



Colonialism

European Colonization Patterns

Dutch Colonization



- The interests of the Dutch were *commercial* (intending to engage in commerce and make a profit), not missionary.
- Henry Hudson was the first explorer to sail into New York Harbor. Afterward, Dutch merchants began to regularly send fur traders across the Atlantic and up the Hudson River to trade with the Native Americans.

New Amsterdam



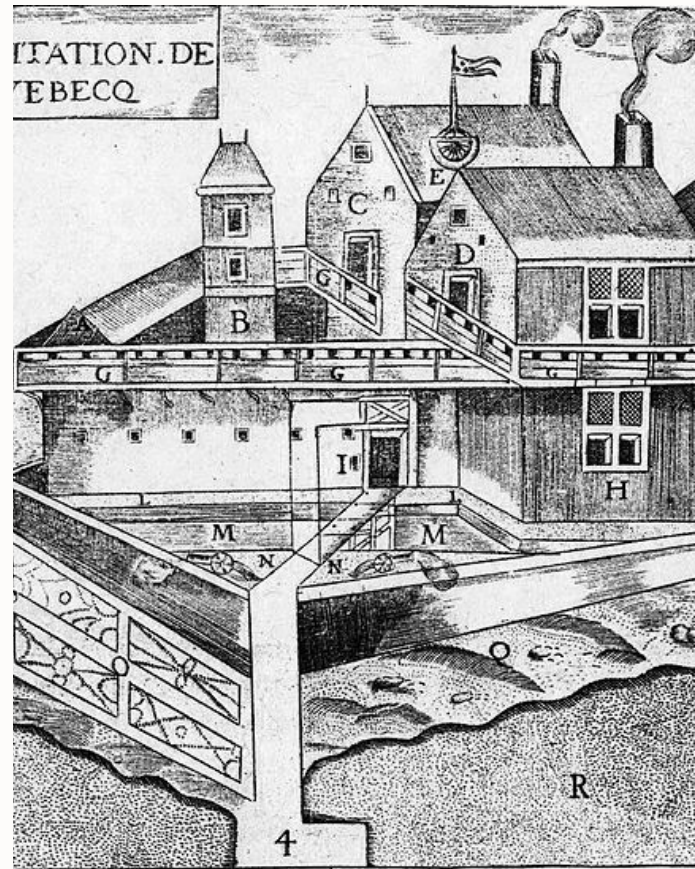
- The Dutch established the seaport at New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island in 1625.
- New Amsterdam was tolerant of many religious practices and it became the **most religiously and ethnically diverse colony** in North America, but it never attracted enough numbers to compete with the surrounding English colonies.

New York



- Due to its success as a commercial port city (especially in fur trade), the British invaded and took over New Amsterdam.
- New Amsterdam was surrendered to the British in 1644 and renamed New York after the Duke of York, who organized its capture.

French Colonization



- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec as a small trading post in 1608. They maintained positive relationships with the Native Americans to ensure the survival of the colony. The colony was few in number and all male.
- The French maintained a prominent interest in the fur trade.

Fur Trade

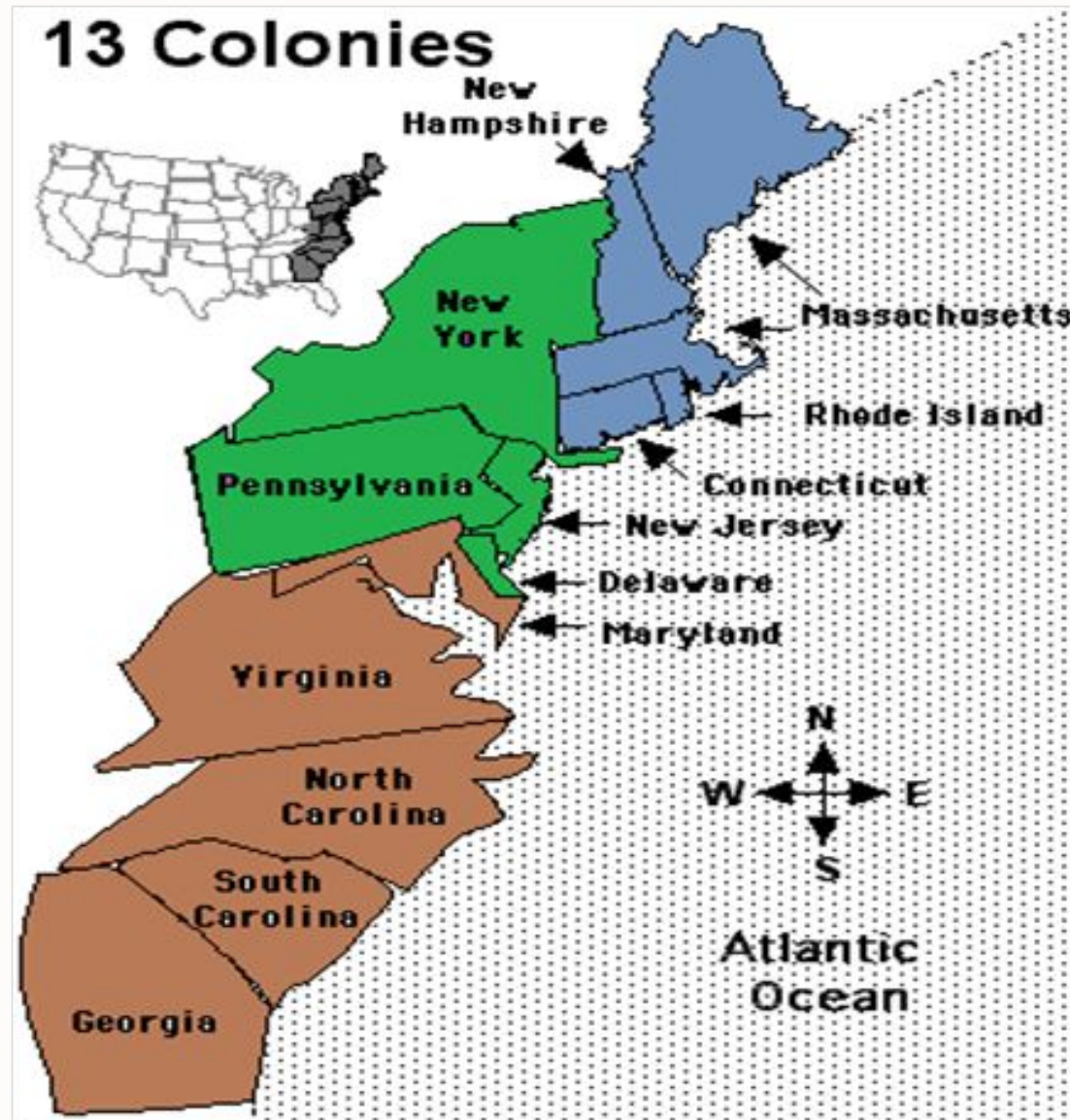


- One important legacy of the French fur trade was the creation of cooperation between the French and the Native Americans.
- This also contributed to intensified intertribal conflict among the Native Americans.
- The cooperation between the French and Native Americans would eventually lead to war between England and France.

