Chapter 2

THE AMERICAN COLONIES EMERGE
Section 1

SPAIN'S EMPIRE IN THE AMERICAS
Spanish Exploration

*Juan Ponce de Leon* – Governor of Puerto Rico, sailed north in 1513 and landed on new territory.

He named the land, rich in abundant wildflowers, "La Pascua Florida" after a Spanish Easter festival.

Supposedly he was looking for a fountain of youth although it is disputed whether this was his real motivation.
Spanish Exploration

De Leon returned to settle Florida in 1521, but was hit by a poisoned arrow during an Indian attack. He sailed to Cuba to die an agonizing death.

Vasco de Balboa – A planter in Hispaniola, stowed away on a ship in that landed in Panama. He heard tales of a large body of water in the West, which he investigated, becoming the first European to reach the Pacific coast of the Americas in 1513.
Spanish Exploration

**Ferdinand Magellan** – Portuguese explorer who organized an expedition for the Spanish Crown in 1519.

His goal was to find the Western route to the Indies that Columbus failed to find.

He took five ships and crossed the Atlantic to Patagonia (Argentina/Chile).

The expedition sailed through the southern tip of South America and into the “peaceful sea” (Pacific Ocean) via the Strait of Magellan.
Spanish Exploration

While first exploring the “peaceful sea” one ship was, ironically, sunk during a violent storm

Another ship would desert before the remaining three set off into the Pacific towards the Indies.

On the voyage they came across the Marianas, Guam and the Philippines.

In the Philippines Magellan encountered natives who he turned to Christianity before joining their war with a neighboring tribe. He was killed during the fighting.
Spanish Exploration

Though Magellan died his expedition eventually reached the Indies and traded for spices.

The two remaining ships tried to return to Spain but the Trinidad needed repairs and stayed behind. It was eventually captured by the Portuguese and sunk.

In 1522 the Victoria finally made it back to Spain. Of the 237 men on the expedition, only 18 men returned. They are the first recorded humans to circumnavigate the globe.
Spanish Exploration

1511 – **Diego Velazquez** leads Spanish Conquest of Cuba
- Hernan Cortes – part of invasion, rewarded with control of some native villages

1517 – Smallpox sweeps Cuba
- Thousands of natives die (slave labor force)
- Vazquez decides to send Cortes to the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico)

1519 – **Hernando Cortes** sets sail for Mexico
- February 18, 1519
- 11 ships
- 550 men
- 16 horses

1521 – Aztec empire conquered
Spanish Exploration - Review

Ponce de Leon was Governor of _____.
  ◦ Puerto Rico

_______ was the first European to reach the Pacific Coast of the Americas.
  ◦ Vasco de Balboa

_________ began the expedition that would first circumnavigate Earth.
  ◦ Ferdinand Magellan

Who led the Spanish conquest of Cuba?
  ◦ Diego Velazquez

Smallpox breaks out in Cuba in ______
  ◦ 1517

February 18, 1519 Cortes sets sail for Mexico with _____ men.
  ◦ 550
New Spain Expands

Cortes builds a new city on the ruins of Tenochtitlan, called Mexico, which becomes the capital of the new Spanish colony of New Spain.
  ◦ Cortes sends several expeditions out to conquer the rest of the region.
  ◦ The men who lead these expeditions become known as conquistadors.

1526 – *Francisco Pizarro* encounters the Inca in Peru.

1531 – Returns to Peru with a small force intent on conquering the Inca.

1532 – Pizarro kidnaps the Inca king *Atahualpa* and holds him hostage for ransom.
  ◦ Pizarro kills Atahualpa and rules the Inca through a series of figurehead leaders.
  ◦ Many Inca flee into the mountains and continue to fight the Spanish until 1572.
New Spain Expands

Pizarro’s capture of Cuzco and the Inca gold led many Spaniards to believe in cities of gold in the Americas.

- **1528** – *Panfilo de Narvaez* searches northern Florida for a city of gold and gets lost. His men tried to sail along the coast in rafts to Mexico.

- *Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca* led the survivors across Texas and New Mexico before reaching New Spain in 1536.

- **1540** – *Francisco Vasquez de Coronado* searched for gold in the American southwest all the way to the Colorado River and into parts of Kansas. All he found were “shaggy cows” (buffalo).

