

The Standard

SSUSH1 The student will
describe European settlement
in North America during the
17th Century.

Preview

1. Who is the person in the painting?
2. Why is this person important?
3. How did the person die?
4. Why is there so much interest in this person?



Processing

1. Pocahontas
2. She is credited with helping to negotiate terms betw. The Powhatans & the colonist. 13 when she met Smith.
3. She married John Rolfe, moved to England, was renamed Rebecca & died of small pox and the age of 22
4. Her story has been turned into folklore & romance. Very little factual information is ever seen in the movies.



*Legendary
Beauty*



Does this look like a 13 year
old?



Making the Connection

- What strikes you as interesting in the paintings?
- What do you see or what do you not see?



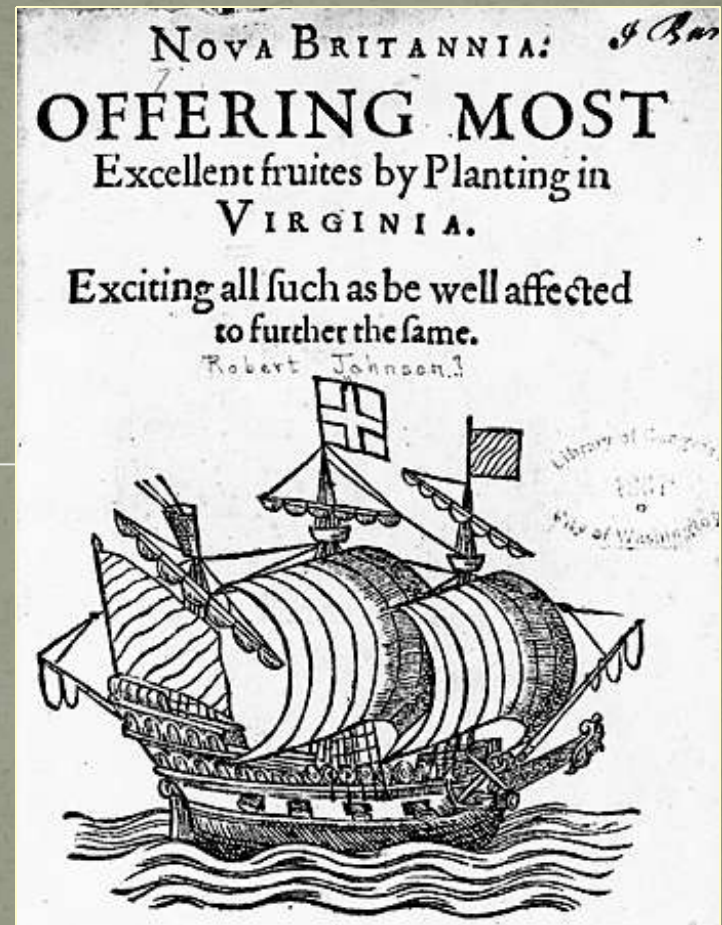
The Development of Virginia

- Differences betw. Spanish colonization and English colonization
 - SP's gov't funded the exploration & settlement
 - Expected the explorers to return riches to the gov't
 - ENG's gov't did not fund exploration & settlement
 - Companies invested money in the exploration & settlement in hopes of making money for their business: **Joint Stock Company**

English Colonization

The Charter of the Virginia Company:

- Guaranteed to colonists the same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England.
- This provision was incorporated into future colonists' documents.
- Colonists felt that, even in the Americas, they had the rights of Englishmen!



The Virginia Company



- 1606 James I granted charter to est. the colony of Virginia (named by Sir Walter Raleigh)
- *Susan Constant, Discovery, **Godspeed**: 150 passengers & crew*
- Est. settlement: Jamestown

Making the Connection

- The colony of Virginia is named for England's Queen Elizabeth I. How do you get Virginia out of Elizabeth?
- What was the connection betw. Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth I?
- How did Sir Walter Raleigh die?
- October 28, 1618

Jamestown

Late 1606 → VA Co.
sends out 3 ships.

