

When Worlds Collide: Pre-Columbian to Colonial American History

1. Europeans Enter Africa
 - a. Portuguese invented the caravel
 - i. a ship that should sail into the wind
 - ii. allowed sailors to sail back up the western coast of Africa & back
 - b. Portuguese set up trading posts along the African beaches
 - i. trading with slaves and gold
 - ii. trading habits that were originally done by the Arabs and Africans
 - iii. shipped the slaves back to Spain and Portugal
 - iv. they worked on the sugar plantations
2. Europeans Enter the Americas
 - a. The Columbian Exchange
 - i. 3/5 of the crops cultivated around the world today originated in the Americas
 - b. Spanish arrive in Hispaniola
 - i. Taino natives
 1. within 50 years decreased from 1 million 200 people
 2. due to largely to diseases brought by the Spanish
 - ii. In centuries to follow:
 1. as much as 90%-95% of the Indians had died
 2. due to the diseases (mostly) & fighting
 - c. Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
3. Spain as the World Power
 - a. In the 1500's, Spain became the dominant exploring and colonizing power
 - b. European Economy Transformed
 - i. Due to the gold and silver deposits found in the New World
 - ii. Explorers came in search of gold and glory
 - c. The Spanish Conquistadores
 - i. came to the Americas in the service of God & the Crown (for gold)
 - ii. The islands of the Caribbean Sea served as offshore bases for the staging of the Spanish invasion of the mainland Americas.
 - iii. Some of the conquistadores wed Indian women and had children
 1. Children were known as mestizo
 2. formed a cultural and biological bridge between Latin America's European and Indian races
 3. very different from the way the English will colonize later
 - iv. Conquistadores replaced by colonial administrators
 1. in the 1530s in Mexico
 2. in the 1550s in Peru
4. The Spanish Conquest of the Aztecs
 - a. Hernan Cortes
 - i. In about 1519 set sail from Cuba with men and horses
 - ii. Spaniards arrived at Tenochtitlan
 1. Aztec capital
 2. Larger than any European City
 3. Said to made of gold
 4. Spanish intended to steal all of the gold and other riches
 5. they were amazed by the beauty of the capitol
 - b. Aztecs attacked the Spanish
 - i. June 30, 1520
 - ii. because of the Spaniards' lust for riches
 - iii. The Spanish countered, with the help of other Indians
 - iv. took over the capital and the rest of the Aztec empire on Aug. 13, 1521
 - c. Indian population in Mexico went from 20 to 2 million in less than a century

5. The Spread of Spanish America
 - a. In 1565, the Spanish built a fortress at St. Augustine, Florida
 - b. In 1608, the Spanish captured Pueblo land in New Mexico today
 - i. Brought with them the Encomienda System
 1. Originally developed in Spain
 2. Land grants made by the Crown
 3. Grantees responsible for
 - a. Protection
 - b. Christian conversion of natives
 4. Natives required to pay tribute to grantee in the form of
 - a. Crops
 - b. Labor
 5. Pueblo resented the system
 - a. Invasion of their land
 - b. Suppression of their religion
 - c. Payment of tribute
 - d. Enforced loyalty to the Crown
 6. Used throughout Spanish America
 7. Enforced differently from area to area
 8. Bartolome de Las Casas
 - a. Spanish Missionary
 - b. Fought for reform of the encomienda system
 - ii. In 1609, Spanish establish settlement in Santa Fe
6. Other Explorers & Nations Emerge
7. England in the Americas
 - a. Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the 1530s
 - i. launching the English Protestant Reformation
 - ii. intensifying the rivalry with Catholic Spain
 - b. Under Elizabeth I the English fleet defeated the Spanish Armada
 - i. Spain's empirical dreams and fighting spirit had been weakened
 - ii. helping to ensure the English's naval dominance over the North Atlantic
 - c. Economic depression hit England in the later part of the 1500s
 - i. many people were left without homes
 - ii. set the stage for establishing an English outpost in North America
 - d. Virginia Company of London (1606)
 - i. received a charter from King James I of England
 - ii. for a settlement in the New World
 - iii. a joint-stock company
 1. forerunner of the modern corporation
 2. stock was sold to high net-worth investors who provided capital and had limited risk
 3. companies had proven profitable in the past with trading ventures in Asia & Africa
 4. risk was small, and the returns were fairly quick
 5. But investing in a colony was an altogether different venture
 6. risk was larger as the colony might fail
 7. Start-up costs were enormous
 8. returns might take years
 9. Investors needed more than a small sense of adventure
 10. Co. immediately began selling shares for 12 pounds and 10 shillings for a settlement in the New World
 11. investors, called adventurers
 12. Over 1600 investors bought shares in the company
 13. producing enough capital to pay for ships, supplies, and the recruitment of laborers
 14. The company landed in Jamestown on May 24, 1607
 - e. Jamestown, VA (1607)

