

God
Glory
&
Gold

Conquistadors

Provinces dépendant de la triple alliance

★ Membres de la triple alliance

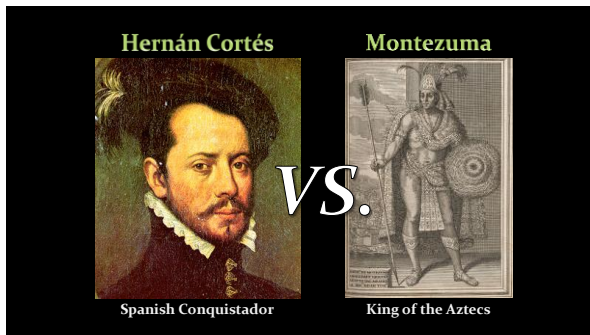
Orbis des États indépendants

Mexico

Orbis des États indépendants

Model of Tenochtitlan
(Aztec Capital)

Photo by
Xuan Che



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

Encomienda



Forced Labor & Tribute

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

Bartolomé de las Casas

Dominican Priest

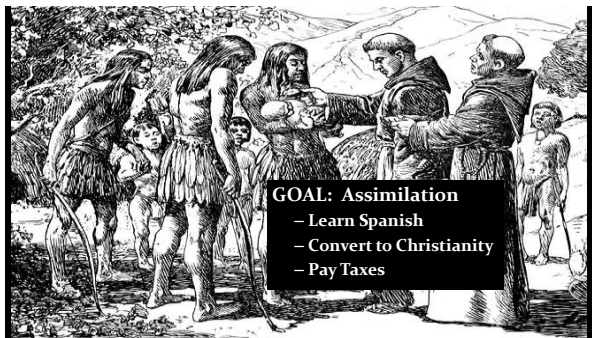


Complained of abuses in the Spanish encomienda system

ABOLISHED



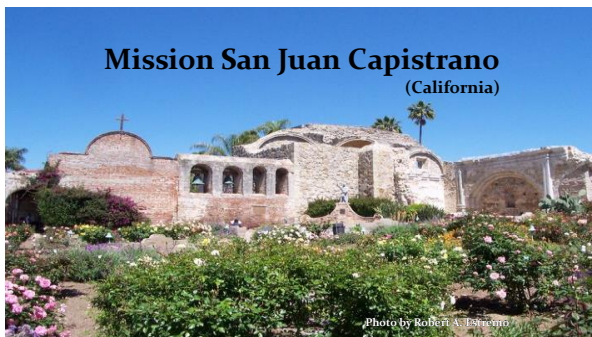
The New Laws of 1542 limited the power of encomenderos.



Spanish Missions in California

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

Map Credit: [PhilFree](#)



Mission Map

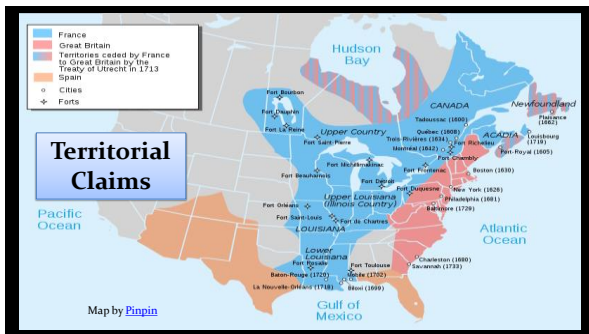
San Juan Capistrano (California)

