

# 2023-2024 History Overview

## TRIMESTER 3

### The Seventeenth Century:

#### *English Colonies in North America & The Birth of Early Modern Europe*

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## 3/18-19 — Champlain, Hudson, and the Northwest Passage

<b>Date</b>	1565 - 1635	
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest Trade and Commerce	
<b>Readings</b>	3/18-19	Champlain Exp Ch 6 (LMS) SOTW(3) Ch 4 Champlain (Pri/Int) Hist US V1 1st Americans Ch 34 (UMS) New Americans pp. 3-7 (Int)
	3/20-21	Hudson Exp Ch 6 (LMS) SOTW(3) Ch 4 Hudson (Pri/Int) Hudson PDF (UMS)

*We are leaving England, where the Tudor dynasty ended with the death of Elizabeth. The crown passed to the Stuarts, with James VI of Scotland becoming James I of England.*

### The exploration and colonization of North America

Charles Mann, author of *1493: Uncovering the World Columbus Created*, notes that Columbus's actions "*began the era of globalization - the single, turbulent exchange of goods and services that today engulfs the entire habitable world.*"

**Doctrine of Discovery** - A disputed interpretation of international law during the Age of Discovery:

- The Papal Bull "Inter Caetera," issued by Pope Alexander VI on May 4, 1493, played a central role in the Spanish conquest of the New World. The document ensured Spain's exclusive rights to lands discovered by Columbus in 1492.
  - The Bull stated that any land not inhabited by Christians was available to be "discovered," claimed, and exploited by Christian rulers and declared that "the Catholic faith and the Christian religion be exalted and everywhere increased and

spread, that the health of souls be cared for and that barbarous nations be overthrown and brought to the faith itself.”

- The Doctrine of Discovery became the basis of all European claims in the Americas.
  - The Doctrine of Discovery was introduced into U.S. municipal law by the U.S. Supreme Court justice John Marshall in *Johnson v. McIntosh* in 1823. It served as the basis of western expansion in the United States. US Supreme Court case *Johnson v. McIntosh* in 1823 determined “that the principle of discovery gave European nations an absolute right to New World lands.” Essentially, American Indians had only a right of occupancy, which could be abolished.
    - Marshall’s formulation of the doctrine: discovery of territory previously unknown to Europeans gave the discovering nation title to that territory against all other European nations, and this title could be perfected by possession.
  - Many legal scholars criticized Marshall’s interpretation-
    - Advocates for Indigenous rights have campaigned against the doctrine
      - Justice Ginsberg cited the Doctrine of Discovery in the 2005 Supreme decision in *City of Sherill, New York v. Oneida Indian Nation of New York*.
  - 2023 - the Vatican formally repudiated the doctrine.
- Alexander VI issued bulls setting up a line of demarcation from the Arctic pole to the Antarctic pole 100 leagues (about 320 miles) west of the Cape Verde Islands. Spain was given exclusive rights to all newly discovered and undiscovered lands west of that demarcation line. All others were forbidden to approach the lands west of the line without special license from the rulers of Spain. This gave Spain a monopoly on the lands in the New World.
  - 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas
    - King John II of Portugal was **not** happy. He believed that Portugal’s rights in the New World were not affirmed. Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors met at Tordesillas in northwestern Spain. Spanish and

Portuguese ambassadors reaffirmed the papal division, but the line itself was moved to 370 leagues (1,185 miles) west of the Cape Verde Islands. Pope Julius II sanctioned the change in 1506.

- The new boundary enabled Portugal to claim the coast of Brazil after its discovery in 1500.
- 1526 - Portuguese were the first to buy slaves from West African slavers and transport them across the Atlantic
  - 1st completed transatlantic slave voyage to Brazil
  - Other European nations followed

Later popes revoked the decrees and were not considered valid 30-40 years after they were first issued. They were legally nullified by the Vatican by the late 1530s. However, the nullification was too late to stop the destructive impact of colonialism.

The Vatican formally repudiated the “Doctrine of Discovery” nearly 500 years after the papal decrees were instituted, in 2023.

### **Samuel de Champlain (c1567-1635)**

“Father of New France” (Canada)

- Founded Quebec City
- Opened up fur trade with Europe
- 1<sup>st</sup> European to enter and explore New York area

### **Mariner and Soldier**

- Born into a family of mariners in the port city of Brouage, France (father and uncle sailors)
- c 1594 – entered army of Henry IV and served during the later stages of France’s religious wars
- 1598 – accompanied his uncle to Cadiz and then to the West Indies. Champlain saw Spanish holdings from the Caribbean to Mexico City. He took detailed notes and presented a secret report to King Henry. (King Henry rewarded him with a pension).

- 1601-3: served as geographer in court of King Henry. Part of the job was traveling to French ports, where he learned much about North America from fishermen who seasonally traveled to the coastal areas from Nantucket to Newfoundland.

### **North American Exploits**

- 1603 – 1<sup>st</sup> trip to New France in North America
  - Joins expedition funded by Aymar de Chaste, who obtained a monopoly on the fur trade in New France.
    - Champlain explores and maps the region
    - Learns to navigate in North America
    - Interacts with the natives, forming positive relationships
    - Mapped the St. Lawrence River
- 1604 to 1607 – 2<sup>nd</sup> trip to New France
  - Exploratory journey focusing on areas south of St. Lawrence River (Nova Scotia to Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard)
  - Established Port Royal (1605) in Nova Scotia
- 1608 – Founded Quebec City
  - This settlement critical to the foundation of New France (and Canada)
  - Established as a fur trade center

### **Indian Relations**

Champlain saw Native Americans as equals, people deserving of consideration, respect, and understanding.

- 1609 – 1<sup>st</sup> trip to the New York area
  - Joined his native allies (Huron, Algonquin, and Montagnais) on a war expedition against their enemy, the Iroquois
    - (He did this to prove his friendship with his native allies, not for the desire of a military conquest).
  - Champlain, 60 native warriors, and 2 French volunteers entered the lake (that would later be named Lake Champlain)

- According to Champlain, the party encountered a group of about 200 Iroquois (probably Mohawk) warriors. They agreed to fight the next morning.
- July 30, 1609 – after initial maneuvering, a volley of arrows were loosed by both sides. The Indians urged Champlain to fire his arquebus (early musket). He killed 2 chiefs and fatally wounded a 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- The Iroquois had never encountered gun powder before – the mere sound scared away the Iroquois party. Their hemp shields offered no protection against bullets.
  - For the French and their Huron & Algonquin allies = a victory
- **GREATER SIGNIFICANCE**
  - Immediate Significance – the Iroquois were defeated through the effective use of firearms. From this point forward, the Five Nations Iroquois would trade furs with the Dutch mainly for **guns** and **ammunition**
    - This ultimately led to the extermination of Huron by the Iroquois, and deletion of beaver in the Iroquois’ traditional hunting grounds.
  - Significance for the course of American History –
    - *Champlain opened up one of the major trade and military routes of North America*
      - The 1609 trip traveled down an Iroquois warpath: the Iroquois River (renamed Richelieu River) and Lake Champlain became a European warpath
    - *Political and military alliances* – French cast their lot with the Huron, Algonquin, and Montagnais
      - Traded with them
      - Sought to convert to Christianity
      - Intermarried with them
      - Accompanied them in warfare
        - The Iroquois absorbed this lesson that the French would be their deadly foes
          - The Iroquois menace would weaken and threaten the existence of New France
      - When the time came for Britain to defeat the French in the New World, the ***Iroquois would side with the***

**British** - leading to the permanent downfall of the French presence in No. America following the French and Indian War

### **Exploration/Settlement of New France**

Champlain continued exploring, mapping the area, developing relationships with the Indians, and heading up the settlement of Quebec.

- 1615 – military expedition. Champlain and 10 Frenchmen accompanied the Huron on an expedition against the Iroquois. The assault failed, and Champlain was wounded.
- 1620 – from this point forward, Champlain focused on the administration of the territory rather than exploration
- 1628 – war broke out between France and England. Charles, I authorized the capture of French shipping and its colonies in North America
  - 1629 – Quebec colony surrendered to the British; Champlain left Quebec (went back to France)
- 1632 – Quebec returned to the French
- 1633 – Champlain returned to Quebec, acting as governor
- 1635 – Champlain suffered a stroke in October; died in December.

### **Legacy**

- A soldier, explorer, nation builder
- Notable cartographer of the Age of Exploration –
  - Left many writings, illustrations and maps of North America from Cape Cod to Lake Huron
- Left detailed descriptions of flora and fauna of the area
- Impacted relationship between the French and the Iroquois

### **The Elusive Northwest Passage**

The notion of a Northwest Passage (the Spanish referred to it as the Strait of Anian) to China through the Arctic waters of North America dominated the minds of the English, Dutch, and

French explorers. By finding a route free of Spanish or Portuguese control, the northern European powers could match their rivals' monopoly of trade with China and the Indies.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, there were many attempts to find such a passage. Thwarted by ice, storms, and dead ends, the discovery of a Northwest Passage would remain an unfulfilled challenge for another 3 centuries. Sir Francis Drake, Jacques Cartier, Sir Martin Frobisher, and Captain James Cook all tried and met with failure. Many met with disaster. (*Proof of the passage in the mid-1800s revealed how difficult its transit would be, and it was not until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that it was accomplished by Roald Amundsen in 1905*).

### **Henry Hudson (c1565 – 1611?)**

An English sea explorer and navigator – who made 2 attempts to find a Northeast Passage to China (via a route above the Arctic Circle) before embarking on a search for a Northwest Passage

- Youth – not much known about his early life. Thought to have been born between 1560 & 1570.
- 1607 – 1<sup>st</sup> appears in official documents of the English Muscovy Company.
  - The goal of the voyage was to sail east to China, over the Arctic Circle. Ice blocked the way.
    - (Robert Thorne had proposed a theory 80 years earlier that because of the proximity of the sun at the North Pole, the sun would melt the ice, and the traveler would be blessed with “perpetual clearness of the day without any of the darkness of the light.” Therefore, Hudson’s goal was to sail over the top of the world, past the North Pole).
- 1608 – 2<sup>nd</sup> attempt at Northeast Passage. The Muscovy Company again hires him to make a new attempt. Again, his passage was blocked with ice.
- 1609 – 3<sup>rd</sup> attempt at a Northeast Passage.
  - Hired by the Dutch East India Company
  - Hudson sailed on the *Halve Maen (Half Moon)* from Amsterdam. When his northeast path was blocked with ice, Hudson ignored his agreement to return to Holland but sailed west to the New World instead.
    - (Hudson had heard from his friend John Smith that there was a Northwest Passage to the Pacific somewhere north of Jamestown).



- Hudson sailed near the Jamestown settlement then moved north, entering Delaware Bay (1<sup>st</sup> European to do so).
- Hudson realized this wasn't the passage, so sailed north to today's New York harbor along the coast of Staten Island.
- When the river became too narrow and shallow to navigate, realized that this was also not the Northwest Passage
- On the way back to Holland, they stopped in England (to allow the English crew to disembark).
- English authorities detained him, confiscated his charts, logs and maps – but Hudson managed to smuggle a copy of his report to the Dutch.
  - The Dutch published it, claiming discovery of this new land and waterway
  - Was the basis for Dutch colonization of the Hudson River and control of the fur trade in that area
  - Trading post was established in 1614; New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island became the capital of New Netherlands in 1625.
- 1610 – 4<sup>th</sup> voyage. Backed by wealthy English aristocrats.
  - Goal – find Northwest Passage. Looking north of his previous voyage.
  - Sailed from England on the *Discovery*. Entered the “Furious Overfall” (Hudson Strait) and sailed into the “Great Bay of Ice” (Hudson Bay). Hudson thought he had found the Northwest Passage.
  - Supplies were low, and winter was approaching. Hudson decided to overwinter on land. The *Discovery* was dragged onto land to prevent from being crushed by ice.
  - Winter nightmare – Donald Johnson describes:
    - “The sailors contracted scurvy, and their blackened gums rotted around their teeth. Their limbs swelled: legs lame with disease, made worse by frostbite and foot rot, no longer supported by their undernourished bodies.”
  - When the ice melted, the dissatisfaction of the crew escalated to a mutiny
    - On a summer day in 1611, on the return home to England, Hudson was bound and led to a scallop with 8 other crew members (including his son) and set adrift in Hudson Bay. This group was never heard from again. (Thought to have perished).

- The *Discovery* sailed to England. Many of the mutineers died en route, but the 8 who survived were arrested. Charges of mutiny were brought against some, but eventually, they were all acquitted.

### **Legacy of Henry Hudson**

- Discovered Hudson Bay – twice the size of the Baltic Sea.
  - Its many large estuaries gave access to landlocked parts of Canada and the Arctic.
- The Hudson Bay Company exploited a lucrative fur trade along its shores for more than 2 centuries
- Hudson established New World claims for the Dutch

## 3/25-4/11 — Jamestown

**Date** 1607 - 1699

**Themes** Trade and Commerce  
Conflict and Conquest  
Rise and Fall of Nations

**Readings**

3/25-26	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 2-3 (LMS/UMS) SOTW(3) Ch 3 James & His Enemies (Pri/Int)
3/27-28	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 4-5 (LMS/UMS) SOTW(3) Ch 3 King James Town (Pri/Int) Pocahontas pp 5-15 (Pri/Int)
4/8-4/9	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 6-7 (LMS/UMS) SOTW(3) Ch7 Rolfe/Tobacco (Pri/Int) Pocahontas pp 16-29 (Pri/Int)
4/10-11	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 8-9 (LMS/UMS) Pocahontas pp 30-46; Afterword (Pri/Int)
4/13-14	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 10-11 (LMS/UMS) SOTW(3) Ch7 Slaves (Pri/Int)

### Introduction to Colonial Period in British North America

#### English Conquest & Colonization

England had tried to establish viable colonies prior to 1607 but:

- too little money
- too little knowledge of North American geography
- colonists themselves failed to adapt to the new environment

1607 on – new attempts successful

- 1607 Virginia – organized by a joint-stock company, therefore more \$ available
  - Primary motive = make money
- 1620 Plymouth founded by Separatists
  - Sought freedom to practice their religion
- 1630 Massachusetts Bay Colony –
  - Established by Puritans for freedom to practice their religion
- 1682 William Penn (Pennsylvania) – single proprietor
  - To make \$ and conduct a ‘holy experiment’ for complete religious freedom
- 1674 New York –
  - Acquired by conquest from the Dutch

*Other colonies were variations on these themes or settlement beyond initial colonial boundaries*

### **Colonial Period Themes**

- Conflict with Native Americans
- Conflict with French (in the North) and Spanish (in the South); Indians sometimes allies with the colonists
  - As colonies became an important part of the British Empire, her colonies got sucked into the British wars against the French empire
- Political development of the colonies-
  - Colonists from England believed they brought their rights as ‘free-born Englishmen’ and established legislative assemblies
    - Question – *were they subject entirely to the wishes of the Crown, or were they fundamentally self-governing?*

When looking at the colonial period, it is a mistake to see the colonies as a single unity – the colonists certainly didn’t.

