1. **English Beginnings in the New World**
	1. No real English settlement attempts until nearly a century after Columbus
		1. Internal transformation needed to happen in England first
	2. What drove the English to expand?
		1. “**Tudor**” society and the **Protestant faith**
			1. Martin Luther: created schism in church between Catholics and newly found Protestants (*Reformation*)
			2. John Calvin: doctrine of “*predestination*”
				1. One could understand how they were predestined by the life they live

Uselessness or wickedness meant hell

Saintliness, success and hard work meant heaven

* + - * 1. Followers become known as **Calvinists**
				2. Leads to “**Puritanism**”
			1. King Henry VIII (House Tudor): split the English church because the Pope refused to grant a divorce bc wife was unable to produce a male heir
				1. Creates “*Church of England*” aka “*Anglican*” church
				2. “Bloody Mary”, Henry’s daughter, reconnected with Catholics and punished those who didn’t join
			2. Elizabeth I, Mary’s daughter, separated again and reinstituted the Anglican church: strong leader, unites England with a sense of Nationalism – “*the Virgin Queen*”: Virginia is named after her by Raleigh
			3. **Puritans**: wanted aim of Anglican church to be more spiritual and less bureaucratic – **to “purify” the church**
				1. Became very dissatisfied with Church of England
				2. **James I**, of house Stuart, favors English Catholics and furthers bureaucracy of the church
				3. People want to leave to establish their own practices and ways of worship
		1. **Defeat of Spanish Armada in 1588**
			1. Spain and Portugal unite in an effort to bring England back to Catholicism and end any further competition
			2. Assemble the largest naval fleet at the time called the Spanish Armada
				1. As the fleet attempted to cross the English channel many ships are lost to bad weather. Then the smaller, English fleet defeats the Armada
			3. Gives England the upper hand
		2. **Industrialization**
			1. **Enclosure Movement**: England’s industrialization using textile mill and wool industry
				1. Farms stop producing crops and focus on sheep (wool)
				2. One time serfs and farm hands had no place to work
				3. Less farmland led to less land cultivation

Less jobs and less food

* + 1. **Overpopulation**
			1. 1485: 3 million > 1603: 4 million: less jobs, less food, more people
		2. Rise of **Capitalism**: more capital equals more wealth
			1. Rise of “middle class” of merchants, entrepreneurs, and speculators (investors)
			2. **Joint Stock Charter Companies** form: companies given a charter from king to have the right to explore, colonize, and set up colonies (basically an early form of a *corporation*)
				1. Investors can buy in to improve capital and company can receive more profits
				2. Urge to expand business to acquire more capital, thus more profits so investors can make more money

Ex. **British East India Company** and Levant Company

* + 1. Rise of **Mercantilism**: idea that a Nation, not individuals, was the primary actor in an economy. Thus, if a Nation is able to help to control and increase its total wealth, that there would be increased wealth for all, and in turn the Nation would become more powerful as a whole
			1. Requires *a favorable balance of trade*: more imports than exports
			2. Thus, Nations (governments) were willing to justify backing up private business ventures (Charter Companies) in new lands
			3. Colonies could offer not only new markets for selling goods, but also a wealth of cheap raw materials for the mother country
		2. **Competition** with **other Nations**
			1. French: settle in North (Canada). Est. relations with Natives and dominate the fur trade
			2. Dutch: settle in New York area, helped transport immigrants, slaves and have a vast shipping industry
			3. Spanish: laid claim to a majority of the resource rich new world
			4. Portuguese: laid claim to Brazil an incredibly resource rich area with the Amazon river
	1. *First Permanent English Settlement*: a business venture
		1. Failure at **Roanoke** in 1587 the “*Lost Colony*”: Granted under Queen Elizabeth the “Virgin Queen”
		2. **Jamestown** is established in 1607:
			1. “**London Company**” a Joint Stock Company receives a royal charter by King James I (House Suart)
			2. They land in what they call the “**James River**” and call the colony Jamestown, both after the King
			3. Who?
				1. 144 men on three boats (Godspeed, Discovery, and Susan Constant)

Made up of bourgeoisie and **indentured servants**: people who worked as slaves for 7 years and were later given property or other land holdings

* + - 1. Initial problems:
				1. People were incompetent workers: rich didn’t want to work, indentured servants didn’t know how
				2. Poor choice of location: swampy area full of mosquitoes (malaria), difficult for farming
				3. Hostile Natives led by chief **Powatan**
				4. Investors in London Company wanted a quick return on investment, so people of the colony focused on finding gold and silver rather than est. a genuine colony

Did collect iron ore and lumber (other goods which were lacking in England at the time)

