

Chapter 2

The Planting of English America, 1500–1733

I. England's Imperial Stirrings

- In 1500s England showed feeble effort to develop overseas colonies.
- 1530 Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church, launching the **Protestant Reformation**.
- 1558 Henry's daughter, the Protestant **Elizabeth I**, became queen and established Protestantism in England.

I. England's Imperial Stirrings (cont.)

- Catholic Ireland sought Catholic Spain to throw off the new Protestant English queen.
- Spanish aid amounted to little and in 1570s-1580s Elizabeth's troops crushed the Irish uprising.
- English soldiers developed a sneering contempt for the "savage" natives, an attitude they took to the New World.

II. Elizabeth Energizes England

- 1577 English semipiratical “sea dogs” under Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe.
- First English attempt at colonization was off the coast of Newfoundland.
- 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh landed on North Carolina’s **Roanoke Island**.
- Virginia named in honor of Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen.”

II. Elizabeth Energizes England (cont.)

- 1588 England defeated the “**Invincible Armada**”—marking the end of the Spanish imperial dreams.
- The English victory started them to becoming masters of the world oceans—very important to the American people.
- England showed strong national characteristics.



TABLE 2.1 The Tudor Rulers of England*

Name, Reign	Relation to America
Henry VII, 1485–1509	Cabot voyages, 1497, 1498
Henry VIII, 1509–1547	English Reformation began
Edward VI, 1547–1553	Strong Protestant tendencies
“Bloody” Mary, 1553–1558	Catholic reaction
Elizabeth I, 1558–1603	Break with Roman Catholic Church final; Drake; Spanish Armada defeated

III. England on the Eve of Empire

- England took on strong economic and social changes, along with a “surplus population.”
- Laws of **primogeniture**—only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates.
- By early 1600s, the **joint-stock company** was perfected.
- Peace with Spain provided the opportunity for English colonization.



AMOR ET VIRTUTE

ÆTATIS SVÆ 34
AN 1588

IV. England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- 1603 James I became king of England.
- 1606 The **Virginia Company** of London received a charter to settle in the New World.
- This **charter** is a significant document in American history—guaranteed overseas settlers the same rights of Englishmen.
- 1607, May 24 the Virginia colony of Jamestown was founded. (See Map 2.1).





Etatis sue 21. A. 1616.

Matoaks als Rebecka daughter to the mighty Prince
Powhatan Emperour of Altanoughkomouek als Virginia
converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and
Wife to the wor.^d M^r Tho: Rolfe.

V. Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

- 1607 Chieftain Powhatan; the James River area.
- 1610 Lord Da La Warr arrived from England with orders to deal with the Indians.
- 1614 the **First Anglo-Powhatan War** ended, sealed by Pocahontas' marriage to colonist John Rolfe—the first known interracial union in Virginia

V. Cultural clashes in the Chesapeake (cont.)

- 1644 the **Second Anglo-Powhatan War**, one last attempt by the Indians to dislodge the Virginians.
- Powhatans' calamitous misfortune—three Ds: disease, disorganization, and disposability.
- The “Powhatan’s Confederacy” lacked unity to oppose the disciplined whites.
- The Powhatans served an economic function.

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VI. The Indians' New World

- Indigenous people's destinies had changed.
- The shock of large-scale European colonization disrupted Native American life.
- Some changes, horses, diseases, trade, and the expanding Atlantic economy transformed Indian life.
- A new middle ground compelled both Europeans and Native Americans to accommodate each other.

Indians de la Isla de San Juan. Fig.



VII. Virginia: Child of Tobacco

- 1612 John Rolfe perfects tobacco culture in Virginia.
- Virginia's prosperity was built on tobacco smoke—"bewitching weed" and King Nicotine.
- 1619 A Dutch warship appeared off Jamestown and sold some twenty Africans, planting the seed of North American slavery.
- 1619 Representative self-government was born in primitive Virginia.

