Chapter 2: Transplantations and Borderlands

**THE EARLY CHESAPEAKE**

**The Founding of Jamestown**

- 1607: 104 men made it into Chesapeake Bay and established Jamestown along James River
- Problems with location:
  - Thick woods surrounded the town which were hard to cultivate
  - Easy to get malaria in hot, humid climate
  - It was in territory of powerful local Indians: led by imperial chief Powhatan
  - Things went bad fast
- Early problems
  - Malaria weakened and killed some people so no work could be done
  - Colonists kept searching for gold – none was found
  - They only got some lumber, tar, pitch, and iron for export
  - Assumed the natives would provide them with food – ha, yeah right
- Major issue: little women there
  - No family-centered community
  - No established households
  - Could not get a feeling of permanent stake in the community
  - No sense of “society”
  - Only option: intermarry with natives
- Captain John Smith saves the people still alive
  - 38 of first 104 are still alive
  - Inadequate diets = not good. Difficult to recover from all the diseases
  - Jamestown could not sustain itself when he arrived
  - Came in 1608 and became council president and imposed order on the community
  - Organized raids to steal from the natives
  - 1609: Smith left and Jamestown was showing signs of promise survival

**Reorganization**

- 1609: London (Virginia) Company got new charter that increased the company’s power over the colony
  - Sold stock, grew the colony with land grants to planters
  - Felt it was ready for more people: 600 new migrants came (including women and children)
- “Starving Time”
  - Winter of 1609-1610 – people fell to the cold weather and could not find food
  - Natives killed livestock to keep the colonists within the town.
  - Only 60 people out of 500 still alive
New arrivals took survivors and headed back to Europe

- Things changed: the colony’s first governor, Lord De La Warr, arrived and the colonists agreed to go back. More migrants came to try to make a profit in Jamestown.
- Lord De La Warr as governor
  - Rigid and harsh – organized people into work gangs
  - Sentenced offenders to be flogged, hanged, or broken on the wheel
  - Settlers often evaded work
  - Changes: Warr began to permit private land ownership and cultivation of the land
  - Sir Thomas Dale and Sir Thomas Gates followed him

**Tobacco**

- After Columbus’s first return, Europe found out about tobacco. Now they really want it
- King James I disliked it
- Some saw that it was poisonous and it caused many diseases
- England’s tobacco purchases to Spain = drain of English gold to Spanish importers
- 1612: John Rolfe of Jamestown produced crops of high demand for buyers in England
- Tobacco demands lots of land – the crop depletes fertility fast

**Expansion**

- By 1616: no profits from tobacco – only land and debts
- 1618: Virginia Co. launched new campaign: “head-right” system
  - Headrights = 50 acre grants of land
  - Already living in the colony? You get 100 acres
  - More family members = more land
  - Colonists paid one shilling a year for each headright to the company
- 1619: 100 Englishwomen sent to colony to be wives of the men
- July 30, 1619: at Jamestown church: delegates met as the House of Burgesses
  - First meeting of an elected legislature within what was to become the U.S.
- 1619: black people came – colonists may have thought of them as servants, not slaves, to be released at a later time
  - First step to enslavement of Africans in America
- Sir Thomas Drake assaulted the Powhatan Indians and captured the chief’s daughter, Pcahontas
  - She converted to Christianity and married John Rolfe later on
  - Chief tried to attack the English
- Opechancanough (chief’s bro) became new leader
  - 1622: Organized attack: 347 white people were dead.
  - Surviving English attacked viciously
  - Tried to attack again in 1644 but failed
  - Then stopped attacking the colony
- Conclusion: Virginia Co. put all its funds into profitless Jamestown and faced bankruptcy
• Jamestown became a royal colony under James I.

Exchanges of Agricultural Technology

• Survival of Jamestown result of agricultural tech developed by Indians and borrowed by English, such as value of corn w/ its high yields, beans alongside corn to enrich soil.

