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.
The Reconquista  
C. 900-1492

Spanish Christians reconquered Muslim-held Spain.

Ferdinand & Isabella  
The “Catholic Monarchs”

God  
Glory  
Gold

Conquistadors

Aztec Empire

Model of Tenochtitlan  
(Aztec Capital)
Caste System of New Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Full-blooded Spanish</th>
<th>Born in Spain</th>
<th>Born in Colonies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peninsulares</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creoles</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mestizos</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Encomienda

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.
GOAL: Assimilation
- Learn Spanish
- Convert to Christianity
- Pay Taxes

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

Map Credit: PhilFree

Mission San Juan Capistrano (California)
“Lead me, Follow me, or get out of my way!”

Spanish Colonization of the Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION(S)</th>
<th>COLONIZED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIGION</th>
<th>Catholic</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERESTED PARTIES</th>
<th>PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Conquistadors</td>
<td>Conquest Labor (Encomienda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Priests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SETTLEMENTS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</th>
<th>EVANGELISM?</th>
<th>ADVICE TO THE NATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>FOLLOW ME!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spanish Colonization of the Americas

Territorial Claims

The Fur Trade

Fur Traders Descending the Missouri
George Caleb Bingham (1845)
**Allies**

Father Marquette and the Indians

**French Jesuits**

Father Marquette and the Indians

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**“Lead me, Follow me, or get out of my way!”**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>FRENCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REGION(S) COLONIZED</td>
<td>Mexico, California, Southwest U.S., Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERESTED PARTIES</td>
<td>1. Conquistadors 2. Priests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Fur Traders 2. Priests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</td>
<td>Conquest Labor (Encomienda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trading Posts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</td>
<td>FEW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVANGELISM?</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td></td>
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<td>FOLLOW ME!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD ME!</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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**New Netherland**

Photo by S Sepp

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**Commercial Empire**
The Fur Trade

New Amsterdam (NYC)

Peter Stuyvesant
Director-General of New Netherland 1647-1664

Wall Street
The “Dutch Wedge”

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

1664 – English take control of “New York”

European Motivations for Colonization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION(S) COLONIZED</th>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>FRENCH</th>
<th>DUTCH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida</td>
<td>Canada, Mississippi River, Louisiana</td>
<td>New Netherland (New York)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERESTED PARTIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</td>
<td>Conquest (Encomienda)</td>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td>Fur Trade &amp; Farming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>Trading Posts</td>
<td>Trading Posts &amp; Towns</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>SOME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVANGELISM?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVICE TO THE NATIVES</td>
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<td>LEAD ME!</td>
<td>LEAD ME!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three Types of Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Joint-stock (Corporate)</th>
<th>Royal</th>
<th>Proprietary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A corporation raises capital for settlement</td>
<td>The Crown administers directly</td>
<td>Administered by proprietor(s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Colonies

NEW ENGLAND
- Massachusetts
- Rhode Island

MIDDLE
- New York
- Pennsylvania

SOUTHERN
- Maryland
- Virginia
- Carolina
- Georgia

Joint Stock Colony
Also known as corporate or charter colonies.
Charter granted to a corporation that seeks to make a profit.

Crown Colony
aka “Royal” Colony
The crown governs the colony directly through a royally-appointed governor.

Proprietary Colony
A proprietor basically owns the colony.
The proprietor has the authority to draw up a plan of government.
The Settlement of the Chesapeake

Spanish Armada
Defeated 1588
Philip II of Spain tries to conquer England...
EPIC FAIL

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

England can now focus on starting a permanent settlement in America.

Reasons for European Migrations to the Americas in the 17th Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION(S)</th>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>FRENCH</th>
<th>DUTCH</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>COLONIZED</td>
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<td>Canada, Mississippi River, Louisiana</td>
<td>New Netherland (New York)</td>
<td>Atlantic Coast, Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERESTED PARTIES</td>
<td>Conquistadors</td>
<td>1. Fur Traders</td>
<td>1. Fur Traders</td>
<td>1. Farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</td>
<td>Conquest (Encomienda)</td>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>Trading Posts</td>
<td>Trading Posts / Towns</td>
<td>Towns / Plantations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>SOME</td>
<td>MANY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVANGELISM?</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADVICE TO THE NATIVES</td>
<td>FOLLOW ME!</td>
<td>LEAD ME!</td>
<td>LEAD ME!</td>
<td>Go on!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

European Motivations for Colonization
The Virginia Colony
The Birth of the British Empire

"The sun never sets on the British Empire."

What Empire?

St. Augustine, Florida
The Spanish established the first permanent settlement in the present-day United States in 1565.

Sir Walter Raleigh
English Gentleman & Explorer
Roanoke Colony, 1584-1590

The English started a colony on Roanoke Island and then ignored it for three years.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588)

The Lost Colony

CROATAN

Roanoke Colony

1584-1590

1603
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!
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 (Virginia, 1607)

First Permanent ENGLISH settlement in the present-day United States

Captain John Smith

Geographic/environmental problems??
- 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.

The Jamestown Nightmare

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???
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
- ATLANTIC OCEAN
  - English settlements
  - Indian settlements
  - Powhatan Confederacy
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.
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.

1622 Indian Massacre

347 English Settlers KILLED
List of the Dead

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!

Powhatan Uprising of 1622

Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

A Depiction of Pocahontas rescuing John Smith

Powhatan

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... What finally made the colony prosperous??

John Rolfe

Pocahontas "saves" Captain John Smith

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.

"Brown Gold"

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

Richard Frethorne’s 1623 Letter

In-Class Activity:
1. Describe the life of the indentured servant as presented in this letter.
2. What are some of the problems he and the other servants experienced?
3. What are their biggest fears?
4. 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?

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 17th, 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.
**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 17th.

### 17th Population in the Chesapeake

**Virginia’s Labor Force**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>16000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1650</td>
<td>30000</td>
<td>4000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1670</td>
<td>40000</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1690</td>
<td>50000</td>
<td>8000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHY this large increase in black population??**

### The Atlantic Slave Trade

- Smuggled into Europe.
- Paid for with tobacco.

### Goods Traded with Africa

- Tobacco for African trade.
- European goods for African trade.

- **Proportions estimated based on European currency values.**
The "Middle Passage"

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.

1670

In the last quarter of the 17th century, African slaves became the dominant labor force in Virginia.

Slavery in Virginia (17th c.)

- Graph showing the increase in the number of slaves in Virginia from 1650 to 1700.
**Frustrated Freemen**

- 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
  - 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.
- Nathaniel Bacon
- Governor William Berkeley

**Bacon’s Rebellion: 1676**

- 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”

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!!

Results of Bacon’s Rebellion

- 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.

The Settlement of Maryland

- Tobacco would be the main crop.
Colonization of Maryland

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 17th century.

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!!

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Currency in Early Maryland

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- Conflict between barons and farmers led to Baltimore losing proprietary rights at the end of the 17th century.

- In the late 1600s, black slaves began to be imported.
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 commercing within this province or within any ports, lightouses, creeks or havens to the same belonging, an Heretick, Schismatick, Idolator, Puritan, Independant Presbyterian, Antenomian, Borrowist, Roundhead, Separatist, Papish Priest, Jesuit, Jesuited Papist, Lutheran, Calvinist, Anabaptist, Brownist or any other name or term in a reproachfull manner relating to matters of Religion shall for every such offence forest 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 reproachful language...."