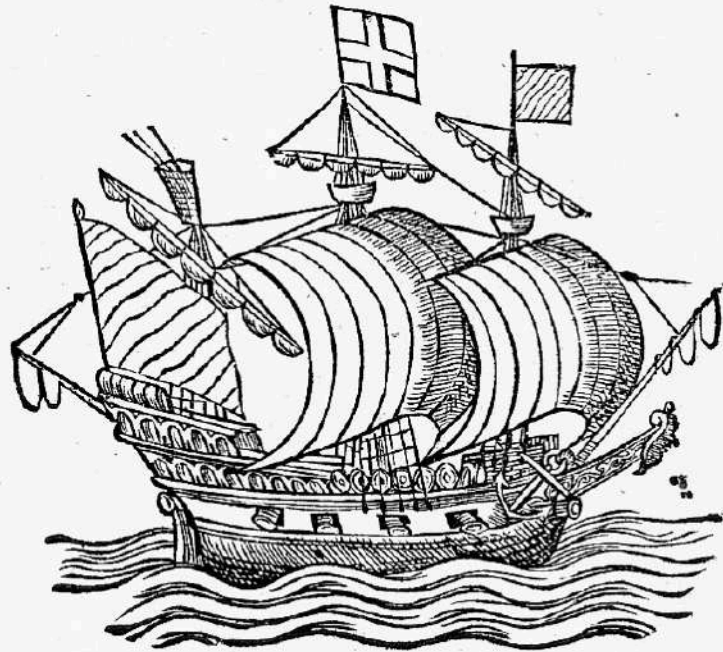
VII. Virginia: Child of Tobacco (cont.)

- 1619 Representative self-government was born in primitive Virginia.
- The **House of Burgesses**, an assembly or miniature parliament in the New World.
- James I grew increasingly hostile to Virginia.
- 1624 He revoked their charter and Virginia became a royal colony.

NOVA BRITANNIA:
OFFERING MOST

Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.



LONDON
Printed for SAMVEL MACHAM, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.
1609.

VIII. Maryland: Catholic Haven

- 1634 Maryland, the second plantation colony, was founded by Lord Baltimore.
- It was partly created as a refuge for Catholics.
- Resentment flared into open rebellion between Catholics and Protestants resulting in the Baltimore family for a time losing its proprietary rights.

