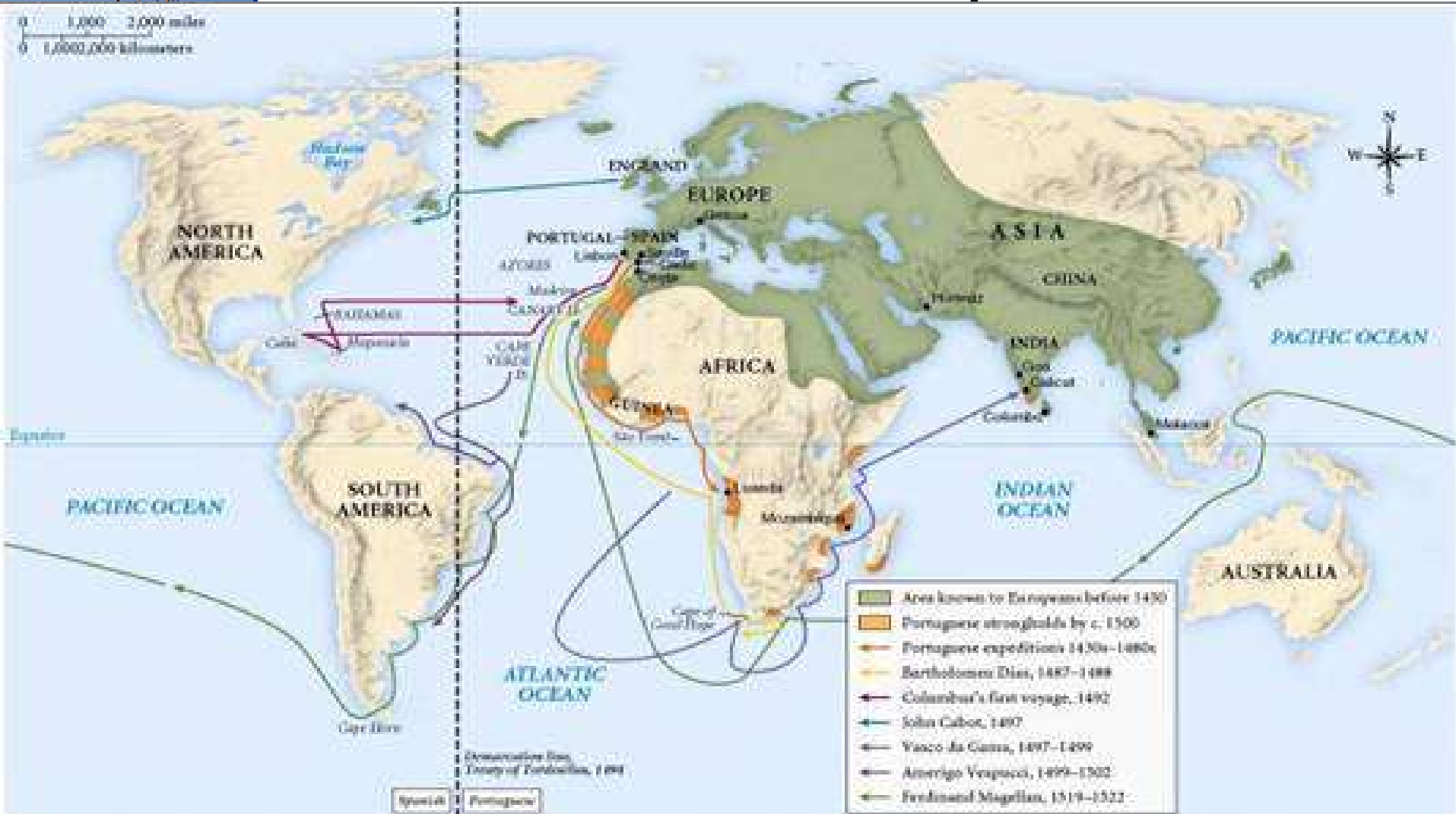


The Settlement of the Chesapeake

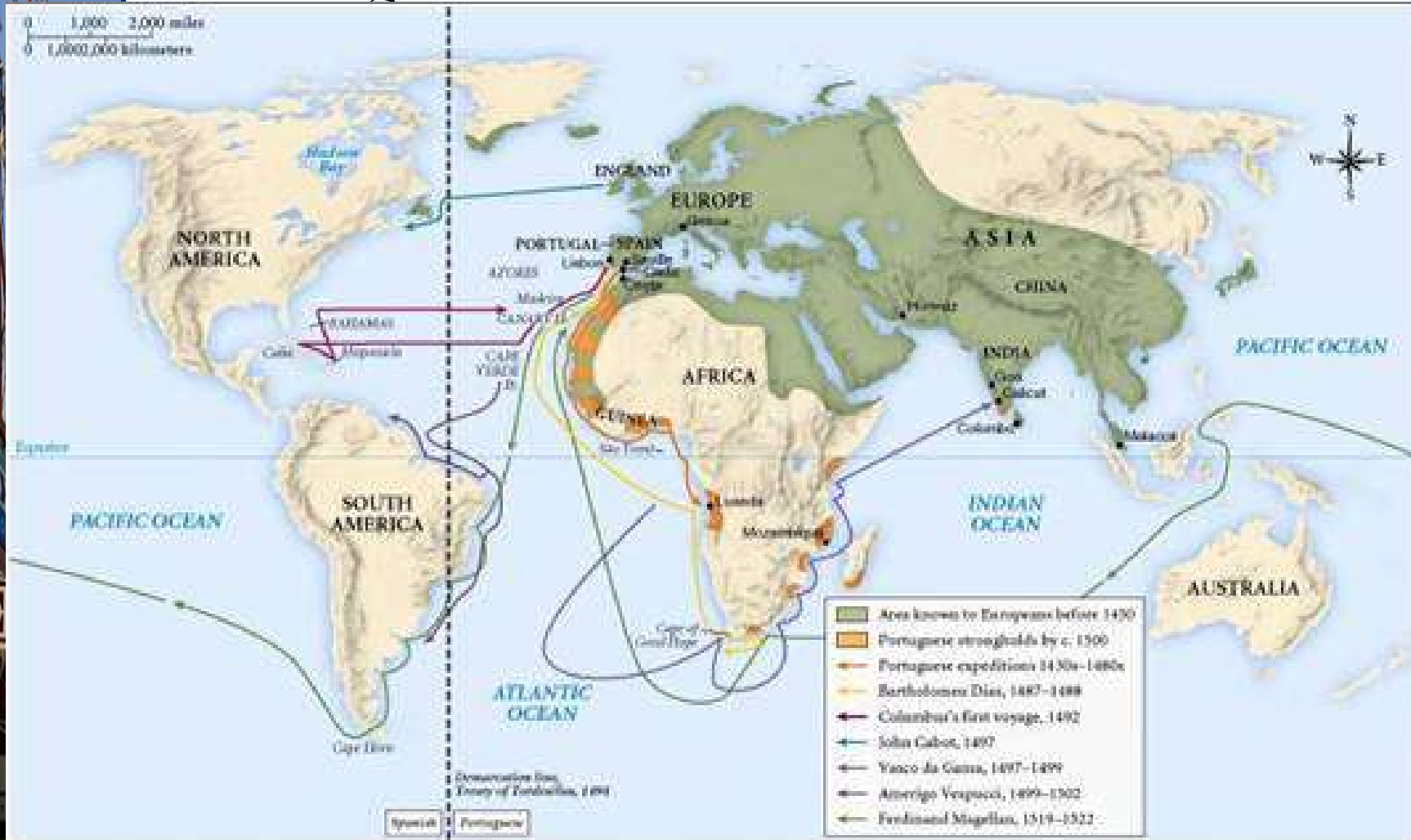


A. The Story So Far



Age of Exploration

- Europeans want access to the Far East
- Portugal takes the lead



Spanish Empire

- *In 1492, Columbus sailed the ocean blue*
- Conquistadors established “New Spain”
 - Magellan, Cortés, Coronado, etc.
- Great wealth from gold/silver



The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA



62



- Created “Columbian Exchange”
- Killed 90% of the native population
 - Survivors forced to convert to Catholicism
 - Become enslaved

New France

- Jacques Cartier explored N. America during 1530's
- French claim land & establish few settlements
- By 1763, less than 100,000 French settlers





- Want land for fur trade
 - Peacefully coexist with Natives
- Claims along Mississippi River overlap with Spain



Britain's Desire for Empire

- Conditions that stimulate interest in colonies
 - Religious Controversy
 - Protestant Reformation (early 16th century)
 - Foreign Wars
 - Spanish Armada 1588
 - Civil War (1642-1651)
 - Glorious Revolution (1689)



Reasons for Immigration

- Push/Pull Factors:
 - Economic Gain
 - Political Persecution
 - Religious Freedom