- *Each colony was an individual enterprise and differed in its modes of colonization, religions, and political structures.*

### **1604 Important Year-End of Hostilities with Spain**

When James VI of Scotland came to the throne of England as James I, he inherited the peace negotiations between England and Spain

- *Anglo-Spanish Treaty of 1604* – left colonization open in North America to whatever parts were not already occupied by a Christian nation (per the Doctrine of Discovery/Papal Bull)
- End of the Anglo-Spanish War made it safer to sail

Reasons for renewed focus on British colonies now that war with Spain was over:

- Trade – realization that coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, furs as valuable as spices
- Shipping industry benefits
- Financiers benefit
- Rising population – 40% increase between 1580-1640 (with accompanying unemployment)
- Religious dissent

A major difference between England and Spain/France/Netherlands/Portugal in their colonization efforts in the Americas:

- the English state played little part in the colonizing efforts
- the Crowns of Spain/France/Netherlands/Portugal were involved and in control

1605 – A group of merchants petitioned the Crown for a charter incorporating 2 joint-stock companies to establish colonies in North America

1. Virginia Company of London – allocated ‘South Virginia’
2. Plymouth Company – allocated ‘North Virginia’; later called New England

- Plymouth Company sent out 2 ships in 1607 to coastal Maine, but that attempt failed (low returns on fur trade, land not suitable for agriculture, and fierce winter 1607-08). Colonization of New England would have to wait until 1620.

## Jamestown

### **First Virginians – Powhatan’s People**

Powhatan – “falls in a current” of water

The Powhatan Empire was a confederation of Algonquian tribes. Their territory in 1607 covered all of present-day eastern Virginia, spreading from south bank of Potomac to approximately the Virginia-North Carolina state line, and west to present sites of Richmond and Fredericksburg. The Algonquian name for this territory was Tsenacommacah.

Head of the Powhatan Empire-

“Chief Powhatan,” known to his people as Wahunsenacah, was the paramount chief, or chief of chiefs. (Chiefs of individual tribes were called *weroances*).

- o Then in his 60s or 70s, physically fit
- o He ruled over approximately 30 tribes, from which he collected tributes.
- o When first known, the Powhatan had nearly 200 villages. John Smith named more than 100 of them on his map.

Under Powhatan, males were trained from early childhood to be hunters and warriors. Boys began training with bows and arrows by the time they were 6 years old; mothers didn’t give their boys food in the morning until they had succeeded at the morning’s target practice.

They lived in small villages of at most a few hundred people. Their dwellings were framed of saplings dug into the ground, and covered with hides, bark or woven reeds.

Corn was their staple crop, but they also grew pumpkins, squash, and beans – usually planting them among the corn so that the beanstalks could climb the cornstalks. Women and children worked the gardens. Women also ground the corn and prepared the meals.

The men hunted and fished, made boats by hollowing out logs, and fought in wars.

The area around Jamestown was rich in resources-

- Forests – deer, squirrels, rabbits
- Bay – oysters, clams
- Rivers – fish
- Woods and fields – berries, fruits, nuts

### **John Smith/Early Settlers – 1<sup>st</sup> Permanent English Settlement Begins**

Jamestown was an entrepreneurial effort of the Virginia Company of London; a joint-stock company seeking to make money by-

- Extraction of gold, silver, and riches
- Finding a trade route to the Pacific Ocean by river

It was nothing short of a miracle that the settlement survived its first years – the expedition was composed of many “gentlemen,” indolent upper-class men who didn’t like to work. Unfortunately, most of the leaders were gentlemen also. The leadership of Captain John Smith was instrumental in the survival of the nascent colony.

### **John Smith –**

- Born in 1580 in Willoughby by Alford, Lincolnshire, into a farming family (socially just above peasants)
- Became a soldier, fighting for the Dutch in the Netherlands’ war for independence from the Spanish. Returned to England when 20 years old.
- Withdrew to “a little woody pasture” and studied all things martial-
  - Horsemanship
  - “The Art of War” by Machiavelli
  - Life of Marcus Aurelius
  - Explosives
  - Memorized codes for sending signals over distances with torchlight

- 1601 – enlisted in Austrian forces in Hungary (who were fighting the Ottomans) where Smith earned the title of Captain
  - Here Smith experienced a taste of meritocracy - an individual's excellence and contribution earned him respect and advancement
  - His adventures in Hungary provided experience with interacting with foreigners as both comrades and adversaries. This shaped his worldview:
    - Ignorance was a dangerous enemy
    - Effectiveness rather than bloodlines judged people
- 1602 – captured in present-day Romania and sold into slavery. He managed to escape.
- The Virginia Company chose Smith for the Virginia expedition. The historical record doesn't reveal why Smith was chosen – possibly as a military hand in case of attack from the Spanish or natives. He was, however, unusually well suited to become the colony's leader.
  - Once in Virginia, he studied Powhatan's language and culture (leaving behind detailed ethnographic writings of them). With this information, he was able to keep Powhatan at bay through diplomacy and intimidation – NOT through massacre – at a time when Powhatan's Empire grossly outnumbered the English.

### The Crossing

- Late December 1606 – 3 ships, the *Susan Constant*, *Godspeed*, and *Discovery* set sail from England under Christopher Newport to establish a colony in South Virginia. For 6 weeks, adverse winds kept them pinned in the English Channel.
- Tempers were stoked by frustration, and close-quarters – the fateful feud between John Smith and Edward-Maria Wingfield (high-ranking gentleman) began.
- Sailed via the Canary Islands. The day after leaving the canaries, tempers flared between Smith and Wingfield. It is unknown what transpired, but Smith was accused of plotting an insurrection. Wingfield arrested Smith, and he remained in confinement for the rest of the journey.
- Reverend Samuel Purchas, a chronicler of the English voyages, wrote: “Captain Smith was suspected for a supposed mutiny, though never such matter.”
- West Indies – a gallows was built for John Smith, but Smith “couldn't be persuaded to use it.”



- Late April 1607 – finally arrived in the Chesapeake Bay. It took 4 months to cross the Atlantic. John Smith remained confined on board.

### The Arrival and John Smith's Time at Jamestown

- Per instructions, sealed orders from the Virginia Company were opened within 24 hours of arrival-
  - 7 men listed who would govern as members of the colony's ruling council: Wingfield, Newport, Gosnold, Ratcliffe, Kendall, Martin.....and *John Smith* (who was still held, prisoner!)
  - Newport instructed to find a site for the settlement:
    - Secure from Spanish attack
    - Sea access
    - Build a fort & a town
    - Explore
- A site was found that was 50 mi up the James River - a narrow-necked peninsula of land near a deep-water channel, allowing ships to anchor nearby.
  - Militarily speaking, it was an easily defensible site.
  - *HOWEVER* – the land was unhealthy, low-lying and marshy. Unbeknownst to the colonists, the water would get brackish in the summer from saltwater intrusion, and became a breeding ground for mosquitos.
- Wingfield was elected President, but he kept Smith off of the council. Smith was released from captivity to help prepare the site.
- Some natives had made friendly visits. Wingfield remembered the Virginia Company's instructions "not to offend the natives," and encouraged by the friendly visits; he mandated that there would be no building of fortifications nor practice in the use of arms. In fact, the guns remained unpacked in their crates.
  - *Wingfield effectively committed the colony to remain defenseless.*
  - Even when the colony received some not so friendly visits, Wingfield held to his policy of no defense (which infuriated John Smith).
- Captain Newport took some men, including John Smith, on an exploratory trip for minerals. (On this trip, the colonists first learned of Powhatan, the paramount chief. Every *weroance* they had met so far was subservient to Chief Powhatan).

- Once back at the settlement, discovered the colony had been attacked by hundreds of warriors. Colonists were unarmed – guns were still packed away. Between 11-17 men wounded. (What saved the men was the cannon fire from ships anchored nearby, which frightened the natives).
  - Needless to say, the fort was now palisaded, munitions were unpacked and mounted. Men were drilled.
- June 22, 1607 – Newport sailed back to England (taking with him much of the real labor force). Work virtually stopped.
  - Men apparently felt content to wait for Newport's return with fresh supplies and new laborers, rather than begin to work earnestly for themselves.
  - Food ran low. Daily rations for each man = ½ pint barley boiled in water & ½ pint of wheat, both worm-laden.
  - The brackish water and mosquitos caused much sickness. Disease and malnutrition now claimed almost half of the population.
  - Natives began bringing food for the colonists. (Powhatan must not have realized how weak the colonists were and how easily he could've annihilated them).
- Wingfield was deposed, and Ratcliffe replaced him. John Smith finally assumed his place on the governing council.
  - Ratcliffe also appointed Smith the colony's supply officer as well as a charge over the building of houses and relations with natives.
- Early December 1607 – Smith left with some men on a trading mission for food. He was captured by Powhatan's younger brother Opechancanough. He was kept prisoner for 6-7 weeks. During this time a meeting between Smith and Powhatan took place which entered into American legend:
  - Smith was brought before Powhatan, and *"...all the people gave a great shout...having feasted him after best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and theron laid his head, and being ready with their clubs, to beate out his braines, Pocahontas the Kings dearest daughter, when no entreaty could prevaile, got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death: whereat the Emperor was contented he should live."*

- *This event is only mentioned in Smith's records* – it is recorded nowhere else. There has been much debate over the truthfulness of this record. Smith was known to be boastful and not averse to editing and even fabricating material about his activities. However, historians who accept the record give the following reasons:
  - Story was believed and reprinted by Reverend Samuel Purchas, who had numerous connections in the Virginia Company, including both friends and adversaries of John Smith.
  - Pocahontas's 2<sup>nd</sup> rescue of Smith had multiple English eyewitnesses and has never seriously been questioned.
  - Smith's books carried endorsements from his fellow colonists.
- Smith returned to Jamestown on January 2<sup>nd</sup>. It was a difficult season for the colonists. Between illness, malnutrition, and the winter, only 38 of the original 104 colonists survived.
- Newport returns in February of 1608, the First Supply it is often called.
- During this period, Pocahontas would come to the fort with *"what she could get for Captaine Smith,"* wrote 2 colonists. *"Her especially he ever much respected."*
  - Her visits helped him practice the Algonquian language and maintained lines of communication with an ally in Powhatan's court.
  - A colonist remembered Pocahontas rallying the boys *"and make them wheel falling on their hands, turning their heels upwards, whom she would follow and wheel herself so naked as she was all the fort over."* (Only when girls reached puberty would they wear deerskin dresses of the Powhatan women).
- September 10, 1608 – Smith took an oath of office as President. (Ratcliffe had either resigned or was overthrown – no vote was ever recorded).
- Late September 1608 – Newport arrived back with supplies and colonists, the Second Supply. Newport was also instructed to crown Powhatan, thus rendering him a loyal tributary prince of King James (in theory). Powhatan was crowned, but he bade his people to no longer trade with the English for food. He was inclined to let the colonists starve.
  - Smith called the colonists together. To deal with lazy and complaining colonists, he instituted 2 rules:
    - *"He that will not worke shall not eate."*

- Within 3 months, the men had built 20 houses, dug a well, and planted 30-40 acres. No one died of starvation.
    - Military discipline - the colonists learned to use weapons and drilled daily.
- August 1609 – ships arrive with the Third Supply, consisting of provisions and several hundred men, women, and children. The Virginia Company had reorganized the colony and sent new directives. Smith was relieved of his present duties and reassigned as commander of a small lookout garrison near the mouth of the James. (Needless to say, Smith was not too thrilled).
- October 1609 – an accidental gunpowder explosion injured Smith, requiring him to return to England. When Smith left, there were 500 colonists at Jamestown; the majority were newcomers. William Fettiplace, a colonist who served under Smith, wrote:
  - *“What shall I say? But thus we lost him, that in all his proceedings, made justice his first guide, and experience his second; ever hating baseness, sloth, pride, and indignitie, more then any dangers; that never allowed more for himself, then his souldiers with him; that upon no danger would send them where he would not lead them himself; that would never see us want [in want of] what either he had, or could by any meanes get us...whose adventures were our lives, and whose losse our deathes.”*
- After Smith was gone, the natives began attacking the settlement. One colonist observed, *“the Savages no sooner understood Smith gone, but they revolted, and did spoile and murther all they incountered.”*

### **Legacy of John Smith**

- Although boastful and prideful, Smith was practical and esteemed those who worked hard.
- He was critical to the establishment of Jamestown, the 1<sup>st</sup> permanent English settlement in North America.
- A prolific writer, he left essential primary source documents regarding English America (New England and Virginia) and extensive writings on the Native Americans.
- Colonial Williamsburg historian Dennis Montgomery says of Smith:
  - *“It is difficult to conclude he is due less than a full measure of credit in the founding of the nation.”*

## **Boy Swap Between the Colonists and the Powhatans**

Thomas Savage, Henry Spelman, and Robert Poole were traded with Indian boys from different tribes. The purpose was for the English boys to learn the Indian language, their way of life, and to try to build relationships. The same with the Indian boys who lived with the colonists – learn the English language and build relationships with the English colonists. Their job was to understand the other from the inside and interpret the other’s culture and language for their own people. They also carried messages from their leaders to the other side.

