**TEST 2 LECTURE NOTES**

**Protestant Reformation**

Martin Luther

* German professor of theology, composer, priest, and monk
* Strongly disputed the Catholic view on indulgences that punishment for sin could be minimized by donations to church
* **In 1517** **Luther posted his 95 Theses in Wittenberg and initiated the Reformation**
* Luther made effective use of Johannes Gutenberg's printing press to spread his views. He switched from Latin to German in his writing to appeal to a broader audience

John Calvin/Calvinists

* Broke from the Roman Catholic Church around 1530
* widespread violence against Protestants in France made Calvin flee to Basel, Switzerland
* 1536 he published the first edition of the Institutes
* Predestination
* promoting the Reformation both in Geneva and throughout Europe
* Puritans were English Calvinists
* **Huguenots were French Protestants inspired by Calvin’s writings** (rather than Luther’s)
* **In 1572 thousands of Huguenots were massacred on St. Bartholomew’s Day**

Henry VIII

* Ruled 1509-1547
* Catherine of Aragon
* Anne Boleyn
* 1534 Act of Supremacy
* Anglican church (Church of England)

Edward VI, ruled 1547-1553

Mary I (“Bloody Mary”), ruled 1553-1558

* Marian persecutions
* Marian exiles in Holland

Elizabeth I, ruled 1558-1603

Spanish Treasure Fleets

* Spanish shipments of silver (plata), gold, gems, spices, and other exotic goods soon became prey for Dutch and English privateers
* Spain developed a formal convoy system as early as 1537 to protect its ships.
* The New Spain fleet, or flota, sailed to Veracruz in Mexico to take on silver and other goods, as well as porcelain shipped from China on the Manila galleons and brought overland from Acapulco by mule train.
* The Tierra Firme fleet, or galeones, made for Cartagena for South American products.
* Some ships were sent to Portobello in Panama to pick up Peruvian silver
* Other ships went to Margarita to collect pearls harvested from offshore oyster beds.
* Once loading was completed, the fleets rendezvoused at Havana, Cuba for the journey back to Spain

Sir Francis Drake circumnavigates the globe, 1577

Sea Dogs

* Sir Francis Drake
* Sir John Hawkins
* Sir Walter Raleigh
* Letters of Marque

Spanish Armada (1588)

* A fleet of 130 ships that sailed from Spain in early summer 1588 with the purpose of escorting an army from Flanders to invade England
* The strategic aim was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth I and her establishment of Protestantism in England
* The Spanish wanted to end English and Dutch privateering and to put a stop to English interference in the Spanish Netherlands
* The Armada failed due to Spanish mismanagement, unfortunate weather, and because the opportunistic defensive naval efforts of the English and their Dutch allies (the use of ships set afire and sailed into the anchored Armada)
* One-third of the Spanish fleet never got back to Spain
* The next year, England organized a similar large-scale campaign to establish a base in the Azores, attack Spain, and raise a revolt in Portugal; it was unsuccessful and resulted in the loss of many English lives and ships
* Two more armadas were sent by Spain, in 1596 and 1597, but both were scattered by treacherous storms
* **Defeat of the Spanish Armada marked the beginning of English naval supremacy and cleared the way for English colonization of America**

Enclosure movement

* A key British industry at the beginning of the 18th century was the production of textiles made with wool from the large sheep-farming areas
* The export trade in woolen goods accounted for more than a quarter of British exports during most of the 18th century, doubling between 1701 and 1770
* Previously, large landowners divided up their landholdings and rented or leased small plots to poor farm families who provided a share of their crop as rent
* In the 18th century, landowners realized they could make more money by selling wool than by renting their land
* **The eviction of thousands of English tenant farmers in order to create pastureland for sheep was known as the Enclosure movement**

Richard Hakluyt

* Richard Hakluyt was one of the earliest and indefatigable proponents of English colonization
* A Discourse Concerning Western Planting" (1584) was written to convince Queen Elizabeth I to support the colonization schemes of Sir Walter Raleigh, and to encourage English merchants and gentry to invest in those enterprises.