Maryland and the Calverts

• Dream of George Calvert (first Lord Baltimore) was a speculative venture + retreat for English Catholics oppressed by Anglican church. 1632 son Cecilius (second Lord Baltimore) got charter from king, made complete sovereigns of new land.
• 1634: Lord Baltimore named brother Leonard Calvert governor, settlers arrived in Maryland.
• Calverts invested heavily, needed many settlers to make profit and encouraged Protestants as well as Catholics (Catholics became minority)
• “Act Concerning Religion” granted toleration; yet politics in Maryland plagued by tension between Catholic minority and Protestant majority, civil war 1655.
• Proprietor was absolute monarchy
• Lord Baltimore granted land to relatives and other English aristocrats
• Labor shortages required headright system.

Turbulent Virginia

• Mid 17th century VA colony had larger population, complexity and profitability of economy, debates over how to deal with Indians
• Sir William Berkeley appointed governor by King Charles I in 1642, put down 1644 Indian uprising and agreed to not cross settlement line. Impossible to protect Indian territory because of growth of VA after Cromwell’s victory in English Civil War and flight of opponents to colony
  o Choice lands along river occupied, new arrivals pressed westward
• At first vote extended to all, later only to landowners and elections rare, led to recent settlers in “back country” to be underrepresented

Bacon’s Rebellion

• Nathaniel Bacon and other members of backcountry gentry disagreed on policies toward natives, backcountry in constant danger from Indian attack b/c on land reserved to natives by treaty, believed east. aristocracy wanted to protect dominance by holding down white settlers in west
• Bacon on governors council, in 1675 led counter-attacks against Indians against governors orders, kicked off council, unauthorized assault on Indians became a military challenge to colonial govt.
• Bacon’s army marched on Jamestown twice. He died suddenly.
• Rebellion showed unwillingness of settlers to abide by agreements with natives, also potential for instability in colony’s large population of free, landless men eager for land and against landed gentry—common interest in east and west aristocracy to prevent social unrest, led to African slave trade growing

THE GROWTH OF NEW ENGLAND

Plymouth Plantation

• Illegal to leave England without consent of king
• 1608: Separatists from hamlet of Scrooby began leaving to Leyden, Holland where they could worship w/o gov’t interference
  o Dutch still threatened their tight-knit group
• Began to think about going to America to start new colony
  o Got permission from Virginia Co. to settle in America and king let them b/c they’re peaceful
  o Known as the “Pilgrims”
  o Leader: William Bradford
  o Sailed on Mayflower
  o Landed at Cape Cod and went north a bit: called new area “Plymouth” (after the port they departed from)
• Established Mayflower Compact
  o Established civil government and proclaimed their allegiance to the king
  o December 21, 1620: stepped ashore at Plymouth Rock
• First winter: half of colony died from malnutrition, disease, and exposure
• Early 1630s: smallpox epidemic killed Indians around Plymouth
• Killed wild game for fur, skins, and meat
• New crops: wheat, barley, oats, and incorporated natives’ food: corn, potatoes, peas
  o Eventually exported them back to Europe
• Indians = weak from diseases so they needed Europeans, not fight them
  o Squanto (Pawtuxet) helped form alliance with Wampanoags, under Chief Massasoit
  o Samoset = helpful Indian
• 1621: First Thanksgiving – marked alliance b/w Pilgrims and Indians
• 1622: Miles Standish, military officer, imposed discipline on colonists
  o Ended by Bradford
• Pilgrims had fur trade with Abenaki of Maine
• William Bradford = Plymouth’s governor continuously
• Still poor (only one plow) but still believed God put them there for a reason
The Puritan Experiment

- King James I was always harsh towards the Puritans
  - Got worse when he died and his son, Charles I, succeeded him.
  - Charles favored Roman Catholicism more than Puritans – hated Puritans
- Puritan merchants wanted change – got charter from Charles I to create the Massachusetts Bay Company to make colony in New World (current area of Massachusetts and New Hampshire)
  - Primary purpose: economics
  - God supplies: fishing tools, equipment
  - 1629: ready to head out
  - Saw it as creating a haven for Puritans in America
- Governor: John Winthrop
  - Did a lot: organized the migration and commanded the 1,000 people in 17 ships (mostly family groups, not just single men)
  - Carried the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company – colonists would only be responsible to themselves
- New settlements:
  - Boston = capital and headquarters
  - Charleston, Roxbury, Watertown, and others
- 8 stockholders (“freemen”) meet as general court (according to company charter) to choose officers and make rules for the corporation
- “Freemen” changed to include all male citizens
- Massachusetts founders had no intention to break away from church in England
- Congregational Church
  - Each town had its own church and each one had its own minister and regulated its own affairs
- Puritans’ Faith
  - Used Bible to learn
  - Didn’t accept Church of England or Roman Catholicism
  - Believed John Calvin’s “predestination” – sought salvation
  - Wanted freedom
- Puritans strived to work hard and have useful lives – good work = evidence of God’s favor to them
- Government protected the ministers, taxed people to support the church, and enforced law that required people to attend church
- Massachusetts = “theocracy” – line b/w church and state = hard to see
- Massachusetts colony grew faster than Jamestown and Plymouth
- Colonists there aided with the Indians
- Strong religious and political hierarchy = social stability
The Expansion of New England

