

Chapter 2

APUSH – MR. MULLER

Aim: How do 13 British colonies develop?

Do Now: “If they desire Piety and godliness should prosper; accompanied with sobriety, justice and love, let them choose a Country such as this is; even like France, or England, which may yield sufficiency with hard labour and industry...”

-Reverend John White, *The Planter's Plea*, 1630

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Questions 1–2 refer to the excerpt below.

“To oppose those hordes of northern tribes, singly and alone, would prove certain destruction. We can make no progress in that way. We unite ourselves into one common band of brothers. We must have but one voice. Many voices makes confusion. We must have one fire, one pipe and one war club. This will give us strength. If our warriors are united they can defeat the enemy and drive them from our land; If we do this, we are safe”

“And you of the different nations of the south, and you of the west, may place yourselves under our protection, and we will protect you. We earnestly desire the alliance and friendship of you all”

—Chief Elias Johnson, *Legends, Traditions, and Laws of the Iroquois, or Six Nations, and History of the Tuscarora Indians*, 1881

1. According to Johnson, which of the following was the primary reason for the tribes to unite?
 - (A) To increase trade
 - (B) To provide for self-defense
 - (C) To gain additional land
 - (D) To make the Tuscarora leaders
2. Which of the following factors best explains why Native American efforts to unite were rare?
 - (A) Most tribes were isolated from each other
 - (B) Europeans discouraged tribes from uniting
 - (C) People had different foods and cultures
 - (D) Tribes had traditions of independence

“Their reason for killing and destroying such an infinite number of souls is that the Christians have an ultimate aim, which is to acquire gold, and to swell themselves with riches in a very brief time and thus rise to a high estate disproportionate to their merits. It should be kept in mind that their insatiable greed and ambition, the greatest ever seen in the world, is the cause of their villainies. And also, those lands are so rich and felicitous, the native peoples so meek and patient, so easy to subject, that our Spaniards have no more consideration for them than beasts.”

—Bartoleme de Las Casas, *Brief Account of the Devastation of the Indies*, 1542

1. The Spanish impact on the native peoples was directly shaped by

- a. greed and ambition
- b. political goals
- c. spread of democracy
- d. assimilation of natives

2. The Spanish practices in the Indies most directly led to which of the following trends?

- a. policy of inclusion
- b. the increased call for abolition
- c. slavery in the Americas
- d. the pursuit of justice

England

- ▶ England defeats the Spanish Armada in 1588
- ▶ • English colonization:
 - ▶ England was a Protestant country
- ▶ Different types of colonies (how paid for and how they are run)
 - ▶ Joint Stock Company: stockholders invest in a company and share in the potential profits or losses from the colony; Corporate colony
 - ▶ Proprietorship: land given by the king to an individual or group
 - ▶ Royal: paid for and ruled directly by the monarchy
- ▶ Colony of Roanoke (Walter Raleigh, 1587) fails (Lost Colony)



Chesapeake Colonies

- ▶ Virginia and Maryland (upper southern region)
- ▶ 1st permanent English colony in North America established at Jamestown in 1607-motive was wealth
- ▶ Setup under a joint stock company Virginia Company
- ▶ **Starving Period**: many of the original settlers die of disease, starvation, etc.
- ▶ John Smith established military discipline and saved the colony
- ▶ John Rolfe introduced the cultivation of tobacco

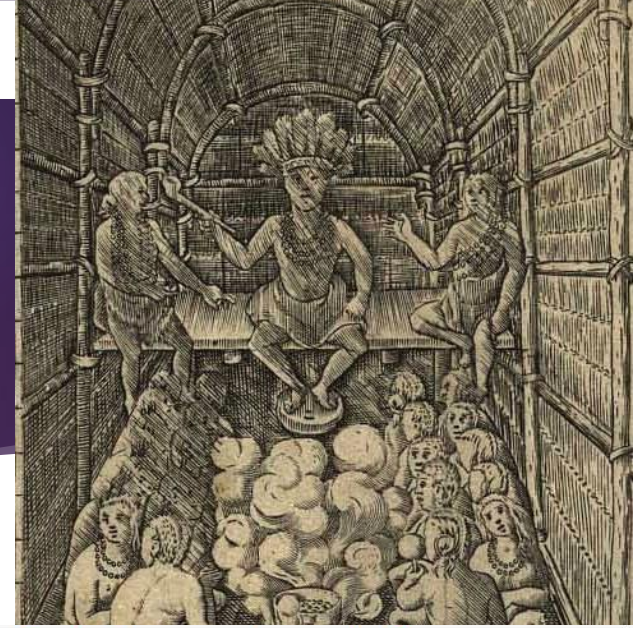


Colonial Virginia

- ▶ Tobacco provided the colony with a “cash crop” and led to the rise of plantation system
- ▶ Needed a cheap labor supply
- ▶ Indentured servants served as the early labor force of Virginia
 - ▶ Worked for a period of time (4-7 years) in exchange for passage to colony
- ▶ **Headright System**: get 50 acres if you paid for somebody's journey to the colony
- ▶ House of Burgesses established in 1619
 - ▶ Form of early representative government (the 1st in future U.S.)
- ▶ Problems begin to develop:
 - ▶ Tobacco destroyed the land
 - ▶ Demand for labor and land goes up
 - ▶ Tensions increase with the natives as colonist move west
- ▶ NATIVE AMERICANS AND SLAVERY



