Models of Settlement

English Colonial Societies, 1590-1710
The Pull to Settle in America
1. Word-of-mouth information about America
2. Effective work and writing by recruiters
3. Appeal of land and economic opportunities
4. Desire to join earlier migrants to America
5. Safe pursuit of personal religious beliefs
6. Hope of educating and converting Indians

The Push to Leave Home in Europe
1. Escape from direct religious persecution
2. Fear regarding the religious future at home
3. Anxiety about political change in Europe
4. Dismay over economy; need for farmland
5. Relief from joblessness or personal adversity
6. Restlessness and desire for adventure
Colonization of New England

- New England

- Plymouth Plantation
  - 1620
    - Virginia Co. of London gave patent to merchant group to establish a colony on Virginia Co. lands in New World
    - 102 sent out on **Mayflower** (1/2 Puritans, English seeking asylum in Holland)
    - Landed in wrong area...headed for Virginia
      - Established a Social Contract
        - **Mayflower Compact**- to come together in a ‘civil body politic’ to create a community
      - The Puritan Pilgrims became the central image of sturdy, self reliant, God fearing, freedom seeking settlers in the creation lore of American history
    - Story of US Clip

- A Godly Commonwealth
  - 1629 Massachusetts Bay Company establishes another Puritan colony
  - 1630 Gov. John Winthrop delivers “A Model of Christian Charity” sermon
    - Mass would be “... a city upon a hill” to serve as an example to morally corrupt England
    - There would be no excessive profits...NO RICH AND NO POOR...and strange white neck rings for all!!
  - Different Kind of Colony
    - Colonist mostly married (Doc B)
    - Middling ranks of society (farmers)
    - Puritan Faith
    - Clustered in Towns
      - Ability to defend town
      - Eased the enforcement of communal rules
Puritan Orthodoxy and Society

- Church is governed by “saint” members and not hierarchy of priests, bishops, etc. (still patriarchal...)
- A “conversion experience” is required for membership
- ALL in colony pay taxes to support church (No separation of church/state)
- Literacy a must in order to defeat Satan and save souls (Harvard estab. 1635)
- 1647: 50 or more families/public school 100 or more grammar
- Complete economic equality
- The “Little Commonwealth” (nuclear family) would be center of society...
- Church/Gov. set limits on acceptable profits
- Early diversified economy as New England soils were notoriously poor...couldn’t depend on agriculture
- Higher standard of living produced growing middle/upper class and eventually lessened number of ‘saints’ in the church
- Work hard...idle hands are the devil’s playthings...
...in Boston.
• Challenges to Puritan Orthodoxy
  – Roger Williams-devout Separatist minister (1635)
    • Advocated the complete separation of church and state
    • Criticized colonist seizure of Indian Lands
    • Banished from Mass. Flees south and purchase land from Narragansett Indians
    • Achieves colony Rhode Island 1644
      – RHODE ISLAND BECOMES THE ONLY COLONY WITH TRUE RELIGIOUS TOLERATION
  – Anne Hutchinson
    • Questions authority of “saints” to judge conversion relations and doubts clergy’s spiritual state and undermines power of “saints” over lay people
    • She held her own Bible studies
    • Followers are labeled ANTINOMIANS: those who oppose the rule of law
    • Anne on trial for heresy
      – Found guilty of having revelation and banished to RI
    • New laws in Mass result that restrict the roles and rights of women as result

that church and state MUST be separate as man’s government will ALWAYS corrupt God’s church
Colonization of New England

• Expansion & Conflict
  – 1638- Connecticut Colony out of need for more land for families
  – Pequot Wars: 1633-37
    • New Englanders exploited intertribal rivalries
    • NE allied with Narragansett and Mohegan while Pequot allied with French
    • Pequots forcefully organized into “praying towns” (early reservations) to be instructed in Christianity
    • Mass. Laws forbade the free exercise of religion to Pequots
    • Pequot Wars end with massacre of 300 Pequot women and children by Mass colonist at Ft. Mystic
      – Shocked Narragansett said, “It is too furious, it slays too many”
Chesapeake Colonies

- Founding of Jamestown
  - Virginia Company of London / Joint Stock Company / 1607
    - Location, Location, Location
    - Settlers
      - Men, ill-prepared, gold seekers, and dissention
    - Starving Time 1609-1610
- Relationship with Powhatan Confederacy
  - Powhatan wanted trade/not permanent settlement
  - English used same tactics against the Irish (expel locals & limit contact)
- First Anglo-Powhatan War: 1610-1614
- Tobacco Agriculture
  - John Rolfe exported first shipment 1614
  - Economic Boom/All land towards tobacco
  - Death rate remained alarming due to focus only on tobacco
- Political Reorganization
  - House of Burgesses 1619
    - Representative body to make laws
    - Free men of property could vote
    - 1st Representative Govt in New World
  - Headright System to attract settlers
    - Each Virginian got 50 acres for each person whose passage they paid.
    - Enabled wealthy to gain control of vast tracts of land along the James River
  - Indentured Servants:
    - worked for 5-7 years/couldn't marry until contract fulfilled...
    - ONLY 1 in 10 outlived their contract!!!
  - Africans arrive in 1619
- Royal Charter in 1624 (1st) due to King James and to attacks by natives and unsuccessful attempts
• Lord Baltimore’s Refuge: Maryland
  − 1632 Proprietary Colony (similar to king in colony)
    • Refuge for persecuted English Catholics
    • Manor System: Lords manage the estate, make laws, judge crimes, etc. (have their own Catholic mass on property)
    • Lord B. learned important lesson: first obtain “sufficient quantity of corn and other provisions of victual” before producing tobacco
      − No “Starving Time” in Maryland
    • Headrights: Only way to attract settlers
      − Catholic Lords and Protestant laborers
  • Tobacco main crop
  − Maryland Act of Religious Toleration 1649
  − 1654: Protestant majority in assembly repealed Act, ousted Catholic Governor and barred Catholics from voting
  − 1658: England restores proprietary status to Lord Baltimore but conflict persists.

