

The
Atlantic
World

European Colonization Patterns

Spanish Colonization



- The first permanent European settlement in the American Southwest was established at Santa Fe, New Mexico in 1610.
- By 1680, the population of Santa Fe was small, made up of mostly mestizos, and the relationship between the colonial leaders and the Pueblo people had deteriorated.

Pueblo Revolt



- Destruction of Pueblo religious artifacts and the attempts to force the conversion of the Native Americans to Catholicism led to the uprising.
- The Pueblo people had long been divided, and the colonists did not believe they could unite against them.
- Pope brought together 2000 Pueblo Warriors who killed 400 colonists.
- Spanish abandoned the capitol at Santa Fe.
- Later returned but abolished encomienda and were more tolerant of native culture.

Dutch Colonization



SIR HENRY HUDSON.

- The interests of the Dutch were *commercial* (intending to engage in commerce and make a profit), not missionary.
- Henry Hudson was the first Dutch 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

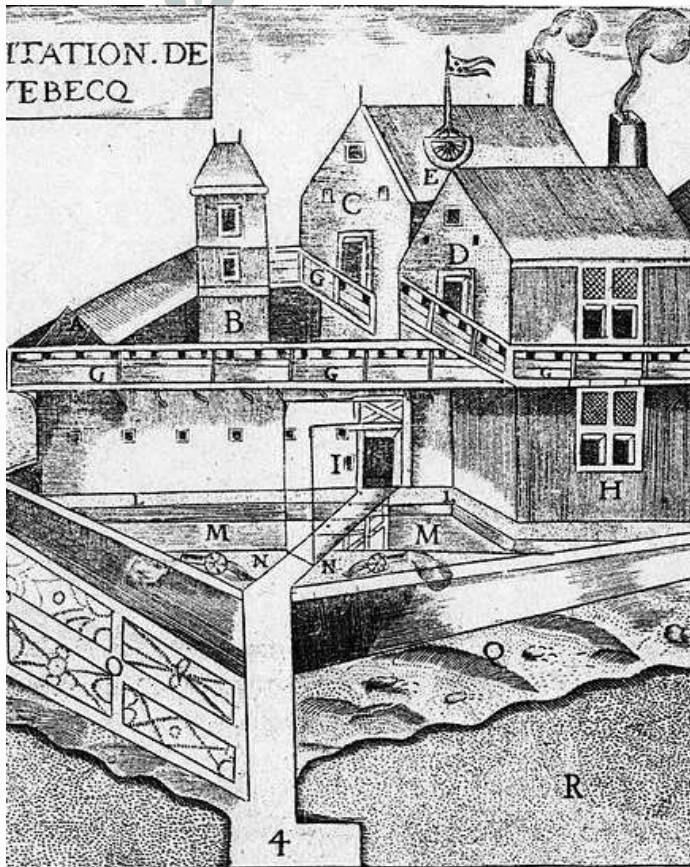


- New Amsterdam was surrendered to the British in 1644 and renamed New York after the Duke of York, who organized its capture.

PLANNING
OF THE
BURGH
OF
NEW AMSTERDAM
1624



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.

French Colonization



- By 1681, French explorers had claimed the entirety of the Mississippi River Valley region for New France.
- Despite the vast land claims, the numbers of white colonists living in New France were few. The French feared that sending more emigrants might undermine its power in Europe or disrupt their working relationship with the Native Americans.

Jesuit Conversion



- Jesuit missionaries made efforts to convert Native Americans in New France in the early 17th century.
- Lived with tribes
- Peaceful attempts at conversion
- Opposed the trade of alcohol with natives due to effect on native communities
- Few converts overall
- Contact resulted in massive depopulation of the Huron



Huron Confederacy

- Small pox epidemics killed half to two-thirds of the Huron.
- Many Huron lands were abandoned as a result of the massive loss of population.
- The Huron allied with the French to protect their interests in the fur trade against other groups who allied with the English and the Dutch.
- The introduction of European weapons intensified inter-tribal conflicts related to the fur trade.
- The Huron burned 15 of their villages to prevent them from being taken by the Iroquois. The fleeing Huron encountered a bitter winter, and most starved to death. The small number that survived are believed to have done so by cannibalism.

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.



