

The European Colonization of the Americas

U.S Regents - Unit 1

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The Columbian Exchange



It is estimated that European diseases killed 90% of the Native American people.



L'Anse aux Meadows

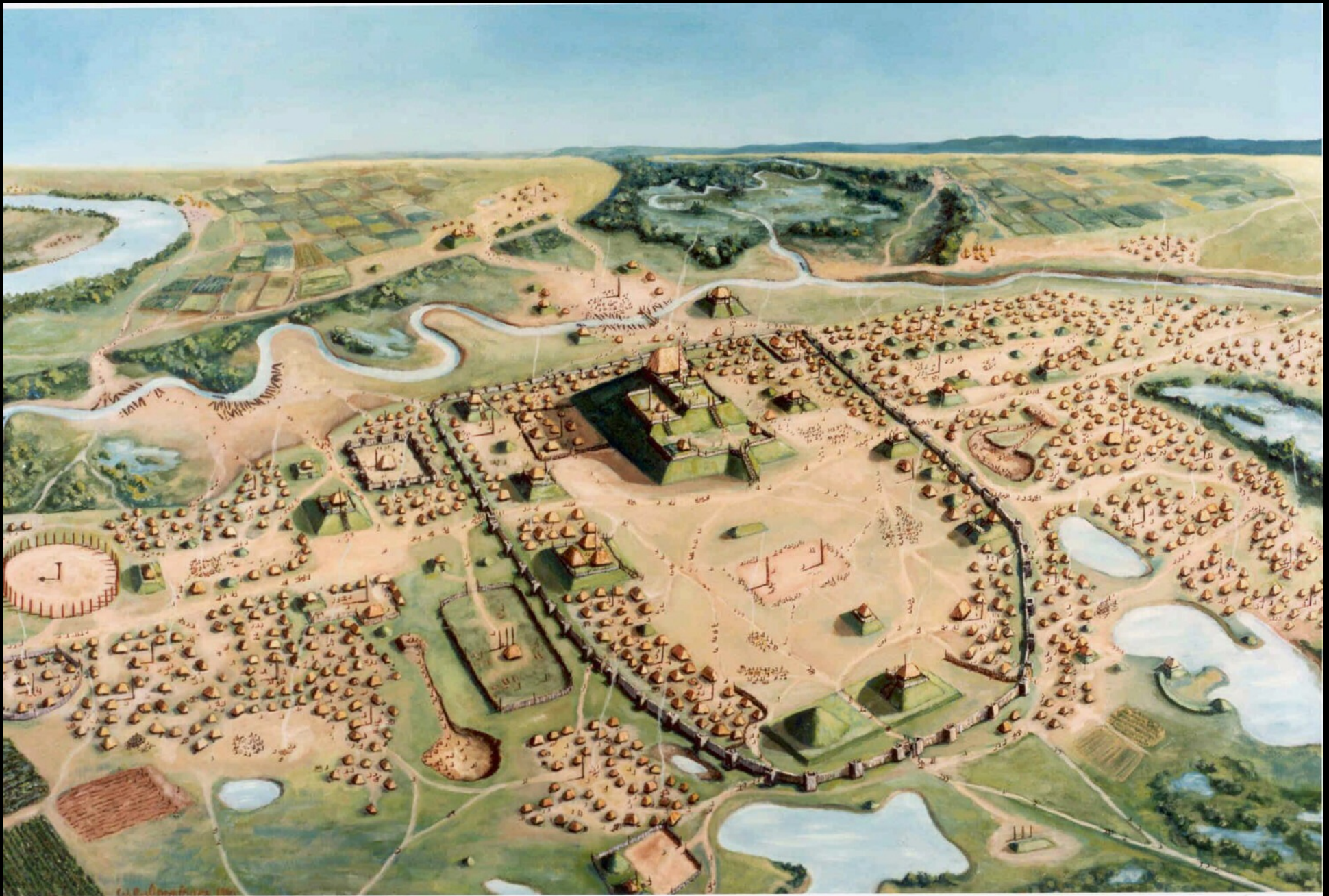


<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/vikings.html#>



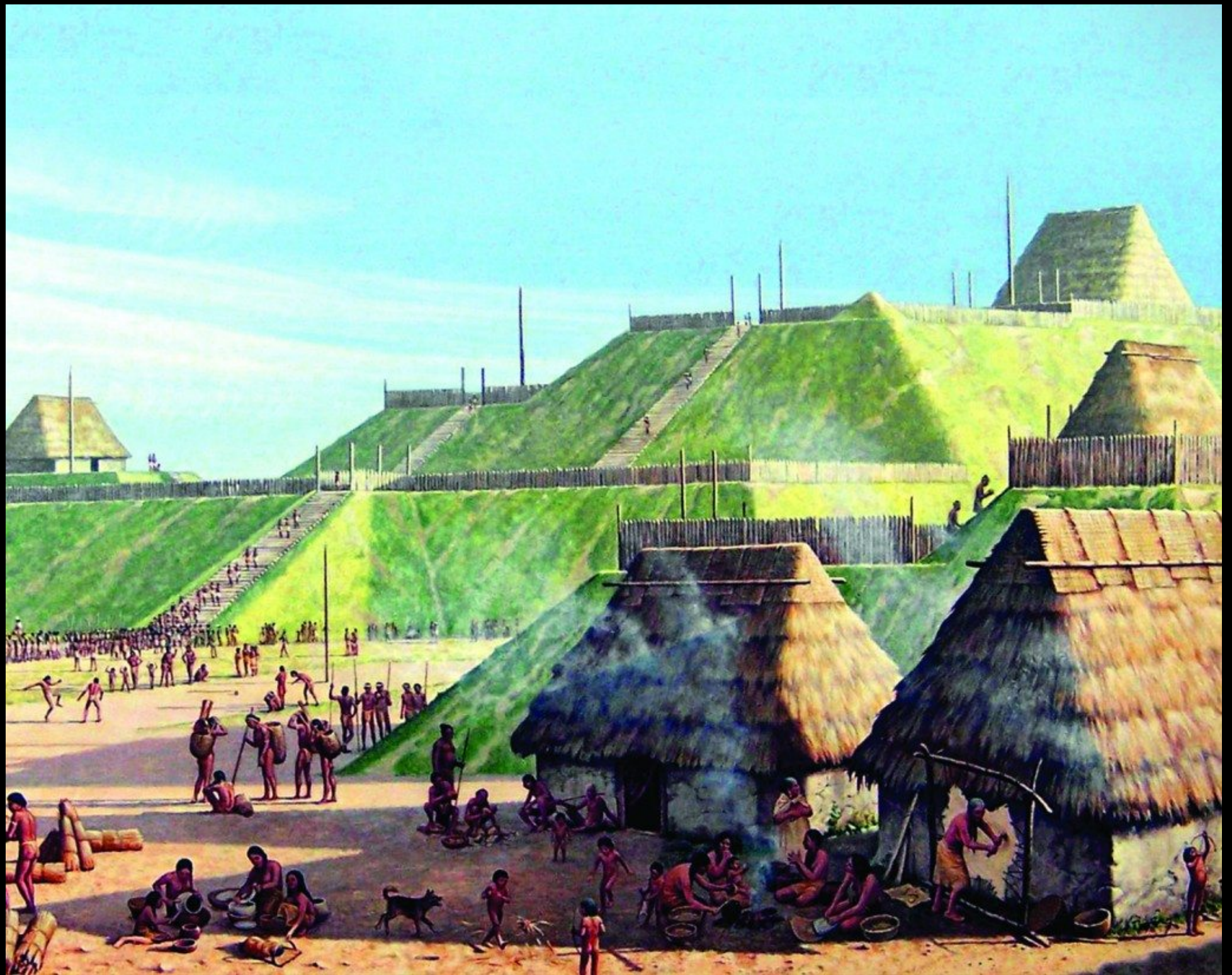
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%27Anse_aux_Meadows