Indentured Servitude



- Indentured Servitude: exchanged ~5-7 years of freedom for passage to the Americas
 - could be bought and sold
 - no marriage during service
 - freedom dues if they survived term of service
- Many did not survive long enough to reach freedom
- Cheap land and commercial opportunities in Middle and New England colonies become more appealing than indentured servitude
- Slave trade increased to replace indentured servitude as source of labor



New England:

1. Massachusetts
2. New Hampshire
3. Rhode Island
4. Connecticut

Mid-Atlantic:

1. New York
2. Pennsylvania
3. New Jersey
4. Delaware

South:

1. Virginia
2. Maryland
3. North Carolina
4. South Carolina
5. Georgia

Southern Colonies

Southern Colonies



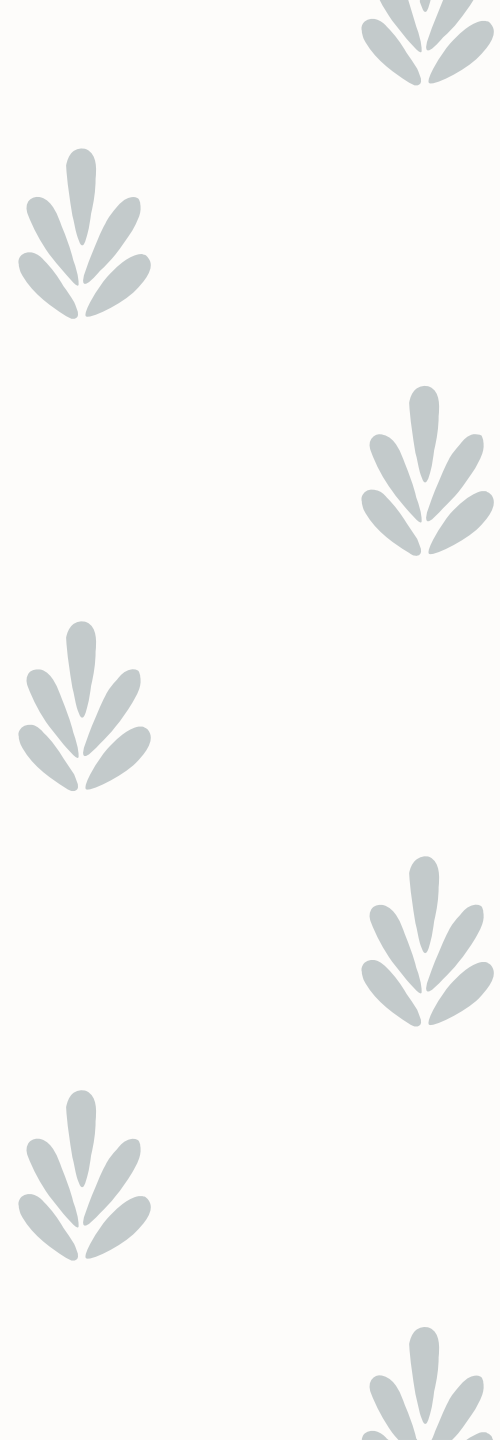
- The Chesapeake: Swampy area that Jamestown is founded upon
- Jamestown established in Chesapeake =first successful English colony
- Virginia Company 1607
Headright system: gave 50 acres of land to any settler that paid for his own –or someone else’s passage to the New World



Jamestown: England's 1st American Colony

- The first permanent English colony in North America was Jamestown, Virginia founded in 1607.
- It was a business venture of the Virginia Company of London who planned to send people to America in the hopes of finding gold and other valuable resources.
- Jamestown suffered from lack of leadership and the failure to find gold, which nearly resulted in starvation for many colonists.
- Desperation during the “starving time” led some colonists to cannibalism







Early American Government

- To oversee the colony at Jamestown, the Virginia Company established a legislative body that was similar to England's Parliament called the House of Burgesses.
- The House of Burgesses was the first self-government created in the New World.
- Representatives were both appointed by the Virginia Company or elected by land-owning males.



Tobacco Saves the Colony



- The only thing that kept the colony from completely failing was tobacco. Virginia's climate was perfect for its growth.
- Colonists in the South became extremely wealthy cultivating tobacco for European consumers.
- The Carolinas main cash crop was rice, and the main cash crop of the Barbados was sugar.



A
COUNTER-
BLASTE TO
Tobacco.
*Spall is the most bitter & the most
of the root of Nicotiana.*

*This is the most bitter & the most
of the root of Nicotiana.*

Imprinted at London
by R. B.
Anno 1604.



Development of Slavery

- Initially tobacco farmers reliable on indentured servants to help cultivate and harvest the tobacco crop.
- In order to pay off debts, people would become indentured servants; they would work for a set amount of time until their debt was paid off usually through labor.
- As time passed, more indentured servants fulfilled their labor requirements and were granted their freedom.
- To make up for the labor shortage, tobacco cultivators in Jamestown began importing African slaves to work for free on these ever-growing plantations.
- African slaves resisted the dehumanizing aspects of slavery through rebellion, sabotage, and escape.

Early Jamestown



- In the beginning, Native Americans were reluctant to help the colonists survive and adapt to the harsh living conditions.
- Powhatan: Indian chief who oversaw and sustained relations with Jamestown settlers (famously with John Smith)
- Powhatan convinced the Natives to create a peaceful relationship with the Jamestown settlers, one founded and sustained by trade.
- However, peace would not last between natives and settlers over territorial disputes to expand tobacco cultivation.



Effects of Expansion in Virginia



- As the colonists expanded their tobacco plantations further from the coast they took more land from the Natives causing intense fighting
- William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, only increased hostilities of settlers by raising taxes on poor planters.
- These taxes in turn were given heavily as rewards for political allies of Berkeley in the House of Burgesses.



Bacon's Rebellion

- In 1675, Virginia settlers sought support from Berkeley in exterminating all of the colony's Natives, Berkeley refused.
- In response to the governor's apathy on the issue a planter named Nathaniel Bacon took matters into his own hands.
- Bacon and his supporters began slaughtering Natives in an effort to take their land and protect frontier planters.
- He felt Berkeley had no concern for the poor farmers and favored Virginia's wealthy.