- An unforeseen result: Some of the boys ended up feeling trapped between cultures. The more they came to understand the viewpoint of the people they had been forced to live with, the more difficult it was to disregard their interests.
- Captain Newport brought Thomas Savage to Powhatan in Werowocomoco, Powhatan’s capital. Powhatan gave Newport a young man named Namontack. Namontack sailed back to England with Newport. Powhatan later said that he sent Namontack “purposely” to gain knowledge of England. Spanish and Venetian ambassadors reported on Namontack’s presence in London in their letters home.
- John Smith left Samuel Collier with the Weraskoyacks “to learn the language.” Smith later wrote of Samuel’s death in the early 1620s, stating that Samuel was “one of the most ancientest Planters, and very well acquainted with their language and habitation, humors and conditions, and Governor of a Town.”
- Henry Spelman joined Thomas Savage, staying with Powhatan. Both boys fared better with the Powhatans than the colonists when it came to food. They didn’t go hungry while living with them!

## **Starving Time 1609-1610**

Food stores ran low-

- No time to raise food to feed the 400 newcomers (who were also weakened by the crossing)
- Fishing nets were allowed to rot

- Natives were attacking the colonists, not trading for food

As food stores dwindled-

- Colonists ate horses, cats, dogs
- Next on the menu were rats and mice.
- Some colonists ate the settlers who had died.
- One settler killed his wife and ate her (but abstained from eating the unborn child – he dropped the fetus in the river)

One survivor recalled,

*“so great was our famine, that a Savage we slew, and buried, the poorer sort tooke him up againe and eat him, and so did divers one another boyled and stewed with roots and herbs: And one amongst the rest did kill his wife, powdered [salted] her, and had eaten part of her before it was knowne, for which hee was executed, as hee well deserved; now whether shee was better roasted, boyled or carbonado’d, I know not, but of such a dish as powdered wife I never heard of. This was that time, which still to this day, we called the starving time.”*

By March 1610 (6 months after Smith had left)-

- 60 colonists out of the 500 were alive (plus Francis West and the 36 in his party who had returned to England during the winter, running out on the colonists and taking what little food they had for the voyage home – what a dirty deed!)
  - 80% mortality rate
- Could have been avoided by better leadership. If the new leaders had sustained Smith’s policy of dispersal through the winter (splitting the colonists up into smaller groups, as he had done the previous winter), then chances are many more of them would have survived. One anonymous colonist wrote:
  - *“It were too vile to say what we endured but the occasion was only our owne, for want of providence, industrie, and government, and not the barrenesse and defect of the countrie, as is generally supposed...Had we been in Paradise it selfe (with those governours), it would not have been much better with us.”*

### **Tale of the Sea Venture**

In 1609, the Virginia Company reorganized the company and the colony, requiring a new charter.

- A single governor replaced the President and Council.
- Lord De La Warr would be Lord Governor and Captain-General

June 1609

- 9 ships carrying 500 men, women, and children sailed from England.
- 1 ship either sunk near the Azores or turned back to England.
- 7 ships made it to Jamestown in August
- The *Sea Venture* was blown off course and onto a reef off of Bermuda. All the passengers survived, making it onto the uninhabited 'Island of Devils'
  - Captain Somers was a rarity among Virginia leaders – he combined elevated social position with John Smith's practical effectiveness. He knew that the *Sea Venture* was going to wreck among the coral reefs, so he decided to make it a controlled wreck. He navigated the ship into a V-shaped formation of coral. The coral wedge held the ship fast, and all passengers were able to be carried in small boats to shore. Not one person died!

They wintered on the island – uninhabited and a true paradise. Somers devised a plan to get them all to Jamestown: the building of a new ship. Somers put Richard Frubbisher, an experienced shipbuilder, in charge of building one ship, and Somers himself oversaw the construction of another.

- By April 1610 – 2 new ships ready to sail, the *Deliverance* and the *Patience*.
- May 10, 1610 – sailed away from Bermuda. Had lost only 6 of the colonists!
- Accounts of the colonists' island adventure would later inspire Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

Arrival at Jamestown

- When the *Deliverance* and *Patience* arrived, they found only 60 alive. The fort looked like a ghost town.

- Gates, leader of the colony who had been on the *Sea Venture*, decided the colony was beyond repair. He loaded everyone on the ships to abandon the fort. As the ships made their way down the James River, they received word that Lord De La Warr was in the bay. He arrived with ample supplies and new settlers, thus saving Jamestown.
  - Gates sailed back to Jamestown “to the great grief of all of his company,” some of the colonists later wrote.

### **Rolfe, Pocahontas, and Tobacco**

Lord De La Warr arrived at Jamestown and formally took over, establishing strict guidelines – basically stating that he did not want to see any idleness so that he would not have to put them to the sword.

At this time, hostilities between the colonists and natives resumed, but the colony was no longer as fragile as it had been in the early years. Warfare against Powhatan would continue for several more years.

Lord De La Warr lasted less than 10 months before returning to England with various ailments. Sir Thomas Dale took charge of the colony, enlarging and toughening the colony’s martial law.

- The execution was the penalty for stealing
- For leaving the colony, Dale would order a hanging, burning at the stake or broken upon the wheel

March 1613 – Pocahontas captured

- Taken hostage as a bargaining chip to trade Pocahontas for 7 English prisoners that Powhatan held as well as for stolen arms and tools.
- Powhatan returned the English colonists but not all the arms, so Gates refused to release Pocahontas.
- During Pocahontas’s captivity, she converted to Christianity and met John Rolfe
  - John Rolfe was a widower (he and his wife were on the *Sea Venture*, but his wife died on Bermuda)



- Rolfe had brought different varieties of tobacco to the colony. After 2 years of experimentation, he had produced 4 barrels to send back to England.
  - By 1618 – 50,000 pounds of tobacco leaf had been shipped to England.
    - The survival and success of the colony were assured.

#### March 1614 – Rolfe and Pocahontas Marry

- Pocahontas had been in captivity for a year when Gates decided to take her to Powhatan. When she went ashore, she spoke to her half-brothers and a few senior members of the tribe. Dale wrote-
  - *“The king’s daughter went ashore but would not talk to any of them, scarce to them of the best sort and to them only that if her father had loved her, he would not value her less than old swords, pieces [guns], or axes; wherefore she would still dwell with the Englishmen who loved her.”*
- During the year, she had met and became friends with John Rolfe. Rolfe now asked her to marry him, and she agreed. She was baptized Rebecca, and they were married, eventually having a son named Thomas.
- Their marriage had political and economic benefits:
  - Intermittent tribal attacks ceased. Powhatan never again waged war on the English
  - Promotion of the Virginia Company – 1616 Rolfe traveled with Pocahontas and their son to London. Governor Dale also went with a party of Algonquin to demonstrate the success of the company’s “civilizing” mission and to encourage more of the better sort (upper class) to emigrate.
    - 1617 – Rolfe’s family had just started on their return journey home when Pocahontas, who was already ill, suddenly worsened and died. She was buried in England. Rolfe left his son Thomas, who was sick also, in England, and sailed back to Virginia. Rolfe would never see his father again.
    - *Within a year of Pocahontas’s death – the relationship between the colonists and the Indians unraveled.*

#### Tobacco

The success of Jamestown was always dependent upon making money. There was neither gold or silver nor a trade route to the Pacific – How could Jamestown become an economic success??

- Rolfe had experimented with West Indian tobacco varieties, which yielded a lucrative export.
- By 1619, a newcomer would find little else growing.
  - From 4 barrels sent to England in 1614 – tobacco trade had grown to 50,000 pounds in 1618, and half a million pounds in 1628.
    - = Survival and success of the colony was assured.
- It was also the beginning of Virginia’s career as a colony, and then a state with a 1-crop, slave supported economy

Tobacco was a labor-intensive crop-

- High mortality rate among the settlers due to disease, so the population remained low (a cycle of emigration – death – more migration)
  - Reliance on indentured servants and slaves to supply the labor
- A gradual shift to slave labor-
  - By 1680, slaves consisted of 80% of the population of Virginia
  - Cheaper and easier to purchase a lifetime of labor from 1 slave than to continually replace indentured servants, which were too few to meet the labor demand anyway.

### **1619 – A Year of ‘Firsts’**

- 1<sup>st</sup> Broad-based Assignment of Private Land Ownership in English America
  - Private property had a stimulating effect on the owner’s sense of initiative
- 1<sup>st</sup> Representative Legislature in English America
  - The locally elected body called the General Assembly (later known as the House of Burgesses)
  - Voters of each city, borough, and plantation elected 2 “burgesses” to represent them

- It was not, however, a pure representative democracy
  - There were qualifications for voters (must be a landowner, not indentured nor a woman)
  - Assembly also included 6 men appointed by the company to serve as advisors
- Nevertheless, the creation of this elected legislative body, or assembly, was a fact of critical importance in American history. Hardly anywhere in the world did “the people” at large vote on anything, including government officials.

*The establishment of the General Assembly and the introduction of broad-based property ownership were critical milestones on the path to American liberty and self-government.*

- 1<sup>st</sup> Cargo of Africans

- An English privateer (pirate) with a letter of marque from the Dutch Prince of Orange brought to Jamestown around 20 or so Africans taken from a Portuguese slave-trading ship. The privateer ship, one of two ships, belonged to Robert Rich, who later became the Earl of Warwick.
  - Warwick and his group obtained a charter from James I for a joint-stock company named Company for the Somers Isles, supposedly to colonize and develop trade with Bermuda – but really as a cover for pirating the Spanish Main.
  - Under this charter, Warwick outfitted 2 ships and sent them to the West Indies for sugar and Negroes to introduce to Bermuda. Warwick was a pirate and the first English black slaver to put slave trafficking on a business-like basis.
  - Warwick is better known as a leader of the Puritan Revolution.
- Governor Yeardley bought the “20 and odd” Africans in exchange for food and set them to work in the tobacco fields. More than likely, the Africans were bought as indentured servants, but by 1640s, there was clear evidence of hereditary slavery.
  - A 1624 roster lists white residents by first and last name; Africans were listed by first name only, or no name – 10 were given anonymous listings such as “negors” or “one negar.”

- 1625 roster of Jamestown – 23 out of 24 white servants had complete records of their names, ages, & arrival dates. For the 8 Africans, all that was listed was “negro men 3 negro women 5.”
  - *This conveyed the Africans’ social position, if not legal status: colonial officials were already describing the Africans in the same way they cataloged commodities.*

### 1<sup>st</sup> Labor Strike

- Polish craftsmen were not allowed a vote in the 1<sup>st</sup> elections for the General Assembly – initially, only Englishmen were granted the vote. They went on strike, and shortly after that, they were allowed to vote.
- 

### 1<sup>st</sup> Mail Order Brides

- *“Young maids to make wives for so many of the former Tenants” priced at not less than “one hundredth and fiftie pounds of the best leafe Tobacco.”*

### Jamestown to 1699

1622 – Massacre

- When Powhatan died, he was succeeded by 2 of his brothers. Openchancanough detested the English – the colonists were taking over more tribal land.
- He bided his time, then launched a vast surprise attack. The Indians killed 1/3 of the colonists - between 350 and 400.
- The English struck back, resulting in a war that spanned the next decade.

1624 – King James dissolved the Virginia Company. Jamestown became a royal colony.

1632 – Peace treaty with Openchancanough

1644- Openchancanough launched another massacre that killed around 500 colonists

- 1646 – Openchancanough killed. The Powhatan tribes were dispersed.

1651 – 1<sup>st</sup> Indian reservation near Richmond, Virginia

1699 – Capital of Virginia is moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg. Jamestown City dies.

### **Nature of the Social Elite in Virginia – ‘Cavalier Ethic’**

The guiding ethos of the social elite in Virginia for over a century was the ‘Cavalier ethic.’

- Celebrated hierarchy
- Male (patriarchal) dominance
- Freedom for those who ruled
- Virtues of the gentlemen
  - Truth
  - Fidelity
  - Courtesy
  - Responsibility
  - Gentlemen abstained from work
- *The ideal for the Virginian would be the English gentleman*

In England, the dominance of primogeniture (estate passing to eldest son) left many younger aristocratic sons with a taste for that life but no way to support it. Berkeley, governor of Jamestown from 1642-1676, recruited these younger sons.

- Campaign successful – nearly all Virginia’s ruling families were founded by younger sons of eminent English families
- After Charles, I lost his head, and Cromwell was in power, many of the Royalist supporters – ‘Cavaliers’ – immigrated to Virginia. Many were given a high office and large estates, creating an oligarchy of their own.
- During this Cavalier emigration, many famous names in American history first make their appearance, and are also known as the First Families of Virginia:
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Madison received a grant of land in 1653 (James Madison 4<sup>th</sup> President)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Washington in 1657
  - 1<sup>st</sup> of the Lee family (Harry Light Horse Lee and Robert E. Lee descendants)

- 1<sup>st</sup> of the Custis family (Martha Washington's 1<sup>st</sup> husband was a Custis)
- 1<sup>st</sup> of the Carter family (Robert E. Lee's wife from Carter family)

The Royalists were bound together by politics, religion (Church of England), and from the same region in England. Once in Virginia, they married each other, soon constituting an unusually integrated elite.

This Cavalier elite held power in Virginia through the Revolutionary Period:

- As early as 1660, every seat on the Royal Council (the governing body in Virginia: governor's cabinet, upper legislative house, and the colony's supreme court) was filled by 5 interrelated families
  - As late as 1775 every member of that Council descended from that 1660 Council
- Membership on the Council had economic benefits:
  - The Council controlled the distribution of land
  - The greater share went to 25 families who filled 2/3 of the seats between 1680-1775
- With Economic Power went Political Power
  - John Randolph (an elite) spoke to the poorer sort of the colony, cautioning them against offending or disobliging any person of note in the colony-
    - *"either by blood or by marriage, we are almost all related, and so connected in our interests, that whoever of a stranger presumes to offend any one of us will infallibly find an enemy of the whole. Nor, right or wrong, do we forsake him, till by one means or other his ruin is accomplished."*

The Revolutionary period would demonstrate that their essential position remained unchanged. This Cavalier emigration to Virginia gives the colony, and eventually the state, a very unique flavor and character.