Site where Leif Ericson and other Norse sailors from Iceland (Vikings) sailed to North America (985 - 1009 AD)



Painting of Cahokia (Illinois)

At its height (AD 1050-1250), Cahokia covered two thousand acres and had a population of 10,00 - 30,000 people [Philadelphia had 23,000 people in 1763]



Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde - (southeastern Colorado)

Built between 1190-1290 by the Ancestral Puebloan peoples

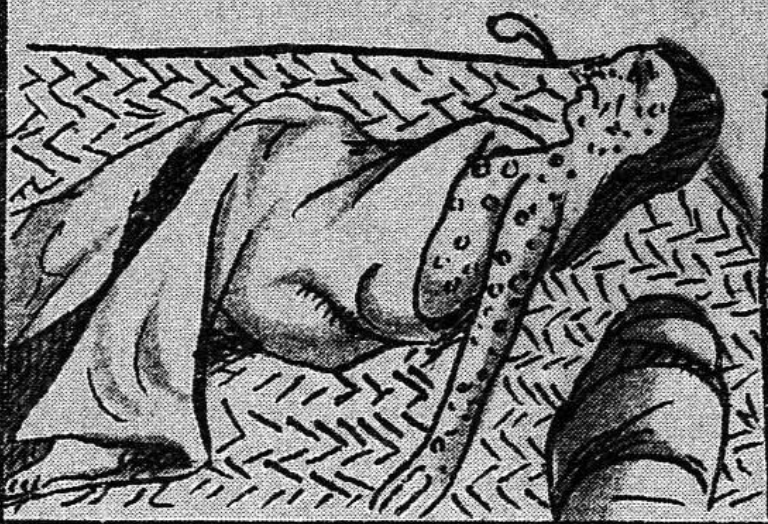
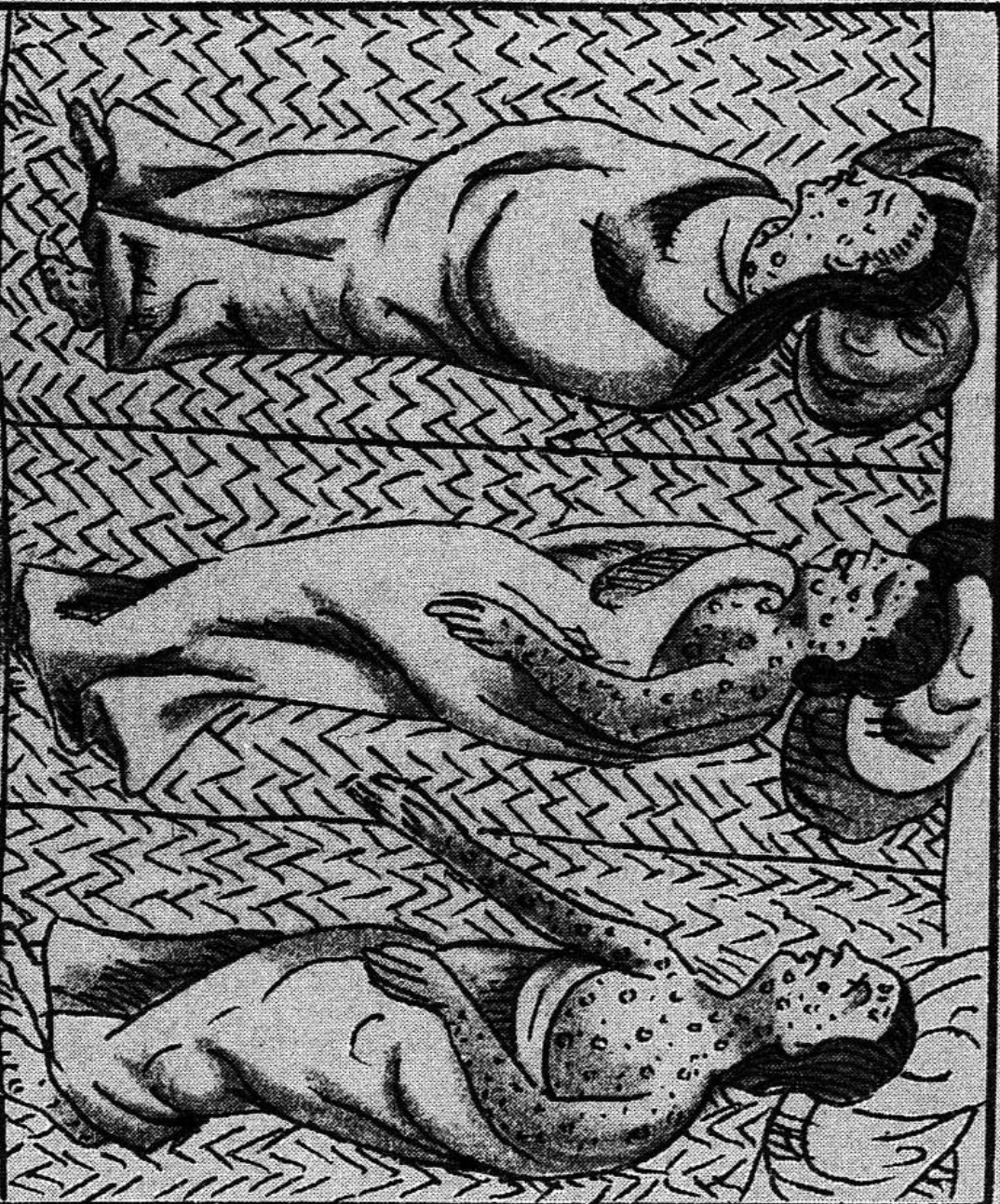








114.



