



# *Transplantations and Borderlands*

## *Chapter 2*

# The Early Chesapeake

- The first English settlements in the new world were mainly private ventures for a profit, and generally ended in failure
- Europeans tried to distance themselves from Native Americans, and simulate English society in “transplantations”

# The Early Chesapeake

## The Founding of Jamestown

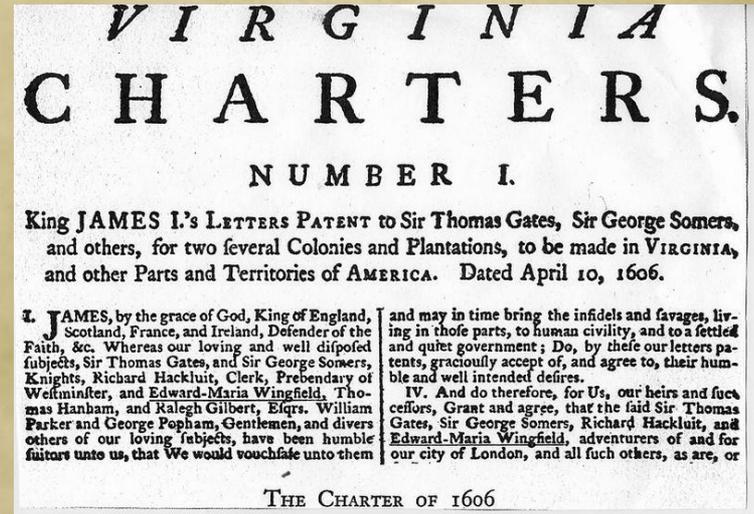
- Colony mostly all men, inadequate diets contributed to disease, by 1608 colony had almost failed (poor leadership, location, disease, food) except Capt. John Smith saved it by imposing work and order and organizing raids against India.



# The Early Chesapeake

## The Founding of Jamestown

- Charter granted to London Company in 1604 by King James I, Godspeed, Discovery, and Susan Constant left England and landed in Jamestown, VA in 1607.



# The Founding of Jamestown



## Reorganization

- London Company became Virginia Company 1609, gained expanded charter, sold stock, wish to grow VA colony with land grants to planters.
  - First governor Lord De La Warr arrived 1609, established harsh discipline w/ work gangs.
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# The Founding of Jamestown

## Reorganization

- the winter that followed was known as the “starving time” – many died and when the people who had run aground on Bermuda returned, only 60 people of the original 500 had survived – the survivors went onto their ship and sailed downriver.



# The Early Chesapeake



## Tobacco

- 1612 VA planter **John Rolfe** began to grow tobacco, cultivation spread, created a tobacco economy that was profitable, uncertain, and high labor and land demands, created need for territorial expansion.
- in 1612, John Rolfe developed a type of tobacco that were of higher quality and spread up and down the James River – demand for land increased because plants needed a lot of land – **planters began to encroach on Native land.**



# The Early Chesapeake



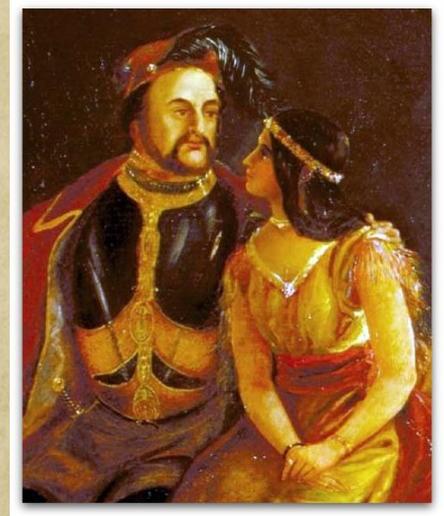
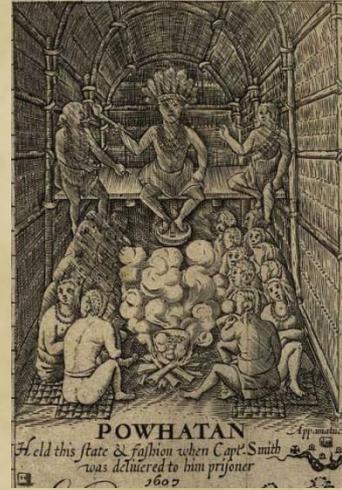
## Expansion