## 4/15-23 — Plymouth Colony: The Wampanoags

**Date** 1606 - 1691

**Themes** Trade and Commerce  
Conflict and Conquest  
Philosophy and Religion

**Readings**

4/15-16	People of Breaking Day pp 5-15 (Pri/Int) New Americans pp 8-11 (Int) Squanto's Journey (Int) Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 10-11 (LMS/UMS)
4/17-18	People of Breaking Day pp 17-29 (Pri/Int) Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 12 (LMS/UMS) Boy Who Fell – <b>London</b> thru <b>Vast and Furious Ocean</b> (Int) Squanto's Journey (Int)
4/22-23	People of Breaking Day pp 30-45 (Pri/Int) SOTW(3) Ch 6 Strangers & Saints (Pri/Int) Boy Who Fell – <b>Man Overboard</b> thru <b>Safe Harbor</b> (Int) Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 13 (LMS/UMS)
4/24-25	Boy Who Fell – finish book Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 14 (LMS/UMS)

An elementary school story~

“The Pilgrims sailed from England to the New World in September of 1620. After being blown off course by hundreds of miles and months behind schedule, they anchored in a harbor named Plymouth. By the following spring, they established an alliance with Massasoit, the leader

of the Wampanoags. That fall, they hosted a harvest celebration now known as the First Thanksgiving.” The End

*Of course, the story is much more complex...*

### **Pilgrims – Who were they?**

- The 2<sup>nd</sup> group of English settlers to colonize English America
- Motives and backgrounds different than the Jamestown colonists, who were faithful to the Church of England
  - Pilgrims were Separatists (not Puritans)
    - Puritans – belonged to the Church of England, but believed it should be reformed. Influenced by Calvinism.
    - Separatists – believed reform of the Church of England was impossible, therefore necessary to separate from it.
      - Separatists were Puritans who determined that the Church of England was not the true church of Christ. They took their cue from the Apostle Paul to “come out among them, and be separate.”
    - English laws forbade the existence of any church that was not the Church of England. It was treasonous to join or form a church outside of the Church of England. Separatists could be imprisoned or executed as traitors.
      - (Jamestown colonists supported the king and Church of England)
  - *The Pilgrims were farmers primarily but had learned trades while in Holland - weavers, wool carders, tailors, shoemakers, printers*
    - (Pilgrims generally not as educated nor the younger sons of the English elite, nor merchants looking for wealth, such as many at Jamestown)

### **William Bradford (1590-1657)**

*William Bradford's leadership was instrumental in the success of the colony.*



- Born into a farming family in Lincolnshire. Orphaned by 12 years old and living with 2 of his uncles.
- 1606 – Church that Bradford attended decided to become a Separatist church. They met secretly at William Brewster’s house (a friend and mentor to William Bradford) in Scrooby.
- 1607 – Persecution led them to immigrate to Holland. By 1608 the entire Scrooby congregation made it to Amsterdam. The only jobs available were the most unskilled and lowest-paid positions (in textiles, metal or leather)
- 1609 – Moved to Leyden (Holland), to avoid disagreements and contention with other Separatist groups in Amsterdam.
  - Bradford became a citizen of Leyden and a guild member, fluent in Dutch.
  - Married Dorothy May in 1613.
- By 1617 – rethinking Holland:
  - Constant labor with little wages; most of the congregation remained poor
  - Because they were poor, families needed their children to go to work at a young age – which meant little opportunity for schooling
  - The children were becoming Dutch (and the Pilgrims were English and wanted to maintain their Englishness)
  - Fear of impending war in Europe (in fact, 1618-1648 did see the Thirty Years’ War)
- *So...where to go??*

## **To The New World**

- Several locations discussed – decided on Virginia, near the mouth of the Hudson River. Thomas Weston and the Merchants and Adventurers (a group of 70 London merchants/investors) provided financing as well as a patent for a settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River.
  - They wanted a place where their idea of liberty might thrive without interference from an established culture. They fled England for Holland to avoid persecution. They had religious freedom in Holland. Winslow recalled that God had blessed them with “much peace and liberty” in Holland, and hoped to find “the like liberty” in their new home.
  - The Pilgrims thought themselves to be a destined people who were guided by a providential God.

- They found it difficult to make a living in Holland as well as maintain their English identity. Also, they feared the survival of their church. The youth “were oftentimes so oppressed with their heavy labors” that they “became decrepit in their early youth.” Poverty made them more vulnerable to temptation. They were attracted by the “licentiousness” of the Dutch culture while at the same time repelled by the relentless labor, causing many to depart from the way of their parents.
- The Leyden congregation bought a ship called the *Speedwell*, planned to meet up with the *Mayflower* in England, and then travel to Virginia together. The *Mayflower* would return to England, and the *Speedwell* would stay with them in the New World.
  - However, after the 2 ships departed England, the *Speedwell* kept taking on water and needed to be left in England.
  - Since only the *Mayflower* was traveling to America, some people had to stay behind since not everyone could fit on the one ship.
  - Also on the *Mayflower* were non-Separatists (“Strangers”) from London who would be part of the colony.
    - Initially, the entire congregation was to relocate to the New World. Now half of the colonists were Separatists and the other half Strangers. For the future of the settlement, it was essential that all the colonists – Separatists and Strangers alike – learn to live together as best as they could.
- September 6, 1620 – *Mayflower* leaves Plymouth with “a prosperous wind.”
  - More than 2 months at sea – much of the voyage storm-tossed:
    - John Howland – on deck in stormy weather, fell overboard. He caught hold of a rope and held on until he was pulled to safety. (He ultimately had 10 children and 88 grand-children!)
    - During another storm, the main beam in the middle of the ship cracked. One of the Leyden men proposed putting an immense screw under the cracked beam to force it back to its correct position. This held the ship together, prevented it from sinking.
- November 9, 1620 – first sighted land (Cape Cod). *Mayflower* passengers were “not a little joyful.” They were north of their intended destination (mouth of Hudson River), so began the trip south along the coast. Ran into the Pollack Rip, “one of the meanest

stretches of shoal water on the American Coast.” (It has been claimed that ½ of the wrecks along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. have occurred in this area).

- The captain escaped the shoals. The wind was blowing from the south – so he headed back north to New England.

### **The Mayflower Compact**

When the passengers found out they were headed back north – an outcry broke out. They all knew their patent didn’t apply to a settlement north of the Hudson.

Some Strangers made “discontented and mutinous speeches” and said that “none had the power to command them.” Pastor Robinson, the pastor of the Leyden congregation, had recommended prior to their departure that they create a government based on civil consent rather than divine decree.

- With so many Strangers, there was no other way. They must combine into a civil body politic – agreeing to submit to laws drawn up by their duly elected officials.
- A civil covenant would provide the basis for a secular government in America.
  - *Was a declaration of intent rather than a form of government*

### ***The Mayflower Compact***

*Having undertaken, for the glory of God and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do these present solemnly and mutually in the presence of God and one of another, **covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic**, for our better ordering and preservation, and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof **to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices**, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony, unto which **we promise all due submission and obedience.***

In truth, the compact did not propose an alteration to the form of government that existed in any town back in England. It was a declaration of intent rather than a form of government. What was extraordinary was that it applied to a group of people 3,000 miles from their mother country.

Signing – November 11, 1620

- Every man who was healthy enough to put pen to paper had to sign the compact
- 41 men signed
  - 9 didn't – either they were too sick or were hired as seamen for only 1 year

### **Selection of Plymouth as Site of Plantation**

The compact was signed, and they were anchored in Provincetown Harbor. Miles Standish (a Stranger and the military leader of the colonists) took 16 men to explore the area, looking for a site for the settlement. William Bradford was included in the expedition.

Explored for a month, and settled upon Plymouth in Plymouth Harbor

- A 165' hill provided a great view of the coastline
- Presence of a 'sweet brook.'
- The land was already cleared (but there was no evidence of recent Native settlements)
  - *Just 3 years prior, there had been 1,000-2,000 Indians living there, but during 1616-19, an infectious disease (probably the plague) wiped out the settlements*
    - *(a map by Samuel Champlain in 1605 shows the banks of the harbor dotted with wigwams)*
- *Note:* there is no record of a Plymouth Rock or Pilgrims stepping out onto it in contemporary records; no direct evidence connecting Plymouth Rock with the Pilgrims. Plymouth Rock was first mentioned in 1741 by 95-year old Thomas Faunce, who claimed his father (who didn't arrive in Plymouth until 1623) told him that the Mayflower passengers used a boulder at the edge of Plymouth Harbor as a kind of stepping-stone to America. So was born the legend of Plymouth Rock. Several decades later, a group of patriots called the Sons of Liberty decided the rock was the perfect symbol for their cause and moved it from the harbor to the center of town. Unfortunately, it broke when they pulled it from the mud.

When the expedition returned to the Mayflower after a month of exploring, Bradford received the news that his wife had slipped over the side of the ship and drowned. Bradford never wrote about the circumstances of his wife's death, but the fact that she fell from an anchored ship in calm waters caused some to speculate if it was suicide.

### **Plymouth settlement-**

- 1<sup>st</sup> building completed was a 20' square "common house."
- Had planned to build 19 homes, but sickness and death allowed only 7 houses to be erected. So many fell ill that barely a ½ dozen people left to tend the sick
  - "in 2 or 3 moneths time halfe of their company dyed, espetially in Jan. & February, being ye depth of wonter, and wanting houses & other comforts; being infected with scurvie & other diseases, which this long vioage & their inacomodate condition brought upon them"
- By spring, 52 of the 102 settlers were dead

### **March 1621 – Samoset visits**

- Samoset walked into the settlement, greeting them with "Welcome Englishmen."
  - He introduced himself as Samoset (or may have been how the Pilgrims heard it – but it possibly could've been his English name, Somerset, that he spoke).
  - Samoset spoke a little English (learned from English fishermen in modern-day Maine) but said that he would be back with someone who spoke better English.
- The Pilgrims found out from Samoset that:
  - The supreme leader of the region was named Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoag nation, who lived in Pokanoket
  - The harbor's name that the Pilgrims were in was called Patuxet
  - Most everyone who had lived there died from a plague
- Samoset returned with Squanto (and 3 other Indians) a week later

- Squanto, or Tisquantum, was abducted in 1614 by Thomas Hunt and spent 5 years in Spain, England and Newfoundland.
- On his return to his home at Patuxet (modern Plymouth), he found his village desolate, everyone dead from the plague.
  - One English visitor remarked that the “bones and skulls” of the unburied dead “made such a spectacle...it seemed to be a new found Golgotha.”
- *Unbeknownst to the Pilgrims, Massasoit had watched them the entire winter.* He noticed that the Pilgrims were different from other Europeans-
  - There were women and children
  - Instead of trading, they were building a settlement = here to stay
    - What should Massasoit do?? He reluctantly decided to “make friendship” with the Pilgrims instead of war. (Squanto had been telling Massasoit that the English not only had weapons, they also had the plague and the ability to unleash the plague on enemies. If Massasoit became allies to the Pilgrims, then Massasoit could free Pokanokets from the rival Narragansetts).

### **March 1621 – Treaty between Massasoit**

After Samoset’s initial visit, Massasoit sent Samoset to the Pilgrims once again, accompanied by Squanto and 3 other Indians, to inform the Pilgrims that Massasoit and his brother were coming to meet with them.

Massasoit met with Governor Carver, and they worked out a 6 point agreement:

1. That neither Massasoit nor any of his people could hurt the colonists.
2. If anyone of Massasoit’s hurt any colonists, then Massasoit would have to send the offender to the Plymouth colonists for punishment.
3. If colonist tools were taken, then Massasoit should cause restoration. If any colonists took tools from Massasoit, the Pilgrims would have to do the same.
4. If anyone unjustly warred with Massasoit, then the colonist would aid him. If any Indians unjustly fought against the colonists, then Massasoit would come to the aid of Plymouth Colony.

5. Massasoit should notify any of his confederates of this treaty so that they do not wrong the colonists but instead keep the peace.
6. When Massasoit's men come to the colonists, they should leave their bows and arrows behind them, as well as the colonists leaving behind their weapons when they go to Massasoit.

*This agreement lasted and kept the peace for 55 years until Metacom's War (also known as King Philip's War) in 1675.*

It was also decided that Squanto stay with the English. He taught them many things:

- How to fish for eels
- Use herring to fertilize corn
- Plant beans and squash on each corn mound after corn sprouted. The vines attach to the corn stalks, providing shade and help to keep weeds out

**April 1621** – Governor Carver dies; Bradford was chosen as the new governor

### **“First Thanksgiving”**

- As a result of the treaty with Massasoit, they harvested their 1<sup>st</sup> crop in safety
- Exact date unknown – probably late September/early October
- It was like a traditional English harvest festival (secular celebration dating back to Middle Ages in which villagers ate, drank, played games)
- Very little is known about the 1621 event – only 2 contemporary references to it, from William Bradford and Edward Winslow, which makes known:
  - 4 men went fowling so that they could rejoice together after gathering the fruit of their labors
  - The 4 killed enough fowl to serve the company for a week
  - They exercised their arms, amongst other recreations
  - Many Indians amongst them; their greatest king Massasoit with some ninety men – they provided 5 deer
  - Entertained and feasted for 3 days
- *Only 4 adult women alive at this time – what a lot of work for them!*

- Marked the conclusion of a remarkable year

### **Plot Uncovered – Squanto’s Betrayal**

- Hobbamock, Pokanoket warrior and friend of Miles Standish, told Bradford and Standish that the Narragansetts and the Massachusetts had become allies and were planning to attack Miles and his trading party. With Miles eliminated, they planned to attack the settlement – and
  - o Even more disturbing – Squanto was in on it!
- April 1622 – Standish and 10 men, along with Hobbamock and Squanto, left to trade with the Massachusetts. Hours later, a relative of Squanto’s arrived at the settlement, warning them of an imminent attack on Plymouth by Massasoit, his warriors, and the Narragansetts.
- Plymouth fired cannons to warn anyone out in the countryside to come back to the settlement. Standish heard and returned. Hobbamock insisted it was all lies, so to make sure they sent Hobbamock’s wife to Massasoit’s village to determine the truth. She found out the village was at peace. Massasoit was outraged to learn that Squanto tried to turn the Pilgrims against him.
- Over the next few weeks, it became evident that Squanto had been working hard to overthrow Massasoit. Squanto was hoping that the Pilgrims would attack Massasoit so that Squanto could emerge as the area’s most important Native leader.
- Under terms of the treaty between Bradford and Massasoit, Bradford was required to turn Squanto over to Massasoit for punishment. But Bradford refused – he couldn’t bear to be parted from his interpreter. Squanto had become a part of the Plymouth community, and Bradford was willing to risk Massasoit’s anger.
  - o Plymouth’s relations with the Indians were at a new low with Squanto’s betrayal and Bradford’s refusal to punish him.