Relations with the natives



- ▶ Very hostile relationship developed between the colonists and the Powhatan tribe

- ▶ Tensions increased as the settlers moved west

- ▶ Anglo-Powhatan Wars 1610-1646

- ▶ 1st war ends in 1614 with marriage between Pocahontas & John Rolfe

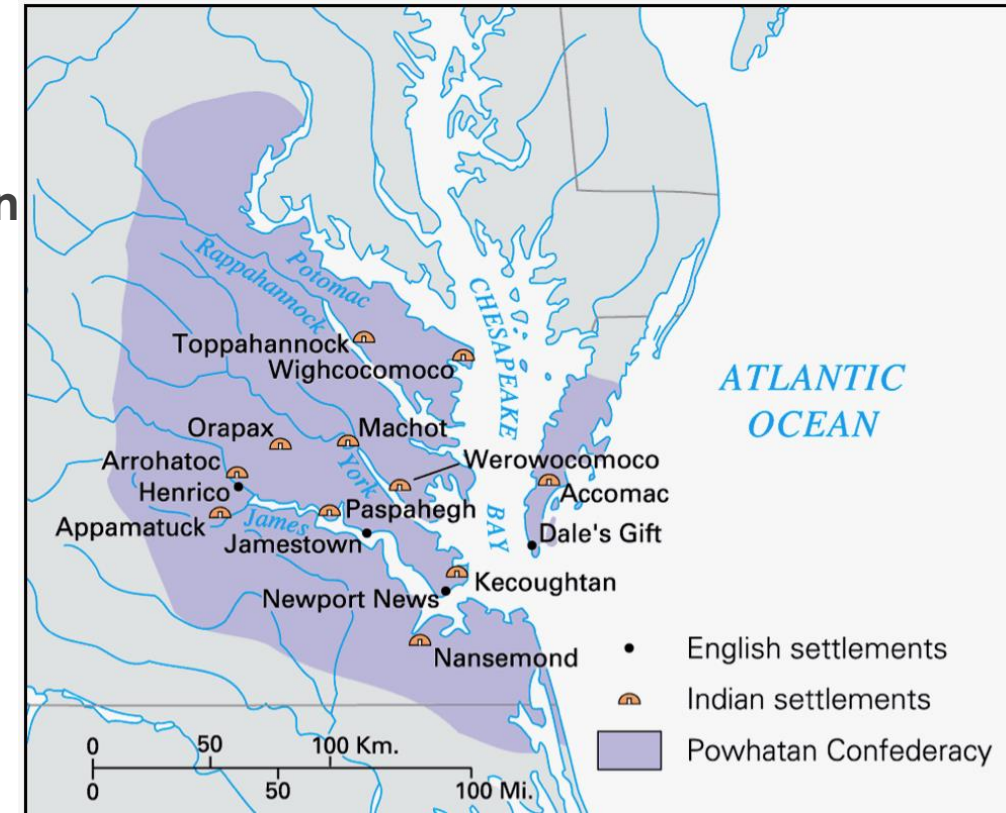
- ▶ Massacre of 1622 begins 2nd war

- ▶ By 1624 Jamestown becomes a royal colony

- ▶ Powhatan Confederacy largely defeated by 1646

- ▶ Powhatan Confederacy defeated by a variety of factors:

