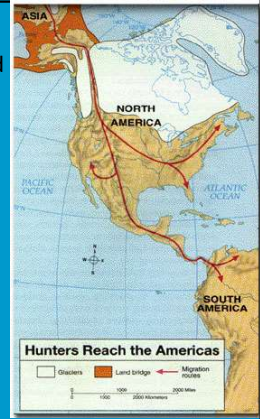


Early US Colonial History



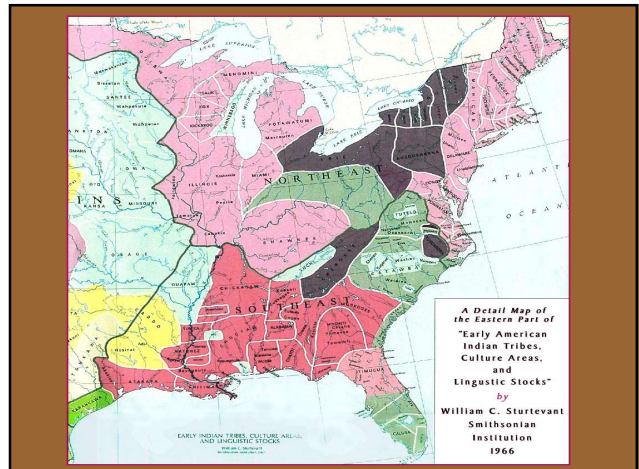
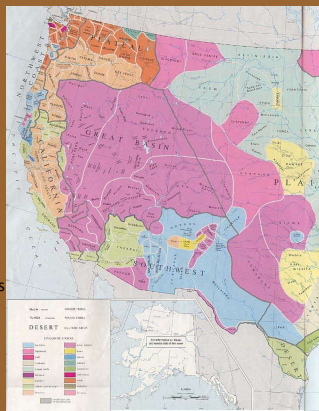
Alaskan Land Bridge (ca 70,000 BCE)

- Archaeological evidence has shown that the Ice Age facilitated a “Land Bridge” crossing to the Americas from Asia
- Experts postulate Americas were fully populated by ~ 10,000 BCE
- # of Native Americans in the Americas at European arrival (1492) ~ 30- 50 million!



3 “Regional” Native American Populations in US

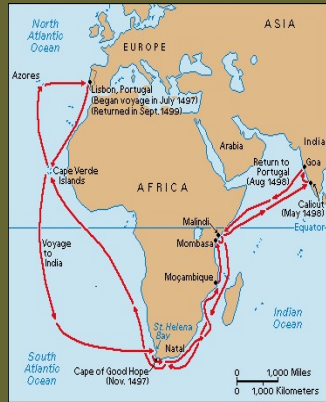
- **Southwestern US/Central America** – tribes like the *Navajo/Pueblo* were agricultural & sedentary => Catholic missionaries established 1st contacts – Spanish mistreated Native Americans & enslaved them
- **Great Plains** – tribes like the *Sioux & Apache* were hunters and migratory – Did not come into real contact or conflict w/ Europeans until 1800’s
- **Eastern US** – tribes like the *Iroquois, Huron & Pequot* were primarily trappers, fishers & farmers – Came into 1st contact w/ Europeans
- Due to the large numbers of cultural/linguistic groups Native Americans were resistant to unification & easy for Europeans to play one group against another



Europeans Search for Trade Routes

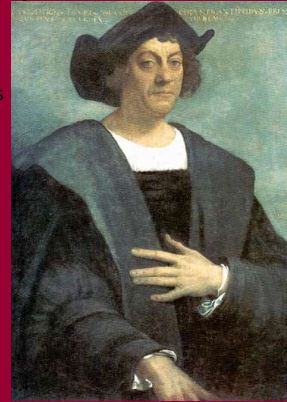
- **Ottoman Empire** heavily taxed/controlled overland trade routes to Far East
 -- Europeans want a water route (**Portuguese** already control African route)
- **Columbus** gains permission from Queen/King of Spain to sail west to the "Indies" -- makes 1st contact **October 12th 1492**
 -- Not 1st European to set foot on "New World" => **Leif Erickson** & Vikings had founded a settlement in New Foundland ~1020

