

# New France 1600 – 1700:

- New France:

- 
- Forts / Outposts
  - St. Lawrence R.
- Grand Banks  
Fishermen Informal Trade
- 
- Quebec - 1608
  - Samuel Champlain
- 
- 
- 



- 17<sup>th</sup> Century

- 
- 

- Empire of Influence:

- Influence and leveraging the Indian Relationship for Economic, Cultural and Religious affairs
  - 
  - 
  - Based on American Indian way-of-life
  - Administrative machinery required
  - Military intervention / involvement with Native Americans
- Establish a rival civilization to British America
- Royal control through *Intendants*
- Wandering trappers / traders / missionaries
  - LaSalle and explorations
    - Mississippi River
    - Gulf of Mexico

# English Colonies:

---

- Overview:
  - Business ventures / Joint-Stock capitalization
    - 
    -
  - Transplantation of the English
    - 
    - English culture and traditions were mobile
      - English Common Law / religion / social conventions
    - Social mobility based on financial success and land
    - 
    - 
    -
  - Continual threat from Native Americans & French
  - English-American mortality very high
    - 
    -
  - Economic progression – transitions through settlement / exploitation / development
    - 
    - 
    -
  - Early colonial frontier family
    - Eat for a year with month's labor
      - » **corn, pork, wild game**
    - Environment under-harvested by Natives
    - Life expectancy was less than British till 1650
      - » **Malaria & Dysentery**
      - » **Child-birth (1 in 8 ~ 12)**

# Virginia Company Rule:

---

- Jamestown ~ 1607 to 1612
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - John Smith took over in fall of 1608
    - Mandated work / raided Indians for food and labor
    -
  - 1609 London company became the Virginia Company, expanded charter, territory and goals – sent first governor
    - Stock for planters migrating at own expense.
    - 
    - 600 people including women and children
    -
  - Gov Dale ends company ownership / productivity soars
  - 1612 – Colonial salvation through cash crop - Tobacco
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - Plantations lined river to meet transport ships
  - 1618 - Head-right system :
    - 50 acres of land (1 person could do about 20 acres)
    - 
    - 
    -
  - 1618 - Virginia Company diversified – iron workers etc – self-sufficiency
  - 1619 Virginia Company:
    - 
    - promised full English Rights – July 30, 1619 House of Burgesses met to legislate local affairs
    - 
    -

## Virginia (cont) and Maryland:

---

- 1610 – 1625 Indian Wars with Powhatan – generally pushed them back.
  - 1622 Indian Massacre of 347 whites
  - 1622 Head tax for common defense
  - 
  - Pocahontas – did negotiate – then kidnapped and converted.
- 1624 Charter revoked, became Royal Colony
  - 
  -
- Maryland Colony
  - George Calvert – Lord Baltimore
    - 
    -
  - First settlements of 300 colonists
  - 
  - Compete with Virginia with Head-right system, economic and political benefits
  -
- Society in early Tobacco Colonies:
  - 
  - Survey land before (official) settlement
    - Squatting / Indian issues
  - 
  - Back-woods (developing) v Piedmont / Coastal

## Virginia at mid-century:

---

- Sir William Berkeley Gov 1642 – 1675
  - Opened up Western Va. past the Blue Ridge Mtns
    -
  - 1644 Finally crushed Indian uprising - Appalachian mountain line of settlement
    -
  - Population by 1660 was 40K ( by 1680 – 70K)
    - 
    - 
    - Very limited hierarchy / local & social enforcement
    -
  - 1670 House of Burgesses had land qualification
  - Backcountry under-represented, few services
  - 1675 Settlers and Indian fighting erupted
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - 
    -
- 1700 – 1735 the balance of Tobacco labor tended toward African Slaves.
  - Massive Productivity gains with large bodies of slaves
  - Fewer social issues with slaves
    -
  - Cost cutting efforts at Plantation self-sufficiency