### **Squanto’s Death**



- November 1622 – Bradford and Squanto led a trading expedition. (It was Squanto’s 1<sup>st</sup> time outside of Plymouth since his betrayal – Squanto felt he had “secured” peace with Massasoit)
- They stopped first with the Mahamoyick Indians, who were initially reluctant to trade with them. Just before Bradford and Squanto left them, Squanto suddenly became ill. Bradford described it as an “Indian fever.” He died within a few days.
- Bradford assumed that he died of natural causes, but some historians speculate it may have been poisoning. (There were several suspected poisonings of high-ranking Indians in New England during the 17<sup>th</sup> century).

## 1623

- Relations between Massasoit and the Pilgrims warmed considerably after Edward Winslow saved Massasoit’s life by bringing medicine and nursing Massasoit while he was stricken with typhus.

o Massasoit said, *“Now I see the English are my friends and love me and whilst I live, I will never forget the kindness they have shown me.”*

- Summer – supply ships arrive. On it was the widow Alice Southworth, an acquaintance of Bradford’s in Leyden. They were married a few weeks after Anne’s arrival.

- Fall – End of Food Shortages

o Bradford assigned each household their own plot of land from which they could keep all that they grew (rather than give to the community to share). The change was dramatic – families were now willing to work harder than ever before!

## 1630 – Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Great Migration

- 17 ships arrive off the New England coast

- Up to this point, Plymouth was the only significant English settlement in the region. Now a thousand Puritan English colonists had come to the Boston area in a few months. It was just the beginning of the Great Migration.
- The Puritan colony of Massachusetts Bay grew as 21,000 immigrants came over of the next decade, fleeing King Charles in England.

**1657** – William Bradford dies

**1675-1676 Metacom's War (King Philip's War)**

- Metacom (Massasoit's son) led Indians against Plymouth colony, led by Governor Josiah Winslow (Edward Winslow's son)
- A brutal and bloody conflict
  - 300 colonists died (8% of the male population)
  - 2,000 Indians died in battle, as well as 3,000 dead from sickness/starvation, and another 1,000 were captured and sold as slaves primarily in the West Indies
    - Overall, 60-80% of the Native American population in southern New England was lost
- War ended when Metacom was killed. His head was chopped off and hung at the Plymouth fort for 25 years.

**1691 – End of Plymouth Colony**

- The colony never really thrived (like the Massachusetts Bay Colony)
  - As a Separatist settlement, it was apart from mainstream Puritanism, therefore couldn't recruit from a broader population
  - Lacked financial resources
  - Didn't have a decent harbor nor a substantial commodity to trade
  - Never received a royal charter from the Crown – colony established an independent legal status
- Annexed by Massachusetts Bay in 1691

*Without Massasoit's help, the Pilgrims wouldn't have survived the 1<sup>st</sup> year. The Pilgrims remained his supporters. Massasoit also realized that his fortunes were linked to the English.*

*The Pilgrims and the English lived in struggle and compromise. As long as both sides realized they needed each other – there was peace. But the next generation saw things differently, culminating in King Philip’s War. However – in the midst of war, there were some English who did NOT believe that Indians were inherently evil, such as Roger Williams, and also some Indians who thought the same about the English. These were the people who worked to bring the war to an end.*

## 4/29-5/2 — Massachusetts Bay Colony: The Puritans

<b>Date</b>	1628 - 1691	
<b>Themes</b>	Philosophy and Religion	
	Conflict and Conquest	
	Trade and Commerce	
<b>Readings</b>	4/29-30	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 15 New Americans pp. 14-17
	5/1-2	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 16

The first Puritan emigrants, the Pilgrims, were Puritan separatists who founded Plymouth Colony. The Separatists were a small vanguard, **BUT** the Puritans, during the years 1630-1640, made up a **great migration**.

Puritans (in comparison to Pilgrims)

- More of them
- Better off financially
- Greater political and social support
- Most were highly educated
- Left England to establish a New England with a religion that was reformed and purified

### **Prelude to the Great Migration**

In England, Puritan magistrates strictly enforced long-neglected laws against gambling, blasphemy, adultery, public drunkenness, and Sabbath-breaking. This zeal dismayed most English people who preferred Anglicanism and the traditional English culture: church ales, Sunday diversions, ceremonial church services, and the monarchy.

When King James died, his son Charles ascended the throne. Charles was married to a Catholic princess and hoped to reconcile English Catholics by restoring some church ceremonies previously suspended in deference to Puritans. New Anglican orthodoxy strictly enforced. Puritan ministers who balked were dismissed. Church courts prosecuted laypeople. Charles dissolved Parliament in 1629 – Puritan hopes in redress fell, leaving them vulnerable to persecution. Despairing Puritans considered emigration to New England.

### **The Great Migration (1629-1640)**

The decade between 1630 and 1640 saw about 200 ships bring 20,000 Puritan emigrants to Massachusetts. The migration began when Charles I dissolved Parliament and tapered off when Parliament reconvened in 1640.

### **Massachusetts Bay Colony**

1628 – Council of New England granted a charter to a group of Puritan merchants

- Allowed the New England Company (Puritan merchant group) to settle and govern an area 3 miles south of the Charles River to 3 miles north of the Merrimac River (and as far west as the Pacific Ocean)

1629 – Royal Charter

- Seeking additional protection, the company obtained a royal charter confirming the land grant and renamed their company Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay
- A significant omission from the charter –
  - Usually included in the charter was the requirement for company headquarters to be maintained in England. (If the headquarters were in London, then anyone could buy shares in the company, and the king and bishops could keep an eye on activities). ***This requirement was omitted.***

- The charter itself was carried to America by John Winthrop. Headquarters were established in America, where the Puritans could control their colony.

Reasons families of substance left England:

- Mounting religious pressure – increasingly strict laws were issued and enforced by the Church
- Fear of war in Europe – Protestant forces were being defeated in the Thirty Years War. If the Catholics won on the Continent, what would happen in England?
- Political fears – Charles I dissolved Parliament. What would now save the Puritan cause?
- *New England received around 20,000 Puritans during the decade of the Great Migration. However, 3X as many left for other colonies in America, the West Indies, or Ireland. New England was not the only destination for the Puritans.*

1630 – John Winthrop, the charter in hand, arrives in Massachusetts

- During the voyage, Winthrop thought about the nature of the covenant that the Puritans had with God, and the type of society they hoped to establish in Massachusetts. This was to be a holy commonwealth, a Christian community where the wealthy would show charity to the poor, refrain from exploiting the poor while the poor worked diligently.
  - He set this down in an essay ‘A Modell of Christian Charity’ from which the famous words “...we shall be like a City upon a Hill; the eyes of all people are on us” are found. Winthrop wanted Massachusetts to be a “City upon a Hill,” an inspirational set of reformed churches conspicuous to all.
- June 1630 – landed on a thin neck of land protruding into the bay, naming this 1<sup>st</sup> settlement Boston. (It also became the capital of the colony).
  - By the end of 1630, 11 towns had been established with over 1,000 inhabitants.
  - Had little trouble with Indians since the tribes in this area were decimated by disease before their arrival
  - The climate was better than Jamestown – fewer insect-borne diseases because of cold weather and little typhoid because the water of Massachusetts Bay was so cold.

## Government

- Political organization (per the charter):
  - Members of the Company (known as 'freemen') to meet 4x/year in a 'Great & General Court' to make laws for the colony
  - Once a year – governor, deputy governor and 18 assistants elected
  - The assistants managed affairs in between sessions of Court
    - Winthrop and the dozen or so members who emigrated with him had the power to impose whatever type of government they chose over the settlers (as long as no laws were passed that went against the laws of England).
- Winthrop summoned General Court Oct of 1630. Attendance was opened up to the settlers, not just members of the Company. And it was proposed and agreed that 'freemen' would be defined as a citizen of the colony with the right to vote and hold office; purchasing membership in the Company was no longer a requirement to be considered a 'freeman.' Also proposed was that the assistants be elected by all of the freemen. The elected assistants would then choose the governor and deputy-governor.
  - Now – who were the 'freemen'?
    - Adult males (not servants) who were members of the Church, or in other words, one of the elect
    - Membership in the church was not easy. Men and women (women could be members in the church but not allowed to vote) had to make a proclamation before the assembly of 'visible saints' (church members) that they had entered into a full covenant of grace with God. This required a public confession of faith, including an exhaustive account of sins overcome.
- John Winthrop was elected the first Governor and was a prominent leader of the colony.

1637 – Charles I made Massachusetts Bay Colony a royal colony – which meant the king would govern through a governor and council, but domestic conflict in England precluded the ability to enforce the change.

By 1640 – the colony was less of a semi-theocracy and more like a semi-democracy. Pressures of the community forced Winthrop and his colleagues to open up the process of government, including the extension of representation. Initially, Winthrop as Governor levied the taxes, but when the General Court demanded to see the charter (Winthrop had kept it to himself for years), they saw that it was the duty of the Court, not the Governor and assistants to levy taxes.

- *Throughout the empire, propertied Englishmen cherished legislative control over taxation as their most fundamental liberty.*

By 1640, expanding settlements spawned new colonies

- Puritans would disagree over what constituted proper rules for governing their towns and churches. A disgruntled minority would relocate and begin a new settlement where they hoped to enforce their own laws.
- By 1691, there were 4 colonies in New England:
  - Massachusetts (which had absorbed Plymouth and Maine; the 1691 charter extended voting rights beyond Puritan church membership)
  - Connecticut (which had absorbed New Haven)
  - Rhode Island
    - Roger Williams started the colony for those who were persecuted for their conscience. He was a Puritan minister (became a separatist) who advocated the total separation of church and state from a conviction that any mingling corrupted religion.
    - Puritans were dismayed by people promoting an alternative form of Protestantism. (A leading New Englander denounced “the lawlessness of liberty of conscience” as an invitation to heresy and anarchy). Puritans had no tolerance for Catholics, Baptists, or Quakers.
    - Rhode Island became a haven for separatists and others. Theological diversity in Rhode Island led to religious toleration unique in the English world.
  - New Hampshire



January 23, 1776 – the General Court declared that the royal governor Gage was no longer in charge. The colony would be responsible for its management until the King appointed an acceptable governor.

Near the end of the Revolutionary War, Massachusetts produced a constitution for the “Commonwealth of Massachusetts,” which is the name it has retained to the present time. **That constitution, ratified in June 1780, remains the oldest written constitution in continuous use in the world.**

### **New England**

By colonial standards, New England attracted unusual emigrants

- Family groups
  - (Rather than poor young single men who lacked prospects)
- Even balance between the sexes
  - (Which ensured a more stable society and faster population growth)

### ***Commerce***

New England farmers raised crops mainly for family consumption, but they did generate small surpluses that they sold to merchants. Agricultural surplus (with lumber and fish) went to the West Indies. Exports from the West Indies to England were transported in New English ships. (By 1680s, half of the ships that serviced the English Caribbean came from New England).

- In effect – 17<sup>th</sup> century New England and English West Indies developed as mutually sustaining parts

### ***Bible Commonwealth***

More than colonists in any other region, orthodox New English maintained they had a divine mission to create a model society in America: a Bible Commonwealth dedicated to the proper worship of God and the rules of a godly society.

Puritans wanted every individual to read the Bible; therefore, almost every New England town sustained a grammar school. Most women and nearly all men could read.

- 1<sup>st</sup> printing press in English America – in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1640
- Harvard College established 1636 in Massachusetts (1<sup>st</sup> in English America)

New England lacked a profitable plantation crop that required indentured servants

- By the end of the century, servants were less than 5% of the population of New England
  - Could not afford slaves either
- By 1700, less than 2% of the inhabitants of New England were slaves
  - Virginia’s slaves were 13% of the population; English West Indies 78%

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND CHESAPEAKE (VIRGINIA)  
COLONIES

	<b>New England</b>	<b>Chesapeake</b>
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<b>Land</b>	Given to men who banded together to form a town	Large tracts given to individual men who were wealthy and well connected
<b>Government</b>	Town was the local gov't  (fundamental to New England politics)	Countywide gov't
<b>Agriculture/ Crops</b>	Shorter growing season & rougher land = small crops of wheat, rye, maize, potatoes, beans, garden plants  (crops weren't exported)	Flatter land, warmer weather, more fertile = large crops of tobacco and sugar  (exported)
<b>Labor</b>	Family labor  (cannot afford many servants)	Many servants and slaves
<b>Social Status</b>	Mostly "middling" sort, social gradations are subtle	Wider divide between the wealthy elite and poor servants/slaves

*~The largest seaports of Boston, Salem, and Newport did have wealthy elite merchants, lawyers, and land speculators. Still, they enjoyed less collective power than the planters in Chesapeake and West Indies.*

- *The New English system of independent towns dispersed political power*

New England had the most decentralized and responsive form of government in the English empire. Royalists despised the region as a hotbed of “republicanism.”

