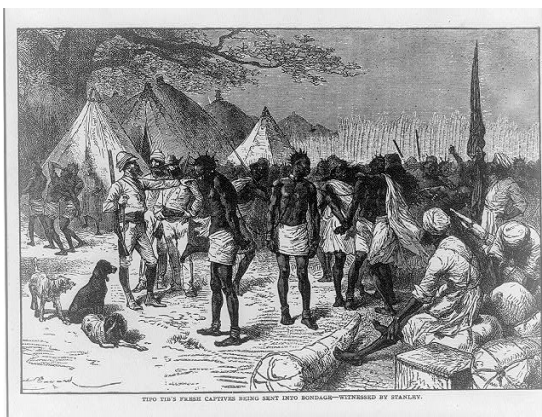
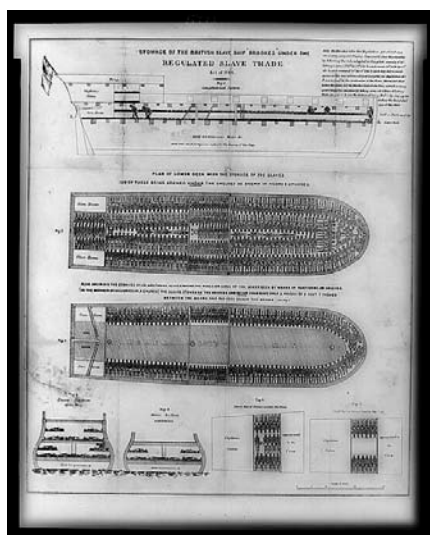




As early as the 1670's slaves were being sent from Africa. These African men, women, and children would become slaves in the New World.



British slave ships, such as the Brookes in 1778, would leave an English port for Africa, purchase their slaves, and set sail for America. Tobacco plantations, among other commodities, increased the need for the slave trade.

By 1617 tobacco had become so popular that it was being planted in place of corn and people were starving.

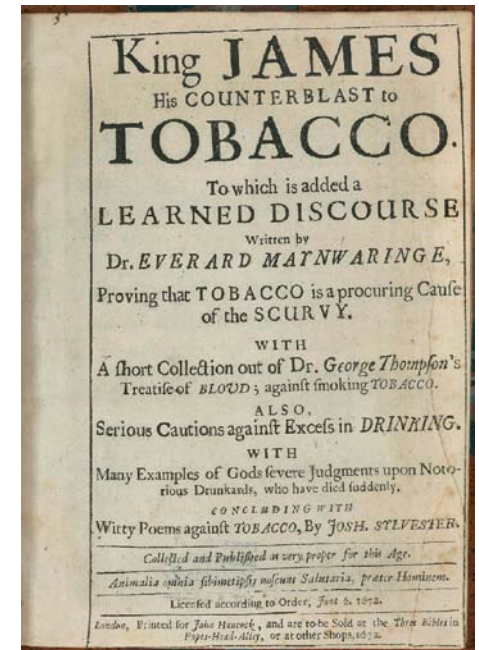


The 1614 marriage of John Rolfe and Pocahontas led to better relationships with the Indians. Plantations grew and tobacco became the Virginia “cash crop.”



A tobacco warehouse in a town led to more businesses locating there. More and more towns grew into cities in the late 1700's as warehouses encouraged town growth.

In 1604 the *Counterblast of Tobacco* was written by King James I in opposition to tobacco. He considered tobacco a terrible weed.



In 1698 Britain opened Russian markets to Virginia tobacco. Russia was a country of heavy tobacco usage.



In 1630 King Charles I issued A *Proclamation concerning Tobacco* which gave Virginia a monopoly for the sale of tobacco to Britain.



In 1619 the House of Burgesses met for the first time in the Jamestown Church. Its first order of business was setting the tobacco price at 3 shilling s per pound.



The 1700's saw much growth in tobacco plantations in the southern United States.



King George III vetoed the House of Burgesses *Two Penny Tax* in 1763. This interference is often considered a preface to the Revolutionary War.