- Headright system- land grants to new settlers, encouraged family groups to migrate together, rewarded those who paid for passages of others
  - Tobacco was not producing enough profit for the Virginia Company, so in 1618, it launched a last great campaign to attract settlers and make the colony profitable
  - In 1619, the Virginia Company sent 100 Englishwomen to become wives of male settlers – it also sent skilled craftsmen-On July 30, 1619, the House of Burgesses met – delegates from different communities – first meeting of an elected legislature, a representative assembly within the U.S
  - A month later, the first slaves were brought to the English colonies – marked first step of enslavement of Africans within what was to be the American Republic.
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# The Early Chesapeake

## Powhatans

- the expansion of the colony resulted from the effective suppression of the local Indians, the Powhatan Indians – led by Sir Thomas Dale who kidnapped chief's daughter, Pocahontas – in 1614 married John Rolfe and converted to Christianity – died while abroad



# The Early Chesapeake

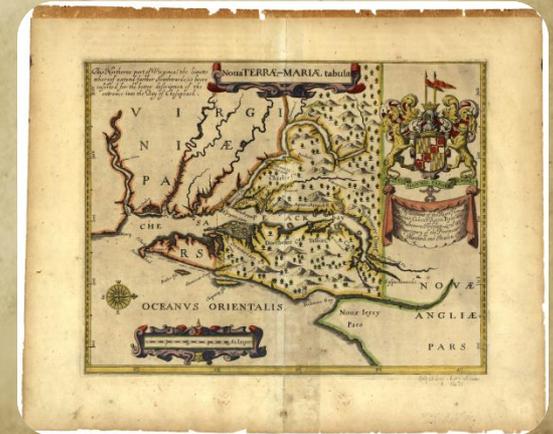
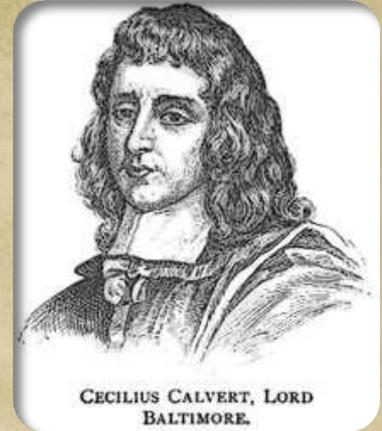


- *By 1624 Virginia Company defunct, lost all funds, charter revoked by James I and colony put under control of crown*
  - *Survival of Jamestown result of agricultural tech developed by Indians and borrowed by English, such as value of corn w/ its high yields, beans alongside corn to enrich soil*
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# The Early Chesapeake

## Maryland and the Calverts

- *the Maryland colony was the original dream of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore – died before he could get a charter from the king, so his son Cecilius, the second Lord Baltimore, received a charter granting him a huge area of territory – encompassing present-day Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Virginia, and Maryland – also made them “absolute lords” - Lord Baltimore made his brother Leonard Calvert governor - In 1634, 200 to 300 passengers in the Ark and the Dove began to settle into Maryland – were befriended by Indians.*



# Virginia and Bacon's Rebellion



- Sir William Berkeley was appointed governor of the Virginia by King Charles I in 1642
    - Popular because advocated for westward expansion and fought off Indian attacks-However, tried to protect Indian territory, which failed because of population increase
    - Bacon's rebellion
      - Farmers feared attacks from Natives
      - Resented that Berkeley tried to hold line of settlement
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# Virginia and Bacon's Rebellion (Cont.)



## Bacon's Rebellion cont

- *Aristocratic Nathaniel Bacon led illegal raids against Indians The rebels burned Jamestown and became A military threat against government Put down by English enforcement Significance: Englishmen were unwilling to abide by treaties with natives Landowners began to fear indentured servants-increase in African slave trade*



# *The Growth of New England*



- *1608 Pilgrims (Separatists from Ang. Chur) went to Holland to seek freedom, unhappy with children entering Dutch society*
  - *Obtained permission to settle in Virginia – the king also said he would not harm them-In 1620, the puritans left the port of Plymouth in England in the Mayflower - ended up in Cape Cod instead of their original destination of the mouth of the Hudson River .*
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# *The Growth of New England*

