Standard 8.1 Lesson

Say Thanks to the Authors
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8.1 - Explain the primary motivations for English colonization of the New World, including the rise of the
middle (joint stock companies), the need to move surplus population, and the search for religious freedom.

***EXTENDED RESPONSE LESSON
Mayflower Compact

Before going ashore, the Pilgrims drafted a formal document declaring their intention of forming a "civic body politic, for our better ordering and preservation". The signers promised to obey the laws passed for the general good of the colony. They also pledged their loyalty to England. This compact was a necessary step in establishing a representative government in the colonies.

Religious toleration

Acceptance of people who held different religious beliefs

Cash Crop

Farm crop grown to be sold or traded rather than used by the farm family

Tidewater

Areas of low, flat plains near the seacoast of Virginia and North Carolina, region of large Southern plantations

Slave Codes

Strict rules governing the behavior and punishment of enslaved africans

Middle Passage

The middle portion of the triangular trade that brought African slaves to the Americas. Slaves came from Africa to the West Indies. British manufactured goods sold in Africa, bought enslaved Africans, and carried them to West Indies to work on plantations.
**Mercantilism**

An economic theory that believes the colonies should benefit the mother country

**imports**

Goods and services purchased from other countries.

**exports**

Goods traded to other countries

**triangular trade**

A three way system of trade during 1600-1800s Africa sent slaves to America, America sent Raw Materials to Europe, and Europe sent Guns and Rum to Africa

**Magna Carta**

The royal charter of political rights given to rebellious English barons by King John in 1215

**Navigation Acts**

Laws passed by the British to control colonial trade; series of laws that forced the colonies to sell their raw materials to England and buy products from England

**English Bill of Rights**

Guaranteed/protected basic rights of the English citizens and inspired the Founding Fathers’ to write the Bill of Rights.

**Puritans**

Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church

**Pilgrims**

A Separatist who journeyed to the American colonies in the 1600s for religious freedom.

**Roanoke**

Established in 1587. Called the Lost Colony. It was financed by Sir Walter Raleigh, and its leader in the New World was John White. All the settlers disappeared, and historians still don’t know what became of them.
Massachusetts Bay Colony

1629 - King Charles gave the Puritans a right to settle and govern a colony in the Massachusetts Bay area. The colony established political freedom and a representative government.

Jamestown

1607, first permanent English settlement, located near the Chesapeake Bay. Site where the first slaves arrived in America in 1619; land the Virginia Company settled and named in honor of King James.

Georgia

The last colony to be settled in 1733. Founded as a refuge for debtors by James Oglethorpe; Georgia was also formed as a buffer between the Carolinas and Spanish-held Florida. However, few debtors actually came and instead many poor people settled here.

Lets get a review of the Age of Exploration with Mr. Arnold

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpXRvfdy9VE
From www.ducksters.com, read a summary of the history of Colonial America.

http://www.ducksters.com/history/colonial_america/

**Britain in the New World**

Before the English arrived in North America, the Spanish, the Dutch, the Swedish, and the French were already on the scene. This map shows the areas claimed by these European countries. Most modern American citizens consider Great Britain to be their European "parent" country.

However, by the time British arrived in the New World and established their first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1607, much of the continent had already been claimed by other European nations.

All of the modern Southwest, including Texas and California, had been peopled by Spanish settlers for about a century. The entire expanse of land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Rocky Mountains had at one point been claimed by France.

Many factors contributed to Britain’s tardiness. England was not the most powerful European nation in the 16th century. Spain was most influential. Along with Portugal, Spain dominated New World exploration in the decades that followed Columbus. France, the Netherlands, and Sweden all showed greater interest in the Western Hemisphere than England did.
Late Expectations

Pictured Above: One of England’s most adventurous sea captains, Sir Walter Raleigh was granted a charter in 1584 to seek out new lands.

A voyage by John Cabot on behalf of English investors in 1497 failed to spark any great interest in the NEW WORLD. England was divided in the 1500s by great religious turmoil. When HENRY VIII broke with the Catholic Church in 1533, decades of religious strife ensued. Finally, under Henry’s daughter ELIZABETH, the English were prepared to stake their claims.

