

# Competing for the Colonies

How can location affect opportunities and challenges?

What are the consequences when different cultures interact?

What factors in Europe influenced the colonization of the New World?

# Causes: The Three G's

- 1. God:** the evangelistic need to spread Catholicism to all peoples drove the exploration of new lands.
- 2. Gold:** younger sons of the more prosperous middle class often had to seek employment away from their families or local communities because the eldest son of an English family inherited all the property from his father's estate. There was no land or wealth left over for younger sons.
- 3. Glory:** competition between monarchies drove kings to establish claims to new lands as a means to strengthen their political positions in Europe.

# Who: European Countries Involved...

## Portugal

- Pioneered overseas explorations in the New World due to favorable geographic location facing the Atlantic.
- First recorded encounters with peoples in other lands dates back to later 1400s (West & Central Africa).
- Promised Pope to evangelize and colonize the “heathen” people encountered.

## Spain

- Pioneered overseas explorations in the New World due to favorable geographic location facing the Atlantic.
- Motivated by a tradition of Christian crusading.
- Chartered Christopher Columbus, who was seeking an alternate sea route to the silk and spice rich lands of China, but ultimately discovered the Americas.
- Promised Pope to evangelize and colonize the “heathen” people encountered.

# Who: European Countries Involved...

## France

- Growing fearful of Spain's growing political power and influence, France set out in search of a Northwest Passage to Asia.
- This fostered a race to settle the New World.

## Netherlands

- Dutch exploration began almost accidentally when English navigator Henry Hudson was hired to find a safe passage to the Spice Island of the East. He set out in April 1609 with a desire to avoid Cape of Good Hope and find a westward passage to the Far East (Asia).
- Hudson made contact with the New World near the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware River. By September of 1609 he entered what would later be called New York Harbor and the Hudson River.

# Who: European Countries Involved...



England

- By 1570, Spain had really only settled lands in present-day Florida.
- Their political presence was highly recognized, so this led England to get involved in exploration.
- Cue: English dominance in the New World...

# Who: The Explorers...



## Sir Humphrey Gilbert

- 1578: Received a charter from Queen Elizabeth to convert “heathens.”
- Made the first two attempts to reach Newfoundland.
- Died on his second voyage.



## Sir Walter Raleigh

- Gilbert’s half brother, decided to carry on his venture, so obtained a similar charter from Queen Elizabeth.
- 1584: reports from his voyage indicate rich land in the new world. England begins to transplant English culture to the New World.

# Who: The Explorers...



## Captains Philip Amadas and Arthur Barlowe

- April 27, 1584: Left England in two ships to explore North American coast for Sir Walter Raleigh.
- Landed in July on the NC coast just north of Roanoke Island.
- Natives were as fascinated by the white men as the explorers were by them.
- They took two Indians, Wanchese and Manteo, back to England with them for Raleigh to meet.

# THE FIRST COLONY

## Spring 1585

- Commanded by Raleigh's cousin Sir Richard Grenville, 500 men (108 were colonists) set sail for Virginia in 7 ships.

## Survival

- Colonists cultivated little land, and became dependent on Natives.
- Resorted to robbing their fish traps.
- Natives are tired of trading for meaningless English items.

## Disenchantment

- Colonists lose their gumption.
- Smallpox and measles brought from settlers begins to kill natives.



# THE FIRST COLONY (con't)

Colonists were struggling with little land cultivated and increasing dependence on Natives who were no longer willing to help.

Natives began to succumb to measles and smallpox.

**A Decision to  
Leave**

Sir Francis Drake's privateering fleet arrived and offered a ship as a way to return to England.

Sir Richard Grenville left 15 men to guard the settlement until a new group of colonists could be recruited.

# THE LOST COLONY

If at first you don't succeed...

- 1586: Sir Walter Raleigh plans another colony in Virginia.
- Located it at lower end of Chesapeake Bay because of reports of friendly Indians.

John White

- Raleigh sends White (again) and appoints him Governor of new colony.
- Included on the voyage was White's daughter, who was pregnant.

Supplies!

- After the birth of John White's granddaughter in August 1587, he was forced to return for badly needed supplies.

What took ya?!

- White did not return until 1590.
- There was no sign of the colonists except for the letters "CRO" carved on a tree.

# Competing for the Colonies 2

What factors in Europe influenced the colonization of the New World?

