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**New World Experiments**  
**England's Seventeenth-Century Colonies**  
*America Past and Present*  
Eighth Edition  
Divine ↵ Breen ↵ Fredrickson ↵ Williams ↵ Gross ↵ Brand
- 2  **Breaking Away**
  - Rapid social change in seventeenth-century England
  - English population mobile
  - Different motives for immigration
    - Religious versus economic
    - Personal: to escape bad marriages, jail terms, or lifelong poverty
- 3  **The Stuart Monarchs**
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- 5  **Four Colonial Subcultures**
  - The Chesapeake
  - New England
  - Middle Colonies
  - The Carolinas
- 6  **The Chesapeake: Dreams of Wealth**
  - Richard Hakluyt
    - Colonies make great profit for investors
    - Free England from dependence on rival powers for valuable commodities
  - Anti-Catholicism prompted English people to challenge Spanish claims in New World
- 7  **Entrepreneurs in Virginia**
  - Joint-stock companies provided financing
  - English stockholders in Virginia Company expected instant profits
  - Jamestown settled in 1607
  - Colony's location in a swamp unhealthy
  - Competition from expansive Powhattan
  - Colonists did not work for common good
- 8  **Chesapeake Colonies, 1640**
- 9  **Spinning Out of Control**
  - 1608-1609—John Smith imposed order
  - 1609—London Company re-organized colonial government
  - 1610— "Starving Time" ended by arrival of Lord De La Warr, fresh settlers, and martial law
  - Conflict with Powhattan
    - Contributed to "starving time"
    - 1622—natives attempted to drive out English
    - 1644—second attempt to drive out English; Powhattan empire destroyed
- 10  **"Stinking Weed"**
  - 1610—John Rolfe introduced tobacco
  - 1618—Reforms of Edwin Sandys
    - House of Burgesses instituted for Virginia self-government
    - Headright: 50-acre lot granted to each colonist who paid his own transportation, or for each servant brought into the colony
      - Allowed development of huge estates
- 11  **Time of Reckoning**
  - Population increase prevented by imbalanced sex ratio
    - 3570 colonists to Virginia, 1619-1622

- Men outnumbered women 6:1 after 1619
  - Contagious disease killed settlers
    - 1618: Virginia population numbered 700
    - 1618-1622: 3000 immigrated
    - 1622: Virginia population numbered 1240
  - Indentured servants denied promised land
  - 1622—Powhattan attack killed 347 settlers
- 12  **Corruption and Reform**
- Problems of colony blamed on greed and mismanagement of London Company
  - 1624—King James I dissolved London Company
  - Virginia became a royal colony
  - House of Burgesses continued to meet
  - Burgesses created County Courts
- 13  **Maryland: A Troubled Refuge for Catholics**
- Initiated by Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore) as refuge for English Catholics
  - 1632—Calvert's son Cecilius (second Lord Baltimore) gained charter to Maryland
  - Required toleration among Catholics and Protestants
- 14  **Maryland: A Troubled Refuge for Catholics**
- Wealthy Catholics unwilling to re-locate in America
  - Common settlers demanded greater voice in Maryland government
  - Protestants refused to tolerate Catholics and seized control in 1655
  - Scattered riverfront settlements of poor tobacco planters
- 15  **Reforming England in America**
- Pilgrims
    - Separatists who refused to worship in the Church of England
    - Fled to Holland to escape persecution
    - Worried that children were becoming too Dutch
  - 1620—Plymouth founded
  - Mayflower Compact
  - William Bradford and Squanto ensured colony survived
  - 1691—absorbed into Massachusetts Bay
- 16  **"The Great Migration"**
- Puritans
    - Worked within the Church of England to eliminate remaining vestiges of Catholicism
  - Puritans saw Stuarts as unconcerned with needed church reforms
  - 1630—John Winthrop led Puritan group to Massachusetts with charter giving them power to make decisions without direction from England
- 17  **"A City on a Hill": Settlement**
- 1630-1640—16,000 immigrated
  - Settlers usually came as family units
  - Area settled generally healthy
  - Puritans view of their colony:
    - Success as part of covenant with God
    - A "beacon of righteousness" to the world
  - Church attendance required, but membership not automatic
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- 18  **"A City on a Hill": Politics**
- Public confession and execution of criminals
  - Government by elected representatives responsible to God
  - All adult male church members could vote