Push-Pull Factors of Immigration



PULL

- 1. Freedom**
- 2. Economic opportunity**
- 3. Abundant land**

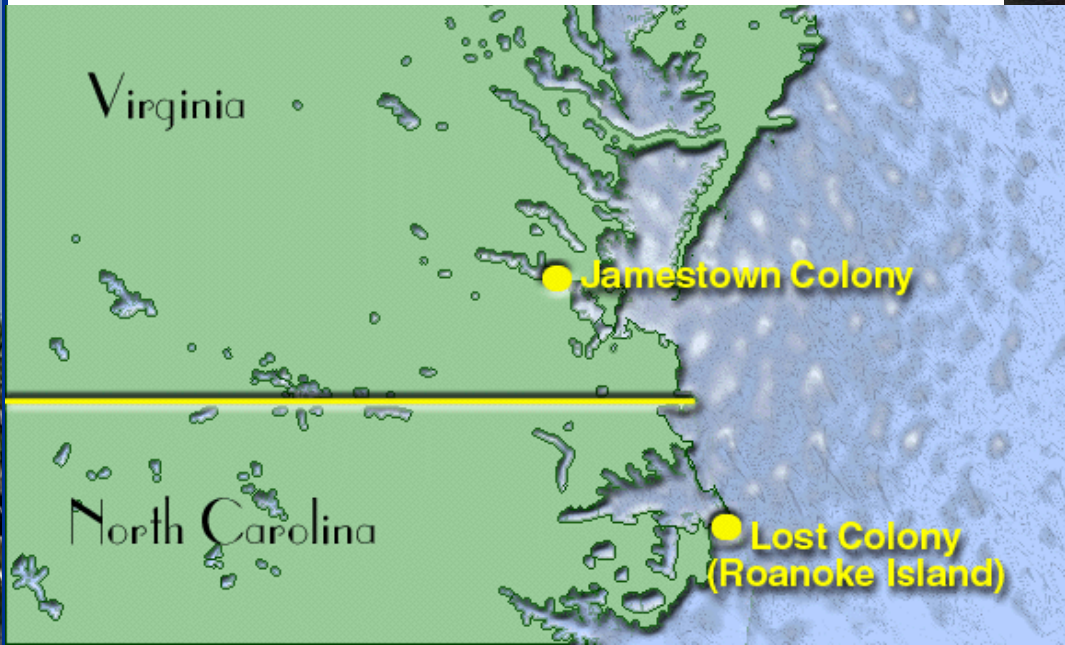


- 1. Population growth**
- 2. Agricultural changes**
- 3. Crop failures**
- 4. Industrial Revolution**
- 5. Religious and political turmoil**

PUSH

Queen Elizabeth

- Queen Elizabeth I (the Virgin Queen) reigns from 1558-1603
- Has an intense rivalry with Spain (Spanish Armada)
- Tries to establish colonies in North America
- 1585, Roanoke established
 - It failed