# How are colonies paid for?

## Sir Walter Raleigh, for example.

- 1585: Roanoke, “The Lost Colony.”
- Raleigh was a very wealthy man (owned 52,000 acres in Ireland, alone).
- But he paid for his colonization efforts largely out of his own pocket.
- After seeing Raleigh’s attempts to colonize fail, few people were willing to risk their own fortunes.

## Joint-stock companies FTW.

- A way to spread the risk among several investors instead of just one.
- People buy stock or shares to become part owners of the company.
- Each investor shares in the costs to run the company. Also shares in its profits and losses.

# Jamestown: The First Permanent Settlement

## Foundation

- 1607: Virginia Company of London (a joint-stock) sends 100 colonists to Chesapeake Bay.
- They travelled up James River until they found a spot that was safe from Spanish attack.
- Named settlement Jamestown in honor of King James I.



## Struggle to Survive

- January 1608: 38 Colonists remain.
- Colonists fell ill from diseases carried by water or insects.
- Virginia Company had promised colonists the land would be rich with gold, as the Spanish colonies were, so they spent their time searching for treasure instead of building and planting.

# Jamestown: The First Permanent Settlement

## Control & Discipline

- John Smith brought order to the colony.
- But when he returned to England, the colony fell back into chaos, to the point of eating rodents and snakes.
- Relief ships arrived in 1610.
- Lord De La Warr, the new governor, imposed discipline and shifted focus back to farming.

## Tension with Powhatans

- Despite trade relations (corn), situation was often tense and violent between Powhatan and colonists.
- Situation improved in 1614 when Chief Powhatan's daughter, Pocahontas, married a colonist named John Rolfe.
- Virginia Company took couple to England to advertise the colony, but Pocahontas died there, around the age of 21.

# Jamestown: The First Permanent Settlement

## Tobacco Transformation

- It soon became clear the colonists were not going to find gold in Virginia.
- Raleigh brought tobacco back to England during Roanoke expeditions, so by 1600s, tobacco was in high demand.
- John Rolfe created a mild formula he sent to England in 1614. This was such a success that most colonists in Jamestown began to grow it.

**Did you know? The first Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619. But did they arrive as indentured servants or enslaved workers? Slavery was not widespread until the late 1600s...**

## Everyone wants a piece of the pie!

- Tobacco farms quickly spread, and to attract settlers, the Virginia Company began to offer land in exchange to those who could pay their way to the colony.
- Indentured servants: those who agreed to work without pay for a landlord in exchange for that landlord paying their passage to America.
  - Indentured servants would serve a contract, usually between 4-6 years, and the landlord restored their freedom.



# Jamestown: The First Permanent Settlement

## House of Burgesses

- Lack of gov't leads to frustration.
- Virginia Company decided that Burgesses (elected representatives) would meet once per year.
- 1619: The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the colonies.
- In each of the **11** settlements of Virginia, colonists chose **2** men to represent them.
- Had the authority to pass local laws and raise taxes.

## More Tension with the Powhatans

- 1622: Powhatan became alarmed by the expanding tobacco plantations and increasing English population.
- Launched an attack on the settlements along the James River— a quarter of English population was killed.
- Jamestown survived, but Virginia Company did not.
  - King James I took back their charter, and Virginia was turned into a royal colony— ruled by the King's appointed officials.
  - He also got rid of the assembly. (Don't worry, it comes back later).



# C.F.T.C. 2: The New England Colonies

While English colonists who settled in Virginia had hoped to become wealthy, the colonists who settled in New England simply sought to practice their religion as they saw fit.

# New England: who settled there?

## Puritans and Separatists

- In England during the 1600s laws required its people to follow the rules of the Church of England.
- Puritans: disagreed with the teaching of the C.O.E and felt it resembled the Roman Catholic Church in too many ways.
  - Puritans stayed with the C.O.E, but felt it should be “purified” by getting rid of Catholic practices.
- Separatists: believed the C.O.E did not represent the true faith, so instead of wanting to fix it, they decided to break away from it.

## Separatists → Pilgrims

- Separatists were more threatening to C.O.E because they wanted to establish their own church.
- Some eventually flee to Netherlands, adapt to Dutch customs.
  - Fear of forgotten English roots brings some Separatists to North America.
  - These people become Pilgrims: individuals who take a long journey for religious purposes.