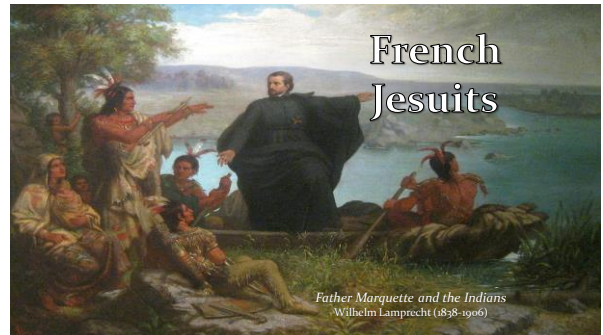
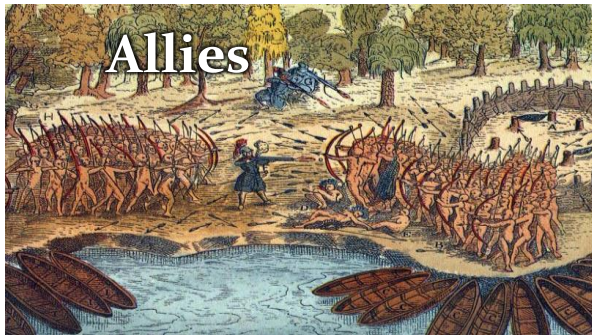
- A- Church
- B- Sacristy
- C- Convent
- D- Hall
- E- Parlor
- F- Kitchen
- G- Bakery
- H- Hall
- I- Chapel
- J- Chapel
- K- Chapel
- L- Chapel
- M- Chapel
- N- Chapel
- O- Chapel
- P- Chapel
- Q- Chapel
- R- Chapel
- S- Chapel
- T- Chapel
- U- Chapel
- V- Chapel
- W- Chapel
- X- Chapel
- Y- Chapel
- Z- Chapel



NEW
FRANCE







	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!





New Amsterdam (NYC)



The Fur Trade

Photo by Alex 'Skud' Bayley



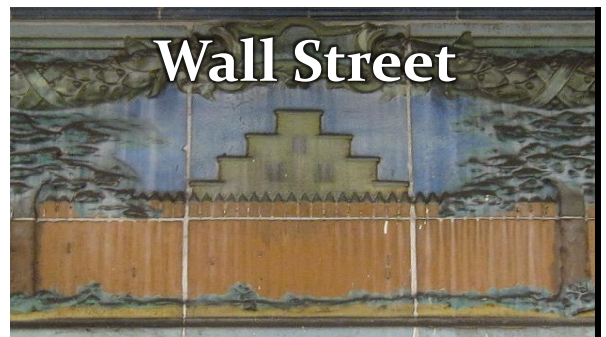
Peter Stuyvesant

Director-General
of New Netherland
1647-1664

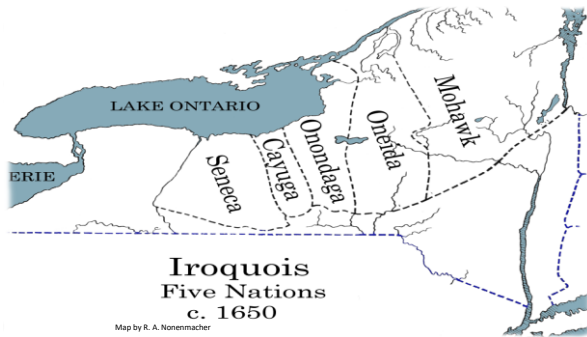


PEG
LEG

Photo by Alexismel



Wall Street



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!



Three Types of Colonies

Joint-stock (Corporate)	Royal	Proprietary
A corporation raises capital for settlement	The Crown administers directly	Administered by proprietor(s)
		

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

Crown Colony

aka "Royal" Colony

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



Created by Renee Ramsey-Passmore from Noun Project

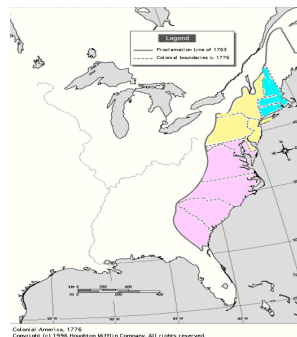
Proprietary Colony

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



Key Colonies

NEW ENGLAND

- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island

MIDDLE

- New York
- Pennsylvania

SOUTHERN

- Maryland
- Virginia
- Carolina
- Georgia



The Settlement of the Chesapeake

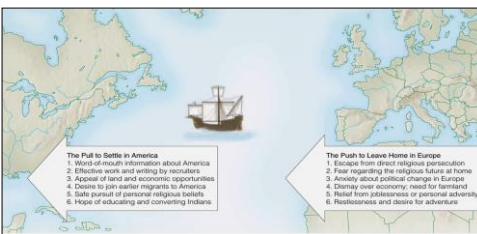
Susan M. Pojer and Darrell Duncan
Horace Greeley HS and Merrol Hyde Magnet School
Chappaqua, NY and Hendersonville, TN

Chesapeake

Virginia and Maryland are known as "Chesapeake" colonies because of their location along the Chesapeake Bay.