European
Colonization
of the
Americas

Or

The
European
Invasion
of the
Americas

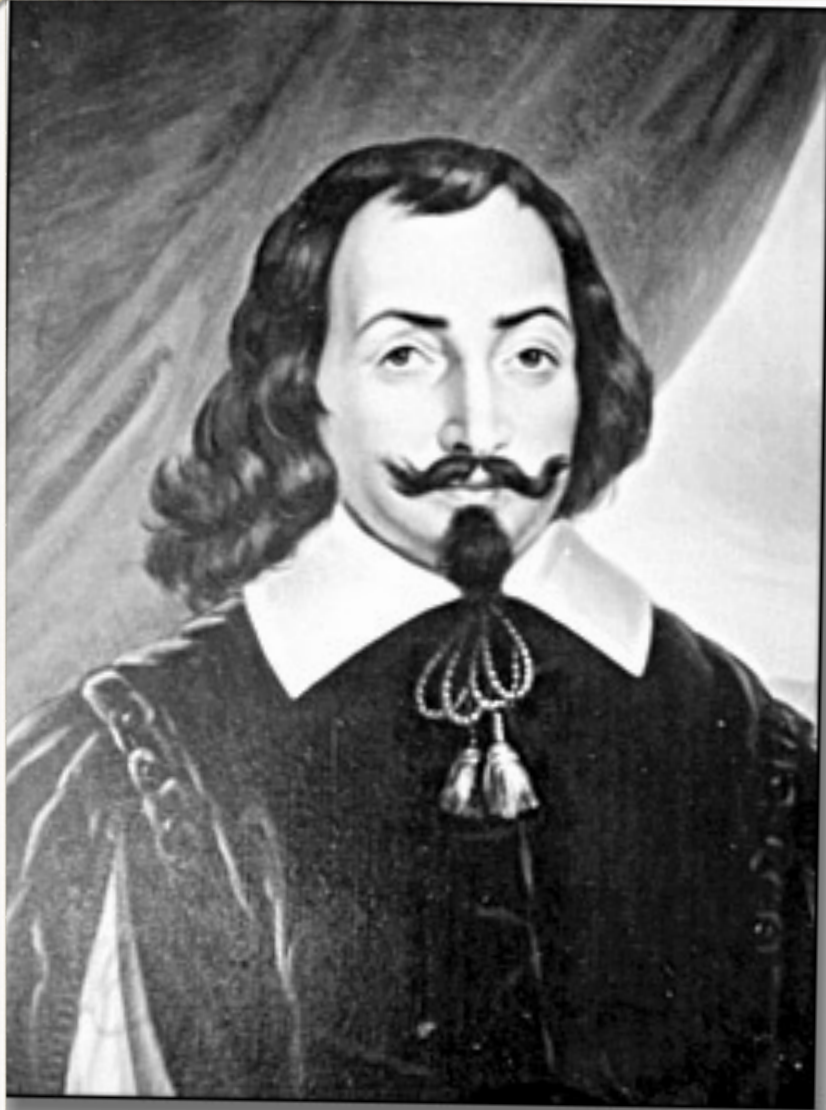




The French Colonies in North America



The French Claim Canada



Samuel de Champlain

1534 - 36 Jacques Cartier explored what is now the St. Lawrence River. He claimed the surrounding land for France

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established a fur trading post at Quebec City.

The French eventually explored & claimed lands along the St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River

Quebec City, 1700



The fur trade was the basis of the French colonial economy.
Native Americans became valued trading partners

Like Spain, the French government encouraged converting Native Americans and establishing missions



Jacques Marquette preaches to native people along the Mississippi River in what is now Wisconsin, 1673



North America in 1750

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?cirod=3086036>

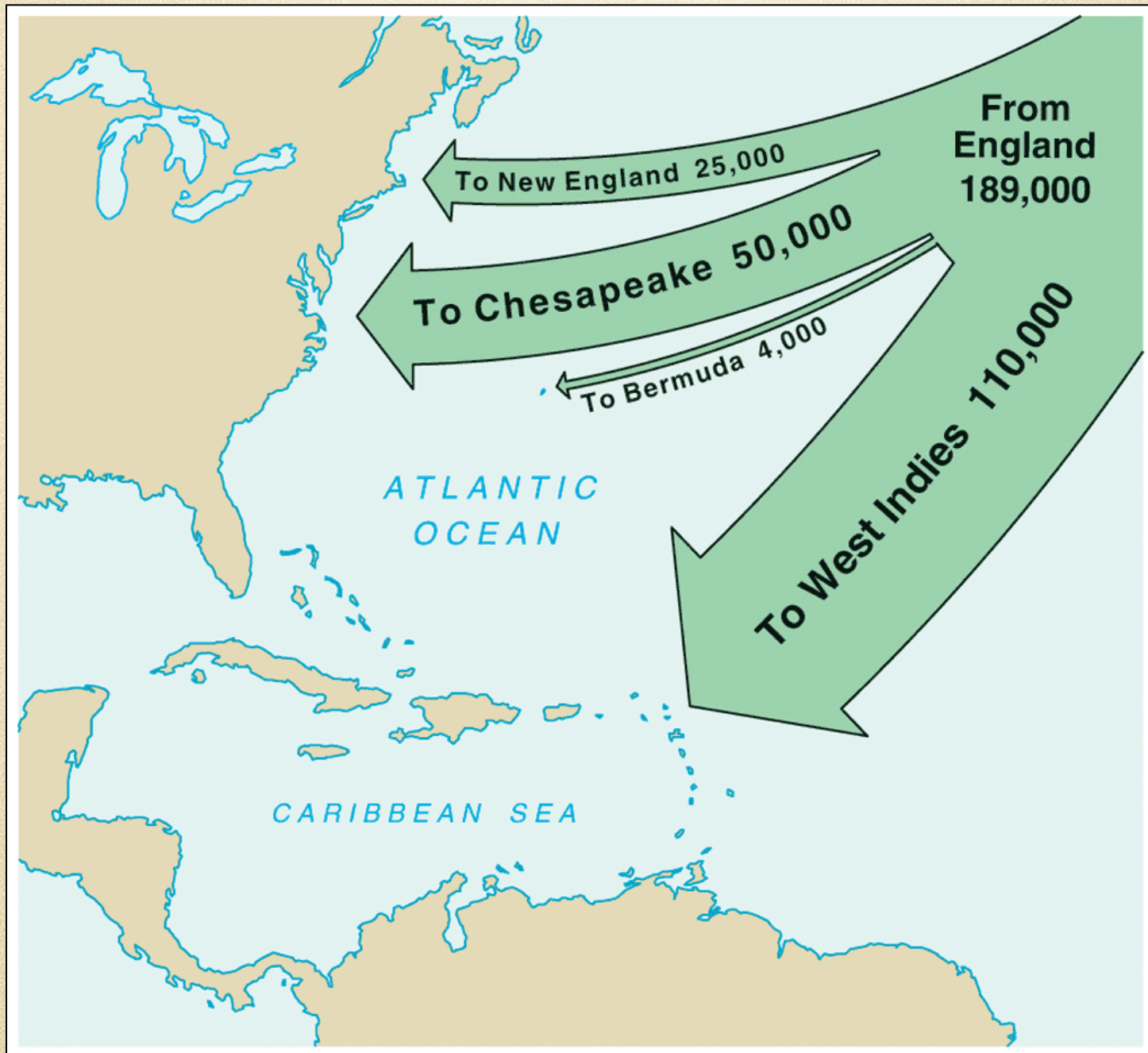
The English Colonies in North America



The Mayflower Arriving in Plymouth Harbor
by William Formsby Halsall (1882)

