

Chapter 2
AP US History

© Roxanna Ford 2015

THE PLANTING OF ENGLISH AMERICA



LEARNING TARGET:

**Explain how
and why
various
European
colonies
developed
and expanded
from 1607 to
1754.**

ENGLISH EMIGRATION

What could deter emigration?

- Emigration was risky: diseases, internal religious dissent, political and economic tensions, imperial wars, and conflicts with Indians

What is another reason to question emigration?

- Colonists would be dependent on England for protection and economic aid.
- Most settlements could potentially collapse without such support and further emigration.

What is the 'push factor' that would encourage emigration?

- 17th century economic conditions in England!
- The economy was so bad more emigrants left England than in France or Spain.



Who emigrated?

- Mostly young, single men from the lower ranks of English society.

Where did they settle?

- These emigrants settled in the tobacco-producing colonies of Virginia and Maryland.

Why Virginia and Maryland?

- labor demand was high

Where else could someone settle?

- New England
- The Middle Colonies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania)

Note: many of these people had already moved around the country in England.

- Emigration represented an extension of an increasingly mobile English lifestyle.

NOVA BRITANNIA, OFFERING MOST

Excellent fruites by Planting in
VIRGINIA.

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



LONDON
Printed for SAMUEL MACHAN, and are to be sold at
his Shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the
Signe of the Bul-head.

1609.



INDENTURED SERVITUDE

Life for free settlers:

- Those who could afford their own passage arrived as free persons, and soon acquired land.

Life of Indentured Servants

- In the 1600s, most Englishmen arrived as indentured servants.
- These peoples voluntarily surrendered their freedom for a period (often five to seven years) in exchange for passage to America.

How is an indentured servant similar to a slave?

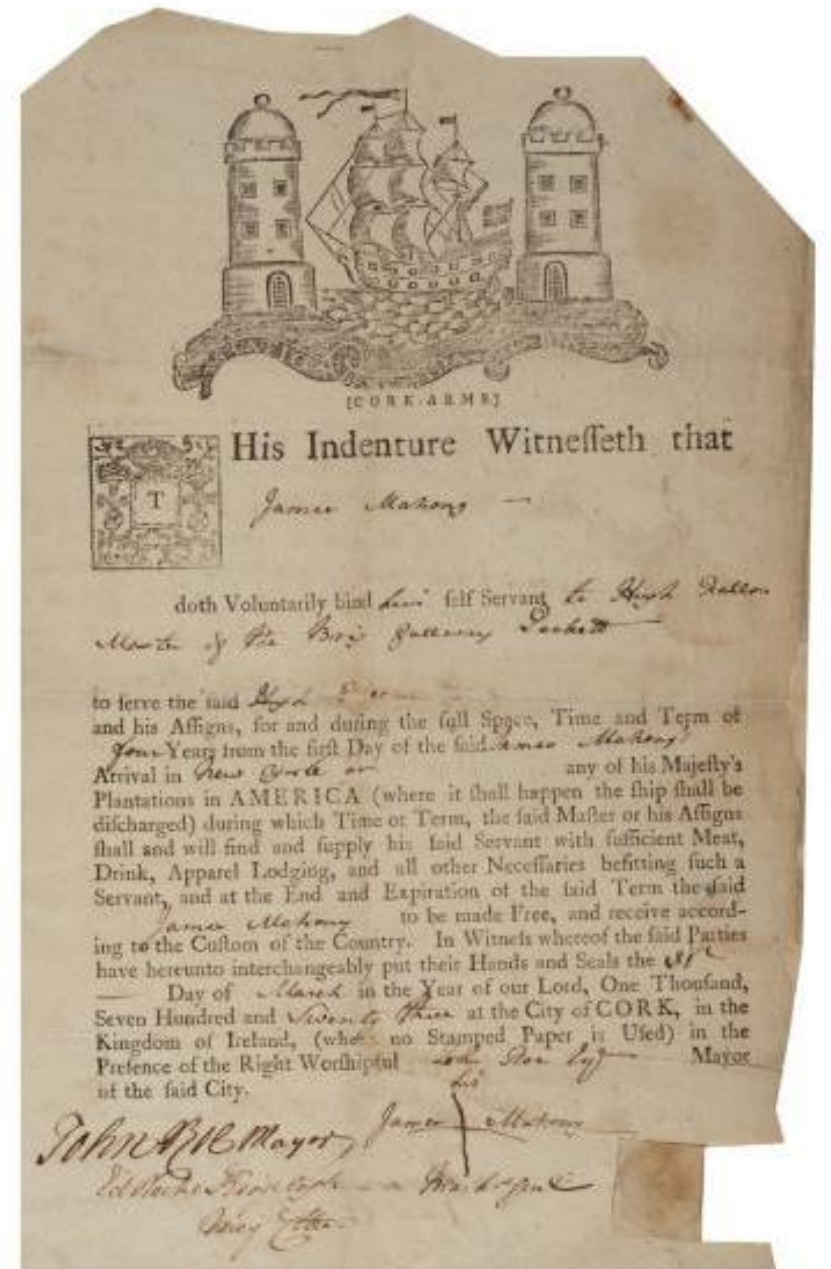
- Indentured servants were as unfree as slaves in some ways:
 - Servants could be bought and sold
 - Servants could not marry without their owner's permission
 - Servants were subject to physical punishments
 - Servants could not refuse to work