May 24, 1607 →
about 100
colonists [all men]
land at
Jamestown, along
banks of James
River



- Easily defended, but swarming with disease-causing mosquitoes
- Skunks
- Vegetation
- Turkeys



VIRGINIA

AD 1607
JAMES FORTE
AT
JAMESTOWNE

Powhatan

The River JAMES

De Wier

the Swan Comant

the Griffon

John Rolfe





Jamestown Struggles

1606-1607 → 40 people died on the voyage to the New World.

1609 → another ship from England lost its leaders and supplies in a shipwreck off Bermuda.

Settlers died by the dozens!

"Gentlemen" colonists would not work themselves.

- Game in forests & fish in river uncaught.

Settlers wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting or farming.

John Smith



- Men refused to wk.
- There was no talk...but dig **gold**, wash **gold**, refine **gold**, load **gold**...
- By the winter of 1607 only 38 colonist remained
- Smith proclaimed himself the authority & wks to save the colony

Smith's Plan

1. If you don't work you don't eat
 2. Convinced Powhatan people to provide food to the colony
- **Crisis!! 1607 a gunpowder bag Smith was wearing exploded severely burning him. He had to return to ENG.**

Jamestown Struggles

- How many colonist remained after the winter of 1607?
- 1609: 300 more immigrants arrive
- By spring, 1610: 60 survived
- 1610 - 1624: 10,000 immigrants
- 1624 population: 1,200
- Adult life expectancy: 40 years
- Death of children before age 5: 80%

Jamestown Flourishes



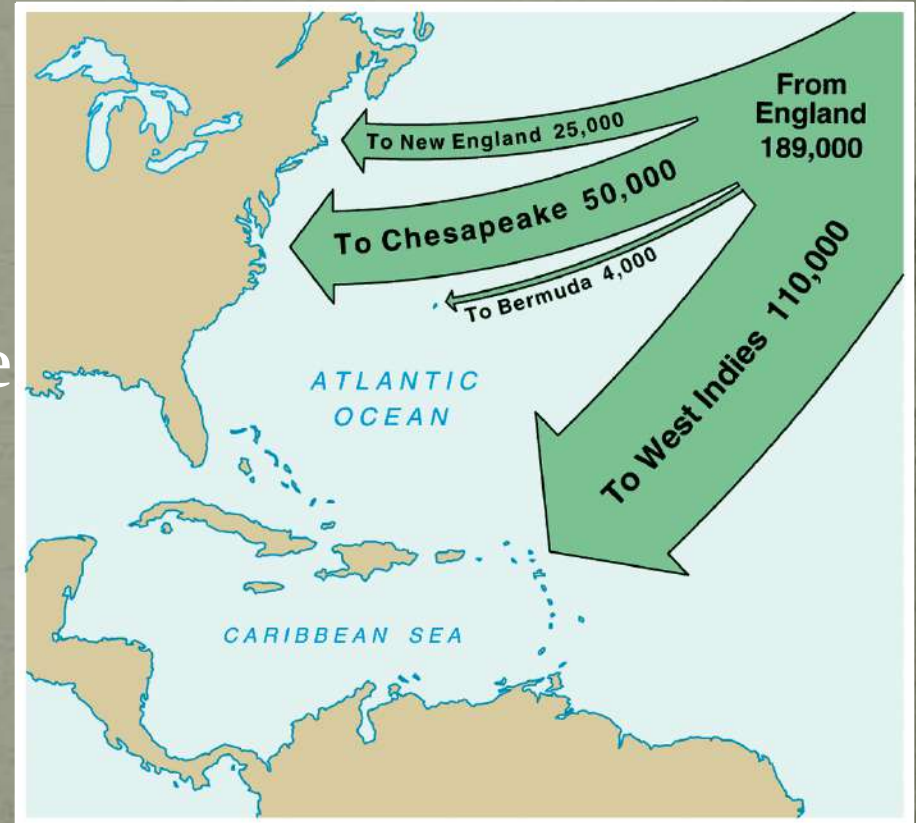
- John Rolfe introduces tobacco “black gold”
- Creates a need for a labor force
- Headright system (1618)
- Indentured servants
- African slave trade (1619)

Making the Connection

- In order for VA to succeed, the colonist decided they needed some type of legislative body.
- They created the House of Burgesses.
 1. Why is this legislative body important to the development of USH?
 2. What precedents did it establish?

