

CHAPTER 2

The Planting of English America, 1500–1733

PART I: REVIEWING THE CHAPTER

A. CHECKLIST OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After mastering this chapter, you should be able to

1. summarize the major factors that led England to begin colonization.
2. describe the development of the Jamestown colony from its disastrous beginnings to its later prosperity.
3. describe the cultural and social interaction and exchange between English settlers and Indians in Virginia, and the effects of the Virginians' policy of warfare and forced removal.
4. describe changes in the economy and labor system in Virginia and the other southern colonies.
5. indicate the similarities and differences among the southern colonies of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

B. GLOSSARY

To build your social science vocabulary, familiarize yourself with the following terms:

1. **nationalism** Fervent belief and loyalty given to the political unit of the nation-state. "Indeed England now had . . . a vibrant sense of nationalism and national destiny." (p. 27)
2. **primogeniture** The legal principle that the oldest son inherits all family property or land. ". . . laws of primogeniture decreed that only eldest sons were eligible to inherit landed estates." (p. 28)
3. **joint-stock companies** An economic arrangement by which a number of investors pool their capital for investment. "Joint-stock companies provided the financial means." (p. 28)
4. **charter** A legal document granted by a government to some group or agency to implement a stated purpose, and spelling out the attending rights and obligations. ". . . the Virginia Company of London received a charter from King James I of England. . . ." (p. 28)
5. **census** An official count of population, often also including other information about the population. "By 1669 an official census revealed that only about two thousand Indians remained in Virginia. . . ." (p. 31)
6. **feudal** Concerning the decentralized medieval social system of personal obligations between rulers and ruled. "Absentee proprietor Lord Baltimore hoped that . . . Maryland . . . would be the vanguard of a vast new feudal domain." (p. 34)
7. **indentured servant** A poor person obligated to a fixed term of unpaid labor, often in exchange for a benefit such as transportation, protection, or training. "Also like Virginia, it depended for labor in its early years mainly on white indentured servants. . . ." (p. 34)

8. **toleration** Originally, religious freedom granted by an established church to a religious minority. “Maryland’s new religious statute guaranteed toleration to all Christians.” (p. 34)
9. **squatter** A frontier farmer who illegally occupied land owned by others or not yet officially opened for settlement. “The newcomers, who frequently were ‘squatters’ without legal right to the soil” (p. 40)
10. **buffer** In politics, a small territory or state between two larger, antagonistic powers and intended to minimize the possibility of conflict between them. “The English crown intended Georgia to serve chiefly as a buffer.” (p. 41)
11. **melting pot** Popular American term for an ethnically diverse population that is presumed to be “melting” toward some eventual commonality. “The hamlet of Savannah, like Charleston, was a melting-pot community.” (p. 41)

PART II: CHECKING YOUR PROGRESS

A. True-False

Where the statement is true, circle T; where it is false, circle F.

1. T F Protestant England’s early colonial ambitions were fueled by its religious rivalry with Catholic Spain.
2. T F The earliest English colonization efforts experienced surprising success.
3. T F The defeat of the Spanish Armada was important to North American colonization because it enabled England to conquer Spain’s New World empire.
4. T F Among the English citizens most interested in colonization were unemployed yeomen and the younger sons of the gentry.
5. T F Originally, the primary purpose of the joint-stock Virginia Company was to provide for the well-being of the freeborn English settlers in the colony.
6. T F The defeat of Powhatan’s Indian forces in Virginia was achieved partly by Lord De La Warr’s use of brutal “Irish tactics.”
7. T F The primary factor disrupting Indian cultures in the early years of English settlement was the introduction of Christianity.
8. T F The Maryland colony was founded to establish a religious refuge for persecuted English Quakers.
9. T F From the time of its founding, South Carolina had close economic ties with the British West Indies.
10. T F The principal export crop of the Carolinas in the early 1700s was wheat.
11. T F South Carolina prospered partly by selling African slaves in the West Indies.
12. T F In their early years, North Carolina and Georgia avoided reliance on slavery.
13. T F Compared with its neighbors Virginia and South Carolina, North Carolina was more democratic and individualistic in social outlook.
14. T F Britain valued the Georgia colony primarily as a rich source of gold and timber.
15. T F All the southern colonies eventually came to rely on staple-crop plantation agriculture for their economic prosperity.

B. Multiple Choice

Select the best answer and circle the corresponding letter.