- *Hernando de Soto* – Explores the southeast of America including:
  - Florida, Alabama, The Carolinas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana
  - De Soto died of fever in 1542 just after crossing the Mississippi River
New Spain Expands

Lack of gold in North America slowed Spanish expansion into the region as they focus mainly on Central and South America.

Juan de Onate led the first settlers north of the Rio Grande to settle the American southwest in 1598

- The expedition almost perished, but some made it to the Rio and had a “Spanish Thanksgiving” which is still celebrated in El Paso, Texas.

The Spanish gave the name New Mexico to the territory north of New Spain.

- Pedro de Peralta, first governor of New Mexico, established the capital at Santa Fe in 1609 or 1610
New Spain Expands

*Presidios*, small Spanish forts, were built in the area to protect settlers.
- Few Spaniards would migrate to the harsh area regardless.
- The Catholic Church becomes the dominant force for colonization.

Spanish priests built missions throughout the southwest in the 17th and 18th centuries to spread Catholicism to the native Navaho and Pueblo peoples.

Beginning in 1769 Junipero Serra led Franciscan priests to take control of California, establishing a chain of missions from San Diego to San Francisco.
- The missions were linked by the El Camino Real, one of the first highways in the present day United States.
New Spain Expands

Not only did the Spanish priests in California and New Mexico try various methods to convert the natives, they also tried to force Spanish culture on them as well.

In 1680 a native religious leader named Popé organized an uprising and destroyed most of the missions in New Mexico (Spain’s northern holdings) resulting in a decade of unrest in the region before the Spanish could establish control again.
New Spain Expands - Review

In _____ Francisco Pizarro encounters the Inca.

- 1526

Pizarro kidnaps and eventually kills the Inca king _____ taking over Cuzco

- Atahualpa

_____ led the survivors of Panfilo de Narvaez’s expedition back to New Spain.

- Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explored the southwest and found ___.

- Buffalo

_____ explored the southeast, including Alabama, and died in 1542.

- Hernando de Soto
Spanish American Society

Most of the early Spanish settlers in the new world were adventurers searching for wealth and prestige.

- Most were *hidalgos* (low-ranking nobles) or working-class trades people.
Spanish American Society

The *encomienda* system was used by Cortes to reward his men after the defeat of the Aztecs.

- Each deserving Spaniard was made an encomendero who was in charge of several native villages.
- The villages had to pay their encomendero a share of the products they harvested or produced.
- The encomendero, in turn, was supposed to protect the natives and convert them to Christianity.
  - Many Native Americans were still overworked and died in this system.
A class based society emerged in the Spanish new world based mostly around birth lines.

- **Peninsulares** – Born in Spain, given the higher church and government positions
- Criollos – Born in the colonies to Spanish parents, many were wealthy but could not attain the high position of the peninsulares.
- **Mestizos** – Mixed Spanish and Native American parentage, many were able to attain status similar to Criollos but most were artisans or poor.
- Mulattos – Mixed Spanish and African parentage. Part of the lowest class of society along with Native Americans, Africans and some Mestizos.
- Native Americans
- African Slaves

1763 Miguel Cabrera paintings
Peninsulares

Born in Spain, given the higher church and government positions.
Criollos

Born in the colonies to Spanish parents, many were wealthy but could not attain the high position of the peninsulares.
Mestizos

Mixed Spanish and Native American parentage, many were able to attain status similar to Criollos but most were artisans or poor.
Mulattos

Mixed Spanish and African parentage. Part of the lowest class of society along with Native Americans, Africans and some Mestizos.
Native Americans
Among the lowest class.
Africans

The lowest class.
Spanish American Society-Review

Low-ranking nobles or working class tradesmen were known as _____.
◦ hidalgos

____ was the name of the feudal system set up by Cortes.
◦ Encomienda (system)

____ were at the top of the Spanish American caste system.
◦ peninsulares

Children of mixed Spanish and Native American blood were called ___.
◦ Mestizos

____ painted a series of Spanish American caste system paintings in 1763.
◦ Miguel Cabrera
New France & New Netherland

THE COLONIAL RUSH
New France

1523 – Florentine navigator Giovanni de Verrazzano convinces King Francis I of France to fund an expedition to find a new western route to China.

Verrazzano first explores the Carolinas before heading north and anchoring in New York Bay which he named Nouvelle-Angouleme. The voyage convinced King Francis I to establish a colony in the New World.

1534 – Jaques Cartier attempted to start a settlement in the St. Laurence river area of Canada

While early attempts to settle the region failed, French fishing fleets continued to search the area and formed trade relations with Native Americans (First Nations in Canada).
New France

Beaver fur found in the region led the French to colonize the region as it was valuable in Europe.