How is an indentured servant different from a slave?

- Servants, if they survived, eventually became free and received "freedom dues," sometimes including land.

Did indentured servants always gain their freedom?

- NO! High death-rates and inadequate or unmet freedom dues meant the colonies were less appealing than anticipated for many.





ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS

What is the basis for English liberty? Land!!

- Land = labor control
- Land = the right vote

How did you gain land?

- The English crown awarded land grants to relatives and allies.

Problems with land grants:

- Land was plentiful in the Americas.
- Because so many English migrants came to America to gain land property owners soon turned to African slaves as a labor force.
- Liberty and slavery moved together in early English America.

JAMESTOWN SETTLEMENT



LAND IN NORTH AMERICA

What challenge did the settlers face to taking this land?

- Indigenous occupants
- The numbers of English settlers – more than Spain AND France

Did the English see themselves as conquerors?

- NO! The English were interested in land rather than dominion
- The English did not seek to rule or assimilate Indian populations, but rather to remove them from land desired by settlers

Do we find cultural blending among the English and Indigenous populations?

- Sometimes! Cultural blending occurred in various circumstances, but most English settlers remained separate from their Indian neighbors.
- Officially, the English denied Indians' rightful title to their lands because they did not cultivate or improve it (from a European perspective)
- In practice, colonial officials and settlers recognized occupancy as title, and acquired land through purchase and forced treaties.



Did colonial governments ever attempt to regulate land grants?

- YES! Colonial governments did attempt to regulate this process to keep the peace.
- Few of their efforts were successful or enforced.
- English settlers' demand for additional land continued.

How did the English view themselves?

- The English developed a strong sense of superiority over Indians.
- English settlers/governments kept boundaries between the groups.
- The English displaced Indians more than any other empire.



INDIGENOUS VILLAGE

What was the Indian response to the English?

- Initially welcomed
- **WHY?** For the goods they introduced to native culture: cloth, metal tools, and guns.

What changed the Indian response?

- Indians came to resent the changes English colonization wrought in Indian life.
- Men participated more in fur trading than in their original roles in Indian culture.
- Colonists developed a military advantage over the Indians.
- Profits from the fur trade flowed mostly to colonial and European merchants.
- European Diseases led to devastating epidemics.

