

# Colonización

An Explorer's Guide

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# Ye' Timeline

Dias Reaches the Cape of Good Hope	<b>1488</b>	Columbus Sails the Ocean Blue
Treaty of Tordesillas Divided areas of new discover between Spanish and Portuguese	<b>1494</b>	
Magellan circles the globe	<b>1519</b>	De Gama went around Cape of Good Hope
Pissarro defeats the Incas	<b>1532</b>	Cortez defeats the Aztec
British defeat the Spanish Armada	<b>1588</b>	British fund and found the Roanoke Island colony. The Colony is lost. This prompts the British to change colonization method
VA Company of London establish Jamestown. First permanent English settlement	<b>1607</b>	"Starving Time" at Jamestown
John Rolfe grows tobacco in Jamestown. Leads to development of plantations	<b>1614</b>	House of Burgesses created First elected assembly in New World
First slaves brought to Jamestown	<b>1619</b>	Pilgrims land at Plymouth. Escaping religious persecution. Sign Mayflower Compact
Powhatan War. Bloody war where VA colonist defeat the natives	<b>1622</b>	Massachusetts Bay Colony established. Winthrop Governor "City Upon a hill"
Maryland founded by lord Baltimore as a sanctuary for Catholics	<b>1633</b>	Maryland Act of Religious Toleration
Navigation Acts Passed. Forced colonies to trade only with British Ships	<b>1651</b>	The Carolinas are formed, by plantation farmers from the Caribbean, - slave labor
NY Acquired from the Dutch	<b>1664</b>	King Phillips war. NE defeats the Natives, further expansion of NE
Bacon's Rebellion in VA. Transitional moment for the VA colony	<b>1676</b>	Salem Witch Trials. Transitional moment for the NE colonies
Georgia founded by Oglethorpe as a social experiment, a colony for debtors	<b>1732</b>	Stono Rebellion in SC. Largest slave revolt in colonies. Led to harsher treatment of the slave
Georgia Allows slavery in colony	<b>1750</b>	

Yé' Key  
Individuals

# The John's



## John Smith

Arrived at Jamestown in 1607. Provided leadership that helped the colony survive events, like "Starving Time"



## John Winthrop

Puritan lawyer, settled the Mass. Bay colony in 1630. Served as colonies Governor for 12 years.



## John Cotton

Key minister of the Mass Bay Colony. Created the Congregationalism. This is the basis for many NE town theocracies.



## John Rolfe

Migrated to the VA colony in 1610. Turned VA colony into a successful colony by growing tobacco, leading to a plantations.



## John Edwards

Key leader and Methodist minister of the Great Awakening

# The Others

## Lord Baltimore



First proprietor of the Maryland colony. Attempted to establish a Catholic haven in the Chesapeake colony.



## William Penn

Quaker, Proprietor of the PA colony. Tried to establish a colony of religious freedom.



## James Oglethorpe

Founder of the GA colony, wanted to create a debtor's colony, ultimately failed and GA following the cash crop model.



## Anne Hutchinson

Banished from MA colony for preaching and questioning the male authority in Puritan NE.



## Roger Williams

Founder of Rhode Island, banished from MA for wanting to separate Church and State



## George Whitefield

Great Awakening minister, one as one of the founders of Methodist and evangelicalism.

# Groups



## Pilgrims

Religious migrants that wanted to separte from the Church of England. Established Plymouth colony to escape religious persecution.



## Puritans

Religious migrants who wanted to purify the Church of England. Created MA bay colony to escape persecution and the English Civil War.



## Indentured Servants

Poor migrants of England who would sign work contracts with landowners to pay for passage to the colonies.



## Slaves

First brought to the British colonies by Dutch traders in 1619. Slaves were African permanent laborers for cash crop plantations.



## Quakers

A religious group that fled England to escape persecution. Established the PA colony around the concept of religious freedom.

