

AP United States History

Along Came The Dutch, French, and British

- The Spanish control transatlantic trade but face other problems
 - The Spanish expanded because of the 'Three Gs' (God, Gold, Glory)
 - However, pirates become more of a problem; very costly to defend trade
 - Spanish spending a lot of money to put down Dutch Rebellion
- Elizabeth I leads a rising England
 - Targets the seas for English dominations
 - Authorizes sailors to be aggressive against Spain
- 1588 defeat of the Spanish Armada
 - England is now the dominant naval power
 - Spain is now broke and with no navy
- The French recognize realize a positive relationship with Natives mean most success
 - Few, young men actually travel to the new world
 - Québec founded in 1608 by the French
 - Edict of Nantes in 1598 gave Huguenots religious toleration
 - Less people go to America, no need for religious toleration
 - This was not the case in England, which is why many Englishmen came for religious toleration
- The Dutch also focused on trade, but were scarce in their colonization
 - New Amsterdam only had 5,000 colonists
 - Somewhat positive Native relations
- Unique to the British, they brought men AND women. They also establish agriculture-based economies
 - Main goal was to acquire land and populate their settlements
- Chesapeake Colonies (Maryland, Virginia region):
 - Relied on cultivation of tobacco, requiring much labor
 - Led to need for white, indentured servants and African Slaves

- Jamestown

- Funded by Joint Stock Companies + English money
- Virginia Company of London in 1607 set out with 100 men
- First permanent English settlement in North America (Roanoke failed)
- Led by Captain John Smith