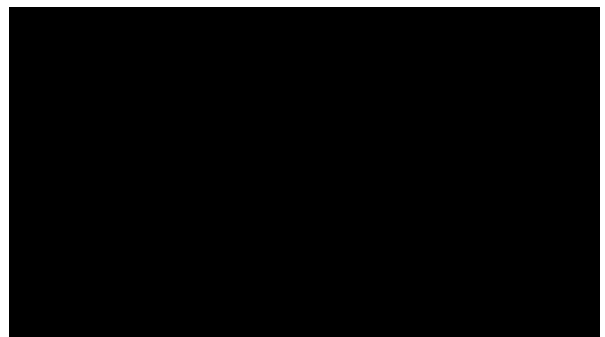


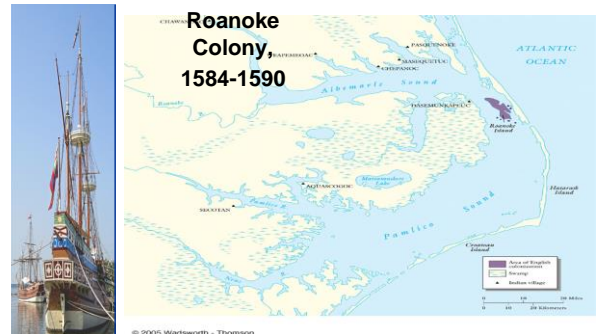
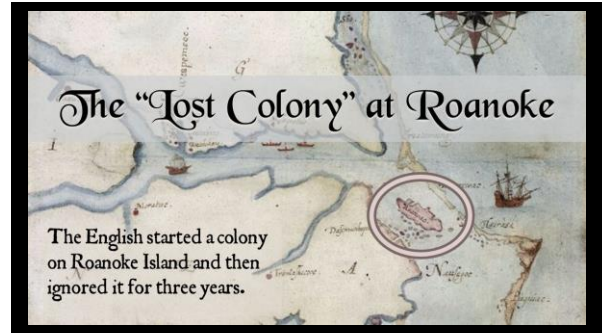
Reasons for European Migrations to the Americas in the 17th

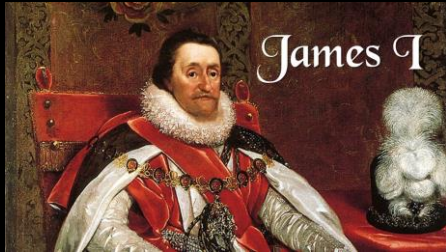


European Motivations for Colonization

	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!







Virginia Company

Founded 1606

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



Virginia



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 Watkinson - Thomson



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.



Jamestown Settlement, 1609

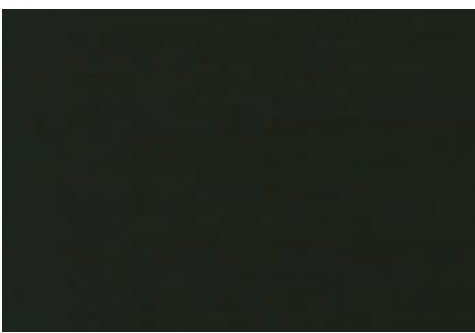


Jamestown Settlement (Virginia, 1607)

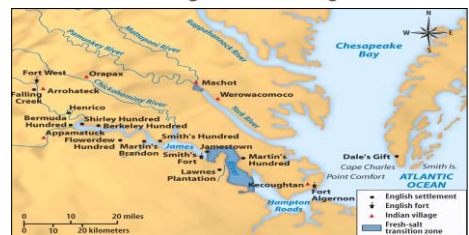
First Permanent ENGLISH
settlement in the present-day
United States



Captain John Smith



Chesapeake Bay



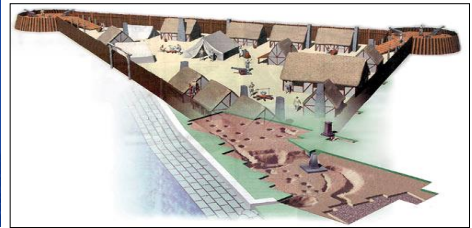
Geographic/environmental problems??



