

## Period #2: Colonization and Settlement 1607-1754

### I. The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

A. England's Imperial Stirrings	The English were at Jamestown, Virginia in <b>1607</b> . <u>King Henry VIII</u> broke with the Roman Catholic Church in the <b>1530s</b> , launching the <b>English Protestant Reformation</b> , and intensifying the rivalry with Catholic Spain.
B. Elizabeth Energizes England	In <b>1580</b> , <u>Francis Drake</u> 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.
C. England on the Eve of an Empire	An economic <b>depression</b> that hit <b>England</b> 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.
D. England Plants the Jamestown Seedling	In <b>1606</b> , a joint-stock company, known as the <b>Virginia Company of London</b> , received a charter from <u>King James I of England</u> for a settlement in the New World. The company landed in Jamestown on <b>May 24, 1607</b> . In <b>1608</b> , <u>Captain John Smith</u> took over the town and forced the settlers into line. By <b>1609</b> , of the 400 settlers who came to Virginia, only 60 survived the " <b>starving winter</b> " of 1609-1610.
E. Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake	<u>Lord De La Warr</u> reached Jamestown in <b>1610</b> with supplies and military. He started the <b>First Anglo-Powhatan War</b> when he started raiding and burning Indian villages. The Indians were again defeated in the <b>Second Anglo-Powhatan War</b> in <b>1644</b> . By <b>1685</b> , the English considered the Powhatan people to be extinct.
F. 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.
G. Virginia: Child of Tobacco	<u>John Rolfe</u> married <u>Pocahontas</u> in <b>1614</b> , <b>ending</b> the First Anglo-Powhatan War. In <b>1619</b> , self-government was made in Virginia. The London Company authorized the settlers to summon an assembly, known as the <b>House of Burgesses</b> . King James I didn't trust the House of Burgesses and so in <b>1624</b> , he made Virginia a colony of England, directly under his control.
H. Maryland: Catholic Haven	<b>Maryland</b> was formed in <b>1634</b> by <u>Lord Baltimore</u> . Maryland was made for a refuge for the Catholics to escape the wrath of the Protestant English government. The <b>Act of Toleration</b> , which was passed in <b>1649</b> by the local representative group in Maryland, granted toleration to all Christians.
I. The West Indies: Way Station to mainland America	By the mid-17th Century, England had secured its claim to several West Indian Islands. <b>Sugar</b> 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 <b>Barbados Slave Code of 1661</b> denied even the most fundamental rights to slaves.
J. Colonizing the Carolinas	Civil war plagued England in the 1640s. In <b>1707</b> , 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 <u>William Penn</u> promised better relations. Almost all of the Indians were killed in raids before they could depart - in <b>1710</b> . <b>Rice</b> became the primary export of the Carolinas.
K. Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony	The English founded Georgia to primarily serve as a <b>buffer</b> to protect the Carolinas from the Spanish in Florida and the French in Louisiana. Georgia was founded in <b>1733</b> .

L. Chronology

1558: Elizabeth I becomes queen of England  
 1565-1590: English crush Irish uprising  
 1577: Drake circumnavigates the globe  
 1585: Raleigh founds Roanoke colony  
 1588: England defeats Spanish Armada  
 1603: James I becomes king of England  
 1604: Spain and England sign peace treaty  
 1607: Virginia colony founded at Jamestown  
 1612: Rolfe perfects tobacco culture in Virginia  
 1614: First Anglo-Powhatan War ends  
 1619: First Africans arrive in Jamestown. Virginia House of Burgesses established  
 1624: Virginia becomes a royal colony  
 1634: Maryland colony founded  
 1640s: Large-scale slave-labor system established in English West Indies  
 1644: Second Anglo-Powhatan War  
 1649: Act of Toleration in Maryland. Charles I beheaded; Cromwell rules England  
 1660: Charles II restored to English throne  
 1661: Barbados slave code adopted  
 1670: Carolina colony created  
 1711-1713: Tuscarora War in North Carolina  
 1712: North Carolina formally separates from South Carolina  
 1715-1716: Yamasee War in South Carolina  
 1733: Georgia colony founded

M. The Thirteen Original Colonies

Name	Founded By	Year
Virginia	London Co.	1607
New Hampshire	John Mason and Others	1623
Massachusetts	Puritans	1628
Plymouth	Separatists	1620
Maine	F. Gorges	1623
Maryland	Lord Baltimore	1634
Connecticut	Mass. Emigrants	1635
New Haven	Mass. Emigrants	1638
Rhode Island	R. Williams	1636
Delaware	Swedes	1638
North Carolina	Virginians	1653
New York	Duke of York	1664
New Jersey	Berkeley and Carteret	1664
Carolina	Eight Nobles	1670
Pennsylvania	William Penn	1681
Georgia	Oglethorpe and others	1733