** Go Over Columbus book comparison – text vs. Zinn**



Columbus and European Contact

- Spanish are cruel to "Indians" they encounter and force them to mine for gold and serve as slaves
- European diseases and brutality kills ~ **90% of the Native population within 75 years of European arrival!**
- Largest Genocide in world history!
 ** **Why is this not discussed more???**
- **Images of Native Americans by Early Europeans** – What does each picture show? How does it portray Natives? Which is more accurate? Why?

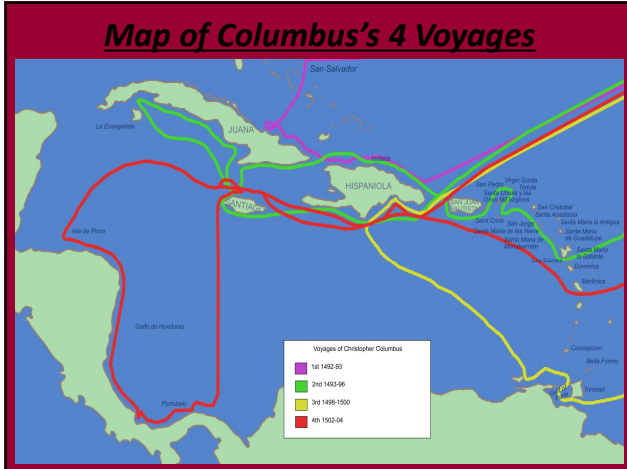


How Tupi Indians Roasted their Meat (ca 1550)



Theodore De Bry – Preparing a Feast (1590)






Creating the "American Identity"

- What is an American? What "makes" you "American"? How do we define this today and what does it mean for us and our society?
- What were Immigrants coming to America looking for/seeking?
 - #1: NO intentions of developing a new civilization or country
 - #2: Wanted to escape **Religious Persecution – NOT for 'Freedom of religion'**
 - #3: "**Headright System**" – each colonists who pays for passage to 'New World' receives 50 acre land grant (rich gained massive amount of land by paying for passage of indentured servants) => Land = measure of wealth in Europe
 - #4: Hoped for a better life economically
 - #5: Religious enthusiasm led some to brave journey
 - #6: Desire for change and escape from European society
 - #7: Some disillusioned w/ European class system



What factors did Colonists have to contend with?

- #1: Trip across Atlantic was ~ 2000 miles long!
- #2: Starting life over in a new unsettled area very difficult
- #3: Native Americans were hostile at times
- #4: Family and any support structure left behind in Europe
- #5: Harsh reality of survival in the New World => Many colonies fail/struggle initially
 - **Sir Walter Raleigh's, Jamestown, Puritans**, etc....
- #6: Lack of Government or Bodies of law in the New World
 - No real 'laws', courts, police, etc....



Who Came to the New World??

- #1: Criminals&Escapées – desired a 'new start'
- #2: Lower classes and those attempting to escape poverty
- #3: Those persecuted for their religion (i.e. **Puritans, Quakers**, etc. . .)
- #4: Indentured Servants (majority of early colonial population)
- #5: Wealthy attempting to gain vast tracts of land by paying for indentured servants
- #6: Adventurers
- #7: Men



S^r NATHANIEL BACON.
From an Original in the Lord Treasurer's Remains, at Greenwhich.

