

THE SEVENTEENTH AND EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

NATIVE AMERICANS IN PRE-COLUMBIAN NORTH AMERICA

Between 1 million
and 5 million Native
Americans lived in
modern Canada and
the United States

Tribes were
independent of each
other and often
competed for the
same natural
resources

**Difficult to
unite against
Europeans**

THE EARLY COLONIAL ERA: SPAIN COLONIZES THE NEW WORLD

Columbus returned to Spain and reported the existence of a rich New World with easy-to-subjugate natives

During the next century, Spain was *the* colonial power

**Advanced
weaponry and
incredible
ruthlessness of the
conquistadors**

Spanish Armada
made it difficult for
other countries to
send their own
expeditions.

**conquistadors enslaved
the natives and
attempted to erase their
culture and supplant it
with Catholicism**

**Europeans were
"carriers" of
small pox**

**THE ENGLISH
ARRIVE**

The “Lost Colony”

**Sir Walter Raleigh
sponsored a
settlement on
Roanoke Island**

By 1590 the
colony had
disappeared

In 1606 they

settled

Jamestown

joint-stock company: a group of investors who bought the right to establish New World plantations from the king

company was
called the
Virginia
Company

English gentlemen,
were ill-suited to the
many adjustments life
in the New World
required

Captain John
Smith imposed
harsh martial
law

**"He who will
not work shall
not eat."**

During the starving
time of 1609 and
1610, some
resorted to
cannibalism

Powhatan
Confederacy taught
the English what
crops to plant and
how to plant them

1614, Pocahontas,
the daughter of the
chief, married
planter John Rolfe

English forgot their
debt to the
Powhatan as soon
as they needed
more land

**Powhatan
Confederacy was
destroyed by
English in 1644.**

**John Rolfe
introduced the
cash crop of
tobacco**

Indians
showed him
how

Tobacco's success
largely
determined the
fate of the
Virginia region

Area came to be
known as the
Chesapeake
(named after the
bay)

**Why
emigrate?**

**Overpopulation in
England had led to
widespread famine,
disease, and poverty**

Opportunity
provided by
indentured
servitude

Indentured servants received a small piece of property with their freedom, thus enabling them (1) to survive, and (2) to vote

In 1619 Virginia
established the House
of Burgesses, in which
any property-holding,
white male could vote

THE PILGRIMS AND
THE
MASSACHUSETTS
BAY COMPANY

Protestant
movement called
Puritanism arose in
England

Wanted to purify
the corrupt
Anglican Church

One Puritan group
called Separatists left
England and went to
Holland

In 1620 they set sail for Virginia
Mayflower, went off
course and they
landed in modern-day
Massachusetts

Mayflower Compact

created a legal authority and an assembly. It asserted that the government's power derives from the consent of the governed

Pilgrims received
life-saving
assistance from
local Native
Americans

1629: a larger and more powerful colony called Massachusetts Bay was established by Congregationalists (Puritans who wanted to reform the Anglican church from within)

Separatists and the Congregationalists did not tolerate religious freedom in their colonies, even though both had experienced and fled religious persecution.

**Roger Williams, a teacher in the
Salem Bay settlement, taught that
church and state should be
separate**

Puritans banished Williams

He moved to
modern-day Rhode
Island and founded
a new colony

Anne Hutchinson was
a prominent
proponent of
antinomianism

antinomianism

faith and God's grace

suffice to earn one a

place among the

"elect."

**She was tried for
heresy, convicted,
and banished**

The death of Cromwell (1658)

English settlers in
New England and
the Chesapeake
differed
considerably

New Englanders
were definitely
more religious

OTHER EARLY COLONIES

**Connecticut
Valley, a fertile
region with lots of
access to the sea**

Pequots attacked a
settlement in
Wakefield and killed
nine colonists

Massachusetts Bay
Colony retaliated by
burning the main Pequot
village, killing 400, many
of them women and
children

This was the
“Pequot
War”

Proprietorships: owned by one person, who usually received the land as a gift from the king

Connecticut was one such colony

Maryland was
another, granted to
Cecilius Calvert,
Lord Baltimore

Maryland became a
haven of religious
tolerance for all

Christians, and it became
the first major Catholic
enclave in the New World

New York was also a royal gift

Some of the area was
a Dutch settlement
called New
Netherland

The Quakers received their own colony. William Penn, a Quaker, was a close friend of King Charles II, and Charles granted Penn what became Pennsylvania

Carolina was also a
proprietary colony,
which ultimately
split in two

North Carolina, which
was settled by
Virginians, developed
into a Virginia-like
colony

**South Carolina was
settled by the
descendants of
Englishmen who had
colonized Barbados**

Their arrival truly
marked the
beginning of the
slave era in the
colonies.

Triangular trade routes

Slaves to sugar plantations,
sugar to distillers in colonies,
rum and such to Europe

Eventually, most of the
proprietary colonies
were converted to royal
colonies (owned by the
crown)

THE AGE OF SALUTARY NEGLECT (1650 TO 1750)

Also “Benign Neglect”

**British too busy
with other
problems to keep
close rein on
colonies**

ENGLISH REGULATION OF COLONIAL TRADE

Mercantilists believed that economic power was rooted in a favorable balance of trade.

American colonies were seen primarily as markets for British and West Indian goods.

**Navigation Acts required
the colonists to buy goods
only from England and
prohibited the colonies
from manufacturing a
number of goods that
England already produced**

MAJOR EVENTS OF THE PERIOD

Consult your “laundry list”

LIFE IN THE COLONIES

Population in 1700
was 250,000; by
1750, that number
was 1,250,000

**Over 90 percent-lived
in rural areas**

Children and women
were completely
subordinate to men!
(Great Idea!!)

**Children's education
had to be fit in
around their work
schedules**

**Married women
were not allowed to
vote, own property,
draft a will, or
testify in court.**

Slaves often developed extended-kinship ties and strong communal bonds to cope with the misery of servitude and the possibility that their nuclear families might be separated by sale

New England
society centered on
trade. Boston was
the colonies' major
port city

The middle colonies-
New York,
Pennsylvania, New
Jersey-had more fertile
land and so focused
primarily on farming

The lower South
(the Carolinas)

concentrated on
such cash crops as
tobacco and rice

**Majority of
Southerners were
subsistence farmers
who had no slaves**

**Colonies on the
Chesapeake
combined features of
the middle colonies
and the lower South**

Colonies were hardly
a unified whole as
they approached the
events that led them
to rebel