Summary:

## II. Settling the Northern Colonies, 169-1700

A. The Protestant Reformation Produces Puritanism	<p>German friar <u>Martin Luther</u> denounced the authority of the priests and popes when he nailed his protests against Catholic doctrines to the door of Wittenberg's cathedral in <b>1517</b>. He declared that the Bible alone was the source of God's words. He started the "Protestant Reformation." <u>John Calvin</u> of Geneva elaborated Martin Luther's ideas. He wrote his basic doctrine in Latin in 1536, entitled <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>. These ideas formed <b>Calvinism</b>. Calvinism supported the idea of <b>predestination</b>. When King Henry VIII broke his ties with the Roman Catholic Church in the <b>1530s</b>, he formed the Protestant Church. There were a few people who wanted to see the process of taking Catholicism out of England occur more quickly. These people were called <b>Puritans</b>. A tiny group of Puritans, called <b>Separatists</b>, broke away from the Church of England (Protestant). Fearing that his subjects would defy him both as their political leader and spiritual leader, King James I, the head of state of England and head of the church from <b>1603-1625</b>, threatened to kick the Separatists out of England.</p>
B. The Pilgrims end their Pilgrimage at Plymouth	<p>Losing their identity as English, a group of Separatists in Holland came to America in search for religious freedom. The group settled outside the domain of the Virginia Company and, without legal permission, settled in <b>Plymouth Bay</b> in <b>1620</b>. <u>Captain Myles Standish</u>- prominent among the non-belongers of the Mayflower who came to Plymouth Bay; an Indian fighter and negotiator. Before disembarking from the Mayflower, the Pilgrim leaders drew up and signed the <b>Mayflower Compact</b>. This was a simple agreement to form a crude government and to submit to the will of the majority under the regulations agreed upon. It was signed by 41 adult males. It was the <b>first attempt at a government in America</b>. In the Pilgrims' first winter of 1620-1621, only 44 of the 102 survived. In <b>1621</b>, there was the <b>first Thanksgiving Day</b> in <b>New England</b>. <u>William Bradford</u>- elected 30 times as governor of the Pilgrims in the annual elections; a self-taught scholar who read Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and Dutch; Pilgrim leader.</p>
C. The Bay Colony Bible Commonwealth	<p>Charles I dismissed English Parliament in <b>1629</b> and approved of anti-Puritan persecutions of Archbishop <u>William Laud</u>. In <b>1629</b>, an energetic group of non-Separatist Puritans, fearing for their faith and for England's future, secured a royal charter to form the <b>Massachusetts Bay Company</b>. (Massachusetts Bay Colony) During the <b>Great Migration</b> of the 1630s, about 70,000 refugees left England for America. Most of them were attracted to the warm and fertile West Indies, especially the sugar-rich island of Barbados. <u>John Winthrop</u>- the Bay Colony's first governor - served for 19 years.</p>
D. Building the Bay Colony	<p>The Massachusetts Bay Colony was not a democracy because its governor (Winthrop) did not like Democracy. He did not think that the "commoners" could rule. The colony's religious residents (freemen) annually elected the governor and his assistants and a representative assembly called the <b>General Court</b>. Non-religious residents could not vote. <b>Visible Saints</b> was another name for the Puritans. <u>John Cotton</u>- a very devoted Puritan. <u>Michael Wigglesworth</u> wrote the poem, "The Day of Doom," in <b>1662</b>.</p>
E. Trouble in the Bible Commonwealth	<p><u>Anne Hutchinson</u>- an intelligent woman who challenged the Puritan orthodoxy; was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony because of her challenges to the Church. <u>Roger Williams</u>- popular Salem minister who also challenged the Church; an extreme Separatist; was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Roger Williams fled to the Rhode Island area in <b>1636</b>. There, he established religious freedom for all kinds of people.</p>
F. New England Spreads Out	<p><b>Hartford</b> was founded in <b>1635</b>. Boston Puritans settled into the Hartford area lead by <u>Reverend Thomas Hooker</u>. In <b>1639</b>, the settlers of the new Connecticut River colony drafted a document known as the <b>Fundamental Orders</b>. It was basically a constitution. <b>New Haven</b> was established in <b>1638</b>. <b>Part of Maine</b> was purchased by Massachusetts Bay in <b>1677</b> from the Sir Ferdinando Gorges heirs. In <b>1641</b>, New Hampshire was absorbed by the greedy Massachusetts Bay. The king took it back and made New Hampshire a royal colony in <b>1679</b>.</p>