European Colonization – Story of 4 ‘Empires’

Spanish Colonization

- **Motives**
 1. Resources such as **Gold/Silver**;
 - Agricultural goods such as **sugar/indigo**
 2. Convert Natives to **Roman Catholicism** (missionaries establish 1st settlements)
 3. Expand empire
- **Extent**
 1. Most of Central and South America; Mexico
 2. Parts of US – FL, NM, AZ, TX, CA
- **Cultural/Economic Impact**
 1. Language (Spanish still spoken), Religion, architecture, intermarriages (one of 1st mother countries to do this)
 - Rigid class system => *Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos/Mulattos, Natives/Africans*

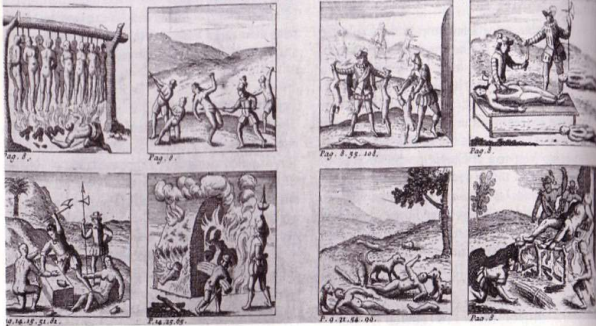


Juan Ponce de León – Spanish Explorer

2. Introduced wheat, barley, fruit trees, horses & cattle
 3. **Encomienda system** – Spanish crown gives Spanish citizens land in exchange for tribute (Natives enslaved to provide tribute)
- **Treatment of Colonies/Governance**
 1. No self Government for colonies
 2. Crown created **Viceroyalties** and assigned **Peninsulares** to administer them
 3. Squandered early advantage and resources in competition w/ Portugese
 - **Decline**
 1. **Spanish Armada** Defeat in 1588
 2. French and Indian War (1763)
 3. Spanish-American war (1898)



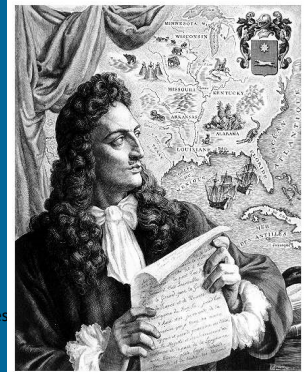
The Cruelties used by the Spaniards on the Indians



"The Cruelties used by the Spaniards on the Indians," from a 1599 English edition of The Destruction of the Indies by Bartolomé de las Casas. These scenes were copied from a series of engravings produced by Theodore de Bry that accompanied an earlier edition.

French Colonization

- **Motives**
 1. Keep up with Spain and English
 2. Fish for Cod in Newfoundland
 3. Trade for furs w/Natives
 4. Convert Natives to Christianity
- **Extent**
 1. Canada
 2. S. America in N. parts of continent
 3. Louisiana & Mississippi Valley
- **Limited Population (New France has only ~80,000 settlers) *WHY?***
 1. NO Gold or Silver
 2. Only Catholics could emigrate
 3. More interest in fur trade (i.e. males only come; little interest in farming)
 4. Colonies had no self-government



Rene Robert De La Salle – French Explorer

- **Treatment of the Colonies**
 1. Most powerful empire from 1620-1720 (Pop. 4x that of English and Spanish)
 2. Did not focus on colonies and realize importance
 3. Population never increased
- **Decline**
 - **French and Indian War (1763)** => French still strong in Quebec, LA

Dutch Colonization

- **Motive and Extent**
 1. Fur trade on the Hudson River
 2. **Manhattan Island** – Peter Minuit pays \$60 guilders for it from Natives!
 3. Long Island, NJ and small amount in Delaware
- **Limited Population** – allowed any nationality to live in colonies (Dutch become minority)
- **Decline** – England became their rivals on Eastern Seaboard => English "invaded" their colonies w/ settlers and established new government

English Colonization

- **Motives**
 1. **Religion** – Catholics, Puritans, Quakers all want to escape persecution by Church of England
 2. **Political/Military** – turmoil in England and some colonies pay King's debts
 3. **Economic** – high unemployment in England (cloth industry depressed)
 - **Joint Stock Companies** provided a means for people to go cheaply and government to limit investment
 - Most colonies est. by Stock Companies (i.e. **London Co, Virginia Co**)
 4. **Governmental** – desire to be a world power, benefit from mercantilism
 5. **Social** – rid England of 'undesirables' (i.e. criminals, lower classes, etc...)
- **Treatment of Colonies**
 1. At war w/ Dutch and French during colonial period
 2. Allowed most self-government but obsessed w/ mercantilism
 3. Wanted total domination of New World – went to war w/ Europeans and Natives