* + - * 1. Food was a low priority, thus poor diet further led to disease and low work output
				2. Lack of women resulted in no real establishment of household or domestic life, so there was very little community spirit
			1. Brief Respite
				1. **John Smith** arrives in 1608. Takes leadership of colony as well as reinforcement of supplies and men
				2. Finds only 34 of original 104 still alive
			2. **Reorganization of Business**
				1. London Company renames itself the **Virginia Company of London**
				2. Marketing:

sells stock to “adventurers” in England with promise of profits

“planters” could volunteer to go to Jamestown as indentured servants in exchange for free passage to Virginia and eventual land ownership

* + - * 1. 1609: Va. Company sends 600 people (inc. women and children) to improve Jamestown
			1. Problems arise again
				1. “**Starving Time**” – winter of 1609-10: too little food and too many people

Natives killed livestock and destroyed crops

People of colony ate dogs, cats, horses, dead corpses, and shoe leather

* + - 1. Help arrives
				1. New Governors are sent from England are sent to reorganize once again

Implement harsh laws and order to society, but also offer incentives for private ownership and ability to make money

* + - 1. **Tobacco** Plant
				1. Spanish got tobacco on Columbus’ first voyage: Spain had a legal monopoly on cultivation of tobacco
				2. **John Rolfe**: experimented with Native varieties of Tobacco and created a harsher form that Europeans particularly liked (and became addicted to)

Created a demand for more land and more laborers

Still didn’t produce as high of profits as Va. Company would hope for so they had to go through several more reorganization efforts

* + 1. New *Precedents* set by Jamestown
			1. Self-Government: 1619: **House of Burgesses** is created as the first representative government in the colonies
			2. **Slaves**: 1619: Dutch ships bring 20 slaves from Africa to help cultivate tobacco
			3. Crown Oversight: 1624, Va. Company goes bankrupt and crown takes control of the colony
			4. Agricultural Practices
				1. Adopted from Natives
				2. Learned to cultivate **Maize** and **beans**
			5. Joint Stock Colony v. Royal Colony, and later Proprietary Colonies
				1. **Royal Colony**: a colony directly owned and operated by the King himself, usually through a governor or some other sort of legal liaison appointed by the King
				2. **Joint Stock Colony**: est. by charter from King. Group of investors forms a private company that invests in exploration or the creation of a company with the hopes of high investment returns
				3. **Proprietary Colony**: a colony owned by one or more “landlords” subject to Royal authority but with private autonomy
1. Signs of Trouble in Virginia
	1. Mid-1600’s
		1. **Sir William Berkeley** is appointed Governor of Virginia
		2. Initially gained popularity
		3. Breaks ties with Natives by pushing them further west past the Appalachian Mountains because English pop. Is growing
		4. Eventually becomes an **autocrat** and took power from the people
			1. In 1619: men 17 and older could vote
			2. In 1670: only landowners could vote, there were fewer elections, and the Burgesses (of the House of Burgesses) stayed in power for as long as they were loyal to Berkeley
			3. In essence, many people were underrepresented or not at all
		5. Idea of the **Social Contract**: people and government have an innate contract with one another
			1. People exchange rights and freedoms for protection and representation in government
	2. **Bacon’s Rebellion**: 1676
		1. Virginia is divided between “Backcountry Gentry” of the west and “Eastern Aristocrats” (both upper class)
			1. Westerners: wanted to push agreement line with Natives farther West
				1. Group was also full of landless free men (former indentured servants) and slaves who wanted land
			2. Easterners: wanted to keep line where it was primarily to keep ties with natives because of a profitable fur trade
		2. **Nathaniel Bacon**: educated young man who was put on governor’s council. Representative of the people of the west
		3. Events:
			1. Natives struck a western plantation and killed a white landowner
			2. Bacon and several community stakeholders formed armed bands to attack natives (armed bands of Indentured servants and free Africans)
			3. Governor Berkeley ordered for Bacon and the renegades to stop fighting the Natives
			4. Bacon and his men defy orders, thus being proclaimed as “rebels”
			5. Bacon and his men threaten to take capitol (Jamestown)
		4. **Result**:
			1. British troops are sent in to settle differences
			2. New agreement is signed to push Native lands farther west
			3. Governor Berkley is recalled to England
		5. **Significances**:
			1. Struggle between whites and natives for defined borders
			2. Bitterness between West and East landowners
			3. Revealed instability of free-landless men and animosity toward rich
				1. Indentured Servants willing to fight on either side as mercenaries
				2. Landowners started to look at need for slaves, rather than free white help (instable)