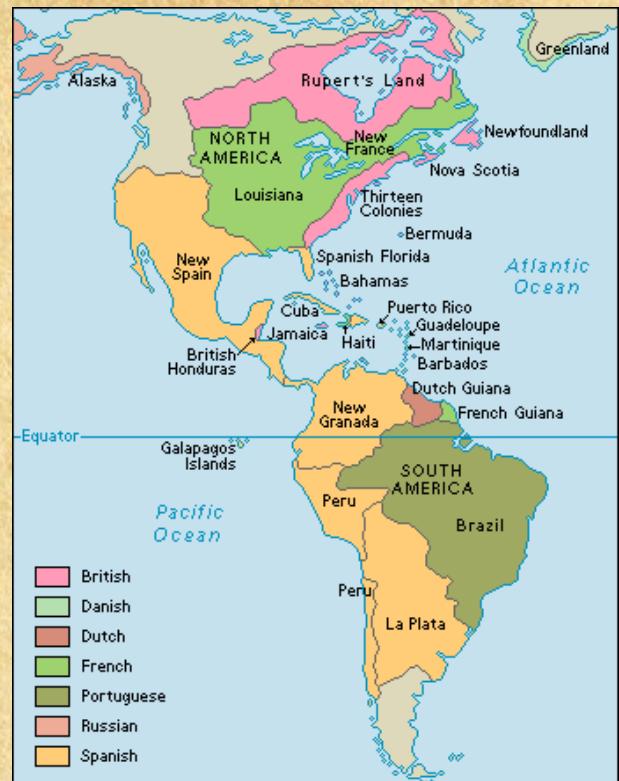


## Cavilers

Wealthy landowners who received land from the king to create plantations in Virginia.

# Colonial Cartography

# The New World



## Tribes of North America



## Colonial Settlement



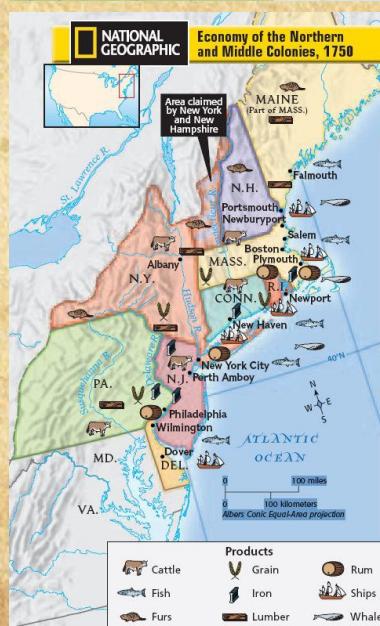
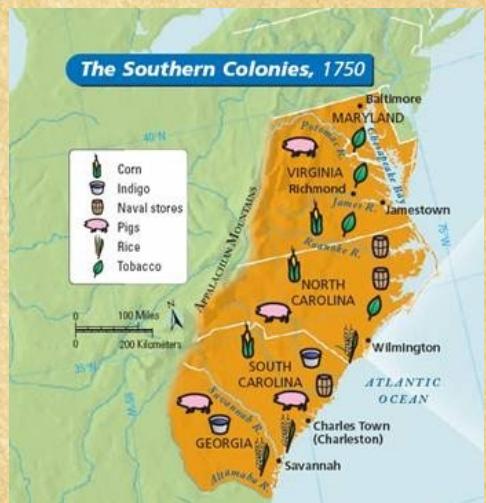
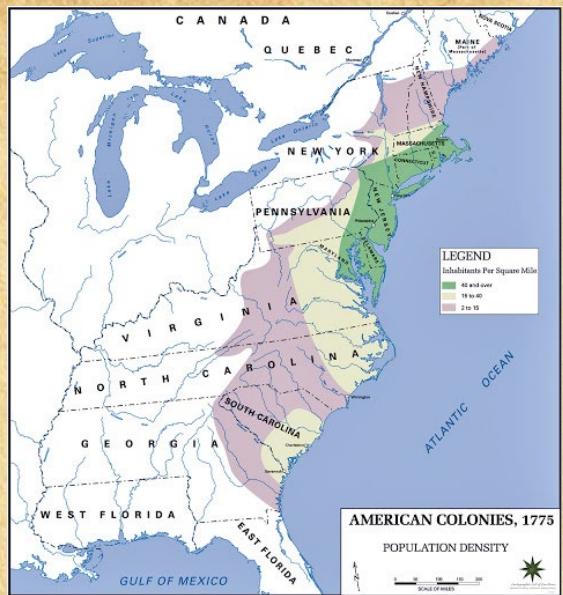
## North American Settlement

### Spanish Colonies

# The 13 Colonies



# Population Density



# Triangle Trade

Colonial Economies

Before  
Contact

# The New World

## South and Central America

By 1492 there were 2 major native empires south of the United States. The Aztec in central Mexico and the Incas in Peru had both developed complex cultures and civilizations.