Sir Humphrey Gilbert

* Governor of Ulster (1567)
* Drowned in 1583 returning from the fishing settlement at St. John's, Newfoundland

Roanoke colony (1585-c.1589)

* On March 25, 1584, Queen Elizabeth I granted Sir Walter Raleigh a charter for colonization along the eastern seaboard of North America.
* Raleigh was supposed to establish a base from which to send privateers on raids against the treasure fleets of Spain.
* Roanoke enterprise was originally financed and organized by Sir Humphrey Gilbert
* Raleigh sent an exploratory group in 1584
* A fleet of ships headed for Roanoke in 1585
* The settlers accused local natives of theft and burned their village and killed Chief Wingina in 1586
* Sir Francis Drake was on his way home from a successful raid in the Caribbean, and he stopped at the colony and offered to take the colonists back to England.
* Several accepted; they introduced tobacco, maize, and potatoes to England.
* The remaining colonists returned to England in 1586
* **In 1587 Raleigh sponsored an expedition of about 100 colonists to Roanoke**
* They soon sent John White back to England for help
* White's newly born granddaughter Virginia Dare was the first English child born in the Americas
* When White returned in 1590, the colonists were gone
* **They became known as the “Lost Colony”**

James I, ruled 1603-1625

Proprietary colonies

* **Proprietary colonies were colonies such as Maryland and Pennsylvania that were granted to an individual or group by the British monarch and granted full rights of self-government**

Joint stock companies

* A joint-stock company is a business entity in which shares of the company's stock can be bought and sold by shareholders
* In 1606 James I granted the Virginia Company of London a charter to establish settlements in America
* The territory granted to the London Company included the eastern coast of America from the 34th parallel (Cape Fear) north to the 41st parallel (in Long Island Sound)
* Company of Merchant Adventurers financed the Mayflower voyage in 1620

Maine

* The portion of the Virginia Company of London’s territory north of the 38th parallel was shared with the Plymouth Company
* Neither company found a colony within 100 miles of each other.
* In 1607, the Plymouth Company established Popham Colony, also known as Sagadahoc, in present-day Maine
* The colony was supposed to capitalize on the fur trade and on the Fishing industry off of George’s Banks
* The colony was abandoned after about a year.
* By 1609, the Plymouth Company had dissolved.

Powhatan Confederacy

* **The Chesapeake was home to nearly 10,000 Algonquian-speaking Native Americans who belonged to a confederacy led by Powhatan**
* Some sources put the population at 14,000-21,000
* Powhatan’s proper name was Wahunsenacawh; he was the paramount chief of Tsenacommacah, an alliance of Algonquian-speaking Virginia Indians
* Father of Pocahontas; brother of Opchanacanough

**Virginia (1607)**

* **In 1607 the English established a settlement at Jamestown**
* **Their main goal was to generate profits for the planters and investors**
* 104 males; 38 alive nine months later
* 400 arrive in 1609
* Starving time; 60 alive in spring, 1610
* **Captain John Smith briefly led the Jamestown colony, wrote an early history of Virginia, and gave New England its name**
* *The Sea Venture*
  + Bermuda
  + Sir Thomas Gates
* Sir Thomas Dale
  + Laws Divine, Morall, and Martial
* John Rolfe
  + **In 1612 Rolfe began to experiment with different varieties of tobacco**
  + **He married Pocahontas**
    - She was born in 1596
    - Supposedly saved John Smith’s life
    - Captured in 1614
    - Converted to Christianity during her captivity
    - Married John Rolfe and had son in 1615
    - Went to England in 1617; was presented as an Indian princess
    - Died in England, 1617
* Indentured servants
  + **Before 1675, the majority of laborers on farms and plantations in Virginia were white indentured servants**
  + They were men and women who signed a contract by which they agreed to work for a certain number of years in exchange for transportation to Virginia and, once they arrived, food, clothing, and shelter.
  + 7 year indentures were typical
  + In some cases, the indenture was made with a ship's master, who on-sold the indenture to an employer in the colonies.
  + Most indentured servants worked as farm laborers or domestic servants, although some were apprenticed to craftsmen.
  + Much abuse
* **Headright policy**
  + **Gave 50 acres of land to anyone who bought a share in the Virginia Company and who came there to settle**
* High mortality
  + Bad water, mosquitoes, poor diet
    - Malaria
    - Smallpox
    - Dysentery
    - Other diseases
  + 14,000 arrive, 1607-1624
    - Only 1,132 still alive in 1624
  + Gender ratio at times was 10:1
  + Few nuclear families in the colony
* 1622 Massacre
  + Opechancanough
  + Henricus/Martin’s Hundred
  + 347 deaths
  + Royal colony
* **Bacon’s Rebellion (1675)**
  + **1675 Virginia uprising that led to the burning of Jamestown**
  + Led by Nathaniel Bacon
  + Governor Berkely called for British regulars
  + Bacon died and rebellion ended
  + Possibly a motive to purchase African slaves instead of servants