1. After decades of religious turmoil, Protestantism finally gained permanent dominance in England after the succession to the throne of
 - a. King Edward VI.
 - b. Queen Mary I.
 - c. Queen Elizabeth I.
 - d. King James I.
2. Imperial England and English soldiers developed a contemptuous attitude toward “natives” partly through their colonizing experiences in
 - a. Canada.
 - b. Spain.
 - c. India.
 - d. Ireland.
3. England’s victory over the Spanish Armada gave it
 - a. control of the Spanish colonies in the New World.
 - b. dominance of the Atlantic Ocean and a vibrant sense of nationalism.
 - c. a stable social order and economy.
 - d. effective control of the African slave trade.
4. At the time of the first colonization efforts, England
 - a. was struggling under the political domination of Spain.
 - b. was enjoying a period of social and economic stability.
 - c. was undergoing rapid economic and social transformations.
 - d. was undergoing sharp political conflicts between advocates of republicanism and the monarchy of Elizabeth I.
5. Many of the early Puritan settlers of America were
 - a. displaced sailors from Liverpool and Bath.
 - b. merchants and shopkeepers from the Midlands.
 - c. urban laborers from Glasgow and Edinburgh.
 - d. uprooted sheep farmers from eastern and western England.
6. England’s first colony at Jamestown
 - a. was an immediate economic success.
 - b. was saved from failure by John Smith’s leadership and by John Rolfe’s introduction of tobacco.
 - c. enjoyed the strong and continual support of King James I.
 - d. depended on the introduction of African slave labor for its survival.
7. Representative government was first introduced to America in the colony of
 - a. Virginia.
 - b. Maryland.
 - c. North Carolina.
 - d. Georgia.
8. One important difference between the founding of the Virginia and Maryland colonies was that
 - a. Virginia colonists were willing to come only if they could acquire their own land, while Maryland colonists labored for their landlords.
 - b. Virginia depended primarily on its tobacco economy, while Maryland turned to rice cultivation.
 - c. Virginia depended on African slave labor, while Maryland relied mainly on white indentured servitude.

- d. Virginia was founded mainly as an economic venture, while Maryland was intended partly to secure religious freedom for persecuted Roman Catholics.
- 9. After the Act of Toleration in 1649, Maryland provided religious freedom for all
 - a. Jews.
 - b. atheists.
 - c. Protestants and Catholics.
 - d. those who denied the divinity of Jesus.
- 10. The primary reason that no new colonies were founded between 1634 and 1670 was
 - a. the severe economic conditions in Virginia and Maryland.
 - b. the civil war in England.
 - c. the continuous naval conflicts between Spain and England that disrupted sea-lanes.
 - d. the English kings' increasing hostility to colonial ventures.
- 11. The early conflicts between English settlers and the Indians near Jamestown laid the basis for
 - a. the intermarriage of white settlers and Indians.
 - b. the incorporation of Indians into the "melting-pot" of American culture.
 - c. the forced separation of the Indians into the separate territories of the "reservation system."
 - d. the use of Indians as a slave-labor force on white plantations.
- 12. The Indian peoples who most successfully adapted to the European incursion were
 - a. those whose organization and customs most resembled those of the invaders.
 - b. the coastal tribes like the Powhatans who first encountered the English colonizers.
 - c. the more nomadic and warlike tribes who put up the most effective military resistance to the English.
 - d. the interior Appalachian tribes who used their advantages of time, space, and numbers to create a "middle ground" of economic and cultural interaction.
- 13. After the defeat of the coastal Tuscarora and Yamasee Indians by North Carolinians in 1711–1715,
 - a. there were almost no Indians left east of the Mississippi River.
 - b. the remaining southeastern Indian tribes formed an alliance to wage warfare against the whites.
 - c. the powerful Creeks, Cherokees, and Iroquois remained in the Appalachian Mountains as a barrier against white settlement.
 - d. the remaining coastal Indians migrated to the West Indies.
- 14. Most of the early white settlers in North Carolina were
 - a. religious dissenters and poor whites fleeing aristocratic Virginia.
 - b. wealthy planters from the West Indies.
 - c. the younger, ambitious sons of English gentry.
 - d. ex-convicts and debtors released from English prisons.
- 15. The high-minded philanthropists who founded the Georgia colony were especially interested in the causes of
 - a. women's rights and labor reform.
 - b. temperance and opposition to war.
 - c. prison reform and avoiding slavery.
 - d. religious and political freedom.

C. Identification

Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

1. _____ Nation where English Protestant rulers employed brutal tactics against the local Catholic population
2. _____ Island colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh that mysteriously disappeared in the 1580s
3. _____ Naval invaders defeated by English “sea dogs” in 1588
4. _____ Forerunner of the modern corporation that enabled investors to pool financial capital for colonial ventures
5. _____ Name of two wars, fought in 1614 and 1644, between the English in Jamestown and the nearby Indian leader
6. _____ The harsh system of laws governing African labor, first developed in Barbados and later officially adopted by South Carolina in 1696
7. _____ Royal document granting a specified group the right to form a colony and guaranteeing settlers their rights as English citizens
8. _____ Penniless people obligated to engage in unpaid labor for a fixed number of years, usually in exchange for passage to the New World or other benefits
9. _____ Powerful Indian confederation that dominated New York and the eastern Great Lakes area; comprised of several peoples (not the Algonquians)
10. _____ Poor farmers in North Carolina and elsewhere who occupied land and raised crops without gaining legal title to the soil
11. _____ Term for a colony under direct control of the English king or queen
12. _____ The primary staple crop of early Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina
13. _____ The only southern colony with a slave majority
14. _____ The primary plantation crop of South Carolina
15. _____ A melting-pot town in early colonial Georgia