B. Virginia



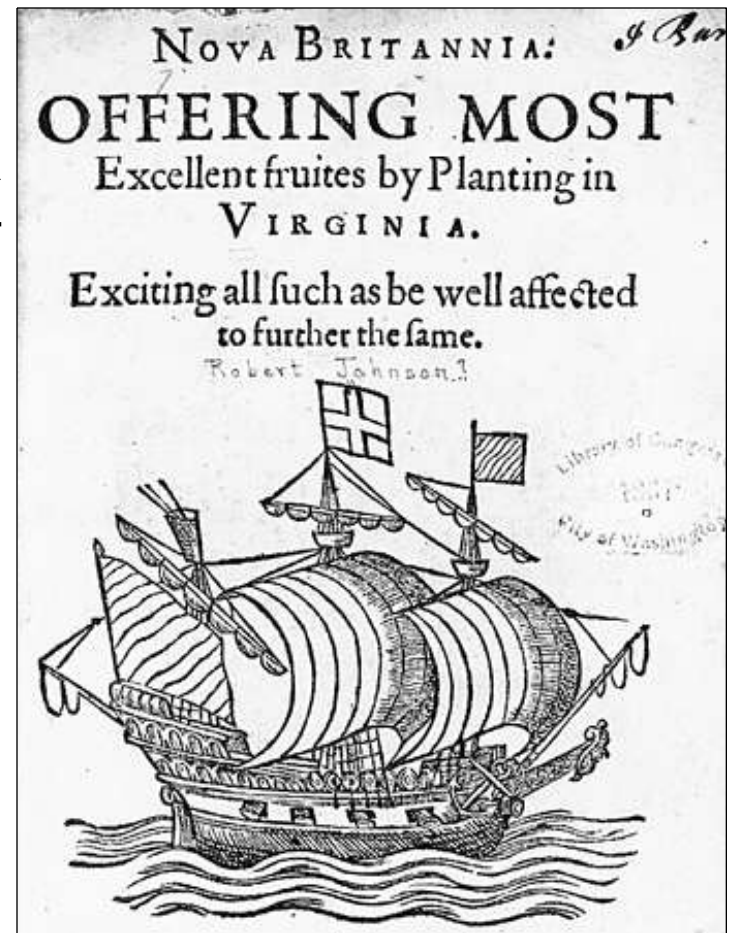
Virginia Company

Given a Charter from King James I:

- A Joint Stock Company
- Goal was to make money
- Colonists were guaranteed

the same rights as

Englishmen



The Jamestown "Seedling"

- Late 1606 - 3 ships set sail westward
- Spring 1607 - land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay





- May 24, 1607 - 104 colonists (all men) land at Jamestown
- Easily defensible area
- But it is on swampy land swarming with disease-causing mosquitoes

The Jamestown Nightmare

- “Gentlemen” colonists would not work themselves
- § Settlers died by the dozens
 - Lack of food
 - Disease (malaria)
- § Settlers looking for gold instead of hunting or farming