- New people came: not a saint? – You could not vote then. People began to spread to new land
- Connecticut Valley
  - 1630s: attracting people there (families)
  - Appealed to Thomas Hooker (minister of Newtown (Cambridge))
    - Defied Massachusetts gov’t and left to make town of Hartford
    - Hartford + two other towns collaborated for the constitution called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
- Project of Puritan ministers: New Haven town on coast
  - Fundamental Articles of New Haven (1639) established harsher laws than in Boston
  - Reflected impatience with what its founders were considering increasing religious sloppiness in Massachusetts
  - Later combined with Hartford (b/c of a royal charter) to become colony of Connecticut
- Rhode Island origins
  - Roger Williams
    - Wanted to protect the church from the state – called for separation of church from state in Massachusetts
    - Williams took refuge with Narragansett tribesmen in bad winter
    - Bought land from them and created town of Providence on it
    - Got charter from Parliament to form government for “Rhode Island”
    - For now, it’s the only colony in which all faiths could worship with no interference
- Anne Hutchinson
  - Attacked leaders of Massachusetts Bay colony that the members of the Massachusetts clergy had not undergone a conversion experience (elect), so they had no right to spiritual office
  - Eventually charged that all ministers in Massachusetts (except John Cotton and her brother-in-law) were not among the elect
  - She affronted assumptions held about proper role of Puritan women
  - Got support from women, merchants, young men, etc. – large following
  - Got Winthrop out of office at first, but he came back and put her on trial for heresy
  - She was banished “a woman not fit for our society”
  - Moved to Rhode Island, then New Netherland (later New York), then died in Indian uprising in 1643.
  - Many of her followers left for New Hampshire and Maine
- Captain John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges got grant – split it along Pscataqua River
  - Wasn’t until disruptions in Massachusetts Bay that more people came there

Settlers and Natives

- Indians in north = much weaker than natives in south. They sold their land to the Europeans.
- Importance of Indian Assistance
Taught white people crops: corn, beans, pumpkin, and potatoes

Taught them new agricultural techniques also – annual burning to keep nutrients in the ground

Trading partners to Europeans

- Conflicts came though
  - Main cause: Europeans wanted more land
    - This was effect of how wild animals were depleting and the Europeans were dependent more on domesticated animals – cattle, sheep, pigs
    - Herds expand = hunger for more land
  - Puritans opinion of natives change – from almost admiration to “savages”
    - They need to be “civilized” they thought
    - Let’s convert them to Christianity
      - There was a little success
  - Europeans keep cutting deeper and deeper into natives’ land – destroyed natives’ crops too – drastic natives’ population decline – was 100,000, now 10,000 by 1675
  - Some Indians converted to Christianity while others went to war

The Pequot War, King Philip’s War, and the Technology of Battle

- Pequot War
  - English of Connecticut Valley (allies with Mohegan and Narragansett Indians) VS. Pequot Indians
  - Captain John Mason committed bloodiest act of the war
    - Set Pequot palisade on fire – hundreds of Indians burned to death
  - Pequot tribe almost wiped out – the rest became slaves

- King Philip’s War
  - Wampanoags (under rule of Metacomet – known as King Philip to the white settlers) VS. Settlers of Massachusetts colony
  - W. Indians were peaceful with Europeans at first, but then he decided to rise up and resist to keep them from imposing laws on them and to stop them from taking land
  - For 3 years, W. Indians terrorized Massachusetts towns – killing 1,000 people
  - 1676: White settlers fight back – killed Metacomet and brought his head to Boston to present it
  - Then they could stop the uprising
  - Results: W.’s leaders were executed and others sold into slavery