- i. In 1608, Captain John Smith took over the town
 - ii. forced the settlers into line
 - iii. By 1609, of the 400 settlers who came to Virginia
 - iv. only 60 survived the "starving winter" of 1609-1610
 - f. Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake
 - i. Lord De La Warr reached Jamestown in 1610 with supplies and military
 - ii. First Anglo-Powhatan War (1609-1614)
 - 1. Indians defeated
 - 2. Ended with the marriage of Pocahontas & John Rolfe
 - 3. Rolfe is the "father of tobacco"
 - iii. Tobacco & The Headright System (est. 1618)
 - 1. Tobacco
 - a. Profitable
 - b. Ravaged the land
 - c. required a large supply of workers
 - 2. By the 1630s
 - a. 1.5 million pounds of tobacco were being shipped out of the Chesapeake Bay every year
 - b. almost 40 million by the end of the century
 - 3. Headright was used as a way to
 - a. attract new settlers to the region
 - b. address the labor shortage
 - 4. New settlers who paid the passage of a laborer to VA received 50 acres of land
 - iv. Indentured Servants
 - 1. Individuals who could afford it would accumulate land by paying for poor individuals to travel to Virginia
 - 2. In the 1600s, the cost was roughly six pounds per person, or approximately \$215 today
 - 3. This system led to the development of indentured servitude
 - 4. In this system, poor individuals would work for 5-7 years to repay those who sponsored their trip
 - 5. Even if the indentured servant did not make it to Virginia alive, the sponsor still received land
 - 6. Chesapeake planters brought some 100,000 indentured servants to the region by 1700
 - 7. Represented more than 3/4 of all European immigrants to VA and MD in the 1600s
 - v. Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1622-1632)
 - 1. Result of Jamestown growth due to the Headright System
 - 2. Indians defeated
 - vi. By 1685, the English considered the Powhatan people to be extinct
 - g. VA Self-governance?
 - i. In 1619, self-government was made in Virginia
 - ii. The House of Burgesses – first assembly of VA
 - iii. King James I didn't trust the House of Burgesses
 - iv. In 1624, he made Virginia a colony of England, directly under his control
 - h. Maryland (1634)
 - i. Founded by Lord Baltimore
 - ii. Refuge for the Catholics to escape the wrath of the Protestant English government
 - iii. The Act of Toleration (1649)
 - 1. by the local representative group in Maryland
 - 2. granted toleration to all Christians
 - 3. death to Jews & Atheists though
 - i. The Carolinas (1670)
 - i. Civil war plagued England in the 1640s

- ii. Savannah Indians
 - 1. decided to end their alliance with the Carolinians in 1707
 - 2. migrated to the back country of Maryland and Pennsylvania
 - 3. where a new colony founded by Quakers under William Penn promised better relations
 - 4. In 1710 almost all of the Indians were killed in raids before they could depart
 - iii. Rice became the primary export of the Carolinas
 - iv. Slaves from the Caribbean became a primary import
 - v. By 1710 Africans majority of Carolinians
 - vi. North Carolina
 - 1. Squatters from VA
 - 2. 1712 – Split from SC
 - 3. Independent-minded, least aristocratic
 - j. Georgia (1733)
 - i. James Oglethorpe – founder
 - ii. Buffer between Spanish Florida & French Louisiana
 - iii. Penal Colony
 - iv. No Catholics allowed
 - v. Restricted slavery
 - k. Southern Colonial Commonalities
 - i. Religion
 - ii. British
 - iii. Export commercial agriculture
 - iv. Land
 - v. Slavery
 - vi. Aristocracy (not NC & GA)
 - vii. Westward expansion
 - l. The West Indies (mid-1600s)
 - i. England had secured its claim to several West Indian Islands
 - ii. Sugar was, by far, the major crop on the Indian Islands
 - iii. African Slaves
 - 1. To support the massive sugar crops
 - 2. millions of African slaves were imported
 - 3. By 1700
 - a. 250,000 slaves imported
 - b. black slaves outnumbered white settlers in the English West Indies by nearly 4 to 1
 - 4. Barbados Slave Code of 1661
 - a. In order to control the large number of slaves
 - b. Denied even the most fundamental rights to slaves
8. Puritanism
 - a. Protestant Reformation produced Puritanism
 - i. Martin Luther, *Ninety-five Theses* (1517)
 - ii. John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion* (1536)
 - iii. Henry VIII, Church of England (1530s)
 - b. Puritans
 - i. Wanted to purify the church of all sin
 - ii. Wanted to see the process of taking Catholicism out of England occur more quickly
 - iii. Separatists
 - 1. tiny group of Puritans
 - 2. broke away from the Church of England
 - iv. King James I
 - 1. head of state of England and head of the church from 1603-1625
 - 2. threatened to harass the more bothersome Separatists out of the land