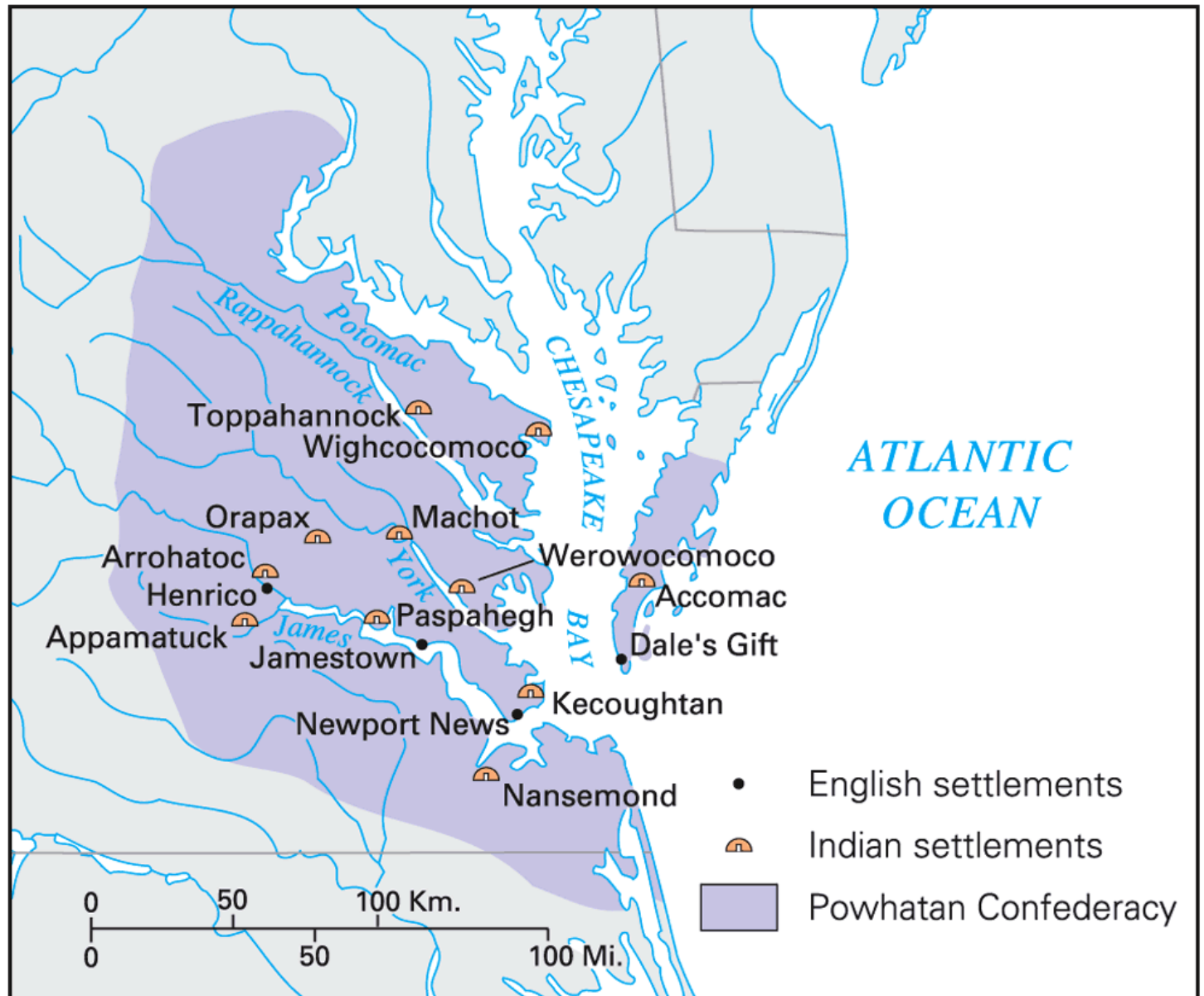


Powhatan Confederacy

- An alliance between a few dozen Algonquian tribes in the James River area
- Led by Chief Powhatan
- 15-25,000 Native Americans
- English wanted to force natives to work for them
- Confederacy foiled the plan



Powhatan Confederacy



Captain John Smith

- Leader of Jamestown from 1607-1609
- Forced to buy corn from Powhatan
- Forced men to farm for survival
- Became dictatorial
 - *“He that will not work shall not eat”*



The "Starving Time"

Disease & Starvation take a toll:

§1607: 104 colonists

§By spring, 1608: 38 survived

§1609: 300 more immigrants arrive

§By spring, 1610: 60 survived

§1610 – 1624: 10,000 immigrants

§1624 population: 1,200



Powhatan unwilling to help until 1614

- Pocahontas marries John Rolfe which established a temporary peace



C. Salvation



John Rolfe

Virginia's gold and silver.