### The Aztecs

The last major empire south of US-developed calendars, medicinal cures for scurvy/malaria, near 300,000 in capital, used aqueducts.



### General Number-Background

The first inhabitants came to the Americans via the land bridge between 10,000-20,000 years ago. By 1492 it is estimated that 100 million indigenous people lived in the western hemisphere.

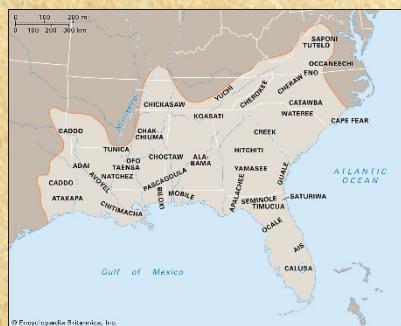
### The Incas

This empire was in the Andes mountains empire spanned over 3000 miles , developed terrace farming, irrigation, suspension bridges.



### General Number-Background

In North America, there were 4 primary areas of settlement. The Atlantic Coast, the Mississippi Valley, the Pacific Northwest, and the Southwest. In most cases the settlements were smaller and more scattered than their South American counterparts.



## North America

### The Atlantic Coast

Along the Atlantic Coast there were some unique and developed cultures. In the northeast there was the **Iroquois Confederacy**, which was a confederation of numerous tribes for political, economic and military purposes. In the south the **Five Civilized Tribes**, the Creek, Cherokee, Chaw taw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indians all practice a form of written language.



# The Old World

By the late 1400s a variety of forces are coming together that will allow European to begin to look beyond their shores. Nationalism, religion, economics, and ability will all push European nations to explore.

## Ability

Due to advancements in navigation, like the quadrant and astrolabe, explorers could now successfully navigate the unknown. With new boats and equipment like the Caravel and the triangular sail long trips were now possible.

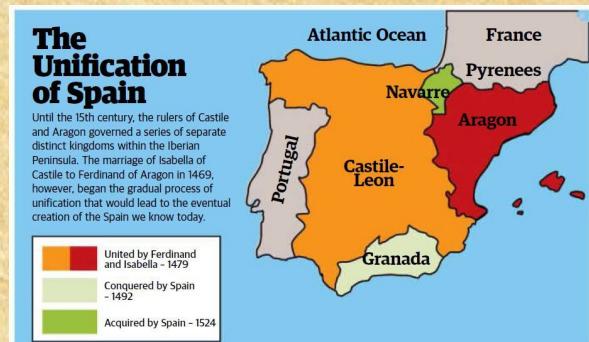
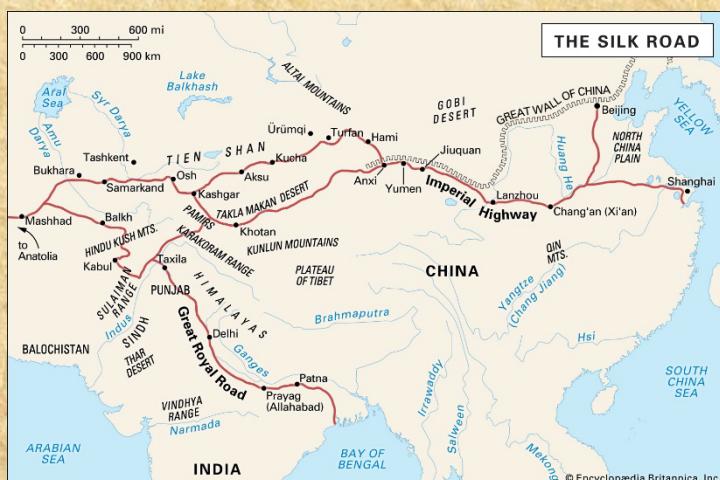


## Religion

Thanks to the Protestant reformation there were now religious pressures building. The pressure was 2-fold. Competing minority faiths were brutally persecuted. The missionary spirit-competitions added additional pressures to explore.

## Economics

Capitalism slowly will grip Europe as exotic goods are brought by the **Silk Road**. European monarchs grew tired of Asian and Middle Eastern middlemen getting the profits. The monarchs desire to corner that trade market by establishing a direct sea trade route to Asia.