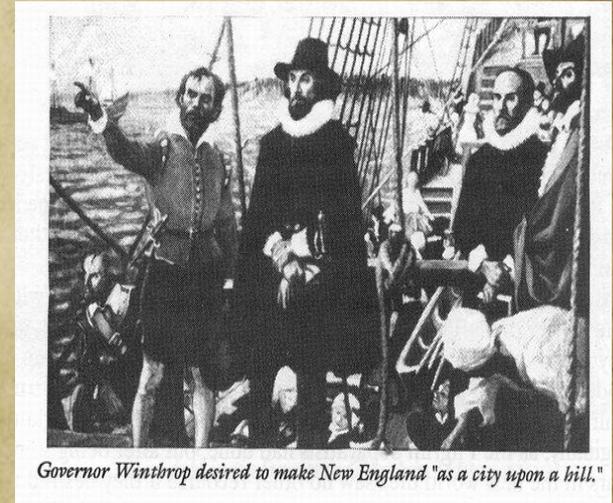


- *William Bradford: leader of the group on the Mayflower who settled in region called “Plymouth”*
  - *Mayflower Compact was a document that proclaimed loyalty to the king and established a government*
  - *Had better relationship w/ Indians than Chesapeake*
    - *Celebrated first Thanksgiving after being helped by natives with crops*
    - *Smallpox eliminated many Natives*
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# The Growth of New England

## The Massachusetts Bay Experiment

- Puritans persecuted by James I, and afterward by Charles I who was trying to restore Catholicism to England. 1629 sought charter for land in Massachusetts, some members of Massachusetts Bay Company saw themselves as something more than a business venture, creating a **safe haven for Puritans** in N.E.
- Mass. Bay Company became **colonial gov.** corporate board of directors gave way to elections by male citizens. Didn't separate from Anglican church but more leeway in church than centralized structure in England, "**congregation church**"
- Mass Puritans serious and pious people, led lives of thrift and hard work, "**city upon a hill**" (Winthrop). Clergy and gov. worked close together, taxes supported church, dissidents little freedom, Mass a "**theocracy**".



# The Expansion of New England

- **Thomas Hooker** defied the Massachusetts government in 1635 and established a colony in the Connecticut Valley in the town of Hartford – adopted a formal constitution known as the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
- **Roger Williams**, a controversial young minister founded **Rhode Island**; he was banished, bought a tract of land from the Narragansett Indians in the winter of 1635-1636 and created Providence on it – obtained charter permitting him to establish a government – this government gave no support to the church and let people have religious freedom
- **Ann Hutchinson** had come to Massachusetts in 1634 and claimed that many clergy were among the **non elect** and had no right to exercise authority over their congregations – questioned role of women in Puritan society – ideas nicknamed “Antinomianism” – in Greek meaning ‘hostile to the law’ – died in 164



# Settlers and Natives



- *the first major conflict broke out in 1637, when white settlers in the Connecticut Valley and the **Pequot Indians** began to be hostile to each other -The English settlers allied with the Mohegan and Narragansett Indians (Pequot rivals) in what became known as the **Pequot War** – in the bloodiest act of the war, Captain John Mason set afire a palisaded Pequot stronghold – the Pequot tribe was almost wiped out*
  - *-In 1675 occurred the most prolonged and deadly encounter between whites and Indians in the seventeenth century – known as **King Philip's War** – Wamponoags, under their chief, King Philip to the whites, tried to resist the whites – terrorized Massachusetts towns – in 1676, the white settlers fought back and prevailed, receiving aid from the Mohawks, rivals with the Wampanoags – resulted in death of Metacomet (chief)*
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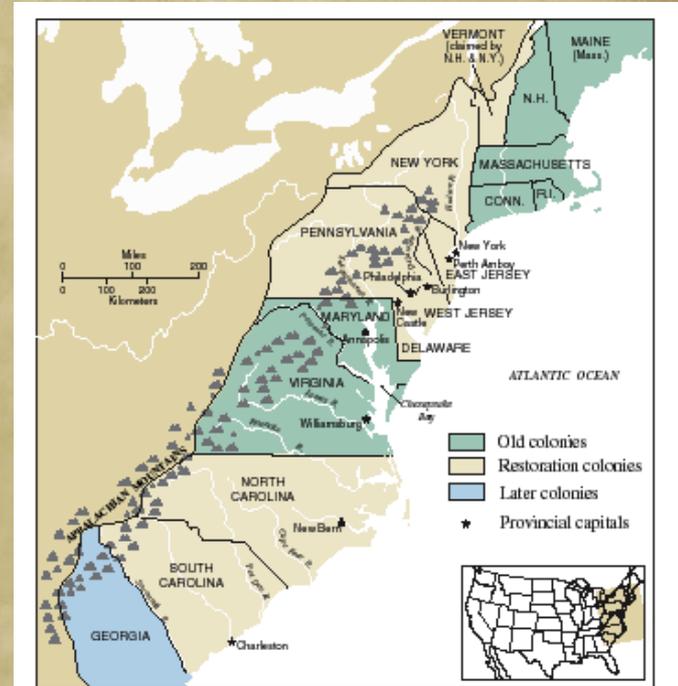
# The Restoration Colonies



