

## The American Pageant

Seventeenth edition



### CHAPTER 2 The Contest for North America, 1500–1664

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

1

#### European expeditions to the Americas

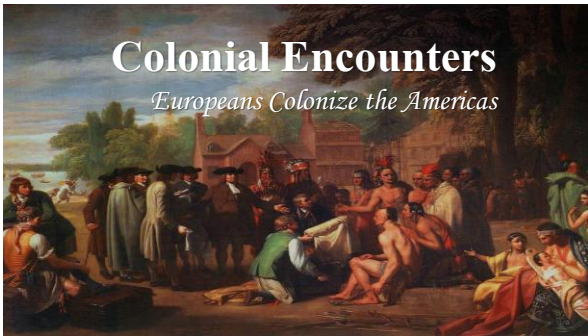
During the century after Christopher Columbus' first landfall in the Bahamas, many European expeditions followed him across the Atlantic. Careful records document the dates of these journeys and when colonies were founded.

Year	Explorer/Leader	Sponsoring Country	Landing/Colony
1492	Christopher Columbus	Spain	Caribbean
1498	John Cabot	Britain	Newfoundland, Canada
1513	Ponce de León	Spain	Florida
1519	Hernán Cortés	Spain	Veracruz, Mexico
1534-1535	Jacques Cartier	France	St. Lawrence River Valley, Canada
1565	Pedro Menendez de Aviles	Spain	St. Augustine, Florida
1585	Ralph Lane, John White	Britain	Roanoke Island, North Carolina
1607	Virginia Company of London	Britain	Virginia
1608	Samuel de Champlain	France	Quebec City, Canada
1614	Hendrick Christiaensen	The Netherlands	Fort Nassau, New York

2

## Colonial Encounters

*Europeans Colonize the Americas*



3

## Learning Objectives

1. Summarize the characteristics of the colonies of New Spain, New France, New Netherland, and Virginia.
2. Compare and contrast the goals and approaches of the French, Spanish, Dutch, and English in their dealings with the Indian tribes they encountered.

4

## European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
  - Spain
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

5



6

# The Portuguese



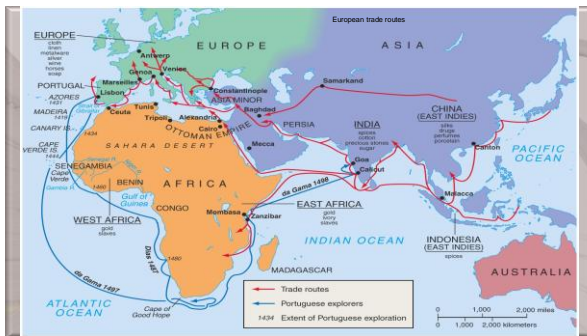
- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....
  - Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

7

## Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- Prince Henry the Navigator - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- Dias - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- da Gama - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- Cabral - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500

8



9

# TABLE OF CONTENTS



## New Spain



## New France



## New Netherland



## Virginia

10



11

# The Spanish



- Spanish first to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)

12

### III. THE SPANISH IN NORTH AMERICA

- The Spanish dominated North America through the 16th century.
- They founded St. Augustine in 1565, the first permanent European settlement in North America.
- They pushed north from Mexico, establishing Santa Fe in 1610 as the capital of New Mexico.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

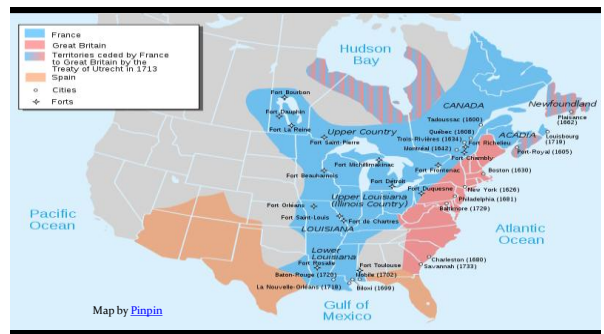
13



14



15



16

### The Reconquista c. 900-1492



Spanish Christians reconquered Muslim-held Spain.



Animated Map of the Reconquista

17

### Ferdinand & Isabella

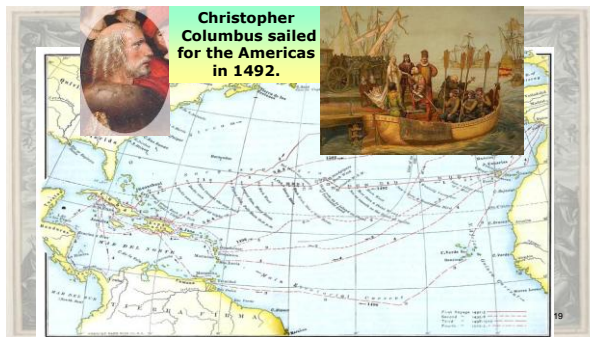
The "Catholic Monarchs"

God  
Glory  
&  
Gold




18





19

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance



Portrait of Christopher Columbus

- Columbus opened up a new world for exploration and settlement.
- He was searching for a sea route to Asia. Until his death, Columbus believed he had found a new route to Asia.
- He made four voyages between 1492 and 1502. On the third voyage he reached the South American mainland.
- Columbus' voyages came at a time when nations were trying to create wealth by establishing new trade routes.
- Columbus' voyages made Europe aware of the New World and led to the establishment of colonies.

20

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**Columbus Timeline**

- 1451 Born in Genoa, Italy.
- 1476 Swims to the shore when ship sinks in naval battle.
- 1476 Becomes a cartographer in Lisbon.
- 1477-1482 Makes voyages to Iceland and Guinea.
- 1484 Fails to convince King John of Portugal to finance trade trips.
- 1492 Moves to Spain.

Right: Christopher Columbus swam to shore when his ship sunk in a naval battle off the shore of Portugal in 1476.



Columbus and Queen Isabella



21

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The First Voyage**

- August 1492: Columbus departs from Spain.
- October 1492: Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on the expedition, sights the New World at 2 a.m. somewhere in the Bahamas.
- October 1492: Columbus reaches Cuba.
- December 1492: Columbus arrives in Hispaniola.

Right: Columbus claiming the New World



First Voyage



22

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The First Voyage**

- December 1492: Flagship Santa Maria sinks. Columbus founds La Navidad in Hispaniola.
- January 1493: Columbus leaves Hispaniola for Spain in the Niña.
- March 1493: Niña and Pinta return to Spain.



First Voyage



A replica of the Santa Maria

23

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The Second Voyage**

- 1493 Seventeen ships depart Cadiz in September.
- 1493 Landing at La Navidad.
- 1494 Reaches Cuba.
- 1496 Returns to Europe.



Second Voyage





24



Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)	Explorers of the Renaissance
<p><u><i>The Third Voyage</i></u></p> <p> May 1498: Departs from Spain with six ships.</p> <p> June 1498: Arrives in the Canary Islands; splits fleet two.</p> <p> August 1498: Arrives in Hispaniola.</p> <p> 1500: Columbus is arrested and sent home in chains.</p>	 

25

Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)	Explorers of the Renaissance
<p><u><i>The Fourth Voyage</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>May 1502 Columbus departs from Spain with four ships.</li><li>Jan. 1503 Establishes fort at Rio Belen, Panama.</li><li>June 1503 Ships beached at Jamaica. Crew marooned. Columbus is stranded for a whole year at St. Ann's Bay in Jamaica. The governor of Hispaniola hated Columbus and refused to help.</li><li>June 1504 Crew rescued from Jamaica.</li><li>1504 Columbus returns to Spain.</li><li>1506 Columbus dies in Valladolid, May 20, 1506.</li></ul>	 <p>Bronze statue of Columbus Central Park, New York City</p>

26

## Columbus' Four Voyages



A map of the Caribbean Sea and surrounding regions (Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, South America) illustrating Columbus' four voyages. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 200 miles and 0 to 200 kilometers). The voyages are marked with colored lines and arrows: a purple line for the first voyage (1492) from Europe to the Bahamas; an orange line for the second voyage (1493) from Europe to Hispaniola; a green line for the third voyage (1498) from Europe to South America; and a red line for the fourth voyage (1502-1504) from Europe to South America and back.




**Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the "West Indies" - 1492

27

## Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- **De Leon** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508
- **Balboa** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513
- **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
- **de Coronado** - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540
- **de Soto** - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541

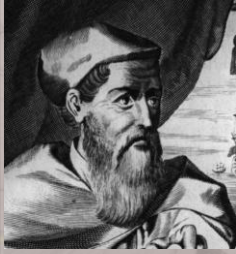
28

The map illustrates the early exploration of the Americas by four major European powers. Spanish routes (red) include Columbus's voyages (1492-1493, 1498-1499, 1500, 1502), Vesputius's (1492-1494), and Magellan's (1519-1522). French routes (green) include Cartier's (1535) and Roberval's (1544). English routes (blue) include Raleigh's (1585-1586) and Drake's (1576). Dutch routes (orange) include Willem Janszoon's (1601) and the expedition of Hendrick Hudson (1609). The map also shows the arrival of the first European settlers: Spanish (1565), French (1564), and English (1607). Key locations like Mexico, the Aztec Empire, and the Inca Empire are marked. A legend at the bottom identifies the colors for each nation, and a scale bar shows distances in miles and kilometers.

29

30

## Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal



- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America's - Amerigo is his first name (where we get "America") - 1501



31

## Conquistadors



32

## CONQUISTADORS

- Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.
- Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.
- With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.

