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|  | CHESAPEAKE BAY | | NEW ENGLAND | | | |
|  | **Jamestown, Virginia (1607)** | **Maryland (1632)** | Plymouth  (1620 – 1691) | **Massachusetts**  **Bay Colony (1629)** | Rhode Island (1644) | Connecticut (1665) |
| Established | 1607 Virginia Company (Joint Stock Company) - charter by King James I (1603-1625)  1st Permanent Colony  3 small ships (Susan Constant, Discovery, Godspeed)  1624 Royal Colony (VA company fails to profit, forfeits charter) | 1632 Proprietary Colony  Lord Baltimore  (Cecil Calvert) | 1620 –  Virginia Company of London (English investors)  Mayflower  1691- merges with Mass. Bay colony to become Massachusetts | 1629 – London Merchants & Puritans - Royal Charter (Boston)  8 Shareholders use commercial document as basis for government | 1644 - Parliament provide charter to Providence (1636) & Portsmouth (1638) to become Rhode Island | 1636 - Hartford  1637 - New Haven  1665 - combine both Hartford & New Haven to make CT (Royal Charter) |
| Reasons for Settlement | 1607: Gold (profit), Sea Route to Asia  Men settle: reflected the VA Company's interest in searching for gold as opposed to building a functioning society  1618: Create Society, Farm, Increase Settlement, New Resources |  | Religious Freedom  (persecuted by Church of England or Anglican Church for dissenting) | Puritan society:   * Avoid persecution in Eng. * Better future * Economic improvement   Population: 1629-1642, 21,000  Great Migration: 1630’s 15,000 Puritans migrate to New World due to English Civil War | 1636 - Providence  1638 - Portsmouth  Dissenters from Mass. Bay Colony kicked out by Puritans | Religious Freedom -  Kick out of Boston, Dissenters in Puritan society |
| Geography | 3 small ships chose an inland site partly to avoid the possibility of attack by Spanish warships |  | Cape Cod, Massachusetts  (headed for Jamestown VA, but storm blew ship off course, into New England, Not Virginia)  1st Winter – ½ died (50/100) | Town Structure:   * Self governing * Subdivide w/ commons * Congregation (local church) * Education (1636)– Harvard, read bible   Cambridge Printing Press |  |  |
| Settlers | 100+, Men (gentlemen, servants, few farmers/laborers) | Catholic roots but Protestant majority  Indentured Servants: freedom dues (land) | 1st Puritans: Separatist  Separatist: feel that the Church of England should completely separate from Catholicism, can't just reform traditions  Pilgrim: due to their travel from England to Holland then the North America | Families  Older & Prosperous (unlike the Chesapeake )  Gender Balanced – population growth  FACT: 1700 – New England population surpasses Chesapeake | Dissenters from Puritan colony |  |
| Social Structure | Few Towns - Tobacco communities  Hierarchy - Wealthy planters, Laborers  Male:Female 5:1   * few female immigrants * high death rate * female indentured servants marry late   Tobacco Brides -  Women's Rights – dower rights  Femme Sole: widows or unmarried  Margaret Brent - 1638, Chesapeake, plantation, own lawyer | Feudal: manors, tenants pay “quitrents” to proprietor |  | Family: Patriarchal (limited women’s liberty, male authority), central  Women spiritual = of Men  Marriage: divorce legal, husband authority, 7+ births,  Hierarchy:  God > People  Man > Women, children, servants  Government > Society  Classes:   * Rich & Poor – inequality is God’s will * Clothing – class determined attire (goodman/goodwife vs gentleman/lady) |  |  |
| Leadership | John Smith: 1608, Governor autocratic (alienated many of the colonists with his autocratic rule) | Cecilius Calvert: proprieter | William Bradford: Governor | John Winthrop: “city upon a hill” | Roger Williams | Reverend Thomas Hooker |
| Government | Headright System: 1618 provided land to settlers who paid their own passage (50 acres)  1619 - House of Burgesses: (General Assembly)   <http://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-080/summary/> (***1st elected assembly in colonial America)***   * Governor: appointed by Virginia Company * Voting: restricted to landowners   1624 Royal Colony - Local Elite empowered  Tobacco Elite | Feudal (proprietor)  versus  Representative (charter guarantees English liberty – govt limited by law) | Mayflower Compact – 1st written frame of government; self government  Majority Rules (Voting) | Bible Commonwealth  (church & state together)  1629 8 shareholders appointed people  1634 – General Assembly  (ruling body), elected assembly, bicameral  Governor – elected by locals  Voting – Males, Full Church Members  1641 – Body of Liberties   * Rights of colonists * Inequality enforced: more liberties for elite (clothing) * Allow slavery (1640) * Mandate a church * Tax – pay minister * Enforce religious devotion * Free speech, assembly, equal protection under law * Death Penalty – practice witchcraft, worship another God | Roger Williams  (Providence)  Anne Hutchinson (led settlers to Portsmouth) | Fundamental Orders of Connecticut - 1st written Constitution in American history   * Popular Vote for assembly * Assembly vote for Governor |
