Chapter 2: European Colonization of the Americas (1492–1752)

Section 1: Spanish Explorers and Colonies

- How did the Spanish build an empire in the Americas?
- Why did the Spanish push for settlement in regions of North America?
- How did Native Americans resist the Spanish?

I. Spain’s Major Explorers
A. Building a Spanish Empire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Juan Ponce de León</td>
<td>Was a hidalgo, or a young Spanish gentleman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Searched in vain for a “fountain of youth”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Explored and named Florida in 1513</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vasco Núñez de Balboa</td>
<td>Arrived on the Isthmus of Panama, a narrow strip of land that joins North and South America</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He and his men were the first known Europeans to see the Pacific Ocean from the American continent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferdinand Magellan</td>
<td>Was the first to cross the Pacific Ocean from the Americas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Though Portuguese, he explored on behalf of the Spanish king.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sailed through the channel near the stormy tip of South America, known today as the Strait of Magellan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He and his crew were the first people known to have circumnavigated the entire Earth.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. The Spanish used the same methods of conquest to colonize the Americas that they used to drive the Muslims out of Spain.
C. The conquistadors, or Spanish conquerors of the Americas, had three goals:
   1. to spread the Christian religion;
   2. to gain wealth;
   3. to gain fame.
D. Hernán Cortés conquered the empire of the Aztecs, one of the largest empires in the world. Francisco Pizarro had the same success with the Incan empire.
E. Both groups were aided by Native American allies, and by smallpox and measles epidemics that killed many natives.

II. Controlling the Spanish Empire
A. By the 1550s, Spain had colonies in Mexico, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean Islands.
B. Spain grew wealthy as enslaved Native Americans and Africans mined silver and gold in the mountains of Mexico and Peru. Spain also established profitable farms and ranches.
C. The Encomienda System
   1. Under this system, Native Americans were required to farm, ranch, or mine for the profit of an individual Spaniard. In return, the Spaniard would ensure the well-being of the workers.
      i. mestizos — people of mixed descent (Spanish and Native American)

III. The Spanish Push North

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and Estevanico</td>
<td>After being shipwrecked near Galveston, Texas, they traveled through the Gulf Coast region of Texas for eight years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After they were rescued in northern Mexico, they heard the story of seven golden cities waiting to be discovered in the Americas. These stories inspired them and other explorers to search for the cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Vásquez de Coronado</td>
<td>Coronado searched the present-day southwestern United States, unsuccessfully, for the fabled golden cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernán de Soto</td>
<td>De Soto landed near present-day Tampa, Florida, with 600 men in 1539.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They, too, were searching for the seven golden cities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>They are believed to be the first Spaniards to cross the Mississippi River.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. **Forts for Defense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Southeast Coast</th>
<th>The Southwest</th>
<th>The West Coast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A number of defensive bases were built in and around Florida to protect ships traveling from Cuba to Spain. These ships carried silver and gold.</td>
<td>Juan de Oñate established the colony of New Mexico. Spain hoped to stretch the profitable mining industry of Mexico into the present-day southwestern United States.</td>
<td>Spain wished to establish trade routes across the Pacific Ocean. Settling California would help to keep their European rivals out of that region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V. **Missions and Native American Resistance**

A. Priests and nuns from a Catholic group dedicated to the work of St. Francis of Assisi settled in Florida and New Mexico as missionaries. Their job was to preach, teach, and convert others to their religion.

B. In North America, the Franciscans converted Native Americans to Christianity and established dozens of missions—headquarters where the missionaries lived and worked.

C. With the help of soldiers, the Spanish forced Native Americans into settled villages, or congregaciones, where they were expected to farm and worship like Catholic Europeans.

D. Some Native Americans resisted the attempts of the missionaries. In 1680, the Pueblo drove the Spanish out of Santa Fe in what is called the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The Indians wanted to return to their traditional religious practices. Rebellions also occurred in Florida in the late 1600s.

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Section 2: Jamestown

- What were the goals of England’s explorers?
- What challenges did Jamestown’s early settlers face?
- What was the role of tobacco in Virginia and how did it contribute to Bacon’s Rebellion?
- Why were relations uneasy between English settlers and Native Americans?

I. **English Explorers**

II. **An English Interest in Colonization**

A. There were several reasons why England decided it should establish a colony in the Americas:
   1. Privateers wanted a base in the Americas from which they could attack Spanish ships and cities.
   2. They wanted to have supply stations set up in North America for trading ships when the Northwest Passage was finally found.
   3. English merchants wanted new markets.
   4. The Americas would be a good place to send those who could not find housing or work in England.