33



34

## Conquistadores = Conquerors

- **Vasco Balboa**: "discovered" the Pacific Ocean across isthmus of Panama
- **Ferdinand Magellan**: circumnavigates the globe (1st to do so)
- **Ponce de Leon**: touches and names Florida looking for legendary Fountain of Youth
- **Hernando Cortes**: enters Florida, travels up into present day Southeastern U.S., dies and is "buried" in Mississippi River
- **Francisco Pizarro**: conquers Incan Empire of Peru and begins shipping tons of gold/silver back to Spain. This huge influx of precious metals made European prices skyrocket (inflation).
- **Francisco Coronado**: ventured into current Southwest U.S. looking for legendary El Dorado, city of gold. He found the Pueblo Indians.



Francisco Pizarro

35



## Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

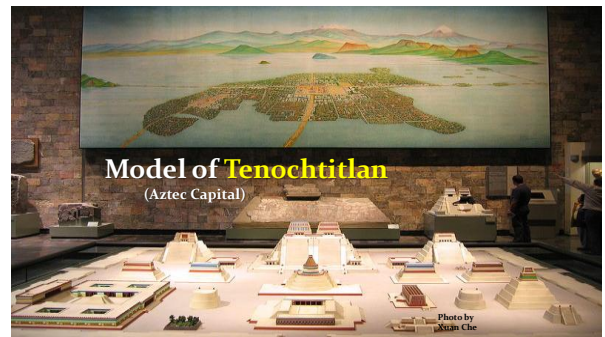
- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

36

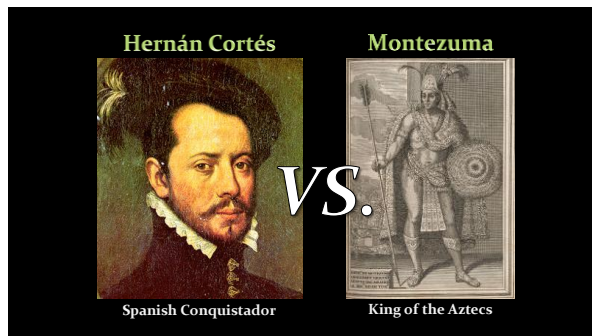




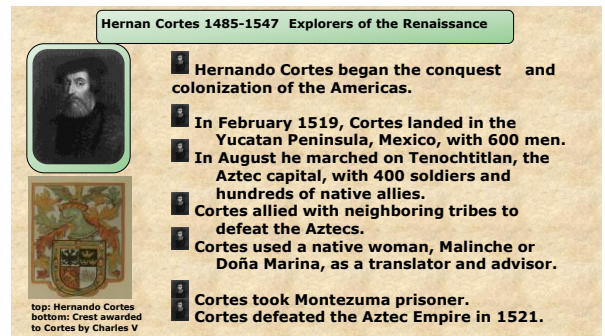
37



38



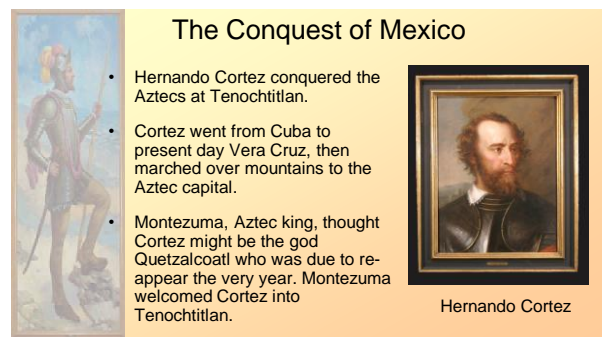
39



40



41

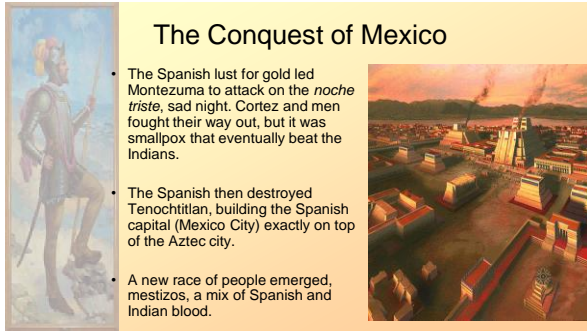


42



### The Conquest of Mexico

- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the *noche triste*, sad night. Cortez and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Indians.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, mestizos, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.



43

### Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



44

### The Death of Montezuma II



45

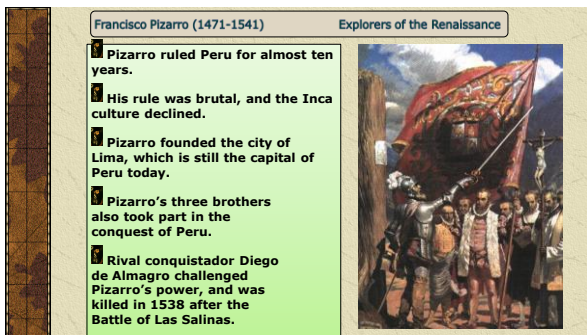
### Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541) Explorers of the Renaissance



- Pizarro was a Spanish explorer.
- In 1513 Pizarro crossed the Isthmus of Panama with Vasco Núñez de Balboa. They were the first Europeans to view the Pacific Coast.
- In 1532, he was on his third trip to Peru, looking for gold.
- Pizarro took the Inca ruler Atahualpa prisoner, and executed him in 1533.
- In 1534 he invaded Cuzco and completed the conquest of Peru.

46

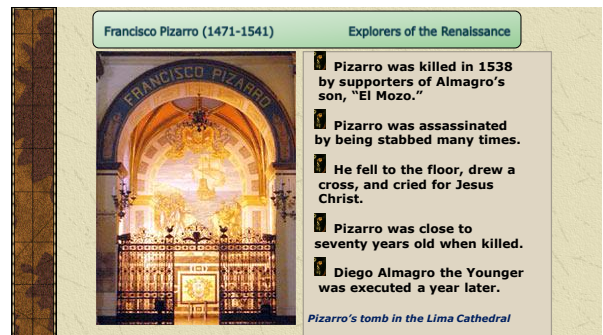
### Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541) Explorers of the Renaissance



- Pizarro ruled Peru for almost ten years.
- His rule was brutal, and the Inca culture declined.
- Pizarro founded the city of Lima, which is still the capital of Peru today.
- Pizarro's three brothers also took part in the conquest of Peru.
- Rival conquistador Diego de Almagro challenged Pizarro's power, and was killed in 1538 after the Battle of Las Salinas.

47

### Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541) Explorers of the Renaissance



- Pizarro was killed in 1538 by supporters of Almagro's son, "El Mozo."
- Pizarro was assassinated by being stabbed many times.
- He fell to the floor, drew a cross, and cried for Jesus Christ.
- Pizarro was close to seventy years old when killed.
- Diego Almagro the Younger was executed a year later.

*Pizarro's tomb in the Lima Cathedral*

48

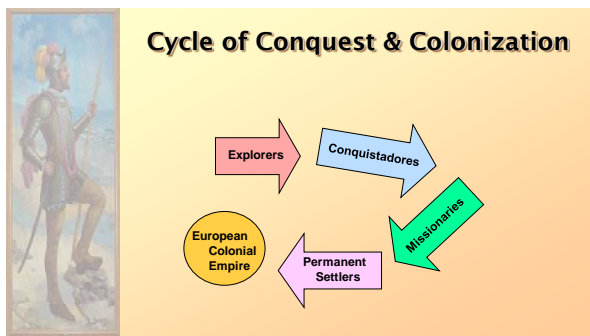


49

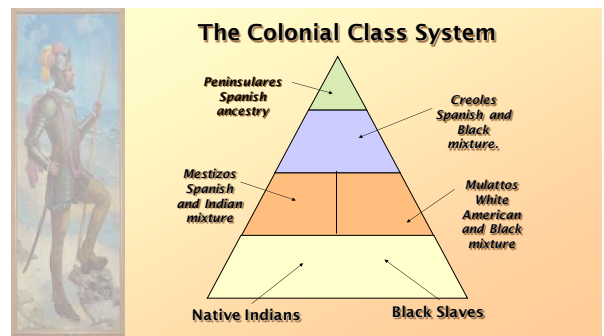
**Caste System of New Spain**

Peninsulares	Full-blooded Spanish	Born in Spain
Creoles	Full-blooded Spanish	Born in Colonies
Mestizos	Mixed Ancestry	Born in Colonies

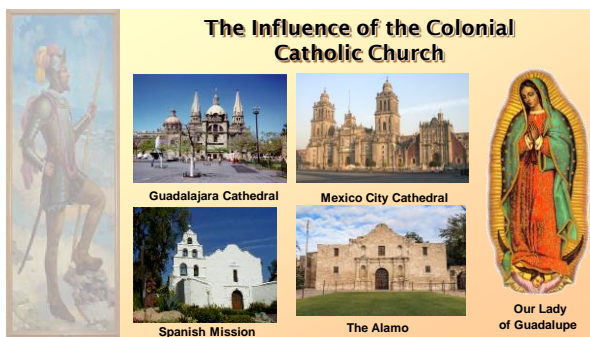
50



51



52



53



54

# Encomienda



**Forced  
Labor  
&  
Tribute**

*Although harsh, the encomienda system was similar to pre-existing systems in Aztec and Inca empires.*

55

# Bartolomé de las Casas

*Dominican Priest*



*Complained of abuses in the Spanish encomienda system*

56

## Father Bartolomé de Las Casas



- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542



57

## ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = **FEUDALISM**
  - "granted" to deserving subjects of the King
2. Conquistador controlled Indian populations
  - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
  - Indians often rendered personal services as well.
3. In return the conquistador was obligated to
  - protect his wards
  - instruct them in the Christian faith
  - defend their right to use the land to live off the land
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (King Charles I of Spain) prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.



