

II. The American Colonies Emerge

A. Spain's Empire in the Americas

1. The Spanish Claim a New Empire

a) **Hernando Cortes** Subdues the Aztecs

- (1) **Conquistadors**
- (2) Learned of vast wealth of Aztec Empire in Central Mexico
- (3) Marched 200 miles with 600 men to reach Tenochtitlan in 1519
- (4) Aztec emperor Montezuma thought Spanish were gods and agreed to give them a portion of Aztec gold
- (5) **Cortes** eventually forced Aztecs to mine more gold and silver
- (6) In 1520 the Aztecs rebelled, drove the Spanish out and killed Montezuma as a traitor
- (7) **Cortes** launched a counter attack in 1521 and by that time many of the Aztec had died of small pox or measles
- (8) After several months of fighting the Spanish burned Tenochtitlan and the Aztec surrendered
- (9) **Cortes** established **New Spain** whose capital he called Mexico City

b) Spanish Patterns of Conquest

- (1) Settlers mostly men
- (2) Married native women
- (3) **Mestizo** – mixed Spanish and Native American population
- (4) **Encomienda** – natives farmed, ranched, or mined for Spanish landlords, who had received the rights to their labor from Spanish authorities
 - (a) Spanish abolished it in 1542 and turned to African slaves

2. The Conquistadors Push North

a) Exploring Florida

- (1) **Juan Ponce de Leon**
- (2) 1513
- (3) Spanish explored for 50 years without much economic success
- (4) Menendez de Aviles drove French pirates out of area which is now Jacksonville in 1565 and established a lonely outpost he called St. Augustine which is the oldest European founded city in the present day United States

b) Settling the Southwest

- (1) Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

- (a) 1540
 - (b) Arizona, New Mexico, Texas Oklahoma, and Kansas
 - (c) Didn't find any precious metals
 - (2) Other Spaniards followed looking for silver and to spread the Roman Catholic religion
 - (3) Many natives died of disease
 - (4) Spanish priests gathered survivors in large communities called congregaciones
 - (5) **New Mexico**
 - (a) Spain's northern holdings
 - (b) Governor Pedro de Peralta led missionary priests and settlers to build a capital on a tributary of the upper Rio Grande called Santa Fe in the winter of 1609-1610
 - (c) Other missions built along 1500 mile trail called el Camino Real (the Royal Road) between Santa Fe and Mexico City
3. Resistance to the Spanish
- a) Conflict in **New Mexico**
 - (1) Missionaries tried to Christianize natives and impose Spanish culture on them
 - (a) Burned objects held sacred by natives and suppressed many of their ceremonial dances and rituals
 - (2) Priests and soldiers around Santa Fe began forcing natives to pay tribute in the 1670s
 - (3) Natives were sometimes physically abused
 - b) Pope's Rebellion
 - (1) **Pope** was Pueblo religious leader whipped by Spanish for worship practices interpreted as witchcraft
 - (2) Led a rebellion in 1680 that drove Spanish back to New Spain for 14 years
- B. An English Settlement at Jamestown
- 1. English Settlers Struggle in North America
 - a) The Business of Colonization
 - (1) Funded by **joint stock companies**
 - (a) Virginia Company
 - (i) Granted a charter by James I in 1606
 - (ii) Hoped to start a colony in area of Lost Colony named Virginia after Queen Elizabeth
 - (iii) Sent three ships with 150 passengers in 1607
 - (a) Susan Constant