B. Sir Walter Raleigh attempted to start a colony on Roanoke Island, along the coast of present-day North Carolina, in 1585. It failed. A second attempt, made two years later, ended mysteriously.

III. **The Jamestown Settlement**

A. To establish an American Colony, English businessmen first had to get a charter, or certificate of permission, from the king. The charter allowed them to form a joint-stock company—a company funded and run by a group of investors who share the company’s profits and losses.

B. The company, the Virginia Company, sent 100 colonists to Virginia in 1607. They named their new village Jamestown, in honor of King James I. The colony nearly failed, due to
   1. conflict with Native Americans
   2. unrealistic expectations of settlers not used to doing hard work
   3. poor location—near a swamp with disease-carrying mosquitoes
   4. starvation
   5. poor leadership
IV. Governing the Colony
A. In 1609, the Virginia Company received a new charter that allowed them to appoint a governor who would live in the colony.
B. When the Virginia Company was unable to turn a steady profit, King James took away its charter. In 1624, Virginia became a royal colony, with a governor appointed by the king.
C. In 1619, Virginia gained a legislative, or lawmaking assembly, made up of representatives from the colony. This assembly was called the House of Burgesses. This legislature was the first example of limited self-government in the English colonies.

V. Growing Tobacco
A. The Promise of Land
1. Tobacco saved the Virginia colonists from failure. Large tobacco plantations sprang up around the Jamestown area.
2. In order to produce large crops of tobacco, planters needed a way to persuade laborers to settle in America.
3. The headright system granted each person who came to the colony 50 acres of land. This policy helped attract English settlers to America.
B. Indentured Servants
1. Many English who wanted to sail to America could not afford the voyage. They became indentured servants, agreeing to work for a master for a period of time in exchange for the cost of the voyage, food, and shelter.
2. Between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women came as servants to work in the fields of Virginia and Maryland during the 1600s. Many died young due to the hot climate and disease.

VI. American Tobacco Imported by England 1616-1626 (Graph)

VII. Conflict With Native Americans
A. English Pattern of Conquest
1. The English pattern of conquest grew out of their experiences in taking over Ireland.
2. Because they met with such resistance in Ireland, they developed a harsh attitude toward conquered people.
3. They believed it best to remake any culture they conquered.
B. Native Americans React
1. In 1622, Native Americans attacked Jamestown, intending to wipe out the English.
2. The attempt failed, but 350 colonists (more than 25 percent of the population) and at least as many Native Americans were killed.
3. Native Americans tried again in 1644. This attempt also failed.

VIII. Bacon’s Rebellion
A. Settlers on the western frontier grew angry that the governor of Virginia refused to raise troops to defend them against Indian raids.
B. In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon raised a private army to fight the Native Americans and take their land.
C. Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel and sent an army to stop him.
D. Bacon and his troops attacked and burned Jamestown, charging that the government had failed to protect the settlers, and that the settlers had too little a voice in government.
E. Bacon controlled almost all of Virginia until his death, after which Bacon’s Rebellion crumbled. His rebellion was important because it showed that poorer colonists would not tolerate a government that only served the needs of the wealthy.

Section 3: The New England Colonies
- What was the pattern of French settlement in North America?
- What were the goals of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies?
- Why was there dissent within the Puritan community?
- Why did war break out between the Indians and the English settlers?
I. The French in North America
   A. The Fur Trade
      1. The French in New France discovered that fur could be sold in Europe for great profit.
      2. Native Americans trapped the animals, then traded the fur to the French.
      3. The fur trade determined the shape of New France. New France stuck close to the waterways because water was vital for transporting goods.
   B. The Iroquois
      1. The French presence in North America led to an increase in warfare among Native Americans. The fur trade caused different Indian groups to fight over hunting territory.
      2. One group, the Iroquois, who were based in present-day New York State, were very successful at both war and trade.
      3. The Iroquois pushed rival Native American tribes out of their homelands, forcing them to migrate west of the Great Lakes.

II. Plymouth Colony
   A. In England, in 1534, King Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church to found a Protestant church. The English who complained that this new church continued too many Catholic practices were called Puritans, because they wanted a “purer” kind of church. Some Puritans started separate churches of their own and were called Separatists. Both Puritans and Separatists were persecuted (attacked) because of their beliefs.
   B. One group of Separatists, those who came to be called the Pilgrims, sailed to New England on the Mayflower. They sought the freedom to worship as they wanted. The Pilgrims made an agreement, the Mayflower Compact, that they would obey all of their government’s laws. This belief in self-government would later become one of the founding principles of the United States.

