European Settlement of North America (17th Century)
SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

a. Explain Virginia’s development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the development of slavery.

b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip’s War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.
Development of Virginia

a. Explain Virginia’s development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the development of slavery.
Virginia Company

• Founded in 1606 as a joint-stock company

• Why?
  – Profit
  – Land ownership
  – Trade monopoly

Vocabulary

Monopoly: control over all or almost all trade or production of a good

Joint-stock company: trading venture that sold shares to divide cost and profits

Seal of the Virginia Company.
Virginia Company

- Given a charter by King James I
  - Purpose:

1. Establish a new colony
2. Be self-governing
3. Provide supplies, settlers, etc.

**DID YOU KNOW:**
England’s need for timber and rising unemployment encouraged many to travel to the new colony.
Virginia Company

• April 1607 – ships land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay
Virginia Company (Jamestown)

- Founded in 1606 for profit
- Charter by King James I
- Establish New Colony (Jamestown)
- Be self-governing
- Provide Supplies, Settlers, etc.
1610: A Big Year

• “Starving Time”
  – 90% of residents died during winter of 1609-10
  – Colony was almost abandoned
  – Rescued by ships from Bermuda

• Tobacco
  – John Rolfe began planting tobacco
  – First exported in 1612

DID YOU KNOW:
Rolfe began planting *Nicotiana rustica*, a form of tobacco that has between 18-20% more nicotine than the more common *Nicotiana tabacum*
Tobacco Cultivation

- Tobacco had been introduced to Europe by Columbus
- Was very popular
- Provided a cash crop for the colony

**Vocabulary**

**Cash crop:** farm product grown to be sold & traded
Tobacco Cultivation

- Introduced to Europe by Columbus
- Very popular cash crop
- First planted in the colonies by John Rolf
Relationship w/ Native Americans

• Major neighbors = Powhatan

• Relationship was tense at first
  – Fighting was off-and-on

• Fort was built to protect the colony

Algonquian Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia

Fort at Jamestown (1609), Drawing by Pedro de Zuniga, a Spanish ambassador and spy.
The Powhatan Confederacy

- Empire had been formed by Chief Wahunsenacawh by 1607
  - Lived in a village on the James R.
  - ≈ 14,000 under his control

- Lived in wooden longhouses

- Agricultural
  - moved during Spring (gather shellfish) and Fall (hunt)
Relationship w/ Native Americans

• April 1613 – Pocahontas captured
  – Favorite daughter of Powhatan
  – Hostage for 1 year
  – Married John Rolfe

= 4 years of peace

• After 1617:
  – Continued warfare
  – Powhatan had been permanently weakened

Pocahontas and John Rolfe traveled to England in 1616 to attempt to gain more investors for the colony. She became sick and died in early 1617.
Development of House of Burgesses

- First Representative Assembly in America
  - Met July 30, 1619 in the church at Jamestown

- Purpose:
  - Make laws for the colony
  - Could be vetoed by the governor and/or company directors in London
  - First instance of limited self-government in America
House of Burgess

First Representative Assembly in America

First instance of limited self-government in America

make laws for the colonies

Laws could be vetoed by the Governor or board of directors for the Virginia Company
Development of Slavery

• First slaves in colony: April 19, 1619
  – Sold from a Dutch warship
  – Treated as indentured servants

• Indentured servants
  – Would work for free for a set period of time (4-7 years)
  – Not paid, but would receive some $ at end of time
  – Freed at end of contract
Development of Slavery

• Who came to Virginia as an indentured servant?
  – Usually, young men and women in their late teens and 20’s
  – Lack of opportunity at home
Indentured servants
-- for free for 4-7 years
-- not paid, would receive some money at end of time
-- freed at end of time

First slaves in Colony April 1619

Slavery

sold from a Dutch warship

Treated like indentured servants

Usually young men and women in their late teens and early 20s

volunteered for indentured servitude due to lack of opportunities in England
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

• Issues in Virginia:
  – Class conflict
  – Hatred of natives
  – Thirst for land / glory / gold

• Led by Nathaniel Bacon
  – Asked Gov. William Berkeley for permission to attack a group of natives
  – Berkeley refused, Bacon attacked anyway
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

- Gov. Berkeley ordered Bacon to stop attacking the natives
  - He refused, marched on Jamestown and burned it to the ground on Sept. 19, 1676

“Bacon’s Castle”
The home of Arthur Allen (a member of the House of Burgesses)
Seized by Bacon’s followers and fortified
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

- Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery on October 26, 1676
  - Rebellion disappeared shortly after

- Significance:
  - Move away from indentured servants towards slaves

Why?

1. English had taken over slave trade
2. No economic benefit to indentured servants
3. Easier to control

Leads
To

Now, Race-based servitude

1,100 troops from England arrived at about the same time…
Bacon's Rebellion

- Led by Nathan Bacon
- Asked Gov William Berkley to attack the natives, Berkley refused, attacks natives anyway
- Bacon dies of dysentary, Rebellion disappears when England sends 1100 soldiers
- move away from indentured servants
- Now race based slavery

- Class Conflict
  - poor and indentured servants are treated poorly

- Hatred of Natives
- Thirst for Land, Gold, Glory
- from past attacks on settlers

- Natives controlled a lot of land that could be exploited by the settlers
Development of Slavery

• Due to:
  – British slave trade monopoly
  – $$ $$
  – Bacon’s Rebellion
Summary Questions:

• Life in Jamestown – easy or hard? Why?

• How did the institution of slavery develop?

• Why was tobacco important to Virginia?

• Bacon’s Rebellion: Would you have participated? Why?
Development of the Southern Colonies
Carolina

- Charter issued in 1663
  - In return for political support
  - Capital at Charles Town = Charleston, SC
- Eventually separated into North Carolina and South Carolina
- Became royal colonies in 1729
Georgia

- Founded 1733

- Purpose:
  - Buffer colony between Spanish Florida and Carolina
  - Refuge for criminals, poor
Georgia

- Goal:
  - Colony with no large landowners, rum, slaves

  “and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians”

- Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip’s War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.
New England Colonies

- Massachusetts Bay   (1620)
- Connecticut        (1640)
- New Hampshire      (1629)
- Rhode Island & Providence Plantations (1636)
The Province of Massachusetts Bay was formed in 1691 by merging the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Province of Maine, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was split off in 1696. Previously New Hampshire had been part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1641-1679 and 1688-1691.

Area disputed between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, resolved in favor of New Hampshire in 1741. Western portion also claimed by New York.

Claimed by New York, resolved in 1773.

Western claims asserted after independence, ceded 1785 and 1786.

Canada

The Province of Massachusetts Bay was occupied by France from 1613 to 1632, then by the British from 1634 to 1667.

The Province of Massachusetts Bay was divided into Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Province of Maine, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was split off in 1696.
Religious Reasons for Settlement

• Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony (1620)
  – Religious separatists
  – Sought freedom to practice their brand of Christianity
  – *Mayflower*, Squanto, Plymouth Rock, etc.

• Puritans quickly followed
  – Wanted to “purify” Church of England
    • i.e. get rid of all Catholic-like observances

*Difference:* Pilgrims wanted to leave Church of England
Religious Reasons for Settlement

• Puritan Rule
  – Used government to enforce religious beliefs
  – Must be a church member to participate in gov’t
  – Caused division:

    Anne Hutchison & Roger Williams – Rhode Island
    Thomas Hooker – Connecticut
Relations with Native Americans

• Began peacefully, but tensions began to mount
  – Why?

More settlers = more territory
More territory = more pressure on Native Americans
Disease
Conversion to Christianity
Establishment of Town Meetings

• Developed out of Puritan church meetings

• Direct democracy
Development of Legislatures

• Gradually developed out of town meeting structures

• Colonies were basically self-governing
  – England was occupied
  – Colonies elected their own leaders
  – Generally ignored laws from England they didn’t like (i.e. Navigation Acts)
Religious Tensions
- Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay (1636)
- Why?

Sheltered by Native Americans, founded new colony of “Providence Plantations”
- 1636

Preached separation of church and state and better treatment of Native Americans.
Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
  - Anne Hutchinson banished from Mass. Bay (1637)
  - Why?

- Theological differences (Works v. Grace)
- Status of women

- Established Portsmouth, RI
  - 1638
Founding of Rhode Island

• 1644 – granted charter

• Notable for:
  – Religious tolerance
  – Good relations w/ Native Americans
  – Progressive laws (Slavery, debtors prisons, etc.)
Founding of Connecticut

- Thomas Hooker
  - Took 100 settlers and founded Hartford
  - Left Mass. Bay over voting rights dispute

  Believed that all free men should be able to vote, not just church members

- Fundamental Order of Connecticut
  - January 24^{th}, 1639
  - First written Constitution in America
Half-Way Covenant

• Issues within Massachusetts Bay
  – Church membership declining

• Solution:
  – Half-Way Covenant

• Result:
  – Puritans maintain political control
Salem Witch Trials

- June-September 1692
- 20 killed on charges of witchcraft
  - Hundreds of others arrested
  - Accusations made because of property disputes, religious disagreements

DID YOU KNOW: 19 of the 20 were hung, while one man was crushed to death under rocks for refusing to go to trial for witchcraft.
Massachusetts’ Transition to Royal Colony

• Dominion of New England (1686-1689)

• Sir Edmund Andros
  – Promoted Church of England/ (religious freedom)
  – Banned town meetings
  – Revoked some land grants
  – Raised taxes
Massachusetts’ Transition to Royal Colony

- Reaction to Andros

- Andros appointed by King James II
  - Glorious Revolution (1689)

- End of the Dominion of New England
  - Massachusetts becomes a royal colony
    - Union of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Maine
  - Legislatures are reappointed/written constitutions honored again
Development of Mid-Atlantic Colonies

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Claimed: Henry Hudson - 1609

- Dutch West India Company Founded (1621):
  - Forts at Manhattan Island and Long Island, Fort Orange (Albany) & Fort Nassau on Delaware R.
Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Peter Minuit (1626-1633)
  - Director-General of New Netherland
  - Bought Manhattan Is. from natives for $24.00

- Peter Stuyvesant (1647-1664)
  - Director-General of New Netherland
  - Conquered New Sweden (Delaware)
  - Defeated by the British
English Takeover of New Amsterdam

• 1664 –
  – Four English warships sailing for the Duke of York enter into New Amsterdam and demanded it accept English rule.

• Duke of York gets his authority from King James II
  – New York becomes a royal colony
Settlement of Pennsylvania

*The “Holy Experiment”*

- Colony granted by King Charles II to William Penn as repayment for a debt
  - 1681

- Purpose: safe haven for Quakers

- Philadelphia – planned city, made on a grid, center of trade, second-largest English-speaking city of the Empire
d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.
Quebec

• Founded 1608
  – By Samuel de Champlain

• Main purpose of French colonization:
  – Controlling the fur trade
  – Fishing/Whaling
  – How?
    • Control Mississippi River, Canada

• Differences: less people, more emphasis of relationship w/ Native Americans
Quebec

- Originally, French explorers sought a northwest passage around North America for a shorter trade route to Asian markets. Failure to find such a route led the French to establish a trading post to acquire the area’s valuable natural resources and export them to Europe. Quebec was the first permanent French settlement in North America.