Jamestown Fort & Settlement Map



Jamestown Fort & Settlement (Computer Generated)



Jamestown Housing



Jamestown Settlement





Jamestown Chapel, 1611



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.



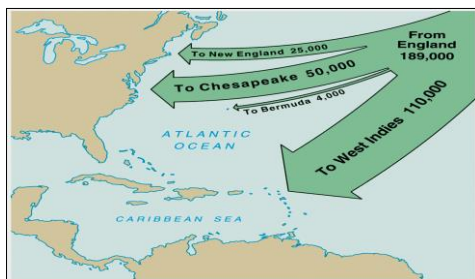
Captain John Smith: The Right Man for the Job??



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



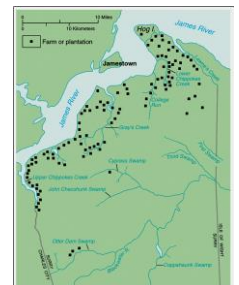
English Migration: 1610-1660




Jamestown Colonization Pattern: 1620-1660

- ☞ Large plantations (>100 acres).
- ☞ Widely spread apart (>5 miles).

Social/Economic PROBLEMS???



He that will not
WORK
shall not
EAT



Captain John Smith

"Starving Time" Winter
1609-1610

Only 60 of over 200 colonists survived the winter.



Photo by Getty L.



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%

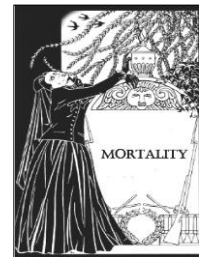


"Widowarchy"

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

Choice in Marriage?

Control over Property



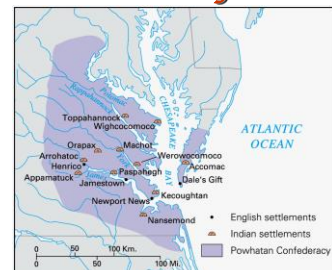
Chief Powhatan

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.



Powhatan Confederacy





Powhatan Indian Village



Indian Foods



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





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.

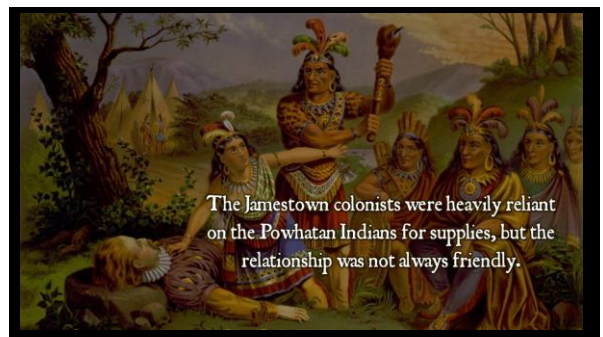
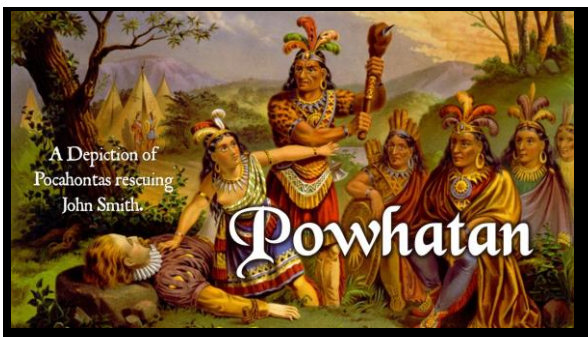


Powhatan Uprising of 1622



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!



The Jamestown colonists were heavily reliant on the Powhatan Indians for supplies, but the relationship was not always friendly.



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



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



John Rolfe



What finally made the colony prosperous??