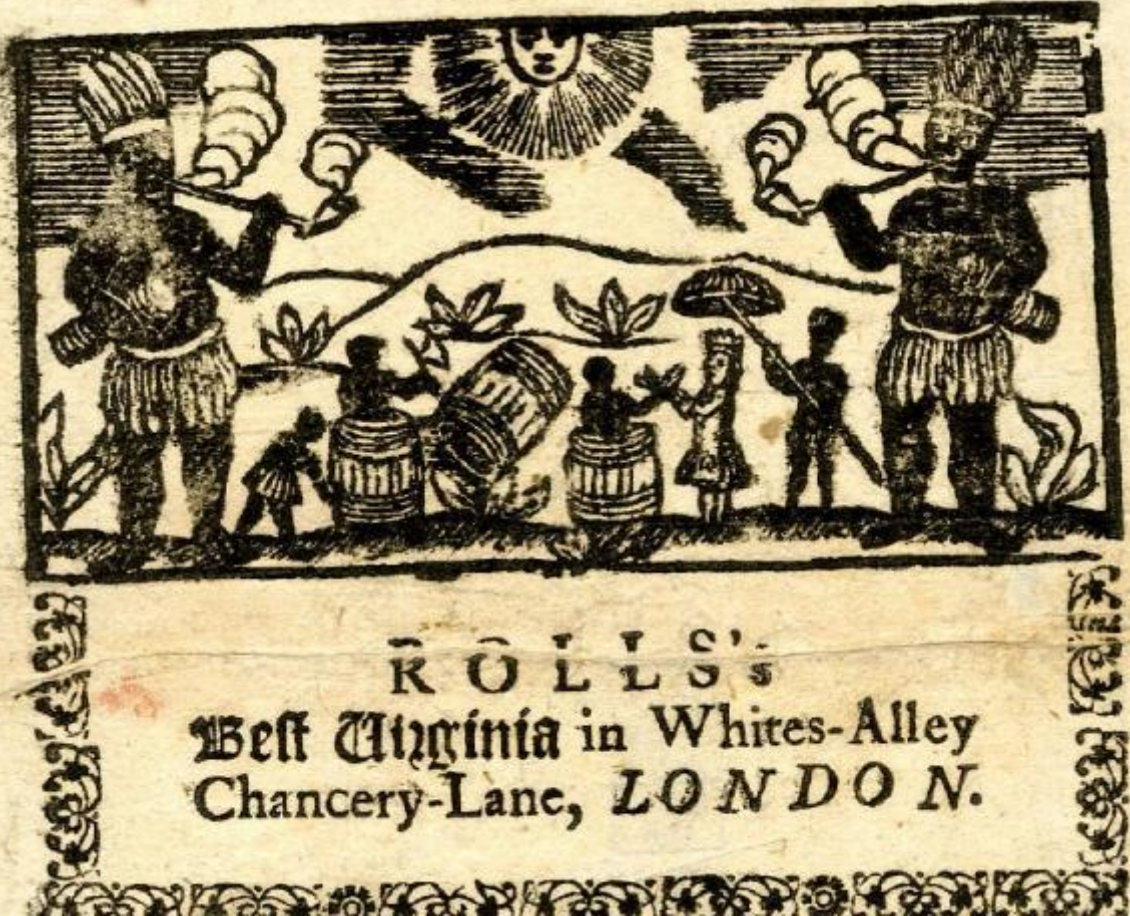


ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN THE CHESAPEAKE

What has changed in Virginia by 1616? The colonists are beginning to THRIVE!

Was England pleased with this progress? NO! By 1616, the Virginia Company had:

- Sent over 1700 people to the Chesapeake Bay area
- Spent over £50,000
- All they had to show for their investment was an unprofitable town of 350 hungry and diseased colonists.
- Deeply in debt, the Virginia Company was close to bankruptcy.



VIRGINIA: TOBACCO ECONOMY

What does the Virginia Company do to survive?

- They gave up trying to directly control the land and the laborers.
- They permitted the colonists to own and work the land as their private property.
- They adopted a “head-right” system that awarded land freely to men who had the means to pay for their own passage.
- These men would receive 50 acres for themselves and 50 acres for each family member or servant over 16.

HOW DOES TOBACCO CHANGE VIRGINIA?

How does John Rolfe transform the economy?

- To survive financially, the colony needed to produce a crop to market in England.
- Led by John Rolfe, the planters learned how to raise tobacco in 1616.

Why tobacco?

- Smoking had become popular in England after tobacco's discovery in the West Indies.

Does the king support this move?

- King James hated smoking, but he loved the revenues he received from taxing it.



WHAT DOES IT TAKE TO GROW TOBACCO?

Tobacco needed a long, hot and humid growing season.

- Because of the climate and soil, the crop thrived in Virginia.
- Production surged from 200,000 pounds in 1625 to 3,000,000 pounds in 1638!
- Virginia soon became the principal supplier of tobacco to Europe over the West Indies.

How does this impact emigration and expansion in Virginia?

- This transition sowed the seeds of North American slave systems.



1595 etching of tobacco use. One of the earliest portrayals in Europe!

MAYFLOWER COMPACT



MARYLAND: CATHOLIC HAVEN

How is Maryland established?

- This is the 4th colony planted by England.
- Established in 1634 by Lord Baltimore!
- Lord Baltimore was seeking financial profits and to create a refuge for his fellow Catholics – remember the English struggles with religion after Henry VIII!



Does this mean that the religious strife came to the American colonies? YES!

- The Catholic land barons were surrounded by backcountry planters – who were mostly PROTESTANT!
- Maryland would support the Acts of Toleration (1649)