## National Unity

By the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, the modern unified nation states of Europe began to unify and emerge. Once the kingdoms unify into large counties like England, France and Spain the financial ability to endure a trans-ocean journey becomes possible. The most notable was the union of Ferdinand and Isabella in Spain

The  
Two Worlds  
Collide

# The Spanish

## Why?

Rapid accumulation of wealth (1400s-late 1500s)  
Religion (late 1500s)

## Who

- Led by **conquistadors**
- Columbus: Established Spanish presence in New World
- Cortez: Took over Aztecs with only 600 men
- Pizarro: Took over Incas in Peru
- Tightly controlled by monarchy
- Limited number of colonists



## Impacts

- Extreme violence
- Abused population
- **Encomienda System:** Forced natives to work
- Little community development
- Mixture of cultures
- Catholic religion
- Portuguese/Spanish languages
- Depopulation & repopulation of South/Central America

# The Dutch

The Dutch established a presence in North America in 1609 along the Hudson river in what is now NY. They will create a trading colony. The Dutch settlements were controlled by the crown and minimal impacts on the native populations



# The French

The French established a presence in North America in 1500s Primarily in Canada and along the Mississippi River. French settlements were controlled by the crown, to establish **fur trading** outposts. Due to this the French held positive relationships with the native populations.

# Brítish Colonización



# Virginia & the Chesapeake

## Jamestown: 1607

Settled by the Virginia Company of London as a money-making venture, attempting to find gold.

The colony was ill-equipped for survival and struggled to adjust to life in the new world.



## Politics

In 1619, established by the "Great Charter" The **House of Burgesses** Represented people in the governor's council. First elected body in the New World.  
This elected assembly was chosen and ran by the land-owning class. Typically, only the elite were able to hold office.

## Society

Society in the VA colony tried to mimic English society. Social status centered around your land & labor. Church in VA followed the Church of England. Church also had social function, that allowed colonist to socialize and show off their wealth.



## Bacon's Rebellion - 1676

As VA grew, this originates from Native attacks on frontier settlers. After failed attempts to get the House of Burgesses to help them, Nathaniel Bacon will lead a rebellion of farms v. the Natives. After destruction of the natives, they march on Williamsburg. This event shows a discontent between the rich and poor, as well as a shift to slave labor in VA.

## Starving Time-1609

The winter of 1609 was brutal on the colonist. Leaving only 60 of 500 colonist alive. John Smith will force the colonist to focus on survival instead of wealth.



## John Rolfe & Tobacco

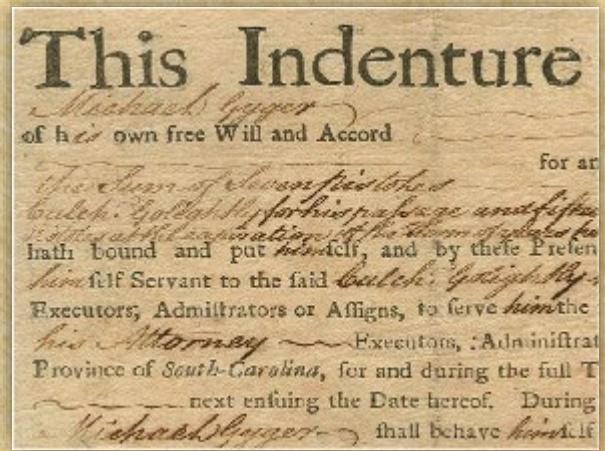
Rolfe will plant tobacco in the rich Chesapeake soil. Its success leads to plantation/cash crop agriculture.

## Land & Labor

Due to the success of tobacco one's **land** and **labor** (wealth) became the social and political standard.  
The impacts of plantation agriculture led to the need for more (native) lands and a labor source (indentured servants/slaves)

## Indentured Servitude

Early labor needs of the plantation's owners were met by **indentured servants**. These were poor men and women, who agreed to work for a specific amount of time, in return for their passage to VA. After the contract was up, they could move further inland and become subsistence farmers. They will account for 80% of immigration to the colony by 1700.



# New England

## Plymouth: 1620

Chartered by the VA company of Plymouth, settled by the Pilgrims (separatist) to escape religious persecution. They came and created a permanent settlement with resettlement as the objective. **Pilgrims** wanted to establish a separate church apart from the Church of England. They signed the **Mayflower Compact** before setting foot on the shore establishing a structure for colony.