The Chickasaw Wars

- The Chickasaw Wars were fought between the Chickasaw (and British allies) and the Choctaws and Illini (and French Allies).
- The French wanted to take over the Mississippi River in the Province of Louisiana, but the Chickasaw lived there and fought back.
- Although the Chickasaw were victorious and held their ground until the end of the Seven Years War, this success came at a great loss of life.

British Colonies

English Colonization



- Internal turmoil due to the Protestant Reformation reduced the strength of England during the 16th century.
- Furthermore, the population of England increased from 3 million to 4 million between 1550 and 1600. This was not economically sustainable, and resulted in half of the population living below the poverty line.

English Colonization



The poorest of English society were encouraged to emigrate to the New World. (Advertised as a Utopia where lower classes could own property =basis of liberty)

Motives for colonization of the New World:

religious (anti-Catholic), prestige (power grab), profit \$\$\$

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

13 Colonies



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
- 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
- House of Burgesses (1619): first representative, self-government
- Tobacco Boom!



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.



James Town
Virginia





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.

*First is be written by the
by the of most wisdom.*

*This is a small tracte by King La
Pract: For it was first printed in
Collection of his works in 1616.*

Bishop of winchester.

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.





Catawba nation

- In 1721, colonists negotiated with the Iroquois and Catawba to allow colonists to use the Indian Trail (later called the Great Wagon Road) without attack. This gave colonists easy access to Native American paths through Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Georgia.
- Later in 1739 and 1759, smallpox outbreaks killed more than half of the Catawba.
- War with western tribes reduced their numbers further.
- In 1763, South Carolina set up a reservation for the remaining Catawba. Displacing Native Americans from their land to relocate them to reservations would become a regular practice in the 19th century.

Effects of Expansion in Virginia



- As the colonists expanded their tobacco plantations further from the coast they took more land from the Indians 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.





Southern Colonies



- 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.



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

- As with Jamestown, Puritan settlers were met with resistance from Native Americans over land rights.
- Puritans (with their deadlier weapons) were able to suppress Natives and force them onto early “reservations” (Catawba in 1763).








The Pequot War

- 1637 Pequot Tribe (controlled fur trade) killed English fur trader; Connecticut & Massachusetts sent soldiers in retaliation
- 500 Pequot men, women, and children massacred
- All of the tribe was killed or sold into Caribbean slavery



Religious Conversion of the Wampanoag

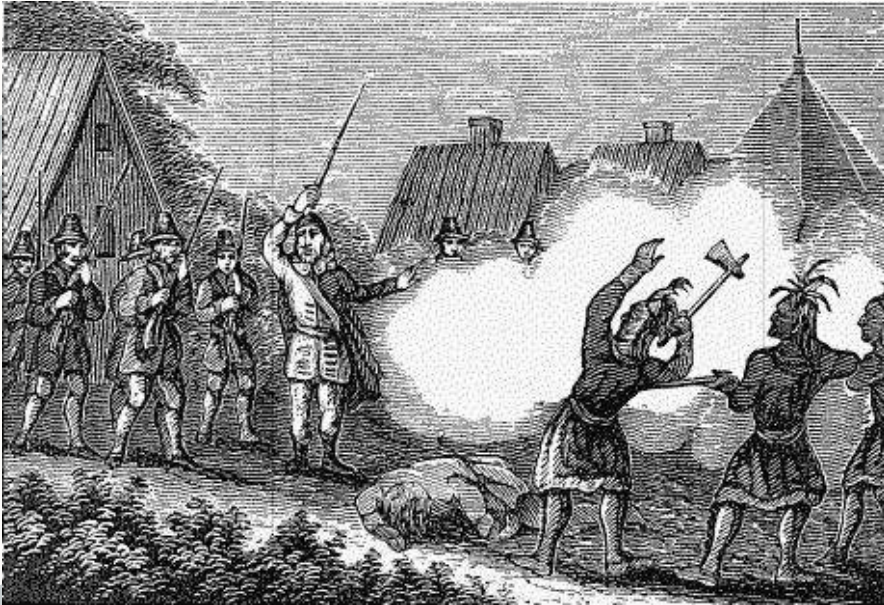
- 
- After 1650, Puritans attempted to solve the Indian “problem” by converting Native Americans to Christianity.
- 
- The Puritans established 14 “praying towns.” Native Americans had to abandon their traditions and adopt English ways of life to be able to live in the praying towns.
- 
- Epidemics of European diseases in praying towns
 - Native Americans often turned to the praying towns to escape family members who had fallen into alcoholism. (Native Americans were adversely affected by European alcohol, because they were biologically intolerant.)
- 
- Wampanoag converts at Martha’s Vineyard resisted pressure to abandon some of their traditions. When Metacom became the leader of the Wampanoag, he feared English pressure to abandon their culture. He thought the English would eventually force them to give up their way of life.
- 