3. Fearing that his subjects would defy him both as their political leader and spiritual leader
9. The Pilgrims End Their Pilgrimage at Plymouth
 - a. Group of English Separatists in Holland
 - b. Came to America in search for religious freedom
 - c. The group settled outside the domain of the Virginia Company
 - d. Settled in Plymouth Bay in 1620 without legal permission
 - e. Captain Myles Standish
 - i. prominent among those on the Mayflower who came to Plymouth Bay
 - ii. an Indian fighter and negotiator.
 - f. Mayflower Compact
 - i. Pilgrim leaders drew up and signed the Mayflower Compact before disembarking from the Mayflower
 - ii. Simple agreement to form a crude government and to submit to the will of the majority under the regulations agreed upon
 - iii. It was signed by 41 adult males
 - iv. It was the first attempt at a government in America
 - g. In the Pilgrims' first winter of 1620-1621, only 44 of the 102 survived
 - h. In 1621, there was the first Thanksgiving Day in New England
 - i. William Bradford
 - i. Pilgrim leader
 - ii. elected 30 times as governor of the Pilgrims in the annual elections
 - iii. self-taught scholar who read Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch
 10. The Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - a. Charles I dismissed Parliament in 1629 and sanctioned the anti-Puritan persecutions
 - b. Massachusetts Bay Company
 - i. Energetic group of non-Separatist Puritans secured a royal charter to form the Co.
 - ii. fearing for their faith and for England's future
 - c. John Winthrop
 - i. the Bay Colony's first governor
 - ii. served for 19 years
 - iii. did not like Democracy
 - d. The freemen annually elected
 - i. the governor and his assistants
 - ii. a representative assembly called the General Court
 - e. Problems in Massachusetts Bay
 - i. Anne Hutchinson
 1. an Antinomian
 2. challenged the Puritan orthodoxy
 3. tried, convicted & banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - ii. Roger Williams
 1. popular Puritan Salem minister/teacher
 2. also challenged the Church
 3. an extreme Separatist
 4. was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony
 11. New England Colonies
 - a. Rhode Island & The Providence Plantations (1636)
 - i. Roger Williams fled to the Rhode Island area in 1636
 1. Established religious freedom & tolerance for all kinds of people
 2. Got charter from Parliament
 - ii. Anne Hutchinson established Portsmouth, RI
 - iii. Populated by exiles & troublemakers
 - iv. Suffered constant political turmoil
 - b. Connecticut and Hartford (1635)
 - i. Thomas Hooker

1. Led an energetic group of Boston Puritans
 2. Friend of John Winthrop
 3. Thought Winthrop exercised too much power
 4. Puritans poured into the Hartford area
 - ii. Fundamental Orders of CT (1639)
 1. settlers of the new Connecticut River colony drafted document
 2. first written constitution in America
 3. provided representative government
 - c. Part of Maine was purchased by Massachusetts Bay in 1677
 - d. New Hampshire (1679)
 - i. was absorbed by Massachusetts Bay (1641)
 - ii. King took it back & made New Hampshire a royal colony in 1679
 - iii. Remained economically dependent upon MA
12. Puritans versus Indians
- a. King Philips War (1675-1675)
 - i. Massasoit, the Wampanoag chieftain
 - ii. signed a treaty with the Plymouth Pilgrims in 1621
 - iii. Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims have the first Thanksgiving that year
 - iv. Pequot War (1637)
 1. hostilities exploded between the English settlers and the powerful Pequot tribe
 2. The English militiamen and Narragansett Indian allies annihilated the Pequot tribe
 - v. Metacom
 1. nicknamed King Philip by the English
 2. Massasoit's son
 3. launched a series of attacks and raids against the colonists' towns
 4. killed in 1676, wife & son sold into slavery in Bermuda
13. New York (1664)
- a. New Netherland – Chesapeake to New England
 - b. Dutch were forced to surrender their territory of New Netherland to the English
 - i. James, Duke of York, sent invasion fleet
 - ii. strong English squadron appeared off the coast of New Amsterdam
 - c. New Amsterdam was named New York, after the Duke of York
14. Pennsylvania (1681)
- a. Quakers
 - i. officially known as the Religious Society of Friends
 - ii. group of dissenters arose in England in the mid-1600s
 - iii. All had "Inner Light" to communicate directly with God
 - iv. Little importance on the Bible (revelation directly from God)
 - v. Pacifists
 - vi. were especially offensive to the authorities both religious and civil
 - vii. refused to support the Church of England with taxes
 - b. William Penn
 - i. Prominent British family
 - ii. was attracted to the Quaker faith in 1660
 - iii. Crown owed deceased father a considerable monetary debt
 - iv. In 1681, he managed to secure from King Charles II an immense grant of fertile land, in consideration of that monetary debt
 - v. The king called the area Pennsylvania
 - vi. William Penn was never fully liked by his colonists due to his friendly relations with the king
 - vii. He was arrested for treason thrice and thrown into prison
 - viii. Maintained peaceful relations with Indians
 - c. Many immigrants came to Pennsylvania seeking religious freedom
 - d. PA surpassed all but MA and VA as the most populous & wealthy colony by 1700