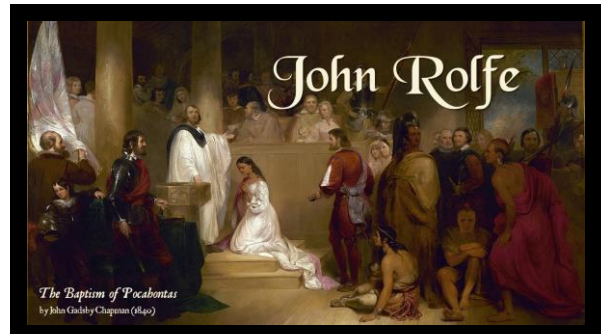
Pocahontas



Pocahontas "saves"
Captain John Smith



A 1616
engraving



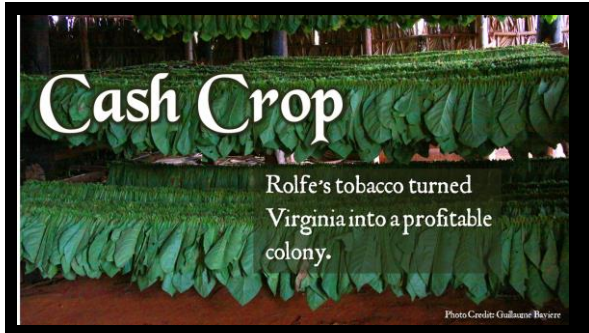
This painting depicts the ceremony in which Pocahontas, daughter of the influential Algonkian chief Powhatan, was baptized and given the name Rebecca in an Anglican church. It took place in 1613 or 1614 in the colony at Jamestown, Virginia, the first permanent English settlement on the North American continent. Pocahontas is thought to be the earliest native convert to Christianity in the English colonies; this ceremony and her subsequent marriage to John Rolfe helped to establish peaceful relations between the colonists and the Tidewater tribes.

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

"Brown Gold"

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

© 2000 by the National Archives and Records Administration



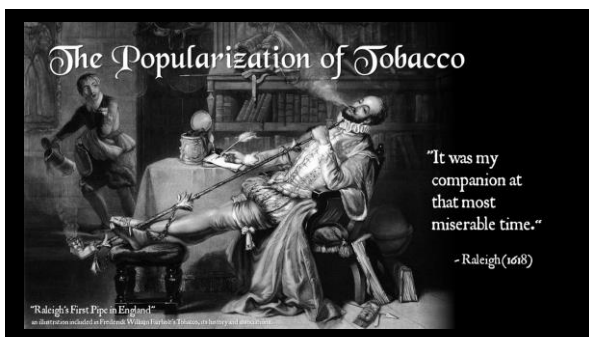
Early Colonial Tobacco

1618 — Virginia produces 20,000 pounds of tobacco.

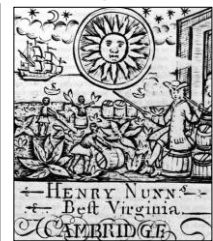
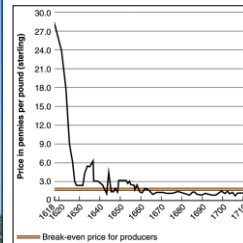
1622 — Despite losing nearly one-third of its colonists in an Indian attack, Virginia produces 60,000 pounds of tobacco.

1627 — Virginia produces 500,000 pounds of tobacco.

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



Tobacco Prices: 1618-1710



Why did tobacco prices decline so precipitously?



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!



Indentured Contract, 1746



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?



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.



Why was 1619 a pivotal year for the Chesapeake settlement?



Virginia House of Burgesses



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^c, 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.



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!



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

- Ads are placed to attract women to the colony



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.





English Tobacco Label

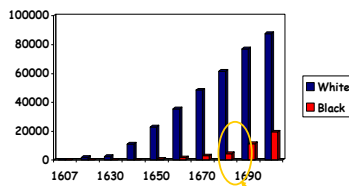


First Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619.

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



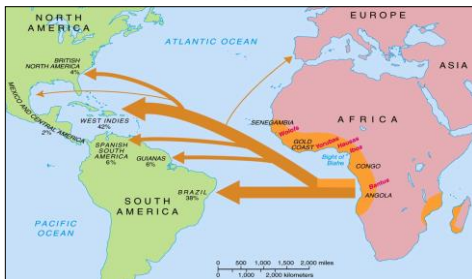
17^c Population in the Chesapeake



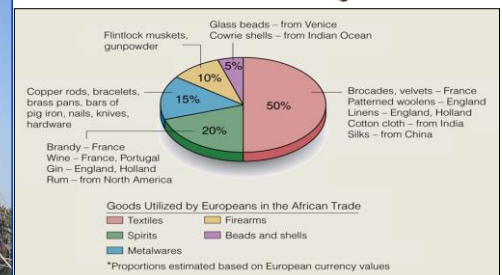
WHY this large increase in black popul.??