- By the end of the 1630s, English settlers had established six significant colonies in the New World; **Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire**
  - English Civil War was going on between Charles and parliament: **Charles II claimed throne**
  - Proprietary Colonies like the Carolinas
    - Religious Freedom, used John Locke's philosophy for “**Fundamental Constitution for Carolina**”
    - North Carolina: Backwood farmers that mainly grew **rice**
    - South Carolina: Traded with Barbados, est. **slave-based plantations**
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# The Restoration Colonies

- **New York** was taken from the French and ensured **religious toleration**. Had Hudson Valley and the harbor
- **New Jersey** had ethnic diversity and mostly consisted of small farmers
- **Pennsylvania** was established for **Quakers**, who rejected predestination and were confirmed pacifists
  - Named after **William Penn**, who agreed on a **Charter of Liberties** that allowed **representative assembly**



RESTORATION COLONIES: NEW YORK, THE JERSEYS, PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE CAROLINAS After founding the Restoration colonies from the 1660s to the 1680s, England's colonists claimed the entire seaboard between Spanish Florida and French Canada.

# Borderlands

- *Many English immigrants settled in the islands of the **Caribbean and Bermuda***
- *English discovered that the most lucrative crop was **sugar**, which would be made into **rum***
  - *Because sugar involved heavy labor to plant, the English eventually using an **enslaved African work force**, which soon outnumbered them*



# Borderlands

- *There was an unstable society in the Caribbean because many people died under the harsh conditions or moved away after making a profit. It was easier to replace slaves than to protect the ones already there.*
  - *Africans started families and established **religious and social traditions***



# Borderlands



- *The Spanish's most prosperous northern borderland lay in New Mexico*
    - *Spanish in California forced many **natives to convert to Christianity** and killed many through disease.*
    - *Spanish colonies were not committed to removing natives (like the English), but rather to use them as **agricultural workers**.*
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# Georgia

- *James Oglethorpe was a member of Parliament who founded Georgia in 1732 as a place where Englishmen (debtors) could start a new life*
  - *Acted as a “buffer state” between the Carolinas and Spanish Florida*
  - *Although slavery was banned at first, demands for labor achieved the right to buy slaves in 1750*
  - *The colony grew more slowly than others due to its stricter laws*



# Middle Ground

- *“Middle grounds” allowed Europeans and Native Americans to coexist while living close to each other*
- *There were some benefits, such as **fur trading** and the Indians receiving gifts from the settlers*
- *As more settlers came, the “middle grounds” deteriorated and the Europeans came to complete power.*



# The Evolution of the British Empire



- Imperial reorganization some believed would increase colonial profits, power of gov., success of **mercantilism**. Colonies= market for manufactured goods, source for raw materials, but foreigners had to be excluded
  - Because a considerable trade grew between English colonies and non-English markets, the English Parliament passed three **Navigation Acts**:
    - in 1660, it closed the colonies to all trade except that **carried in English ships**,
    - The second act, in 1663, provided that all goods being shipped from Europe to the colonies had to pass through England on the way to **tax** them,
    - the third act, in 1673, imposed **duties** on the coastal trade among the English colonies, and it provided for the appointment of customs officials to enforce these laws.
  - New England created a prosperous **ship building industry**
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# Dominion of New England

- *Massachusetts defied the Navigation Acts, and were punished by being forced to become a royal colony, with other colonies soon to follow*
  - *King James II created the **Dominion of New England**, which appointed the strict governor **Sir Edmund Andros** to enforce the Navigation Acts and English law*
  - *Andros was highly unpopular*



# Glorious Revolution

- *Mary and William of Orange overtook the throne in England in the **Glorious Revolution**, which allowed New Englanders to take Sir Andros out of power*
- *After Andros's arrest, **Jacob Leisler** raised a militia and proclaimed himself as the head of the New York government*
- *William and Mary appointed a new governor who eventually took the power from Leisler, increasing royal authority in the colonies.*
- ***"Leislerians" and "anti-Leislerians"***



# Glorious Revolution



- *-In 1689, **John Coode**, an old opponent of Maryland's governor Lord Baltimore, drove out his officials in the name of Protestantism – his supporters chose a committee to run the government and asked for a charter to make Maryland a royal colony – William and Mary agreed and in 1691, stripped Lord Baltimore of his authority-The Glorious Revolution helped colonies revive their representative governments and thwarted the plan for colonial unification.*
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