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)

Hernán Cortés
Spanish Conquistador

Monzuma
King of the Aztecs

Photo by Xuan Che
Caste System of New Spain

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

Encomienda

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

Encomienda

Forced Labor & Tribute

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.

The Black Legend
Spanish Missions in California

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

Mission San Juan Capistrano
(California)

GOAL: Assimilation
– Learn Spanish
– Convert to Christianity
– Pay Taxes

Mission Map
San Juan Capistrano
(California)

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

Mission San Juan Capistrano
(California)
Graphic Organizer:

### Spanish Colonization of the Americas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION(S) COLONIZED</th>
<th>RELIGION</th>
<th>INTERESTED PARTIES</th>
<th>PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</th>
<th>SETTLEMENTS</th>
<th>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</th>
<th>EVANGELISM?</th>
<th>ADVICE TO THE NATIVES</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, California, Southwest US, Florida</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>1. Conquistadores 2. Priests</td>
<td>Conquest Labor (Encomienda)</td>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>FEW</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>FOLLOW ME!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Fur Trade

*Fur Traders Descending the Missouri*

George Caleb Bingham (1845)
Father Marquette and the Indians
Wilhelm Lamprecht (1838 - 1906)

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SPANISH</th>
<th>FRENCH</th>
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<tr>
<td>REGION(S)</td>
<td>COLONIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico, California,</td>
<td>Southwest US, Florida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada, Mississippi R.</td>
<td>“Louisiana”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGION</td>
<td>C arist</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Missions</td>
<td>Trading Posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF COLONISTS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEW</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOLLOW ME!</td>
<td>LEAD ME!</td>
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New Netherland

Commercial Empire

Photo by S. Sepp
Agriculture & Gender

What does this magazine cover suggest about traditional European gender roles?

[Please disregard the National Socialist propaganda element. This is the best picture I could find of a woman plowing.]

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

The “Dutch Wedge”

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

1664 – English take control of “New York”
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
The Settlement of the 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 Century

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region(s) Colonized</th>
<th>Spanish</th>
<th>French</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>English</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>
<td>Atlantic Coast, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
<td>Protestant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Economic Activity</td>
<td>Conquest (Encomienda)</td>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td>Fur Trade</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<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>G0oMW!</td>
</tr>
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European Motivations for Colonization

Spanish Armada
Defeated 1588
England can now focus on starting a permanent settlement in America.

Philip II of Spain tries to conquer England...
EPIC FAIL

“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

Virginia

The “Lost Colony” at Roanoke

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

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!

English Colonization

Virginia Company, Charter, 1606

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.

England Plants the Jamestown “Seedling”

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
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.

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

Pocahontas "saves" Captain John Smith
A 1616 engraving

River Settlement Pattern
- Large plantations (>100 acres).
- Widely spread apart (>5 miles).
Social/Economic PROBLEMS???
Jamestown Colonization Pattern: 1620-1660

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"

"Widowarchy"

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

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

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

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

Powhatan Uprising of 1622
- 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
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.

John Rolfe

What finally made the colony prosperous??

Brown Gold

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

John's tobacco turned Virginia into a profitable colony.

Cash Crop

Rolle's tobacco turned Virginia into a profitable colony.

Tobacco Plant

Virginia's gold and silver.

-- John Rolfe, 1612
**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.

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**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!

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?

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 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

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 17th
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.

17th Population in the Chesapeake

White
Black

Virginia’s Labor Force

Indentured Servants
African Slaves

Poor European who signed to a bond, free of servitude in return for passage across the Atlantic
As slavery became institutionalized in Virginia, slaves became the property of their masters for life.
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.

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.
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.

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.

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

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.

Slavery in Virginia (17th c.)

Colonization of Maryland

St Mary’s City (1634)

Currency in Early Maryland

The Settlement 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.
- Deemed 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.

The Toleration Act of 1649

...whatever 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 concurring within this province or within any parts, harbours, creeks or havens of the same belonging, an Heretic, Schismatick, Idolator, Puritan, Independents Presbyterians, Antinomian, Borrower, Roundhead, Separatist, Papist 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 "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