The Atlantic Slave Trade

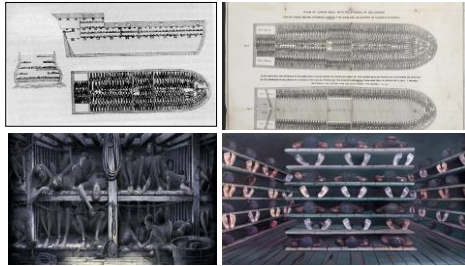


Goods Traded with Africa





The "Middle Passage"



Colonial Slavery

- ☞ 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.
- ☞ By the mid-1680s, black slaves outnumbered white indentured servants.

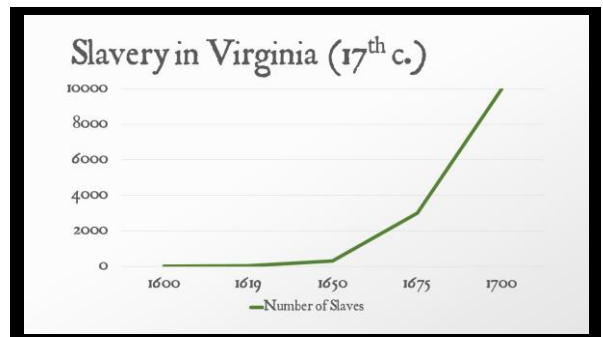
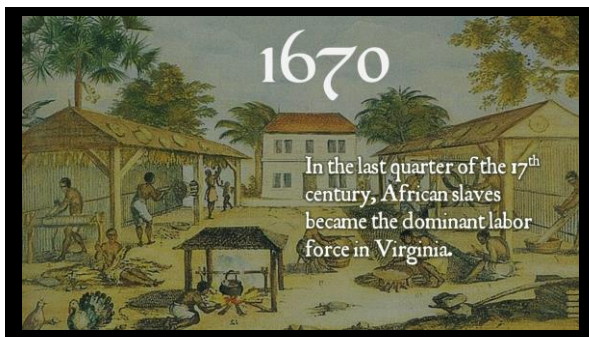
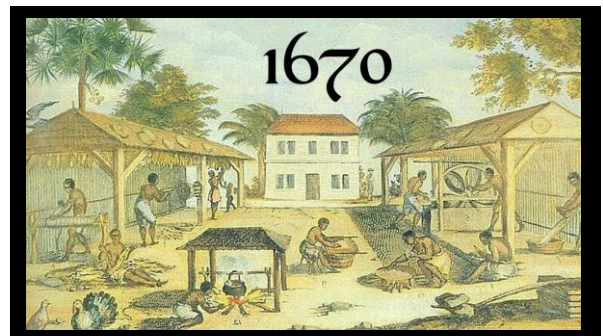


Colonial Slavery

☞ Beginning in 1662 → "Slave Codes"

- 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.

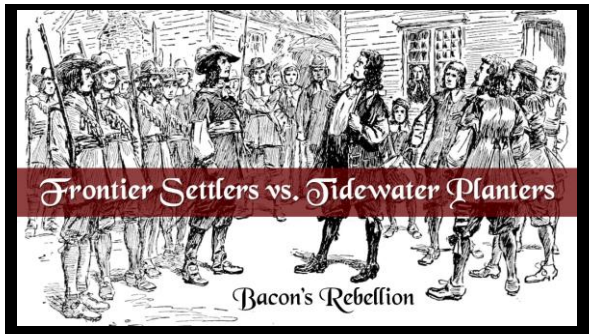
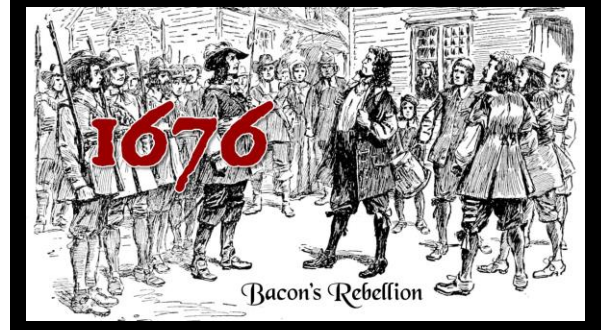
TO BE SOLD on board the Ship *James Oglethorpe*, on Tuesday the 6th of May next, at *St. Mary's* a choice cargo of about 250 fine healthy NEGROES, just arrived from the Windward of the River Gambia. —The utmost care has been taken, and they are perfectly healthy, no long time from the last danger of being infected with the SMALL-POX, no boat having been on board, and all other contrivances with people from *Cherbourg* prevented. *And, Ladies, be Apply.* *St. B.* Full account of the above Negroes have had the SMALL-POX in negroes country.