- Ministers had no formal role and were prohibited from holding office
- Town was center of Puritan life
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- 19  **Limits of Religious Dissent**
  - *Laws and Liberties*, 1648
    - Codified rights and responsibilities of citizens
    - Engendered public trust in government
    - Kept magistrates from arbitrary rule
  - Puritans did not tolerate religious dissent
- 20  **Limits of Religious Dissent:**  
**Roger Williams**
  - Extreme separatism
  - Questioned validity of colony's charter
  - Advocated toleration of religious beliefs
  - Expelled to Rhode Island, 1636
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- 21  **Limits of Religious Dissent:**  
**Anne Hutchinson**
  - Claimed direct divine inspiration by the Holy Spirit
  - Suggested most Puritan ministers were no better than those of Church of England
  - Her views called the established church into question
  - Her actions challenged accepted behavior of women in this time
  - Banished to Rhode Island in 1637
- 22  **Mobility and Division**
  - New Hampshire—1677
    - Made a separate colony from Massachusetts Bay
  - Connecticut—1636
    - First settlements led by Thomas Hooker
    - 1662, king granted a charter
  - New Haven—absorbed into Connecticut
  - Rhode Island—1636
    - Under Roger Williams, it accepted dissenters from Massachusetts
    - Toleration, but much infighting
    - 1663, king granted a charter
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- 23  **New England Colonies, 1650**
- 24  **Diversity in the Middle Colonies**
  - New York
  - New Jersey
  - Pennsylvania
  - Delaware
- 25  **Middle Colonies, 1685**
- 26  **Anglo-Dutch Rivalry on the Hudson**
  - Dutch most aggressive European traders
  - New Netherlands—two settlements
    - Fort Orange on Hudson (Albany)
    - New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island
  - New Amsterdam very diverse: eighteen different languages in use by 1644
  - 1664—colony captured by English fleet
    - Dutch can keep property
- 27  **Anglo-Dutch Rivalry on the Hudson**

- Area given to king's brother, James, Duke of York
  - Property included New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, and islands
  - Duke's laws guaranteed religious toleration and created local government
  - Inhabitants had no political voice beyond the local level
- 28  **Confusion in New Jersey**
- James gave New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret
  - Some land titles already given by New York
  - Confusion over who had right to grant land and organize government
  - Berkeley split colony by selling out to Quaker group
  - Re-united in 1702 as single royal colony
- 29  **Quakers in America**
- Pennsylvania founding inseparable from Quakers
  - Quakers believed no need for a formal ministry; each person's interpretation of scripture is equally valid
  - "Quaker" a derogatory term for those who "tremble at the word of the Lord"
  - Members called sect "Society of Friends"
- 30  **Quaker Beliefs and Practice**
- Founder: George Fox (1624-1691)
  - Believed in "Inner Light"
    - Rejected predestination; anyone could be saved
  - Emphasized values of humility, simplicity, and pacifism
  - Persecuted as dangerous anarchists
- 31  **Penn's "Holy Experiment"**
- Aristocrat William Penn became a Quaker leader
  - Granted charter for Pennsylvania; bought Delaware from New Jersey proprietors, insuring ocean access
  - "Holy Experiment"—a society run on Quaker principles
  - Promoted religious toleration
  - Balance of power between rich and poor
  - Political structure failed because it was too cumbersome
- 32  **Settling Pennsylvania**
- Penn's income came from land sales to settlers
  - Settlers recruited from England, Wales, Ireland, and Germany
  - Diversity caused conflict
    - Quaker population racked by contention
    - Non-Quaker population did not share Quaker ideals
  - 1701—*Charter of Liberties*
    - Self-rule to Pennsylvania
    - Separated Delaware
- 33  **Planting the Carolinas**
- Reliance on slave labor produced superficial similarity to Chesapeake
  - Diversity of settlers and environment produced great divergence from Chesapeake
- 34  **Proprietors of the Carolinas**
- Granted by Charles II in 1663 to eight "Proprietors" to reward loyalty
  - Tried to recruit settlers from established American colonies
  - Few inhabitants in first years
- 35  **The Barbadian Connection**
- Anthony Ashley Cooper encouraged settlement by planters from Barbados
  - Barbadians settled around Charleston, re-created plantation system of Barbados
    - Rice eventually became the staple crop
  - "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina" drawn up by John Locke
    - Rejected by population that desired greater self-government

- French Huguenot settlers opposed Barbadians
- 1719—last governor appointed by proprietors overthrown
- 1729—king takes over and splits the colony into northern and southern halves

36  **The Founding of Georgia**

- Georgia founded in 1732
- James Oglethorpe's ideas
  - Strategic purpose: buffer between Carolinas and Spanish Florida
  - Charitable purpose: refuge for imprisoned debtors from England
  - Originally rum and slaves prohibited, landowning capped
- Oglethorpe's ideas unpopular and repealed by 1751

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38  **The Carolinas and Georgia**

39  **Living with Diversity**

- All colonies faced early struggle to survive
- Distinct regional differences intensified and persisted throughout the colonial period
- Challenge of the eighteenth century was how to create unity out of that diversity