Cover of "Leyes Nuevas" of 1542.

58

# ABOLISHED



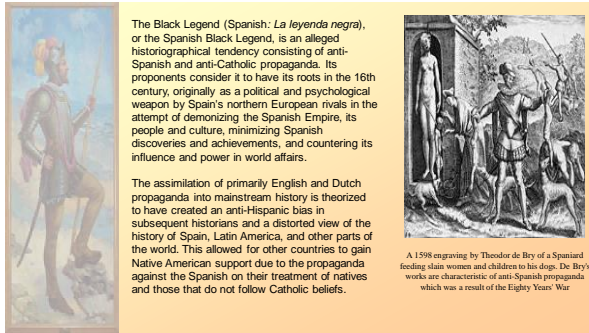
The New Laws of 1542 limited the power of *encomenderos*.

59



60

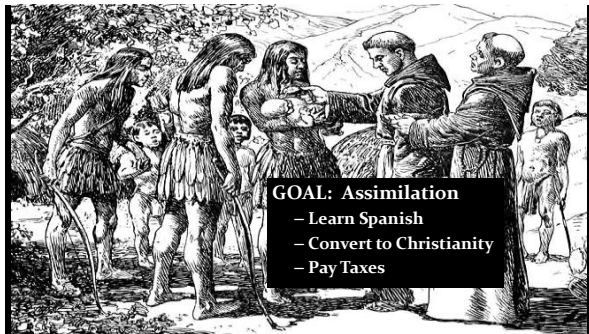




61



62

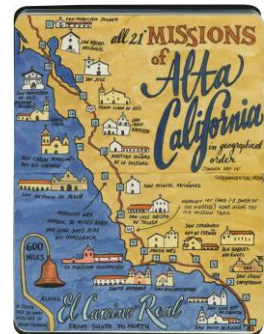


63

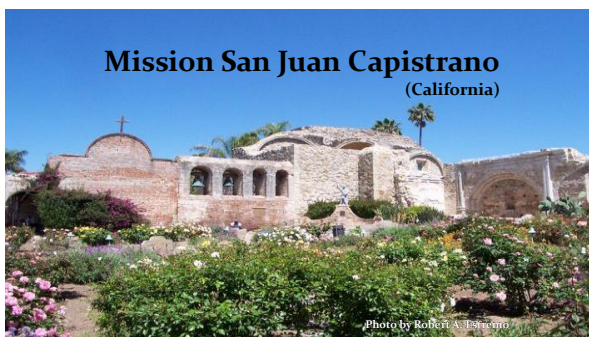
## Spanish Missions in California

Many of the major cities in California were originally founded as missions.

Map Credit: [PhilFree](#)



64



65

## Mission Map San Juan Capistrano (California)

- A- Church
- B- Sacristy
- C- Convent
- D- Hall
- E- Kitchen
- F- Parlor
- G- Library
- H- Study
- I- School
- J- Store Room
- K- Chapel
- L- Chapel
- M- Chapel
- N- Chapel
- O- Carpenter Shop
- P- Blacksmith Shop
- Q- Shop
- R- Shop
- S- Shop
- T- Chapel
- U- Chapel
- V- Chapel
- W- Chapel
- X- Chapel
- Y- Chapel
- Z- Chapel



66



67

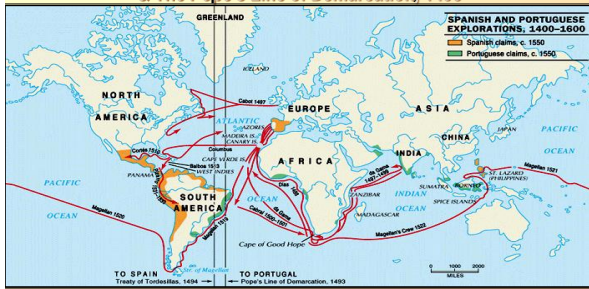
## Threats to Spanish America

- A threat came from neighbors:
  - English: John Cabot touched the coast of the current day U.S.
  - France: Giovanni de Verrazano also touched on the North American seaboard.
  - Robert de LaSalle sailed down the Mississippi River for France claiming the whole region for their King Louis and naming the area "Louisiana"
  - France: Jacques Cartier went into mouth of St. Lawrence River.
- Spain set up forts (presidios) all over the California coast. Also cities, like St. Augustine in Florida.

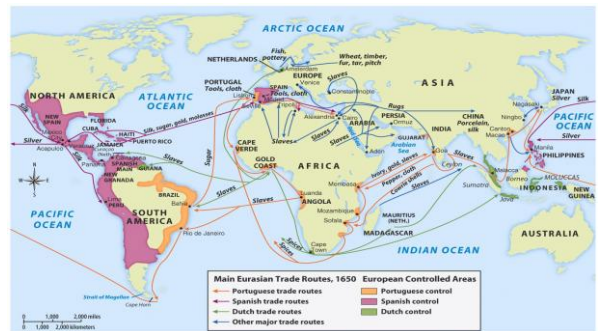


68

## The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493



69



70



71

Graphic Organizer	
REGION(S) COLONIZED	SPANISH Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida
RELIGION	Catholic
INTERESTED PARTIES	1. Conquistadors 2. Priests
PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Conquest Labor (Encomienda)
SETTLEMENTS	Missions
NUMBER OF COLONISTS	FEW
EVANGELISM?	YES
ADVICE TO THE NATIVES	FOLLOW ME!

72

## I. FRANCE FINDS A FOOTHOLD IN CANADA (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- France was a latecomer in the scramble for New World real estate:
  - It was convulsed by foreign wars and domestic strife during the 1500s.
  - It was involved in clashes between Roman Catholics and Protestant Huguenots.



St. Bartholomew's Day massacre  
Part of the French Wars of Religion

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

75

## I. FRANCE FINDS A FOOTHOLD IN CANADA (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- 1598: Era of the **Edict of Nantes**:
  - The crown granted limited toleration to French Protestants.
  - France blossomed, led by brilliant ministers and by King Louis XIV, who reigned for 72 years (1643–1715).
  - Fatefully for North America, he took a deep interest in overseas colonies.



CENGAGE

76

## I. FRANCE FINDS A FOOTHOLD IN CANADA (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- 1608: The permanent beginnings of a French empire (see Map. 2.1) were established at Québec:
  - Efforts were led by Samuel de Champlain, "Father of New France."
  - He entered into a treaty with the Huron against the Iroquois tribes of the upper New York area.
- Government of New France (Canada) finally fell under direct control of the king.
  - This regime was almost completely autocratic.



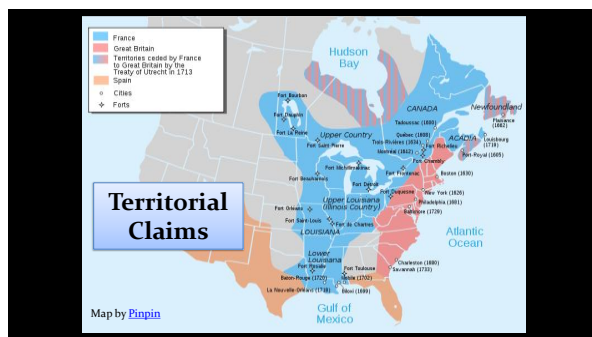
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

77



78



79

## The French

- French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
  - Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
  - Develop a fur trade
  - Couier do Bois

80



81

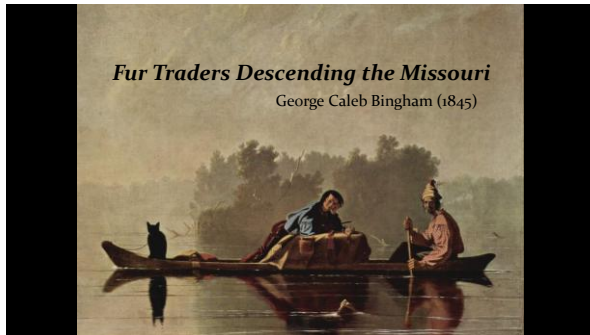
82

83

84

85

86



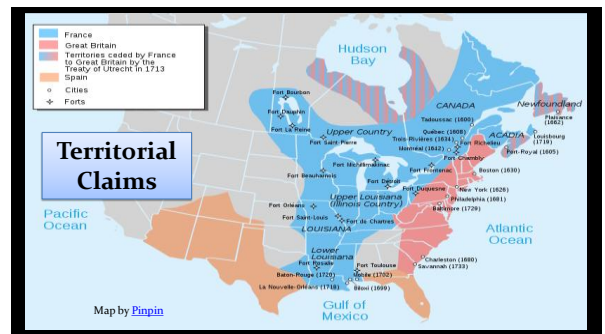
87



88



89



90



91

#### I. FRANCE FINDS A FOOTHOLD IN CANADA (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- The population of Catholic New France grew slowly:
  - In the late 1750s, only 60,000 or so whites were in New France.
  - Landowning French peasants had little motive to move.
  - French Huguenots were denied a refuge.
  - The French government favored its Caribbean islands.