Relationship with Native Americans

- ENG referred to all Native Americans as “Powhatan”
- @ 1st Powhatan were receptive but that soon changed once the # of colonist began to increase
- ENG declared a state of perpetual war betw the colonist & Powhatan
- Poor relations began and really have never ended



Chesapeake Bay Settlements



- Eventually, James I fed up w/ VA Co.
- VA's charter was revoked & it became royal colony
- Native American relations grew worse as the English grew in numbers while the Native American pop. decreased.

Bacon's Rebellion



- Conflicts also existed betw. Poor colonist & wealthy planters
- Indentured servants
- High taxes for the benefit of the planters
- Frontier of VA
- Conflicts w/ Native Americans
- Gov. Wm Berkeley refused to help colonist w/ Native Americans
- Nathaniel Bacon not happy about the gov.'s response

- Bacon (29) was a wealthy planter but he hated NA
- Raised an army to fight the NA on the VA frontier
- Army declared illegal
- Bacon marched on Jamestown
- Rebellion helped to demonstrate the growing power of the lower class and the class division betw. Rich and poor

Preview

1. Where do the Pilgrims fit into colonization?
2. When and where did they settle?
3. What makes the experience of the Pilgrims different than the experience of the Jamestown colonist?
4. What is the connection betw. Henry VIII and the Pilgrims?



Processing

1. They were the 2nd English colony in North America.
2. 1620 Plymouth Rock
3. They came for religious freedom not financial gain.
4. Pilgrims/Puritans/
Separatist felt that the
COE est. by Henry VIII
was still too RCC.



Puritans, Separatists & Pilgrims

- 1534 Henry VIII Broke from RCC wh/ = Church of England or Anglican Church (COE)

- Some felt the COE too RCC & wanted a purer and simpler ch. Wh/ = Puritans

- **Puritans** who stayed in ENG wanted to fix the COE



- Puritans who left ENG were called

Separatists Puritans

- Went to Holland; kids became too “dutchified” so decided to leave Holland & go to America in 1620 on the Mayflower wh/ = a name change to Pilgrims (130)



The Plymouth Colony

- Aimed for VA
- Plymouth Rock:
(Cape Cod)
- Concerned colonial charter would not be valid; feared rebellion of non Pilgrims



Mayflower Compact

The Mayflower Compact

In ye name of God Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyall subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France, & Ireland King, defender of ye faith, &c.

Haveing undertaken, for ye glorie of God, and advancemente of ye Christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutually in ye presence of God, and one of another, covenant, & combine ourselves togeather into a Civill body politick; for our better ordering, & preservation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just & equall Lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions & offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & convenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at CapzCodd ye -11- of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne Lord King James of England, France & Ireland ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano Dom. 1620.

John Brown	Richard Warren	John Turner	Edward Mayflower
William Bradford	John Howland	Thomas Eaton	John Brown
Edward Winslow	Stephen Hopkins	John Alden	Richard Brinton
William Brewster	Edward Tilly	John Carver	George Burdett
Samuel Allerton	John Taylor	John Cullerton	Richard Clark
John Alden	Thomas Leach	Thomas Hildreth	Richard Sanderson
John Alden	Thomas Leach	John Burdett	John Elliott
Samuel Burdett	Thomas Leach	George Burdett	John Taylor
Christopher Myles	John Taylor	Thomas Burdett	Edward Burdett
William Brewster	Edward Tilly	Richard Burdett	Richard Burdett
William White			