-- John Rolfe, 1612

- 1612 introduces tobacco farming to VA
- Very successful cash crop

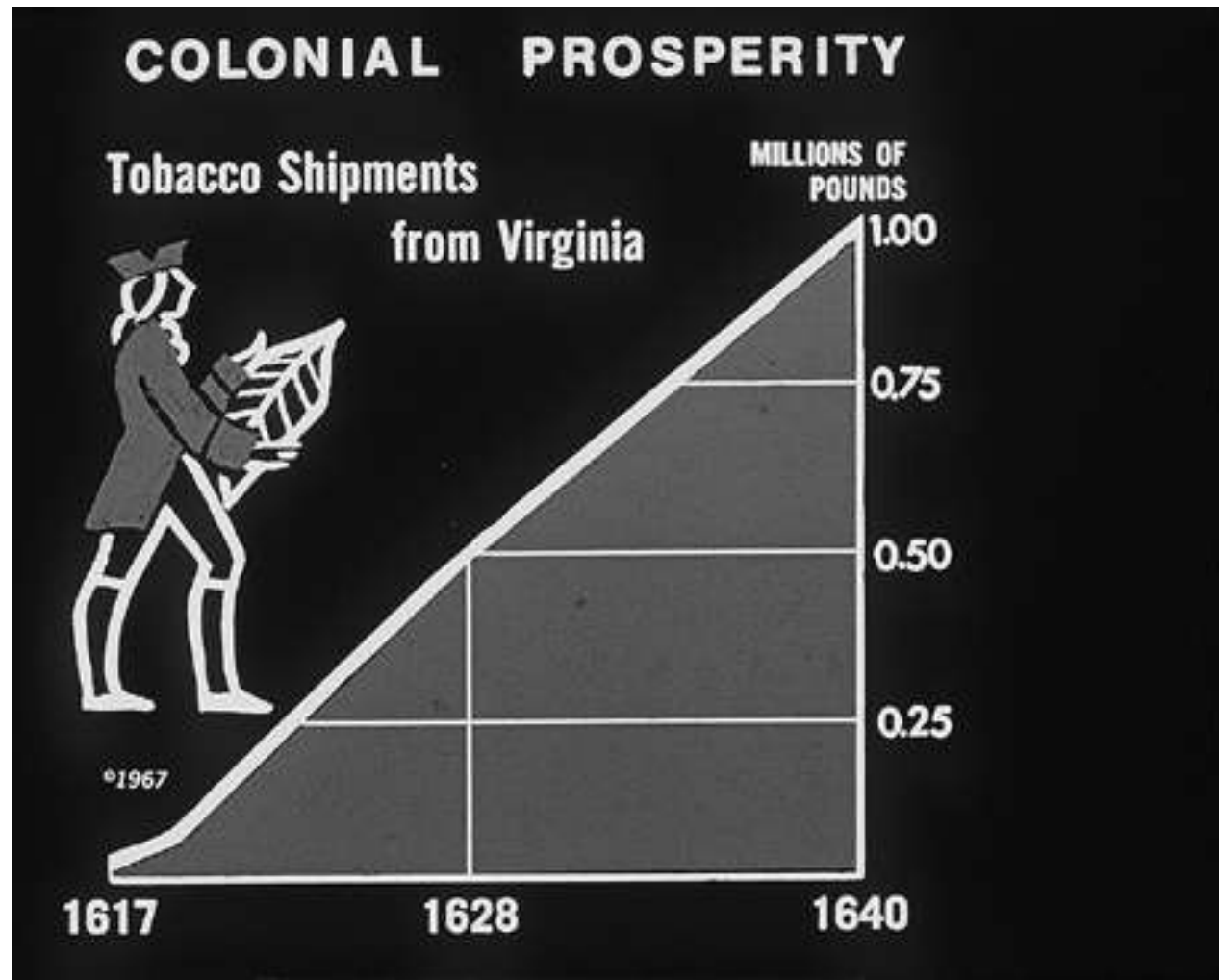




Early Colonial Tobacco

1618 — Virginia produces 20,000 pounds of tobacco.

1629 — Virginia produces 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco.

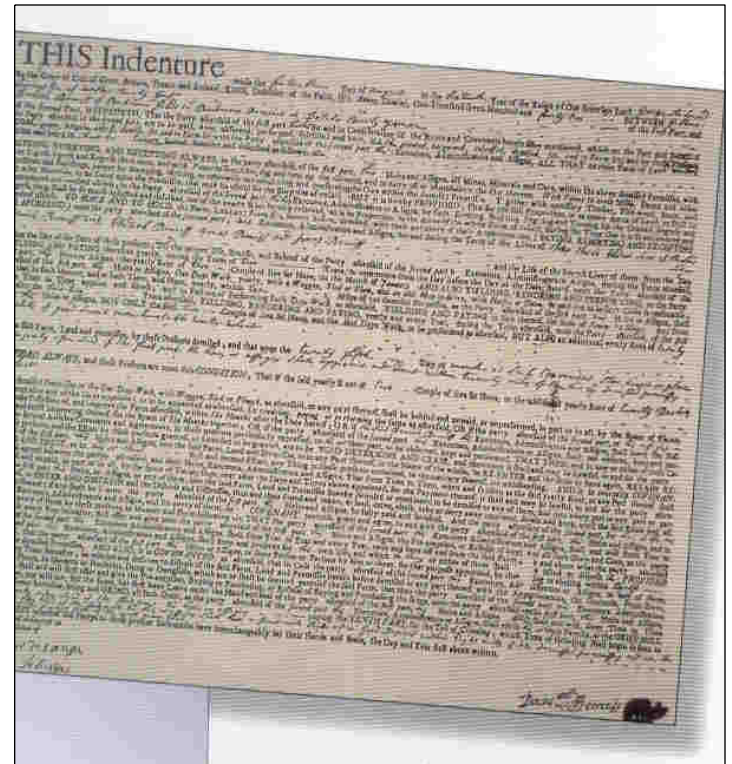




Virginia: "Child of Tobacco"

- Tobacco's effect on Virginia:
 - § Puts VA on a firm economic footing
 - § More and more colonists came
 - § Jamestown → Virginia
 - § Familial groups immigrated
 - § Ruinous to soil when continuously planted
- § Tobacco fostered growth of plantation system.
 - § Need for cheap, abundant labor
 - § Very few small farms

D. Virginia's Labor





Indentured Servitude

Headright System:

- § Each Virginian got 50 acres for each person whose passage they paid.
- § Those people became Indentured Servants

Indenture Contract:

- § 5-7 years.
- § Promised “freedom dues” (land, £)
- § Needed permission to marry & could be sold
- § Majority of immigrants were indentured servants



E. 1619:





Growing Political Power

- The House of Burgesses established in 1619
- Ended 1 man rule
- 1st Elected Legislative Body in the “New World”
 - § Control over finances, militia, etc.
 - § Created to attract more colonists to VA
 - § Decisions subject to the approval of the governor
 - § Was very aristocratic
 - § Mainly leading planters.

Virginia Becomes a Royal Colony

- James I grew hostile to Virginia
 - § He hated tobacco
 - § He distrusted the House of Burgesses
- § 1624: he revoked the charter of the bankrupt VA Company
 - § VA became a royal colony, under the king's direct control
 - § Anglican church established as the religion
- § By 1634, VA divided into counties and local governments began to exist