1564 - France attempted settlement in Florida but were destroyed by the Spanish who established St. Augustine near the original French settlement (1565). This is the oldest continuously occupied city in the United States.

1608 – Samuel de Champlain established Quebec, due to the harsh environment the population only reached 355 by 1640.

The French allied themselves with many native tribes, especially Algonquian, which will be important for the French and Indian War.
New France

1663 – New France had not progressed much by this point and had many setbacks from Indian raids and English Privateers so King Louis XIV made it a royal province and began to send troops and pay for settlers to emigrate to New France.

1680s – France expanded south and created the Louisiana province from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico

Most of New France’s economy revolved around fur trade and would until its fall to the British in 1763.
New France

French Territory in the New World around 1750.
New Netherland

1609 – English explorer Henry Hudson was hired by the Dutch East India Company and set off to find a north-east passage to Asia by sailing around Russia.

He was turned back by ice and decided to search for a north-west route instead.

He explored the coast of North America from Newfoundland to Cape Cod.

Eventually, Hudson found the Bay of New York (earlier discovered by Verrazzano) and sailed up the river believing the north-west passage would be there. The river later became the Hudson River.
New Netherland

Hudson returned to the Netherlands and reported on the rich land he found which encouraged more Dutch exploration.

The Dutch surveyed and mapped much of the east coast of the modern United States and named the area, between Maryland and Massachusetts, New Netherland.

Eventually it was bordered on the south by New Sweden and the north by New England.

The Dutch established New Amsterdam as the capital, on Manhattan Island, in 1625 around Fort Amsterdam to protect settlers from Indian attacks.
New Netherland

1664 – Four British ships sailed into New Amsterdam and demanded the surrender of the city.

The city was taken with no resistance as the people were not fond of Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor, who was not providing satisfactory protection.

The English renamed the city New York after the Duke of York an appointed Thomas Willett as the first mayor.

New Netherland was officially ceded to the British in 1674 in exchange for Suriname.
New France/New Netherland - Review

In 1534 _____ attempted to establish the first French settlement in Canada.
  ◦ Jaques Cartier

_____ is the oldest city in the United States.
  ◦ St. Augustine

New France became a royal province in _____.
  ◦ 1663

___ first explored the New World for the Dutch in 1609.
  ◦ Henry Hudson

The ____ took New Amsterdam and renamed it New York in 1664.
  ◦ British/English
Section 2

AN ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT JAMESTOWN
Elizabeth I’s England

Elizabeth I – Born September 7th 1533 to Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

- Half-brother Edward VI succeeded Henry as King at age 9 but died at 15 at which time Elizabeth’s Half-sister Mary took the throne.

- Mary was Catholic and thought the Protestant Elizabeth was plotting against her and put her under house arrest for nearly a year.

- Mary died childless in 1558 paving the way for Elizabeth to take the throne.

- Elizabeth I was crowned on January 15th, 1559 and was a welcome change from the Catholic Mary.
Elizabeth I’s England

**Anglo-Spanish War** – Elizabeth sent troops to help Protestant Dutch Rebels in the Netherlands fight against Spanish dominion. This would lead to large-scale war between Spain and England.

Most of the war would be fought on the water.

Which leads us to...
Pirates!

Sort of...
Elizabeth I’s England

Sir Francis Drake – Drake was an English sailor who made a name for himself as a pirate.

He first gained fame by attacking the Spanish in Panama in search of Treasure Galleons hauling Incan gold from Peru to the Caribbean.

With his success, Elizabeth I sent Drake on an official expedition against the Spanish in the Pacific. This made Drake a privateer.

1577-1580 Drake plundered many Spanish Treasure in the Pacific
1585-1587 Drake raided and destroyed many Spanish ports including Cadiz, one of Spain’s main ports in Spain itself.

**Spanish Armada** – By 1588 Spain had enough of the pirating and sent its fleet to invade England. Drake led an English fleet to pursue and caught them in the English Channel.

- The Battle of Gravelines.