92



93

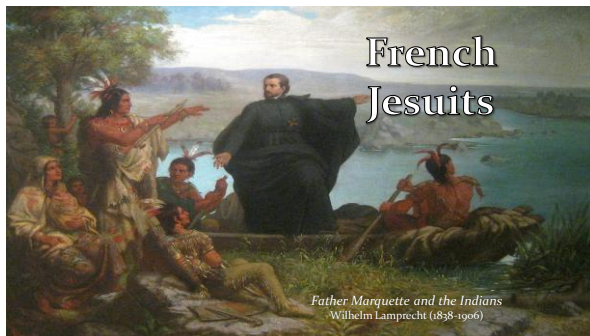
## II. NEW FRANCE FANS OUT (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- Catholic missionaries (Jesuits) tried to save Indians for Christ and from fur-trappers:
  - Some suffered torture by Indians.
  - They had few converts but did play a vital role as explorers and geographers.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

94



95

## II. NEW FRANCE FANS OUT (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- French explorers:
  - Antoine Cadillac founded Detroit, "the City of Straits."
  - Robert de La Salle floated down the Mississippi in 1682 to where it mingles with the Gulf.
  - He named the interior basin "Louisiana," after Louis XIV.
- The French planted several fortified posts in what is now Mississippi and Louisiana:
  - New Orleans was founded in 1718.
  - The forts in fertile Illinois country (Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes) became the grain garden of France's North America empire.

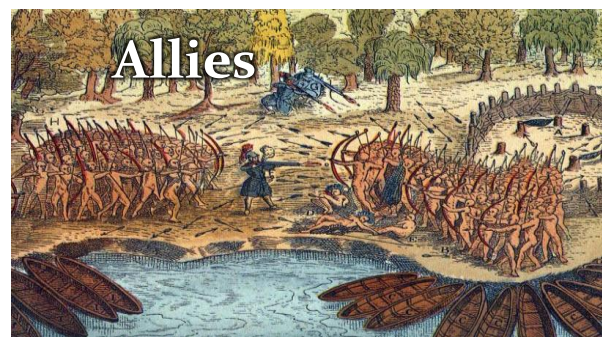
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

96



97



98





99

	SPANISH	FRENCH
REGION(S) COLONIZED	Mexico, California, Southwest U.S., Florida	Canada, Mississippi R., Louisiana
RELIGION	Catholic	Catholic
INTERESTED PARTIES	1. Conquistadors 2. Priests	1. Fur Traders 2. Priests
PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Conquest Labor (Encomienda)	Fur Trade
SETTLEMENTS	Missions	Trading Posts
NUMBER OF COLONISTS	FEW	FEW
EVANGELISM?	YES	YES
ADVICE TO THE NATIVES	FOLLOW ME!	LEAD ME!

100

## IX. OLD NETHERLANDERS AT NEW NETHERLAND (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- Sixteenth century: Netherlands rebelled against Catholic Spain.
- Seventeenth century: Dutch golden age.
- Dutch expanded their commercial and naval power to become a leading colonial power.
- Dutch East India Company became powerful.
- 1609: Henry Hudson ventured into Delaware Bay, New York Bay, and the Hudson River.

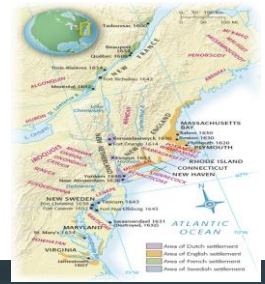
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

101

## IX. OLD NETHERLANDERS AT NEW NETHERLAND (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- 1623–1624: **New Netherland** was founded in the Hudson River area by the Dutch West India Company (see Map 2a.4).
- They purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians.
- New Amsterdam—later New York City—was a company town.
- It was run by and for the Dutch company.



CENGAGE

102



103

## The Dutch

- Like French, **Dutch** focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
  - Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
  - New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system
- Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons

104

## Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

- **Henry Hudson** - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609

105

## Commercial Empire



106



107

## New Amsterdam (NYC)



108

## The Fur Trade



109

## Peter Stuyvesant

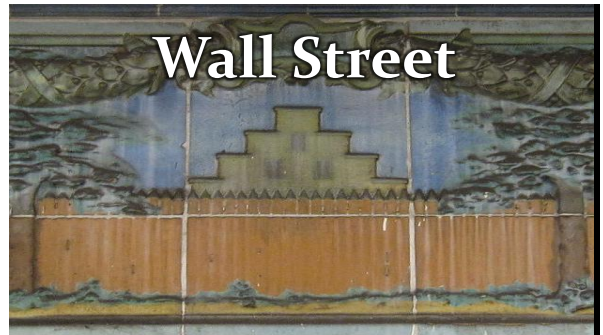


Director-General  
of New Netherland  
1647-1664

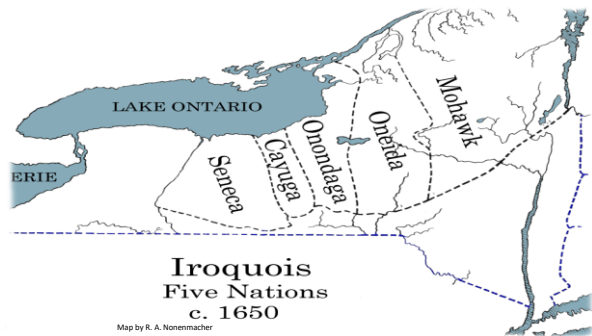
110



111



112



113



114



115

#### IX. OLD NETHERLANDERS AT NEW NETHERLAND (SLIDE 3 OF 3)

- The investors had no enthusiasm for democratic practices.
- A local body with limited lawmaking power was eventually established.
- The colony developed a strong aristocracy as patroonships (feudal estates) were built.
- New Amsterdam attracted a cosmopolitan population.

116



## X. FRICTION WITH ENGLISH AND SWEDISH NEIGHBORS

- 1638–1655: Swedes trespassed on Dutch claims by planning New Sweden on the Delaware River
- (see Map 2.4).
- 1655: Resenting the Swedes, the Dutch dispatched a small military expedition.
- Peter Stuyvesant successfully absorbed New Sweden into New Netherland.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

117



118

## The “Dutch Wedge”



Dutch claims in New Netherland split English claims along the Atlantic Coast.

1664 – English take control of “New York”

119

## European Motivations for Colonization

	SPANISH	FRENCH	DUTCH
REGION(S) COLONIZED	Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida	Canada, Mississippi River, Louisiana	New Netherland (New York)
RELIGION	Catholic	Catholic	Protestant
INTERESTED PARTIES	1. Conquistadors 2. Priests	1. Fur Traders 2. Priests	1. Fur Traders 2. Settlers
PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Conquest (Encomienda)	Fur Trade	Fur Trade & Farming
SETTLEMENTS	Missions	Trading Posts	Trading Posts & Towns
NUMBER OF COLONISTS	FEW	FEW	SOME
EVANGELISM?	YES	YES	NO
ADVICE TO THE NATIVES	FOLLOW ME!	LEAD ME!	LEAD ME!

120

IV. ENGLAND’S IMPERIAL STIRRINGS  
(SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- In the 1500s England made feeble efforts to develop overseas colonies.
- In the 1530s Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church, launching the English **Protestant Reformation**.
- In 1558 Henry’s daughter, the Protestant Elizabeth I, became queen and established Protestantism in England.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

121

IV. ENGLAND’S IMPERIAL STIRRINGS  
(SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Catholic Ireland sought Catholic Spain’s help to throw off the new Protestant English queen.
- Spanish aid amounted to little, and in the 1570s–1580s Elizabeth’s troops crushed the Irish uprising.
- English soldiers developed a sneering contempt for the “savage” natives, an attitude they took to the New World.




CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

122



123

Three Types of Colonies		
Joint-stock (Corporate)	Royal	Proprietary
A corporation raises <b>capital</b> for settlement	The <b>Crown</b> administers directly	Administered by <b>proprietor(s)</b>
		

124

## Joint Stock Colony

Also known as corporate or charter colonies.

Charter granted to a corporation that seeks to make a profit.




Created by Icon Island from Noun Project

126

## Crown Colony

aka "Royal" Colony

The crown governs the colony directly through a royally-appointed governor.




Created by Renee Ramsey-Passmore from Noun Project

127

## Proprietary Colony

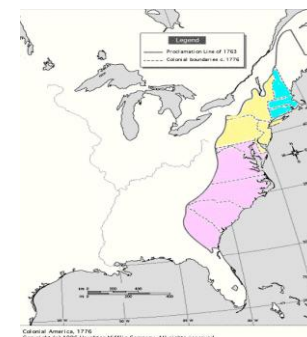
A proprietor basically owns the colony.

The proprietor has the authority to draw up a plan of government.



Created by Martin LEBRETON from Noun Project

128



129

### Key Colonies

- NEW ENGLAND**
  - Massachusetts
  - Rhode Island
- MIDDLE**
  - New York
  - Pennsylvania
- SOUTHERN**
  - Maryland
  - Virginia
  - Carolina
  - Georgia



## The Settlement of the Chesapeake

Susan M. Pojer and Darrell Duncan  
Horace Greeley HS and Merrol Hyde Magnet School  
Chappaqua, NY and Hendersonville, TN

130



131

### V. ELIZABETH ENERGIZES ENGLAND (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- In 1588 England defeated the **Spanish Armada**, beginning the decline of the Spanish Empire.
- After victory, the English started to become masters of the world oceans—with important consequences for the American people.
- England had strong national characteristics.