### Puritans and Indians

Colonies which occupied various tribal lands:

- Rhode Island – Narragansett
- Mass. Bay Colony – Massachusett, Nipmuck, Pennacook
- Plymouth Colony – Patuxet, Wampanoag
- Connecticut – Mohegan, Pequot

### Puritan Legacy

Compared to other colonial regions, New England was a land of relative equality, broad opportunity, thrifty, industrious, and entrepreneurial. Nowhere else in colonial America did colonists enjoy readier access to public worship and nearly universal education. Those ideals remain powerful in our own culture, attesting to the enduring importance of the Puritan legacy.

*But there was also a dark side –*

- *Intolerance for dissenters*

***The pursuit of Puritan ideals and prosperity was dependent upon dispossessing the Indians of their land.***

## 5/6-7 — Rhode Island and Roger Williams

<b>Date</b>	1609-1664
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest  Trade and Commerce  Philosophy and Religion
<b>Readings</b>	Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 17 Roger Williams (LMS/UMS)  Finding Providence (Pri/Int)

### Rhode Island

1636 – founded by Roger Williams. A Salem minister and Separatist, he provoked Massachusetts authorities by voicing his objections to:

- King of England giving away land that belonged to the Indians
- Government enforcement of the 1<sup>st</sup> four of the Ten Commandments (which governed the individual's behavior toward God)
- Government compelled church attendance and loyalty oaths

The authorities asked him to recant and apologize for offending the magistrates. He refused. To evade arrest and deportation back to England, he fled south to found Providence, the 1<sup>st</sup> settlement in Rhode Island.

- Williams' dispute with leaders in Massachusetts was not over theology but on how to infuse society with God's vision
  - Massachusetts Bay leaders believed the state must enforce all God's laws
- Williams recognized that enforcement required humans to interpret God's law –
  - He felt that humans, being imperfect, would err in applying God's law

- Therefore, he concluded that a society built on the principles of Massachusetts could only lead to hypocrisy at best. Williams believed that forced worship “stinks in God’s nostrils.”
  - Massachusetts’ leaders, unable to tolerate non-conformity, banished him from the colony.

### **Roger Williams – Who was he?**

- 1<sup>st</sup> to call for a “wall of separation” to describe the relationship between church and state. *Both he and Jefferson demanded this.*
  - He wasn’t the first person to call for religious freedom but was the 1<sup>st</sup> to link the call to individual liberty in a political sense and create a government and society based on those beliefs.
- Influenced by his mentor Edward Coke, England’s great jurist who decreed “Every Englishman’s home is as his castle.”
  - Coke’s analysis and decisions wove themselves deep into English jurisprudence and constitutional history, eventually finding their way into the Constitution of the United States.
  - Coke helped write the charter of the Virginia Company, which set the critical precedent guaranteeing that British subjects in a colony, as well as their children, “*shall have and enjoy all Liberties, Franchises, immunities...as if they had been abiding and born within our realm of England.*”
- Williams, under the sponsorship of Coke, attended Charterhouse school, where he excelled, earning a scholarship to Pembroke College of Cambridge University.
- Roger married, and in 1630 he and his wife left England for the American colonies. (Church of England was purging of Puritans from the church).
- Upon arrival in Massachusetts Bay, he was offered a teaching position in Boston. After meeting and discussing with the leaders their precise church practices, he refused the job. He did accept a teaching position in Salem (which offended the church in Boston). The Boston church persuaded the Salem church to withdraw the offer to Williams – *and so began the conflict between Williams and Massachusetts Bay.*

## Time among the Indians

- Williams left the Bay colony for Plymouth Plantation. While there, he traveled among various tribes and entertained them in his home. He wanted to evangelize among them, but he felt he needed to become fluent with their language first. While gaining fluency, he also gained friendships and trade. He studied them closely, noting their habits, mores and culture. He noted how they used the land – They lit controlled burns annually to clear the underbrush and eliminate dry twigs, which enabled them to stalk prey quietly. They knew the boundaries of their land and conducted sales of land amongst themselves.
  - The legal justification for England to claim land in America was based on the land being unoccupied and unused. But William’s grounding in common law led him to the conclusion that the Indians used the land; therefore they owned the land.
  - And if that was true, then no English king had the legal right to grant ownership over any part of America. Also, no planter could claim ownership of any land unless he had purchased it from the rightful owners, the Indians.
- *Williams returned to Salem, but conflict with leaders of Massachusetts Bay led to his banishment and founding of Providence in 1636.*

## Rhode Island Colony

- The area that eventually became Rhode Island included the lands surrounding Narragansett Bay and Aquidneck Island (a large island in the middle of the bay).
- From the beginning, he intended this to be a place of refuge, a place where one could be free.
  - Williams later said, *“Having made covenant of peaceable neighborhood with the sachems and natives around us, and having, in a sense of Gods merciful providence unto me in my distress, called the place PROVIDENCE, I desired it might be for a shelter for persons distressed for conscience.”*
- Roger Williams and the others who joined him had no charter or legal authority from England, so they had to determine themselves how to govern and what kind of society to build. (Initially, heads of households made decisions by a majority vote).

- Providence government differed from Massachusetts Bay and England in important ways:
  - Religion
    - A haven for those cast out because of their religion
    - No requirement for church attendance. (In fact, no church built for 50 years; people met in homes).
  - Authority for the government came from their citizens, and the government was responsible to their citizens
    - A contradiction from the divine right of kings or the Puritan belief that they were carrying out God's plan
- Ann Hutchinson – 1638 – she sought refuge with Williams after being banished from Massachusetts. She and some other dissidents purchased land from the Indians and founded Portsmouth.
  - Most settlers to Rhode Island came from Massachusetts – virtually none came from England

#### 1643 – Williams goes to England to procure a charter

Massachusetts Bay became aggressive, making claims for the territory of Rhode Island. All the settlements of Rhode Island were outcasts with no political or economic power. The dispute with Massachusetts led to Providence, Portsmouth, and Newport uniting for common independence. William goes to England to obtain a charter that would guarantee their freedoms.

1644 – Williams successful. Charter for “Providence Plantations in the Narragansett Bay” was remarkable for what it said and didn't say:

- No governor was required nor was there a defining structure of government-provided
- Instead – the colony had “full Powre & Authority to Governe & rule themselves”...” by voluntary consent of all or the greater Part of them”
  - Only limitation – laws conformable to laws of England



· All decisions regarding religion were left to the majority. (*The Committee on Foreign Plantations knew that the colony wanted to remove the state from the issue of worship altogether*)

o Implications –

- Authorization for a fully democratic government
- Official sanction for soul liberty. (Even Holland's tolerance of religions had its limits, and each province still had a state church).

***The freedoms of Providence Plantations exceeded any other known state in the world***

1652 – Rhode Island General Assembly outlaws slavery

- The law was never repealed, but in the next century it was ignored

1663 – King Charles II grants a royal charter to “Rhode Island and Providence Plantations”

When Charles II ascended the throne at the Restoration, Rhode Island formally submitted to the king and petitioned for a final resolution of their charter. (John Winthrop Jr., governor of Connecticut, was a partner in a land company claiming ownership of much of Narragansett territory).

- King granted a royal charter
  - o Surprisingly, he did not impose a royal governor (as all royal colonies generally had)
  - o Confirmed that “the form of government established is Democratical”
    - *King's endorsement of a democratic society was extraordinary given his belief in the divine right of kings and the fact that his father was beheaded because of a revolution*

Legacy

- Williams created the 1<sup>st</sup> government which broke church and state apart
- Charles II used the concept and some of the language on religious freedom from the Rhode Island charter in the charters for New Jersey and Carolina
- Williams was a forerunner of Locke and the natural rights school
  - “Locke’s ideas are...simply restatements of the central arguments in favor of freedom of conscience developed by Roger Williams in the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century when Locke’s opinions on these subjects were being shaped” ~*David Little*
  - Williams and Locke differed only in that Williams granted liberty to Catholics and atheists, which Locke did not.
  - *Locke exerted tremendous influence on the generation of the Founding Fathers – especially Jefferson and Madison*

Rhode Island (*sometimes called Rogue Island*) had a reputation for going its own way-

- Declared independence from England 2 months before the rest of the colonies
- Was the last state to ratify the United States Constitution (once assurances were made that the Bill of Rights would become part of the Constitution)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Union State to send troops in response to Lincoln’s call for help
- 1866 – abolished racial segregation in schools
- Never ratified the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment establishing the prohibition of alcohol

## 5/8 to 5/9 – New Amsterdam

<b>Date</b>	1609-1664
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest Trade and Commerce
<b>Readings</b>	5/8–5/9      Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 25 (LMS/UMS) SOTW(3) Ch 6 Dutch in New World (Pri/Int)

### New Amsterdam

#### Dutch Republic (or The United Provinces)

During the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Dutch Republic (Republic of the Seven United Provinces) emerged as an economic and military giant, becoming the center of northern European commerce.

Daniel Defoe (author of *Robinson Crusoe*) writes:

*“The Dutch must be understood as they really are, the Middle Persons in Trade, the Factors and Brokers of Europe...They buy to sell again, take in to send out, and the greatest Part of their vast Commerce consists in being supply’d from All Parts of the World, that they may supply All the World again.”*

- A French visitor to Holland wrote that the wharves of Holland were “an inventory of the possible”

*How did they become such a powerhouse in trade?*

The United Provinces’ government was unique to 17<sup>th</sup> century Europe

- Decentralized republic dominated by wealthy merchants and rural aristocrats (*in contrast to authoritarian and centralized monarchies*)
- Combination of republican gov't, religious toleration, naval power, colonial trade, and manufacturing gave the Dutch the *greatest national wealth and highest standard of living* in Europe
- The Dutch East India Company – world's first large joint-stock company, formed in 1602, which created a monopoly. Commercial ventures that did not join the Dutch East India Company would not be allowed to trade in Asia. In return for participating, unlimited profits without state interference were promised (other than a modest tax dividend).

### **Dutch Colonization in North America – (1609-1664)**

1609 – Henry Hudson

- While looking for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific, Hudson explored the area around what are now New York Bay and the Hudson River for the Dutch East India Company. He didn't find a passage but discovered an area rich in fur, especially beaver, which was highly prized in Europe.

1614 – Territory named New Netherland; Fort Nassau founded

- New Netherland was originally a private, for-profit commercial enterprise, focusing on making alliances with Indians and conducting trade with them

1621 – Dutch West India Company founded (a national joint-stock company)

- Private, commercial traders ordered to vacate the territory
- Territory opened up to settlers and Dutch East India Company traders

1624-25 - New Netherland becomes an official settlement by the Dutch Republic

- 30 families arrive to establish a colony on present-day Manhattan
- Construction of Fort Amsterdam begins (present-day US Custom House)

- 1626 – Peter Minuit, Director General, negotiated the purchase of Manhattan Island to safeguard settlers' farms and possessions. Minuit traded 60 guilders worth of goods for the island, amounting to roughly \$1,000 in 2006 dollars.

1629 – Establishment of the patroon system

- Members of Dutch West India Company would be granted riverfront land in return for bringing at least 50 settlers over the age of 15.
- Patroons, the owners of these estates, had to provide a farm stocked for his tenants, a schoolmaster, and a minister. In return, the tenants were like serfs for 10 years, who couldn't leave the land.
  - Patroons had authority such as a European feudal lord – he had full control over the government and courts of his settlement/estate.
  - Patroons could purchase any amount of available land from Indians – they became very wealthy merchants of the Dutch East India Company and founders of great families who became prominent in New York.

1640 – Dutch West India Company gives up its trade monopoly, allowing other businessmen to invest

- Expansion was slow. The best land was occupied by patroons, and the settlers were little more than servants
- To stimulate growth, trade and cultivation was now opened up to all and patroon privileges were greatly restricted
  - The result – a turning point in the colony. Stimulation in the production of food, timber, tobacco, and eventually, slaves brought increased profits.
  - People from all overcame. It was said that in 1643 at least 18 languages were spoken in the colony. (The city of New York, which was New Amsterdam, still retains its cosmopolitan character).

The Dutch extended their religious toleration but not their republican government to New Netherland. The West India Company appointed the governor (Director General) and the advisory council but didn't permit an elected assembly.

New Netherland welcomed many religious dissenters unwelcome in New England, including Jews, Quakers, and Lutherans. The colony was the most religiously and ethnically mixed colony in North America. (The Dutch were a minority in their colony).

1647 – Peter Stuyvesant becomes Director-General

- After a series of ineffective Director Generals, Stuyvesant was the most successful.
- Stuyvesant was an experienced soldier, self-willed, had little culture, high energy, and honorable intentions; HOWEVER – he was dictatorial, an autocrat with a temper. Finding New Netherland in disarray, he wielded the authority of his office: issuing edicts, regulating taverns, clamping down on smuggling.
- Settlers, comparing their conditions with that of self-governing English colonies, demanded their rights. They petitioned the home government to grant the colony a representative gov't similar to that enjoyed by people in Holland.
- Popular gov't was granted, but Stuyvesant managed to retain almost full governing power. (When an assembly of delegates convened, he would loudly stamp his wooden leg when matters were not going as he desired). For about 10 years, there was no meeting of representatives of the people.

Despite an appealing location and a relatively tolerant society, the Dutch colony failed to attract enough settlers to compete with its English neighbors. Why??

- New Netherland had a smaller pool of potential emigrants
  - Only a population of 1.5 million to draw from in the Dutch Republic, whereas England had a population of 5 million, and France had 20 million.
- Fewer incentives to immigrate compared with the discontent in England
  - The Dutch Republic had more alluring colonial alternatives for ambitious colonists, especially in Ceylon, East Indies, and Brazil.
  - England succeeded as colonizers because it had more poor and disaffected than the Dutch, and they permitted freer access to its overseas colonies than France.