Source: blogofthecourtier.com/2010/11/

English Migration, 1610 - 1660

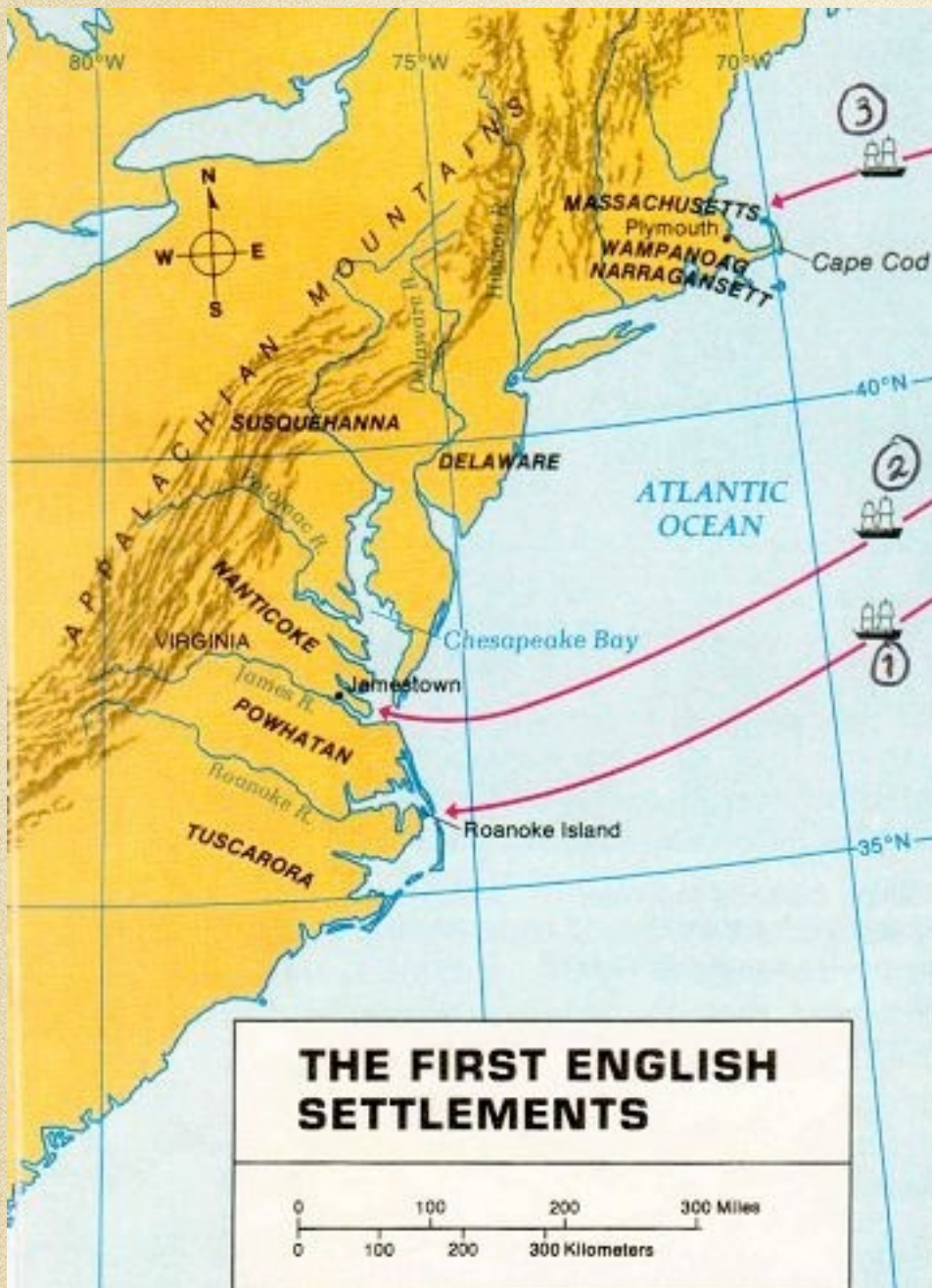


Roanoke (1585 - 1590)

- England made several attempts to establish a colony. In the end, 150 colonists disappeared

Jamestown (Established 1607)

Plymouth (1620)



The Jamestown Colony

Established 1607 by the Virginia Company of London

- The purpose of the colony was to make money
- The colony succeeded because of the strong leadership of John Smith (*He that shall not work shall not eat*) and the success of tobacco
- John Rolfe brought tobacco to Jamestown (and he married Pocahontas in 1614)



The only life portrait of
Pocahontas (1595–1617) and
the only credible image of her.

Engraved by Simon Van de Passe
in 1616 while she was in England.

Published in John Smith's
Generall Historie of Virginia
in 1624.



*Matoaka als Rebecca daughter to the mighty Prince
Powhatan Emperour of Attanoughkemouck als virginia
converted and baptized in the Christian faith, and
wife to the ver.th M^r. Joh Rolfe.*

Pub^d Aug^o 10. 1795. by W. Richardson Castle St^e Leicester Square.

