

English Attempts in the New World

- John Cabot (Henry VII): 1497 Eastern Canada
- Religious conflict at home caused delay in exploration:
 - Henry VIII (Protestant) to Mary Tudor (Catholic) then Elizabeth (Protestant) for 40 years
 - Elizabeth saw colonization as a way to defeat Catholic domination



Sir Francis Drake



John Cabot



Henry Hudson



- Elizabeth I authorized expeditions to search for the “Northwest Passage” to Asia (Frobisher)
- Allowed privateers to raid Spanish ships & new world ports for gold and silver (John Hawkins and S.F. Drake most famous)



The Roanoke Colony



- 1585: Raleigh sent John White and 100+ men to build a settlement on Roanoke Island off the coast of the Carolinas, left and when returned:
 - Settlement failed, but had some positive impacts
- “CROATOAN” still unknown today



- The last English attempt at colonization had been the Lost Colony of Roanoke in 1587
- Financial hit for Sir Walter Raleigh

Jamestown, VA and Maryland



James Fort skeleton JR1225B, *in situ*/Skeleton of a male, 14 to 15 years old, with a small stone arrowpoint. Credit: APVA Preservation Virginia/Historic Jamestowne. Image courtesy: Chip Clark

English Motivations

- Primogeniture decreed that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit land estates; younger sons were forced to seek their fortunes elsewhere
- Landlords were “enclosing” croplands for sheep grazing, forcing many farmers to leave



Joint Stock Companies

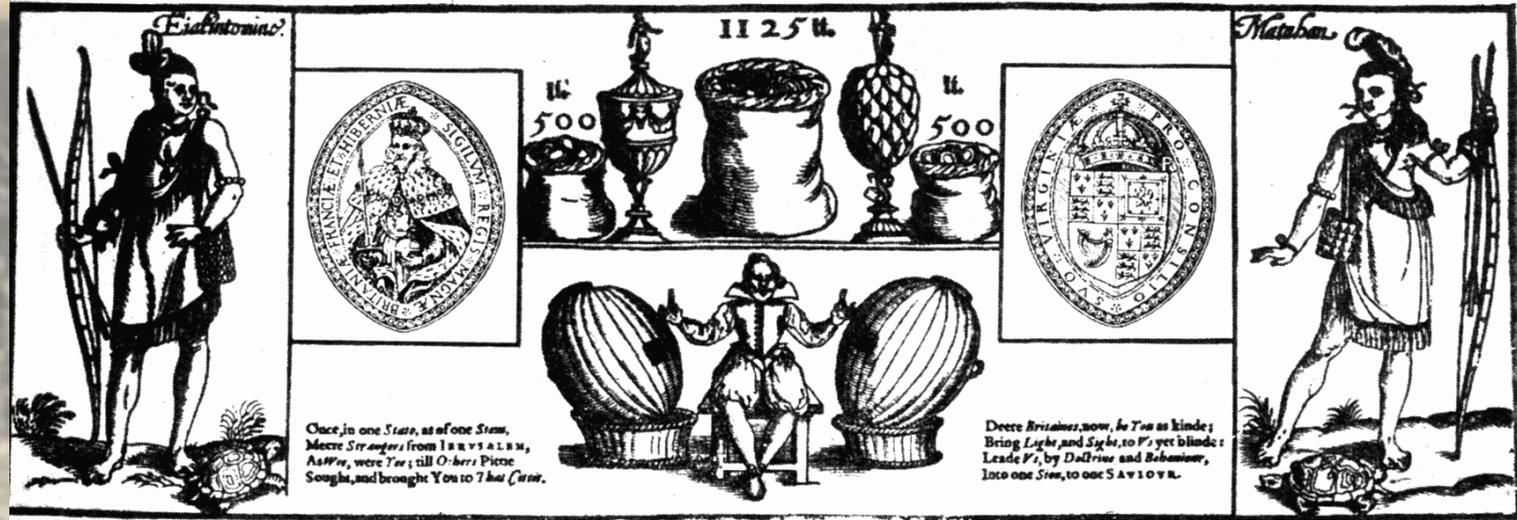
Shares of a company are sold to investors, who expect a profit in return

What advantages does a Joint Stock Company offer over a single investor?