G. Puritans vs. Native Americans	<p>The <b>Wampanoag</b> chieftain, <u>Massasoit</u>, signed a treaty with the Plymouth Pilgrims in <b>1621</b>. The Wampanoag helped the Pilgrims have the first Thanksgiving in that same year. In <b>1637</b>, hostilities exploded between the English settlers and the powerful Pequot tribe. The English militiamen and their Narragansett Indian allies annihilated the Pequot tribe. In <b>1675</b>, Massasoit's son, <u>Metacom</u> (also nicknamed King Philip by the English) launched a series of attacks and raids against the colonists' towns. The war ended in <b>1676</b>.</p>
H. Seeds of Colonial Unity and Independence	<p>In <b>1643</b>, 4 colonies banded together to form the <b>New England Confederation</b>. It was made to defend against foes or potential foes. The confederation consisted of only Puritan colonies - two Massachusetts colonies (the <b>Bay Colony</b> and small <b>Plymouth</b>) and two Connecticut colonies (<b>New Haven</b> and the scattered valley settlements). Each colony had 2 votes, regardless of size. As a slap at the Massachusetts Bay Colony, King Charles II gave rival Connecticut in <b>1662</b> a sea-to-sea charter grant, which legalized the squatter settlements. In <b>1663</b>, the outcasts in Rhode Island received a new charter, which gave kingly sanction to the most religiously tolerant government yet devised in America. In <b>1684</b>, the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter was revoked by London authorities.</p>
I. Andros Promotes the First American Revolution	<p>In <b>1686</b>, the <b>Dominion of New England</b> was created by royal authority. Unlike the homegrown New England Confederation, it was imposed from London. It embraced all of New England until in <b>1688</b> when it was <b>expanded</b> to New York and East and West Jersey. The <b>leader</b> of the Dominion of New England was <u>Sir Edmund Andros</u> - an able English military man. He established headquarters in <b>Puritanical Boston</b>. Andros stopped the town meetings; laid heavy restrictions on the courts, the press, and schools; and revoked all land titles. In <b>1688-1689</b>, the people of old England engineered the <b>Glorious</b> (or <b>Bloodless Revolution</b>). They dethroned Catholic James II and enthroned the Protestant rulers of the Netherlands, the Dutch-born <u>William III</u> and his English wife, <u>Mary</u>, daughter of James II. In <b>1691</b>, Massachusetts was made a royal colony. There was <b>unrest</b> in New York and Maryland from <b>1689-1691</b>, until newly appointed royal governors restored a semblance of order.</p>
J. Old Netherlands at New Netherland	<p>Late in the <b>16<sup>th</sup> Century</b>, the <b>Netherlands</b> fought for and won its <b>independence from Catholic Spain</b> with the help of England. In the <b>17<sup>th</sup> Century</b>, the Dutch (the Netherlands) became a power. <b>Golden Age</b>. It fought <b>3 great Anglo-Dutch naval battles</b>. The Dutch Republic became a leading colonial power, with by far its greatest activity in the East Indies. The <b>Dutch East India Company</b> was nearly a state within a state and at one time supported an army of 10,000 men and a fleet of 190 ships, 40 of them men-of-war. This company hired an English explorer, <u>Henry Hudson</u>, to seek great riches. He sailed into the Delaware Bay and New York Bay in <b>1609</b> and then ascended the Hudson River. He filed a Dutch claim to a wooded and watered area. The <b>Dutch West India Company</b> was less powerful than the Dutch East India Company, and was based in the Caribbean. It was more interested in raiding than trading. In <b>1628</b>, it raided a fleet of Spanish treasure ships and stole \$15 million. The company established outposts in Africa and Brazil. In <b>1623-1624</b>, the Dutch West India Company established <u>New Netherland</u> in the Hudson River area. It was made for its quick-profit fur trade. The company also purchased <u>Manhattan Island</u> from the Indians for worthless trinkets. The island encompassed 22,000 acres. <b>New Amsterdam</b>, later New York City, was a <b>company town</b>. The Quakers were savagely abused.</p>
K. Friction with English and Swedish Neighbors	<p>New England was hostile to the growth of its Dutch neighbor, and the people of Connecticut finally ejected intruding <b>Hollanders</b> from their verdant valley. 3 of the 4 member colonies of the New England Confederation were eager to wipe out New Netherland with military force. Massachusetts, providing most of the troops, rejected this. From <b>1638-1655</b>, the Swedish trespassed on Dutch preserves by planting the anemic colony of <b>New Sweden</b> on the Delaware River. The <b>Golden Age</b> for Sweden was during and following the <b>Thirty Years' War of 1618-1648</b>, in which its brilliant <u>King Gustavus Adolphus</u> had carried the torch for Protestantism. Resenting the Swedish intrusion, the Dutch dispatched a small military expedition in <b>1655</b>. It was led by the able of the directors-general, <u>Peter Stuyvesant</u>, who had lost a leg while soldiering in the West Indies and was dubbed "Father Wooden Leg" by the</p>