15. New Jersey (1702)
 - a. New Netherland territory was taken by the English and granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret (1664)
 - b. This grant divided the region into East and West New Jersey
 - c. Berkeley sold West New Jersey in 1674
 - i. to a William Penn & Quakers
 - ii. set up a sanctuary before Pennsylvania was launched
 - d. Penn & Quakers purchased East New Jersey from Carteret's widow in 1681
 - e. England combined the two territories (East and West New Jersey) into one colony in 1702
 - i. proprietors of East and West New Jersey voluntarily surrendered their governmental powers to the royal crown
 - ii. confusion began to arise over the large number of landowners and growing resentment of authority
16. The Middle Colonies
 - a. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania
 - b. known as the "bread colonies" because of their heavy exports of grain
 - c. more ethnically mixed than any of the other colonies
 - d. The people were given more religious tolerance than in any other colonies
17. Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
 - a. Nathaniel Bacon, 29-year-old planter, leader of rebellion
 - b. 1,000 Virginians revolted
 - i. they fiercely resented Virginia's Governor William Berkeley for his friendly policies towards the Indians
 - ii. Berkeley refused to retaliate for a series of savage Indian attacks on frontier settlements
 - iii. due to his monopolization of the fur trading with them
 - c. The crowd murderously attacked Indians
 - d. chased Berkeley from Jamestown, Virginia
 - e. They torched the capitol
 - f. Bacon suddenly died from disease
 - g. Berkeley took advantage of this and crushed the uprising
 - h. hanged more than 20 rebels
 - i. Charles II complained of the penalties dealt by Berkeley
 - j. Planters looked for other, less troublesome laborers to work their tobacco plantations
 - k. They soon looked to Africa
18. Colonial Slavery
 - a. Africans had been brought to Jamestown as early as 1619
 - b. but as late as 1670, they numbered only about 2,000 in Virginia
 - c. only about 7% of the total population of the South
 - d. In the 1680s
 - i. wages in England rose
 - ii. decreasing the number of indentured servants coming to America
 - e. By the mid-1680s, black slaves outnumbered white servants among the plantation colonies' new arrivals
 - f. Royal African Company
 - i. first chartered in 1672
 - ii. lost its monopoly on carrying slaves to the colonies in 1698
 - iii. many Americans rushed to cash in on the slave trade
 - iv. Especially Rhode Islanders – Triangle Trade
 - g. In VA slaves accounted for half the population by 1750
 - h. In South Carolina they outnumbered whites 2:1
 - i. Most slaves came from the west coast of Africa
 - j. especially stretching from present-day Senegal to Angola
 - k. Beginning in Virginia in 1662
 - i. Statutes appeared that formally decreed the conditions of slavery

- ii. These earliest "slave codes" made blacks and their children the property of the white masters for life
- 19. Africans in America
 - a. On the Sea Islands off South Carolina's coast, blacks evolved a language, *Gullah*. It blended English with several African languages, including Yoruba, Ibo, and Hausa.
 - b. In New York City in 1712, a slave revolt cost the lives of 12 whites and caused the execution of 21 blacks
 - c. The Stono Rebellion (1739)
 - i. South Carolina along the Stono River
 - ii. Largest revolt in mainland British colonies exploded
 - iii. Armed rebels tried to march to Spanish Florida
 - iv. were stopped by a local militia
 - v. 21 Whites & 44 Blacks killed
- 20. Salutary Neglect Ensues & the Colonies Grow as new European Rivals Emerge & World War Looms