Bacon's Rebellion



- When Governor Berkeley protested against the actions of Bacon (left) and his men, Bacon marched into Jamestown driving out the governor.
- Bacon's Rebellion lost power after Bacon's sudden death and the King of England appointed a new, stronger governor.
- Bacon's Rebellion showed that poor farmers would not tolerate a government that catered only to the wealthy.
- More importantly: the first example in colonial America in which the citizens themselves attempted to overthrow a government they deemed unjust.





Local Southern Colony

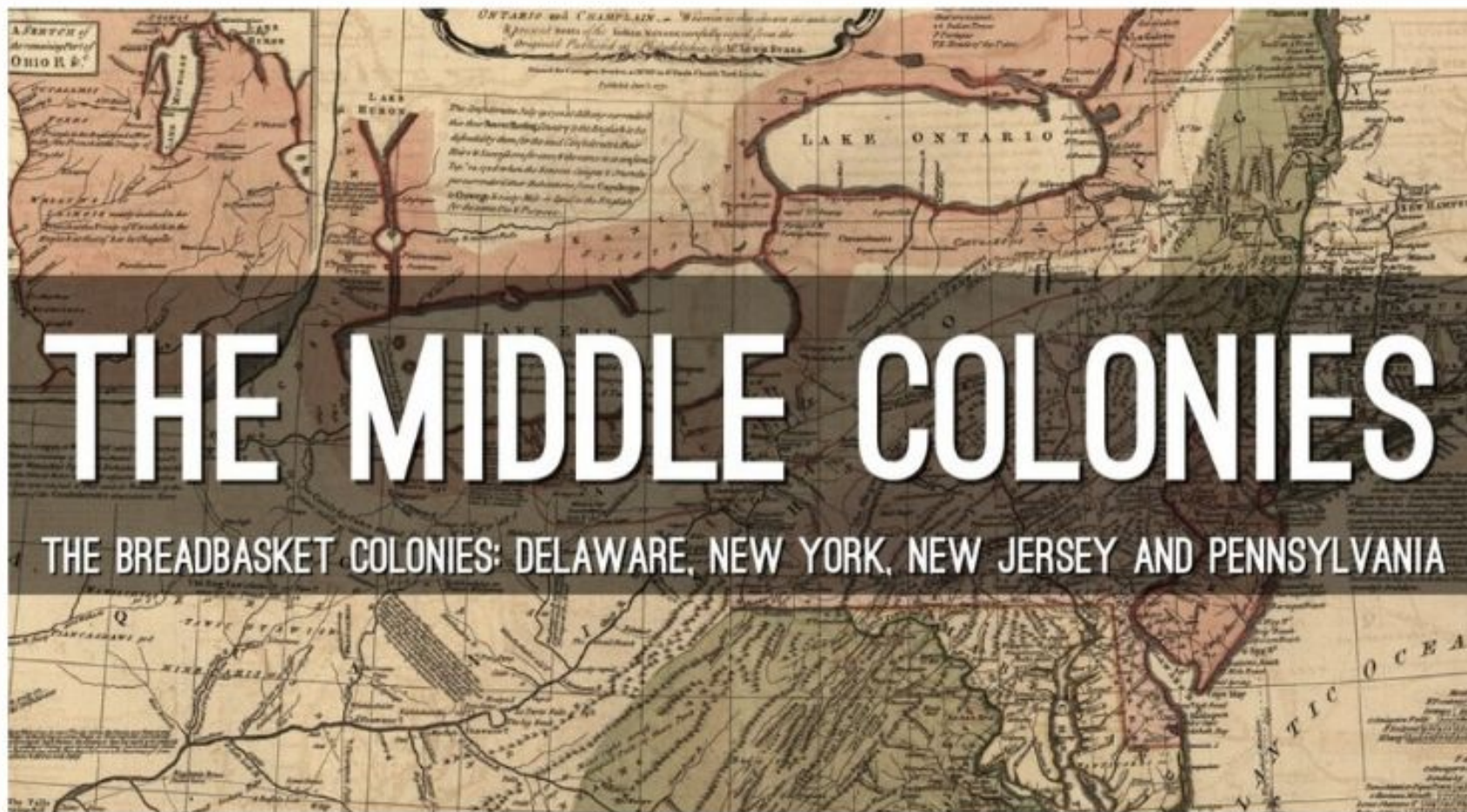


- Georgia: In the mid-1700s, rice cultivation spread to the land that would become Georgia. Founded in 1733, James Oglethorpe imagined that the imprisoned from England could live in Georgia as a “buffer” to protect South Carolina from possible attacks by Spanish Floridians. Until 1751, slavery and alcohol were banned.

Middle Colonies

The Mid-Atlantic Colonies
are known as the
"Middle
Colonies."





THE MIDDLE COLONIES

THE BREADBASKET COLONIES: DELAWARE, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

William Penn Established Pennsylvania



- In the mid 17th century, William Penn established the colony of Pennsylvania which literally means “Penn’s woods”.
- The colony was a haven for a religious group known as the Quakers.
- The rich farmland and numerous rivers allowed Pennsylvania (and other Mid-Atlantic colonies) to become rich through agriculture and trade.

Colonial
New England



Puritans Arrive in Massachusetts



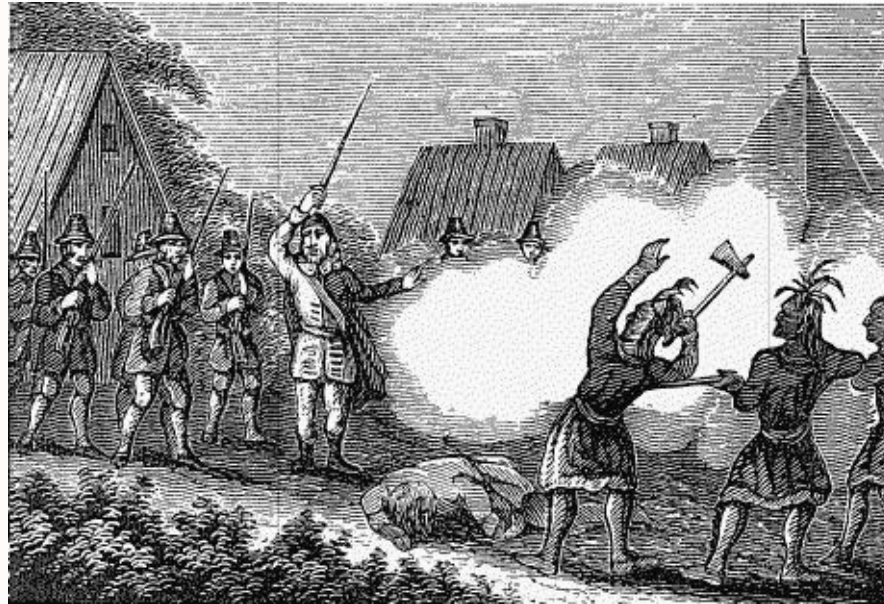
- Most of the colonists of New England were religious dissidents who disagreed with the established Church of England.
- These New England colonists, known as Puritans, came to the colonies to seek religious freedom.
- Puritans: believed Church of England's religious ceremonies and rituals resembled Catholicism; wanted to read Bible themselves and listen to sermons of educated ministers
- The Puritans established the Massachusetts Bay Colony, around present day Boston.