solidified a burgeoning racial caste system

1. Other English Settlements
	1. **Maryland**
		1. **George Calvert**, *first Lord of Baltimore*, pitches idea to start a new *Proprietary* colony
		2. Wanted to encourage people to move to new colony, so they marketed towards religious groups
			1. Protestant majority and Catholic minority
			2. Wanted to make it a safe place for all, made “**Maryland Toleration Act**”: any faith is legally welcome in Maryland colony
	2. **New England**
		1. Primary Reason: Puritan separatists wanted to sever ties with church of England and wanted to find a place where they could practice freely
		2. **Plymouth Plantation**: 1620
			1. A small band of separatists emigrated to Netherlands to est. better life
			2. Finding life in Amsterdam none the better, they asked Virginia Company if they could settle in Virginia to form a colony as long as profits were shared
				1. New *Precedent*: King James gave authorization for this expedition which set standard for other religious dissenters to leave England
			3. They were considered “**Pilgrims**” for their faith
			4. Over 100 people total on the small, cramped ship the Mayflower (35 “saints” aka church members and 67 “strangers” aka outsiders of church)
			5. Settled in Cape Cod in an area called thus called Plymouth after the English port they sailed from
				1. **Mayflower Compact**

Realized that they had no legal right to settle in Plymouth area since they landed in the wrong place

They wrote the Mayflower Compact on board of the Mayflower before they landed

Est. civil government under God with Allegiance to King

Est. *precedent* of self-rule

* + - 1. Establish a good relationship with Natives to assist with agriculture and fur trade
				1. Celebrated after first harvest of crop with the Natives with the very first Thanksgiving
			2. **William Bradford**
				1. Elected as governor and est. trade surplus with corn and fur and helped to pay off debts to the Va. Company
		1. **Massachusetts Bay Colony** “A city upon a hill”
			1. Political and social turmoil during reign of James I and son, Charles I makes people ready to turn elsewhere
			2. Puritan merchants get charter from King and est. Massachusetts Bay Company, a new joint stock company
			3. Where? Boston and surrounding areas
			4. **John Winthrop**:
				1. Elected as governor of new colony in England and as head of the new company

Organizes massive emigration of 16 ships and 1000 people in 1630 (largest migration of people in the 17th century)

* + - * 1. He brings the physical charter for the company with them to America

Company HQ is located in America itself and not in England

* + - 1. **Congregational Churches**: churches that had their own authority instead of being operated from a larger denomination
			2. Theocratic society developed, where church had heavy influence in politics and people were forced to go to church and pay taxes toward it
			3. Generally speaking, it was a very successful colony
	1. Religious dissent and further migration
		1. Some people grew discontented with religious theocracy and left to establish new societies and colonies elsewhere in New England area
		2. **Connecticut** (Hartford):
			1. Thomas Hooker:
				1. Helped to create the first official colonial constitution, **The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**
		3. **Rhode Island**
			1. Roger Williams
				1. Wanted to create a colony free to all religions (even Jews)
		4. **New Hampshire** and **Maine** (late 1630s)
			1. Anne Hutchinson
				1. Claimed that many clergymen had no right to spiritual office, that they were just puppets to the church
				2. Formed new ideas of women and their role in society (challenging men)