- (b) Discovery
 - (c) Godspeed
 - (iv) **Jamestown**
 - b) A Disastrous Start
 - (1) **John Smith** warned early behavior of colonists would lead to disaster but no one listened
 - (2) Disease from contaminated river water
 - (3) Hunger
 - (a) Colonists refused to work
 - (4) **John Smith** took control when number of colonists dwindled to 38
 - (a) Those who didn't work didn't eat
 - (b) Persuaded **Powhatan** to provide food
 - (5) **Smith** was badly burned and had to return to England
 - (6) 600 new colonists arrived in 1609
 - (a) **Powhatan** were alarmed at rising numbers of colonists and killed their livestock and burned their crops
 - (b) Starving Time
 - (c) Only 60 survived
 - c) Jamestown Begins to Flourish
 - (1) New group of settlers convinced remaining colonists not to abandon settlement and instituted strict rules about work
 - (2) Colony expanded further inland along the James River
 - (a) Richmond
 - d) "Brown Gold" and Indentured Servants
 - (1) Tobacco
 - (a) John Rolfe
 - (b) Very lucrative
 - (c) Needed laborers
 - (i) **Headright System**
 - (a) Led to huge land grants for early settlers
 - (ii) **Indentured Servants**
 - e) 1619
 - (1) The First African Laborers
 - (2) First legislative Assembly
 - (3) 90 eligible women arrived
2. The Settlers Clash with Native Americans
- a) The English Pattern of Conquest
 - (1) No desire to live among and marry natives as the Spanish did
 - b) The Settlers Battle Native Americans

- (1) Settlers began to burn native villages, take hostages and demand tribute in retaliation for the starving time
 - (2) Temporary peace achieved when John Rolfe married Chief Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas in 1614
 - (3) Settlers continued to move further and further west
 - (4) Powhatan's brother and successor Opechancanough launched a well planned attack against colonial villages up and down the James River in 1622
 - (a) Killed 340 colonists
 - (5) Virginia Company nearly went bankrupt
 - (6) James revoked the company's charter and made Virginia a **royal colony** under direct control of the king
3. Economic Differences Split Virginia
- a) Hostilities Develop
 - (1) Increased tension and fighting between natives and settlers on the western frontier around what is now Richmond
 - b) Bacon's Rebellion
 - (1) Four main causes
 - (a) Tidewater versus Piedmont farmers
 - (i) Tidewater
 - (a) Rich
 - (b) Headright system
 - (c) Best land
 - (ii) Piedmont
 - (a) Poorer people with smaller farms
 - (b) Ex-servants
 - (c) New immigrants
 - (d) Younger sons of Tidewater farmers
 - (e) More vulnerable to low prices
 - (f) Less fertile soil
 - (b) Unfair taxes
 - (i) Burden almost entirely on the Piedmont
 - (c) Unfair voting system
 - (i) Poor farmers could not vote
 - (d) Disagreement over Natives
 - (i) William Berkeley supports the Indians
 - (2) **Nathaniel Bacon**

- (3) Attack on the Natives
- (4) Attack on Jamestown
- (5) About 100 dead
- (6) Berkeley and other wealthy farmers fled
- (7) Bacon died and rebellion collapsed
- (8) Alerted wealthy to the dangers of indentured servants

C. Puritan New England

1. **Puritans** Create a “New England”

a) **Puritans** and Pilgrims

- (1) **Puritans** wanted to purify the Anglican Church of all traces of Roman Catholicism
- (2) **Separatists** were **Puritans** who thought reform of the church was impossible so they formed independent congregations
- (3) Pilgrims were group of **Separatists** who first went to Holland to escape persecution and then founded **Plymouth Colony** in 1620
- (4) Mayflower Compact

b) The Massachusetts Bay Company

- (1) Other **Puritans** began to look to the New World
- (2) **John Winthrop** obtained a royal charter and formed the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629
- (3) **Winthrop** and other colonists aboard the *Arbella* established the **Massachusetts Bay Colony** in 1630
- (4) Capital was Boston
- (5) Grew quickly and eventually incorporated Plymouth Colony

c) City Upon a Hill

- (1) **Winthrop’s** vision although not one of political democracy and social equality
- (2) Right to vote extended to all adult males who belonged to the Puritan Church
- (3) Voted annually for members of a lawmaking body called the General Court which chose the Governor

d) Church and State

- (1) Extremely close relationship between government and the Puritan Church

e) Importance of the Family

- (1) Came to New World as families rather than as single men
- (2) Puritans enforced strict rules about family