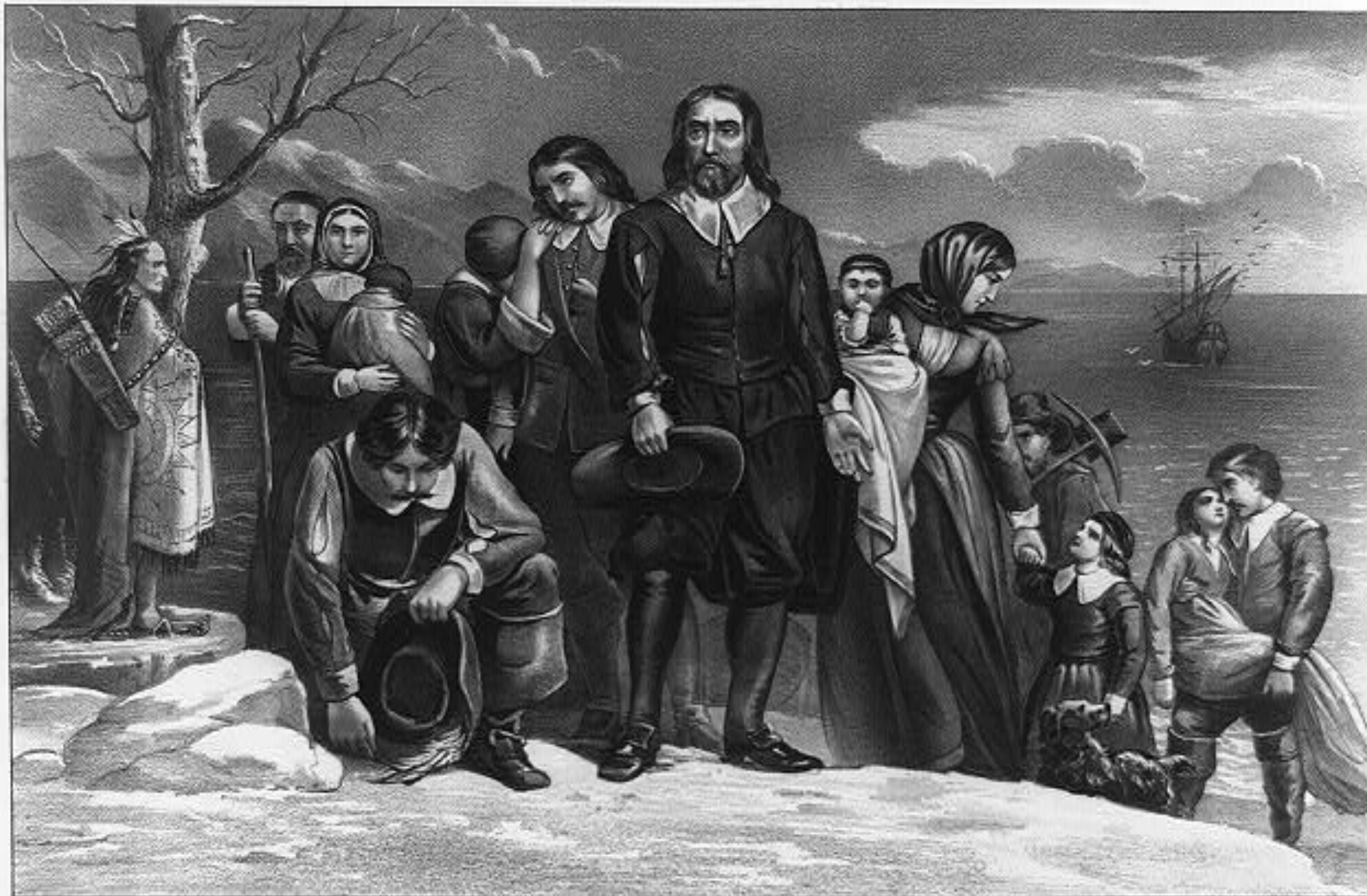
Virginia House of Burgesses

**Established in 1619 - It was the 1st legislative assembly
in the American colonies**



**People of the
Virginia Colony had
limited self-rule**

**The English King and Parliament had ultimate power over the
colony - could veto decisions made in House of Burgesses**



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125 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS AT PLYMOUTH, MASS. DEC. 22ND 1620.

The MAYFLOWER left Delft Haven in Holland, Sept. 6TH 1620, and after a boisterous passage of sixty three days anchored within Cape Cod. In her cabin the first Republican Government in America was solemnly inaugurated. That vessel thus became truly the "Cradle of Liberty" rocked on the free waves of the Ocean.

The Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Currier and Ives (1876)

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2002707741/>

Plymouth Colony

Pilgrims sailed to America on the *Mayflower* -
to gain religious freedom



*The First
Thanksgiving
at Plymouth*
Jennie A.
Brownscomb
(1914)

http://www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org/images/collections/hp_first_thanksgiving_1.jpg

After a horrible winter, native Americans taught the pilgrims how to plant, hunt and fish - first Thanksgiving

The Mayflower Compact



http://www.pilgrimhallmuseum.org/images/collections/hp_mayflower_compact_1.jpg

The Signing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower
Edward Percy Morang (ca.1900)

Please turn to page 35 in your
U.S. History workbook

John of Baying whilom. his wife 3.
 58 — Three children
 40 — Richard of Baying whilom. his wife 3.
 05 — Two children
 Robert Knight his servant Carpenter 3.
 37 — Christopher Bate of Sarum Cammer.
 32 — Anne his wife.
 20 — Dorothy Bate there sister. & fine
 10 under. Children under some years.
 27 — Thomas Godd
 22 — Eliza: Blackston } sorb?
 18 — Rebecca Spence }
 62 — William Carpenter
 33 — William Carpenter of Forwell Carpenter
 32 — Abigail Carpenter.
 10 under. Children
 14 — Tho: Baynatt Sorb.
 33 — Annis Littlefield & 3 children
 John Knight Carpenter } sorb?
 Hugh Pindal }
 26 — Henry Bayly of Sarum Cammer.
 22 — Mary Bayly
 Tho: Coomes Sorb.
 20 — John Bayly



Alger 40 Richard Dunt of Southampton.
 38 Mrs Dunt
 19 Tho: Dunt
 16 Joan Dunt
 10 Jane Dunt
 09 Stephen Dunt husbandman
 06 Dorothy Dunt
 04 Richard Dunt
 02 Tho: Dunt
 30 John Hutchinson Parisont
 26 Thomas Clarke vint.
 19 Adam Moll Taylor
 22 W B no wife
 20 Nathaniel Spence of London Barber.
 18 Samuel Spence
 14 David Spence
 20 Two Spence.
 15 Richard Bayly
 20 Anne W. Parkfield

sorb?

See memo all the passengers aboard
 mentioned in the Register
 one Paulob;

The passenger list of the sailing ship *Bevis*, which sailed from Southampton, England to Massachusetts in 1638



New England

1. good harbors
2. small farms and towns
3. trade centered around harbors
4. hilly, forested and shallow soil
5. cities: Boston
 - 15,000 – 1750
6. fishing, lumber and trapping
7. Family, religion and community

Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Connecticut

Massachusetts Bay Colony (Boston)

- Established in 1630 by the Puritans
- Leader - John Winthrop
- Colonists were better prepared than those at Plymouth -- did not have a “starving time”
- Values: godliness, duty, hard work, honesty



Puritan Theology



John Winthrop

Puritans wanted to *purify* (reform) the Church of England, which they believed had become too much like the Catholic church

English government rejected the Puritans - which is why they sought a place to *freely practice* their religion

Winthrop believed Puritans had a covenant with God to lead new religious experiment in the New World: “**We shall be like a city upon a hill?**”

Puritan church was “established” - Non-church members as well as believers were required to pay taxes for the government supported church

Rhode Island Colony



- Established in 1636 by *Roger Williams*
- Williams had been a minister in Salem, Massachusetts. He was thrown out of that colony for his beliefs -
- Against mandatory church attendance
- Against using force to take land from Native Americans
- Established Rhode Island, where religious freedom and the separation of church and state was the law