Jamestown Area – 1588 vs. 1608

Geographical Differences in Colonies

- Go over Activity – Chart on 3 Colonial Regions
- Are Colonies 1 ‘country’ or 3 separate ones in the Colonial region? Why?

The Thirteen Colonies Map
Dates reflect the years the colonies were founded.

Northern Colonies: New Hampshire-1623, Massachusetts-1629, New York-1613, Rhode Island-1633, Connecticut-1635, New Jersey-1664.

Middle Colonies: Pennsylvania-1681, Delaware-1638, Maryland-1634.

Southern Colonies: Virginia-1607, North Carolina-1653, South Carolina-1670, Georgia-1733.

COLONIAL PRODUCTS AND TRADE

Wheat and corn, Tobacco, Rice and indigo, Fishing, Ironworks, Shipbuilding, Rum distilleries.

DISTRIBUTION OF EUROPEAN AND AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

Legend: African (yellow), Dutch (orange), English (green), German (purple), Scots-Irish (light green), Scottish (dark orange).

Religion in America – Puritanism and American Culture

Puritanism in America

- Charles I becomes King (anti-Puritan) and persecutes Puritan followers
- 1. **John White** forms Mass. Bay Company and Puritans leave England
- 2. Colony in Mass. Bay w/ Boston as Capital
- 3. Colony had an elective form of Government w/ “deeply religious” Males as the electorate
 - Church members must have ‘conversion’ experience and thus become part of ‘elect’
 - Elect **John Winthrop** as 1st Governor
- 4. Massachusetts to them was to be a “**City on a Hill**” to educate and change the world
 - Start of idea of “**American Exceptionalism**” => America is somehow special and outside of corruption and degradation of Europe
 - Puritans believed that God spoke of America as the “**New Jerusalem**”

** Does America still think of itself as “Exceptional”? **



Salem Witch Trails – (1692-1694)

- 2 'Salem's' exist by 1692 – **Town** (urban, commercial) & **Village** (Farmers, poor)
- Villagers ('original' Puritans) worried about "sinful" town and loss of power
- Starts w/ group of young girls who claim to have been "bewitched" by older town women
 - **Symptoms** = hallucinations, convulsions, slurred speech
- Soon other villagers develop symptoms & begin accusing people (150 +)
 1. No proper colonial government so local courts hear cases
 2. 20 witches convicted and executed – those confessing were not executed
 3. In 1693 Mass. Gov. Phips w/ help of Increase Mather ended trials
- Aftermath
 - Trials revealed class, urban/rural tensions in society
 - Example of "Mob Hysteria" (1st such example in US History) => Others????

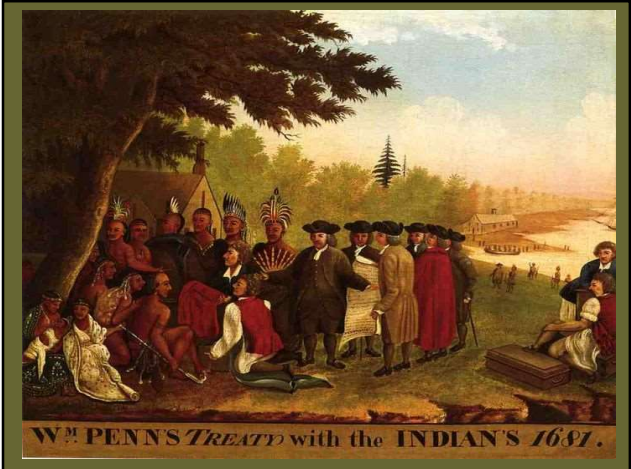
A map titled 'SALEM IN 1692 TOWN & VILLAGE' showing the layout of the town and village. The town is centered around the waterfront, while the village is located inland. Key locations marked include Andover, Rockford, Topsfield, Weyham, Beverly, Salem, and Lynn. A scale bar indicates a distance of 17 miles to Boston.