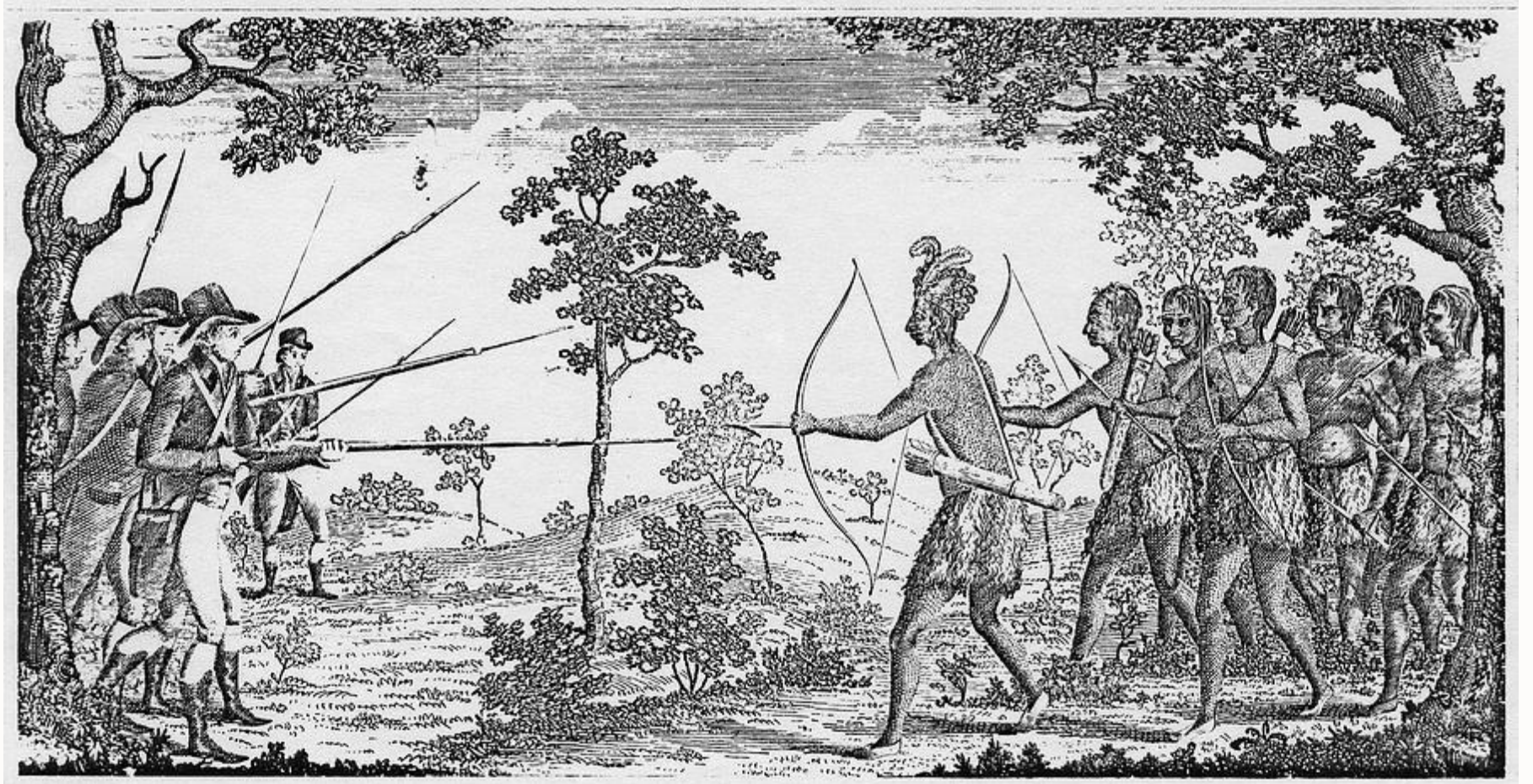
New England and Native Americans

- In 1675 a massive Indian rebellion erupted against Puritan colonists.
- The Native rebellion was led by an Indian chief whom the colonist called King Phillip (real name =Metacom).
- Hence the conflict came to be known as “King Phillips’ War”