2. Dissent in the Puritan Community

a) The Founding of Providence

- (1) **Roger Williams**

- (a) Extreme Separatist who expressed two controversial views
 - (i) English settlers had no right to land unless they purchased it from the natives
 - (ii) Government had no business punishing settlers for their religious beliefs
 - (b) Ordered to be arrested and sent back to England
 - (c) **Williams** fled Massachusetts and negotiated with the Narragansett tribe for land to set up a new colony called Providence in 1636 which would later become the capital of Rhode Island
 - (i) Separation of church and state and religious freedom were guaranteed
 - b) **Anne Hutchinson** Banished
 - (1) In 1638 for teaching that worshipers needed neither the church nor his ministers to interpret the Bible for them
 - (2) Moved to Rhode Island and then New Netherland in 1642 after husband died
 - (3) She died the following year in a war fought between the Dutch and Native Americans
- 3. Native Americans Resist Colonial Expansion
 - a) Disputes Over Land
 - (1) Natives needed 20 acres to every one acre the colonial farmer needed to support life
 - (2) Natives believed no one could own land
 - (3) Natives viewed land treaties as temporary agreements to share land and colonists viewed them as permanent
 - b) **The Pequot War**
 - (1) Connecticut in 1637
 - (2) Pequot nation took a stand against colonial advance further and further west
 - (3) Colonists formed an alliance with the Narragansett who were old enemies of the Pequot
 - (4) Colonial alliance nearly destroyed the Pequot nation
 - (5) Narragansett were shocked at the brutality of the colonists
 - c) **King Philip's War**
 - (1) Wampanoag chief **Metacom**, whom the English called King Philip, organized an alliance against the settlers in 1675

- (2) Over a year of mutual brutality and destruction
- (3) Food shortages, disease and heavy casualties wore down Native American resistance and they gradually surrendered or fled
- (4) **Matacom** was killed, and his head was displayed in Plymouth for 20 years
- (5) Native American power in southeastern New England was gone forever

D. Settlement of the Middle Colonies

1. The Dutch Found a **New Netherland**

- a) Englishman Henry Hudson explored what is now the Hudson River for the Dutch as early as 1609
- b) Dutch government granted the Dutch West India Company a charter to colonize **New Netherland** in 1621
- c) New Amsterdam which is now New York City was founded in 1625
- d) Dutch took over New Sweden in 1655
 - (1) Tiny colony of Swedish and Finnish settlers that had established a rival fur trade along the Delaware River
- e) A Diverse Colony
 - (1) Attracted Dutch, Germans, French, Scandinavians and other Europeans
 - (2) Also included many Africans, free and enslaved
 - (a) By the 1660s one fifth of **New Netherland's** population was of African ancestry
 - (3) Friendlier relations with Native Americans than in New England and Virginia
 - (a) Less interested in conquering natives than in trading with them for furs
 - (b) Smart enough not to anger the very powerful Iroquois but did engage in some fighting with other Native American groups over land claims and trade rivalries
- f) English Takeover
 - (1) New Netherland had become a Dutch wedge between English colonies to the north and south
 - (2) James, the duke of York and later to be James II, was given permission by Charles II to drive out the Dutch in 1664
 - (3) Autocratic and unpopular Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant surrendered without a shot being fired because people did not heed his call to arms
 - (4) James became the **proprietor** and renamed the colony New York

2. The Quakers Settle in Pennsylvania

- a) Penn's "Holy Experiment"
 - (1) **William Penn** asked that a debt owed to his diseased father by Charles II be paid in American land
 - (2) Penn received a charter for Pennsylvania in 1681
 - (3) Penn was a **Quaker**
 - (a) God's "inner light" burns inside everyone
 - (b) Services with no formal ministers where anyone can speak
 - (c) Dress plainly
 - (d) Refused to defer to persons of rank
 - (e) Pacifist
 - (f) Harassed by Anglicans and Puritans alike
 - (4) No land owning aristocracy
 - (5) Every adult male guaranteed 50 acres and the right to vote
 - (6) Representative assembly and freedom of religion
 - (7) Penn helped plan capital city of Philadelphia
- b) Native American Relations
 - (1) Consistent with Quaker beliefs Penn tried to treat natives fairly
 - (2) No major conflicts
- c) A Thriving Colony
 - (1) At first colony was opened to Quakers but soon immigrants from all over western Europe came
 - (2) Penn only spent four years in Pennsylvania
 - (a) Never profited financially even though colony was successful and died in poverty in 1718
 - (3) Quakers eventually became minority but some values lived on
- d) Thirteen Colonies
 - (1) Throughout the 1600s and 1700s new colonies were formed for a variety of reasons