**Both Puritans and Separatists (Pilgrims) faced persecution in England!**

# New England: The Pilgrims & The Mayflower

## Mayflower Compact

- September 1620: 102 passengers, 41 Pilgrims.
- Set sail for Virginia
- High winds & captain mistakes set *Mayflower* off course.
- Landed in Cape Cod (later Massachusetts)

## Mayflower Sets Sail

- Landed outside control of Virginia Company, so no established gov't.
- Before disembarking, they drew up an agreement, the Mayflower Compact, to set up the colony's gov't.
- John Carver is chosen as first governor.
- Plymouth is their new home.

## First Harvest

- 1<sup>st</sup> winter in Mass. was tough, but 2<sup>nd</sup> was better thanks to Wampanoag tribe.
- Leader, Massasoit and his guide/interpreter named Squanto visited Plymouth in March 1621.
- Squanto knew English and stayed and taught settlers to rake clams, hunt deer, and grow corn and pumpkins.
- The two groups gathered in the fall and feasted for 3 days to celebrate the colonist's first harvest and the peace they had made with each other.

# New England: The Puritans & The Great Migration

## Massachusetts Bay Colony

In 1691, the Plymouth Colony and the Mass. Bay Colony united as Massachusetts!

- Left England in order to purify faith; hoped to return to England with strength to purify the C.O.E., too.
- 1628: formed their own joint-stock company, New England Company, later Mass. Bay Company.
- Sent colonists to Massachusetts, and was granted a charter from King Charles I, despite tense relations.
- Between 1630-1640 more than 20,000 Puritans left for Mass.; this is known as Great Migration.

- Puritans settle on protected harbor and named it Boston, after a town in England.
- Puritans were well equipped for their journey (educated, wealthier, more powerful than Pilgrims).
  - Sailed in March so they could plant and harvest in Fall.
- Under John Winthrop's leadership, Puritans emphasized a model community, hard work, duty, education, and faith.
- Within 70 years, there were 21 towns in Massachusetts.

## Great Migration

# New England: Puritan Intolerance More Colonies!

- Puritans established congregations with town meetings; this was their form of self-gov't where men would vote/participate in the General Court.
  - By law, everyone had to attend church to receive instruction in the "New England Way."
  - Believed dancing, games, amusements would lead to laziness.
- These rigid beliefs lead to intolerance of other religious ideas within the colony.
- Mass. Bay Colony soon decided to give land only to Puritan Church Groups.
  - Only Puritan men who were church members could vote.

# New England: Bye Puritans!

With growing trade, New England's coastal towns flourished. Puritan ministers warned against leaving God's path in pursuit of money, but the bustle of city life drowned out their warnings.

## Connecticut

- Roger Williams, a Puritan minister, believed in separating church and gov't; people should not be fined for missing church.
- Was banished for speaking out about his beliefs.
- 1636: moved south with a few followers; established Providence.
- Later, Anne Hutchinson is also banished from Mass., and sets up Portsmouth.
- Rhode Island was formed around these two settlements; people are free to worship as they choose.

## Rhode Island

- Also founded by people who broke from Puritan rule.
- Thomas Hooker: a Puritan minister who believe men of all religions should take part in gov't.
- Unhappy with poor quality of land they were given in Massachusetts, so they left.
- 1636: founded Hartford in fertile Connecticut River Valley.

- Moving north of Mass. Means facing a harsh winter; some were up to the challenge.
- Sought freedom, better farmland, better fishing, fur trade.
- At first, Maine, New Hampshire, and part of Vermont belonged to Massachusetts.
- 1679: New Hampshire became a separate colony. (Maine and that part of Vermont never separated).

## New Hampshire, Maine & Vermont

# C.F.T.C. 3: Middle Colonies

What factors in Europe influenced the colonization of the New World?

# What are the Middle Colonies?

## Why? Who? Where?

- By the middle of the 1600s, Virginia and Massachusetts marked the boundaries of English colonization.
- Between was a vast area of unexplored territory.
- Middle colonies were founded for a combination of reasons.
- Attracted people from countries besides England
  - Dutch and Swedish settlers were already in New York!
  - Soon Germans, Irish, Scots, and French came to the area!

## What?

- English settlers eventually explore the unknown land between Virginia and Massachusetts and create four colonies.
- The Middle Colonies are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.





# New Amsterdam New York

## Henry Hudson & Dutch West India Co.

- 1609: Just after Jamestown is founded by English settlers, Henry Hudson (English, but sailing for a Dutch company), discovers Manhattan Island and the eventual Hudson River.
  - He claimed this land for the Netherlands.
- 1623: Dutch West India Co. established and sends 30 families to Hudson River in 1624 to settle New Amsterdam.
  - The company builds forts and trading posts as far north as present-day Albany, NY.
  - Gov. Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan Island from Canarsee Indians in 1626 and established the town of New Amsterdam.

