Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• New Spain, New France, and New Netherland
  – New Spain
    • Spanish were first to set up permanent settlements in the new world
      – 1565 St. Augustine, Florida – oldest continuously inhabited European settlement in present day U.S.
      – 1598, Santa Fe (officially, 1603 or 1610) as a Spanish military outpost

• New France
  – 1608, Samuel de Champlain establishes Stadacona (Quebec)
    • Excellent spot chosen – easily defended
      – Located in St. Lawrence River Valley
  – 1642, Montreal, a second military post
    • Near falls of St. Lawrence river
    • Helped fur trading for the French
    • Took over local control of trading and offered land grants to lure French people to settle there.

• Jesuits – came with French in 1625
  – Initial efforts to convert “heathens” failed
  – They then learned indigenous languages and traveled to remote parts of the region to live with natives.
    • Had to “combat” with local shamans over spiritual authority.
    • Curiosity amongst natives was their strongest ally.
      – Also, immune to smallpox and other “European” diseases.
Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• New Netherland (1624)
  – The Dutch secure a post as southern end of this “New Netherland”, called New Amsterdam
    • Located on Manhattan Island
      – Legend says they purchased island for about $24.00
    – Dutch interested primarily in trade
      • Population never grew rapidly, even with land grants offered.
        – This would become “New York” in 1667 by treaty.

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• The Caribbean –
  – Sugar: sought after by Europeans
    • Tea and Coffee
    • Chocolate
  – Grew well in climate of Caribbean
    • Spanish – Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hispanola, Jamaica
      – Slaves would last an average of 7 years before death
      – Cheaper to import new slaves than to make conditions better.

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• South America –
  – Brazil would be Sugar growing colony
  – Dominated by Portuguese (language)
• Other factors influencing colonization:
  – Religion
    • Reformation – Luther and Calvin
    • Henry VIII – “Church of England”
      – Queen Elizabeth I – Tudor Dynasty
Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

- Religious rivalries would cause sporadic fighting in New World over territory.
  - 1588 defeat of Armada prevented Spain from stopping England in colonizing the New World
  - 1585 Lost Colony of Roanoke Island, North Carolina
    - Francis Drake picked up men and brought them back for war of 1588
    - Return in 1590 – no settlers found, probably killed.
      - Legend says that survivors mixed in with natives

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

- The Virginia Company and Jamestown
  - 1606 founded and tried to settle in Maine.
  - 1607 established Jamestown up the river bearing the same name in Virginia
    - Named after the “Virgin” Queen, Elizabeth
    - Colony was a business venture
      - Did not have same “romantic” beginnings as religious freedom themes or “escaping” persecution themes.
      - Wrong people, wrong time, wrong place.

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

- Jamestown, con’t –
  - First year – half of colony lost
  - Powhatan Confederacy aided the settlers
    - Problems erupted through misunderstandings and mistrust
    - Raids on each other
      - Pocahantas story –
      - Eventually she marries John Rolfe, savior of the colony when he finds tobacco will grow well there and in Maryland.
Europeans Colonize North America
1600-1640

• Jamestown, con’t —
  – Captain John Smith will have to impose martial law to keep colony alive
    • Wrong people – skilled artisans who’s “skill” had no place in new world, yet.
      – Did not like manual labor/hard work
      – Dressed in status clothing – “like snobs”
      – Resisted the base work that would make them survive.
  – 1609-1610- Great Starving Time
    • Nearly all colony was wiped out

Europeans Colonize North America
1600-1640

• Jamestown made a royal colony in 1624
  – Royal Governors would be appointed
  – Colony became a Royal Charter
    • Relied upon King for support and guidance.

Europeans Colonize North America
1600-1640

• Pilgrims and Massachusetts Bay
  – Plymouth Rock, 1621 (Pilgrims)
  – Mass Bay, 1630, (Puritans)
    • These came for religious persecution
    • Both colonies brought “right people” at “right place” and at “right time”
      – “Puritan” Work Ethic: Keep your nose to the Grindstone.
  – Colonies were successful, compared to Jamestown.
Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• Pilgrims –
  – Helped by two natives – Squanto and Samoset
    • Squanto – formerly captured and brought to England where he learned English, and with the “British” Accent
    • British see this a “divine” providence
  – Pokanokets teach them farming and fishing techniques to help them survive.
    • First “Thanksgiving” holiday is celebrated.

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• Maryland – Catholic Haven
  – Founded 1634, by second Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert.
    • Lured wealthy Catholics as landowners
    • Mostly Protestants came at first
      – Soon becomes dependent upon Tobacco

Europeans Colonize North America 1600-1640

• Rhode Island – Roger Williams
  – Founded 1636, a “Dissenter” Colony
  – Purchased land from local natives
    • Williams angered local church authorities in Massachusetts Bay and the Puritan church there.
    • His new colony established freedom of religious practice – model that we go by today in many ways.
      – Even Quakers and Judaism were allowed.
• Indentured Servitude –
  – Much like slavery in many ways
  – Because of 150 growth in England between 1530-1680, many people were pushed off land
  – Came to new world to live
    • “Indentured” themselves for 7 years
    • At end of term, granted freedom and land
      – About 1/3 survived terms of indenture.
      – Slavery would replace them after 1680 as primary source of cheap labor.

• Religion in Colonies –
  – Congregationalism – Northern colonies
    • Only recognized religion, except in Rhode Island
      – Great Awakening would alter this between 1720 and 1760
  – Anglican – Southern colonies
    • Church of England as established in colonies

• Colonies discussed:
  – Jamestown, 1607
  – Plymouth, 1621
  – Massachusetts Bay, 1630
  – Maryland, 1634
  – Rhode Island, 1636