Outcome of King Phillips War



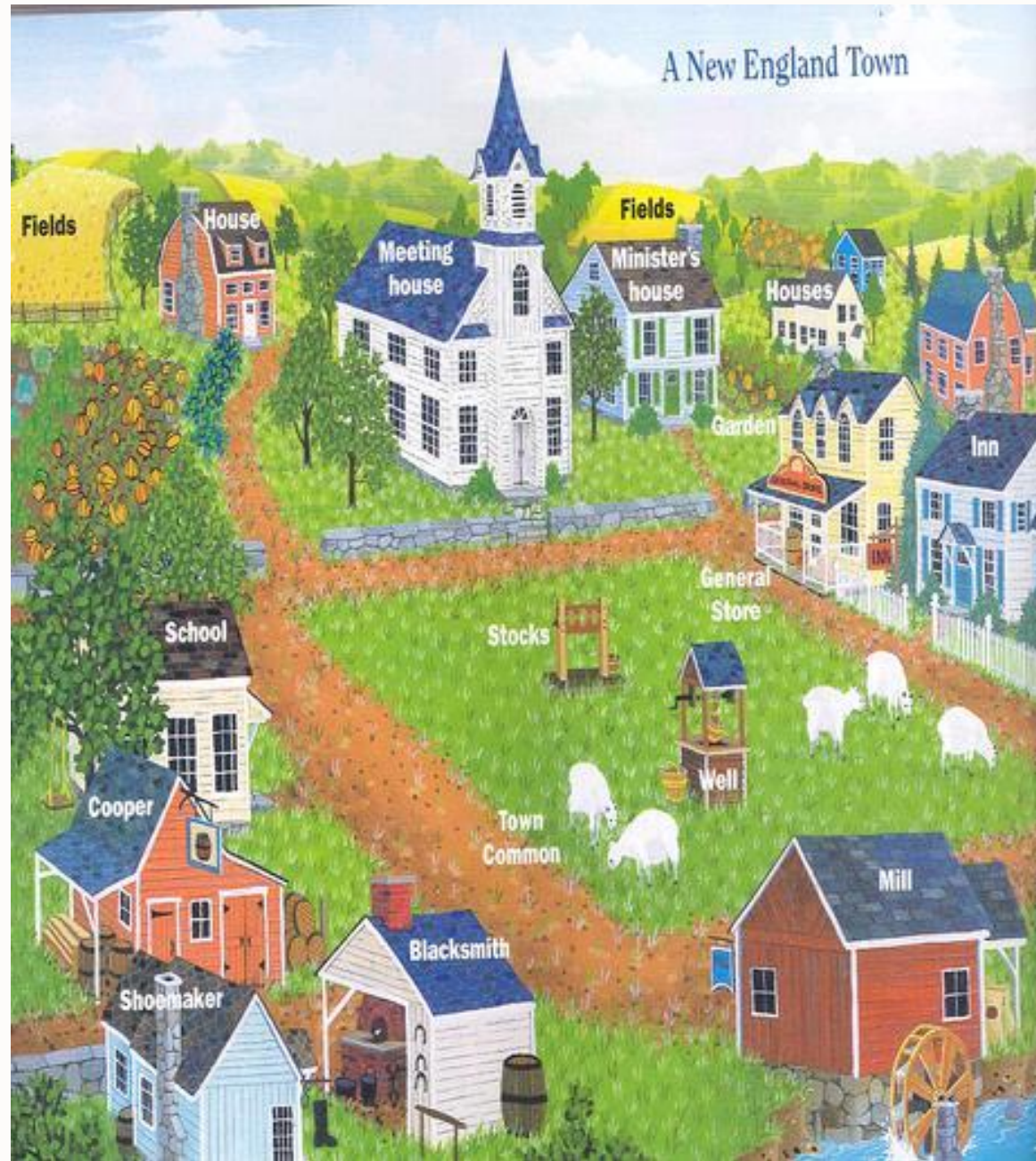
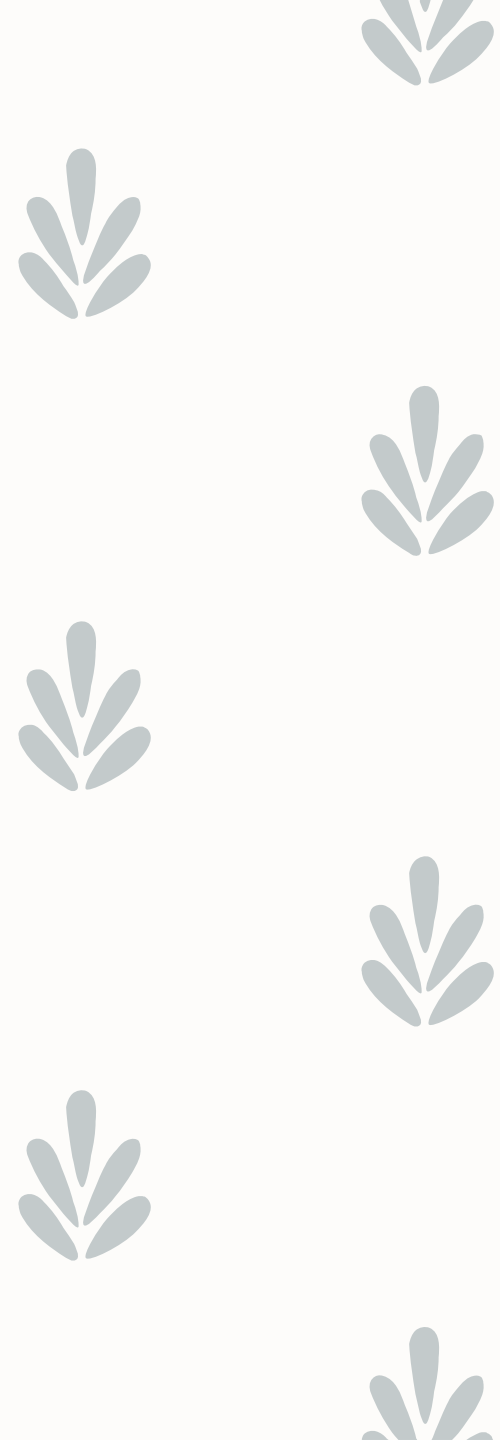
- A year later, after losing the ability to fight back against deadly colonial weapons, the Indian resistance surrendered.
- The defeat forced Native Americans out of New England. They would never return.



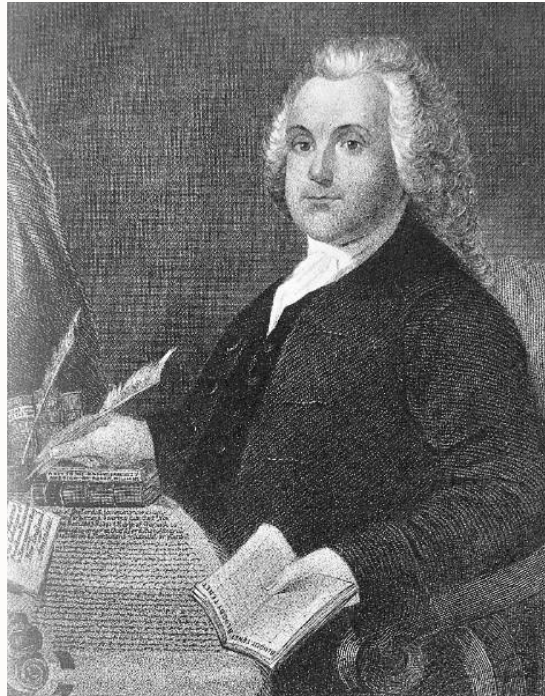
Puritans Establish a Republic



- In Massachusetts, the Puritans established a republic in which they elected their own rulers, including their governor.
- However voting rights were limited only to men who belonged to the Puritan Church.
- All other colonies were ruled by a governor appointed by the Crown.
- Towns were constructed to include a “commons” area that served as a sight of town meetings.
- At these town meetings, people would voice concerns about community issues and democratically make decisions.



Creation of Rhode Island



- The Puritans were not tolerant of other religions or people who disagreed with the Church.
- A man named Roger Williams angered Church officials by expressing opinions that went against church authority.
- In response, Williams left MA and formed his own colony he called Rhode Island.
- Rhode Island proved to be a safe haven for Baptists, Quakers and Jews where people could practice their religion freely.