• Life in the Chesapeake: Tobacco and Society
  − Society driven by profit (Tobacco exports)
  − Laborers
    • Indentured servants
    • Slaves (limited)
  − 6 to 1 ratio of men to women
    • Women enjoyed considerable control over decisions due to high mortality rates
  − Pattern of settlement
    • Spread out/no towns
    • Near navigable rivers
    • Need of additional lands result in conflict w/ Natives
Caribbean Colonies

• **Power Is Sweet**
  - English colonies in Caribbean were small but richest in Empire
    • 2/3 of English headed for Indies
    • Sign of Wealth
  - Production required a labor force capable of surviving brutal heat & backbreaking agricultural labor

• **Barbados: The Emergence of a Slave Society**
  - High mortality rates among workers in sugar fields resulted in major problem
    • Indentured servants “barbadosed” “kidnapped”
    • Convict labor
    • Slave labor
      - Primary destination for African slaves, who outnumbered whites by 1660
  - Barbadian Slave Code (1661) was a system of legalized segregation in which race defined servitude
    • Model for Virginia Slave Codes
• New Netherland (1609)
  – Fur trading outposts
  – Religious Toleration
  – Greatest Ethnic diversity
  – English encroachment and competition of trade
    • In 1664, Dutch New Netherland attacked by English armies and becomes proprietary colony of the Duke of York (New York)
    • Dutch Gov. Peter Stuyvesant tried to resist but merchants preferred to secure good terms with English.
  – Divide Colony into New York and New Jersey

• Quakers in Pennsylvania
  – 1681: William Penn receives proprietary land grant to establish Pennsylvania: The Great Quaker Experiment
  – Quaker Orthodoxy
    • Direct inspiration by Holy Spirit
    • Unprecedented gender/social equality
    • Pacifism
    • Refusal of all oaths and creed
    • Religious toleration
  – Early Planning by Penn makes it a very successful colony/Buy land from the Indians at fair terms
  – **Delaware (1704)** created out of Pennsylvania as many Swedes and Dutch on the Delaware River wished to create their own independent assembly
• Carolinas
  – Charles II grants unpromising coast line to handful of English supporters as a proprietary colony
  – Rice and labor: Rice became major export crop but required massive labor force African slave importation begins (Barbados Style)
    • By 1720, 67% of colonists are slave/black majority
    • Assembly enacted early and harsh slave codes to protect them from slave rebellion
  – 1663-1719: 4 REBELLIONS! WHY???
  – Colonists revolted and overthrew proprietary rule, they felt that proprietor wasn’t protecting them from Spanish or Indians
  – 1729: English crown divides the troubled colony into North and South that have royal status
• **Georgia’s Utopian Experiment (1732)**

• Royal colony dedicated to reform criminals and poor in wholesome New World
  
  • Enlightenment endeavor and inspired by John Locke
  • Buffer between English and Spanish colonies
  
  – James Oglethorpe dominated colonial government and founded capital, Savannah
  
  – Banished slavery and rum
    • To avoid previous problems
    • By 1738 allowed both to appease colonists
Crisis of the 17th Century

War and Rebellion

- King Philip’s War in New England (1675-78)
  - Wampanoag leader Metacom (King Philip) frustrated at expansion
  - 3,000 Indians killed/1,000 colonists
  - Result: Puritans re-exam morals of community

- Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia (1676)
  - Tension between colonist and Indians
  - Bacon exploited class resentment among the indenture servants & slaves and merchant class
  - Bacon led his men against the capital-Jamestown-where they burn and loot wealthy merchants and planters
  - Massive importation of African slaves eventually eases class tensions amongst Virginia poor
    - Slave laws hardened

- Pueblo Revolt (1680)
  - Pueblo revolt against Spanish Roman Catholic Church
  - Killed most of the missionary community and drove Spain out for a decade
  - Spain returned and becomes more tolerant and reformed forced labor
Salem Witchcraft Hysteria 1692
- Amidst a French Catholic plot, Indians using witchcraft, and upheavals from Glorious Revolution (no new govt.)
- Growing divisions in Puritan society
  - Half-way Covenant-1662
- Patterns of accusations
  - Single older women who challenged norm
  - Salem village vs. Salem Town
- At height, new Gov. dissolved the witchcraft court and replace with English law court (20 died)