- French and Dutch = competition to New England – France is scary b/c of their alliance with Algonquin Indians

- Technology of battle
  - Flintlock rifle replaced colonial musketry
  - Indians took advantage of their trade rights and bought many new flintlock rifles and learned to repair, use, and clean them themselves
  - High casualties in King Philip’s War were b/c of flintlock rifles
THE RESTORATION COLONIES

The English Civil War

- The Set up
  - James I’s son, Charles I, got rid of Parliament in 1629 and ruled like an absolute monarch
  - In desperation of need of money, he called Parliament back into session and told them to levy taxes, but he dismissed them twice in 2 years
  - 1642: Parliament’s pissed so they organize military challenge against the monarch
- Battle
  - Cavaliers (King’s supporters) VS. Roundheads (Parliament, mostly Puritans)
  - Lasted 7 years
  - Beheaded monarch – replaced with Oliver Cromwell (Roundhead leader) and ruled for 9 years – died in 1658
  - 2 years later: King Charles II returns from exile and rules again
- Results of Stuart Resolution
  - Charles II is back and issued courtiers within 25 years of his reign for new colonies including Carolinas, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
- New goal of colonies: make permanent settlements that would provide proprietors with land and power

The Carolinas

- Charles II awarded charters to 8 court favorites and they received joint title to territory stretching from Florida to Pacific Ocean
- They expected to profit as landlords and land speculators – received almost kingly powers over their grant
- Charter of colony granted religious freedom to anyone who worships as a Christian
- Must have representative assembly to make laws
- Anthony Ashley Cooper
  - Convinced partners to finance migrations to Carolina
  - Only 100 out of 300 survived journey
  - Those alive founded city of Charles Town (later Charleston)
  - Drew up the Fundamental Constitution for Carolina (1669) with aid of John Locke
- North and South regions clash
  - North
    - Backwoods farmers, isolated from outside world, no slaves, subsistence agriculture
  - South
    - Fertile land and Charles Town had good harbor = good economy and aristocracy; trade of corn lumber, cattle, pork, and (in 1690s) rice – to become the colony’s main commercial crop
Traders got furs and slaves
- Had close ties with English colony on island of Barbados
- For first 10 years, Barbadians were first settlers in Carolina
- Slavery in Barbados influenced slavery in south
- 1729: king divided Carolina up: North and South Carolina (it was so unstable)

New Netherland, New York, and New Jersey

- Growing conflict between Dutch and English
  - Dutch took land English need – Dutch land is wedged between the English northern and southern colonies
  - This wedge provided bases for the Dutch smugglers evading English customs laws
  - 1664: Richard Nicolls commanded English fleet and extracted surrender of Dutch governor Peter Stuyvesant at port of New Amsterdam
  - Dutch colony surrendered, regained it briefly in 1673, but lost it for good a year later
- James (bro of Charles II and duke of York) getting ready to govern colony of much diversity
  - Many nationalities – Dutch, English, Scandinavians, Germans, French, Africans (slaves)
  - Many religions – James didn’t try to impose Roman Catholicism on them
  - No representative assembly for New York
  - Power in colony unequally dispersed: b/w wealthy landowners, Dutch patrons, fur traders, and the duke’s political appointees
- When James ascended the throne as James II, New York at 30,000 people
  - Most lived in Hudson valley
  - He gave a large portion of the land south of Hudson to Delaware valley to Sir John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret
  - Carteret named his territory New Jersey after island in English channel
    - Became a royal colony later
    - Lots of diversity ethnically and religiously
    - No class of large landowners – most farmers

The Quaker Colonies

- “Quakers“ = Society of Friends
- Originated in mid 1600s England
- Grew into important force as result of teachings of George Fox, and Margaret Fell
- Fox urged them to tremble at the name of the Lord – hence the name “Quakers”
- Characteristics
  - Anarchistic and democratic
  - No church government, only periodic meetings of representatives from congregations
  - No paid clergy
  - Said “thee” and “thou” to each other
  - Refused to fight in wars
  - Very unpopular – even broke up other religious groups – people disliked this
• Tried going to other colonies – only faced with whippings, banishment, etc. Rhode Island and Carolina only goods places for them. They wanted their own colony.