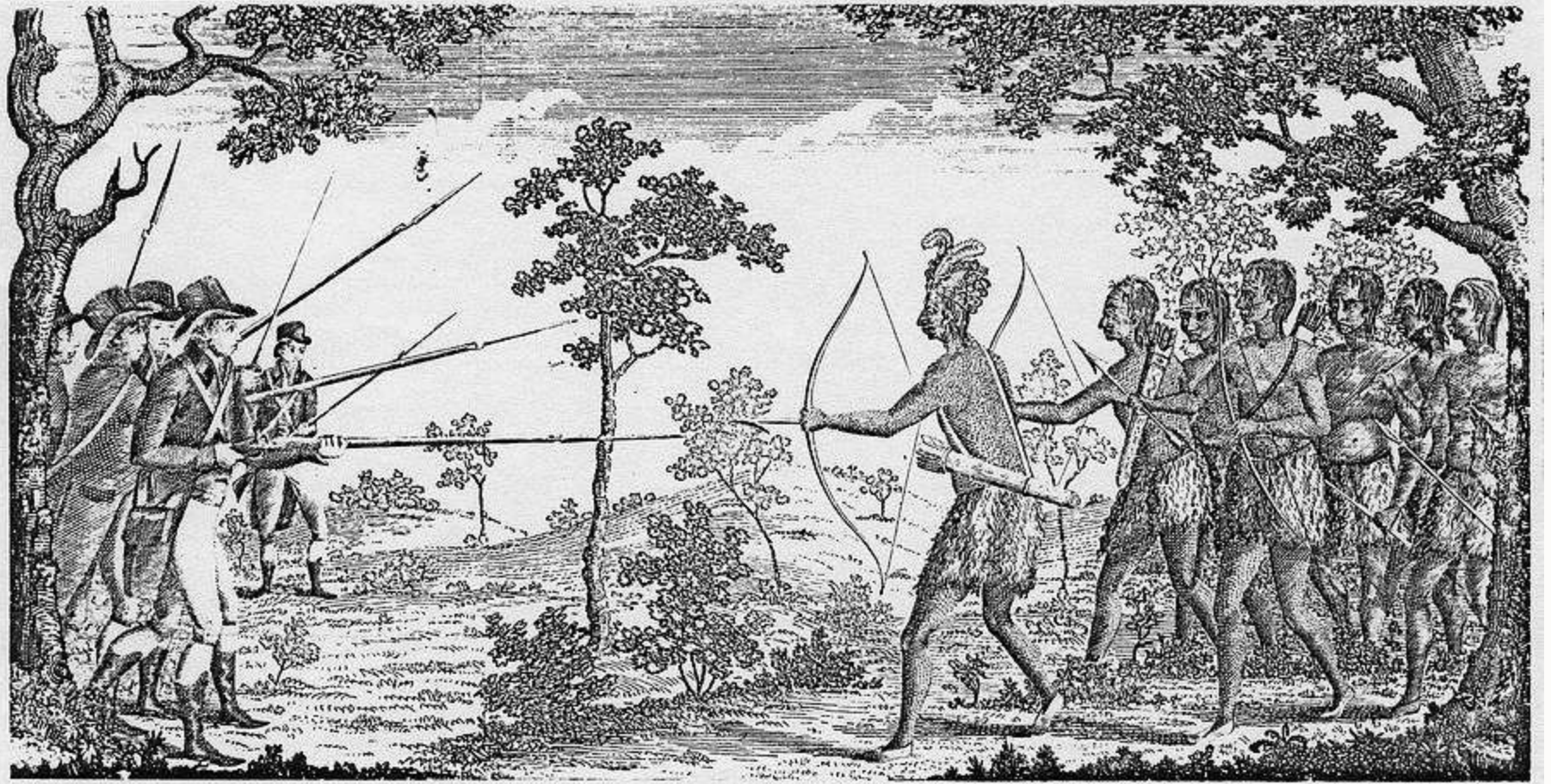
New England and Native Americans

- 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.