Stopping the Armada began to weaken the hold Spain had on the seas and, thus, the New World.
Elizabeth I’s England - Review

Elizabeth I was born to ______ and ______ in 1533.
  ◦ Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn

Elizabeth I was crowned on January 15\textsuperscript{th}, ______.
  ◦ 1559

The ____ began when England promised to send troops to aid the Dutch against the Spanish.
  ◦ Anglo-Spanish War

___ was hired as a privateer by Elizabeth I to fight against the Spanish.
  ◦ Sir Francis Drake

The Spanish Armada was defeated by the English at the____ in 1588.
  ◦ Battle of Gravelines
Jamestown: Early Days

Joint-Stock company – Investment groups who funded colonies in the Americas. They obtained charters from the English crown for the right to colonize territory and maintain a colony in hope their investment would turn a profit.

1606 – The Virginia Company was granted a charter to colonize the eastern coast of America by King James I.

1607 – April, three ships; Susan Constant, Discovery, and Godspeed reach the shores of Virginia with 150 passengers.

The ships sailed inland and made land on a peninsula. They named the river James and the colonial outpost Jamestown after their king.
Jamestown: Early Days

The settlers immediately set out searching for gold and few heeded the warnings of Captain John Smith when he told them disaster would soon strike.

When winter 1607 hit the colony began to struggle.

- Contaminated Water
- No food

John Smith took control of the remaining 38 colonists and put them to farming. He also bartered food from the Powhatan people who lived nearby.
Jamestown: Early Days

Smith was in an accident and was burned later that winter and was forced to return to England leaving behind the remaining settlers.

The Starving Time – In 1609, 600 new settlers arrived intent on making a new life in the colony. Unfortunately, without John Smith, the Powhatan began to kill their livestock rather than provide food.

The settlers quickly ran out of food during the winter and resorted to eating roots, rats, snakes and even boiled shoe leather.

60 settlers survived.
Jamestown: Early Days - Review

Investment groups who funded colonies in the Americas were called_____.
  ◦ Joint-stock companies

In 1606 the ____ was granted the right to a colony on the east coast of America.
  ◦ Virginia Company

In 1607, three ships; _____, _____ and _____ landed in Virginia.
  ◦ Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery

___ rescued the Jamestown colony from starvation in winter of 1607.
  ◦ Captain John Smith

In 1609 the Powhatan began destroying colonial food and the colonists were forced to eat snakes and rats. This became known as _____.
  ◦ The Starving Time
Jamestown: Brown Gold

The colonists who survived The Starving Time decided to return to England, but were convinced to stay by new arrivals and the colony stabilized thanks, in part, to a weed.

Tobacco from the New World became popular in Europe soon after Columbus’ return to Spain.

**John Rolfe** – In 1612 Rolfe, a Jamestown Colonist, crossbred Brazilian Tobacco with the local variety used by natives and created a new variety which became popular in England.

By the 1620s Virginia Colonists were exporting nearly 2 million pounds of Tobacco to England each year.
Jamestown: Brown Gold

In order to keep up with the demand for Virginia tobacco, the Virginia Company introduced a new system for colonization in 1618.

The Headright System – 50 acres of land would be given to anyone paying for their passage, or that of anyone else, to the colony.

This system resulted in a huge influx of new colonists as wealthy persons paid for the passage of settlers to work on the plantations they were granted.
Jamestown: Brown Gold

Many of the new settlers were indentured servants who would agree to work for a period of about 7 years in exchange for passage, food and shelter.

The need for laborers lead to a new source being introduced: Africans.

The first group of 20 Africans to arrive in Virginia did so in 1619 aboard a Dutch ship. They, and most of the Africans who followed were indentured servants, not slaves.
Jamestown: Brown Gold

In the late 1600s the Virginia began to import slaves as indentured servants became harder to come by.

Servants were cheaper, but their supply was low and the colony had amassed enough wealth to overcome the cost difference of slaves.

While initially slaves and indentured servants provided much the same labor the key difference was that a slave did not have the same chance for freedom.
The item that saved the Jamestown colony was _____.
   ◦ Tobacco

In 1612 _____ produced the first batch of the new hybrid crop.
   ◦ John Rolfe

To keep up with new demands, The Virginia Company introduced _____ in 1618 which rewarded people for paying colonists passage.
   ◦ The Headright System

___ made up many of the new colonists who arrived under the new system.
   ◦ Indentured Servants

In _____ the first African laborers arrived in Virginia aboard a Dutch Ship.
   ◦ 1619
Virginia in Turmoil

The House of Burgesses – In 1619 the first representative body in America was formed at Jamestown. The legislative body levied taxes and passed laws and its members were voted on by the people (the few white males who owned land that is).