Anne Hutchinson

<http://www.ohwy.com/history%20pictures/annehutch.gif>

Anne Hutchinson

- Wife of Boston Merchant - mother of 7
- Held prayer meetings for women
- She declare that God revealed himself directly to individual believers. This was a huge threat to the power and authority of Puritan leaders.
- In 1637 church leaders declared her to be a heretic - and she was banished from Boston
- Hutchinson and her followers went to Rhode Island



<http://www.nps.gov/sapa/planyourvisit/images/anne-trial.jpg>

King Philip's War, 1675 - 76

By 1675, the population of the English colonists had grown so much that many natives felt that their way of life was in jeopardy

Metacom [*King Philip* - who was *Massasoit's son*] created an alliance of nearly 2/3 of the Native peoples living in New England to go to war against the English colonists

Metacom was captured and killed in 1675

It is estimated that 40% of the native population was killed or fled from New England

With the war over, more land was available to the colonists



New York Colony

- Dutch colony of New Netherlands was established in 1624
- Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Netherlands, took over New Sweden in 1655
- In 1664, the Duke of York (brother of the king) took over New Amsterdam [New York City] taking control of New Netherlands



Please turn
to page 51
of your
workbook

As a group, please write a two paragraph history of the European colonization of New England

Focus on the period between 1620 - 1676

A good place to begin your thinking -
“”who, what, when, where, why, how”?

Though England “owned” the 13 colonies, during most of the 17th and 18th centuries it allowed the colonies to develop on their own - a policy known as “Salutary Neglect”

In general, Britain allowed the colonies to govern themselves

Britain focused on gaining wealth from the colonies.

Mercantilism

- Colonies provided the British with raw materials
- British sold finished goods to the colonists

For *mercantilism* to be successful, the colonies needed to have *a stable and productive labor force*

In which colonies would creating such a workforce be relatively easy?

Why?

In which colonies would creating such a workforce be more difficult? Why?

Please turn to page 50 of your workbook

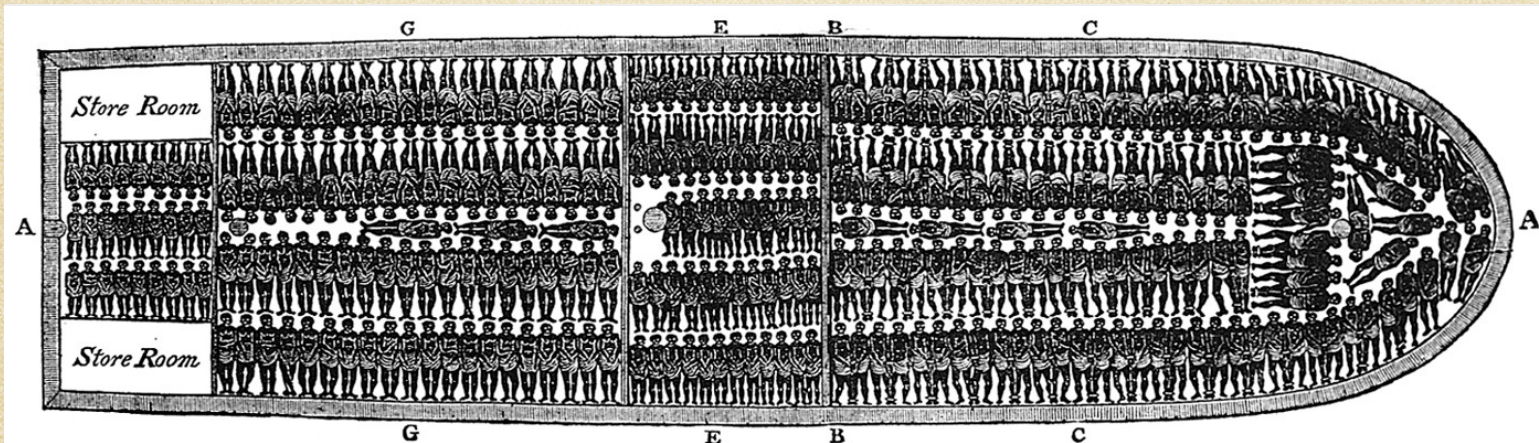


<https://www-tc.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/images/1bark0130m.jpg>

