Chapter Three
Planting Colonies in North America
1588-1701
Part One

Introduction
Planting Colonies in North America

- What do the chapter title and the Theodore De Bry drawing suggest about the planting of European colonies in North America?
Planting Colonies in North America
Chapter Focus Questions

- How did the planting of colonies by European nations compare?
- What characterized the English and Algonquian colonial encounter in the Chesapeake?
- What role did religious dissent play in the planting of the New England colonies?
- What characterized the founding of the proprietary colonies?
- What characterized Indian warfare and internal conflict at the end of the seventeenth century?
Part Two

Communities Struggle with Diversity in Seventeenth-Century Santa Fe
The Pueblo and the Spanish

- In Santa Fe, the Pueblos clashed with Spanish authorities over religious practices.
- In 1680, Pope, a Pueblo priest, led a successful revolt that temporarily ended Spanish rule.
- In 1692, Spanish regained control, loosening religious restrictions.
- Pueblo observed Catholicism in churches and missionaries tolerated traditional practices away from the mission.
Part Three

Spain and Its Competitors in North America
New Mexico

New Mexico in the Seventeenth Century
p 55
New Mexico

- Spanish came to Rio Grande valley in 1598 and brutally put down Indian resistance.
- Colony of New Mexico centered around Santa Fe.
- Pueblos, Acomas, Zunis, and Hopis resisted Christianity.
- The Spanish depended on forced Indian labor for modest farming and sheep raising.
New France

- In 1605, French set up an outpost on the Bay of Fundy to monopolize fur trade.
- Samuel de Champlain was leader and allied with Hurons against Iroquois.
New France in the Seventeenth Century
Here I examined the country very carefully, but after looking everywhere found no spot more suitable than a little place to which pinnaces and shallows can ascend, only however with a strong wind, or by going a roundabout way, on account of the strong current. For higher up than this place (which we named Place Royale\(^1\)) at a league’s distance from Mount Royal,\(^2\) there are many small rocks and very dangerous shoals. And near this Place Royale there is a small river,\(^3\) which leads some distance into the interior, alongside which are more than sixty arpents of land, which have been cleared and are now like meadows, where one might sow grain and do gardening. Formerly Indians cultivated these lands, but they have abandoned them on account of the frequent wars which they carried on there.\(^4\)
New France

- To exploit fur trade, French lived throughout region.
- Quebec City was administrative center of vast French colonial empire.
- French had society of inclusion, like Spanish, and intermarried with Indians.
New Netherland

- Upon achieving independence, the United Provinces of the Netherlands developed a global commercial empire.
- In present-day New York, the Dutch established settlements, Dutch opened trade with the Iroquois.
- Iroquois, through warfare, became the important middlemen of the fur trade with the Dutch.
Part Four

England in the Chesapeake
Jamestown and the Powhatan Confederacy

- King James I issued royal charters to joint-stock companies to establish colonies.
- In 1607, Virginia Company founded Jamestown colony.
- Jamestown colonists saw themselves as conquistadors and were unable to support themselves.
- Algonquian people numbered about 24,000 and powerful confederacy headed by Powhatan confronted English.
- Seeking trade, Powhatans supplied starving colonists with food, but soon abandoned that policy.
- Jamestown's survival depended on continuing supplies and new colonists from England.
Tobacco, Expansion and, Warfare

- The English planting of tobacco supplied cash crop, stimulating migration.
- Tobacco plantations dominated the economy.
- Disease claimed many English settlers.
- Conflicts between Algonquians and English occurred from 1622-1632 and again in 1644, ending in defeats for the Indians.
- Defeat in 1644 was the last Indian resistance by Powhatan Confederacy.
Maryland

- In 1632, King Charles I granted colony at north end of Chesapeake Bay to the Calvert family, the Lords Baltimore.
- Maryland was a proprietary colony and because Calverts were Catholics they encouraged others of the same faith to migrate to America.
- The economy was based on tobacco plantations.
Indentured Servants

- Three-quarters of English migrants to the Chesapeake arrived as indentured servants who exchanged passage in return for two to seven years of labor.
- The first African slaves came to the Chesapeake in 1619 but were more expensive than servants.
- In terms of treatment, there was little difference between indentured labor and slavery.
Community Life in the Chesapeake

- Women fared better in the Chesapeake than men because:
  - they were fewer in number and suffered lower mortality rate; and
  - many women became widows and through remarriage accumulated wealth.

- High mortality rates meant families were small and kinship bonds were weak.

- Little local community life developed and close ties with England were maintained.
Part Five

The New England Colonies
The Social and Political Values of Puritanism

- English followers of John Calvin were called Puritans because they wanted to purify and reform the English church.
- Because of Calvinist emphasis on enterprise, puritanism appealed most to:
  - merchants;
  - entrepreneurs; and
  - commercial farmers.
- Persecution of the Puritans and disputes between the kings of England and Parliament provided context for migration of Puritans to New England.
Early Contacts in New England

- French and Dutch established trade connections with Algonquians in region.
- From 1616 to 1618, a disease epidemic wiped out whole villages and disrupted trade.
- Native population dropped from an estimated 120,000 to under 70,000.
- The remaining Indians societies on the Atlantic coast were too weak to resist the planting of English colonies.
Plymouth Colony and the Mayflower Compact

- The first English colony in New England was founded by Separatists, better known as the Pilgrims.
- Separatists believed they needed to found independent congregations to separate themselves from the corrupt English church.
- In 1620, they sailed for America and signed the Mayflower Compact, the first document of self-government in America, before landing at Plymouth.
- With help from the Indians, the Plymouth colony eventually established a community of self-sufficient farms.
The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- In 1629, a group of wealthy Puritans was granted a royal charter to found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- Led by John Winthrop, the Puritan exodus from England became known as the Great Migration.
- Between 1629 and 1643, approximately 20,000 people relocated to Massachusetts.
- Most colonists arrived as families or in groups.
- Massachusetts was governed locally by a governor and elected representatives.
Indians and Puritans