Anne Hutchinson



- Anne Hutchinson: hosted meetings where she spoke out against the emphasis on church attendance in favor of individual study of the Bible
- Put on trial for slandering ministers
- Relocated to Rhode Island

Salem Witch Trials



- Salem Witch Trials: In 1692, young girls began to behave strangely after hearing of voodoo from a West Indian servant. They began accusing community members of witchcraft, leading to mass hysteria in Salem and surrounding areas. Twenty were executed in Salem, and the prestige of the Puritan ministers was severely damaged.
- The mass hysteria of the Salem Witch Trials highlighted the dangers of religious extremism in colonial America.





Massachusetts Becomes A Royal Colony

- Navigation Acts: A series of laws that restricted foreign trade with the colonies. They were meant to force the colonies to trade only with England.
- Massachusetts vehemently opposed the Navigation Acts and refused to obey as New England relied heavily on trade for income.
- Further straining relation with the crown was the Puritan intolerance for other faiths, particularly Protestants.
- All of these events culminated in the Massachusetts colony becoming a royal colony (more closely monitored and operated directly by the King.)

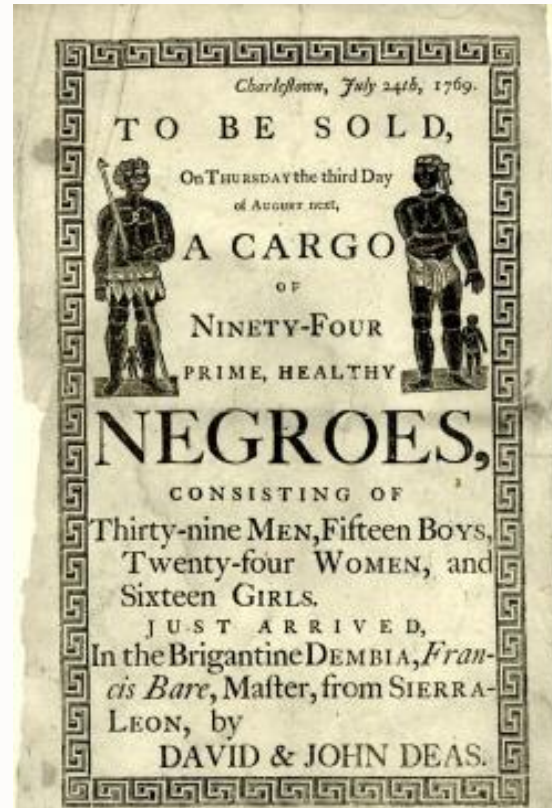
“The Atlantic World”

Trans-Atlantic Trade



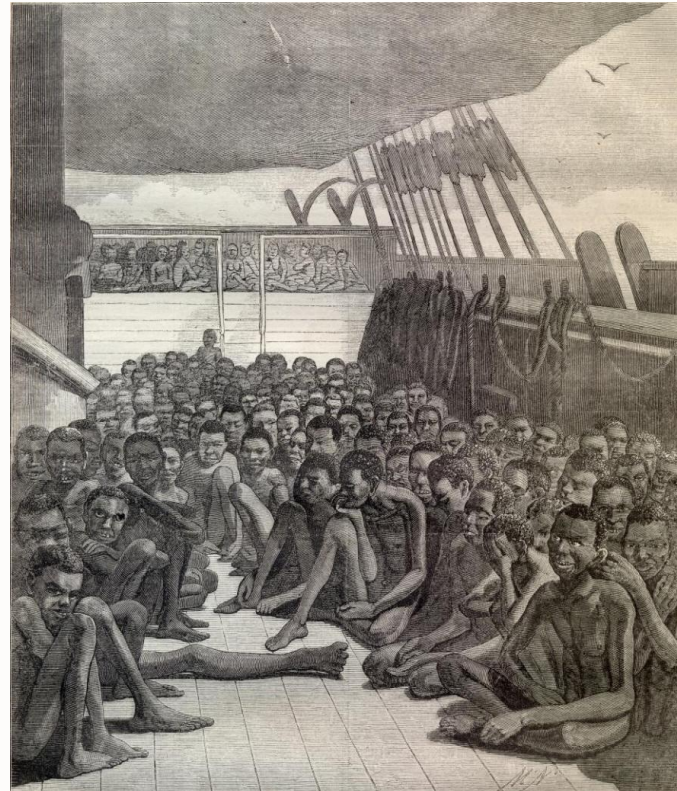
- “trans” =across
- Triangular trade across the Atlantic shapes commercial relations in Europe and colonies
- Triangular trade – process of shipping slaves and manufactured goods to Americas, shipping raw goods to Europe, and then selling goods back to Africa to exchange for slaves carried as cargo on merchant ships