VIII. Maryland: Catholic Haven (cont.)

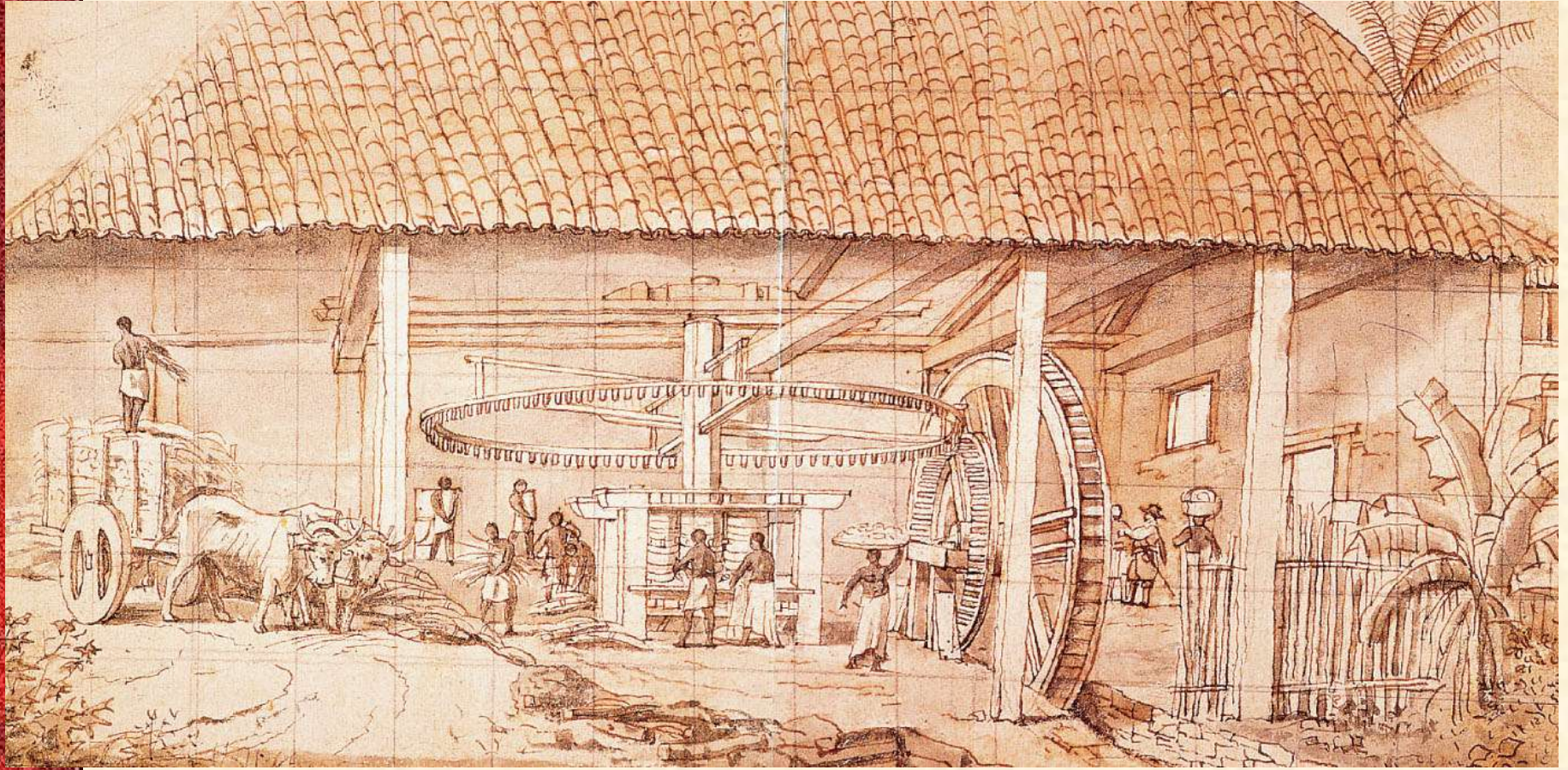
- Lord Baltimore permitted unusual freedom of worship at the outset.
- 1649 The local assembly passed the famed **Act of Toleration** guaranteeing toleration to all Christians. However, it decreed the death penalty for Jews and atheists, who denied the divinity of Jesus.

IX. The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- 1655 England secured claims to several West Indian islands, including Jamaica.
- Sugar formed the foundation of the West Indian economy.
- Contrast between sugar and tobacco crops.
- Importing of enslaved Africans to work the sugar plantations.

IX. The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America

- 1661 **Barbados slave code** defined the slaves' legal status and their masters' prerogatives.
- Profitable sugar-plantation system crowded out almost all other forms of Caribbean agriculture.
- 1670 Arrival in the Carolinas of displaced English settlers from Barbados, with the slave code.





Saccharum officinarum

Published by W. Phillips, London, 1810.

X. Colonizing the Carolinas

- 1640s Civil war convulsed England.
- 1660 Restoration period with empire building resuming. (see Table 2.2)
- 1670 Carolina, named for Charles II, created.
- Rice emerged as the principle export crop.
- Charles Town became the busiest seaport in the South.
- 1700 Carolina was too strong to be wiped out.