• William Penn
  o Joined the Quakers – took leadership to look for a place for them to go to
  o Became owner and proprietor of part of New Jersey Colony
  o His dad died and Penn got Irish lands and a debt the king owed him
    ▪ King paid it in land: called it Pennsylvania after Penn’s late father
  o Set out to attract settlers to this new place and Pennsylvania became well-known fast
  o Supervised laying out of city of Philadelphia – had rectangular streets (influenced cities later on in America)
  o Pennsylvania prospered: Penn successfully recruited immigrants and planned it well and the region was mild and had fertile soil

• Conflict in Philly
  o People in Philly complained that the proprietor had too much power – a substantial pressure rose to challenge Penn
  o Penn agreed to a Charter of Liberties for the Colony – restricted power of proprietor
  o Charter established representative assembly
  o Charter gave counties right to form their own representative assembly
    ▪ They did, and one became Delaware

BORDERLANDS AND MIDDLE GROUNDS

The Caribbean Islands

• More than half of English migrants settled on these islands
• Quick history recap
  o Lots of natives: Arawaks, Caribs, Ciboney
  o Wiped out by European diseases
  o When Europeans settled there, there was like no one there (cool, no fights with natives then)
• When English, French, Dutch got there, the Spanish American Empire controlled the main islands and the new colonies on the smaller islands were vulnerable to Spanish attack
• 1621: Spain and Netherlands at war
• 1650s: English settlements on islands: Antigua, St. Knitts, Jamaica, and Barbados
• English colonies = targets of Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch, and surviving natives (ugh, they’re still there)
• Caribbean = colonies for crops export – most important: sugar (substantial and growing market in Europe)
• Sugarcane can also be put in rum (another booming market)
• Sugarcane = labor-intensive, so English brought in indentured servants from England – couldn’t adapt to the climate, so they got Africans
Masters and Slaves in the Caribbean

- Slaves Revolts
  - Africans outnumbered Europeans greatly – definitely made whites a little worried
  - 7 major revolts happened
  - In 1660s: islands made legal codes to give whites lots of authority over the Africans
  - Masters could kill a slave if necessary
- Europeans thought it was better to periodically buy new slaves instead of keeping ones they have alive for long
  - Slaves been worked to death
  - Few survive a decade +
- Unstable Societies
  - Population = mostly single men (many died or left at young age)
  - Few women
  - Population there = white farmers and laborers in poverty – not much society development
  - Lacked church, family, and community
- Africans stayed true to their religions and social traditions
- Caribbean islands = main source of African slaves to mainland, not directly from Africa (well over half)

The Southwestern Borderlands

- Spanish Empire
  - Mexico City = most dazzling city in Americas
  - Spanish colonies north of Mexico:
    - Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California
    - Weak compared to southern Spanish Empire
    - Attracted religious minorities, Catholic missionaries, and independent farmers leaving heavy imperial authority
  - New Mexico
    - Most prosperous and populous – 10,000 non-Indian people
    - Worked with natives to make great agriculture
  - California
    - Began in 1760s
    - Missions (presidios), trading communities formed along Pacific coast – San Diego and Monterey (first ones), then San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbra
    - Diseases cut native population of 65,000 by 2 thirds
    - Wanted to convert the rest to Catholicism
    - Also wanted agricultural economy – made Indians work
  - Texas
Spanish felt threatened by French (they got land and called in Louisiana for King Louis XIV) so they formed Texas with missions, forts, and settlements like San Fernando (later San Antonio) – 1731

- Arizona
  - Northern Arizona is part of New Mexico colony and was governed from Santa Fe
  - The rest was controlled by Mexican region of Sonora.
  - Natives in Arizona = won’t convert to Christianity, fought a lot of wars, and vulnerable to diseases – killed off 2/3 of them

Main idea: Spanish wanted to utilize the Indians, not just put them out of the way like an obstacle. They worked them hard, even to death in agriculture