Although England was an island and therefore a seafaring nation, Spain was the undisputed superpower of the seas in the 16th century. Many of England’s adventurous sea captains found that plundering Spanish ships was a far simpler means of acquiring wealth than establishing colonies.
Sea Dogs and the Spanish Armada

The Spanish Armada

These sea dogs, including Walter Raleigh, Francis Drake, and the infamous John Hawkins, helped provoke the eventual showdown between Elizabeth I’s England and PHILIP II’S Spain.

Sea Dogs

SEA DOGS were English mariners of the Elizabethan era employed by the queen to harass the Spanish fleets and establish a foothold in the New World. Among the most prominent sea dogs were Francis Drake, John Hawkins, Humphrey Gilbertand, and Walter Raleigh. These sea captains possessed exceptional maritime and military skills as well as a burning desire for capturing Spanish treasure.
Philip was certain that his great fleet of ships would put an end to England’s piracy. In 1588, one of the greatest turning points in world history occurred when Spain’s "invincible" ARMADA of 130 ships sailed into the English Channel. Despite their numerical inferiority, the English ships were faster and easier to maneuver than the Spanish fleet. With the aid of a great storm, Elizabeth’s ships humiliated Philip’s navy, which returned to Spain with fewer than half their original number.

This battle marked the beginning of the end of Spain’s domination of Europe and the Western Hemisphere. More importantly for England, it marked the dawn of the era of permanent English settlement of the New World.

Factors that led to European Exploration and expansion:

- National leaders had grown in power and wealth
- New technology made ship travel easier and more successful
- It was a way to spread Christianity
- Personal wealth and glory

Read a biography of Sir Francis Drake at the link below.
http://mrnussbaum.com/explorers/drake/

Early Ventures Fail

What kind of investment was Queen Elizabeth making? As a financial backer of English sea captain FRANCIS DRAKE, she supported a buccaneer who found it easier to plunder the gold of others than mine it himself.

This philosophy of plunder motivated the sea dogs of Queen Elizabeth’s time. Making a business of raiding Spanish ships, John Hawkins and Francis Drake gained riches for themselves and their investors.

Once, after raiding ports in New Spain, Drake was faced with a difficult dilemma. Because the Spanish fleet would surely destroy him if he attempted a conventional return, he proceeded to circumnavigate the globe in his flight. Upon Drake’s safe arrival in England, the Spanish demanded his arrest.
NEW SPAIN refers to Spanish-controlled territories in North America. These territories included what would become the southwest United States, Florida, Mexico, Central America north of Panama, some West Indian islands, and the islands of the Philippines.

The Knight Stuff

Sir Francis Drake was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world. Of course, Elizabeth refused to comply with Spain’s demands. She was one of Drake’s investors. Instead, she knighted him on the deck of his treasure-laden ship. In the process, Drake became the first to sail around the world since FERDINAND MAGELLAN’s voyage. He completed perhaps the longest escape route in the history of the world.

*The knighting of Sir Francis Drake*

As tensions flared between England and Spain, it soon became sensible for England to establish permanent settlements in the New World to rival the Spanish. If nothing more, they could serve as bases from which to raid Spanish ships.

Early Attempts at Colonizing

The first to attempt such a venture was HUMPHREY GILBERT. Gilbert had already made a name for himself as a colonizer. Throughout the 1560s and 1570s, he ruthlessly put down Irish rebellions. Due to his fervor for the Church of England, he stopped short of nothing — torture, starvation, or beheading — in the name of the queen. He took this philosophy and loyalty to Newfoundland with the goal of establishing the first permanent English settlement in the New World.
Pictured Above: One of the most renowned Elizabethan seamen, Sir Francis Drake played a major role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

In 1583, he rushed ashore and proudly claimed the land for his queen — despite the fact that fishermen from other countries had lived there for decades. His ship was lost at sea on his return home.

Roanoke

Sir Walter Raleigh’s expedition to ROANOKE did not fare much better. In 1585, Raleigh’s men settled on the small island off the coast of modern-day North Carolina. Relations with the Native American inhabitants were peaceful
at first, but as the colonists’ supplies dwindled, amity dwindled too. The colonists left in 1586 after beheading the local Indian chief, WINGINA.

Raleigh arranged for GOVERNOR JOHN WHITE and a group of families to return to live in peace with the natives in 1587. Violence, however, is not easily forgotten. Within one month, hostilities resumed, and White was forced to return to England to ask Raleigh for reinforcements.