The Beaver Wars

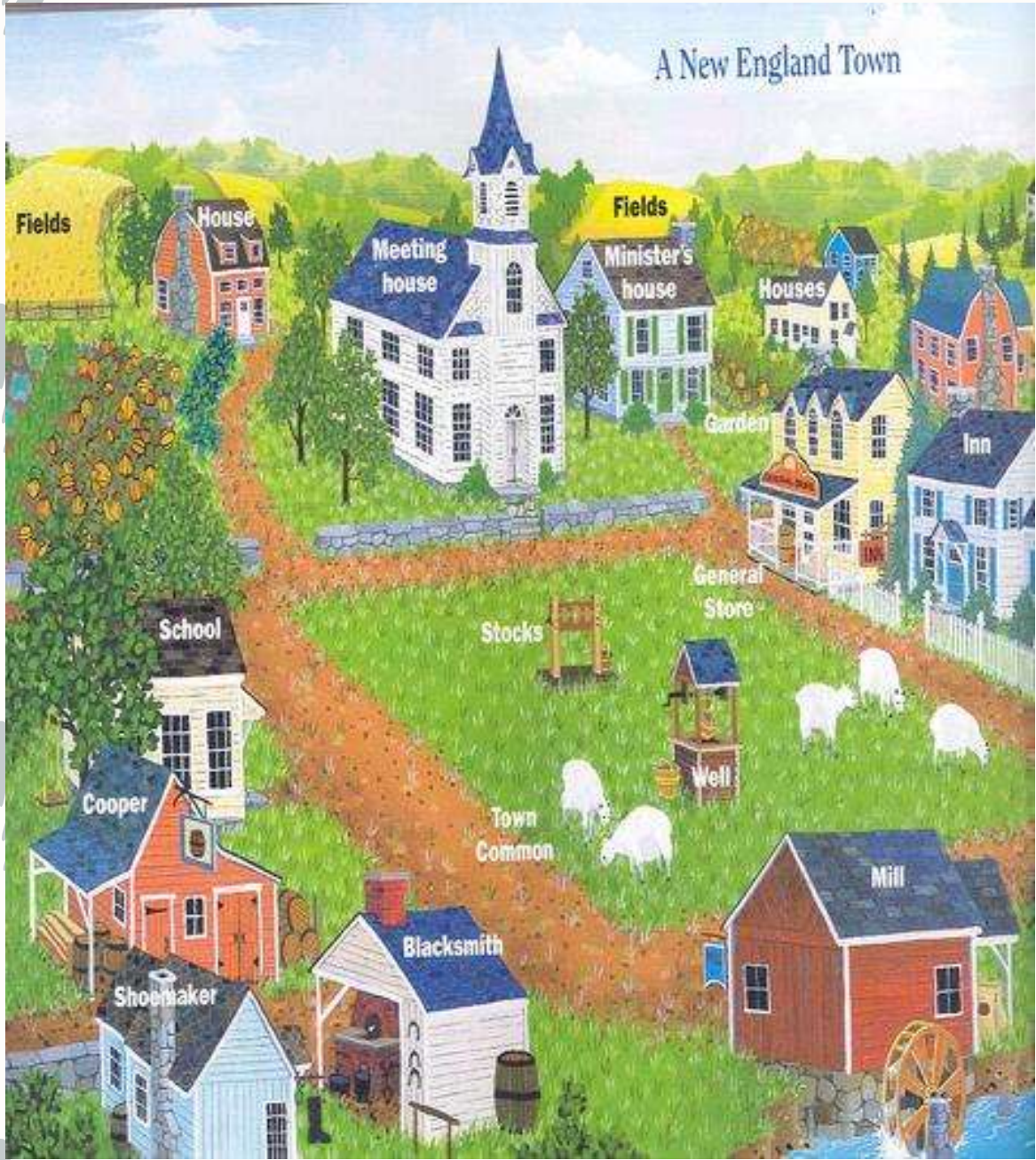
- The Beaver Wars were fought between the Iroquois (supported by the Dutch and English) and the Algonquian-speaking tribes (backed by the French).
- The Iroquois were victorious (remember the Huron).
- The French were motivated to gain the Iroquois as an ally to protect their interests in the fur trade.
- The Native American societies involved were deeply affected by the wars, while the Europeans competed for control over the fur trade.

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.

A New England Town



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.