L. Dutch Residues in New York	<p>Indians. The main fort fell after a bloodless siege, whereupon Swedish rule came to an abrupt end.</p> <p>In <b>1664</b>, the Dutch were forced to surrender their territory (New Netherland) to the English when a strong English squadron appeared off the coast of New Amsterdam. <b>New Amsterdam was named New York</b>, after the Duke of York.</p>
M. Penn's Holy Experiment in Pennsylvania	<p>A group of dissenters, commonly known as <b>Quakers</b>, arose in England in the <b>mid-1600s</b>. Officially, they were known as the Religious Society of Friends. Quakers were especially offensive to the authorities, both religious and civil. They refused to support the Church of England with taxes. <u>William Penn</u> was attracted to the Quaker faith in 1660. In <b>1681</b>, he managed to secure from King Charles II an immense grant of fertile land, in consideration of a monetary debt owed to his deceased father by the crown. The king called the area <b>Pennsylvania</b>.</p>
N. Quaker Pennsylvania and Its Neighbors	<p>The Quakers treated the Indians very well. Many immigrants came to Pennsylvania seeking <b>religious freedom</b>. "<b>Blue Laws</b>" prevented "ungodly revelers" from staging plays, playing cards, dice, games, and excessive hilarity. By <b>1700</b>, Pennsylvania surpassed all but Massachusetts and Virginia as the most populous and wealthy colony. William Penn was never fully liked by his colonists because of his friendly relations with James II. He was arrested for treason thrice and thrown into prison. In <b>1664</b>, New Netherland, a territory along the Hudson River, was taken by the English and granted to <u>Lord John Berkeley</u> and <u>Sir George Carteret</u>. This grant that was given to Carteret and Berkeley divided the region into East and West New Jersey, respectively. Berkeley sold West New Jersey in <b>1674</b> to a William Penn and his group of Quakers, who set up a sanctuary before Pennsylvania was launched. In <b>1681</b> (the same year that Penn was given the region of Pennsylvania from King Charles II), William Penn and his Quakers purchased East New Jersey from Carteret's widow. In <b>1702</b>, the proprietors of East and West New Jersey voluntarily surrendered their governmental powers over the region to the royal crown after confusion began to arise over the large number of landowners and growing resentment of authority. England combined the two territories (East and West New Jersey) into <b>one colony</b> in <b>1702</b>.</p>
O. The Middle Way in the Middle Colonies	<p>The middle colonies New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, were known as the "<b>bread colonies</b>" because of their heavy exports of <b>grain</b>. These colonies were more ethnically mixed than any of the other colonies. The people were given more religious tolerance than in any other colonies. <u>Benjamin Franklin</u> was born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1706. He moved to Philadelphia at the age of 17.</p>
P. Chronology	<p>1517: Martin Luther begins Protestant Reformation  1536: John Calvin of Geneva publishes <i>Institutes of the Christian Religion</i>  1620: Pilgrims sail on the Mayflower to Plymouth Bay  1624: Dutch found New Netherland  1629: Charles I dismisses Parliament and persecutes Puritans  1630: Puritans found Massachusetts Bay Colony  1635-1636: Roger Williams convicted of heresy and founds Rhode Island colony  1635-1638: Connecticut and New Haven colonies founded  1637: Pequot War  1638: Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts colony  1639: Connecticut's Fundamental Orders drafted  1642-1648: English Civil War  1643: New England Confederation formed  1655: New Netherland conquers New Sweden  1664: England seizes New Netherland from Dutch, East and West Jersey colonies founded  1675-1676: King Philip's War  1681: William Penn founds Pennsylvania colony  1686: Royal authority creates Dominion of New England  1688-1689: Glorious Revolution overthrows Stuarts and Dominion of New England</p>