**A
WAY
TO GET
WEALTH:**
CONTAINING
Six Principal VOCATIONS, or CALLINGS, in
which every good Man may find his best
lasting Satisfaction.

- I. The Mystery, Ordering, Conducting, Keeping Order, and Trading of all several Companies, from the Service of Man: to all the Raising and Laying of Works, either for War or Peace.
- II. The Knowledge, Use and Benefit of all the Inventions now in Use.
- III. The Office of a Merchant, or Factor, or Broker, or Agent of others, in buying, Selling, Ordering of Goods, Financing of Money, and other such like Affairs, and the Management of all such like Affairs.
- IV. The Management of the Wealth of Man.
- V. The Raising and Laying of all sorts of Buildings, and the Management of all such like Affairs: With the Improvement of Man: and a Description of the said Callings, &c.
- VI. The History of the said Callings, and the several Callings, and the Description of the said Callings, &c.

A Declaration for the certaine time of drawving the great standing Lottery



The VA Company approached King James I of England in 1606

VIRGINIA CHARTERS.

NUMBER I.

King JAMES I.'s LETTERS PATENT to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and others, for two severall Colonies and Plantations, to be made in VIRGINIA, and other Parts and Territories of AMERICA. Dated April 10, 1606.

I. JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Whereas our loving and well disposed subjects, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, Knights, Richard Hackluit, Clerk, Prebendary of Westminster, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, Thomas Hanham, and Raleigh Gilbert, Esqrs. William Farker and George Popham, Gentlemen, and divers others of our loving subjects, have been humble suitors unto us, that We would vouchsafe unto them

and may in time bring the infidels and savages, living in those parts, to human civility, and to a settled and quiet government; Do, by these our letters patents, graciously accept of, and agree to, their humble and well intended desires.

IV. And do therefore, for Us, our heirs and successors, Grant and agree, that the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hackluit, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, adventurers of and for our city of London, and all such others, as are, or

Successfully requested a charter that would allow the creation and settlement of two colonies along the N. American coast

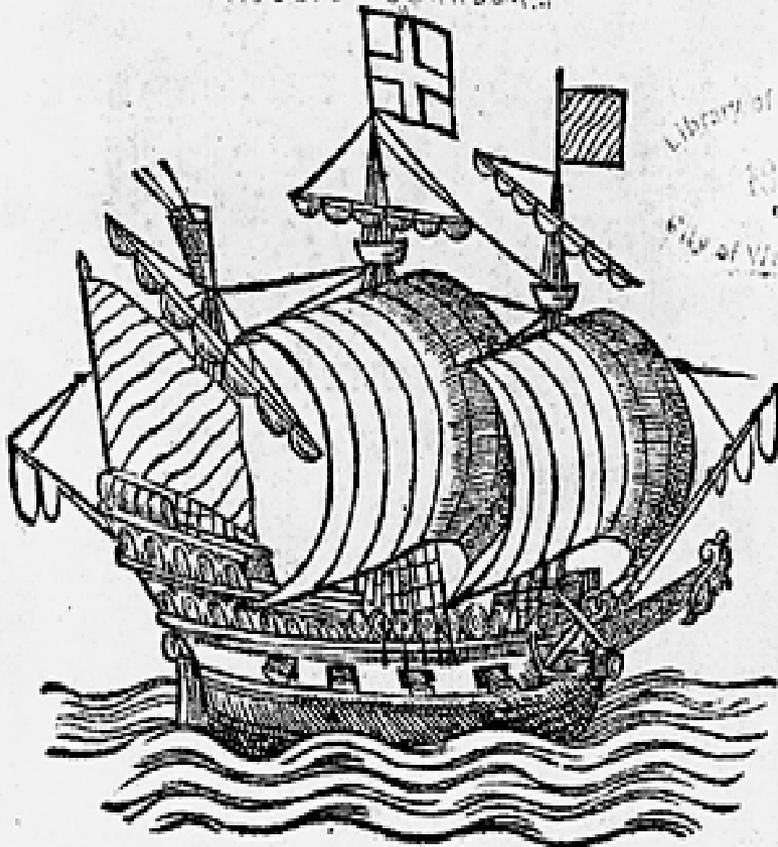
NOVA BRITANNIA: *J. B. 1733*

OFFERING MOST

Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

Exciting all such as be well affected
to further the same.