# New England:

---

- Puritans –Church of England purists / Nothing between God and Man / Congregational COE / Predestination
  - 
  - 
  - 1620 – Pilgrims, group of families from Scooby, 35 Saints and 67 Strangers - for Virginia but got lost
    -
  - Plymouth – outside of Virginia Company’s rules so the Mayflower Compact to act as Constitution
  - 50% died the first winter – corn & hides
  -
- Massachusetts Bay Company
  - Reaction to Charles I oppression of Puritans – wanted a “New England” in new world – elected Gov. John Winthrop
  - - 
    -
  - Boston and surrounding towns –Family dominance – settled whole towns ( 6 mi sq)
    - 
    - 
    - 1635 - Hartford, New Haven 1639 to be more pious.
  - 1644 Providence, Rhode Island independent from

# New England Indians & Restoration Colonies:

- New England Indians:
  - First relations with Indians were good and helpful
    - 
    - Disease, hunting and peltry disrupts Indian life
    - 
    - White desire for land and improvements led to Indians becoming “Heathens”
  - 1637 Pequot War
    -
  - 1675 King Phillips War
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - 1676 whites with Mohawk allies subdued Pequot
      - 
      - 
      - French sponsorship seen behind Indian successes
- Carolina Colonies:
  - 1670 Anglican Anthony Cooper brought 300 people (only 100 survived voyage) and established Port Royal on coast.
  - 1690 Established Charleston, SC
  - 1699 Fundamental Constitution for Carolina
    -
  - North were crop farmers
  - South began to thrive on rice supplying the sugar islands of Caribbean

## Mid-Atlantic Colonies:

---

- New York
  - 
  - a gift from King Charles II to brother, Duke of York in 1664 – by 1674 Dutch Gov completely out
  - 
  - Gov and council held local power
  - 1685 had 30K people
- New Jersey started in 1664, similarly diverse, farming of both large and small holdings
- Pennsylvania:
  - 
  - 
  - Fertile land, good planning and wide accommodation made it most cosmopolitan colony.
  - 1701 Charter of Liberties gave power from proprietor to council and Gov.
    -

# Caribbean, Georgia and Empire:

---

- Till 1650 more than half of English went to Bermuda and other islands
  - 
  - Sugar took over from Tobacco in 1640s
    - English sugar consumption per capita 1650 was 1lb / 1770 was 25lbs
    - 
    - Slaves more productive than indentured – unhealthy climate & working conditions
      - By 1700 250,000 slaves in islands
      - Forced many “middle” class whites out by 1650s
    -
- Georgia- Barrier against Spanish in Florida
  - 1732 Oglethorpe
    - Penal Colony didn’t work, neither did no slavery
- English (British in 1707) Empire:
  - Scottish – Act of Union 1707 opened empire to resourceful and intelligent Scots
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - Mercantile Trade restrictions to capture maximum profit and keep other nations out.
    - 1660 1<sup>st</sup> Navigation Act – only British Ships / Tobacco export only to England or English possessions
    - 
    - 
    - Success of smuggling and “American Enterprise”
  - Glorious Revolution:
    - Overthrow of Catholic James II by William of Orange had disruptions throughout colonies. Governments arose closer to London and more tied to the Parliamentary Government.

# Conclusions:

---

- Spanish
  - 
  - Peonage based social and economic systems
  - 
  - Catholic / Seen as threat to English society
- French
  - 
  - Some assimilation and Creole culture in back-woods
  - 
  - Expansion of influence to surround British America
  -
- English Colonialism was very different
  - Not Royal or Bureaucratic – self governed & egalitarian
  - 
  - Market Based / expanding Triangular Trade pattern
  - 
  - 
  - Slavery - moral ambiguity vs. high profit crops
    - Slavery benefited All economic models and areas
  - 
  - Family Success / Business Minded / Fractious
- Native Americans
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - Militarily outmoded yet high kill ratio due to irregular tactics