TABLE 2.2 The Thirteen Original Colonies

Name	Founded by	Year	Charter	Made Royal	1775 Status
1. Virginia	London Co.	1607	{ 1606 1609 1612	1624	Royal (under the crown)
2. New Hampshire	John Mason and others	1623	1679	1679	Royal (absorbed by Mass., 1641–1679)
3. Massachusetts	Puritans	ca. 1628	1629	1691	Royal
Plymouth	Separatists	1620	None		(Merged with Mass., 1691)
Maine	F. Gorges	1623	1639		(Bought by Mass., 1677)
4. Maryland	Lord Baltimore	1634	1632	_____	Proprietary (controlled by proprietor)
5. Connecticut	Mass. emigrants	1635	1662	_____	Self-governing (under local control)
New Haven	Mass. emigrants	1638	None		(Merged with Conn., 1662)
6. Rhode Island	R. Williams	1636	{ 1644 1663	_____	Self-governing
7. Delaware	Swedes	1638	None	_____	Proprietary (merged with Pa., 1682; same governor, but separate assembly, granted 1703)
8. N. Carolina	Virginians	1653	1663	1729	Royal (separated informally from S.C., 1691)
9. New York	Dutch	ca. 1613			
	Duke of York	1664	1664	1685	Royal
10. New Jersey	Berkeley and Carteret	1664	None	1702	Royal
11. Carolina	Eight nobles	1670	1663	1729	Royal (separated formally from N.C., 1712)
12. Pennsylvania	William Penn	1681	1681	_____	Proprietary
13. Georgia	Oglethorpe and others	1733	1732	1752	Royal

XI. The Emergence of North Carolina

- North Carolina has been called “the quintessence of Virginia’s discontent.”
- “**Squatters**, "the newcomers without legal rights to the soil, raised crops with slaves.
- Distinctive traits developed.
- 1712 North Carolina officially separated from South Carolina (see Map 2.2).

XI. The Emergence of North Carolina (cont.)

- North Carolina shared with tiny Rhode Island several distinctions:
 - Most democratic
 - Most independent-minded
 - Least aristocratic of the original thirteen English colonies

XI. The Emergence of North Carolina (cont.)

Bloody relations between Indians and Europeans:

- 1711-1713 Tuscarora War
- Tuscaroras became the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy
- 1712 North Carolina formally separated from South Carolina.
- 1715-1716 Yamasee War in South Carolina









XII. Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

- 1733 Georgia colony founded as a **buffer**.
- It was named in honor of King George II of England.
- Launched by a high-minded group of philanthropists as a haven for wretched souls imprisoned for debt.
- Georgia was determined to keep slavery out.
- Founder: James Oglethorpe.

XII. Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony (cont.)

- Georgia was called “the Charity Colony”
- Hamlet of Savannah was a melting-pot community.
- John Wesley served as a missionary.

XIII. The Plantation Colonies

England's southern mainland colonies shared:

- Devotion to exporting agricultural products, mainly tobacco and rice;
- Slavery;
- Growth of cities;
- Religious toleration;
- All were in some degree expansionary.

CHRONOLOGY

1558 Elizabeth I becomes queen of England

ca. 1565–1590 English crush Irish uprising

1577 Drake circumnavigates the globe

1585 Raleigh founds “lost colony” at Roanoke Island

1588 England defeats Spanish Armada

1603 James I becomes king of England

1604 Spain and England sign peace treaty

1607 Virginia colony founded at Jamestown

1612 Rolfe perfects tobacco culture in Virginia

1614 First Anglo-Powhatan War ends

1619 First Africans arrive in Jamestown
Virginia House of Burgesses established

1624 Virginia becomes royal colony

1634 Maryland colony founded

1640s Large-scale slave-labor system established in English West Indies

1644 Second Anglo-Powhatan War

1649 Act of Toleration in Maryland
Charles I beheaded; Cromwell rules England

1660 Charles II restored to English throne

1661 Barbados slave code adopted

1670 Carolina colony created

1711–1713 Tuscarora War in North Carolina

1712 North Carolina formally separates from South Carolina

1715–1716 Yamasee War in South Carolina

1733 Georgia colony founded