CHAPTER 3

The Emergence of Colonial Societies, 1625-1700

1. Why did Chesapeake planters shift from using indentured servants as laborers to black slaves?

2. Why did colonial New Englanders abandon John Winthrop’s vision of a “city upon a hill?”

3. What factors facilitated the extension of slavery from the English Caribbean to Carolina?

4. In what ways did the middle colonies differ from other English colonial regions?

5. How did the French and Spanish colonies in mainland North America differ from those of England?
Chesapeake Society

State and Church in Virginia

**POLITICAL**
- **Virginia House of Burgesses:** Elected by landowners
- **Royal Governor’s Council:** Appointed by the crown

**RELIGIOUS**
- **Anglican Church:** Established church of Virginia, but not as much of daily life as it was in England

ROYAL COLONY
Lord Baltimore (Cecilius Calvert): Proprietor of Maryland
• Wanted to make Maryland a haven for Catholics
• But… too many Protestants moved in

Act of Religious Toleration (1649):
• Protected the Catholics
• Protestants repealed it in 1654
90% of Chesapeake immigrants were indentured servants

80% of indentured servants were male

So… it was very advantageous to be a lady!

Hard work and disease (typhoid and malaria) kept life expectancy in the Chesapeake (mid 40s) a little lower than England and about 20 years lower than New England!

The Chesapeake at this time had a negative population growth
Tobacco Shapes a Region, 1630-1675

Few neighbors: 6 people per mi²
Kitsap County: 610 people per mi²

Lived by rivers (good soil and transportation)

Due to headrights, some planters became very wealthy by using (abusing?) their indentured servants on their large plantations

Even after freed, there wasn’t much to look forward to for an indentured servant

The rich got richer and the poor stayed poor
Bacon’s Rebellion, 1676

Racist Virginia farmers were tired of not having access to good land (due to local Indians and govt. policies) and the worsening economy.

Behind Nathaniel Bacon, (and Governor Berkeley’s permission), they brutally killed peaceful Indians.

Berkeley called back the movement, so Bacon and his boys burned Jamestown in defiance.

When Bacon died that year, so did the movement.
Chesapeake Society

From Servitude to Slavery

THREE STAGES OF SLAVERY

1619-1640: Blacks and Indians treated mostly like indentured servants
1640-1660: Slavery became a lifelong condition
1660 & beyond: Racial slavery was fully legalized

Why did slavery replace indentured servitude?

• Life got better in England = not as many indentured servant immigrants
• More slave trading companies came into existence
• Wealthy planters wanted to avoid conflict with poor white laborers (they didn’t want another Bacon’s Rebellion)
• Sheer and utter racism
Puritanism in New England

A City Upon a Hill

Massachusetts Bay Colony (just North of Plymouth)

John Winthrop led about 700 Puritans to create a CITY UPON A HILL (from his sermon entitled, “A Model of Christian Charity”)

MCB was more stable than the Chesapeake due to a focus on the family rather than solely on capitalism

All you needed to vote was to be a male member of the church – no property requirements.

SELF-GOVERNING COLONY
Puritanism in New England

New England Ways

The Conversion Experience: A public account of your conversion (very intense, a lot of grilling by the ministers)

Education: Had to be able to read the Bible
50 Households = 1 Teacher
100 Households = 1 School
Harvard College founded 1636

The established church was mandatory in both attendance and tax support
Roger Williams
Minister who believed in total separation between church and state (so the state wouldn’t corrupt the church

Banished in 1635 – bought land from nearby Indians and called it Providence, which later became Rhode Island

Anne Hutchinson
A woman layperson who criticized the ministers for being too Catholic-like

She knew her scriptures really well and said only 2 ministers were legit

Banished – went to Rhode Island
Puritanism in New England

Towns, Families, and Farm Life

Politics = Town Meeting

Clustered towns (unlike in Chesapeake)

Life expectancy = mid 60s due to better diet and a lot less disease (20 yrs. higher than in Chesapeake)

Rapid population growth due to families, not immigration

Very male-centric society
Over time New England became more isolated, individualistic, and materialistic.