Her and her followers begin to populate New Hampshire and Maine

1. **New England Natives**
	1. Problems:
		1. Whites needed more land for new settlements and for livestock (hunting animal populations were decreasing rapidly)
		2. Continued to expand borders and view natives as heathens
		3. Loss of native culture to conversion, population to disease and war
		4. Alcoholism also began developing among natives due to trading networks
	2. Tensions with Natives
		1. **Pequot War**: 1637
			1. Tensions between whites and Pequot Indians over land and trade routes
				1. Connecticut people ally with Mohegan and Narragansett Indians (rivals of Pequot)
				2. Wipe out Pequot tribe in a brutal, but brief war
		2. **King Philips War**: 1675
			1. “**King Philip**” aka **Metacomet**, leader of the Wampanoag’s led his people in an armed resistance against the English, because he thought it was the only way to stop them from taking all Native land
			2. Terrorized people of Massachusetts for 3 years killing over 1000 people
				1. Weakens colonial society
			3. Eventually, with help of rival Native “Mohawks” the English defeat Metacomet and end war
		3. Later conflicts…
			1. French make alliances with various Native American groups
		4. What helped the Natives to stay threatening?
			1. **Flintlock Musket**: much easier to fire, and didn’t need a match (like the Matchlock musket)
				1. Natives started buying and trading the Flintlocks before many of the white settlers (ex. King Philips war)
			2. Fort Building and **Masonry** (stone forts) helped Natives
2. A brief break in colonial development: Mid-1600’s
	1. Troubles in England stifled colonial development for 30 years (no new colonies or charters)
	2. **English Civil War**: 1642
		1. **Charles I**, son of James I, dissolved parliament several times and fighting breaks out over those who support the royalty v. the parliament
			1. **Cavaliers**: supporters of king
			2. **Roundheads**: supporters of parliament
		2. War lasts 7 years. Eventually Roundheads defeat Cavaliers and behead Charles I
	3. **Oliver Cromwell**:
		1. Becomes English “Protector” for 9 years (no royalty in charge)
	4. Stuarts Return…
		1. After Cromwell dies in 1670, **Charles II** (son of Charles I) returns from exile and takes back crown
		2. Promises to revitalize economy and thus begins granting new charters once again
	5. “**Restoration” period**: Carolinas, NY, NJ, Penn. Are all completely proprietary colonies (land grants)
		1. Shift goes from royal control to settlements less directly controlled by crown, but with same end gain: *profit*
3. New colonies outside of New England
	1. **Carolinas**: 1663
		1. From latin of “Charles”
		2. 8 proprietors, who were already est. colonial leaders received joint title to a vast area in the south
		3. Desires
			1. Religious freedom to all Christians
			2. Wanted to attract settlers from other colonies, rather than from England (cheaper)
			3. Wanted to make money by “**headright**” system of land division (masters awarded more land for each servant they employ)
		4. **Anthony Asheley Cooper**
			1. Founds **Charleston** in 1690, named after Charles II (originally Charles Town)
		5. Divisions between North and South of Carolina colony
			1. Northern Part: backwoods farmers, isolated from outside world
			2. Southern Part: aristocracy develops, slave trade, and trade in other markets, esp. with Barbados
				1. Specifically, Charles Town helps to make the Southern part very powerful
			3. Tension bw North and South creates political and social troubles (and an eventual split in 1729)
	2. **New Netherland**: New York and New Jersey
		1. **New York**
			1. 1664, Charles II grants land to his bro **James, Duke of York**, all territory between Connecticut and Delaware rivers (however, Dutch had already laid claim to area)
				1. Later that year, English take over the Dutch capitol, New Netherland (now NYC)

Surrender treaty: “**Articles of Capitulation**”

* + - * 1. James renames the colony New York
			1. Seen as a “melting pot”
				1. Dutch, English, Scandinavians, Germans, French, Africans, Indians, and a wide-variety of religious groups.
			2. Political Unrest:
				1. Power is widely and unequally dispersed: creates tension

James never leaves England and appoints governor to represent his will in the colony

No representative body in NY because he mistrusted Parliament

Dutch “**Patroons**” (large landowners) still retained individual sovereignty

* + - * 1. Eventually, **James “Duke of York”** ascends throne from Charles II and becomes **James II**
		1. **New Jersey**
			1. Friends of James: Sir John Berkely and Sir George Carteret
				1. Receive land grants and charter
				2. Berkely names area New Jersey
	1. **Quaker Colonies**
		1. George Fox and Margaret Fell form a new Christian sect. called “**The Society of Friends” aka Quakers** (“Tremble at the name of the Lord”)
			1. Quaker Religion
				1. No predestination or original sin
				2. All people had divinity within themselves (“an inner light”) which could help them attain salvation
				3. \*\*\*women granted equal position in church\*\*\*

Women could even become preachers

* + - * 1. All people were created equal in the eyes of God

No church government, no paid clergy, and people could speak as they choose in worship

* + - * 1. Pacifists
		1. Quakers met much opposition in England, thus they set sights elsewhere
		2. **William Penn**: wealthy, educated Quaker who was owed a debt by the king
			1. James II was short on cash, so he gave Penn a land grant instead
			2. Penn became well known and well liked among people of the colonies and in Europe
		3. **Pennsylvania**: “The Holy Experiment”
			1. Penn founds Philadelphia (“Brotherly Love”)
			2. He knew land was originally owned by natives and thus made sure they were fairly reimbursed for it
			3. Successful
				1. Good relationship with natives
				2. Successful recruitment of emigrants and great soil (best soil in colonies)
				3. “**Charter of Liberties**” created

People in southern Pennsylvania demanded more autonomy, liberties, and representative gov.

