

Chapter 2: The Planting of English America (1500-1733)

The Spanish were at Santa Fe in **1610**.

The French were at Quebec in **1608**.

The English were at Jamestown, Virginia in **1607**.

England's Imperial Stirrings

King Henry VIII broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the **1530s**, launching the **English Protestant Reformation**, and intensifying the rivalry with Catholic Spain.

Elizabeth Energizes England

In **1580**, Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe, plundering and returning with his ship loaded with Spanish booty. He had a profit of about 4,600%.

When the English fleet defeated the Spanish Armada, Spain's empirical dreams and fighting spirit had been weakened - helping to ensure the English's naval dominance over the North Atlantic.

England on the Eve of an Empire

An economic **depression** that hit **England** in the later part of the 1500s caused many people to lose their homes. This, coupled with peace with the Spanish, set the stage for the English to start moving to North America.

England Plants the Jamestown Seedling

In **1606**, a joint-stock company, known as the **Virginia Company of London**, received a charter from King James I of England for a settlement in the New World. The company landed in Jamestown on **May 24, 1607**.

In **1608**, Captain John Smith took over the town and forced the settlers into line.

By **1609**, of the 400 settlers who came to Virginia, only 60 survived the "**starving winter**" of 1609-1610.

Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake

Lord De La Warr reached Jamestown in **1610** with supplies and military. He started the **First Anglo-Powhatan War** when he started raiding and burning Indian villages.

The Indians were again defeated in the **Second Anglo-Powhatan War** in **1644**.

By **1685**, the English considered the Powhatan people to be extinct.

The Indian's New World

Disease was the biggest killer of Indians and their cultures. It took a particularly high toll on elderly Indians, which led to the extinction of cultures.

Virginia: Child of Tobacco

John Rolfe married Pocahontas in **1614**, **ending** the First Anglo-Powhatan War.

In **1619**, self-government was made in Virginia. The London Company authorized the settlers to summon an assembly, known as the **House of Burgesses**.

King James I didn't trust the House of Burgesses and so in **1624**, he made Virginia a colony of England, directly under his control.

Maryland: Catholic Haven

Maryland was formed in **1634** by Lord Baltimore.

Maryland was made for a refuge for the Catholics to escape the wrath of the Protestant English government.

The **Act of Toleration**, which was passed in **1649** by the local representative group in Maryland, granted toleration to all Christians.

The West Indies: Way Station to mainland America

By the mid-17th Century, England had secured its claim to several West Indian Islands.

Sugar was, by far, the major crop on the Indian Islands.

To support the massive sugar crops, millions of African slaves were imported. By 1700, the ratio of black slaves to white settlers in the English West Indies was 4:1. In order to control the large number of slaves, the **Barbados Slave Code of 1661** denied even the most fundamental rights to slaves.

Colonizing the Carolinas

Civil war plagued England in the 1640s.

In **1707**, the Savannah Indians decided to end their alliance with the Carolinians and migrate to the back country of Maryland and Pennsylvania, where a new colony founded by Quakers under William Penn promised better relations. Almost all of the Indians were killed in raids before they could depart - in **1710**.

Rice became the primary export of the Carolinas.

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony

The English founded Georgia to primarily serve as a **buffer** to protect the Carolinas from the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana.

Georgia was founded in **1733**.