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

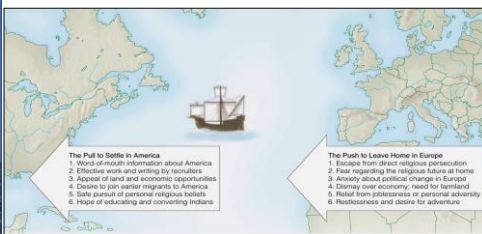
132



134



## Reasons for European Migrations to the Americas in the 17<sup>th</sup>



135

### European Motivations for Colonization

	SPANISH	FRENCH	DUTCH	ENGLISH
REGION(S) COLONIZED	Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida	Canada, Mississippi River, Louisiana	New Netherland (New York)	Atlantic Coast, Canada
RELIGION	Catholic	Catholic	Protestant	Protestant
INTERESTED PARTIES	1. Conquistadors 2. Priests	1. Fur Traders 2. Priests	1. Fur Traders 2. Settlers	1. Farmers 2. Religious Dissidents
PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Conquest (Encomienda)	Fur Trade	Fur Trade	Agriculture
SETTLEMENTS	Missions	Trading Posts	Trading Posts / Towns	Towns / Plantations
NUMBER OF COLONISTS	FEW	FEW	SOME	MANY
EVANGELISM?	YES	YES	NO	NO
ADVICE TO THE NATIVES	FOLLOW ME!	LEAD ME!	LEAD ME!	GOoMW!

136





137



138



139



140

#### V. ELIZABETH ENERGIZES ENGLAND (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- In 1577 English semipiratical "sea dogs" under Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe.
- The first English attempt at colonization was Newfoundland.
- In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh landed on North Carolina's **Roanoke Island**.
- Virginia was named in honor of Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

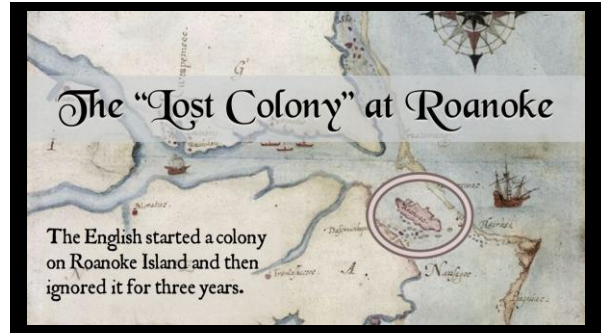
141



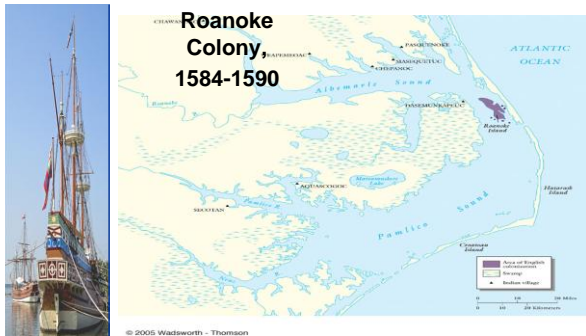
142



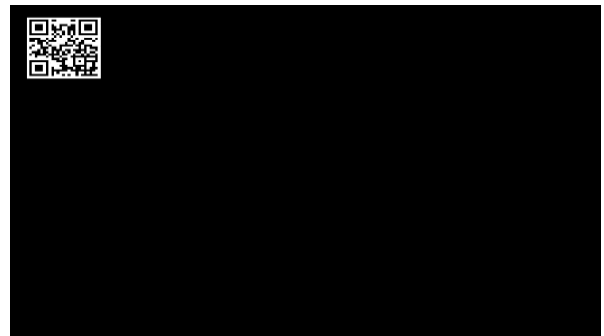
143



144



145



146



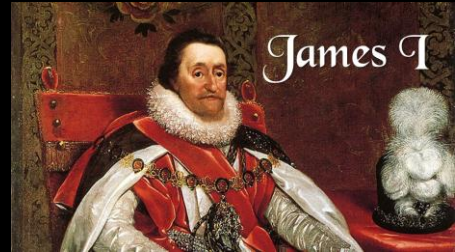
147



148



149



150



151

## Virginia Company

Founded 1606

Joint stock company  
founded to create  
profitable settlements  
in North America.



152



Virginia

153



154

## English Colonization

### The Charter of the Virginia Company:

- Guaranteed to colonists the same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England.
- This provision was incorporated into future colonists' documents.
- Colonists felt that, even in the Americas, they had the rights of Englishmen!







## Virginia Company, Charter, 1606



© 2005 Wadsworth - Thomson

155

## VI. ENGLAND ON THE EVE OF EMPIRE

- England experienced strong economic and social changes and a “surplus population.”
- Laws of **primogeniture** meant that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates.
- By the early 1600s, the **joint-stock company** was perfected.
- Peace with Spain provided the opportunity for English colonization.

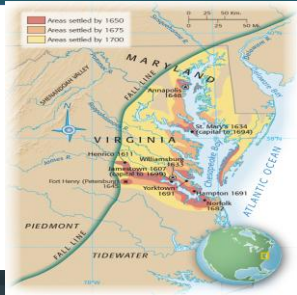
CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

156

## VII. ENGLAND PLANTS THE JAMESTOWN SEEDLING

- In 1606, the **Virginia Company** of London received a charter to settle in the New World.
- This **charter** is significant; it guaranteed settlers the same rights as Englishmen.
- On May 24, 1607, the Virginia colony of **Jamestown** was founded (see Map 2.3).
- John Smith was key to the colony's survival.



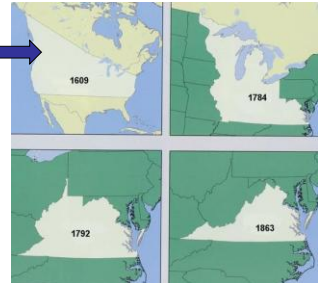
CENGAGE

157



## Virginia Land Claims over the Years

Could this be a problem later?  
Who else is out here?



158



## England Plants the Jamestown “Seedling”

- ☞ Late 1606 → VA Co. sends out 3 ships
- ☞ Spring 1607 → land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay.
  - Attacked by Indians and move on.
- ☞ May 24, 1607 → about 100 colonists [all men] land at Jamestown, along banks of James River
  - Easily defended, but swarming with disease-causing mosquitoes.

159



## Jamestown Settlement, 1609



160



## Jamestown Settlement (Virginia, 1607)

First Permanent ENGLISH  
settlement in the present-day  
United States



Captain John Smith

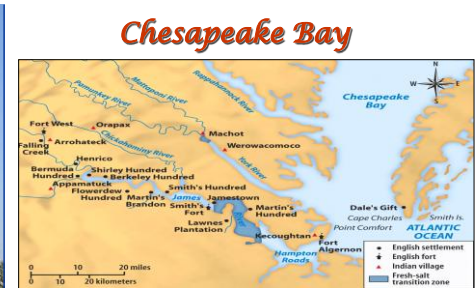
161



162



163



Geographic/environmental problems??

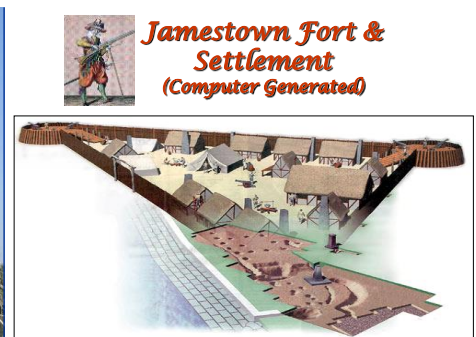
164



## Jamestown Fort & Settlement Map



165



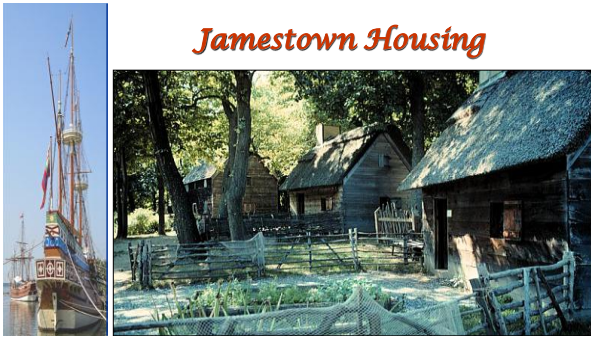
166



167



168



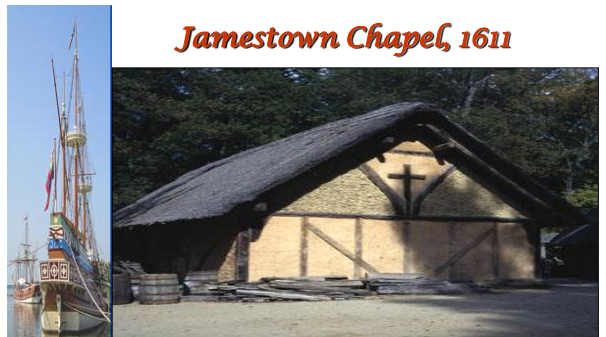
169



170



171



172





### The Jamestown Nightmare

- 1606-1607 → 40 people died on the voyage to the New World.
- 1609 → another ship from England lost its leaders and supplies in a shipwreck off Bermuda.
- Settlers died by the dozens!
- "Gentlemen" colonists would not work themselves.
  - Game in forests & fish in river uncaught.
- Settlers wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting or farming.