* + 1. **Delaware**
			1. Some people of southern Pennsylvania were still unhappy, thus they split from the colony and formed Delaware
	1. **Georgia**
		1. Georgia: an experiment
			1. James Oglethorpe: member of parliament, military hero, and philanthropist
			2. Veteran of Queen Anne’s War/War of Spanish Succession (same) between Spain and England
			3. Member of Parliamentary committee on investigating English prisons. Became appalled by many debtors who were in prison
				1. Wanted to create a military colony to act as a buffer against Spanish (in Florida) as well as to provide a refuge to the impoverished and former prisoners of England seeking a new home
			4. 1732, King George II grants Oglethorpe control of land between Savannah and Altamaha Rivers
			5. **Colonization Policies**:
				1. No Africans (free or slave) – could turn to the Spanish as allies (100 had previously joined Spanish in a conflict with the Carolinas)
				2. No Rum – disapproved morally and didn’t want Natives to get a hold of it
				3. Catholics – may collude with Spanish
				4. Strict land-holding policies
				5. Strict laws
			6. Very few prisoners actually come; colony made up mostly of Swiss, Germans (and even some Jews).
				1. Fewest amount of English natives in any of the colonies
			7. Failure of Original Vision:
				1. Too strict
				2. Oglethorpe too much power (“Our Perpetual Dictator”)
				3. Demand for slaves was extremely high
				4. 1730’s: land limitation is lessened
				5. 1740: failure of military attempt at St. Augustine
				6. 1750: removed ban on slavery
				7. 1751: removed ban on rum and gave control of colony to King

By 1770, 20,000 non-native residents, almost half slaves

1. **Caribbean Colonies**
	1. Antigua, St. Kitts, Jamaica and Barbados
		1. *Caribbean Economy*:
			1. Large demand for slaves
			2. Mostly reliant on shipping and sugar and rum production
				1. Sugar is a labor intensive crop

Indentured servants were used first, but many didn’t/couldn’t adapt to the harsh climate of the Caribbean, thus slaves from Africa were brought over

* + 1. Master and Slave relations
			1. White masters were often afraid of the potential of African revolt
				1. Masters developed harsh policies and laws to keep control

For example, a master was legally allowed to kill his slave if he considered it a necessity

* + - * 1. Poor treatment and welfare of slaves: economically cheaper just to buy new slaves instead of take care of owned ones
		1. **Unstable Islands**
			1. Harsh climate and disease made life very difficult
			2. English had no real interest to est. long term commitment to islands, many investors just wanted a “get rich, quick” scheme
			3. Environmental degradation due to quick development of plantations
			4. Lack of church, family, and community on islands due to small amount of white women on islands
				1. Africans, however did establish community relations. Leads to resistance
		2. *Importance* of Caribbean to N. America
			1. Important trading outpost
				1. Market for goods

Raw goods: sugar, manufactured goods: rum

* + - * 1. Half of slaves in N. America came from islands themselves (still of African descent)
				2. Mainland copied plantation model
1. Areas outside of English control
	1. **Southwest Borderlands**
		1. Spanish had vast influence in the Americas, main hub: **mexico city** (1 million pop)
		2. Other areas: Florida, Tx, New Mexico, Arizona, and California = weak, but persistent control
			1. **New Mexico**: most prosperous of subsidiary areas
				1. Mostly due to good relations with Natives
			2. **California**: only started showing interest once French, Russians, and English show up
				1. Set up “**Presidios**” (Forts) in places like San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco
				2. Forced labor of Natives

Many die of disease, overwork, and malnutrition

* + - 1. **Texas** and **Arizona**:
				1. French settle in territory they call “**Louisiana**” after King Louis XIV, so Spanish set up forts in Texas and Arizona to stop any French influence to the west
		1. *Spanish and the Natives*
			1. Sough to convert to Catholicism (Jesuit missionaries and “missions”)
			2. Enlist Natives as laborers
	1. **Southeast Borderlands**
		1. Spain had claim on Florida (and parts of Georgia territory for a while)
		2. Afraid of French influence in West (Louisiana) and English influence to the North (Carolina), Spanish set up forts in places like St. Augustine (Florida)
			1. Eventually, English get Florida in the aftermath of the Seven Years War
	2. **The “Middle Grounds”**
		1. In the western part of many colonies, neither the English nor natives could establish clear control
		2. Both Natives and English were forced to make concessions and adapt to each other’s lifestyles
		3. **Native Expectations**
			1. Europeans seen as menacing but also appealing
				1. Feared the power of English, but also wanted them to help settle disputes and offer gifts
				2. Wanted mutually beneficial relationships
			2. Europeans discover that it is much easier to deal with Natives if a relationship is created
				1. Areas such as in the Great Lakes, long-lasting peace is established
			3. For a while, mutual adaptation and consideration was a way of life
		4. Eventually, Middle Grounds dissolve, replaced by American dominance and subjugation