

1 2 **I. England's Imperial Stirrings**

- In the 1500s England made feeble efforts to develop overseas colonies.
- In the 1530s Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church, launching the English Protestant Reformation.
- In 1558 Henry's daughter, the Protestant Elizabeth I, became queen and established Protestantism in England.

3 **I. England's Imperial Stirrings (cont.)**

- Catholic Ireland sought Catholic Spain's help to throw off the new Protestant English queen.
- Spanish aid amounted to little, and in the 1570s–1580s Elizabeth's troops crushed the Irish uprising.
- English soldiers developed a sneering contempt for the "savage" natives, an attitude they took to the New World.

4 **II. Elizabeth Energizes England**

- In 1577 English semipiratical "sea dogs" under Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe.
- The first English attempt at colonization was off the coast of Newfoundland.
- In 1585 Sir Walter Raleigh landed on North Carolina's Roanoke Island.
- Virginia was named in honor of Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen."
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5 **II. Elizabeth Energizes England (cont.)**

- In 1588 England defeated the Spanish Armada, marking the end of Spain's imperial dreams.
- After victory, the English started to become masters of the world oceans—with important consequences for the American people.
- England had strong national characteristics.

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8 III. England on the Eve of Empire

- England experienced strong economic and social changes and a “surplus population.”
- Laws of primogeniture meant that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates.
- By the early 1600s, the joint-stock company was perfected.
- Peace with Spain provided the opportunity for English colonization.

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10 IV. England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

- 1603: James I became king of England.
- 1606: Virginia Company of London received a charter to settle in the New World.
- This charter is significant; guaranteed settlers the same rights as Englishmen.
- On May 24, 1607, the Virginia colony of Jamestown was founded (see Map 2.1).
- John Smith was key to the colony’s survival.
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13 V. Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake

- In 1607 Chieftain Powhatan dominated the James River area.
- In 1610 Lord De La Warr arrived from England with orders to deal with the Indians.
- In 1614 the First Anglo-Powhatan War ended, sealed by Pocahontas’s marriage to colonist John Rolfe—the first known interracial union in Virginia.

14 V. Cultural Clashes in the Chesapeake (cont.)

- Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1644) was Indians’ last attempt to dislodge Virginians.
- The Powhatans’ misfortune was the three Ds: disease, disorganization, and disposability.
- “Powhatan’s Confederacy” lacked unity to oppose the disciplined whites.
- The Powhatans served no economic function for colonists.

15 16 **VI. The Indians' New World**

- Indigenous people's destinies had changed.
- The shock of large-scale European colonization disrupted Native American life.
- Horses, diseases, trade, and the expanding Atlantic economy transformed Indian life.
- A new middle ground compelled both Europeans and Native Americans to accommodate each other.

17 18 **VII. Virginia: Child of Tobacco**

- In 1612 John Rolfe perfected tobacco culture.
- Virginia's prosperity was built on this "bewitching weed," but King Nicotine depleted the soil.
- Besides land, tobacco required lots of labor.
- In 1619 a Dutch warship landed at Jamestown and sold some twenty Africans, planting the seeds of North American slavery.

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19 20 **VII. Virginia: Child of Tobacco (cont.)**

- In 1619 representative self-government was born in primitive Virginia.
- The House of Burgesses was an assembly or miniature parliament in the New World.
- James I grew increasingly hostile to Virginia.
- In 1624 he revoked the company's charter and Virginia became a royal colony.

21 **VIII. Maryland: Catholic Haven**

- 1634: Maryland, 2nd plantation colony, was founded by Lord Baltimore partly as a refuge for Catholics.
- Resentment between Catholics and Protestants flared into open rebellion.
- The Baltimore family for a time lost its proprietary rights, but the

colony prospered.

- As in Virginia, indentured servants initially provided labor for the tobacco economy.

22 **VIII. Maryland: Catholic Haven (cont.)**

- Lord Baltimore permitted unusual freedom of worship at the outset.
- In 1649 the local assembly passed the famed Act of Toleration guaranteeing toleration to all Christians.
- However, it decreed the death penalty for Jews and atheists, who denied the divinity of Jesus.

23 **IX. The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**

- England secured claims to several West Indian islands, including Jamaica in 1655.
- Their economy was based on sugar.
- Had different requirements than tobacco.
- Many enslaved Africans were imported to work the sugar plantations.
- Black slaves eventually outnumbered white settlers.
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26 **IX. The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America (cont.)**

- 1661: Barbados slave code defined slaves' legal status and their masters' prerogatives.
- Profitable sugar plantations crowded out most other forms of Caribbean agriculture.
- 1670: Displaced settlers from Barbados arrived in Carolina with their slaves.
- 1696: Carolina adopted the Barbados slave code, which eventually shaped slave laws throughout the mainland.

27 **X. Colonizing the Carolinas**

- In the 1640s civil war convulsed England.
- After 1660 empire building resumed during the Restoration period (see Table 2.2).
- In 1670 Carolina was created, and it formed close links with the

English West Indies.

- Rice emerged as its principal export crop.
- Charles Town was busiest seaport in South; Carolina survived Spanish and Indian attacks.

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29 **XI. The Emergence of North Carolina**

- North Carolina has been called “the quintessence of Virginia’s discontent.”
- “Squatters” (newcomers without legal rights to the soil) raised crops on small farms.
- Distinctive traits developed.
- In 1712 North Carolina officially separated from South Carolina (see Map 2.2).

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31 **XI. The Emergence of North Carolina (cont.)**

- North Carolina shared with tiny Rhode Island several distinctions:
 - Most democratic
 - Most independent-minded
 - Least aristocratic of original thirteen English colonies

32 **XI. The Emergence of North Carolina (cont.)**

- Relations between Indians and Europeans were bloody:
 - 1711–1713: Tuscarora War.
 - Displaced, the Tuscaroras later became the Sixth Nation of the Iroquois Confederacy.
 - After war with the Yamasee Indians in South Carolina (1715–1716), most coastal tribes were devastated.
- But tribes in the interior remained strong.

33 **XII. Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony**

- In 1733 Georgia was founded as a buffer to protect the Carolinas.
- It was named in honor of King George II of England.
- Launched by a group of philanthropists, it would also serve as a haven for debtors.

- Georgia was called “the Charity Colony.”

34 **XII. Late-Coming Georgia:
The Buffer Colony (cont.)**

- Georgia founders wanted no slavery.
- James Oglethorpe, a key founder, helped ensure the colony’s survival.
- Savannah, like Charleston, became a melting-pot community.
- John Wesley served as a missionary.
- Georgia grew more slowly than other colonies.

35 **XIII. The Plantation Colonies**

- England’s southern mainland colonies shared:
 - Devotion to exporting agricultural products, mainly tobacco and rice
 - Slavery
 - Slow growth of cities
 - Religious toleration
 - A tendency to expand

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