Half-Way Covenant



- As the years passed in Massachusetts, the Puritan Church began to lose political power over these new generations of Puritans.
- In order to maintain membership and retain Church power and authority, the Puritans offered a “political deal” to the colonists known as the “half-way covenant”.
- Church officials hoped that by giving colonists some benefits of church membership (the right to vote), they would be inclined to further seek full membership thus empowering the Puritan Church.



Stricter Control of Colonies

- **Dominion of New England (1686-1689):** King James II attempted to merge the New England colonies (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey) into one political unit. This restricted citizen participation in government in the affected colonies. By combining the colonies, King James II hoped to exert stricter power over the colonies, and limit the scope of power held by the people. The Glorious Revolution (removed King James II) ended the Dominion of New England.

Political Changes in England



Glorious Revolution (1688): Parliament removed King James II from the throne and replaced him with William & Mary (Mary was his daughter). – The colonists were happy, because King James II had instituted repressive rules directed at the Puritans and limited colonial self-governance (Dominion of New England).

- Loss of Massachusetts Charter in 1691: demanded that property ownership, not church membership be requirement to vote – Massachusetts became a royal colony, and all citizens were demanded to allow the free worship of all Protestants, not just Puritans.



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. (e. Molasses Act)
- 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 cumulated in the Massachusetts colony becoming a royal colony (more closely monitored and operated directly by the King.)

William Penn Establishes 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.

“The Atlantic World”





Anglicization in the British Colonies

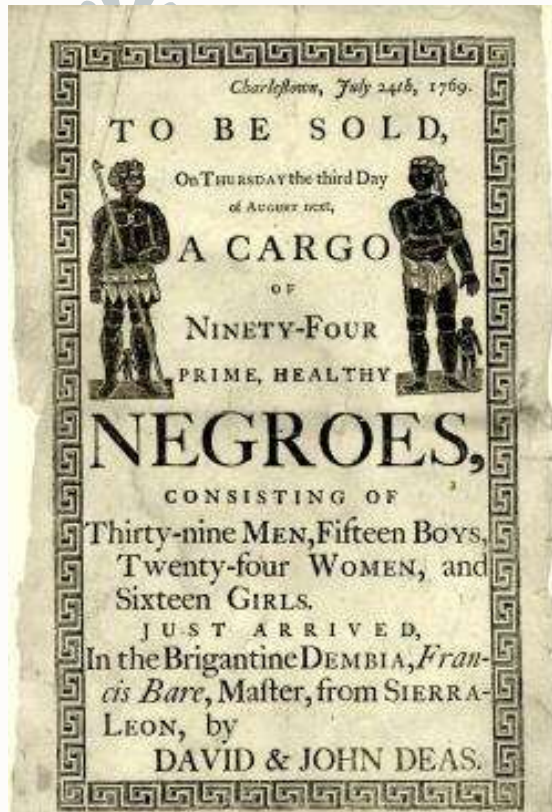
- Maryland Toleration Act of 1649: religious toleration for Trinitarian Christians
- Trans-Atlantic print culture: Popular literature was imported from England
- John Locke: Popular English Philosopher whose Enlightenment ideas were popular in the colonies

Trans-Atlantic Trade

- Triangular trade – process of shipping slaves to Americas, shipping raw goods to Europe and then selling goods back to Africa