## English involvement in New Amsterdam

- 1664: English ships sailed to New Amsterdam.
- English Captain told Peter Stuyvesant (Dutch Gov.) to hand over the colony to the English, but says he will not give up without a fight.
  - This backfired because his Dutch colonists were tired of his hard leadership and would not support him; he surrenders.
  - English renamed New Amsterdam, New York.

## English control increases

- With the acquirement of New York, English control spanned a large portion of the east coast of North America
- Their new harbor at New York was easily reached by other English colonies. \$\$\$
  - Rich soil and splendid port increase involvement in trading of fur and crops.
- New York was mainly settled near the mouth of the Hudson. Northern and Western NY were sparsely settled

# Middle Colonies Established

- English King, Charles II gave part of the land of the Middle Colonies to his brother, the Duke of York, who divided the land into two colonies: New York and New Jersey.
- Settlers here hoped to get rich quick. They offered land at low prices to attract settlers
  - They also offered religious freedom and self-gov't.

## New Jersey

## Pennsylvania

- King Charles II gave the rest of the land to William Penn. This land becomes Pennsylvania
- Penn was a member of the Quakers, a group that suffered greatly in England
- Religious freedoms are accepted in PA.
- Penn carefully planned his colony and his efforts paid off:
  - Studied maps, planned cities & gov't.

- Delaware was later carved out from some of the land owned by the Duke of York.
- It was first added to Penn, but later separated

## Delaware

# Middle Colonies Prosper

Proximity: With New England Colonies to the north and Virginia to the south, the New England settlers did not have to wait for English ships when supplies were low. Trading was easy!

Resources: Middle colonists used their resources well. Farmers raised livestock on pastures and grew crops on the fertile soil. Overproduced and sold their surplus!

Increased trade leads to the growth of the shipbuilding industry.

Rivers: Millers used rushing water to power flour mills and sawmills.

Ships: beef, pork, flour, furs, and lumber were carried to harbors on the East Coast.

Other industries: glass-making and iron working.

# C.F.T.C. 3: Southern Colonies

What factors in Europe influenced the colonization of the New World?

# What are the Southern Colonies?



## Fast Facts:

- Southern colonies include:
  - Maryland
  - Virginia
  - North Carolina
  - South Carolina
  - Georgia
- Warm, hot climate
- Fertile soil
- Plantation economy: cotton & tobacco
- Some fishing and dense forests.

# What are the Southern Colonies?

More religious troubles  Maryland

- George Clavert was a Roman Catholic.
  - But because he was a friend of the King, he escaped punishment for not belonging to COE
  - He was still troubled that Catholics could not worship freely in England, so he asked the king for land to start a colony where Catholics could worship freely.
  - He was given land along the Chesapeake Bay, north of VA.
  - 1630s: He passes away, but his son continues the colony, Maryland is founded

The Carolinas

- 1663: King Charles II gave land south of VA to 8 Lord Proprietors as a thank you; this land was named Carolana.
  - Name is derived from Latin word *Carolus*, which is the Latin form of the name Charles.
- Slow to settle: only few moved to northern portion, and it would be 7 years before settlers would reach the southern part (Charleston).
- Over the years, it was clear the southern and northern areas of Carolina differed greatly.
  - Southern portion is more prosperous.
  - 1712: Colony splits into North and South Carolina.

# What are the Southern Colonies?

## Georgia grows slowly

- Georgia Trustees founded Georgia with two goals in mind:
  - To provide debtors with a place to build new lives.
  - To keep Spaniards in Florida from settling farther north.
- James Oglethorpe, Georgia's first leader, arrived in 1733 with 35 families and began Savannah.
  - However, few debtors went to Georgia.
  - War broke out with Spaniards and Native Americans.
  - Many first farms failed here due to strict land rules from the Trustees, slavery being prohibited, and type of farming was restricted (didn't mix with climate).

## Farming becomes the Southern Way.

- While New England and Middle colonies turned from farming to city life, Southerners continued farming.
  - Plantations become more common, especially in VA and MD.
  - Farms in NC were small, and people only raised enough to feed themselves.
  - Swampy areas of SC proved ideal for growing rice; developed rice plantations larger than tobacco plantations of MD and VA.