Robert Johnson.



Encouraging Settlement

The VA Company promises
things to encourage men to go to
N. America

Guaranteed colonists the
same rights/protection as
Englishmen

Issues?

Jamestown

- In late 1606, the VA Company sends three ships to the eastern coast of N. America
- Arrive in the spring of 1607
 - At the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay
 - Attacked by Indians, so they pressed inland
- On 24 May 1607, about 100 colonists land at what would become Jamestown, on the James River



Jamestown: The First Settlers

Discuss the following things and record your responses as a journal (be prepared to share).

1. Look at the occupations. Which occupations would be helpful, which would not? What is missing?
2. What would colonists be able to accomplish? What would they not be able to do?
3. Explain (with at least two reasons) why Jamestown would or would not have been successful initially.
4. Record 3 other thoughts/observations to share.

GENTLEMEN

Master George Percie
 Anthony Gosnoll
 Captaine Gabriell Archer
 Robert Ford
 William Bruster
 Dru Pickhouse
 John Brookes
 Thomas Sands
 John Robinson
 Ustis Clovill
 Kellam Throgmorton
 Nathaniell Powell
 Robert Behethland
 Jeremy Alicock
 Thomas Studley
 Richard Crofts
 Nicholas Houlgrave
 Thomas Webbe
 John Waler
 William Tanker
 Francis Snarsbrough
 Edward Brookes
 Richard Dixon
 John Martin
 George Martin
 Anthony Gosnold
 Thomas Wotton, Surgeon
 Thomas Gore
 Francis Midwinter

LABOURERS

John Laydon
 William Cassen
 George Cassen
 Thomas Cassen
 William Rods
 William White
 Ould Edward
 Henry Tavin
 George Golding
 John Dods
 William Johnson
 William Unger
 William Wickinson, Surgeon

DRUM

Nicholas Skot

COUNCELL

Master Edward Maria Wingfield
 Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll
 Captaine John Smyth
 Captaine John Ratcliffe
 Captaine John Martin
 Captaine George Kendall

PREACHER

Master Robert Hunt

SAILER

Jonas Profit

BRICKLAYERS

John Herd
 William Garret

BOYES

Samuell Collier
 Nathaniel Peacock
 James Brumfield
 Richard Mutton

CARPENTERS

William Laxon
 Edward Pising
 Thomas Emry
 Robert Small
 Anas Todkill
 John Capper

BLACKSMITH

James Read

BARBER

Thomas Couper

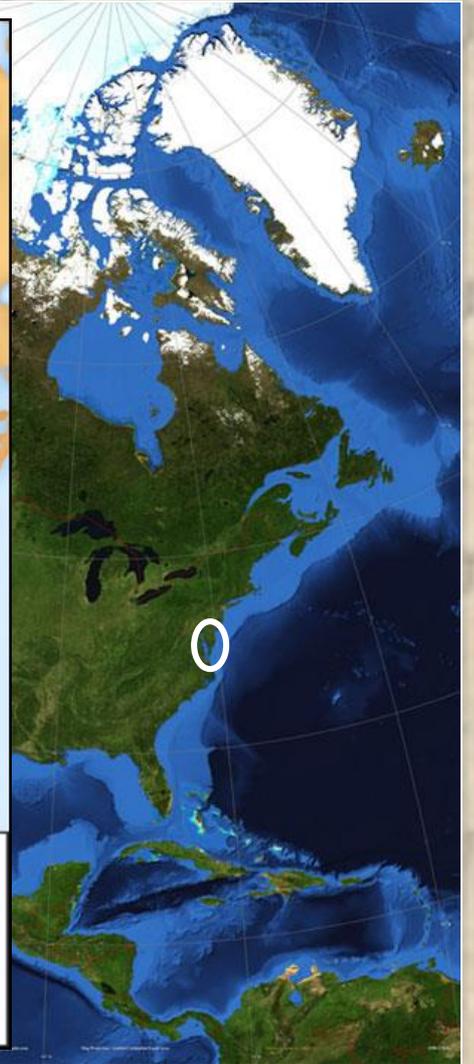
MASON

Edward Brinto

TAYLOR

William Love

Geography



Geography

Landscape



- Flat, marshy land
- Fertile soil
- Long growing season

- Wide, slow moving
 - Good for fishing/shipping



Waterways

Problems



- Spreaders of disease

Summers

- Hot temperatures
- VERY Humid
- Highs into the mid-90s

Climate

Winters

- Mild
- Average lows about 35-40 degrees
- Snow each year



Jamestown Fort and Settlement Map



1607

-English colonists built a fortified settlement and immediately begin hunting for gold