When the Dutch and English empires became rivals in global commerce during the 1650s and 1660s, the thinly populated New Netherland was vulnerable to the English. The Anglo-Dutch wars were about who would be the dominant European naval power.

## 1664 – Loss of New Netherland to the English

- King Charles of England granted his brother, James, Duke of York, vast American territories that included all of New Netherland. James immediately sent a small fleet to New Amsterdam.
- Stuyvesant, without a fleet or real army to defend the colony, was forced to surrender the colony to the English.
- New Amsterdam was renamed New York, thus ending the Dutch Republic's direct involvement in North America. However, influences of Dutch architecture, planning, and folklife were indelibly stamped on the colony.

## 5/13-16 — King Philip's War (Also Known As Metacom's War)

<b>Date</b>	1675-1676
<b>Themes</b>	Conflict and Conquest  Trade and Commerce
<b>Readings</b>	5/13-14      Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 22 (LMS/UMS) Thunder From the Sky pp 5-19 (Int/LMS)  5/15-16      Thunder From the Sky pp 21-40 (Int/LMS)  5/20-21      Thunder From the Sky pp 42-52 (Int/LMS)

### 1675-1676      Metacom's War (King Philip's War)

- Metacom (Massasoit's son) led Indians against Plymouth colony, led by Governor Josiah Winslow (Edward Winslow's son)
- A brutal and bloody conflict
  - 300 colonists died (8% of the male population)
  - 2,000 Indians died in battle, as well as 3,000 dead from sickness/starvation, and another 1,000 were captured and sold as slaves primarily in the West Indies
    - Overall, 60-80% of the Native American population in southern New England was lost
- War ended when Metacom was killed. His head was chopped off and hung at the Plymouth fort for 25 years.



## 1691 – End of Plymouth Colony

- The colony never really thrived (like the Massachusetts Bay Colony)
  - As a Separatist settlement, it was apart from mainstream Puritanism, therefore couldn't recruit from a broader population
  - Lacked financial resources
  - Didn't have a decent harbor nor a substantial commodity to trade
  - Never received a royal charter from the Crown – colony established an independent legal status
- Annexed by Massachusetts Bay in 1691

*Without Massasoit's help, the Pilgrims wouldn't have survived the 1<sup>st</sup> year. The Pilgrims remained his supporters. Massasoit also realized that his fortunes were linked to the English.*

*The Pilgrims and the English lived in struggle and compromise. As long as both sides realized they needed each other – there was peace. But the next generation saw things differently, culminating in King Philip's War. However – in the midst of war, there were some English who did NOT believe that Indians were inherently evil, such as Roger Williams, and also some Indians who thought the same about the English. These were the people who worked to bring the war to an end.*

## 5/20-21 – Thirty Years' War

**Date** 1618 - 1648

**Themes** Conflict and Conquest

Rise and Fall of Nations

**Readings** 5/20-21 Thirty Years' War PDF pp 66-69 (LMS/UMS)

The Thirty Years' War was the most devastating European war until World War I. Unlike earlier wars, such as the Hundred Years War, which were marked by truces and lulls, this war was widespread and nearly continual.

The war was fought mainly in Germany, although at various stages, most countries in Europe were involved. Besides the loss of life due to battles, extensive areas were denuded by the foraging armies. Episodes of famine and disease significantly decreased the population of the German states, Bohemia, the Low Countries (modern-day Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), and Italy, while bankrupting most of the combatant powers. Armies were expected to be largely self-funded from loot taken, or tribute extorted. This encouraged a form of lawlessness that imposed severe hardship on inhabitants of an occupied area. By the war's end, an estimated total of 8 million people died.

Initially, the war was fought largely as a religious conflict between Protestants and Catholics in the Holy Roman Empire but gradually developed into a more general conflict involving most of the European powers. The war became a continuation of the French Bourbon-Spanish/Austrian Habsburg rivalry for European dominance and less about religion. The last major religious war in mainland Europe, it generally marks the emergence from medievalism and the end of the Reformation, paving the way for nationalism and the modern state.

### Background to the War

## Religious Division

The Peace of Augsburg (1555) ended the religious war between German Catholics and Lutherans, but didn't bring lasting peace...

- Each German ruler chose the religion for their subjects – their subjects had no choice
- Rulers chose between Catholicism and Lutheranism
  - Ironically, the same German princes who complained of Habsburg absolutism and had fought for their right to determine the religion of their kingdoms refused to give their subjects what they demanded from the Emperor – the right to choose their religion.

The Treaty of Augsburg did not recognize Calvinism, and a number of German states had adopted Calvinism as their state church. This would considerably add to the religious tension. Calvinism spread and became a formidable force:

- Calvinism became the official religion in Scotland and Holland
- Calvinism was tolerated in portions of France
- Was spreading into Eastern Europe and Germany
  - Most dangerous in Germany

Beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century –

- Calvinist ruler of the Palatinate, Elector Palatine Frederick IV, formed a league of German Protestant states called the Protestant Union
  - In response, Duke Maximilian of Bavaria organized the Catholic League of German States

***By 1609 – Germany was dividing into 2 armed camps in anticipation of religious war***

The constitutional issue between Habsburg rulers and German princes:

- Hapsburg emperors wanted to consolidate their authority in the Holy Roman Empire
- However, German princes resisted – fought for their “German liberties,” their constitutional rights as individual rulers.

So, Hapsburg rulers looked to Spain (ruled by another branch of the Hapsburg family) for assistance while the princes looked towards the enemies of Spain for help.

### **Specific Causes for the Thirty Years’ War (1618-1648)**

Religious Divide – Catholicism, Lutheranism, & Calvinism

- Calvinists demanded inclusion
- Protestants continue to seize Catholic land
- Catholic and Protestant princes formed opposing alliances
- Catholic Holy Roman Emperor Ferdinand II wanted to destroy Protestantism in the Empire

### **Power Struggles**

French and Spanish rivalry for the past 3 centuries

- Bourbon France wants to limit the power of the Habsburgs (Spanish and Austrian). Now that the Spanish king rules most of Italy, Upper Rhine, and Low Countries – France is threatened on all landward frontiers. *The enmity between Bourbons and Habsburgs was a significant underlying factor affecting the European situation.*

Holy Roman Emperor and German Princes

- HRE Ferdinand II wanted to increase power in German states and the power of Austrian Hapsburgs
- German princes want to decrease the power of the Holy Roman Empire and increase their independence. They appealed to the enemies of Spain (especially King of France)
  - Little by little, German princes opened up German lands as battlefields for foreign rivals

## Spanish Habsburgs and Dutch Netherlands

- Spanish Habsburgs want to link their territories together and reclaim Dutch Netherlands
- Dutch Netherlands wanted to formalize/cement their independence from Spain

Denmark and Sweden wanted to protect Lutheranism and gain power in northern Europe and the Baltic Sea

*The greater issue was between the Bourbon and Habsburg dynasties*

*The immediate expected conflict in 1621 was **between Spain and Dutch republicans** – the Dutch had been fighting for independence from Spain. A 12-year truce between them began in 1609. Fighting was to resume in 1621.*

*Action that precipitated the war: a revolt in Prague and the actions of a prince on the Rhine.*

The Thirty Years' War was a culmination of these related political and religious disputes.

### **Trigger – “Defenestration of Prague”**

#### The Bohemian Tinderbox

· In 1609, the Bohemian Estates were granted extensive rights, including religious freedom, in a charter known as the “Letter of Majesty.”

- 1617 – the Bohemian diet elected Ferdinand of Styria as king of Bohemia. (He was a member of the Habsburg family and became Holy Roman Emperor 2 years later as Ferdinand II)
  - o He was an ardent Catholic and began looking for ways to promote Catholicism in Bohemia and lessen the influence of Protestants.
- Ferdinand appointed 2 bishops who proceeded to seize lands on which Protestant churches were built
- Bohemian nobles were alarmed. They wrote to the Emperor but received only delays or negative replies.

- Prague was the seat of the Bohemian government. The City Council of Prague had been loyal to the Catholic emperor. In May 1618, a group of Protestant nobles entered the Council chambers, took 3 Councilmen, and threw them from a 3-story window. Amazingly, the men lived.
  - Catholics said that angels appeared and lowered the men safely to the ground.
  - Protestants said that the men had landed in a dung heap, which broke their fall.

*And so was sparked a mighty conflagration...*

### **The Bohemian Phase (1618-1625)**

- Bohemian rebels seized control of Bohemia, deposed Ferdinand, and elected the Protestant ruler of the Palatinate, Elector Frederick IV as his replacement. Frederick was reluctant to accept the Bohemian crown, but his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England, strongly urged him to accept
  - Frederick was also the head of the protestant Union
- Ferdinand, who in the meantime had been elected Holy Roman Emperor, refused to accept his deposition
- Maximilian of Bavaria, leader of the Catholic League, aided Ferdinand
- Frederick had no military support from England, Netherlands, or Protestant princes. His meager forces were no threat to the Spanish and Bavarian armies
- Imperial forces defeated Frederick and the Bohemian nobles at Battle of White Mountain on November 1620
- Spain invaded and conquered the Palatinate
  - Frederick IV fled into exile in the United Provinces
- Emperor Ferdinand was reestablished as king of Bohemia; declared Bohemia a hereditary Hapsburg possession

- o He confiscated the land of the Protestant nobles
- o Bohemia was made Catholic

***The Bohemian phase ended with a Hapsburg and Catholic victory***

### **Danish Phase (1625-1629)**

- King Christian IV of Denmark (Lutheran) led his army into northern Germany to aid the Protestant cause
  - o He was also seeking to gain some Catholic territories in northern Germany
  - o Christian was the duke of Holstein and a prince of the Holy Roman Empire
  - o Christian had the aid of German Protestant princes. Also, the Dutch reopened naval war with Spain and England provided subsidies
- Ferdinand II gained a new commander for imperial forces
  - o Albrecht von Wallenstein – a brilliant and enigmatic Bohemian nobleman
- Christian's Danish forces were defeated by the Catholic League, and a year later by Wallenstein's forces
- Ferdinand ordered reclamation of all Catholic lands lost since 1552 (Edict of Restitution) & prohibited Calvinist worship
- Treaty of 1629 restored Holstein to Christian IV. The Danish king pledged no further interference in German affairs
- The sudden growth in power of the Hapsburg Emperor frightened German princes, who feared for their independent status. They forced the emperor to dismiss Wallenstein.

***The Danish phase ended with a Hapsburg and a Catholic victory***

### ***Ending of Hapsburg Supremacy 1630-1648***

*Fearing the Counter-Reformation and the growing Habsburg power, the war was resumed in 1630. As the conflict spread and intensified, political issues took the forefront while religious issues were subordinated. The struggle between the Habsburg dynasty and its opponents ceased to be a religious conflict and became the struggle of nations for a balance of power. Absolutism and representative principle lost the support of religion but gained that of nationalism.*

### **Swedish Phase (1629-1635)**

- King Gustavus Adolphus (Gustavus Adolphus II of Sweden) led the Swedish army into northern Germany against the Holy Roman Empire's army
  - Adolphus was a Lutheran, wanted to defend Protestantism and the independence of German princes
  - Adolphus was a military genius, and responsible for transforming Sweden into a great Baltic power. He wanted to prevent a strong Habsburg state on the Baltic. His army was disciplined and well equipped.
  - Adolphus was offered subsidies from French Cardinal Richelieu, in return for permission of Catholic worship in any lands he might conquer
- The Catholic cardinal and Protestant king compromised their religious differences to achieve their political aims.
- Ferdinand recalled Wallenstein – Wallenstein's army met the Swedish troops near Leipzig. At the Battle of Lutzen, Swedish forces prevailed, but King Adolphus was killed.
- 1634 – Ferdinand ordered the assassination of Wallenstein after finding out about some of his traitorous acts. Even without Wallenstein, the imperial army defeated the Swedes at Nordlingen in southern Germany.
- Peace of Prague –



- o The deaths of both Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, along with the exhaustion of the emperor and the German Protestant princes brought an end to the Swedish phase with the Peace of Prague

***No significant Habsburg victories but Peace of Prague signed between Emperor Ferdinand and German Protestants***

### **French Phase (1635-1648)      The Final Phase**

By this time, religious issues were losing their significance –

- Catholic France entered the war under the leadership of Cardinal Richelieu
- France sent troops to Germany and towards Spanish borders
  - o Richelieu made alliances with the Dutch (to conquer Spanish Netherlands) and with the Protestant Swedes (to try to win dominance over the Catholic Hapsburgs of Germany and Spain)
  - o French subsidized the Dutch and Swedes and recruited a German mercenary army
- 1643 – French beat the Spanish forces at Battle of Rocroi and brought an end to Spain's military greatness
  - o *This was the 1<sup>st</sup> defeat of a Spanish army in over a century!*
- French moved on to victories over imperialist-Bavarian armies in southern Germany

### **Waging Peace – The Peace of Westphalia**

1643 – Westphalian towns of Munster and Osnabruck declared neutral venues for a peace congress

- 194 European rulers were represented

- Talks went on steadily from spring 1643 – autumn 1648, all the while war was waged
- 3 purposes:
  - Resolve the Thirty Years War in the Holy Roman Empire
  - Resolve Spain's struggle with Dutch rebels
  - Resolve Franco-Spanish War wages since 1635

By this time, all parties were ready for peace, and after 5 years of tortuous negotiations, a war in Germany ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648

- Peace of Westphalia consists of 3 treaties:

Treaty of Munster (January 1648) – Spain accepted Dutch independence

Treaty of Munster (October 1648)– signed by the Holy Roman Emperor and king of France, brought peace between France and the HRE, with Austria ceding rights in Alsace

Treaty of Osnabruck (Oct 1648) – signed by the Emperor and queen of Sweden, ending war between HRE and Sweden

· **Significance:**

- The war ended with a negotiated treaty, setting a pattern for the future
- It was a pan-European peace treaty, the first of its kind. It instituted the international conference as a means for negotiating power relationships among contending states
- Ended Europe's emergence from medievalism and prepared a way for the modern state system
- 1<sup>st</sup> major war to use firearms/musketeers. Also used slash and burn warfare.