The Great Awakening (1730-65)

- By 1730's the **Enlightenment** caused a general decline in religiosity in America
 - **Enlightenment** = Belief that men are endowed w/ reason to discover the "natural laws" that the earth runs by
 - God = "Watchmaker"
- By 1730 many are disillusioned w/ Puritanism's strict rules and hypocrisy
 1. **Half-Way Covenant** – in order to boost membership the Puritans decided that you could be a "member" w/o a "conversion" experience
 2. **George Whitefield & Johnathan Edwards** challenge "Old Light" preachers
 3. "New" Religion stresses personal experience w/ God
 - No "preacher"/church needed
 - Appeals to poor, blacks, etc...
 4. 1st truly "national" event – helps bring colonies together
 - Also challenged traditional religious/political authority

A painting depicting George Whitefield, a prominent revivalist preacher, addressing a large crowd of people in an outdoor setting. He is standing with his arms raised, gesturing towards the audience. The scene is filled with people of various ages and social classes, some kneeling in prayer.

George Whitefield Preaching to a crowd



Indian Relations – War and Assimilation

Background – 2 ideas for Warfare

- Native Americans & Europeans came from 2 different cultures concerning warfare
 - Europeans = war is "Total" (i.e. civilian, military, etc...) & fought for dominance
 - Natives = war is ritualistic and fought for sport and honor, not destruction

Cultural Clash causes misunderstanding, change of Indian culture & loss of life

Indian vs. Settler Wars

- #1: **Powathan Wars** – Chesapeake & VA
 - 1st **Powathan War** (1614) – small skirmishes and fighting over land in Chesapeake area
 - Ends w/ **Pocahontas**/Rolfe marriage
 - 2nd **Powathan War** (1644) – Natives attempt to remove colonists from VA
 - Natives lose in bloody battles => 1646 peace treaty bans Natives from VA and creates 1st 'reservation' in West



Different depictions of Pocahontas

Indian Wars (Cont.)

#2: Pequot Wars – Massachusetts/Conn (1637-39)

- When "**Pilgrims**" 1st arrive in 1621 Natives welcome them and aid survival
 - 80% of Natives had already died due to smallpox given to them by fishermen
- By 1637 **Pequots** refuse to continue to move off their land for English
- English create a pretense for full scale war – killing of trader **John Stone**
- War ends w/ burning of **Mystic village** and annihilation of **Pequots**

#3: King Phillips War – Mass./Conn. (1675-76)

- After decades of peace Indian chief **Metacom (Phillip)** unites Tribes against English
 - b. 600 colonists, 3,000 Natives dead – Natives never challenge colonists again
 - Phillip beheaded & family sold to slavery
- Pope's Rebellion** – New Mexico (1676)
 - Spanish missionaries ban Native religious symbol (**Kachina Dolls**)
 - Native Leader **Pope** unites tribes against Spanish => drives missionaries back to Mexico for more than a decade