Slave Trade



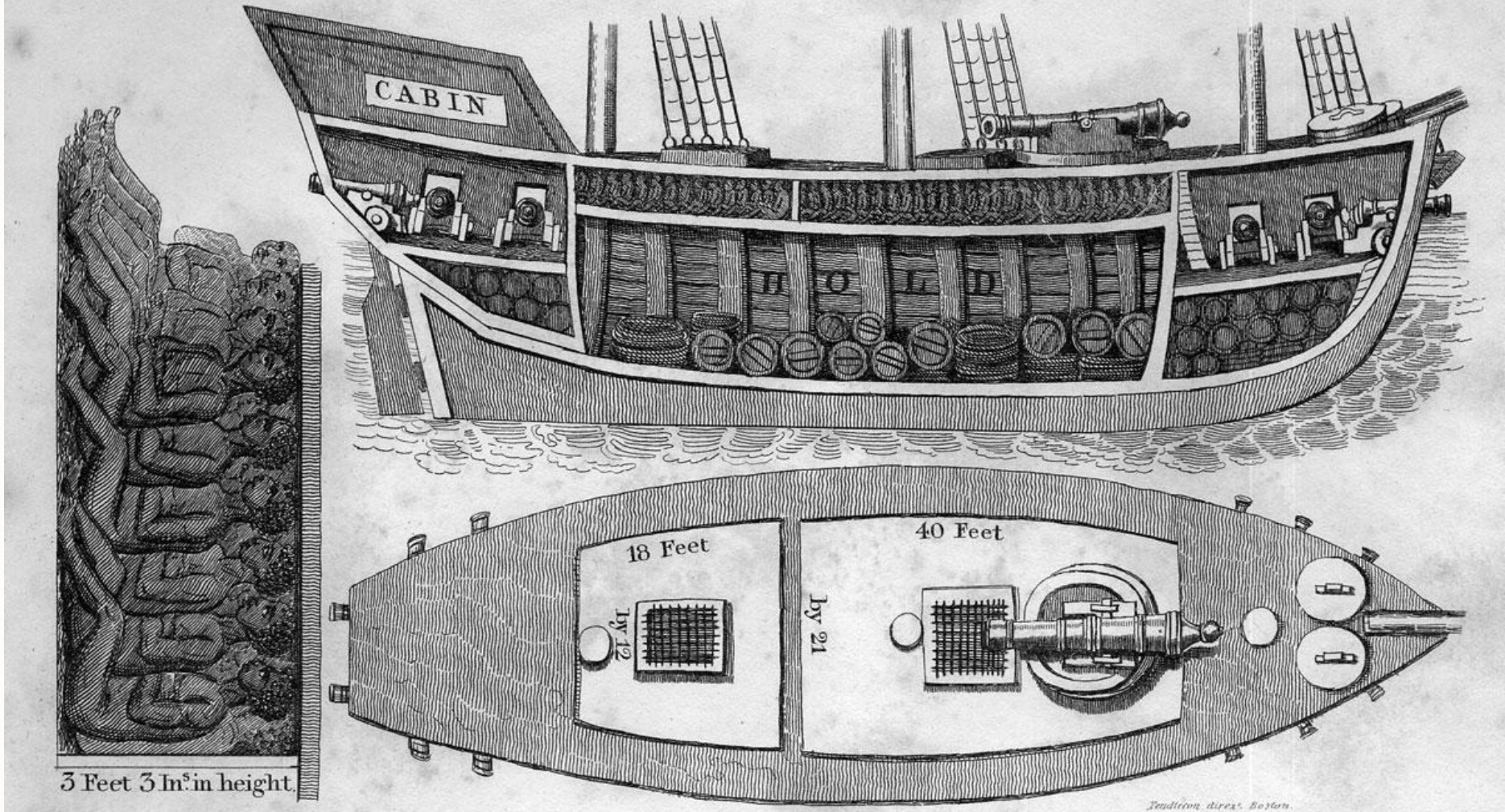
- Between 16th and 19th century, Europe exported over 12 million enslaved people across the Atlantic Ocean
- Africans enslaved other Africans
- Labor used on sugar, cocoa, coffee and cotton plantations.

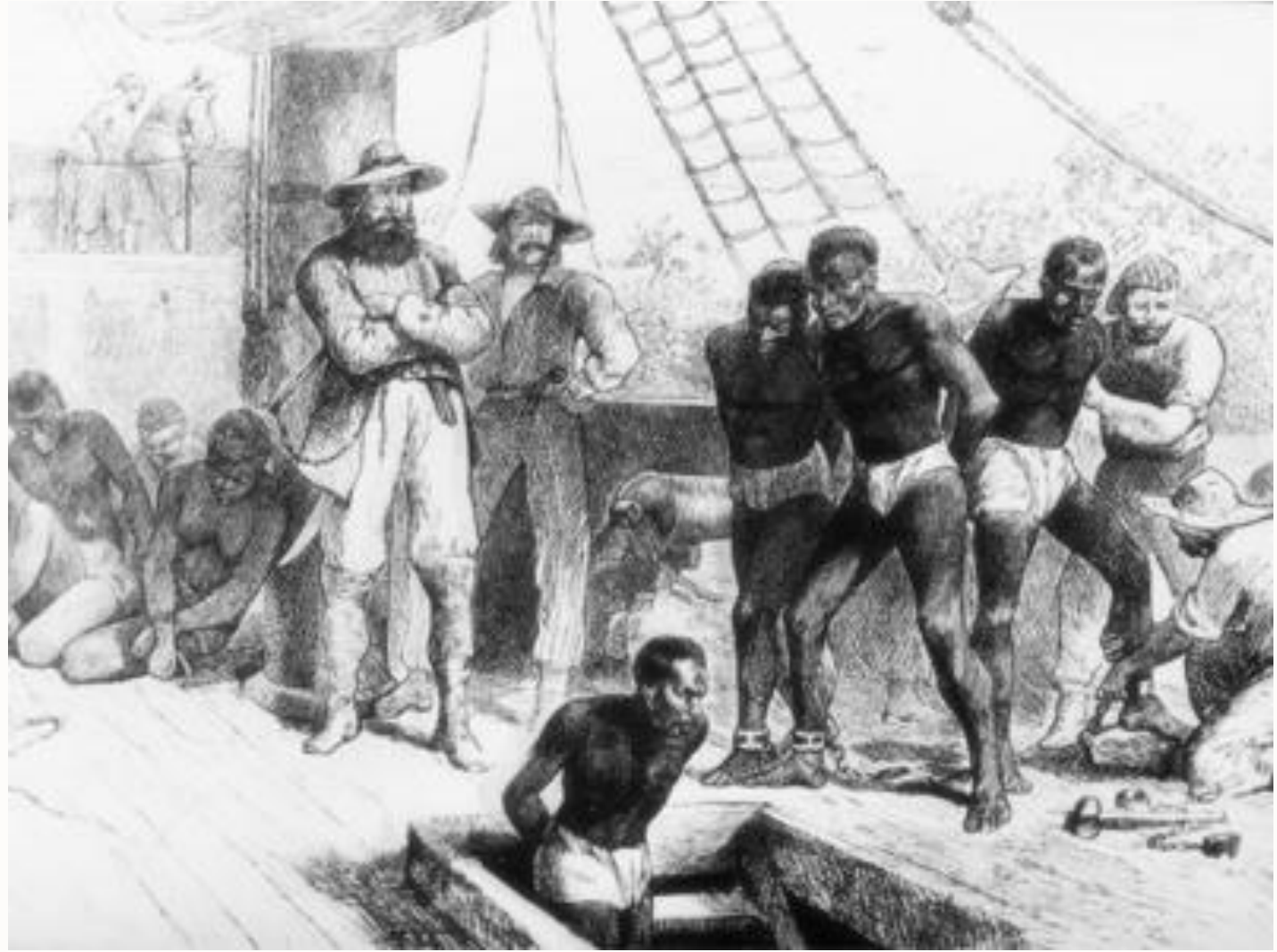
“The Middle Passage”



- The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean on slave ships was known as the Middle Passage.
- Conditions were horrific. Enslaved people were chained and stacked on top of each other like cargo.
- Usually only half survived the two month journey.

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.