- Unlike the French and Dutch, the primary interest of the English was acquiring land.
- Disease had depopulated parts of New England making it seem there was open land.
- The English and their Narraganset allies defeated the Pequots, who were allies of the Dutch.
The New England Merchants

- Initially, the New England economy was based on sales of land and supplies to migrants.
- New England merchants developed a diversified trade of fish, farm products, pine shipping masts, and barrel staves.
- By the 1660s, the New England commercial fleet included 300 fishing and trading ships that sailed from the Americas to Africa and England.
Community and Family in Massachusetts

- The close-knit, well-ordered families and communities of New England were not "puritanical" as the word is used today.
- The family was the basis of the economy with labor divided along gender lines.
- Settlers clustered near the town center, building churches and schools.
- Society was male-dominated and women were mistrusted as shown by various witchcraft scares.
The Mason Children
Dissent and New Communities

- Puritan emigrated for religious freedom but were not tolerant of other religious viewpoints.
- In 1636, when Thomas Hooker disagreed with church policy, he led his followers west and founded the beginning of the colony of Connecticut.
- In 1636, Roger Williams was banished because of his views on religious tolerance and founded the colony of Rhode Island.
- In 1638, Ann Hutchinson and her followers moved to Rhode Island.
Early Carolina

- To reward his supporters, when he was restored to the Crown, King Charles II initiated the founding of new colonies along the Atlantic Coast.
- In 1663, the colony of Carolina was chartered but soon divided into a northern and a southern colony.
- By 1675, North Carolina was home to 5,000 small farmers and large tobacco planters, many from Virginia.
- In South Carolina, settlers from the sugar colony from Barbados created a plantation region with a large African slave population.
From New Netherland to New York

- The growth of the English colonies led the Dutch West India Company to promote migration to their New Netherland colony.
- Competition with England caused a series of three wars that transferred New Netherland to the English.
- King Charles II gave the colony to his brother the Duke of York who renamed it New York.
- New York has the most heterogeneous society in North America.
From New Netherland to New York
The Founding of Pennsylvania

- In 1681, King Charles II repaid a debt to William Penn's father by granting the younger Penn a huge territory west of the Delaware River.
- Penn was a Quaker and established his colony as a "holy experiment."
- Penn purchased the land from the Algonquians, dealing fairly with the Indians.
- Immigrants flocked to Pennsylvania which later became America's breadbasket.
The Founding of Pennsylvania
Population Growth of the British Colonies in the Seventeenth Century
European Colonies of the Atlantic Coast, 1607-39
Part Seven

Conflict and War
Conflict and War

- In the last quarter of the seventeenth century, intertribal and intercolonial rivalry stimulated violence that extended from Santa Fe to Hudson's Bay.
King Philip's War

- Relations between the Plymouth colonists and Pokanets deteriorated in the 1670s.
- King Philip (Metacom) led an alliance of Indian peoples against the United Colonies of New England and New York in King Philip's War.
- By 1676, in part due to an alliance between the Iroquois Confederacy and the English, King Philip's War ended in defeat.
Bacon's Rebellion

- In the 1670s, conflicts erupted between Virginia settlers and the Susquehannocks on the upper Potomac River.
- Nathaniel Bacon and his lower-class followers rebelled against Virginia's royal governor attempts to stop unauthorized attacks on Indians, Bacon pillaged the capital of Williamsburg.
- When Bacon died of dysentery, his rebellion collapsed.
- Planters feared former servants would remain disruptive and turned to African slave labor.
Wars in the South

- In North Carolina, Culpepper's Rebellion overthrew the established government but was put down by English authorities.
- Massive violence broke out in South Carolina on the 1670s.
- Charleston merchants encouraged the Yamasees, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Creeks to wage war against the Choctaw and Mission Indians of Florida allied to rival colonial powers.
- Thousands of Mission Indians were captured and sold into slavery.
The Glorious Revolution in America

- In 1685, King James II attempted to increase royal control by combining New York, New Jersey, and the New England colonies into the Dominion of New England.
- His autocratic rule stimulated dissent that culminated in the Glorious Revolution of 1688 that overthrew King James.
- Colonial revolts broke out in favor of the Glorious Revolution.
- Parliament installed William and Mary as king and queen.
- The new rulers abolished the Dominion of New England.
King William's War

- In 1689, England and France began almost 75 years of warfare over control of the North American interior.
- English gains in the fur trade led to the outbreak of King William's War, also known as the War of the League of Augsburg in Europe.
- The war ended inconclusively with the equally inconclusive Treaty of Ryswick of 1697.
Part Seven

Conclusion
### Planting Colonies in North America 1588-1701

#### Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Juan de Oñate leads Spanish into New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1607</td>
<td>English found Jamestown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1608</td>
<td>French found Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1609</td>
<td>Spanish found Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1620</td>
<td>Pilgrim emigration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1622</td>
<td>Indian uprising in Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1623</td>
<td>Jesuit missionaries arrive in New France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Puritans begin settlement of Massachusetts Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Pequot War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Charles I executed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Stuart monarchy restored, Charles II becomes king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1675</td>
<td>King Philip’s War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1676</td>
<td>Bacon’s Rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1680</td>
<td>Pueblo Revolt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1681-82</td>
<td>Robert Sieur de La Salle explores the Mississippi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1688</td>
<td>The Glorious Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1689</td>
<td>King William’s War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>Spanish reconquest of the Pueblos completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1701</td>
<td>English impose royal governments on all colonies but Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>