Pilgrim men created & signed MC

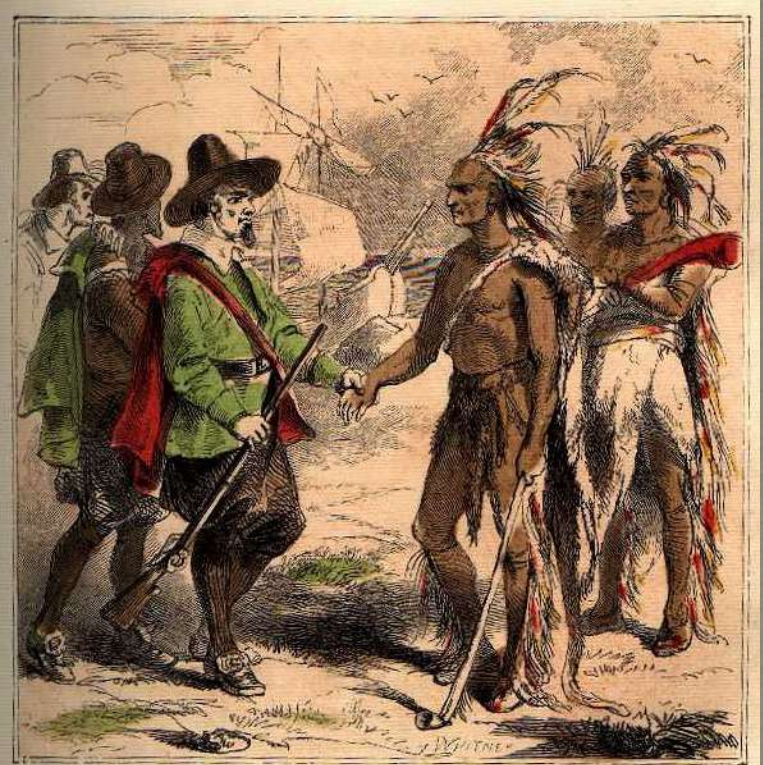
- Created a civil gov't based on majority rule
- Applied to Pilgrims & non Pilgrims
- Foundation for Am. Democratic Gov't
- Governor Wm. Bradford

Making the Connection

1. How is majority rule used in the modern day government of the United States?
2. How is the concept of majority rule central to the concept of democracy?

Thanksgiving 1621

- **Seafood:** Cod, Eel, Clams, Lobster
- Wild Fowl:** Wild Turkey, Goose, Duck, Crane, Swan, Partridge, Eagles
- Meat:** Venison, Seal
- Grain:** Wheat Flour, Indian Corn
- Vegetables:** Pumpkin, Peas, Beans, Onions, Lettuce, Radishes, Carrots
- Fruit:** Plums, Grapes
- Nuts:** Walnuts, Chestnuts, Acorns
- Herbs and Seasonings:** Olive Oil, Liverwort, Leeks, Dried Currants, Parsnips
- **Squanto;** Massasoit



INTERVIEW OF SAMOSET WITH THE PILGRIMS.

Massachusetts Bay Colony



- John Winthrop
- Arabella
- Landed @ Boston
- 1630-43 thousands of Puritans came wh/ = **Great Migration**; most people ever
- Religious Freedom
- All colonist forces to attend Puritan ch & pay taxes to it
- Believed building a **City on a Hill** (personal voice pg 51)

Native Americans

- 1637 Pequot War
- Narragansett
- Colonist exterminated Pequot tribe

•A PERSONAL VOICE MIANTONOMO

*“ These English have gotten our land,
they with scythes cut down grass, and
with
axes fell the trees; their cows and
horses eat the grass, and their hogs
spoil our
clam banks, and we shall all be starved.*