173



### Captain John Smith: The Right Man for the Job??

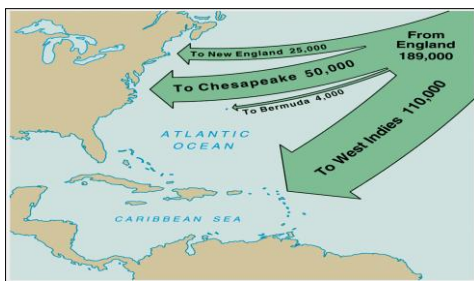


There was no talk...but dig **gold**, wash **gold**, refine **gold**, load **gold**...

174



### English Migration: 1610-1660



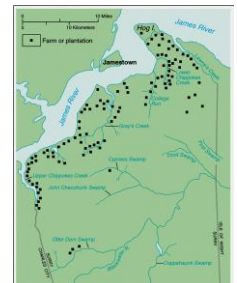
175



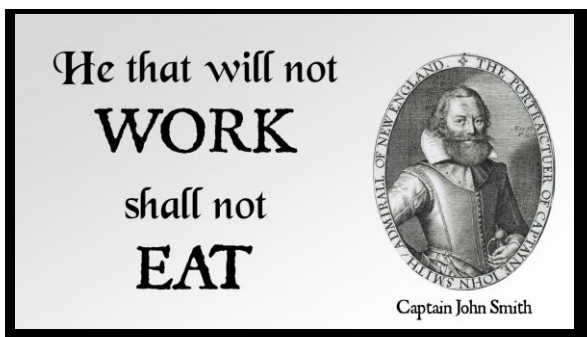
### Jamestown Colonization Pattern: 1620-1660

- Large plantations [ $>100$  acres].
- Widely spread apart [ $>5$  miles].

Social/Economic  
PROBLEMS???



176



177



178



### High Mortality Rates

#### The "Starving Time":

- ☛ 1607: 104 colonists
- ☛ By spring, 1608: 38 survived
- ☛ 1609: 300 more immigrants
- ☛ By spring, 1610: 60 survived
- ☛ 1610 - 1624: 10,000 immigrants
- ☛ 1624 population: 1,200
- ☛ Adult life expectancy: 40 years
- ☛ Death of children before age 5: 80%



179

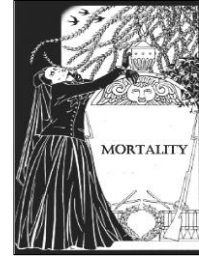


### "Widowarchy"

High mortality among husbands and fathers left many women in the Chesapeake colonies with unusual autonomy and wealth!

Choice in Marriage?

Control over Property



180



### Chief Powhatan

#### Powhatan Confederacy

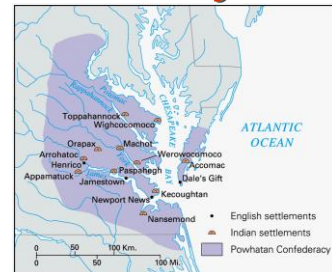
- Powhatan dominated a few dozen small tribes in the James River area when the English arrived.
- The English called all Indians in the area Powhatans.
- Powhatan probably saw the English as allies in his struggles to control other Indian tribes in the region.



181



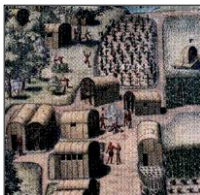
### Powhatan Confederacy



182



### Powhatan Indian Village



183



184



185



186

## Indian Foods



### VIII. CULTURAL CLASHES IN THE CHESAPEAKE (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- In 1607 Chieftain Powhatan dominated the James River area.
- In 1610 Lord De La Warr arrived from England with orders to deal with the Indians.
- In 1614 the **First Anglo-Powhatan War** ended, sealed by Pocahontas's marriage to colonist John Rolfe—the first known interracial union in Virginia.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

187



188

## Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

Relations between Indians & settlers grew worse.

- General mistrust because of different cultures & languages.
- English raided Indian food supplies during the starving times.

1610-1614 → First Anglo-Powhatan War

- De La Warr had orders to make war on the Indians.
  - Raided villages, burned houses, took supplies, burned cornfields.



## Smith's Portrayal of Native Americans



189



190

## Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

1614-1622 → peace between Powhatans and the English.

- 1614 peace sealed by the marriage of Pocahontas to Englishman John Rolfe.

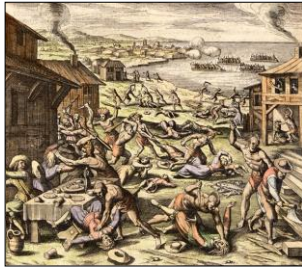
1622-1644 → periodic attacks between Indians and settlers.

- 1622 → Indians attacked the English, killing 347 [including John Rolfe].
- Virginia Co. called for a "perpetual war" against the Native Americans.
  - Raids reduced native population and drove them further westward.





## Powhatan Uprising of 1622



191



192

### VIII. CULTURAL CLASHES IN THE CHESAPEAKE (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- **Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1644)** was the Indians' last attempt to dislodge Virginians.
- Disease weakened the Powhatans
- "Powhatan's Confederacy" lacked unity to oppose the disciplined whites.
- The Powhatans served no economic function for colonists.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

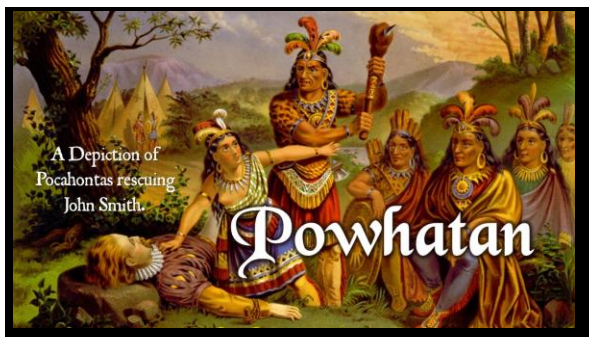
193



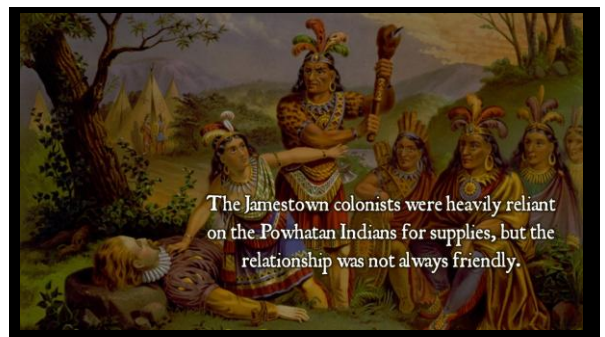
## Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1644-1646 → Second Anglo-Powhatan War
  - Last effort of natives to defeat English.
  - Indians defeated again.
- Peace Treaty of 1646
  - Removed the Powhatans from their original land.
  - Formally separated Indian and English settlement areas!

194



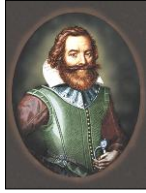
195



196



### Captain John Smith: The Right Man for the Job??



There was no talk...but dig **gold**, wash  
**gold**, refine **gold**, load **gold**...

197



### John Rolfe



What finally made the colony prosperous??

198



### Pocahontas

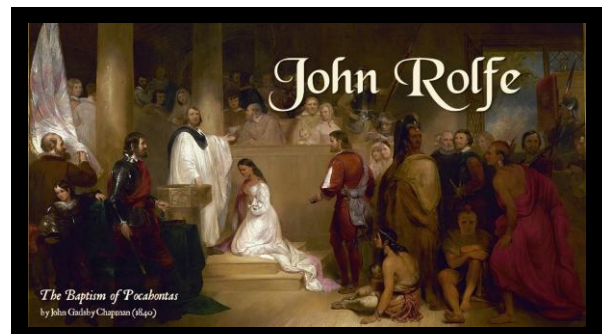


Pocahontas "saves"  
Captain John Smith

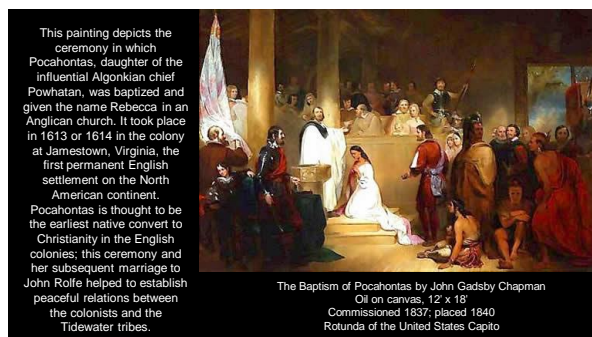


A 1616  
engraving

199



200



The Baptism of Pocahontas by John Gadsby Chapman  
Oil on canvas, 12 x 18'  
Commissioned 1837; placed 1840  
Rotunda of the United States Capitol

201

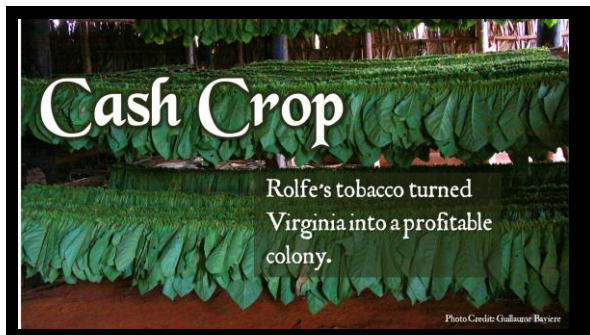


## "Brown Gold"

John Rolfe cultivated a  
sweeter strain of tobacco that  
became popular in England.