Slave Trade



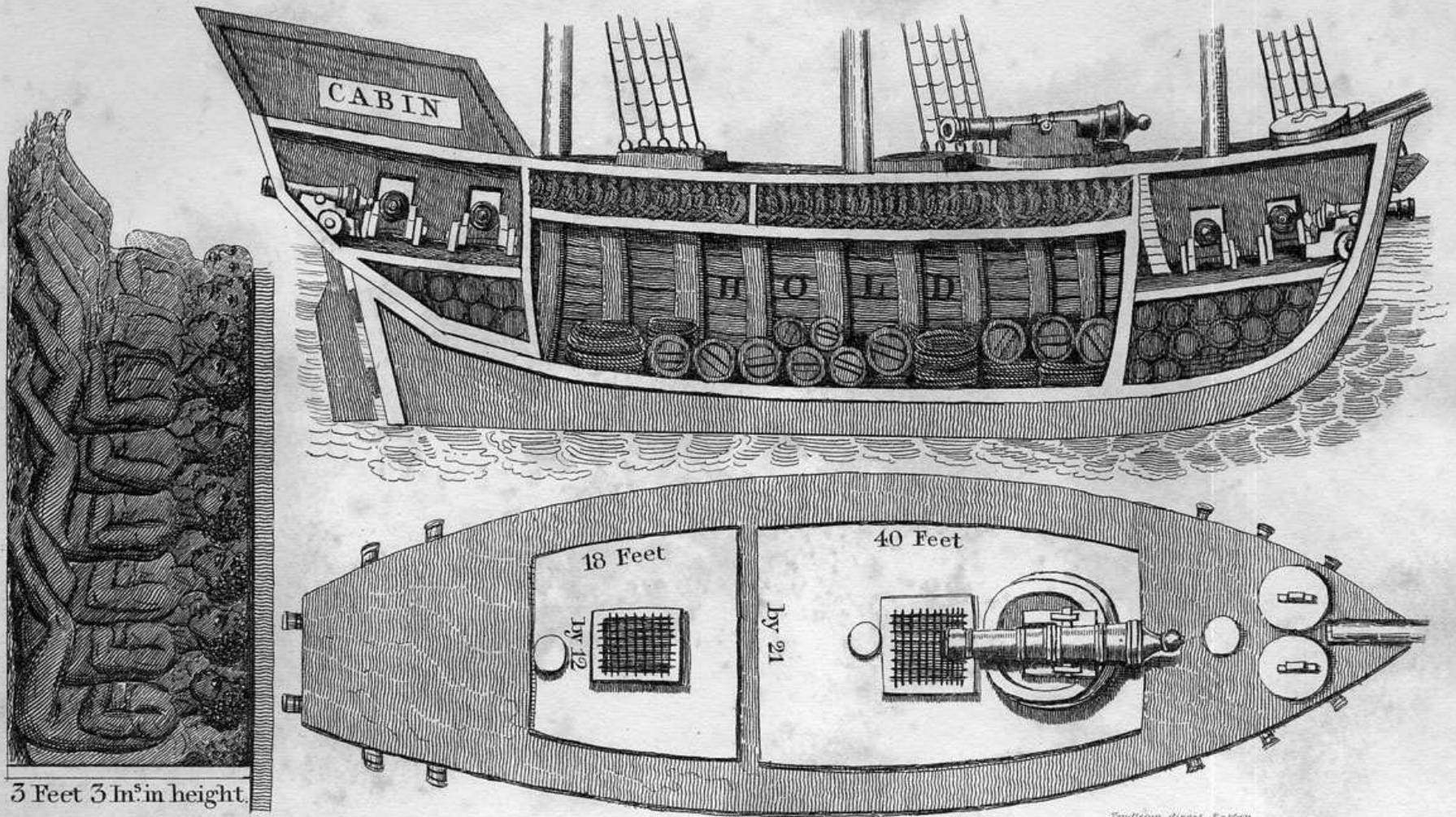
- Between 16th and 19th century, Europe exported over 12 million slaves across the Atlantic Ocean
- Africans enslaved other Africans
- Labor used on sugar, cocoa, coffee and cotton plantations.

“The Middle Passage”



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

SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.



Engraving direct. Boston.



Ideas of Race within the Atlantic system



- Castas system: social hierarchy of Spanish and Portuguese that offered or denied opportunities to mixed-race people based on their family background (skin color, ethnicity)
- Mulatto: name for person of mixed ancestry (European and African)
- Metis: name for person of mixed ancestry (between Native people of Canada and French)

Stono Rebellion



- Stono Rebellion (1739): A group of slaves took control of a store to arm themselves with weapons then marched along the Stono River in South Carolina. They were headed to St. Augustine, where the Spanish promised freedom to slaves who escaped from the British colonies. They marched to beating drums, chanting for ‘liberty’ and killed any whites they encountered. The rebellion ended in the deaths of approximately 24 whites and as many as 200 African slaves as well as stricter slave code laws.