Maryland (1634)

* Proprietary colony - Calvert family
* **Originally intended as a refuge for Catholics living in England**
* Became a tobacco colony

Jacques Cartier

* In 1534 French navigator Jacques Cartier was sent by King Francis I to the New World in search of riches and a new route to Asia
* Cartier’s exploration of the St. Lawrence River allowed France to lay claim to lands that would become Canada
* Fort Charlesbourg Royal was established in 1541 by Jacques Cartier on his third and final voyage to the French territory along the St. Lawrence River
* Cartier planted 400 French settlers there
* Fort Charlesbourg Royal was abandoned in September 1543 due to the harsh weather, scurvy, and attacks from neighboring Iroquoians

Samuel Champlain

* “Father of New France”
* Made the first accurate map of the coast and he helped establish the earliest settlements
* From 1604 to 1607 Champlain participated in the exploration and settlement of the first permanent European settlement north of Florida,
* Was also involved in the settlement at Port Royal, Acadia (1605) and Saint John, New Brunswick (1604)
* **In 1608, Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence River and established the French settlement that is now Quebec City**
* First European to explore and describe the Great Lakes, and published maps of his journeys and accounts of what he learned
* He established trading companies that sent furs to France
* **In establishing colonies in North America, the French and Dutch were mainly interested in the fur trade; for that reason they forged strong alliances with Native Americans**
* Oversaw the growth of New France in the St. Lawrence River valley until his death in 1635.
* Semi-feudal system established; land granted to seigneurs, and they built gristmills and granted land to habitants in return for a certain amount of forced labor and a portion of their flour
* Coureurs des Bois

Jesuits

* Society of Jesus was founded in Paris in 1534 by Saint Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier who underwent a profound religious experience while recovering from serious wounds
* The Jesuits' mission was to teach people "the way into heaven"
* The Jesuits first came to New France as missionaries in 1611
* Jesuits lived with the Indians; many were tortured or killed

René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

* Studied with the Jesuit religious order and became a member after taking initial vows in 1660
* Sailed to New France in 1666
* At his request, in March 1667, after he was in Canada, he was released from the Society of Jesus after citing "moral weaknesses"
* Mohawk Indians told him of a great river, called the Ohio, which flowed into the Mississippi River; thinking the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, he began to plan for expeditions to find a western passage to China
* 1673 he was put in command of Fort Frontenac – it was built to control the lucrative fur trade in the Great Lakes Basin to the west and serve as a bulwark against the English and Dutch
* Using the fort as a base, La Salle undertook expeditions to the west and southwest in the interest of developing a vast fur-trading empire
* In 1682, with a group of Frenchmen and Indians, La Salle canoed down the Mississippi River; he named the Mississippi basin La Louisiane in honor of Louis XIV and claimed it for France
* In April 1682, at the mouth of the Mississippi River near modern Venice, Louisiana, he buried an engraved plate and a cross, claiming the territory for France
* In 1687 he was slain by one of his men

Religion and Colonization

* **Most English and Dutch colonists were Protestants**
* **Nearly all Spanish and French colonists were Catholics**
* Royal policy was Catholic immigrants only in New France