-“Gentlemen” colonists refused to work for themselves

-Spent little time hunting or planting

-By January 1608, only 38 colonists were still alive



John Smith

- Member of the first group of settlers
- Listed as one of the seven council members chosen to govern the colonies
- Captured by NAs in December 1607
- “Saved” from execution by Pocahontas



Fact vs. Fiction





Matoaka als Rebecca daughter to the mighty Prince Powhatan Emperour of Massachusetts and virginia converted and baptised in the Christian faith and
Refined wife to the Capt. M^r John Rolfe. Composed and



Smith's True Contributions



- After his release from the Powhatans, Smith took control of Jamestown
- Imposed military discipline
 - Organized settlers into work gangs
 - Decreed “he that will not worke shall not eate”

Near Demise of Jamestown

“The Starving Time”

104 colonists arrive

1607

By spring 1608: 38 survive

300 more colonists

1609

By spring 1610: 60 survive

Adult life expectancy:
40 years old

10,000 colonists

1610-1624

1624: 1,000

Infant mortality rate
(death before 5)
80%

Lord De La Warr

- Malnourished and dying, settlers left and were met at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay by their new governor
- Imposed a harsh military regime
- 1610: declared war against the natives using “Irish Tactics” (raiding, burning, pillaging, torching cornfields)
- 1st Anglo-Powhatan War ends in 1614 with the marriage of Pocahontas and Rolfe



Tobacco: The Key to Survival

Settlers had been searching for a marketable product

- Begin growing tobacco around 1610

High demand made it extremely profitable

Native VA leaf was of poor quality

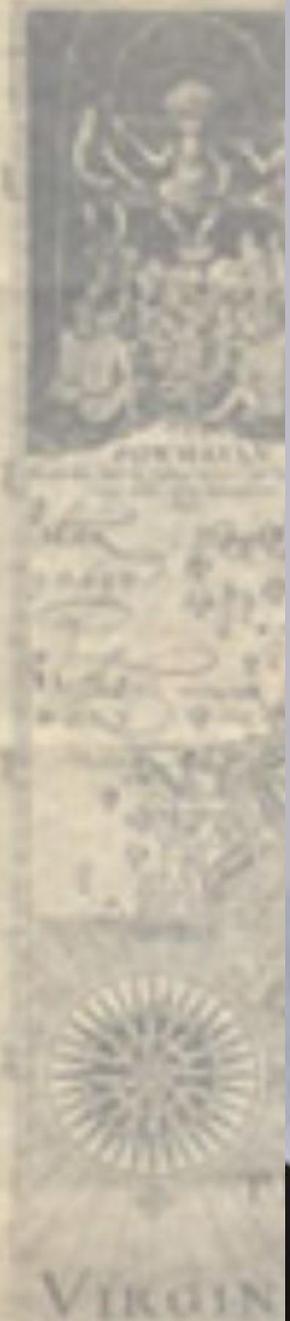
- John Rolfe smuggles seedlings from the Caribbean
- These seeds will grow crops of better quality, creating high demand for VA tobacco



Settlement Sources







“King Nicotine”

- Ruined the soil when successively planted and enchainned the prosperity of VA to the fluctuating price of a single crop (monoculture export economy)
- Promoted the plantation system and with it a brisk demand for fresh labor





Labor Force in Jamestown

For freight or passage apply to Scot and Brown, merchants in Glasgow, or Captain William M'Cunn, in Greenock.

W A N T E D,

To go to Virginia, under indentures for a few years;

A Young Man, who understands **L A T I N** **G R E E K**, and **M A T H E M A T I C S**, to serve as a Tutor in a gentleman's family.

A lad who has served an apprenticeship as a surgeon, to live with one of his own profession.

Two Gardeners, who understands their business well, particularly the work in a garden.