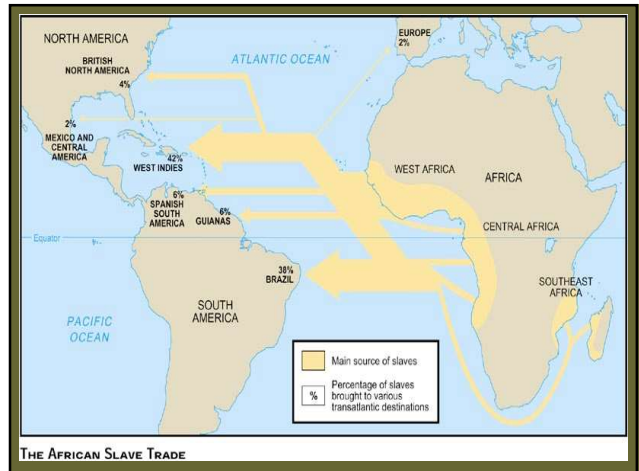
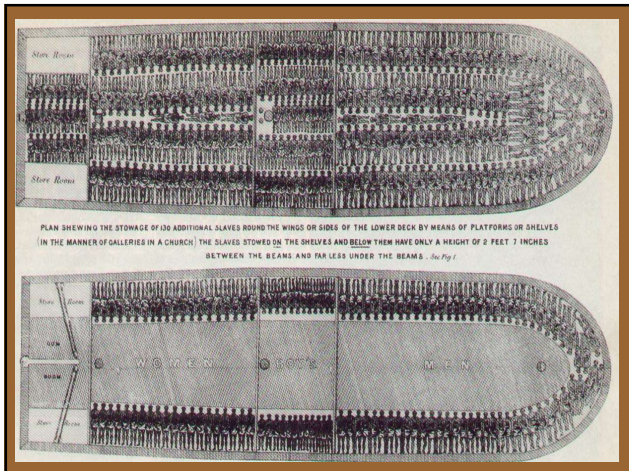
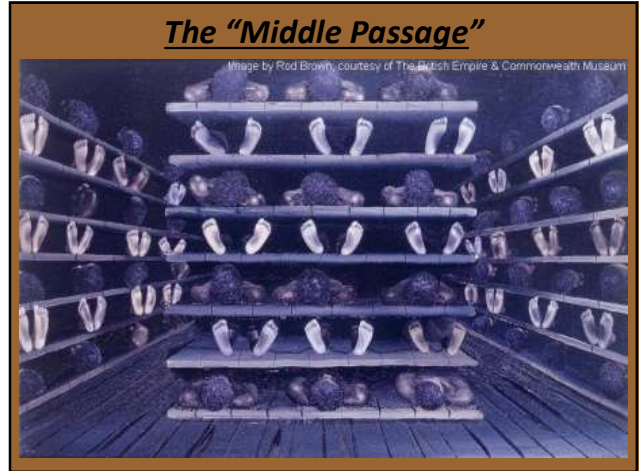
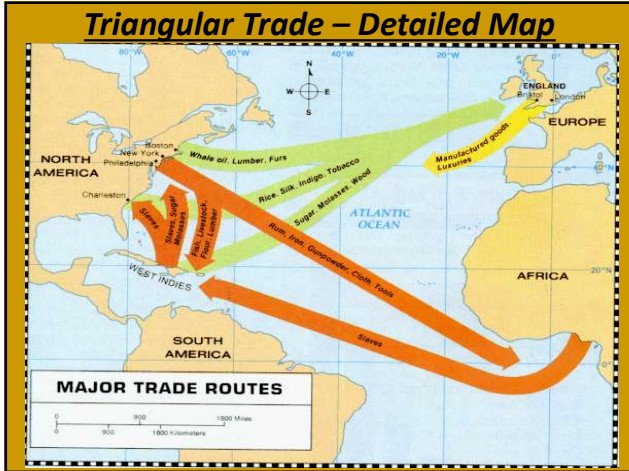
King Phillip (Metacom)



Why did the Colonists Always "Win"?