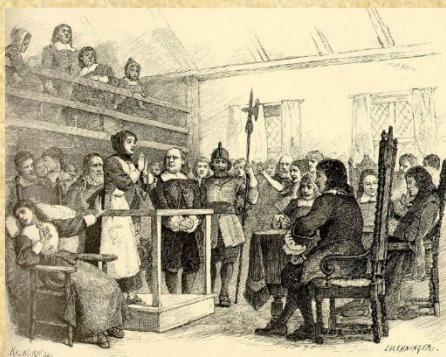


## Covenant Communities

The basic agreement that will serve as the base for most NE colonies. They will establish a civil political body and social rules. Similar to the **Mayflower Compact**

## Role of the Church

The church was the focal point of your life in NE. Church is where town meetings happened. All life centered around worshiping God. Life in early NE was very functional and earnest. This allowed you to spend more time worshiping God.



## Salem Witch Trials-1692

Due to changes in NE society: rise of materialism, the youth not joining the church, and a shift to non-puritan immigrants. NE Puritan society struggles to cope with changes. The Salem Witch trials will recklessly accuse, imprison, and execute people suspected of witchcraft. When the dust settles NE society will change. The church will take a step back and society will prosper. The Puritan work ethic and thrift merged with merchant class to create a very stable society in NE

## Massachusetts Bay: 1630

Established by the **Puritans** (non-separatist) to escape religious persecution. Led by Governor John Winthrop. The larger of the Massachusetts colonies, near present day Boston. The colony will be a Covenant Community establish a very structured and functional colony with its focal point being worshiping God and creating and example of "**City Upon a Hill**" as an example to the world on how to run a society around God.

## Society

Status in NE society depended by your place/ relationship within the church. Puritans went through a public process of the **Conversion Relation** to prove their predestination to Heaven. New England formed very tight-knit closed off communities.



## The Economics



By 1636 many had begun challenge Puritan practices, treatment of the native's separation of church and state, etc. As a result of the closed Puritan society these dissenters are expelled from Puritan Massachusetts. **Roger Williams** and followers will establish Rhode Island, allowing religious freedom. **Anne Hutchinson** and **Thomas Hooker** will establish Connecticut.

## The Dissenters

# Restoration Colonies

## Proprietary Colonies

Colonies were created after English Civil War, after 1660s when Charles II gained the throne, the land as reward for service and the crown had time and energy to focus efforts again on North America. Monarchy wanted to expand its empire. Colonies were often run by a single proprietor or group of people. The colonies often had idealistic objectives that often failed in reality.

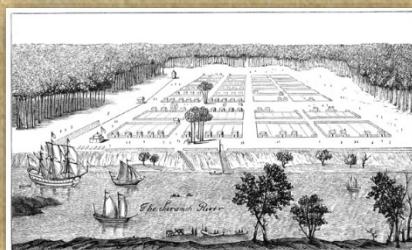
### Maryland: 1633

Due to support of the Church of England, the King rewarded Lord Baltimore with the land above the VA colony. The colony was established to be a haven for Catholics, in an effort to appease the VA colony MD established a land/wealth-based society . Cheap land will mean colony will soon be overtaken by non catholic plantation farmers. In 1648 Maryland passes **Act of Religions Toleration**, allowing freedom of religion for Christian faiths.



### The Carolinas: 1663

Created by 8 men who had experience in the West Indies. Began with 200 settlers from England and Barbados settled near Charleston. Proprietor's plans were idealistic, wanted high income and social stability, based on wealth and a social hierarchy. Settlers ignored planters' objectives, leading to a plantation society raising the cash crops sugar, rice, indigo, & tobacco. Plantations encouraged slavery; proprietors brought slave traditions from Barbados. North and South Carolina break apart 1701.



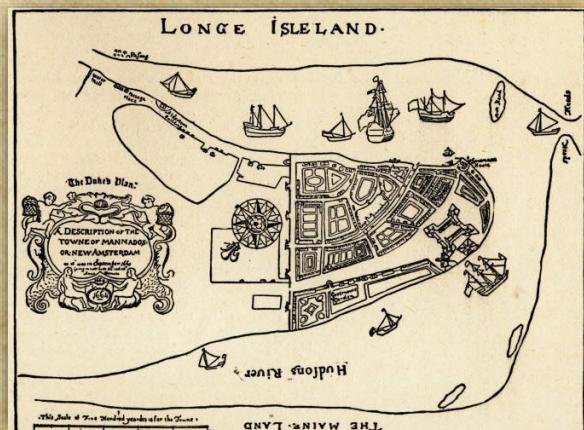
### Georgia: 1732

Chartered as a debtor's colony by **James Oglethorpe**, hope to take burden off Jails in England. Designed to be a buffer between colonies and Spain. Slavery was banned in the colony until 1750. Pursued alternative crops. Oglethorpe had to yield due to lack of interest, ban on slavery lifted in 1750. Population increased from 4000 to 23000: 1750-70