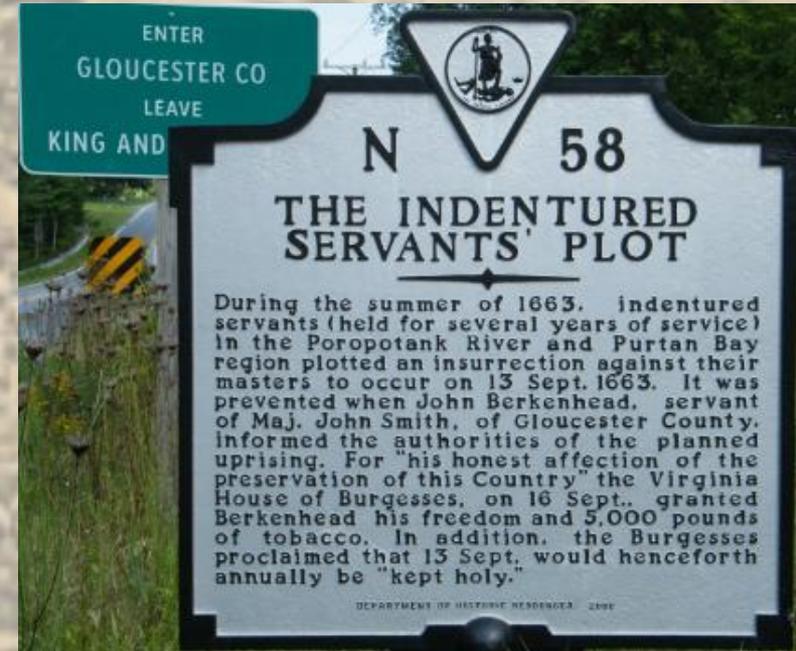
These, properly recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement, on applying to Buchanan and Simson, merchants in Glasgow.

THAT the FOGGAGE of the Laigh Park of Boogs, consisting of sixty four acres, or there-
by. is to be set till December next, and entered to

- Labor shortage became an issue

Indentured Servitude

- Laborer who agreed to a fixed term (4-7 years) in exchange for free passage to VA
 - Master/Sponsor provided food, shelter, clothing
- Laborers came by the thousands
 - Died in large numbers
 - Often mistreated
 - Later become rebellious, causing planters in VA to turn to slave labor instead of indentured servants (Bacon's Rebellion)



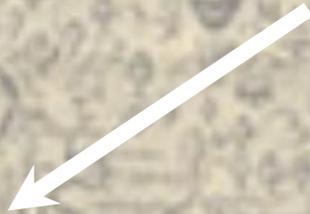
The Headright System (1618)



- Used as a way to attract new settlers to the region and address the labor shortage
- New settlers who paid their way to VA received 50 acres of land