- Superior Weapons (i.e. rifles, gunpowder, etc...)
- Stable agricultural output (i.e. Native crops)
- Strong manufactured goods (i.e. imports)
- Immunity to European Diseases (i.e. smallpox)
- Detailed political organizations & ability to divide Native tribes



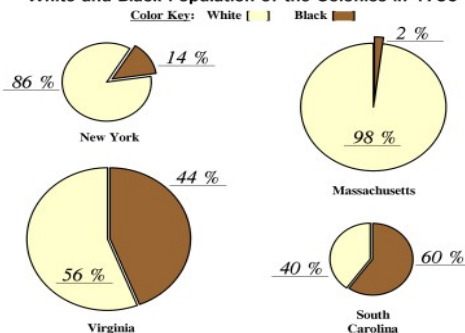


Life in the 3 Colonial Sections

New England Society

- Less ethnically diverse than other colonial sections due to harshness of **Puritan** religion and **rocky soil** (creates a stubborn resourcefulness in people)
- NE had the most diverse economy in all regions – primarily focused on **trade/industry**
 - Shipbuilding, fishing, forestry
 - Good natural harbors
 - More urbanized w/ more professional workers (i.e. doctors, clergy, lawyers)
 - Little slavery due to economy and geography
- Very religiously focused society w/ Bible/church as central in community
 - Religion formed the basis for laws & governmental decisions/leadership/voting
- Family oriented society – families emigrate together usually
 - Religion emphasized familial ties w/ divorce illegal – except in adultery (A)
 - Less independence and rights for women in general due to patriarchal society
- Very democratic, tight knit social institutions develop
 - Strong local/state governments w/ chartered towns
 - Town Hall meetings (“**direct democracy**”) & town “commons” where militia trained
 - Propertied males that were church members voted
 - Public educational system required in towns of 50+ (1st Universities in NE => i.e. **Harvard, Yale**, etc...)

White and Black Population of the Colonies in 1750



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www.fasttrackteaching.com

source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

Middle Colonies

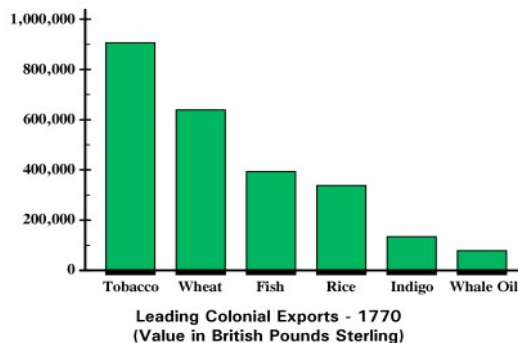
- Ethnically mixed society, religiously tolerant & democratic society
- Abundance of land leads to a more “frontier” based society
 - Largest cities of **NY & Philadelphia**
- Good Native Relations, peaceful in general
- Private education only
- “Middle” Road between excesses of N & S

Southern Colonies

- Southern society less economically & ethnically diverse than all other sections
 - Economy dependent on slave labor & cash crops of tobacco/cotton
- Society very hierarchal & class oriented
 - Top = Large Planters** (~1-2%); Large farms w/ 25+ slaves; 70% of all wealth
 - Middle = small independent farmers**; few (10-) slaves
 - Bottom = Landless whites**, farm hands
 - Servants** = Ind. Servants or blacks
- Very isolated society based around plantations & waterways w/ great tension and discontent (rich control economy, society and government)
- No educational system => rich hired tutors