The church came up with the *HALFWAY COVENANT* to make sure that they didn’t eliminate all their “saints”

The city upon a hill and spiritual purity was losing the fight against money and worldly power.

*You cannot serve both God and Money.*

_Luke 16:13_
Puritanism in New England

Expansion and Native Americans

Pequot War (1637)
Colonists sadistically attacked Indians (many of them were unarmed) and paved the way for expansion into Connecticut.

New England Indian population decreased dramatically, as did the beaver population. The Indians were forced into debt and sold their lands, changing the entire ecosystem of New England.

Many Indians turned to alcohol or reservation life in “praying towns.”
Puritanism in New England

Expansion and Native Americans

King Philip’s War (1675-1676)
Reduced New England’s Indian population by 40%

Ended organized resistance to white expansion in New England

Increased white hostility towards all New England Indians

Made life even worse for New England Indians
Puritanism in New England

Salem Witchcraft, 1691-1693

WHAT CAUSED THE WITCH HUNT???

- MONEY
- POWER
- JEALOUSY
- THE DEVIL
- GIRLS JUST WANNA HAVE FUN!
- ERGOT
Sugar and Slaves: The West Indies

1640: Sugar replaced tobacco as the main commercial crop in the Caribbean

Sugar = more black slave labor

This made England filthy rich and the Caribbean a slave society

Eventually folks migrated to Carolina
Rice and Slaves: Carolina

Northern = Tobacco, lumber, pitch

Southern = Rice (starting 1690s)

Rice = more black slave labor due to immunity from malaria and a background knowledge of rice

They used Indian slaves, too

Rice growers became very wealthy

Carolina was the only British mainland colony with an African majority
The Middle Colonies

Precursors: New Netherland and New Sweden

New Netherland and their Iroquois Allies displaced many of the Huron (French allies) during the “beaver wars” of 1648-1657

New Netherlands annexed New Sweden in 1655
The Middle Colonies

English Conquests: New York and New Jersey

England seized control of New Netherlands in 1664 and created New York and New Jersey as proprietary colonies.

A few rich patroons got even richer in New York.

New Jersey was a mess from the start.

New York became a royal colony in 1685.

New Jersey became a royal colony in 1702.

PROPRIETARY COLONIES
The Middle Colonies

Quaker Pennsylvania

Quakers

• Society of Friends
• Believed in direct intervention with God
• No need for clergy
• Treated all (rich/poor, men/women, English/Native American) equally
• Opposed any type of hierarchy (viewed by many at the time as disrespectful)
• Opposed war
The Middle Colonies

Quaker Pennsylvania

William Penn was given the land from King Charles II to pay off a family debt.

He wanted to create a colony based on Quaker ideals.

Pennsylvania was religiously tolerant, had a legislative assembly, and treated the Indians with respect.

The colony was well-planned, however, some still didn’t like paying rent and in 1704 created a separate colony of Delaware.
Rivals for North America:
France and Spain

France Claims a Continent

- Missionaries
- Good Indian relations
- Fur fur fur fur fur fur fur
- Fur fur fur fur fur fur fur
- Fur fur fur fur fur fur fur
- Fur fur fur fur fur fur fur

North American Geopolitical Divisions 1700
Rivals for North America: France and Spain

New Mexico: The Pueblo Revolt

1680: Pueblo Indians fought back against Spanish rule.

1700: The Spanish reestablished New Mexico (without the forced labor and Catholic conversions) = better Spanish-Indian relations.
Florida was a mess for the Spanish

- Natives resisted their rule
- Native allies were captured and taken away (by English)
- English were to the North
- French were to the West
- Established the province of Texas (Tejas) in 1691, but nobody settled there until 1716