The Middle Passage

The forced migration of
enslaved Africans to the
Americas

*Its estimated that 11 - 12
million people were taken
to the Americas*

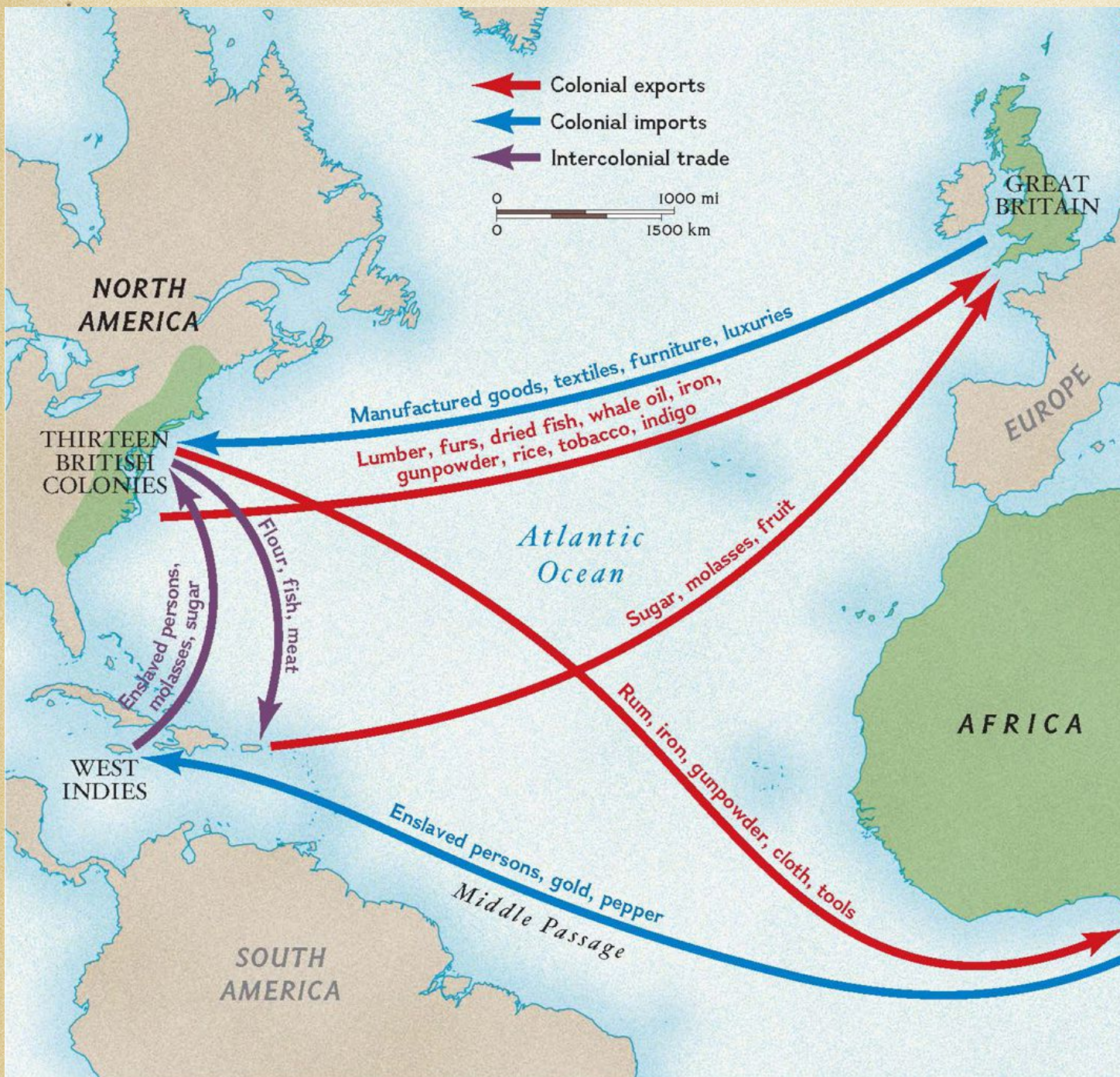


Two Views of the Middle Passage
Private Collection/© Michael Graham-Stewart/The Bridgeman Art Library
Chapter 3, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
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Mercantilism

**British profit
from its
colonies**

Triangular Trade Routes



The French
& Indian
War,
1754 - 1763



Colonel George Washington,
Virginia Regiment



Old Fort Niagara

The French Castle (built in 1726)