European Colonization

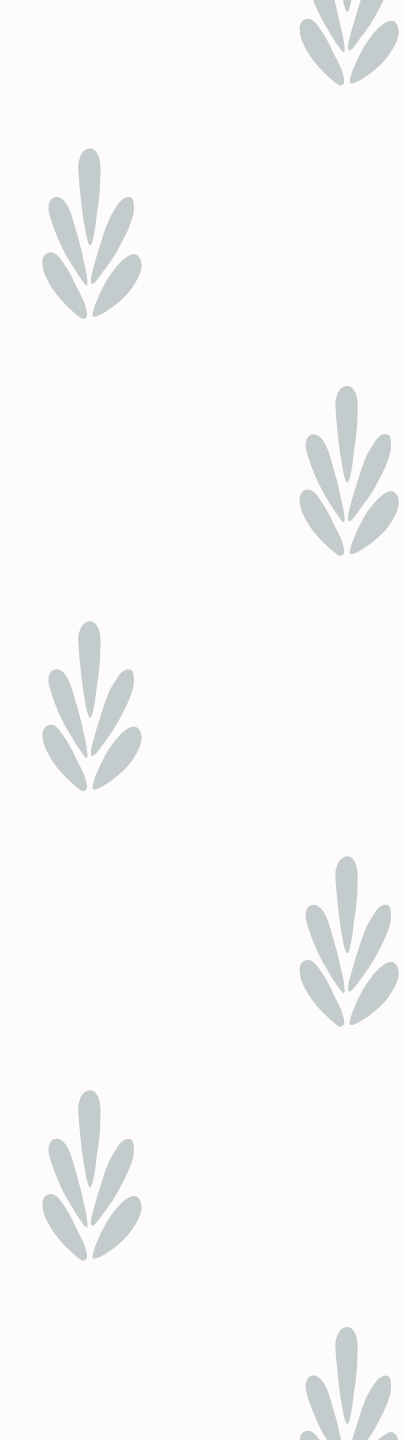


- In the 17th - 19th century, Europeans took more steps to dominate the rest of the world.
- They wanted to own the vast land and resources that other nations had to offer.
- Mercantilism – theory that the “mother country” gains financial benefits from its colonies at the colonies’ expense
- Consequently,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



Mistrust between the colonists and European Leaders

- The Wool Act (1699) was a restriction placed upon wool production in Ireland that also forbade the export of wool from the colonies. It was intended to exert further control over production in the colonies and raise tax revenue.
- The Molasses Act (1733) was a tax placed on imported molasses from non-British colonies. This was an attempt to regulate trade by making British products less expensive than those from the French West Indies.

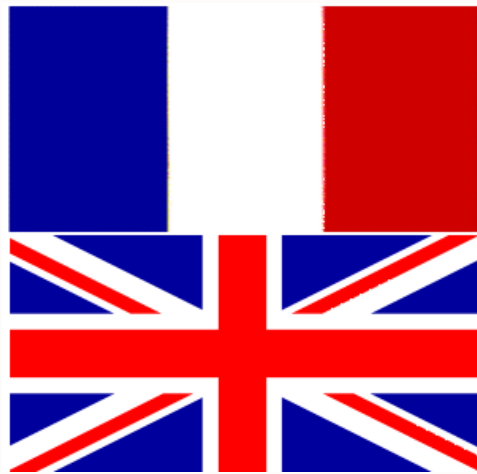


Mistrust between the colonists and European Leaders

Continued

- In both Spanish and English colonies, colonists resisted the system of mercantilism by smuggling goods. Mercantilism established that the role of the colony was to benefit the mother country. This meant, for example, the English colonies were supposed to buy goods from England, even if French goods were less expensive. However, often merchants would sneak in goods from foreign countries in order to pay a lower price.

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

Pacific Ocean

Hudson Bay

CANADA

Newfoundland

ACADIA

Upper Country

Upper Louisiana (Illinois Country)

LOUISIANA

Lower Louisiana

Atlantic Ocean

Gulf of Mexico

Fort Bourbon

Fort Dauphin

Fort La Reine

Fort Saint-Pierre

Fort Michillimakinac

Fort Beauharnois

Fort Détroit

Fort Orléans

Fort Saint-Louis

Fort de Chartres

Baton-Rouge (1720)

La Nouvelle-Orléans (1718)

Fort Frontenac

Fort Duquesne

Philadelphia (1681)

Baltimore (1729)

Fort Toulouse

Mobile (1702)

Biloxi (1699)

Tadoussac (1600)

Québec (1608)

Trois-Rivières (1634)

Montréal (1642)

Fort Richelieu

Fort Chambly

Boston (1630)

New York (1626)

Port-Royal (1605)

Louisbourg (1719)

Plaisance (1662)

Fort Duquesne

Charleston (1680)

Savannah (1733)

Benjamin Franklin



- In the 1700's, 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 importance of individuals in 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 1700's, 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?”