Summary:

### III. American Life in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, 1607-1692

A. The Unhealthy Chesapeake	Half the people born in early Virginia and Maryland did not survive past age 20 due to widespread disease. At the beginning of the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century, <b>Virginia</b> was the <b>most populous</b> colony with 59,000 people. Maryland was the 3 <sup>rd</sup> largest, after Massachusetts, with 30,000.
B. The Tobacco Economy	By the <b>1630s</b> , <b>1.5 million pounds of tobacco</b> were being shipped out of the Chesapeake Bay every year and almost 40 million by the end of the century. Because of the massive amounts of tobacco crops planted by families, " <b>indentured servants</b> " were brought in from England to work on the farms. In exchange for working, they received transatlantic passage and eventual " <b>freedom dues</b> ", including a few barrels of corn, a suit of clothes, and possibly a small piece of land. <b>Virginia and Maryland</b> employed the " <b>headright</b> " system to encourage the importation of servant workers. Under its terms, whoever paid the passage of a laborer received the right to acquire 50 acres of land. Chesapeake planters brought some <b>100,000 indentured servants</b> to the region by <b>1700</b> . These "white slaves" represented more than <b>3/4 of all European immigrants</b> to Virginia and Maryland in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century.
C. Frustrated Freemen and Bacon's Rebellion	In <b>1676</b> , about <b>1,000 Virginians</b> , led by a 29-year-old planter, <b>Nathaniel Bacon</b> , revolted against the Virginia government. They resented <b>Virginia's Governor William Berkeley</b> for his friendly policies towards the Indians. When Berkeley refused to retaliate for a series of savage Indian attacks on frontier settlements (due to his monopolization of the fur trading with them), the crowd attacked Indians and chased Berkeley from Jamestown, Virginia. They torched the capitol. During the civil war in Virginia, Bacon suddenly died from disease. Berkeley took advantage of this and crushed the uprising, hanging more than 20 rebels. Charles II complained of the penalties dealt by Berkeley. Due to the rebellions and tensions started by Bacon, planters looked for other, less troublesome laborers to work their tobacco plantations. They soon looked to Africa.
D. Colonial Slavery	<b>Africans</b> had been brought to <b>Jamestown</b> as early as <b>1619</b> , but as late as <b>1670</b> , there were only about 2,000 in Virginia - about 7% of the total population of the South. In the <b>1680s</b> , the <b>wages in England rose</b> , therefore decreasing the number of indentured servants coming to America. By the <b>mid-1680s</b> , <b>black slaves outnumbered white servants</b> among the plantation colonies' new arrivals. In <b>1698</b> , the <b>Royal African Company</b> , first chartered in <b>1672</b> , <b>lost its monopoly</b> on carrying slaves to the colonies. Due to this, many Americans, including many Rhode Islanders, rushed to cash in on the slave trade. (Eventually, Rhode Island became the first state to abolish slavery.) Blacks accounted for half the population of Virginia by 1750. In South Carolina, they outnumbered whites 2:1. Most of the slaves came from the west coast of Africa, especially stretching from present-day Senegal to Angola. Starting in <b>1662</b> , Virginia enacted " <b>slave codes</b> " (laws) made blacks and their children the property of the white masters for life.