*Unfortunately, universal peace was not attained. The war between France and Spain would last for another 11 years, ending finally with the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659.*

### **Peace of Westphalia – terms of agreement**

- Calvinism granted equal rights with Catholicism and Lutheranism, however other Protestant faiths were excluded (such as Anabaptist, Quakers)
- German states (365) were each recognized as sovereign and independent
- Definitive recognition of the United Provinces' independence from Spain
- France gained parts of western Alsace as well as the cities of Metz, Toulon, and Verdun
- Sweden gained western Pomerania and the bishopric of Bremen

### **Outcomes of the Thirty Years' War**

“The Peace of Westphalia was like most peace treaties, a rearrangement of the European map ready for the next war.” – Historian C. V. Wedgwood

- France emerged as the greatest power in Europe
- Sweden greatest power in Baltic
- Ferdinand III became the King-Emperor of newly made Austria and her surrounding provinces
- Habsburg Austria takes up the mantle of the ancient rivalry with France
  - France weakens Austria, opening a way for a new power in Germany
- Holy Roman Empire became more of a geographical term. The office of the Holy Roman Emperor became ceremonial without real power in the German states of the Empire. Since German princes were able to make their alliances, the Holy Roman Empire completed its process of disintegration as an effective state.
  - Independence of German states would keep Germany divided until 1870
  - Out of the decline of the Holy Roman Empire came Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Brandenburg (the future Prussia, known for militarizing Germany)

- o The emergence of the confederate states of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Silesia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Tyrol form the rough outline of the future Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Religious toleration began to emerge: rulers were reluctant to force religious beliefs on people
  - o Private religious exercises were allowed of any confession which was legally allowed in 1624

***The Thirty Years' War was the last major religious war in mainland Europe and marked the end of the Reformation***

## **5/22-5/30 — English Civil War: Civil War, Commonwealth & Restoration of the Monarchy**

**Date** 1625 - 1660

**Themes** Philosophy and Religion

Conflict and Conquest

Rise and Fall of Nations

**Readings** 5/22-23 English Civil War PDF Ch 93-94 (UMS)  
Hist US V2 13 Colonies Ch 27 (LMS)  
SOTW(3) Ch 12 Charles Loses Head (Pri/Int)

5/27-28 SOTW(3) Ch 12 Cromwell Protectorate (Pri/Int)

5/29-5/30 SOTW(3) Ch 12 Plague and Fire (Pri/Int)

*England mostly misses out on the carnage of the Thirty Years War happening in Continental Europe, but they do have some battles to fight in their neck of the woods...*

### **England and the Emergence of Constitutional Monarchy**

17<sup>th</sup> century England saw resistance to the absolute monarchy – king and parliament struggled to determine the role each should play in governing the nation. This struggle, however, was complicated by a deep and profound religious controversy. The rising middle class-the landed gentry- was demanding more of a role in government also.

#### **The beginning...**

With the death of Queen Elizabeth, the Tudor dynasty died. The thrones of England and Ireland pass to the Stuart line, inaugurated with the accession of Elizabeth's cousin, King James VI of

Scotland, who was crowned James I of England. *For the first time, the three separate kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland were under a single ruler.*

The religious differences between the three kingdoms were profound and would prove difficult to balance. Most Scots were Calvinists, the devout Irish Catholics, and the English generally held to a more moderate Protestantism (excepting the Puritans).

Another primary source of controversy was James' belief in the divine right of kings (kings receive power from God and are responsible to no one but God). This viewpoint alienated parliament, which was used to functioning under the Tudors. The Tudors governed on the premise that monarch and parliament together ruled England as a 'balanced' polity.

- Parliament, not pleased by James's claims, refused his requests for money
  - Power of the purse was parliament's trump card
- Puritan parliament members were also alienated by James's religious policy
  - Puritans wanted the episcopal system of the Church of England eliminated
    - (Episcopal system refers to a bishop, who is appointed by the Crown, playing the major administrative role of the Church. Puritans wanted a presbyter system where ministers and elders played the major governing role of the Church).
  - James refused (realizing that the Anglican Church with its Crown-appointed bishops was a major support to monarchical authority).
  - Puritans not easily cowed; they added to the opposition to the king.
    - Puritans, as gentry, held many seats in the House of Commons – it was not wise to alienate them.

### **Enter Charles I and Oliver Cromwell...**

When James I of England died, his son Charles ascended the throne in 1625 as Charles I of England.

*The personality of Charles I:*

- Loyal husband; devoted father of 9 children

- Approached duties of kingship with an energy and conscientiousness lacking in his father's reign
- Physically courageous in battle
- But, despite these qualities, most historians agree that he was not politically adroit, and some even believed him to be 'unfit to be king.'
  - Wielding of absolute power contributed to the English Civil War
  - Peculiarly obstructive – political style was confrontational
  - Inflexible – regarded any criticism of royal policies as a personal attack
  - Chose to solve problems by removing people from parliament rather than addressing the issues that caused concerns
  - Lack of trust –
    - After the 1<sup>st</sup> Civil War, attempted to play off opponents – proceeding to settle with one simultaneous to forming a military alliance with the other
      - Knowledge of the duplicitous nature of Charles is central to understanding critical moments of this reign

*The personality of Oliver Cromwell:*

- Committed family man; father of 8 children
- A reformed Christian who opposed Anglicanism and Catholicism. However, Oliver, not the archetypal Puritan kill-joy. He loved music, respected persons skilled in the arts, and was a patron of artists, poets, and dramatists.
- When in charge, passed many penal laws against Catholics

**Charles I and Move Toward Revolution**

Rising conflict that begun during James's reign came to a head during the reign of Charles I

- **1628** parliament passed Petition of Right
  - Prohibited taxation without consent of parliament, arbitrary imprisonment, quartering of soldiers in private houses, and declaration of martial law in peacetime
  - Charles initially agreed but then reneged, due to limit on royal power
- **1629-1640** – Charles refused to summon parliament (11 yrs without meeting!)

- Charles needed money and didn't want to go through parliament, so he had to find a way to obtain money without the parliament's involvement. Charles collected taxes on defense for coastal towns but used the \$ for things other than defense
  - Middle-class merchants and landed gentry objected to taxes without parliament's consent
- Charles' marriage to Catholic Henrietta aroused questions regarding his religious inclinations
  - Also, attempted to introduce more ritual, more Catholic practice, into the Anglican Church. This struck Puritans as a return to Catholic popery.
    - An attempt to force the Book of Common Prayer on the Scottish Presbyterian Church caused the Scots to rise in rebellion
- **1640** – Charles forced to call parliament to raise \$ for defense against the Scottish rebellion
  - MPs refuse \$ for war against Scotland. Parliament dissolved after a few weeks – known as the Short Parliament
  - Charles desperate. Scots gained a victory against the English. Calls Parliament again – known as the Long Parliament.
    - Long Parliament abolished the high courts of the Star Chamber and the High Commission, suppressed powers of the Privy Council.
- **1641** – Irish rebellion against English rule broke out (once again)
  - Background of English/Irish relations:
    - Ireland in conflict and under occupation of England since the days of Edward I. Regular revolts and rebellions occurred against England.
    - 1605-1610, under James I, Gaelic Catholic lands were confiscated in Northern Ireland, and redistributed among Scottish Protestants. Government was administered by the English.
  - Background of 1641 Irish Rebellion
    - In 1641, the Irish Catholics revolted against their English occupying forces, staged a coup d'état
    - They wanted more rights for Catholics in Ireland



- This started the Irish Confederate Wars and violent overthrow of Ulster settlers
- Cromwell's Campaign, 1649
  - After execution of Charles I, Cromwell turned his eyes on Ireland
  - The New Model Army invaded, pushing back Catholic insurgents using brutal and punishing siege and slash and burn warfare tactics, mass killings, clubbing of priests, induced famines, destruction of Catholic churches
  - Approximately 42% of the Irish Catholic population left dead from war, famine, or deportation
- Cromwell's Occupation
  - Anyone connected with the rebellion of 1641 was executed
  - Catholics had their land confiscated
  - Irish imprisoned and slaughtered
  - Thousands sent to the Caribbean to work in plantations alongside slaves
  - Catholicism outlawed
- King raised an army to put down the rebellion. Some in Parliament feared that Charles would use the army against them, which shows how strained the relations between Parliament and Charles I had become.
- **1642** – In January, Charles arrived at the House of Commons with some soldiers intending to arrest 5 MPs. The MPs were forewarned and not present, so the king left London. A large group in parliament led by Puritans decided the king had gone too far.
  - March - Parliament passed an ordinance putting the local militia in their hands. King Charles head north for York.
  - June – Parliament musters troops. In response, King Charles raises his Royalist army. (*Royalists, those who supported the king, were also called Cavaliers*)
  - Major towns and cities began to declare whether they were for King or Parliament. (*Parliamentarians, those who supported the Parliament over the king, were also called Roundheads – a reference to the hair cut of many Puritans*)

*England slides into civil war...a vicious war with two distinct phases leading up to 600,000 deaths from fighting and illness.*

## **Civil War in England**

### **1642-1646 The First Civil War**

- August 22, 1642, King Charles I raised the Royal Standard at Nottingham – effectively declaring war against Parliament.
- By mid-1643, it looked as if the king would gain victory. But in September, the Parliament secured an alliance with the Scots.
- 1645 – House of Lords passed an ordinance to create the New Model Army, a national standing army of professional soldiers
  - Composed primarily of Puritans, led by Oliver Cromwell
  - Trained in the latest military tactics and well-disciplined
  - Officers were chosen on merit and not social standing or wealth
- **1646** – New Model Army took control of northern and western England. When the Parliamentarians besieged Oxford, the Royalist headquarters, Charles surrendered to the Scottish Covenanters.
  - Parliament won the war – now it tried to secure peace. They tried to find a settlement that Charles would accept but were divided over what the terms should be. Presbyterians and Independents were trying to gain control of Parliament. The main issues involved the amount of influence the king should have in running the government and what form the Church of England was to take.

*In January of 1647, the Scots handed Charles over to Parliament in return for reparations payment. Charles escaped in November but was recaptured and imprisoned. In December, Charles signed a secret treaty with a faction of the Scottish Covenanters. In return for a Scottish army to help put him back on the throne, he would establish Presbyterianism in England. King Charles re-started the war.*

### **1648 – Second Civil War**

- Cromwell and the army engaged in a second civil war. Royalist uprisings throughout England and Wales were put down. Cromwell defeated the Scottish forces, winning the second Civil War.
- Senior army members and radical MPs didn't trust that Charles would negotiate and believed he should be tried for his actions. The Army surrounded the House of Commons and only allowed MPs who supported putting Charles on trial to enter:
  - Most of the MPs were purged – called “Pride’s Purge” after Colonel Pride, the commanding officer
  - Leaving a Rump parliament of 53 members of the House of Commons who tried and condemned the king on charges of treason
- **1/30/1649 – Charles I beheaded**
  - *A most uncommon act in the 17<sup>th</sup> century*

### **Cromwell and the New Governments (Interregnum) 1649-1660**

Interregnum: the period in English history between January 30, 1649-May 29, 1660. “The period between reigns” of Charles I and the restoration of the throne to Charles II.

#### **The Commonwealth 1649-1653**

- Rump Parliament abolished the monarchy and the House of Lords; proclaimed England a republic or commonwealth
- The Rump Parliament (1648-53) and the Nominated Assembly (July 1653-December 1653) assumed supreme legislative power

#### **The Protectorate 1653-60**

- Executive power rested in the Lord Protector; a new parliament (initially a single house parliament, but in 1657 parliament became bicameral)
- Cromwell was appointed Lord Protector for life
- England’s 1<sup>st</sup> written constitution
- *Interesting note: a faction in parliament called the Levellers advocated-*
  - *Free speech*
  - *Religious toleration*

- *Democratic republic*
  - *Vote for all males over the age of 21*
  - *Annual parliament*
  - *Government programs to care for the poor*
- *Cromwell forcefully smashed them. More than a century would pass before their ideas of democracy and equality became acceptable.*
- Cromwell found it difficult to work with parliament. Unable to establish a basis for a working government, Cromwell resorted to military force (ironically using even more arbitrary policies than those of Charles I)
- Life in the Protectorate
  - Jews allowed to practice their faith. Synagogues are opened.
  - Theaters closed, dancing forbidden, mandatory fast days, holidays banned.
  - Strict modest dress code.
  - People sent to stocks for performing chores on Sunday.
- **1658** – Cromwell died. His son Richard was named Lord Protector.

### **Restoration of the Monarchy**

- **1659** – Richard fell from power. A freely elected parliament restored the monarchy. Parliament issued a decree that iterated the Interregnum had never officially existed.
- **1660** – Charles II restored as king. The crown with the House of Lords and House of Commons was once again the established form of government.
  - Those who sided with Cromwell were purged from Parliament and punished.
  - Bishops returned to parliament and enforced Anglican orthodoxy

### **Legacy of the Interregnum**

- The collapse of the stable government during the time under Cromwell created the possibility for the Restoration (of the monarchy). The nature of the Restoration settlement was defined by events of the 1650s, which seemed to point to stability being found only with a monarch and a bicameral Parliament.

## ABBREVIATIONS FOR RESOURCE BOOKS

SOTW(2)	Story of the World, Vol 2: The Middle Ages <i>Susan Wise Bauer</i>
SOTW(3)	Story of the World, Vol 3: Early Modern Times <i>Susan Wise Bauer</i>
Hist US V2 13 Colonies	Making Thirteen Colonies <i>Joy Hakim</i>
Exp	Explorers of the New World <i>Carla Mooney</i>
Boy Who Fell	The Boy Who Fell Off the Mayflower <i>P. J. Lynch</i>
Thunder From Sky	Thunder From the Clear Sky Marcia Sewall
Pocahontas	Pocahontas Shannon Zemlicka

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