European Settlement of North America (17th Century)
SSUSH1 The student will describe European settlement in North America during the 17th century.

a. Explain Virginia’s development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the development of slavery.

b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip’s War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.

d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.

e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.
Development of Virginia

a. Explain Virginia’s development; include the Virginia Company, tobacco cultivation, relationships with Native Americans such as Powhatan, development of the House of Burgesses, Bacon’s Rebellion, and the development of slavery.
Virginia Company

• Founded in 1606 as a joint-stock company

• Why?
  – Profit
  – Land ownership
  – Trade monopoly

Seal of the Virginia Company.
Virginia Company

- Given a charter by King James I
  - Purpose:

1. Establish a new colony
2. Be self-governing
3. Provide supplies, settlers, etc.

**DID YOU KNOW:**
England’s need for timber and rising unemployment encouraged many to travel to the new colony.
Virginia Company

- April 1607 – ships land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay
Life in the Early Colony
1610: A Big Year

• “Starving Time”
  – 90% of residents died during winter of 1609-10
  – Colony was almost abandoned
  – Rescued by ships from Bermuda

• Tobacco
  – John Rolfe began planting tobacco
  – First exported in 1612

DID YOU KNOW:
Rolfe began planting *Nicotiana rustica*, a form of tobacco that has between 18-20% more nicotine than the more common *Nicotiana tabacum*. 
Tobacco Cultivation

• Tobacco had been introduced to Europe by Columbus
  • Was very popular
  • Provided a cash crop for the colony

**Vocabulary**

**Cash crop:** farm product grown to be sold & traded
Relationship w/ Native Americans

- Major neighbors = Powhatan
- Relationship was tense at first
  - Fighting was off-and-on
- Fort was built to protect the colony

Algonquin Indians in the Tidewater region of Virginia

Fort at Jamestown (1609), Drawing by Pedro de Zuniga, a Spanish ambassador and spy.
The Powhatan Confederacy

- Empire had been formed by Chief Wahunsenacawh by 1607
  - Lived in a village on the James R.
  - \( \approx 14,000 \) under his control

- Lived in wooden longhouses

- Agricultural
  - moved during Spring (gather shellfish) and Fall (hunt)
Relationship w/ Native Americans

- April 1613 – Pocahontas captured
  - Favorite daughter of Powhatan
  - Hostage for 1 year
  - Married John Rolfe

- After 1617:
  - Continued warfare
  - Powhatan had been permanently weakened

Pocahontas and John Rolfe traveled to England in 1616 to attempt to gain more investors for the colony. She became sick and died in early 1617.
Development of House of Burgesses

• First Representative Assembly in America
  – Met July 30, 1619 in the church at Jamestown

• Purpose:
  – Make laws for the colony
  – Could be vetoed by the governor and/or company directors in London

Vocabulary:
Representative Assembly:
aka: legislature, elected representatives vote on laws
Development of Slavery

• First slaves in colony: April 19, 1619
  – Sold from a Dutch warship
  – Treated as indentured servants

• Indentured servants
  – Would work for free for a set period of time (4-7 years)
  – Not paid, but would receive some $ at end of time
  – Freed at end of contract
Development of Slavery

- Who came to Virginia as an indentured servant?
  - Usually, young men and women in their late teens and 20’s
  - Lack of opportunity at home

**Why?**

**Indentured servant:** person who worked as a slave for a period of time (4-7 yrs.) in order to pay for his journey to America.
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

• Issues in Virginia:
  – Class conflict
  – Hatred of natives
  – Thirst for land / glory / gold

• Led by Nathaniel Bacon
  – Asked Gov. William Berkeley for permission to attack a group of natives
  – Berkeley refused, Bacon attacked anyway

Indentured servants/slaves had been treated poorly
From past attacks
Natives controlled much land that could be exploited
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

- Gov. Berkeley ordered Bacon to stop attacking the natives
  - He refused, marched on Jamestown and burned it to the ground on Sept. 19, 1676

“Bacon’s Castle”

The home of Arthur Allen (a member of the House of Burgesses)
Seized by Bacon’s followers and fortified
Bacon’s Rebellion (1676)

• Nathaniel Bacon died of dysentery on October 26, 1676
  – Rebellion disappeared shortly after

• Significance:
  – Move away from indentured servants towards slaves

Why?