202





203



204

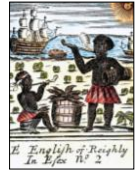
### Early Colonial Tobacco

1618 — Virginia produces 20,000 pounds of tobacco.

1622 — Despite losing nearly one-third of its colonists in an Indian attack, Virginia produces 60,000 pounds of tobacco.

1627 — Virginia produces 500,000 pounds of tobacco.

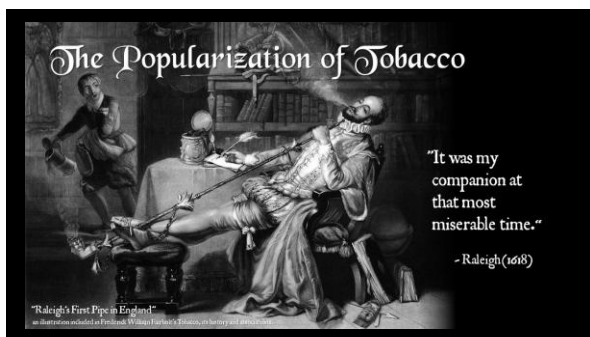
1629 — Virginia produces 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco.



205



206

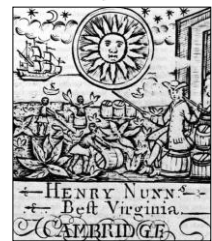
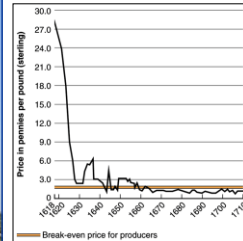


207



208

### Tobacco Prices: 1618-1710



Why did tobacco prices decline so precipitously?





209



210



### Indentured Servitude

#### Headright System:

- Each Virginian got 50 acres for each person whose passage they paid.

#### Indenture Contract:

- 5-7 years.
- Promised "freedom dues" [land, £]
- Forbidden to marry.
- 1610-1614: only 1 in 10 outlived their indentured contracts!



Indenture Contract, 1746

211



212



### Richard Frethorne's 1623 Letter

#### In-Class Activity:

- Describe the life of the indentured servant as presented in this letter.
- What are some of the problems he and the other servants experienced?
- What are their biggest fears?
- What does a historian learn about life in the 17c Chesapeake colony?

213



### Virginia: "Child of Tobacco"

- Tobacco's effect on Virginia's economy:
  - Vital role in putting VA on a firm economic footing.
  - Ruinous to soil when continuously planted.
  - Chained VA's economy to a single crop.
- Tobacco promoted the use of the plantation system.
  - Need for cheap, abundant labor.

214



215

## Why was 1619 a pivotal year for the Chesapeake settlement?



216

### Virginia House of Burgesses



217

### Growing Political Power

- ☛ The House of Burgesses established in 1619 & began to assume the role of the House of Commons in England
  - Control over finances, militia, etc.
- ☛ By the end of the 17<sup>c</sup>, H of B was able to initiate legislation.
- ☛ A Council appointed by royal governor
  - Mainly leading planters.
  - Functions like House of Lords.
  - High death rates ensured rapid turnover of members.



218

### Virginia Becomes a Royal Colony

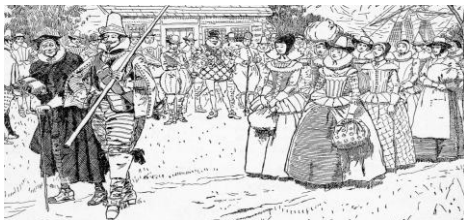
- ☛ James I grew hostile to Virginia
  - He hated tobacco.
  - He distrusted the House of Burgesses which he called a *seminary of sedition*.
- ☛ 1624 → he revoked the charter of the bankrupt VA Company.
  - Thus, VA became a royal colony, under the king's direct control!



219

### 1619 - Women sent by the Company to help settle the colony and the men?

- Ads are placed to attract women to the colony



220

### 1619 - Women sent by the Company to help settle the colony and the men?

The Jamestown brides program attracted 90 women who came over in 1620, and another 56 who came over in late 1621 and early 1622. Without these women—later known as “tobacco wives”—the Virginia Company was concerned that the 12-year-old colony wouldn't survive.





221



222

### English Tobacco Label



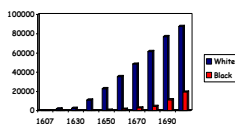
First Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619.

- Their status was not clear → perhaps slaves, perhaps indentured servants.
- Slavery not that important until the end of the 17<sup>c</sup>.



223

### 17<sup>c</sup> Population in the Chesapeake



WHY this large increase in black popul.??



224

### Virginia's Labor Force

#### Indentured Servants

Poor Europeans who agreed to a fixed term of forced labor in return for passage across the Atlantic.

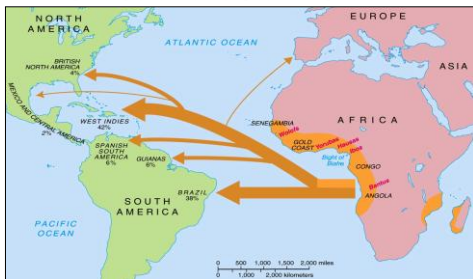
#### African Slaves

As slavery became institutionalized in Virginia, slaves became the property of their masters for life.



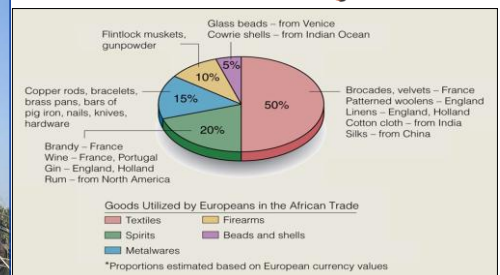
225

### The Atlantic Slave Trade



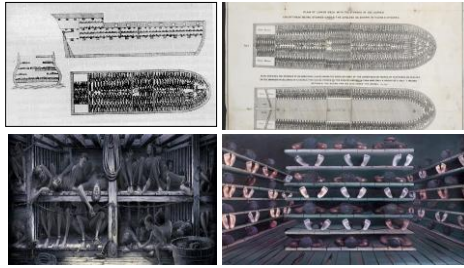
226

### Goods Traded with Africa





## The "Middle Passage"



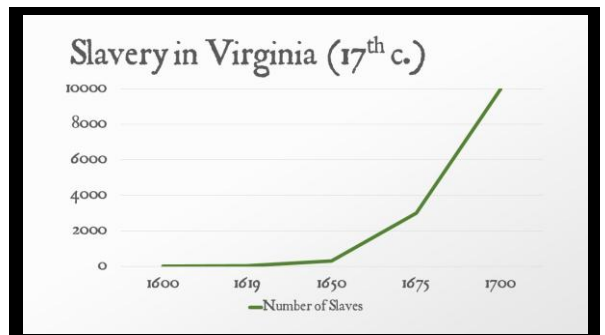
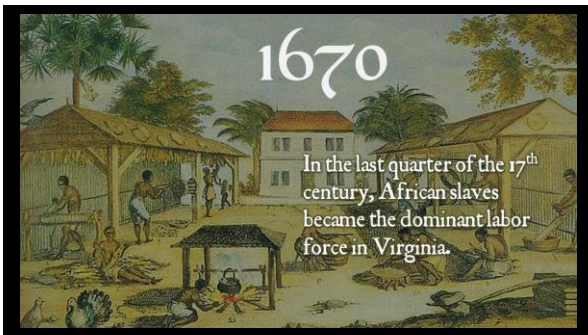
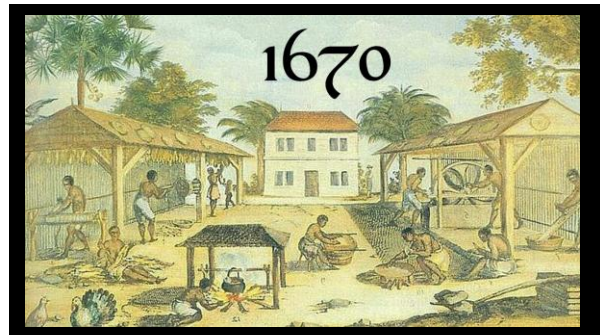
## Colonial Slavery

- Q As the number of slaves increased, white colonists reacted to put down perceived racial threat.
  - Slavery transformed from economic to economic and racial institution.
  - Early 1600s → differences between slave and servant were unclear.
- Q By the mid-1680s, black slaves outnumbered white indentured servants.



## Colonial Slavery

- Made blacks [and their children] property, or **chattel** for life of white masters.
- In some colonies, it was a crime to teach a slave to read or write.
- Conversion to Christianity did not qualify the slave for freedom.

