Most of the new world had been changed profoundly as the seventeenth century dawned. The Spanish controlled Florida, New Mexico, Central and South America. The Portuguese controlled Brazil. North America was largely unclaimed. However, within a few years, three main European powers established colonies in North America: the English at Jamestown (1607), the French at Quebec (1608), and Spanish at Santa Fe (1610).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2.1 The Tudor Rulers of England</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name, Reign</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry VII, 1485-1509</td>
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<td>Henry VIII, 1509-1547</td>
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<td>Edward VI, 1547-1553</td>
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<td>“Bloody” Mary, 1553-1558</td>
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<td>Elizabeth I, 1558-1603</td>
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I. England’s Imperial Stirrings
1. Little interest in the 1500s and religious conflict. At first, England and Spain were allies (Queen Catherine was Spanish).
2. Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church, Protestant Reformation. His daughter, Elizabeth I, was Protestant and became queen in 1538. Rivalry with Catholic Spain intensified.

II. Elizabeth Energizes England
1. Sir Humphrey Gilbert died at sea in 1538 and the attempt to colonize the coast of Newfoundland fails.
2. When English attempted colonization, they had many failures. The first one was Roanoke Island (1585), off the coast of Virginia. It mysteriously vanished swallowed by the wilderness.
3. By now, Spain was beyond wealthy from its colonies. King Philip II of Spain sent an armada to invade England but the English fought back and defeated the Spanish Armada (1588). Over the next 300 years, Spain would lose its colonies.
4. England became stronger (the navy became one of the best). Unified under a popular queen, a sense of nationalism and destiny.
5. England and Spain signed a peace treaty in 1604.

III. England on the Eve of Empire
1. Population was growing when economic depression hit the woolen trade and thousands of farmers left.
2. Only the eldest sons were eligible to inherit estates (laws of primogeniture) so younger sons (ex. Gilbert, Raleigh, Drake) looked for wealth elsewhere.
3. In the early 1600’s Joint Stock Companies let investors pool money and share losses/profits. Provided financial means

4. Several motives
   - Peace with Spain → opportunity for England
   - Population grown → workers
   - Unemployment, thirst for adventure
   - Religious freedom

IV. England Plants the Jamestown Seedling
1. Virginia Company got a charter from King James I for settlement in the new world.
   - They wanted gold and passages to the Indies.
   - Stock holders wanted to form the company, get profit and then quickly sell it.
2. The charter of the Virginia Company was a significant document in American history and guaranteed overseas settlers the same rights of Englishmen in Britain.
3. 1606, settlers landed at the Chesapeake Bay; attacked by Indians. Chose a location along a river. Named it James River in honor of King James.
4. Jamestown, May 24, 1607. On the shore they died of disease, malnutrition and starvation. They were “gentlemen” who didn’t want to do any work. They encountered many problems.
   - Swampy site – poor drinking water – mosquitoes causing malaria and yellow fever; Men wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting/fishing; There were 0 women; the supply ship that was supposed to come was wreaked in the Bahamas in 1609.
   - John Smith saved the colonists from collapse in 1608. He said “he who shall not work, shall not eat.”
   - By 1609, only 60/400 the “starving time” winter of 1609-1610.
   - Help led by 1610, decided to go back home but met help led by Lord De La Warr. He ordered them back to Jamestown, defended them against Indians but disease continued.

V. Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake
1. Chief Powhatan (daughter Pocahontas) led the native population living in the James River area (Powhatan’s Confederacy).
2. De La Warr’s arrival led to more conflicts with the natives. First Anglo-Powhatan War
   - Raided villages, burned houses, torched cornfields
3. 1614, peace agreement because of Pocahontas’ marriage to John Rolfe. It lasted until 1622. New orders called to “prevent the Indians from being an longer a people”.
4. 1644, Second Anglo-Powhatan War. The Indians were again defeated.
5. Peace treaty of 1646 banned the Chesapeake Indians from the ancestral land and formally separated Indians from white (the beginning of the reservation system).
6. Native population was almost eliminated by 1685. Small pox and measles, the Powhatans lacked unity to defend themselves, and were considered “easily disposable” because it wouldn’t harm the economic success of the colony.

*It foreshadowed the destines of indigenous people throughout the continent as European settlement grew.*

**VI. The Indians’ New World**

1. The large-scale European colonization disrupted their way of life including demographic and cultural transformation.
   - Benign Changes: Horses and adopting a new way of life.
   - Diseases the biggest effect. Epidemics led to death and migration.
   - Trade: Europeans had weapons and the desire for firearms led to competition and violence among the tribes.
2. Those along the Atlantic coast most effected. Those that lived further inland had more “time” to prepare for the European incursion.

**VII. Virginia: Child of Tobacco**

1. John Rolfe introduced tobacco to the Jamestown colony/Virginia. European demand for the crop
   - It ruined the soil, and led to the plantation system with a demand for labor
2. 1619: The first Africans arrive to Jamestown sold by the Dutch. At first, many colonists could not afford slaves. By 1650, about 300 people in Virginia were black, about 14% of the colony’s population.
3. 1619: The **House of Burgesses** is created. Representative self-government, authorized by the **Virginia Company**.
4. King James I grew to hate the Virginia Company. He did not like tobacco and did not trust the Virginia Company. The charters was revoked in 1624 and Virginia became a royal colony directly under his control.