1. English had taken over slave trade
2. No economic benefit to indentured servants
3. Easier to control

1,100 troops from England arrived at about the same time…

Now, Race-based servitude

Leads
To
Development of Slavery

- Due to:
  - British slave trade monopoly
  - $$$
  - Bacon’s Rebellion
Summary Questions:

- Life in Jamestown – easy or hard? Why?
- How did the institution of slavery develop?
- Why was tobacco important to Virginia?
- Bacon’s Rebellion: Would you have participated? Why?
Development of the Southern Colonies
Carolina

- Charter issued in 1663
  - In return for political support
  - Capital at Charles Town = Charleston, SC

- Eventually separated into North Carolina and South Carolina

Founded for profit

- Became royal colonies in 1729
Georgia

• Founded 1733

• Purpose:
  – Buffer colony between Spanish Florida and Carolina
  – Refuge for criminals, poor
Georgia

- Goal:
  - Colony with no large landowners, rum, slaves

“and the example of a whole Colony, who shall behave in a just, moral, and religious manner, will contribute greatly towards the conversion of the Indians”

- Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America
b. Describe the settlement of New England; include religious reasons, relations with Native Americans (e.g., King Phillip’s War), the establishment of town meetings and development of a legislature, religious tensions that led to the founding of Rhode Island, the half-way covenant, Salem Witch Trials, and the loss of the Massachusetts charter and the transition to a royal colony.
New England Colonies

- Massachusetts Bay (1620)
- Connecticut (1640)
- New Hampshire (1629)
- Rhode Island & Providence Plantations (1636)
The Province of Massachusetts Bay was formed in 1691 by merging the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Plymouth Colony, Province of Maine, Nantucket, Martha’s Vineyard, and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia was split off in 1696. Previously New Hampshire had been part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1641-1679 and 1688-1691.
Religious Reasons for Settlement

• Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony (1620)
  – Religious separatists
  – Sought freedom to practice their brand of Christianity
  – *Mayflower*, Squanto, Plymouth Rock, etc.

• Puritans quickly followed
  – Wanted to “purify” Church of England
    • i.e. get rid of all Catholic-like observances

**Difference:** Pilgrims wanted to leave Church of England
Religious Reasons for Settlement

• Puritan Rule
  – Used government to enforce religious beliefs
  – Must be a church member to participate in gov’t
  – Caused division:
    Anne Hutchison & Roger Williams – Rhode Island
    Thomas Hooker – Connecticut
Relations with Native Americans

- Began peacefully, but tensions began to mount
  - Why?

More settlers = more territory

More territory = more pressure on Native Americans

Disease

Conversion to Christianity
King Phillip’s War

• Tensions increase

• Murder of Native American convert to Christianity
  – Why?
  – Response: Warned Massachusetts Bay of attack Natives attack frontier towns
King Phillip’s War

• Results:
  – Native Americans defeated
  – All of New England open for English colonization

• Significance
  – No more Native Americans in New England
Establishment of Town Meetings

• Developed out of Puritan church meetings

• Direct democracy

**Vocabulary**

**Direct democracy:** voters vote on every issue
Development of Legislatures

• Gradually developed out of town meeting structures

• Colonies were basically self-governing
  – England was occupied
  – Colonies elected their own leaders
  – Generally ignored laws from England they didn’t like (i.e. Navigation Acts)
Founding of Rhode Island

• Religious Tensions
  – Roger Williams banished from Mass. Bay (1636)
  – Why?

  Preached separation of church and state and better treatment of Native Americans

• Sheltered by Native Americans, founded new colony of “Providence Plantations”
  – 1636
Founding of Rhode Island

- Religious Tensions
  - Anne Hutchinson banished from Mass. Bay (1637)
  - Why?
  - Theological differences (Works v. Grace)
  - Status of women

- Established Portsmouth, RI
  - 1638
Founding of Rhode Island

• 1644 – granted charter

• Notable for:
  – Religious tolerance
  – Good relations w/ Native Americans
  – Progressive laws  (Slavery, debtors prisons, etc.)
Founding of Connecticut

• Thomas Hooker
  – Took 100 settlers and founded Hartford
  – Left Mass. Bay over voting rights dispute

Believed that all free men should be able to vote, not just church members

• Fundamental Order of Connecticut
  – January 24th, 1639
  – First written Constitution in America
Half-Way Covenant

• Issues within Massachusetts Bay (1662)
  – Church membership declining

• Solution:
  – Half-Way Covenant

• Result:
  – Puritans maintain political control

**Vocabulary**

**Half-Way Covenant:** In Puritan church law, a person could vote and participate in gov’t if his parent or grandparent was a church member.
Salem Witch Trials