D. Matching People, Places, and Events

Match the person, place, or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

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|-----------|----------------------|--|
| 1. ___ | Powhatan | a. Founded as a haven for Roman Catholics |
| 2. ___ | Raleigh and Gilbert | b. Indian leader who ruled tribes in the James River area of Virginia |
| 3. ___ | Roanoke | c. Harsh military governor of Virginia who employed “Irish tactics” against the Indians |
| 4. ___ | Smith and Rolfe | d. British West Indian sugar colonies where large-scale plantations and slavery took root |
| 5. ___ | Virginia | e. Founded as a refuge for debtors by philanthropists |
| 6. ___ | Maryland | f. Colony that was called “a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit” |
| 7. ___ | Lord De La Warr | g. The unmarried ruler who established English Protestantism and fought the Catholic Spanish |
| 8. ___ | Jamaica and Barbados | h. The Catholic aristocrat who sought to build a sanctuary for his fellow believers |
| 9. ___ | Lord Baltimore | i. The failed “lost colony” founded by Sir Walter Raleigh |
| 10. ___ | South Carolina | j. Riverbank site where Virginia Company settlers planted the first permanent English colony |
| 11. ___ | North Carolina | k. Colony that established a House of Burgesses in 1619 |
| 12. ___ | Georgia | l. Virginia leader “saved” by Pocahontas and the prominent settler who married her |
| 13. ___ | James Oglethorpe | m. Elizabethan courtiers who failed in their attempts to found New World colonies |
| 14. ___ | Elizabeth I | n. Philanthropic soldier-statesman who founded the Georgia colony |
| 15. ___ | Jamestown | o. Colony that turned to disease-resistant African slaves for labor in its extensive rice plantations |

E. Putting Things in Order

Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

1. _____ A surprising naval victory by the English inspires a burst of national pride and paves the way for colonization.
2. _____ A Catholic aristocrat founds a colony as a haven for his fellow believers.
3. _____ Settlers from the West Indies found a colony on the North American mainland.
4. _____ An English colony is founded by philanthropists as a haven for imprisoned debtors.
5. _____ A company of investors launches a disaster-stricken but permanent English colony along a mosquito-infested river.

F. Matching Cause and Effect

Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line.

Cause	Effect
1. _____ The English victory over the Spanish Armada	a. Led to the two Anglo-Powhatan wars that virtually exterminated Virginia's Indian population
2. _____ The English law of primogeniture	b. Enabled England to gain control of the North Atlantic sea-lanes
3. _____ The enclosing of English pastures and cropland	c. Forced gold-hungry colonists to work and saved them from total starvation
4. _____ Lord De La Warr's use of brutal "Irish tactics" in Virginia	d. Led Lord Baltimore to establish the Maryland colony
5. _____ The English government's persecution of Roman Catholics	e. Led to the founding of the independent-minded North Carolina colony
6. _____ The slave codes of England's Barbados colony	f. Led many younger sons of the gentry to seek their fortunes in exploration and colonization
7. _____ John Smith's stern leadership in Virginia	g. Contributed to the formation of powerful Indian coalitions like the Iroquois and the Algonquins
8. _____ The English settlers' near-destruction of small Indian tribes	h. Kept the buffer colony poor and largely unpopulated for a long time
9. _____ The flight of poor farmers and religious dissenters from planter-run Virginia	i. Became the legal basis for slavery in North America
10. _____ Georgia's unhealthy climate, restrictions on slavery, and vulnerability to Spanish attacks	j. Forced numerous laborers off the land and sent them looking for opportunities elsewhere

G. Developing Historical Skills

Understanding Historical Comparisons

To understand historical events, historians frequently compare one set of conditions with another so as to illuminate both similarities and differences. In this chapter, there are comparisons of English colonization in North America with (a) England's imperial activity in Ireland (p. 26), (b) Spanish colonization (pp. 26–27), and (c) England's colonies in the West Indies (pp. 34–36). Examine these three comparisons, and then answer the following questions.

1. What similarity developed between the English attitude toward the Irish and the English attitude toward Native Americans?
2. What characteristics of England after the victory over the Spanish Armada were similar to Spain's condition one century earlier?
3. How was the sugar economy of the West Indies different from the tobacco economy of the Chesapeake?

H. Map Mastery

Map Discrimination

Using the maps and charts in Chapter 2, answer the following questions.

1. *Sources of the Great Puritan Migration to New England, 1620–1650*: List any five of the English woolen district counties from which the Puritans came.
2. *Early Maryland and Virginia*: The colony of Maryland was centered around what body of water?
3. *Early Carolina and Georgia Settlements*: Which southern colony bordered on foreign, non-English territory?
4. *Early Carolina and Georgia Settlements*: Which southern English colony had the smallest western frontier?
5. *Early Carolina and Georgia Settlements*: In which colony was each of the following cities located: Charleston, Savannah, Newbern, Jamestown?