The Southeastern Borderlands

- Spanish founded Florida and wanted to keep growing north, but English settlement of Jamestown got them more worried
- They made forts along northern boundary between Carolinas and Georgia – resulted in frequent conflict
- English and Spain conflict
  - English pirates harass Spanish settlements and sacked St. Augustine in 1668
  - English encouraged Indians in Florida to rise against Spanish
  - Spanish offered freedom to African slaves owned in Carolinas if they convert to Catholicism
    - 100 switched and they formed a militia to defend northern border of New Spain
  - Constant fighting moved Spanish out of Florida – most Spanish presence in North America mainland = St. Augustine
  - English eventually get Florida after Seven Years’ War (French and Indian War)

The Founding of Georgia

- Founders: General James Oglethorpe led group of unpaid trustees
- Goal: erect military barrier against Spanish lands on southern border of English America and to provide a place where English men and women could begin anew
- In 1676 treaty, Spain “recognized” where the English were settling, but conflict was still there between them.
  - 1686: Force of Indians and Creoles from Florida led by Spanish attacked South Carolinian settlement south of the treaty line
  - Also fought Queen Anne’s War and on the Continent as the War of the Spanish Succession
- 1732: Oglethorpe got grant to control land b/w Savannah and Altamaha rivers by King George II
  - Policies of new colony reflected the strict military guidelines
    - Limited size of landholdings (so colony’s easily defendable)
Excluded Africans, freed or slaved
  • Didn’t want there to be revolts and didn’t want them to go to Spanish as allies
  • Didn’t allow rum
  • Regulated trade with Indians
  • Excluded Catholics

• 1733: built fortified town at mouth of Savannah river
• Strict rules = not good
  o People began protesting to get slaves because the labor in agriculture was a lot
  o Didn’t like restrictions on individual property holdings
  o People ended up leaving for South Carolina
• Oglethorpe resented the people who left and got frustrated at its failure to grow
• Failed assault on St. Augustine
• Eventually, people could get slaves (then around 10,000 Africans in 1770), increase their land size, and get rum – returned colony to king

Middle Grounds

• “Middle grounds” = not displacing natives nor utilizing them altogether nor being killed by natives – neither side was able to declare pure dominance
  o Indians and Europeans adapted to each other’s expectations
  o To Indians: wow, these are strange people and holy cow look at those guns, rifles, and forts! We’re scared
  o Natives wanted Europeans to be like “fathers” – moderate conflicts and internal disputes
  o Natives didn’t understand notion of a “nation”
• French had good relationships with natives
• British eventually became dominant group in middle grounds
• Shifting balance
  o Newer settlers didn’t adept well to rituals of gift-giving and mediation
  o Middle grounds collapse
  o Indians were eventually removed

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Drive for Reorganization

• People said that imperial reorganization would increase success of mercantile system
• British government wanted to monopolize trade relations with colonies
• The Navigation Acts
  o Regulate colonial commerce more carefully
  o Government of Charles II adopted this
1) closed colonies to all trade except that carried in English ships
2) all goods being shipped from Europe to the colonies had to pass thru England on the way – so England could tax them
3) Response to people who didn’t listen to the first 2 laws – called for more regulation of Navigation Acts
Laws encouraged England to make shipbuilding industry of their own because they’re restricted to themselves

The Dominion of New England
- Charles II wanted more control over Massachusetts, so he stripped that colony of its control over New Hampshire and chartering a separate, royal colony of governor of his choice
- Massachusetts General Court defied instructions to enforce Navigation Acts so Charles II made Mass. A royal colony
- James II, Charles II’s brother, made single Dominion of New England which combined Massachusetts and rest of New England colonies and appointed single governor, Sir Edmund Andros
- Andros enforced Navigation Acts and tried to strengthen the Anglican Church

The “Glorious Revolution”
- James II support vanished as he made powerful enemies
- He had a son and said he would raise it as a Catholic
- Had heirs, Mary and Anne. Mary and William of Orange (her hubby) came with small army. James didn’t hesitate – he fled to France – known as the “Glorious Revolution”
- Andros tried to escape dressed as a woman but failed to get away from angry mob in Americas
- Original colonies restored except for a few changes:
  - Combined Massachusetts with Plymouth and made it a royal colony
  - Replaced church membership with property ownership as basis for voting and officeholding
- In America, the Glorious Revolution of 1688 led to changes that revealed that local issues were more important than questions over the nature of the empire.