<p>E. Southern Society</p>	<p>Just before the Revolutionary War, <b>70%</b> of the <b>leaders</b> of the <b>Virginia legislature</b> came from families established in Virginia before 1690.</p> <p><b>Social Scale:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Planters:</b> owned gangs of slaves and vast domains of land; ruled the region's economy and monopolized political power.</li> <li>- <b>Small Farmers:</b> largest social group; tilled their own modest plots and may have owned one or two slaves.</li> <li>- <b>Landless Whites:</b> many were former indentured servants.</li> <li>- <b>Black Slaves</b></li> </ul>
<p>F. The New England Family</p>	<p>In contrast with the Chesapeake, the New Englanders tended to migrate in families as opposed to single individuals. Family came first with New Englanders. There were low premarital pregnancy rates, in contrast with the Chesapeake. Because southern men frequently died young, leaving widows with small children to support, <b>the southern colonies generally allowed married women to retain a separate title their property and gave widows the right to inherit their husband's estates.</b> But in New England, Puritan lawmakers worried that recognizing women's separate property rights would undercut the unity of married persons by acknowledging conflicting interests between husband and wife. <b>When a man died in the North, the Church inherited the property, not the wife.</b> New England women usually gave up their property rights when they married (to maintain the unity of marriage). In contrast to old England, the laws of New England made provisions for the property of widows and even extended important protections to women with marriage. Above all, the laws of Puritan New England sought to defend the integrity of marriages.</p>
<p>G. Life in New England Towns</p>	<p>Massachusetts was at the front of the colonies attempting to abolish black slavery. New towns were legally chartered by the colonial authorities, and the distribution of land was entrusted to proprietors. Every family received several parcels of land. Towns of more than 50 families had to have an elementary school. Just 8 years after <b>Massachusetts</b> was formed, the colony established <b>Harvard College, in 1636.</b> Virginia established its first college, <b>William and Mary, in 1693.</b> Puritans ran their own churches, and democracy in Congregational Church government led logically to democracy in political government.</p>
<p>H. The Half-Way Covenant and the Salem Witch Trials</p>	<p>About the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, a new form of sermon began to be heard from Puritan pulpits - the "<b>jeremiad.</b>" Troubled ministers in <b>1662</b> announced a new formula for church membership, the <b>Half-Way Covenant.</b> This new arrangement modified the covenant, or the agreement between the church and its adherents, to admit to baptism-but not "full communion"-the unconverted children of existing members. This move increased the churches' memberships. This boost in aided the money-stricken church. A group of adolescent girls in <b>Salem, Massachusetts,</b> claimed to have been bewitched by certain older women. A witch hunt ensued, leading to the legal lynching of <b>20 women in 1692.</b> In <b>1693,</b> the witchcraft hysteria ended when the governor of Massachusetts prohibited any further trials and pardoned those already convicted. <b>In 1713, the Massachusetts legislature annulled the "conviction"</b> of the "witches" and made reparation to their heirs.</p>
<p>I. The New England Way of Life</p>	<p>The <b>soil of New England was stony</b> and hard to plant with. There was <b>less diversity in New England than in the South</b> because European immigrants did not want to come to a place where there was bad soil. The summers in New England were very hot and the winters very cold. The Native Americans recognized their right to <b>USE</b> the land, but the concept of <b>OWNING</b> was unknown. The people of New England became experts at shipbuilding and commerce due to the timber found in the dense forests. They also fished for <b>cod</b> off the coasts. The combination of Calvinism, soil, and climate in New England made for energy, purposefulness, sternness, stubbornness, self-reliance, and resourcefulness.</p>
<p>J. The Early Settlers' Days and Ways</p>	<p>Women, slave or free, on southern plantations or northern farms, wove, cooked, cleaned, and care for children. Men cleared land; fenced, planted, and cropped the land; cut firewood; and butchered livestock as needed. Resentment against upper-class pretensions helped to spark outbursts like <b>Bacon's Rebellion of 1676 in Virginia</b> and the <b>uprising of</b></p>

**Maryland's Protestants toward the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.** In New York, animosity between lordly landholders and aspiring merchants fueled **Leisler's Rebellion**, an ill-starred and bloody insurgence that rocked **New York City from 1689-1691**.  
 In **1651, Massachusetts prohibited poorer folk from "wearing gold or silver lace,"** and in 18<sup>th</sup> century Virginia, a tailor was fined and jailed for arranging to race his horse-"a sport only for gentlemen."

K. Estimated Slave Imports to the New World, 1601-1810

Region	17th Century	18th Century	Total	Percent
Spanish American	292,500	598,600	871,000	11.7
Brazil	560,000	1,891,400	2,451,400	33
British Caribbean	263,700	1,401,000	1,664,700	22.5
Dutch Caribbean	40,000	460,000	500,000	6.7
French Caribbean	155,800	1,348,400	1,504,200	20.3
Danish Caribbean	4,000	24,000	28,000	0.4
British North America and future United States	10,000	390,000	400,000	5.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>7,419,300</b>	<b>100</b>

L. Chronology

1619: First Africans arrive in Virginia  
 1636: Harvard College founded  
 1662: Half-Way Covenant for Congregational Church membership established  
 1670: Virginia assembly disfranchises landless freeman  
 1676: Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia  
 1680s: Mass expansion of slavery in colonies  
 1689-1691: Leisler's Rebellion in New York  
 1692: Salem witch trials in Massachusetts  
 1693: College of William and Mary founded  
 1698: Royal African Company slave trade monopoly ended  
 1712: New York City slave revolt  
 1739: South Carolina slave revolt

Summary: