

PLANTING  
COLONIES,  
CHAPTER 3 NOTES

# Spain in North America

- 1580s: Franciscan Missionaries were working in the Southwest
- New Mexico became a missionary colony
- No gold to exploit

# New France

- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 to consolidate fur trading
- Population grew slowly (15,000 colonists by 1700)
- France built alliances with Indian nations
- Jesuit missionaries did not impose European cultural norms on the Native Americans (unlike Spanish)

# New Netherland

- 1609: Explorations of Henry Hudson in modern New York state
- Negotiated a commercial alliance with the Iroquois

# England in the Chesapeake

- Virginia Company was issued a royal charter for colonization of the mid-Atlantic region
- Chesapeake was home to Algonquians (around 14,000)
- Adventurers, gentlemen, and “ne’er-do-wells” made up the Jamestown colonists

# Jamestown, 1607

- ◎ Jamestown colonists came to find:
  - Gold, or
  - A passage to the Indies
- ◎ They found neither and spent their time “gaming and drinking”.
- ◎ Powhatan, the Indian leader, brought the colonists corn at first (he later changed his mind)
- ◎ 400 starved during 1609-10 (60 lived)

# Jamestown (continued)

- Virginia Company went to war with the Indians
- English captured Pocahontas (15 yr.), Powhatan's daughter
- Powhatan agreed to a peace treaty and in exchange, Pocahontas married John Rolfe, one of the leading colonists
- Pocahontas died in England and Powhatan died

# Pocahontas



# Tobacco

- ① John Rolfe developed a variety of tobacco that was marketable in England
- ① Land became important in Virginia because tobacco farming depleted the soil quickly
- ① Labor was an issue
  - Immigration from England was substantial
- ① Indians were excluded

# War in Virginia

- Natives refused to give up more land, and attacked the colonists
- The war lasted from 1622 to 1632 and the Virginia Company ran out of money as a result
- 1624—The King converted Virginia from a charter to a royal colony
- Property-owning colonists elected House of Burgesses (taxes and finance)

# Maryland

- 1632—King Charles I granted land in the Chesapeake Bay area to Lord Baltimore (the Calvert family)
- Proprietary Colony—land owned by the family
- Catholics made up a substantial part of the population

# Indentured Servants

- Over 75% of English migrants to the Chesapeake during the 1600s were indentured servants
- Traded years of labor for the cost of transportation to the colonies
- 1680—Slaves were only 7 percent of the population in the Chesapeake
- About 40% of servants died

# Chesapeake Social Issues

- Men far outnumbered women
- Colonists had few social investments or institutions during the 1600s
- Ties with England remained strong

# New England Colonies

## ◎ Puritans

- Wanted to purify the English church
- Were Calvinists
- Political conflict in England between Puritans and Kings James and Charles resulted in migration to North America

## ◎ Separatists (Pilgrims) believed they had to establish their own churches and the Church of England was beyond hope

# Plymouth Colony

- Backed by the Virginia Company
- 102 people sailed on the Mayflower in 1620
- Mostly made up of families and hired single men
- Almost half died during the first winter
- By the mid 1600s, the community had split up into numerous groups

# Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Salem, Massachusetts
- Hoped to form a “city on a hill”
- Started as a Joint Stock Company
- Corporate governance procedures became the basis for political rules
- Leader: John Winthrop

# Natives

- ⦿ Did not use the land like Europeans
- ⦿ Colonists did not think they had rights to the land
- ⦿ Colonists in New England demanded land

# New England Life

- Fishing was a large business
- Well-ordered communities
- Social hierarchy
- Public schools were numerous

# Proprietary Colonies

## ⦿ Carolinas

- Over 1/3 of the population were slaves by 1700

## ⦿ New Netherland/New York

- New York is taken from the Dutch

## ⦿ Pennsylvania

- William Penn was granted the land in to pay a debt owed by the King
- Designed as a place for Quakers

# King Philip's War

- New England v. Narragansett Indians
- New England won
- 4000 Algonquian and 2000 colonists died

# Bacon's Rebellion

- Occurred in Virginia in 1676
- Government of Virginia would not support attacks on Indians on the frontier
- Nathaniel Bacon lead a revolt against the government
- The revolt collapsed when Bacon died

# Violence

- England and France fought over territory in North America
- As a result, only Rhode Island and Connecticut retained their original governments and Pennsylvania was the last proprietary colony
- Effect: tightening royal control over the colonies