - The King granted Carolina to 8 supporters (Lords Proprietors)
    - These 8 hoped to use Carolina to supply their plantations in Barbados with food and export wine, silk, and olive oil to Europe

Early Carolina and Georgia Settlements

Colonizing the Carolinas

- Carolina prospered by developing close economic ties to the West Indies
  - Shipped food to sugar plantations on West Indies
  - Many Carolinian settlers were originally from West Indies and brought slaves and the slave system with them
  - Used local Savannah Indians to enslave other Indians (about 10,000) and send them to the West Indies (and some to New England)

Colonizing the Carolinas

- 1707 – Savannah Indians decided to migrate to Pennsylvania
  - This new colony founded by William Penn promised better relations between whites and Indians
  - Carolinians decided to "thin" the Savannahs before they could leave
  - By 1710 - bloody raids killed almost all Indians in coastal Carolina

Colonizing the Carolinas

- Rice became primary export of Carolina
  - Rice was an exotic food in England
  - Rice was grown in Africa, so planters imported West African slaves
  - These slaves were ideal because they were experienced in rice cultivation and had genetic trait that made them relatively immune to malaria
  - By 1710, black slaves were a majority in Carolina

Slaves at Work on a Rice Plantation

Sirboko's Slaves carrying Fuel and cutting Rice.

Colonizing the Carolinas

- Charles Town, also named for King Charles II, became the busiest port in South
  - Religious toleration attracted diverse inhabitants to the city

Colonizing the Carolinas

- Catholic Spanish hated mass of Protestants on their borders, leading to conflict between Carolina and Florida
  - During the Anglo-Spanish wars the Spanish conducted border raids on Carolina by either inciting the Indians to attack or attacking themselves
  - By 1700, Carolina was too strong to be wiped out by Spanish

The Emergence of North Carolina

- Northern part of Carolina shared border with Virginia
- Virginia was dominated by aristocratic planters who were generally members of Church of England
- Dissenters from Virginia moved south to northern Carolina
  - Poor farmers with little need for slaves
  - Religious dissenters

The Emergence of North Carolina

- Distinctive traits of North Carolinians
  - Poor but sturdy inhabitants
  - Irreligious and hospitable to pirates
  - Strong spirit of resistance to authority
- 1712 – after fighting among North and South Carolinians, North Carolina was officially separated from South Carolina
  - Both became royal colonies

The Emergence of North Carolina

- North Carolina shares some distinctions in common with Rhode Island
  - Both were the most democratic (and least aristocratic) and most independent of the English colonies
  - Both regions fought bloody battles with local Indians

The Emergence of North Carolina

- Carolina's relations with Indians
    - 1711 – Tuscarora Indians attacked North Carolina at Newbern
    - North Carolinians (with South Carolinians) defeated and destroyed Tuscaroras
        - Some Indians were sold into slavery; others wandered north to become Sixth Nation of Iroquois Confederacy
    - 1715 – South Carolinians defeated Yamasee Indians
    - By 1720 – all of coastal Indians wiped out in South
    - Powerful Indian tribes (Cherokees, Creeks, Iroquois) inland resisted British expansion for 50 more years

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

- Georgia
  - Founded in 1733
  - Last of 13 colonies
    - 126 years after 1st (Virginia); 52 years after 12th (Pennsylvania)
  - Named in honor of King George II
  - Founded by James Oglethorpe

Early Carolina and Georgia Settlements

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

- Purposes of Georgia
  - Chiefly was to serve as a buffer between the valuable Carolinas and Spanish Florida and French Louisiana
  - Received subsidies from British government to offset costs of defense
  - Exported silk and wine
  - Served as a haven for debtors thrown into prison
  - Determined to keep slavery out

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

- **The port city of Georgia was Savannah**
  - Savannah was a diverse community where all Christians except Catholics enjoyed religious toleration
  - Missionaries worked among debtors and Indians in Savannah
  - John Wesley was the most famous of these missionaries; he later founded Methodist church (in England)

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

- Georgia grew slowly and was the least populous of all the colonies
- The plantation economy in Georgia was stopped by
  - An unhealthy climate
  - Early restrictions on black slavery
  - Frequent Spanish attacks

The Plantation Colonies

- England's southern mainland colonies shared some characteristics
  - Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia

The Plantation Colonies

- Devoted to export of commercial agricultural crops
  - Profitable staple (principal) crops like rice and tobacco
- Slavery found in all colonies, including Georgia after 1750
- Strong aristocratic tradition because of huge tracts of land in hands of few
  - Except North Carolina and Georgia

The Plantation Colonies

- Wide scattering of settlement slowed growth of cities; made schools and churches difficult and expensive
- Some religious toleration existed
  - Church of England was dominant faith
- Expansionary
  - Excessive tobacco growing drove settlers westward