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!

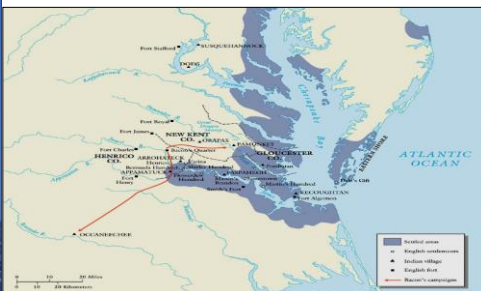


Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion: 1676

- Led 1,000 Virginians in a rebellion against Governor Berkeley
- Nathaniel Bacon
 - 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.
- Governor William Berkeley



Bacon's Rebellion: 1676

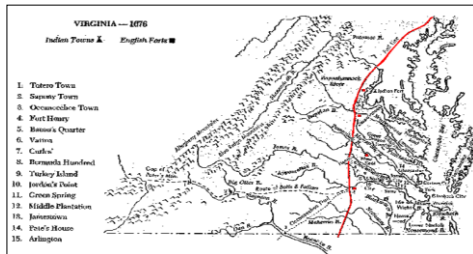


Bacon's Rebellion

- 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.

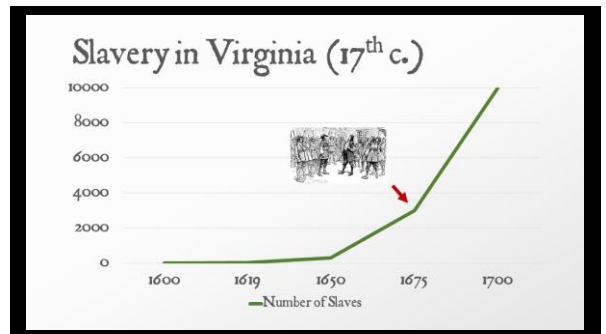


Governor Berkeley's "Fault Line"



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!!



Maryland



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.





Colonization of Maryland



St Mary's City (1634)



Currency in Early Maryland



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^c.
- In the late 1600s, black slaves began to be imported.

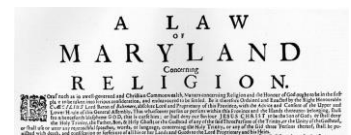


A Haven for Catholics

- 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!!



MD Toleration Act, 1649

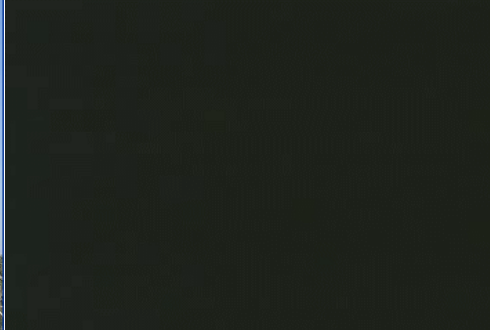




The Toleration Act of 1649

...whatsoever person or persons shall from henceforth upon any occasion of offence otherwise in a reproachfull manner or way declare call or denominate any person or persons whatsoever inhabiting, residing, trafficking, trading or comering 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, Calvenist, Anabaptist, Brownist or any other name or term in a reproachfull 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 "publickly whipt and imprisoned without bail" until "he, she, or they shall satisfy the party so offended or grieved by such reproachfull language...."



British Colonial Settlements by 1660