Time was not on White’s side. When the war with Spain erupted, White could not return to the colony for three years.

Early English Settlements

When John White returned to Roanoke Island in 1590, the colonists he hoped to find had vanished. Their homes were gone, and the only clue was the word "CROATOAN."

When he set foot on Roanoke Island in August 1590, he searched frantically for the settlers, including his daughter and granddaughter, the first English New World baby, named VIRGINIA DARE.

Pictured Above: The first English baby born in the new colony, Virginia Dare, disappeared along with the rest of the "lost colony."

All that could be found was the remains of a village and a mysterious word, "CROATOAN," engraved on a tree. White concluded there must be a connection between the word and a nearby Indian tribe, but before he could investigate, a violent storm forced him out to sea and back to England. This lost colony remains one of the greatest mysteries of the colonial period.
London in the 1600s

Joint-Stock Companies

As the city of London filled to capacity in 1600, Richard Hakluyt suggested to Queen Elizabeth that settlements in the New World might relieve the city of some of its poorer folks.

Compared with other European nations in 1600, England was relatively poor.

As new agricultural techniques made fewer farmers necessary, the poor multiplied in the streets of cities such as London and Bristol. Much to the dismay of the wealthier classes, the impoverished were an increasingly burdensome presence and problem.

A Pain to Spain

Queen Elizabeth I
Richard Hakluyt, a 16th-century geographer interested in explorers and travel narratives, suggested to Queen Elizabeth that New World colonies could serve two purposes. First, they could challenge Spanish domination of the New World. Second, the ever-growing poorer classes could be transported there, easing England’s population pressures.

“REASONS OR MOTIVES for the raising of a PUBLIC STOCK to be employed for the peopling and discovering of such countries as may be found most convenient for the supply of those defects which this Realm of England most requires the following: "Where colonies are founded for a public-weal, they may continue in better obedience and become more industrious than where private men are absolute backers of a voyage. Men of better behavior and quality will engage themselves in a public service, which carries more reputation with it, than a private, which is for the most part ignominious in the end, because it is presumed to aim at a profit and is subject to rivalry, fraud, and envy, and when it is at the greatest height of fortune can hardly be tolerated because of the jealousy of the state.” – Richard Hakluyt, "Reasons for Raising a Fund to Settle America On the Value of Colonies to England" (January 5, 1607)

But Elizabeth was not persuaded to invest the public treasury in a venture that was likely to fail. She was not opposed to private investors taking such a chance, however. Raleigh had tried and failed. When it became clear that the wealth
of an individual was not enough, the joint-stock company arose.

**Joint-Stock Company**

The joint-stock company was the forerunner of the modern corporation. In a JOINT-STOCK VENTURE, stock was sold to high net-worth investors who provided CAPITAL and had limited risk. These companies had proven profitable in the past with trading ventures. The risk was small, and the returns were fairly quick.

![Seal of the Virginia Company](https://www.ck12.org/)

**King James I**

*Pictured Above:* Granted a charter by King James I in 1606, the Virginia Company was a joint-stock company created to establish settlements in the New World. This is a seal of the Virginia Company, which established the first English settlement in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

But investing in a colony was an altogether different venture. The risk was larger as the colony might fail. The startup costs were enormous and the returns might take years. Investors in such endeavors needed more than a small sense of adventure.

![YouTube Logo](https://www.ck12.org/)

**The English Comes to Jamestown and Plymouth**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-nAzYt6a9Mg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-nAzYt6a9Mg)
Expedition Investors, Leaders, and Laborers

Who led these English colonial expeditions? Often, these leaders were second sons from noble families. Under English law, only the first-born male could inherit property. As such, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Humphrey Gilbert were all second sons with a thirst to find their own riches. Merchants who dissented from the Church of England were also willing investors in New World colonies. There were plenty of Puritans who had the necessary capital, and with the Catholic-leaning Stuart monarchs assuming the throne the Puritans’ motive to move became stronger.

With an excess landless population to serve as workers, and motivated, adventurous, or devout investors, the joint-stock company became the vehicle by which England finally settled the Western Hemisphere. This starkly contrasted with Spanish and French settlements. New Spain and New France were developed by their kings. The English colonies were developed by their people. Many historians argue that the primary reason the relatively small and late English colonization effort ultimately outlasted its predecessors was because individuals had a true stake in its success.