III. The Massachusetts Bay Colony
   A. In the Great Migration, thousands of English settlers moved to New England. Though many of them were Puritans who migrated so they could worship as they pleased, they did not believe in religious tolerance—the idea that people of different religions should live in peace together.
   B. The Puritans wanted to reform, or purify, the Protestant Church.
   C. The Puritans convinced about 1,000 Native Americans to adopt Puritan religious beliefs and live in “praying towns.”
   D. The Puritan plan was to have well-ordered families in well-ordered towns in a well-ordered colony.
   E. Many Puritans believed their colony, and indeed America, was a “city upon a hill”—an example to people throughout the world.
   F. In 1692, after the Salem witch trials, twenty men and women in Salem, Massachusetts, were executed because they were believed to be practicing witchcraft.

IV. Dissent in the Puritan Community
   • Roger Williams, a Separatist minister, was banished from Massachusetts in 1635, after quarreling with Puritan authorities.
     - Williams argued two main points:
       - He believed that the English king did not have the authority to give away land in North America that rightly belonged to Native Americans.
       - He also believed that the government should not interfere with or punish settlers over matters of religion.
     - His new settlement, called Providence, guaranteed religious tolerance of all settlers.
   • In 1638, a new group of Separatists from England founded New Haven, in present-day Connecticut.
   • In 1662, New Haven and the Connecticut Colony were combined into a single royal colony.
   • In 1638, John Wheelwright founded a colony at Exeter, in present-day New Hampshire.
   • Anne Hutchinson believed that it was wrong to obey the church if by doing so a person felt he or she was disobeying God.
   • Her home in Boston became a center for those who wanted to think for themselves, and critics of the government gathered there.
   • She was called to trial and the courts declared her “unfit for our society.” She was banished from Massachusetts in 1637.
V. War With the Indians
A. The Pequot War
   1. The Pequot people of Connecticut struck out against the English settlers. In response, the Massachusetts Bay Colony sent an army to attack them in 1637 in what is known as the Pequot War. The army hunted and destroyed all but a handful of the Pequot.
   2. sachem—a Native American leader
B. King Philip’s War
   1. Indians in New England resented the settlers taking their land.
   2. In 1675, the Indian leader Metacom, known in American history as King Philip, united Indian groups and attempted to drive the English out of New England.
   3. Many Indians and English were killed in King Philip’s War before the English eventually won.
   4. The war devastated New England’s economy for years to come and left Native American life in southern New England virtually extinct.

Section 4: The Middle and Southern Colonies
• What was the early history of the Dutch in New York?
• What were the characteristics of the other Middle Colonies?
• Why did people settle in the Southern Colonies?

I. The Middle Colonies
A. Settlers of the Middle Colonies, the colonies immediately to the south of New England, had a great diversity (variety) of people.
B. The Middle Colonies included New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.
C. They are called the Middle Colonies because they are in the middle of the Atlantic Coast of North America.

II. The Dutch in New York
A. A Thriving Colony
   1. In 1625, the Dutch founded a trading station, New Amsterdam, at the mouth of the Hudson River.
   2. They made arrangements with local Native Americans to build homes on Manhattan Island.
   3. They grew prosperous trading fur and other goods with Europe.
   4. Religious tolerance was a firm rule in the colony. The Dutch built the first synagogue, or house of Jewish worship, in North America.
B. England Takes Over
   1. In 1664, the English King Charles II declared that the Dutch colony belonged to his brother, the Duke of York.
   2. The Duke of York sent ships and troops to New Amsterdam, forcing the Dutch to give up the town.
   3. New Amsterdam was renamed New York.
   4. The colony of New York was a proprietary colony—a colony granted by a king or queen to an individual or group that had full governing rights.

III. The Other Middle Colonies

| New Jersey | The Duke of York divided New Jersey between two English noblemen. |
| Pennsylvania | Englishman William Penn received the land that makes up Pennsylvania from King Charles II as repayment for debts owed. |
| Georgia | The Dutch captured this trading village from the Swedes, who had settled there in 1638. |
| The Duke of York captured it from the Dutch. |
| The Duke of York gave Delaware to William Penn in 1682. |
| In 1704, Delaware became a separate colony. |
### IV. The Colonies in America, 1607-1776