**New Netherland**

* Henry Hudson – explored for England and Holland
* In 1607 and 1608 he searched for a **northeastern** (arctic) passage to Asia
* In 1609, he searched for a **northwestern** route to Asia for the Dutch East India Company
* He **sailed up the Hudson River and laid the foundation for Dutch claim to New Netherland**
* On a fourth voyage in 1610, Hudson discovered Hudson Bay
* This **expedition established England’s claim to Hudson’s Bay**
* At Hudson’s Bay his crew mutinied and cast Hudson, his son, and seven others adrift; they were never seen again
* **The Dutch established New Netherland in 1614**
* Patroonships created along the Hudson: a patroon was a landholder with manorial rights to large tracts of land in the 17th century
* **Dutch were active in the fur trade**; trading post at Albany (Fort Orange)
* Dutch trading partners were members of the **Iroquois confederacy**
  + **Mohawk**
  + **Oneida**
  + **Onondaga**
  + **Cayuga**
  + **Seneca**
* Dutch had no interest in forcing Christianity upon the Indians
* Dutch traders began using wampum as a type of currency
  + They acquired wampum from the Pequots and Narragansetts in exchange for European trade goods
  + The Dutch then carried this wampum to Indians in the interior, exchanging it for furs
  + New Amsterdam was New Netherland’s commercial center
  + Beginning in 1641, a protracted war was fought between the colonists and the Manhattans, which resulted in the death of more than 1,000 Indians and settlers.
  + **In 1664, King Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, the territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers**
  + **In September, 1664 the Duke’s fleet appeared in the harbor of New Amsterdam and demanded surrender**
* **New Sweden**
  + A Swedish colony established along the lower Delaware River from 1638 to 1655
  + Fort Christina (now Wilmington, DE) was the first settlement
  + The colony covered areas that became part of Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania
  + The Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655 and made it part of New Netherland
* **Delaware** 
  + Originally was part of New Sweden colony
  + Seized by Dutch, 1655
  + Seized by English, 1664
  + Considered part of New York until 1682
  + Penn persuaded the Duke of York in 1682 to give him the land on the Delaware River that the Dutch had taken from the Swedes in 1655
  + This territory, called the “Three Lower Counties,” was separated from Pennsylvania in 1702 and became the colony of Delaware
  + It continued to be ruled by the Penn family until the American Revolution
* **New Jersey** 
  + Part of New Sweden (1638), seized by the Dutch (1655)
  + English seized from the Dutch in 1664
  + The Duke of York granted the lower part of his new province to two of his friends, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret
  + They were also members of the Carolina board of proprietors
  + Colony of New Jersey established in 1664
  + In 1674, the proprietors divided it into East and West Jersey
  + Both parts of the colony eventually came under the control of the Quakers in Pennsylvania
* **Plymouth Colony (1620)**
  + 1616-1619 smallpox epidemic reduced Native American population by 90%
  + **Separatists who settled in Plymouth in 1620 had lived in exile in Holland**
  + **Upon reaching New England they established self-government by signing the Mayflower Compact**
  + William Bradford
  + Absorbed by Massachusetts in 1691

Charles I, ruled 1625-1649

* Puritan Great Migration (1630-1642)
  + **Beginning in 1630, thousands of English Puritans traveled to New England in what came to be known as the “Great Migration.”**
  + Winthrop fleet arrived in 1630
    - Sermon: “Model of Christian Charity”
      * City Upon a Hill
      * American exceptionalism
      * Notion of Divine Mission
    - “We are entered into Covenant with Him for this worke … For this end, wee must be knitt together, in this worke, as one man. Wee must entertaine each other in brotherly affection. … wee shall be as a citty upon a hill. The eies of all people are uppon us. Soe that if wee shall deale falsely with our God in this worke wee haue undertaken, and soe cause him to withdrawe his present help from us, wee shall be made a story and a by-word through the world. Wee shall open the mouthes of enemies to speake evill of the wayes of God …”
* Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630)
  + John Winthrop, Governor
  + Strict/intolerant Puritans
    - Mary Dyer and two male Quakers hanged in Boston in 1660
  + Pressured neighboring Indians for land
* Salem witchcraft trials (1692-1693)
  + 19 hanged, one pressed to death, four died in prison
  + 140 people accused
  + **Historians think the Salem witchcraft trials resulted from**
    - **Animosities between residents of Salem Town and Salem Village**
    - **Insecurities stemming from Indian attacks and increasing commercialism**
    - **Religious beliefs and Inner doubts about personal salvation**
    - **A chance for young women to wield power in an oppressive patriarchal society**
  + Bridget Bishop hanged on June 10, 1692
  + Sarah Good, Elizabeth Howe, Sarah Wilds, Susannah Martin and Rebecca Nurse hanged on Gallows Hill on July 19
  + The last witch trials were held in January 1693, and in May, Gov. Phips pardoned the remaining accused
  + Spectral evidence
    - Spectral evidence is testimony given that an accused person's spirit or spectral shape appeared to the witness in a dream at the time the accused person's physical body was at another location.
* New Hampshire
  + Antinomian Controversy
  + Covenant of Grace/Covenant of Works
  + John Wheelwright/Anne Hutchinson
* Connecticut (1636)
  + Thomas Hooker
* Rhode Island (1636)
  + **After being banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony, Roger Williams established the colony of Rhode Island**
  + Practiced religious tolerance
  + Attempted to deal fairly with Native Americans
  + Refuge for Quakers in New England
* Indian Wars
  + **The two major Indian wars in 17th century New England were the Pequot War and King Philip’s War**
    - Pequot War (1636/7)
    - King Philip’s War (1675-77)
      * Metacomet