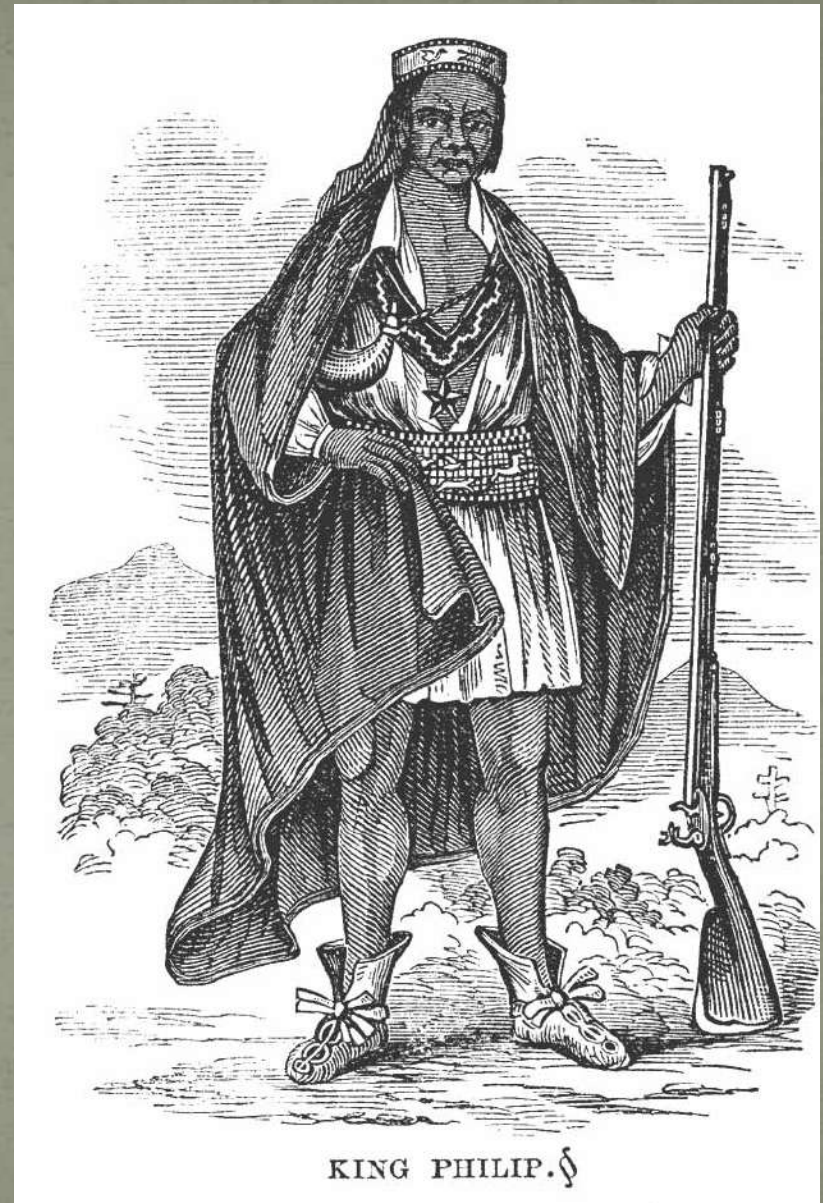
..

For so are we all Indians as the English
are, and say brother to one another;
so must we be one as they are,
otherwise we shall be all gone shortly.”
—quoted in *Changes in the Land*



Pg 53-54

- Native Americans forced to live by Puritan law
- 1675 King Philip's War (2yrs) Wampanoag Tribe
- Massasoit's son Metacom (known as King Philip to colonists)
- Alliance of tribes against colonists; final Indian resistance in New England
- 1691 Mass. Bay absorbed Plymouth; pop. loss



Preview

1. What is happening in the picture?
2. How is this event connected to the Indian Wars?
3. What does this event help to demonstrate about early colonial life?



Processing & Connection

1. Hanging of witches in Salem
2. Paranoia & fear of those not like “them” gripped the community.
3. What does this event help to demonstrate about early colonial life?



Salem Witch Trials



- Paranoia high due to conflicts w/ Native Americans
- Feared that evil was in the colony
- 1692 Salem Witchcraft trials
- 20 people executed for being witches
- Emphasizes the lack of Women's rts. & religious & social tensions