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colony</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Founder</th>
<th>Founded</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roanoke</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Sir Walter Raleigh</td>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Establish English colony in New World</td>
<td>Colonists disappeared without a trace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>John Smith</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Founded as joint-stock company. House of Burgesses (1619). Only 60 of 1st 900 colonists survived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Peter Minuit</td>
<td>1626</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Set up as Dutch colony, taken over by English in 1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Bay</td>
<td>New England</td>
<td>John Winthrop</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Religious freedom for Puritans</td>
<td>Led by John Winthrop. 18,000 settlers by 1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>New England</td>
<td>John Mason</td>
<td>1630</td>
<td>Escape for those constricted by religious and economic rules</td>
<td>Puritan harshness led these settlers north and inland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>George Calvert</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>Religious freedom for Catholics</td>
<td>Founded by George Calvert. Slow growing (only 600 by 1650. Maryland Toleration Act (1649)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Thomas Hooker</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Religious and economic freedom</td>
<td>Leaders of Massachusetts asked Hooker and followers to leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>New England</td>
<td>Roger Williams</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Religious freedom</td>
<td>Williams set up most tolerant colony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Peter Minuit</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Established by Sweden; taken by English in 1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Group of proprietors</td>
<td>1653</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Joint business venture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Lord Berkeley</td>
<td>1660</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Established by Sweden; taken by English in 1664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Group of proprietors</td>
<td>1670</td>
<td>Trade and profits</td>
<td>Rice major crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>William Penn</td>
<td>1682</td>
<td>Religious freedom for Quakers; trade and profits</td>
<td>Originally Quaker, this colony became home to many European immigrants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>James Oglethorpe</td>
<td>1733</td>
<td>Debtor colony. Buffer for Spanish colonies Restrictions on blacks, size of plantations kept colony small.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### V. The Southern Colonies

A. Southern Colonies: Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia. (Virginia was the first; the others began as proprietary colonies.)

- **Maryland**: Englishman George Calvert wanted to start a colony that would be a safe haven for Roman Catholics who were being persecuted in England.
  - Calvert's son, Lord Baltimore, established the colony in the Chesapeake Bay area.
  - Baltimore ordered the adoption of the Maryland Toleration Act to ensure that Catholics were protected, as his father had wanted... however, non-Christians were not protected.
  - Planters in Maryland used African slaves to farm tobacco.

- **The Carolinas**: In 1663, King Charles II granted ownership of Carolina to a group of English noblemen, who split the territory into North and South Carolina in 1712.
  - In 1719, South Carolina became a royal colony.
  - North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729.
  - Both colonies thrived on tobacco profits.

- **Georgia**: Georgia, established in 1732, was managed by trustees. (A trustee is someone entrusted to look after a business.)
  - The trustees, led by James Oglethorpe, wanted Georgia to be a haven for English debtors.
  - In return, the trustees, promised that Georgia would help protect the Southern Colonies from Spanish raiders based in Florida.
  - Catholics were not allowed to settle in Georgia.
  - Settlers had to follow strict rules—no liquor, or slaves.
Key People, Terms, and Questions:
Define the following terms and answer the questions in complete sentences on a separate sheet of paper. NOT all answers are found in the notes; you will have to use your textbook to answer some of the questions.

Section 1: Spanish Explorers and Colonies
• colony • encomienda system • congregación
• hidalgo • mestizo • Pueblo Revolt of 1680
• isthmus • presidio • mission

1. Why did the conquistadors come to the Americas
2. Explain how Cortés conquered the Aztecs
3. How did the encomienda system fit into the pattern of economic activity in the new Spanish colonies?
4. Why did the Spanish build presidios in North America
5. What were the causes and effects of Native American resistance in New Mexico and Florida?

Section 2: Jamestown
• privateer • royal colony • indentured servant
• charter • legislature • Bacon's Rebellion
• joint-stock company • House of Burgesses

6. What did early English explorers hope to find by sailing across the Atlantic
7. Why did Virginia change from a corporate colony to a royal colony
8. What was significant about the House of Burgesses
9. Describe how tobacco influenced the economic system of Jamestown
10. How did the English pattern of conquest affect their relations with Native Americans?

Section 3: The New England Colonies
• New England Colonies • Mayflower Compact • sachem
• Puritan • Great Migration • Pequot War
• persecute • religious tolerance • King Philip's War
• Pilgrim • Salem witch trials

11. Why did the French depend heavily on rivers in New France?
12. How did John Winthrop’s “city upon a hill” demonstrate Puritan beliefs?
13. What was the Mayflower Compact and why was it important?
14. Why did the Puritans in Massachusetts Bay Colony see Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson as threats?
15. What were the results of King Philip's War?

Section 4: The Middle and Southern Colonies
• Middle Colonies • proprietary colony • Southern Colonies
• diversity • Quaker • rustee
• synagogue • haven

16. Why were the Dutch successful in New Netherland?
17. What were some beliefs of the Quakers?
18. How did these beliefs influence William Penn's “holy experiment”?
19. Why was the Maryland Toleration Act significant and what were its limitations?
20. What plans did Georgia's trustees have for the colony?