The governing body could do nothing to protect Virginia from the turmoil to come.

In retaliation for the Starving Time the settlers of Jamestown demanded tribute from the Powhatan. When they didn’t get it they burned villages and captured women and children.
Virginia in Turmoil

Chief Powhatan’s daughter Pocahontas was one of these children. She married John Rolfe in 1614.

The Anglo-Powhatan War – By 1622 the Powhatan had enough and retaliated in a huge attack that resulted in the deaths of over 300 colonists.

King James I made the colony a royal colony in 1624 and sent in troops to put an end to the attacks.

In the decades to follow the colonial population boomed and the Powhatan continued to decline.
Virginia in Turmoil

A new issue arose in the 1660s and 1670s as many former indentured servants felt they were being oppressed by Governor William Berkley.

Most former servants lived on the frontier and made little money but paid most of the taxes in Virginia.

When they had to deal with Native attacks they wondered why those taxes weren’t being used to help send them aid.
One Virginia planter, 29 year old Nathaniel Bacon, decided to go against his peers and help.

Bacon raised an army to fight Natives on the frontier which was declared illegal by Berkley.

**Bacon’s Rebellion** – Hearing about the proclamation Bacon marched on Jamestown and levied their grievances. The protest turned violent and forced Berkley to flee. While Bacon failed to get his demands met, the rebellion showed the spirit of America which would create a new nation.
Virginia in Turmoil - Review

What was the first representative body in America _____.
- The Virginia House of Burgesses

In 1622, Powhatan Indians killed roughly 300 colonists starting ____.
- The Anglo-Powhatan War

The turmoil in Virginia led it to become a royal colony in _____.
- 1624

Governor ____ would not support frontier settlers against natives in the 1660s and 70s.
- William Berkley

In response to the Inaction of the Virginia government ____ led an army that would eventually revolt against Virginia itself.
- Nathaniel Bacon
Maryland, Carolina & Georgia

THE OTHER SOUTHERN COLONIES
Maryland

**Lord Baltimore** - Cecil Calvert 2nd Baron Baltimore was granted a charter to colonize Maryland from King Charles I in 1632. He was given rights equivalent to that of King of Maryland.

Maryland was established as a haven for Catholics, but Protestants flooded in and soon outnumbered them.

**Act of Toleration** – in 1649 Maryland passed an act that promoted religious freedom to allow most Christians protection to assemble and worship (nontrinitarians didn’t count).
Maryland

The English Civil War – War broke out in England between Parliament and the King over who had the rights to rule and how. The war even made its way to the colonies.

Most new colonies were Parliamentarians (IE: Massachusetts) while the older royal colonies like Virginia backed the crown.

While Lord Baltimore supported King Charles, he wanted to keep his colony so he appointed a protestant Governor to try and maintain it. He still lost control but was granted it back in 1658.

The English Restoration – In 1660 the line of succession after Charles was restored to the throne solidifying Baltimore’s claim.
Carolina

Anthony-Ashley Cooper, 1st Earl of Shaftesbury and 8 other Lords Proprietor were granted a charter to the Province of Carolina in 1663 they and their families would rule Carolina until the 1720s when it became a royal colony.

In 1669 Carolina established one of the first constitutions in America with its *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina*.

Nobody followed the constitution and in 1691 a deputy governor was sent to govern the northern part of the colony. This division continued and resulted in North Carolina and South Carolina becoming independent colonies in 1712.
Georgia

James Oglethorpe – Wanted to found a colony that would be a haven for debtors and serve as a buffer between the English colonies and the Spanish in Florida. His charter from King George was established in 1732.

Georgia was invaded by the Spanish in 1742 during the War of Jenkins’ Ear. Which began when an English sea captain had his ear severed by the Spanish after they boarded his vessel.

Oglethorpe defended Georgia and defeated the Spanish at Bloody Marsh and Gully Hole Creek.

In 1752 after running low on funds the government of Georgia turned itself over to the crown and became a royal colony.
Maryland, Carolina & Georgia - Review

Lord Baltimore was granted a charter to settle _____ in 1632.
  ◦ Maryland

Baltimore’s colony was founded as a haven for ____.
  ◦ Catholics

The Maryland Act of Toleration promoted religious freedom and was passed in.
  ◦ 1649

In 1669 Carolina established one of the first constitutions in America with its ____.
  ◦ *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina*

What war between England and Spain was fought partly in Georgia?
  ◦ The War of Jenkins’ Ear