### Pennsylvania: 1682

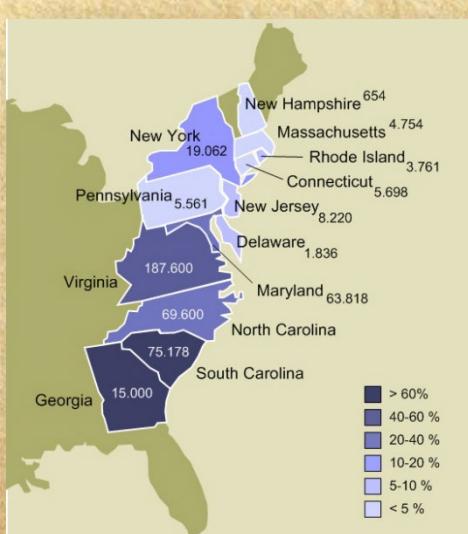
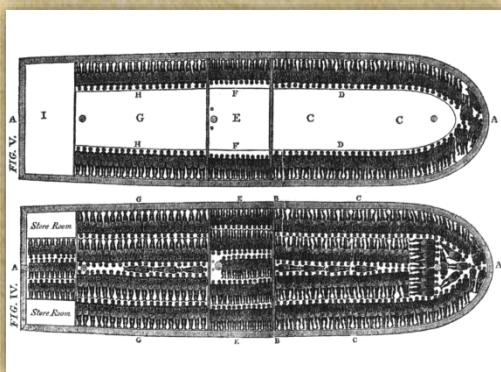
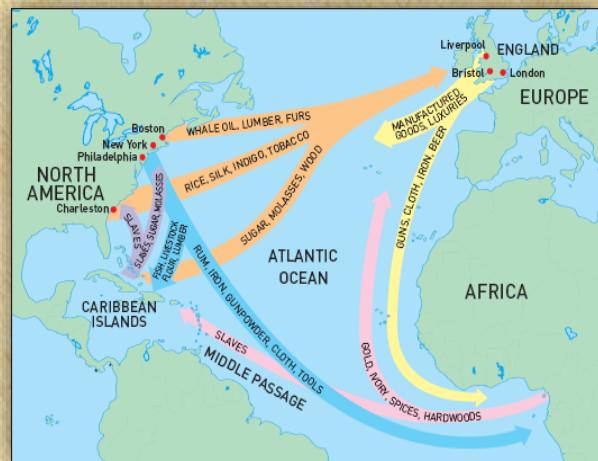
Founded by **William Penn** as a sanctuary for the **Quakers**. However, due to the openness and toleration of its laws. PA will become a refuge for the oppressed. The colony will become very diverse with ethnicities and religions. By 1700 over 20,000 immigrants in PA.



### New York: 1664

England gains control of New Netherland. Duke of York became proprietor, only 5000 people. Tried to set up to be a hierarchical society, where Wealthy would be economic and political backbone, elite families were to create manors with rent paying tenants. In reality, very few farmers. Became a trading community, NJ breaks away in 1701.

# Slavery & Servitude



## Filling the Labor Needs

The growth of plantation-based agricultural economy in the hot, humid coastal lowlands of the Southern colonies required cheap labor on a large scale

### Indentured Servants

Some of the needs, especially in VA were met by indentured servants. Who were often from England, Scotland, or Ireland who agreed to work on plantations for a specific period of time in return for their passage from Europe or relief of debts , typically 4-7 years. By 1700 approximately 80% of all colonist in VA were indentured servants.

### Slavery

Most plantation labor needs eventually came to be filled by forcible importation of African. Some worked as indentured servants, earned their freedom, and lived as free citizens in the Colonial Era Overtime larger numbers were forcibly brought to the Southern colonies in the Middle Passage.

The first slaves were brought to Jamestown in 1619. Carolinas are founded by proprietors from the Barbados colonies.

By the 1700s 85% of all slaves were located in the colony of Maryland and south.