- ▶ Disease, Disorganization, Disposability



VIRGINIA

A.D. 1607
JAMES FORTE
AT
JAMESTOWNE

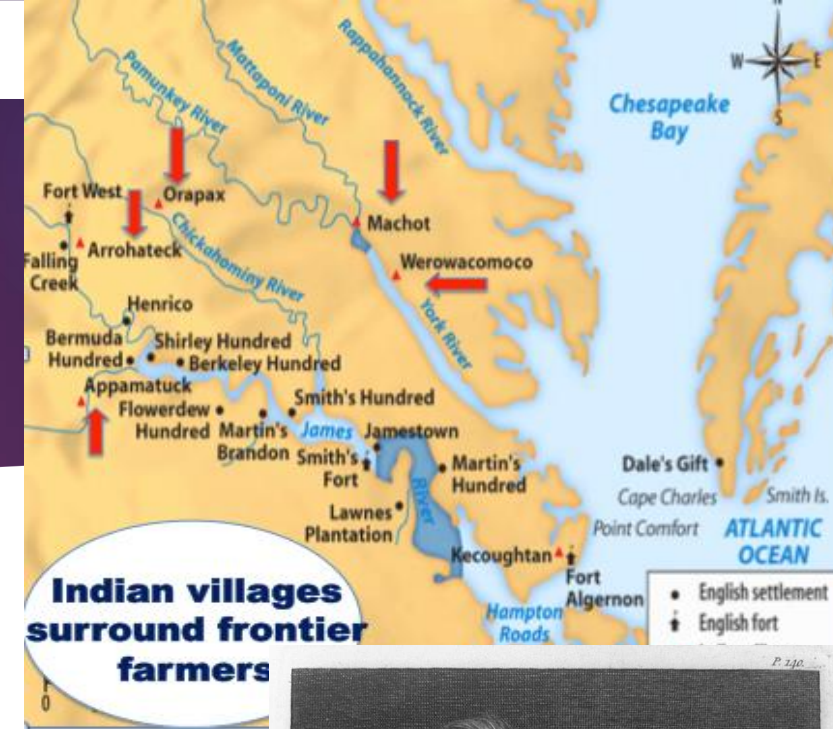


The River JAMES



Labor relations and the transition to slavery

- ▶ Early period the primary labor source was indentured servants
- ▶ 1st Africans arrive in the colony 1619
- ▶ Bacon's Rebellion (1676)
- ▶ Background: Growing frustration with:
 - ▶ lack of land (Gov. Berkeley did not allow land hungry settlers to move too far west)
 - ▶ Lack of political power (House of Burgesses dominated by plantation elite)
 - ▶ Wanted gov't in Jamestown to do something about Native American attacks
- ▶ Nathaniel Bacon leads a rebellion against Indians on the frontier & burned Jamestown
- ▶ Impact: Leads to transition to **AFRICAN CHATTEL SLAVE LABOR**
 - ▶ Demonstrates tension in colonial society between social classes and regions (backcountry vs. east)



S^r NATHANIEL BACON.

From an Original at the Lord Viscount Grimston's, at Greshambury.

Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion: 1676



Nathaniel
Bacon

➤ Led 1,000 Virginians in a rebellion against Governor Berkeley

- Rebels resented Berkeley's close relations with Indians.
 - Berkeley monopolized the fur trade with the Indians in the area.
 - Berkeley refused to retaliate for Indian attacks on frontier settlements.



Governor
William
Berkeley

Maryland

- ▶ Proprietorship: Lord Baltimore given land by the king
- ▶ Act of Toleration (1649): religious freedom for all Christians (Intended especially to protect Catholics)
 - ▶ Sorry Jews, Muslims, etc.



Southern Colonies

- ▶ **South Carolina: cash crop (rice) plantation economy, wealthy aristocratic elite, African slave labor**
 - ▶ North Carolina- different: small tobacco farmers, less reliance on slavery
- ▶ **Caribbean (Barbados & Jamaica): cash crop (sugar cane), strict slave labor system from the start**
- ▶ **Georgia: served as a buffer colony against Spanish & French threat, penal colony for debtors, and originally banned slavery**
 - ▶ Would later become a plantation based slavery society



Moreover, Sir, in our Kingdoms there is another great inconvenience which is of little service to God, and this is that many of our people, keenly desirous as they are of the wares and things of your Kingdoms, which are brought here by your people, and in order to satisfy their voracious appetite, seize many of our people...; and very often it happens that they kidnap even noblemen and the sons of noblemen, and our relatives, and take them to be sold to the white men who are in our Kingdoms....

And as soon as they are taken by the white men they are immediately ironed and branded with fire, and when they are carried to be embarked, if they are caught by our guardsmen the Whites allege that they have bought them but they cannot say from whom....

-King Affonso (Nzinga Mbemba) of Congo, Letter to the King of Portugal, 1526

1. Africans who were kidnapped from West Africa were most often:

- (A) Brought directly to Dutch colonies in North America
- (B) Decimated by European diseases for which they had no immunity
- (C) Given their freedom once they arrived in the New World
- (D) Used as labor on sugar plantations in the New World

2. The developments described in the passage most immediately resulted from:

- (A) European monarchs' plans for establishing colonies in Africa
- (B) Portuguese and Spanish sea explorations for the purposes of trade
- (C) The need to draft soldiers into Portuguese and Spanish armies
- (D) The Protestant Reformation

Period 1 Review