MIDDLE COLONIES, 1685

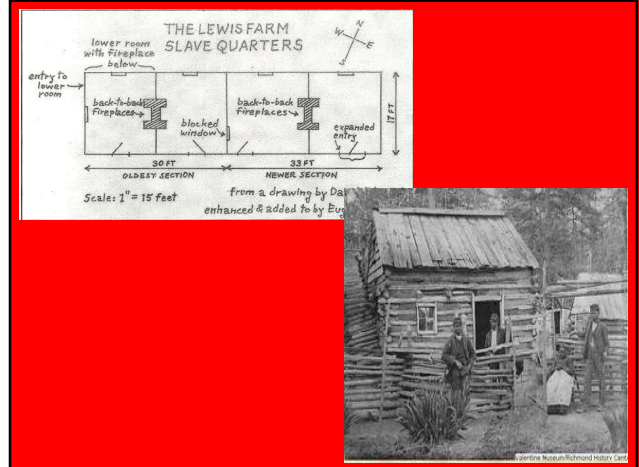


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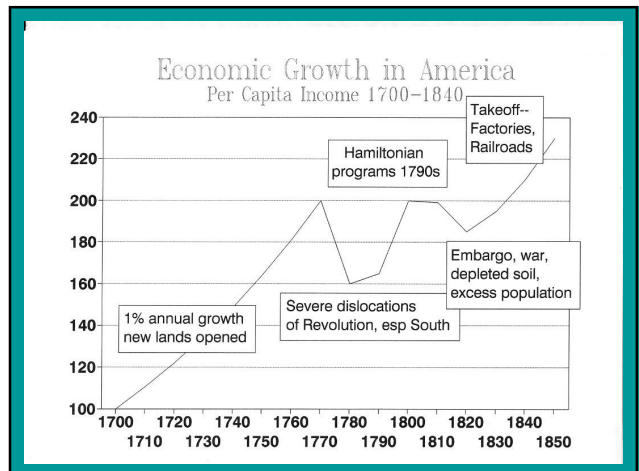
**Southern Society –
A Tale of Two
Extremes**



Colonial Life in General

- Freshness/cleanliness of environment led to an average of a 10 year increase in lifespan!
 - Average age of Puritans ~ 70!
- America was a land of prosperity & relative freedom compared to Europe
- Life in the colonies was "hard" compared to modern day => **90% of Americans farmers**
 - Average Day = Rise at dawn, chores and farming all day, bed at 6-7pm!
 - Work divided based on gender

Idealized "Yeoman" Farmer



Democracy and American Sense of Unity Pre-1754

- **Was America 1 society or 3 separate societies in 1754? Was America united?**
 - A. **Factors contributing to DISUNITY**
 1. Regional differences in economy, religion, demographics, slavery, culture, urbanization, education, colonial governance, etc.....
 2. Lack of speedy travel methods means most do not EVER travel more than 25-50 miles from where they were born!
 - B. **Factors which contribute to American UNITY**
 1. 3,000 mile distance from England & European continent
 2. Wilderness & Initiative required to survive in America
 - Difficulty of "making" it in America => crops, Natives, disease
 3. **Religious Movements** (i.e. **Great Awakening**, Puritanism, religious independence from Europe) => provides a sense of uniqueness and stress "American" values like hard work and initiative
 - 75% of Americans adhere to a faith by 1765
- **Democracy in America – seeds of US governmental structure**
 - A. How Democratic were the colonies?
 - **Wealthy vs. Poor? Men vs. Women? Black vs. White? White vs. Native?**
 - **Who votes in Colonial America? Is this Democracy???**

Roots of Democracy in America

1. **Virginia House of Burgesses – 1619**
 - a. **Landowning males** elect reps. to pass laws that govern colony
 - b. 1st elected legislature in America
2. **Mayflower Compact – 1620**
 - a. Pilgrims made a pact to "**enact and obey just and equal laws**"
 - b. 1st written constitution in America
 - c. Characteristics = "direct Democracy", Rule by majority
3. **New England Town Meetings**
 - All landowning males gather to make local decisions
4. **New England Confederation**
 - a. 4 Colonies (primarily aristocrats) ban together for: defense against Natives; inter-colonial problems
 - b. Each colony given 2 votes in legislature – MD & RI banned from joining
5. **Fundamental Orders of Conn. – 1639**
 - a. One of 1st written Constitutions
 - Elected Governor & laws should express will of majority
6. **Lord Baltimore passes Acts of Toleration**
 - Guarantees toleration to all Christians



Status of Colonial Governments?

- By 1754:
 1. 8 Colonies were **Royal Colonies**: King selects Governor & Upper House; Voters elect Lower House
 - VA, MA, N/SA Carolina, GA, NJ, NY, NH
 2. 3 were **Proprietary Colonies** => Proprietor selected Governor; Voters elect Assembly
 - DE, MD, PA
 3. 2 were **Self-Governing Colonies** (CT, RI)
 - Voters elect governor and Assemblies