**VIII. Maryland: Catholic Haven**

1. Founded in 1634 by Lord Baltimore. He was from a prominent English Catholic family.
   - Wanted to benefit financially and crate a refuge for Catholics. England was still persecuting Roman Catholics. Lord Baltimore gave huge estates to his catholic relatives.
   - Those that settled in Maryland were promised land; settled near Virginia where Protestants lived.
2. Maryland prospered with tobacco sales like Virginia and depended on labor
   - White indentured servants. In later years of the 17th century, Black slaves started to be imported.
   - **Indentured servants**: White and poor who had to work for a number of years to pay their passage.
   - Later in the 17th century, African slaves started to be imported in large numbers.
3. **Act of Toleration**: Passed in 1649 by local representative assembly. Guaranteed toleration to all Christians but not to Jews or atheists. Made the colonies less tolerant, but the catholic were protected.

**IX. The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**
1. As the British were colonizing Virginia, they were also colonizing the West Indies colonies that weakening Spain was letting go (Jamaica in 1655).
2. Sugar was the foundation of the West Indian economy.
   - Tobacco was poor man’s crop. Sugar was rich man’s crop.
   - The rich grew lots of sugar on brutal plantations. Only the wealthy owners could succeed in sugar.
   - They brought in African slaves. ¼ of a million slaves were brought in 50 years time (after 1640).
3. By 1700, enslaved Africans outnumbered whites 4 to 1 (even today the region’s population is predominantly black).
4. To control slaves the English made “codes” that defined slave’s legal statues.
   - **Barbados slave code** (1611) denied most fundamental rights to slaves and gave masters control and the right to punish them.
   - West Indies depended on America for food and supplies (had to import goods).
   - A group of English settlers from Barbados arrived in Carolina in 1676. They brought enslaved Africans and the model of slave code to Carolina; Carolina adapted one like it in 1696.

**X. Colonizing the Carolinas**
1. In England, King Charles I (the King after James I) had been beheaded.
   - There was a civil war in the 1640’s.
   - Oliver Cromwell ruled for 10 very strict years.
2. Englishmen restored Charles II to the throne in “the restoration” of 1660 and colonization resumed.
3. Carolina (1670) was named for Charles II.
   - King Charles granted permission to 8 of his court favorites.
   - Planned to grow food to feed Barbados and produce wine, silk, olive oil.
4. Carolina prospered by developing close economic ties with English West Indies. Many settlers came from Barbados and established a slave trade in Carolina.
   - Lord Proprietors in London protested against Indian slave trading. Indian slaves were sent to the West Indies to work. Others were sent to New England.
   - In 1707 Savannah Indians ended allegiance with Carolinas and migrated back to Maryland and Pennsylvania where a Quaker colony promised better relations between Indians and Whites. Carolinians killed a lot of them before they left though.
   - Rice emerged as the principal export crop. Africans knew how to grow it and were immune to malaria, which made them ideal laborers on hot and swampy rice plantations.

5. Charles Town became a busy seaport. Included English aristocrats that could not inherit land; Jews and others were attracted by religious tolerance despite violence with Spanish and Indians. Carolina was too strong to be wiped out.

XI. The Emergence of North Carolina
1. Newcomers to North Carolina were called squatters. They were people from Virginia and owned no land.
   - North Carolinians regarded them as riff-raff. They were also hospitable to pirates, and they developed resistance to authority. They existed in graphical isolation (located between aristocratic Virginia and South Carolina).
3. North Carolina and Rhode Island were the most independent-minded, democratic, and least aristocratic of the 13 colonies.
4. They had bloody relations with Indians. Aided by south Carolinians they crushed the Indians in Tuscarora War, where they sold hundreds into slavery. South Carolina also defeated Yamasee Indians. Virtually all Indian southern tribes had been devastated by 1720.
5. In the Appalachian Mountains, the Cherokees, Creeks, and Iroquois remained. They held off English settlement for another 50 years.

XII. Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony
1. Georgia (1733), the last of 13 colonies was formed 126 years after the first colony (Virginia) and 52 years after the 12th colony (Pennsylvania).
   - It was intended to be a buffer to protect the Carolinas from the in Spaniards in Florida and buffer against French from Louisiana. They got money from the British.
• Georgia was named in honor of King George II. It was launched by philanthropists made silk and wine, haven for those imprisoned for debt.
• The founders wanted to keep slavery out of Georgia.
2. James Oglethorpe was the ablest of the founders and a dynamic soldier. He was a statesman, repelled Spanish attacks and saved the “charity colony” by his energetic leadership and by using his own fortune to help with the colony.

3. Savannah was a melting pot community.
   • All Christian worshippers except Catholics enjoyed religious tolerance.
   • Many missionaries arrived in Savannah to work among debtors and Indians.

4. Georgia grew very slowly it was the least populous. It had an unhealthy climate, slavery restrictions and Spanish attacks.

XIII. The Plantation Colonies
1. Southern main land colonies: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
2. Slavery founded in all the plantation colonies devoted to exporting commercial agriculture products and profitable staple crops (Georgia after 1750).
3. Growth of cities often stunted by forests. Wide scattering of plantations and rivers slowed the development of cities as well. Establishing churches and schools was difficult and expensive.

4. All plantation colonies permitted some religious toleration.

5. Exported products
   • In the south crops were tobacco and rice.
   • In South Carolina, “soil butchery” because of tobacco drove people westward (confrontation with Native Americans).