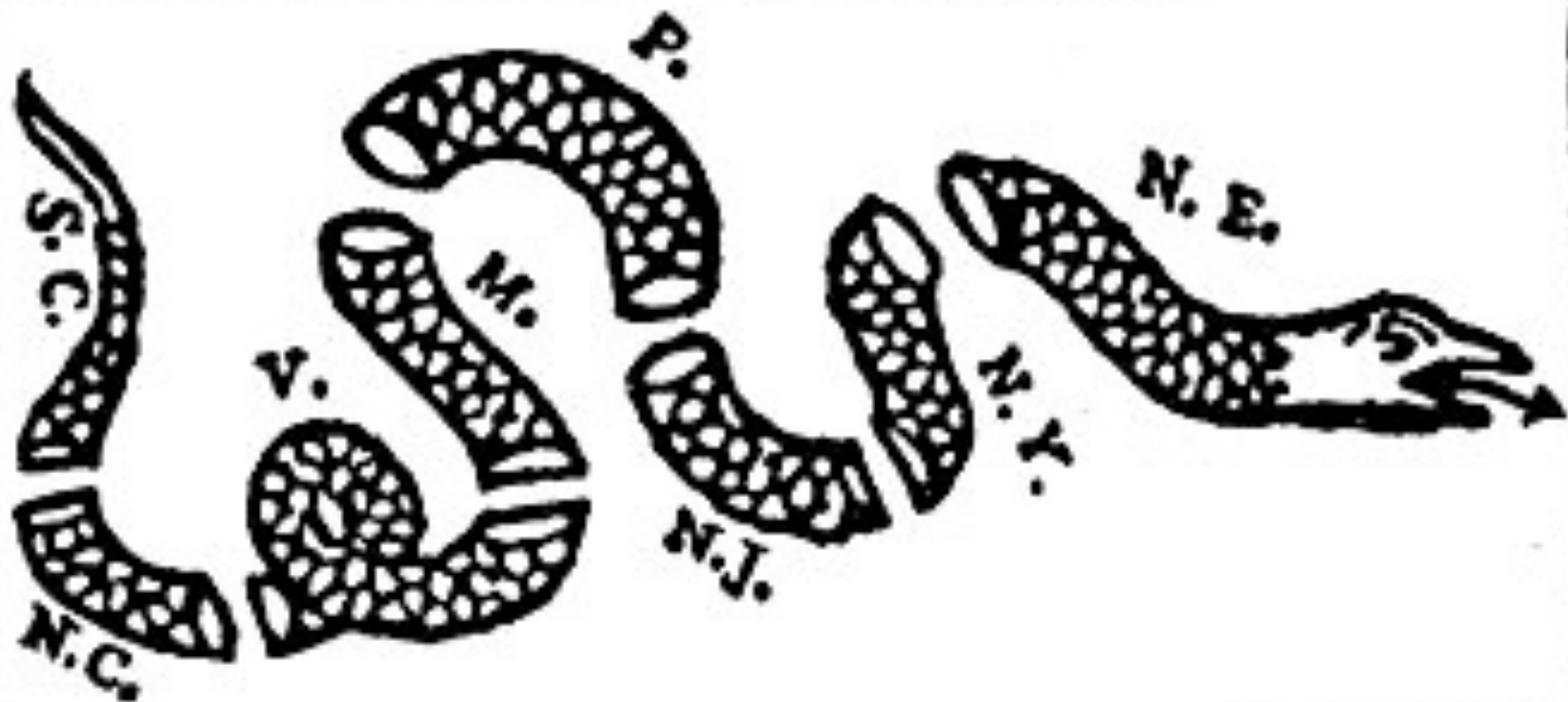


Fort Ticonderoga - Lake Champlain



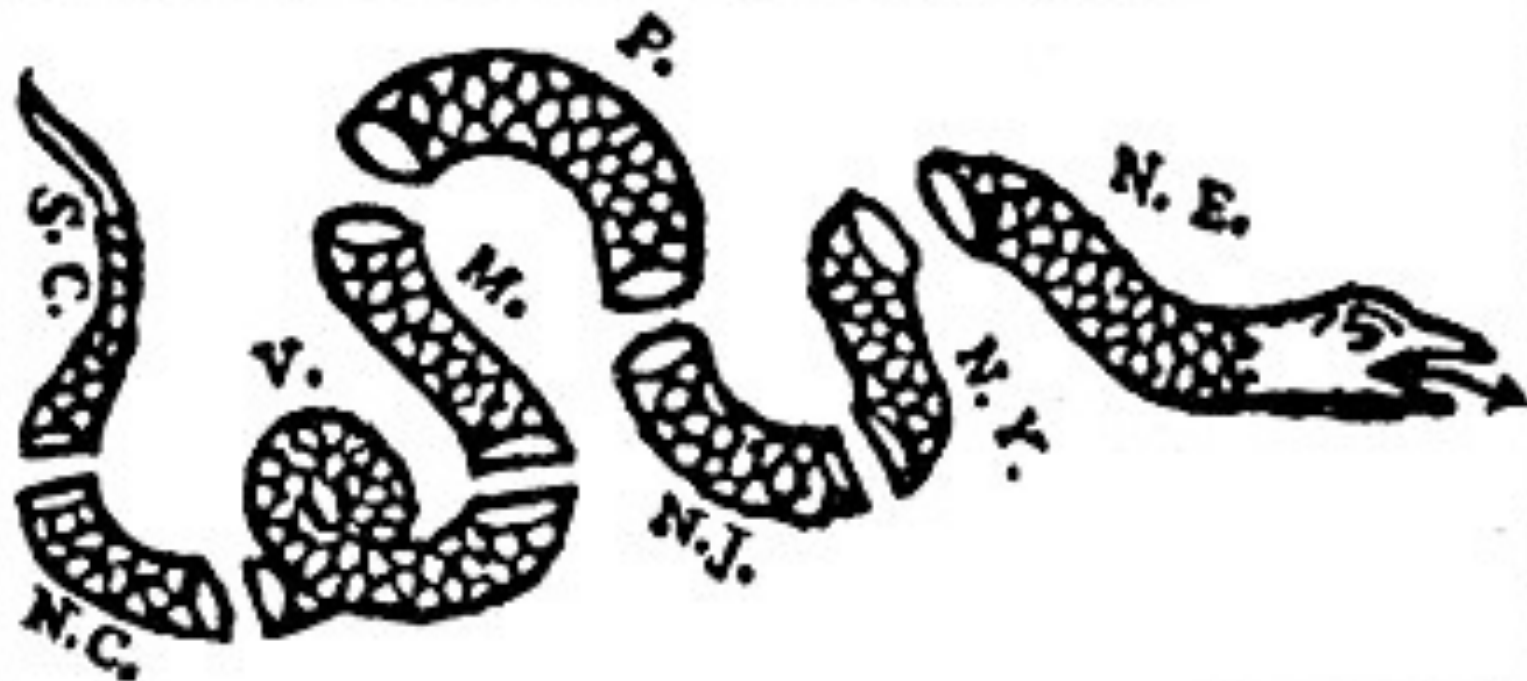
The First Clashes of
the French and
Indian War
took place
in the
Ohio River Valley
in 1754





J O I N, or D I E.

Please work with partners to answer question on p. 57



J O I N, or D I E.

Ben Franklin, 1754 — Albany Plan of Union

Two million British colonists in America - English outnumbered the French 14 to 1



MAP 4.5 The Anglo-American Conquest of New France
Chapter 4, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
Copyright © 2014 by Bedford/St. Martin's

Treaty of Paris of 1763

Ended the French & Indian War

France gave up its claim to Canada,
and to all land east of the
Mississippi River

Britain gained Canada, French lands east of
the Mississippi, and Florida (from Spain)



North America after the Treaty of Paris (1763)

Impact of the French & Indian War



North America 1750



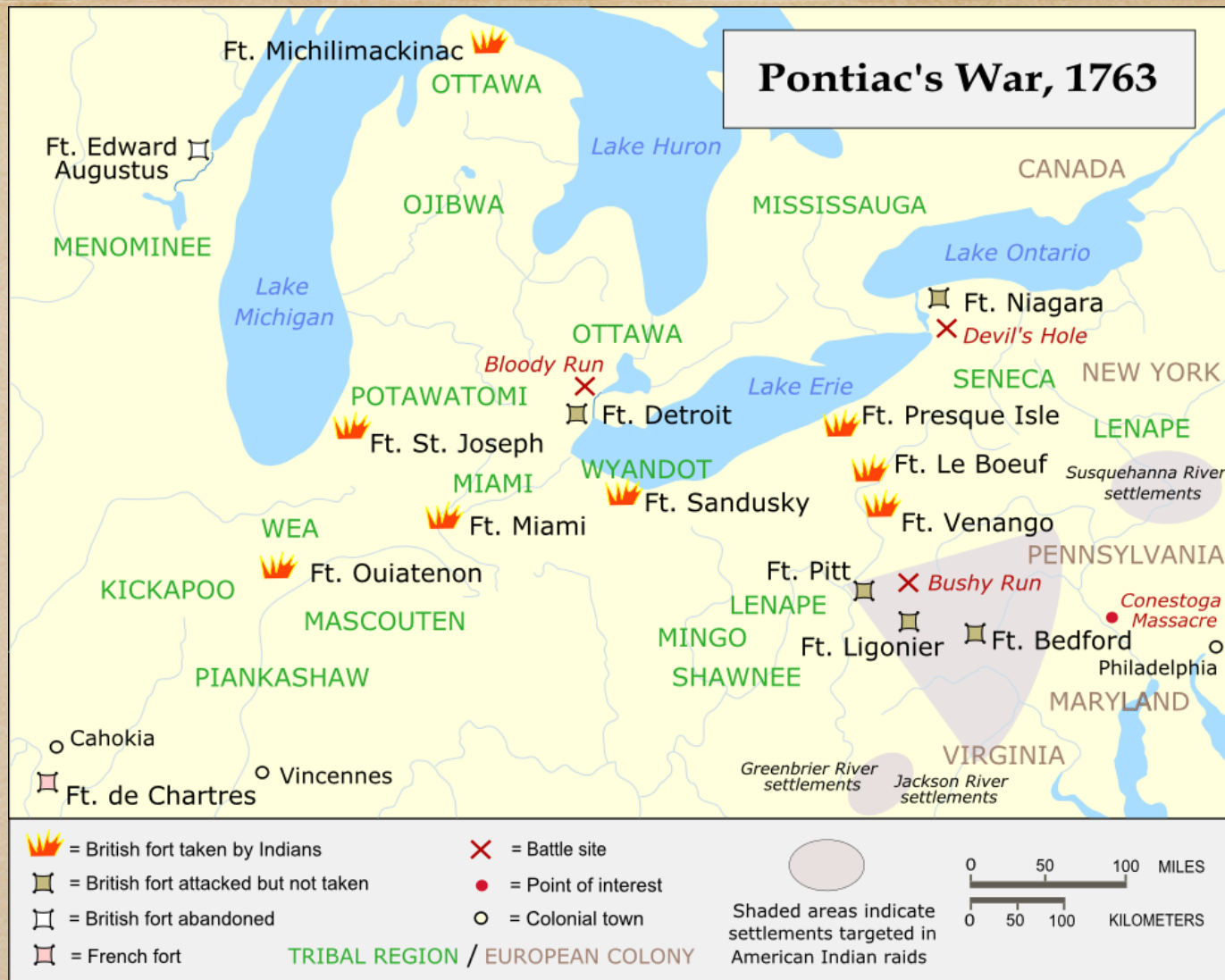
North America 1763

What were the causes and consequences of the French & Indian War? In your response, be sure to indicate

- What nations fought in this war
- When and why the fight took place
- Results of the war
- Role of the American colonists

The French & Indian War should be thought of as an important turning point in America's history.

Do you agree with this assessment? Explain why / why not.



Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, started an uprising against the British at Detroit. This action inspired other Indians to attack British settlements in the West. More than 2,000 settlers killed or captured. It took nearly two years to reclaim all lands lost to the Native Americans.