• June-September 1692

• 20 killed on charges of witchcraft
  – Hundreds of others arrested
  – Accusations made because of property disputes, religious disagreements

DID YOU KNOW: 19 of the 20 were hung, while one man was crushed to death under rocks for refusing to go to trail for witchcraft.
Massachusetts’ Transition to Royal Colony

- Dominion of New England (1686-1689)

- Sir Edmund Andros
  - Promoted Church of England (religious freedom)
  - Banned town meetings
  - Revoked some land grants
  - Raised taxes
Massachusetts’ Transition to Royal Colony

• Reaction to Andros

• Andros appointed by King James II
  – Glorious Revolution (1689)

• End of the Dominion of New England
  – Massachusetts becomes a royal colony
    • Union of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Maine
  – Legislatures are reappointed/written constitutions honored again
Development of Mid-Atlantic Colonies

c. Explain the development of the mid-Atlantic colonies; include the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam and subsequent English takeover, and the settlement of Pennsylvania.
Dutch Settlement of New Amsterdam

- Claimed:
  - Henry Hudson - 1609

- Dutch West India Company Founded (1621):
  - Forts at Manhattan Island and Long Island, Fort Orange (Albany) & Fort Nassau on Delaware R.
Peter Minuit (1626-1633)
- Director-General of New Netherland
- Bought Manhattan Is. from natives

Peter Stuyvesant (1647-1664)
- Director-General of New Netherland
- Conquered New Sweden
- Defeated by the British
English Takeover of New Amsterdam

• 1664 –
  – Four English warships sailing for the Duke of York enter into New Amsterdam and demanded it accept English rule.

• Duke of York becomes King James II
  – New York becomes a royal colony
Settlement of Pennsylvania

The “Holy Experiment”

- Colony granted by King Charles II to William Penn as repayment for a debt – 1681

- Purpose: safe haven for Quakers

- Philadelphia – planned city, made on a grid, center of trade, second-largest English-speaking city of the Empire

Vocabulary:

Quakers: religious group, “Society of Friends,” members believed in direct experience w/ God, wore simple clothes and were pacifists
The French in Canada

d. Explain the reasons for French settlement of Quebec.
Quebec

• Founded 1608
  – By Samuel de Champlain

• Main purpose of French colonization:
  – Controlling the fur trade
  – Fishing/Whaling
  – How?
    • Control Mississippi River, Canada

• Differences: less people, more emphasis of relationship w/ Native Americans
Quebec

• Problems:
  – Low population
• Why?
Location and Place in the Colonies

e. Analyze the impact of location and place on colonial settlement, transportation, and economic development; include the southern, middle, and New England colonies.
Location

• One of the 5 Themes of Geography

• Absolute location – latitude and longitude

• Relative location – described by landmarks, time, direction or distance from one place to another
Place

• One of the 5 Themes of Geography

• Includes:
  • **Human Characteristics**
    – Who lives there?
    – What about buildings, roads, clothing, and food habits?
  • **Physical Characteristics**
    – What is it like?
    – What about mountains, rivers, soil, beaches, wildlife, soil?
Impact on Settlement

• In the Southern Colonies

Location: Early cities built on rivers, oceans

Place: Farms were built quickly (fertile soil)
Most people lived in rural areas
Impact on Settlement

- In the Middle Colonies

**Location:** Early cities built on rivers, oceans

**Place:** Cities became centers of trade
Impact on Settlement

• In the New England Colonies

**Location:** Early cities built on rivers, oceans

**Place:** Farms were built quickly (fertile soil)
Many small fishing villages were built
Impact on Transportation

- In the Southern Colonies

**Location:**
- Rivers used to move – poor roads

**Place:**
- Farming meant people were spread out – transportation is slow
Impact on Transportation

- In the Middle Colonies

**Location:** Rivers, oceans used to move

**Place:** Good roads & rivers connected people
Impact on Transportation

- In the New England Colonies

**Location:** Early cities built on rivers, oceans

**Place:** Well developed road system
Impact on Economic Development

• In the Southern Colonies

**Location:** Ports used to transport crops

**Place:** Tobacco grew easily – “cash crop”
Impact on Economic Development

• In the Middle Colonies

Location:
Cities built on rivers, oceans

Place:
Cities became centers of trade
Basic industry flourished
Impact on Economic Development

• In the New England Colonies

Location: Easy access to ocean
Many trees / good timber

Place: Many fished and farmed
Shipbuilding became important