Development of an African American Culture

- Africans resisted slavery in overt and covert methods such as: rebellion (although not often), sabotaging equipment, and running away
- Enslaved Africans, despite the dehumanization they endured, managed to maintain elements of their culture through dance, music, art, food, and religion.
- Groups such as the Gullah and the Geechee exemplify new racial identities developing in the New World
- Gullah culture is the result of African slaves blending West African and English traditions and language since the mid-1700s in the coastal region of South Carolina and Georgia

European Colonization



- In the 17th - 19th century, Europeans took more steps to dominate the rest of the world.
- They wanted to own the vast land and resources that other nations had to offer.
- Mercantilism – theory that the “mother country” gains financial benefits from its colonies at the colonies’ expense
- Consequently, as a nation became stronger through mercantilism, its enemies became weaker.



Salutary Neglect led to Colonial Self-Governance

- Salutary Neglect: the British policy of not strictly enforcing Parliamentary laws on the colonists as long as the colonists provided raw materials and bought manufactured products (mercantilism).
- This “neglect” resulted in the colonists creating their own forms of government and laws. What examples can you think of that we’ve already discussed?

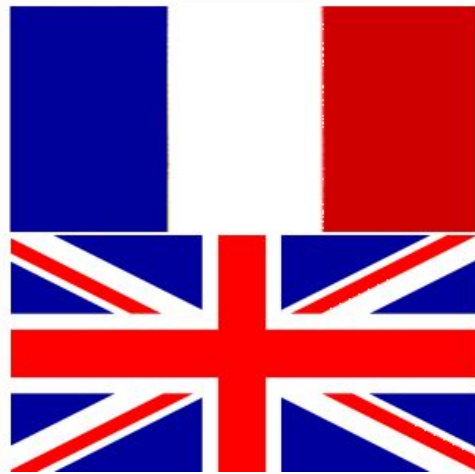


Salutary Neglect led to Colonial Self-Governance

- Colonial compacts, charters, etc.
- The House of Burgesses in Virginia
- New England Town Hall meetings
- Colonial elected judges and political leaders

- This heritage of colonial self-government would lead to an increased desire for self-governance. In other words, an increased desire for liberty or freedom.

British and French



- The battle over colonies will force the British and the French to do battle for imperial control of those colonies.
- Part of that war will be fought for colonial rights to North America.
- In this country, it is known as “The French and Indian War”

- France
- Great Britain
- Territories ceded by France to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713
- Spain
- Cities
- Forts



Benjamin Franklin



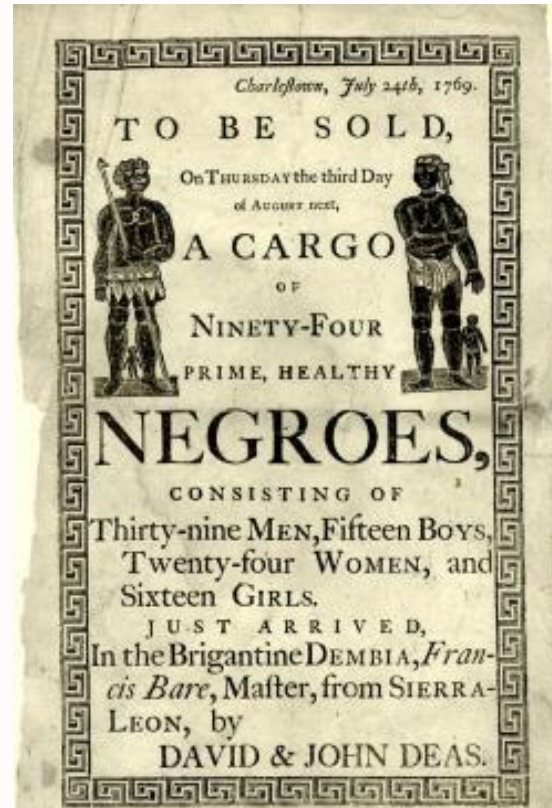
- In the 1700s, the life of Benjamin Franklin represented changes in society.
- Franklin was able to rise in society from a very poor, humble beginning to a life of wealth, accomplishment and fame.
- This upward move in society is called “social mobility”.
- Through his writings, Franklin promoted individualism, in which he stressed the ability of individuals to have a profound impact on society.
- This idea led to a shift in power from institutions (i.e. Church, monarch) to individuals (i.e. “common citizens”)



The Great Awakening

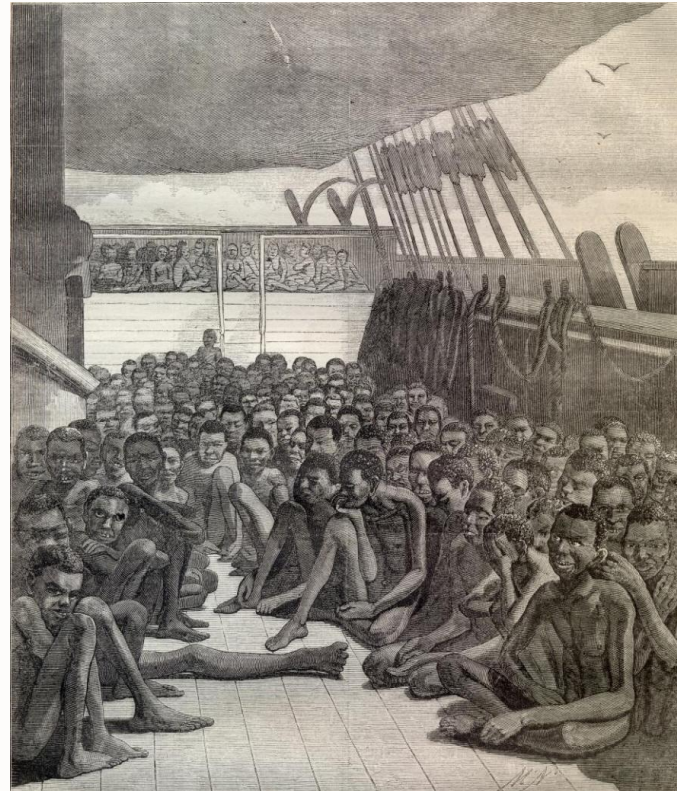
- In the 1700s, American religion changed dramatically.
- During “The Great Awakening”, the colonies experienced a dramatic increase in *religion*.
- The period is best remembered for its preachers and their passionate, intense sermons.
- Sermons placed emphasis on individual religious experience rather than religious experience through church doctrine (beliefs).
- Jonathan Edwards & George Whitefield
- Laid the groundwork for the strong, religious origins in the fight for independence
- “If salvation was to be reached through personal understanding and interpretation (not mandated by the Church), shouldn’t government also be the same?”

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