Characteristics of New England Colonies

* Individual Charters
* Compact settlements
* Politically autonomous
* Church-centered
* Dissenters (not Anglicans)
* Subsistence farming
  + Hilly/well-watered/short growing season
  + Limited land
* Balanced gender ratios
* High birth rate
* High literacy rate
* French/Indian threat
* Shipbuilding industry
* Exports:
  + Furs
  + Lumber
  + Fish
  + Rum

**English Civil War (1642-1651)**

* **In 1642 a civil war erupted in England**
* English Civil War was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians ("Roundheads") and Royalists ("Cavaliers") principally over the manner of England's government.
* **Charles I was beheaded in 1649**
* Oliver Cromwell
* Protectorate (1653-1658)
* Scottish campaign
* Irish campaign

**“Restoration” of the monarchy in England** **(1660)**

* **new King was Charles II**, son of the beheaded Charles I
* Charles II ruled 1660-1685

Carolina (1663)

* Lords Proprietors
* **Carolina was settled in the north by stragglers from Virginia and at the site of Charleston primarily by English planters from the islands of Bermuda and Barbados**
* Charles Town founded (1670)
* **Before rice was introduced in the 1690s, South Carolinians made money by exporting deerskins and captive Indians**
* Rice introduced in 1690s
* African slave trade
* Black majority (1708)
* Plantation system
* North Carolina formed (1710)

Pennsylvania (1681)

* **Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn and his fellow Quakers**
* **They were pacifists** (explain)
* **Pennsylvania was only middle colony NOT controlled by the Dutch or the Swedes prior to 1664**
* Good relations with Indians
* High rate of immigration
* Philadelphia became major colonial port

**Characteristics of Middle Colonies**:

* Ethnically diverse
* Politically unstable
* Religious toleration
* Commercial farming
  + Long growing season
  + **Exported wheat, barley, oats to plantations elsewhere**
* Balanced gender ratio
* Higher proportion of Africans
* Less conflict with Indians
* Open to immigration

**Georgia (1733)**

* James Oglethorpe
* **Set up as a philanthropic experiment and military buffer**
* Imitated SC

Characteristics of Southern colonies:

* Export-oriented
  + **Before the American Revolution, tobacco, rice, and indigo were the three major cash crops in the south**
  + Naval stores, deerskins
  + Reliance on servitude/slave labor
* Dispersed settlements
* Smaller white population
* One major seaport
* Highest proportion of Africans
* Closer links to England
* Anglican (except Maryland)
* Gender imbalance
* Less healthy/higher mortality
* More poverty
* Lower literacy

Emergence of African slavery

* **First Africans arrived at Jamestown, 1619**
  + **Initially treated as indentured servants**
  + **Laws passed in Virginia and Maryland in the 1660s sanctioned perpetual enslavement of blacks (codified)**
  + **1662 Virginia law stated that an enslaved woman’s children would inherited their mother’s slave status**

Atlantic slave trade

* **Between the 16th and 19th centuries, approximately 11-12 million Africans were forcibly shipped across the Atlantic**
* European competition/Forts on African coast
* Collusion with African chieftains
* Depopulation/arms race in Africa
* Middle Passage
  + - it was the middle leg of triangular trade - a three-part voyage that began and ended in Europe.
    - The first leg of the voyage carried a cargo that often included iron, cloth, brandy, firearms, and gunpowder.
    - Upon landing on Africa's "slave coast," the cargo was exchanged for Africans.
    - Fully loaded with its human cargo, the ship set sail for the Americas, where the slaves were exchanged for sugar, tobacco, or some other product.
    - The final leg brought the ship back to Europe.
    - At least 2 million Africans--10 to 15 percent--died during the infamous "Middle Passage" across the Atlantic.
    - Another 15 to 30 percent died during the march to or confinement along the coast.
* Destinations
  + - New Spain
    - Brazil
    - Caribbean
    - North America (5%)
* New England slavers from Boston, Newport R.I., and other ports participated
* **British colonies in North America received 5% of the enslaved Africans shipped to the New World**
* **The first colony to have more black inhabitants than white inhabitants was South Carolina**