1619: An Important Year For Jamestown

Three important changes



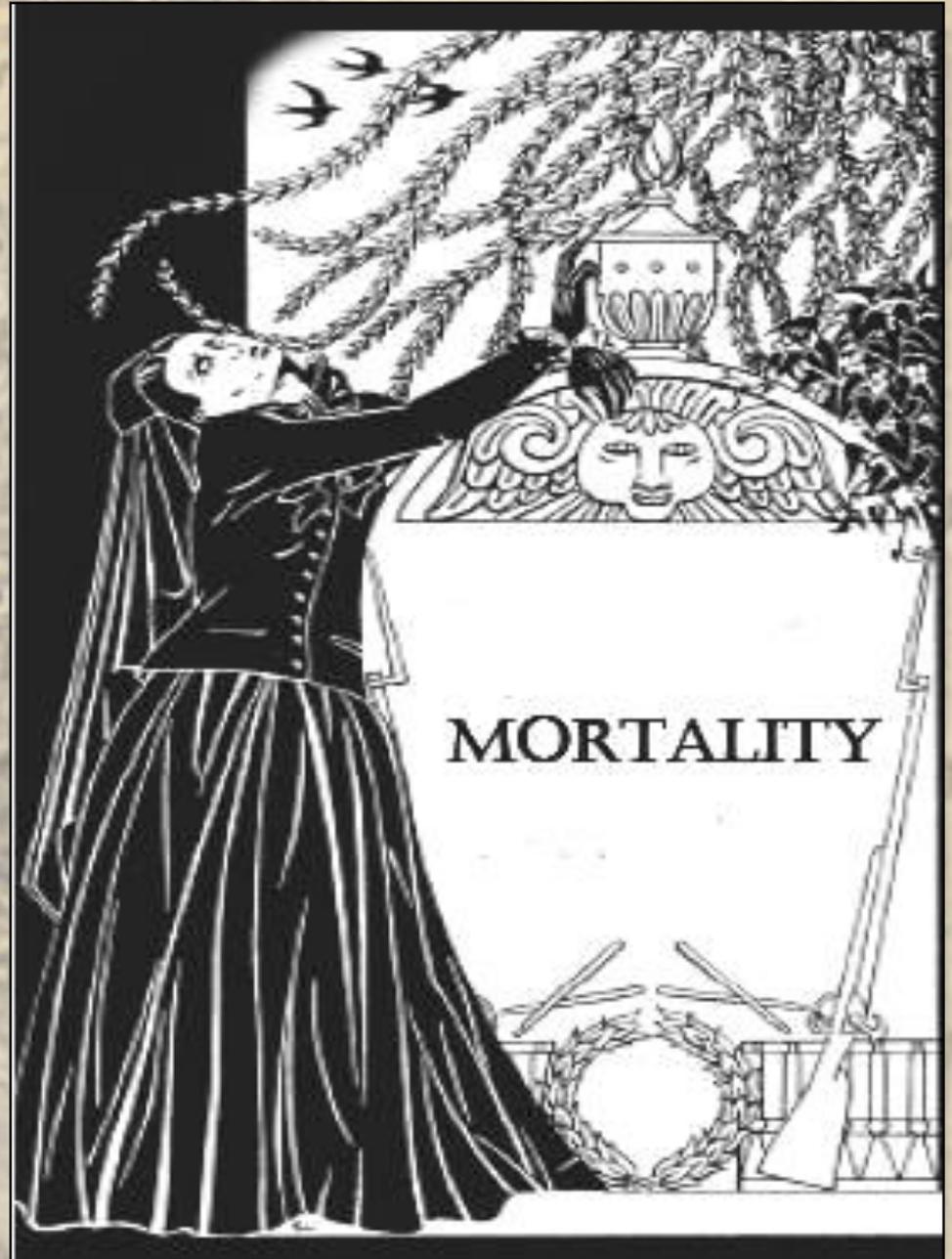
120 pounds of tobacco

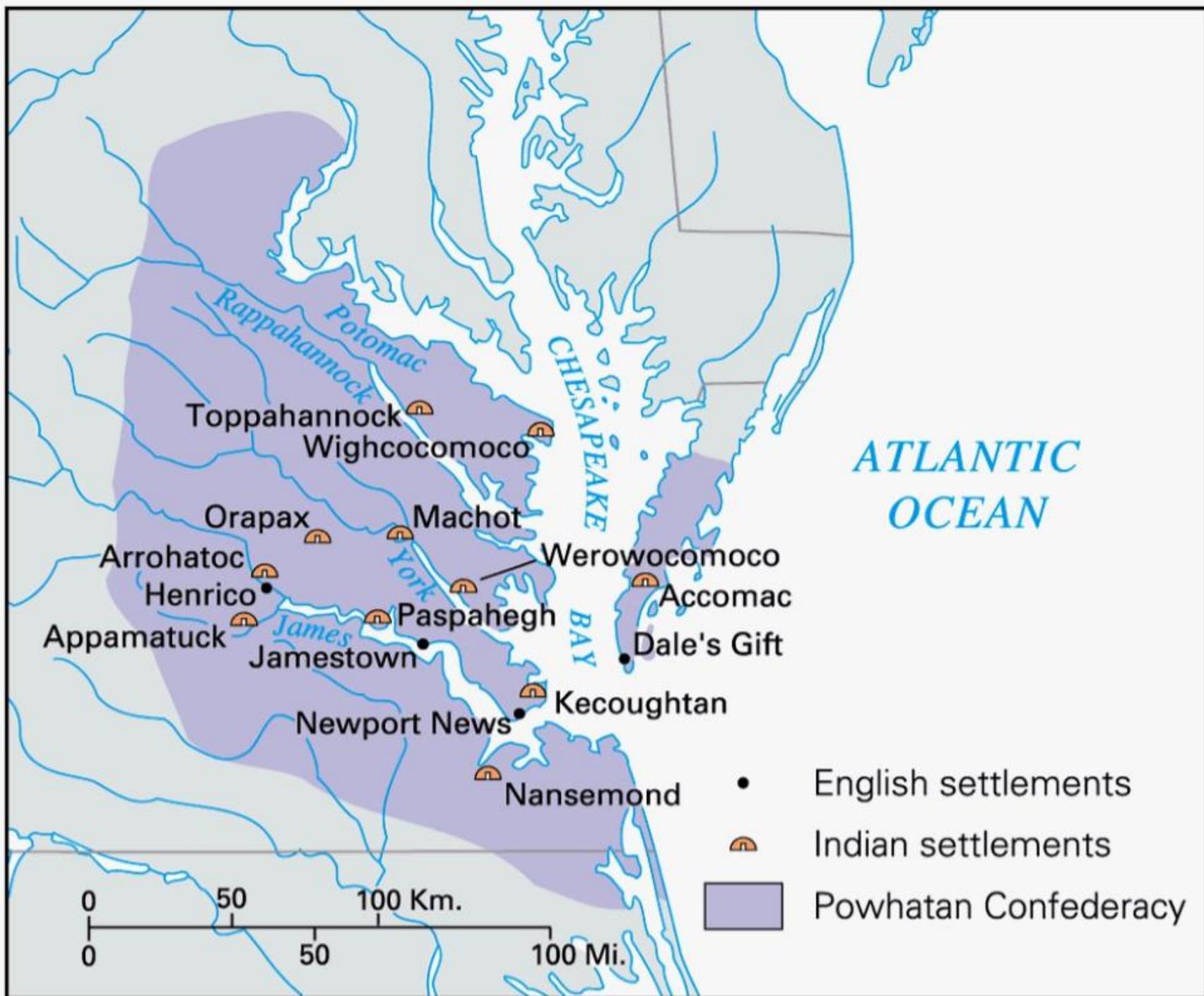


House of Burgesses

“Widowarchy”

- 6:1 ratio of men : women
- Women (especially widows) had unusual power in the Chesapeake area





Relationship with the Natives

Jamestown was settled right in the middle of the land controlled by NA leader Powhatan

- Chief of the Powhatan Confederacy of approx. 30 tribes
 - Father of Pocahontas
- Originally sent food to colonists, assuming accepting food was accepting dependence and submission



- Colonists began to seize corn forcibly

Relationship with the Natives

- Pocahontas died in 1617
 - Severed the tie between the English and Natives
- Powhatan dies in 1618
 - His younger brother will take over as leader (dislikes English settlers)
- Rolfe and 346 others were killed in 1622, and the 2nd Anglo-Powhatan War began in 1644; natives defeated and banned from their land in 1646
- By 1669, only 2,000 NAs remained in VA (10%); 1685 considered extinct

The 3 D's: “Disease, Disorganization, and Disposability”

- Smallpox and measles
- Lacked the unity to make effective opposition to the relatively well-organized and militarily disciplined whites
- Served no economic function for the VA colonists; provided no reliable labor source or valuable commodities to offer in commerce (agriculture)



Lasting Result of War with Natives

The VA Company is bankrupt



Royal inquest into attacks finds that ten times more colonists had died from starvation and disease than at the hands of NAs

King James dissolves VA Company in 1624

House of Burgesses is allowed to continue to self-govern, but their actions are monitored by the crown and its advisors

VA becomes a royal colony in 1625

The Colony Spreads

Large
plantations

Widely
scattered



VA Governor William Berkeley

- Fur trade with NAs
- Ignored attacks on backcountry settlers



Bacon's Rebellion - 1676

NA dispute over the frontier

Coastal planters were doing much better than frontier planters in many ways:

High taxes, low prices for tobacco, and resentment against special privileges given those close to the VA Governor

Frontier colonists ask for protection from VA Governor, but were denied

Bacon's Rebellion: Nathaniel Bacon led the frontier colonists and indentured servants in a rebellion; unsuccessful after the death of Bacon

-Showed first signs of discontent with leadership in the English colonies; NA attacks did cease for a while, but did not get rid of the VA govt/aristocracy



After the European colonization of the "New World," the Native American population decreased