| Labor & Economy | Tobacco:   * King James I warned of dangers * Tobacco is “gold” = wealth * Few Towns - Little Social Unity * Field Labor * Planters – wealthy, colonial gov’t   Labor:   * Indentured Servants * Headright System * Slavery (1650 over 400 African laborers   1660's - House of Burgesses discriminated with laws making slavery hereditary | Tobacco  Headright System | Fish, Furs, Lumber | Fishing, Timber exports, Family Farms (family/small markets)  Labor: family  Indentured Servants: land, not church membership  Trade Grows: Boston merchants challenge Puritan authority & override Puritan economic limits |  |  |
| Religion | Protestant – Church of England | Catholic  Tolerate Protestants  Act Concerning Religion in 1649 - institutionalized the principle of religious toleration | Pilgrims – (Separatists Puritans) dissenters of Church of England  (English Reformation: create of Church of England or Anglican Church, accomplished by King Henry VIII in the 1530s)  Congregational Churches – local churches, chose own clergy | PURITANS: Community over Individualism  Congregationalists: decentralized authority, local churches, member elect a minister,   * Full Membership restricted to elite (graced by God)   Half-Way Covenant: 1662   * Solution to the decreasing church membership – declining piety * Baptism = “half-way” membership of grandchildren of elect * Commercialism overpowers Puritan devotion (1670’s) | Religious Freedom: allow Quakers, Catholics, Jews.... |  |
| American Indian Relations | Early Jamestown:  Up to 25,000 Indians (small villages)  VA Company: policy is treat w/ respect  Powhatan: Chief  Pocahontas: rescues John Smith (power play by Powhatan), mediator  1610 - Conflict (settlers attack)  1613 - Pocahontas captured - converts  1614 - John Rolfe & Pocahontas marry: seen as a sign in England of Anglo-Indian harmony and missionary success  Intermarriage: English colonists & American Indians in VA was rare and outlawed in VA legislature in 1691  English Settlement Expands = Conflict:  1622 - Opechancanough Uprising - settlers attacked (300 of 1200 die)  settlers organize to expel/massacre Indians  1644 - Opechancanough Uprising - fails  VA Treaty: policy of separation & subordination  1676 - Bacon's Rebellion - farmer Nathanial Bacon raises a militia that raids conducts raids and burns down Jamestown / rebel against economic/political control of elite farmers (Governor Berkeley) |  | Smallpox decimated American Indians – population small on Pilgrims arrival  Squanto: (Patuxet people) helped Pilgrims after deadly winter – fish, corn, alliances, interpreter  Chief Massasoit – treaty of friendship  1621 (Fall): Thanksgiving, celebrate survival/friends | John Winthrop felt uncultivated land up for grabs  Land Purchase should include Indian submission to English authority & pay tribute to colonists  1637 Pequot War:   * Pequot’s control NE fur trade – kill a fur trader – colonists get revenge * Mass. & CT soldiers, Narragansett, surround village at Mystic (CT) and massacre 500+ * Pequot sold into slavery or decimated * White settlement established over CT River * Puritan mission of removing barbarians | Good Relations: Roger Williams recognizes their rights, pays them for their land |  |
| Other | High Death Rate:  1607 - 1/2 died w/in the 1st yr   * lack supplies (food) * lack survival skills * swamp (malaria) * disease from garbage (typhoid, dysentery)   1609-1610 Starving Time (65 of 600 survive winter)  1616 - 80% of settlers died in early settlement  1619 - 1st 20 Africans arrive via a Dutch ship  1624 - Royal Colony (1,200 of 6000 left) | High Death Rate:   * marriage partner dies in ½ of marriages w/in 8 years * 70% males die before 50 yrs old * ½ children die before adulthood |  |  | Kicked out by Puritans for:  Roger Williams:  Church can't control individual conscience, religious toleration  Anne Hutchinson:  questioning antinomianism (faith, not deeds bring salvation)  She claimed God spoke to her |  |
| Timeline | 1609 - John Smith to England  1610 - Starving Time / Indian Conflict  1614 - Pocahontas & John Rolfe marry  1622 - Opechancanough Uprising |  | 1675-1676 King Phillip's War: conflict between New England settlers and American Indians  Settlers encroach on land  Settlers successful in dominating region under  1643 - 1684 New England Confederation (union created temporarily by colonists for protection as England was amidst a civil war and colonies were in charge of their own) | | | |