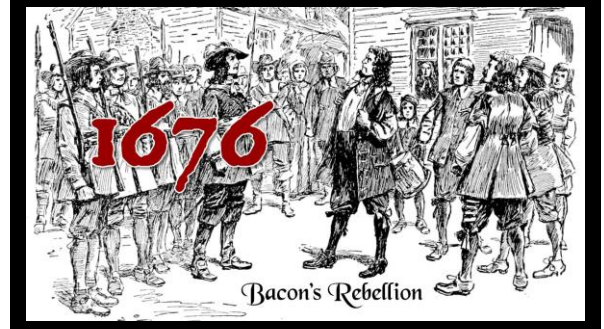




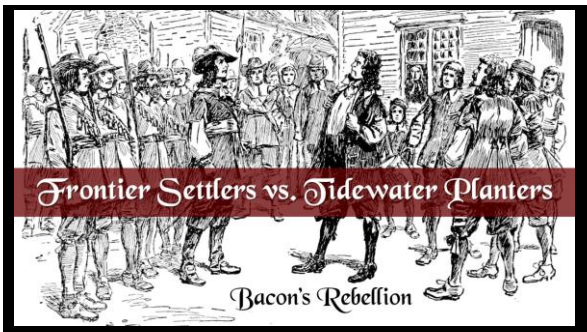
## Frustrated Freeman

- 🕒 Late 1600s → large numbers of young, poor, discontented men in the Chesapeake area.
  - Little access to land or women for marriage.
- 🕒 1670 → The Virginia Assembly disenfranchised most landless men!

233



234



235



## Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion: 1676

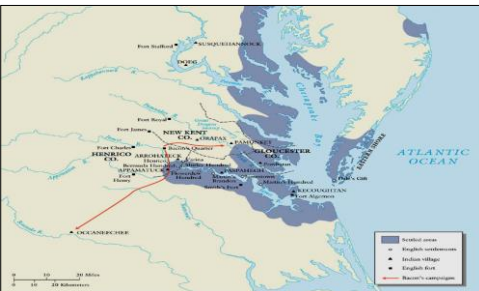
- Led 1,000 Virginians in a rebellion against Governor Berkeley
  - Rebels resented Berkeley's close relations with Indians.
    - Berkeley monopolized the fur trade with the Indians in the area.
    - Berkeley refused to retaliate for Indian attacks on frontier settlements.



236



## Bacon's Rebellion: 1676



237



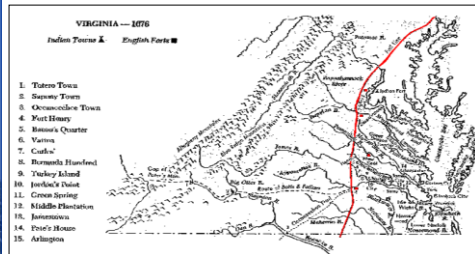
## Bacon's Rebellion

- Rebels attacked Indians, whether they were friendly or not to whites.
- Governor Berkeley driven from Jamestown.
- They burned the capital.
  - Rebels went on a rampage of plundering.
- Bacon suddenly died of fever.
- Berkeley brutally crushed the rebellion and hanged 20 rebels.

238



### Governor Berkeley's "Fault Line"



239



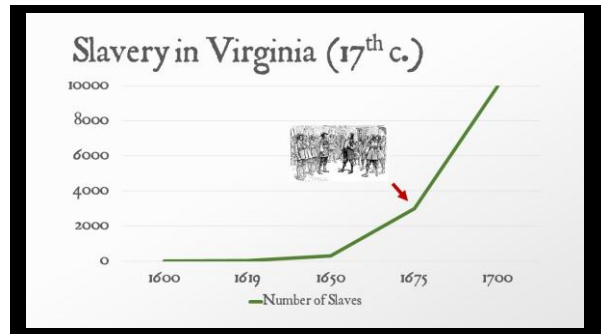
240



### Results of Bacon's Rebellion

- It exposed resentments between inland frontiersmen and landless former servants against gentry on coastal plantations.
- Socio-economic class differences/clashes between rural and urban communities would continue throughout American history.
- Upper class planters searched for laborers less likely to rebel → BLACK SLAVES!!

241



242



### Maryland

243



### The Settlement of Maryland

- A royal charter was granted to George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632.
- A **proprietary** colony created in 1634.
- A healthier location than Jamestown.
  - Tobacco would be the main crop.
- His plan was to govern as an absentee proprietor in a feudal relationship.
  - Huge tracts of land granted to his Catholic relatives.



244





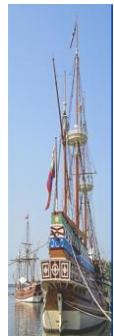
245

## Colonization of Maryland



246

## St Mary's City (1634)



247

## Currency in Early Maryland



248

## A Haven for Catholics

- ☞ Colonists only willing to come to MD if they received land.
- ☞ Colonists who did come received modest farms dispersed around the Chesapeake area.
  - Catholic land barons surrounded by mostly Protestant small farmers.
  - Conflict between barons and farmers led to Baltimore losing proprietary rights at the end of the 17<sup>c</sup>.
- ☞ In the late 1600s, black slaves began to be imported.



249

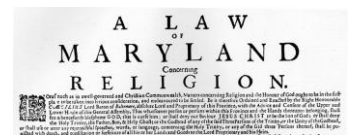
## A Haven for Catholics

- ☞ Baltimore permitted high degree of freedom of worship in order to prevent repeat of persecution of Catholics by Protestants.
  - High number of Protestants threatened because of overwhelming rights given to Catholics.
- ☞ **Maryland Toleration Act of 1649**
  - Supported by the Catholics in MD.
  - Guaranteed toleration to all CHRISTIANS.
  - Decreed death to those who denied the divinity of Jesus [like Jews, atheists, etc.].
  - In one way, it was less tolerant than before the law was passed!!



250

## MD Toleration Act, 1649





### The Toleration Act of 1649

...whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth upon any occasion of offence otherwise in a reproachful manner or way declare call or denominate any person or persons whatsoever inhabiting, residing, trafficking, trading or comencing within this province or within any ports, harbours, creeks or havens to the same belonging, an Heretick, Schismatick, Idolator, Puritan, Independent Presbyterian, Antinomian, Barrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, Popish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuited Papist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Anabaptist, Brownist or any other name or term in a reproachful manner relating to matters of Religion shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of ten shillings Sterling or the value thereof to be levied on the goods and chattels of every such offender and offenders...

and if they could not pay, they were to be "publicly whipt and imprisoned without bail" until "he, she, or they shall satisfy the party so offended or grieved by such reproachful language...."

251



252



Matthias de Sousa, an indentured servant, was the colonial Maryland legislature's only black member. As such, he is the first African American to serve in any legislative body in the United States.

253

De Sousa arrived in St Mary's City, St Clements Island, Maryland, in 1634 as one of nine indentured servants working for Father Andrew White, a Catholic priest, on the ship The Ark, along with White and other European settlers. According to land records, De Sousa was probably of mixed African and European (possibly Portuguese) descent, as a priest in the colony referred to him as a 'Molato' (Mulatto). De Sousa worked for Jesuit priests during his first few years in Maryland, though the specifics of his activities are unknown. Such servants typically built and maintained churches and houses for the Jesuits. De Sousa became a free man in 1638 after serving as an indentured servant for the required four years. He continued to work for the priests to earn money.

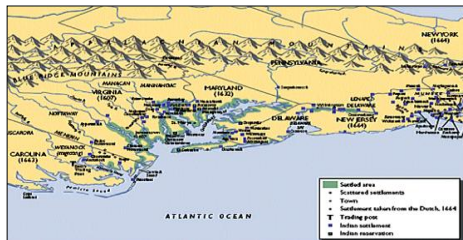
He also [traded English](#) goods for animal furs and food with Indians. He commanded a small boat on a two-month journey to trade with the Susquehannock Indians in 1641. In 1642, de Sousa set sail as master of a ketch owned by Provincial Secretary John Lewger. De Sousa left and returned to the colony's capital, St. Mary's City, several times. He voted as well, and in 1641 he was elected to the Maryland General Assembly, where he served until 1642. When the Susquehannock Indians attacked the English settlers soon after, de Sousa became indebted to John Lewger and planter John Hollis because he couldn't trade for furs. The last trace of Matthias de Sousa in the colony's records is a court order in 1642 requiring him to reenter indentured servitude. He was ordered to serve John Lewger for a limited time in order to repay a debt.

There is no record of de Sousa's activities after 1642, but Indians killed some colonists in battles in 1643, and other colonists became ill and died as a result of disease and a lack of food.

254



### British Colonial Settlements by 1660



255

#### XI. DUTCH RESIDUES IN NEW YORK (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- 1664: England seized New Netherland from the Dutch.
- Charles II had granted his brother, the Duke of York, the former New Amsterdam area.
- Peter Stuyvesant was forced to surrender.
- New Amsterdam was renamed New York.



256

# XI. DUTCH RESIDUES IN NEW YORK (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- The English banner now waved over a stretch of territory from Maine to the Carolinas.
- New York retained an autocratic spirit.
- The Livingston and De Lancey families wielded disproportionate power.
- The Dutch left their mark through architecture, place names, and social customs like Easter eggs.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

257

# XII. THE INDIANS' NEW WORLD (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Europeans' arrival had profound impacts on Native Americans.
- Some changes—like horses—were fairly benign.
- Others—like disease—could be devastating.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

258

# XII. THE INDIANS' NEW WORLD (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Trade had a dramatic effect on Indians' lives, as traditional barter-and-exchange networks gave way to the temptations of European commerce.
- The desire for guns intensified competition between tribes.
- European traders often had to conform to Indian ways, sometimes by taking an Indian wife.

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

259



CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

260



Map 2.5 p40



p40

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

261



p40

CENGAGE

© 2020 Cengage. All rights reserved.

262