By 1750 slaves account for 20% of all colonial population

The development of slavery-based agriculture economy in the Southern colonies would lead to the eventual conflict between the North and the South and the American Civil War

## Stono Rebellion-1739

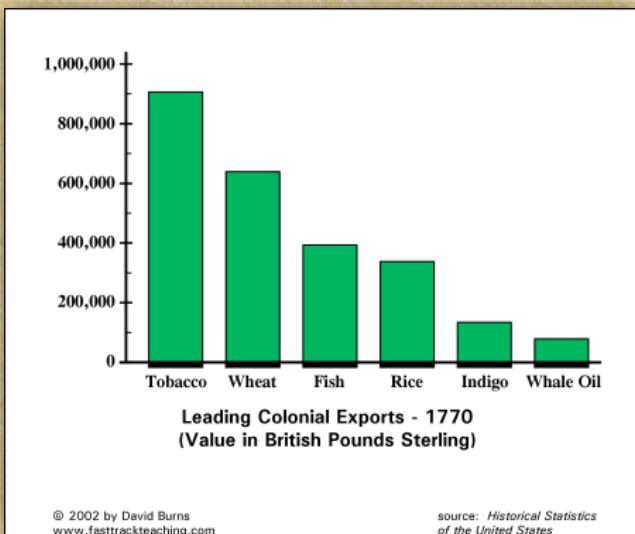
Slave rebellion in South Carolina. Largest slave revolt in colonies. Led to harsher treatment and restrictions of the slaves.



# Transformations

## Economics

The had twice the economic growth of England during the 1700s, Massive exports to West Indies-timber, oats, wheat and Triangular trade patterns between England West Indies account for this. The South sold 80% of its goods to England North sold. The New England colonies export 50% of goods to West Indies. Southern tobacco equaled all northern exports

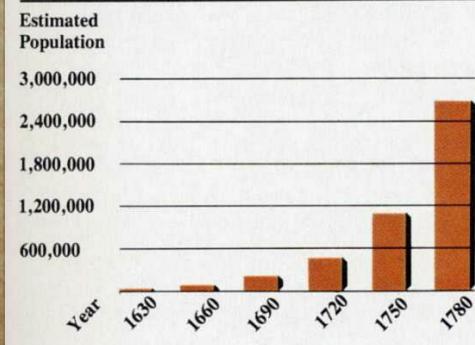


## The Navigation Acts-1651

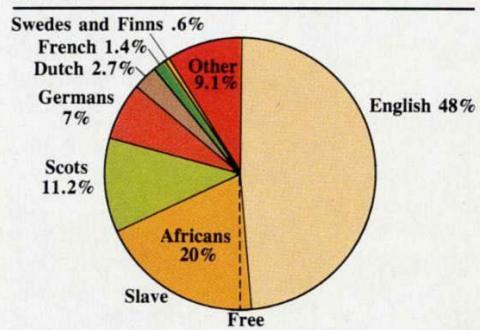
Based in the concept of **Mercantilism**, trying to gain economic prosperity by limiting free competition (self-sufficiency, damage competitors' interest, export more than import, etc. England imposed the **Navigation Acts** by attempting to control the colonies imports and exports, as well as production facilities, this limited the colonies to only trade with British ships. Weakly enforced until 1760s.

## Demographics

### Colonial Population, 1630–1780



### Percent of Nationality Groups, 1775



## The Great Awakening

During the 1739-1770s, a period of intense religious commitment and emotional expression erupted in the colonies. Revivals were used to convert people sermons would focus on: Emptiness in material comfort, Corruption of human nature, Fury of divine wrath. The Awakening will have a dramatic effects on the colonies. Great awakening represented the anxiety over the transformation in society, it will break up Protestantism, led to decline in Anglicans, Congregationalism, and Quakers. Evangelical faiths such as Baptist, Methodist, & Presbyterians will appear. New colleges like Brown, Dartmouth, Princeton, Rutgers will be created. It will also lead to the begins of colonial unity and the questioning of colonial authority/order.

### Key Leaders:

New England: **Jonathan Edwards** (1734)

Middle: Presbyterians: William and Gilbert Tennent  
Methodist George Whitfield 1739-1741

VA: Samuel Davies, Presbyterian 1748-1759

"Therefore, let everyone that is out of CHRIST, now awake and fly from the wrath to come. The wrath of almighty GOD is now undoubtedly hanging over great part of this congregation: Let everyone fly out of Sodom: *Haste and escape for your lives, look not behind you, escape to the mountain, lest you be consumed.*"

"SINNERS IN THE HANDS OF AN ANGRY GOD"

JONATHAN EDWARDS

July 8, 1741