**Transplantations and Borderlands**

When John Rolfe began to plant tobacco, interest in the area increased. He and his wife, Pocahontas, were instrumental in ensuring peace between the English and the local Powhatan tribe. Pocahontas introduced tobacco as a crop and helped Rolfe gain the trust of the tribe.

**Exchanges of Agricultural Technology**

Jamestown's survival was largely a result of agricultural technologies developed by the Indians and borrowed by the English. The English quickly realized the value of corn, which was easier to cultivate and produced larger yields than any English grains. They also learned the advantages of growing beans alongside corn to enrich the soil.

Indians grew beans, pumpkins, and maize. The English also introduced the canoe to colonists which was much better at navigating the rivers and streams than large English vessels.

**The Powhatans**

Led by Chief Powhatan, relations were relatively calm between the groups since the marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe in 1614. However, by 1618, upon the death of Chief Powhatan, relations soured. Opechancanough, a powerful Powhatan leader, began to secretly plan the elimination of the English. In 1622, tribemen called on the colonists as if to offer goods for sale, then they suddenly attacked. 347 colonists died but ultimately, the Indians had to retreat. Wars would continue for years between the two groups. In 1624, shocked by the Indian surprise, King James I revoked the VA Co's charter and made it a royal colony.

The king and his ministers appointed the governor and a small advisory council. The House of Burgesses remained, but all legislation had to be approved by the King's Privy Council (group of political advisors). The king also decreed the legal establishment of the Church of England. Therefore, Virginians had to pay taxes to support the clergy.

VA became a model for future royal colonies in America.
Under the leadership of its first governors, VA survived and expanded. New settlements emerged. The colonists had military protection against the Indians and discovered a new, marketable crop: tobacco.

1612 - John Rolfe cultivated tobacco in VA

Tobacco planting quickly expanded. Needed large areas of land to grow b/c it exhausted the soil quickly. Demand for land increased rapidly. Colonists established plantations deeper into the interior, isolating themselves from Jamestown and pushing into Indian territory.

To entice new workers to VA, the VA Co. established the "headright system."

1619 - VA Co. sent 100 Englishwomen to VA to become wives. It promised male colonists full rights of Englishmen, an end to arbitrary rule, and even a share in self-government. By the end of July, delegates from various communities in VA met as the House of Burgesses - the first elected legislature in the colonies.

First Africans Arrive

Late August 1619 - a Dutch ship brought in "20 and odd Negroes." Colonists 1st thought of them as indentured servants. Initially, the use of black labor was limited. Planters preferred European indentured servants until the 1670s. Africans who labored did so for wealthy plantation owners as indentured servants. They were not legally enslaved. The English Constitution did not recognize chattel slavery - the ownership of human beings as property.

Africans were generally socially mobile until the price of tobacco collapsed in the 1660s. Planters had to find a way to produce tobacco cheaper - African slavery.

The other event that ushered in the use of African slaves was Bacon's Rebellion.

Seeds of Rebellion

Despite low prices, Virginians continued to plant tobacco because there was no other cash crop. Poor planters could not afford their own land and became indentures or tenant farmers.

A planter-merchant aristocracy formed as a result. They secured grants from the royal governors, particularly from Sir William Berkeley. Berkeley bestowed large land grants on members of his council. The councilors promptly exempted these lands from taxation and appointed friends as local justices of the peace.

To win support in the House of Burgesses, Berkeley bought off legislators with land grants and lucrative appointments as sheriffs and tax collectors. Social unrest erupted when Berkeley took voting rights away from landless freemen, who constituted 1/2 of adult white men. By 1670 political representation declined to where only free property owners could vote.

Berkeley and the Indians

In 1607 there were 35,000 Indians in the land called Virginia. By 1675, there were 3,500 Indians left living on the fringes of the Virginia territory.

Poor landless servants demanded that Berkeley expel or exterminate the Indians. Aristocratic planters objected because they wanted to prevent those poor farmers from gaining their own land - they wanted the cheap labor. Berkeley agreed with the aristocracy.

Fighting broke out late in 1675, when a small VA militia killed 30 Occaneechee Indians. Then, 1,000 militiamen surrounded a fortified Susquehannock (Iroquois) village and killed 5 chiefs. The Indians retaliated by attacking outlying plantations and killing 300 colonists.

Nathaniel Bacon, a wealthy landowner living on the frontier, asked governor Berkeley to grant him a military commission. Berkeley refused. As a result, Bacon mobilized his neighbors and attacked any Indians he could find.
Bacon and the Indians

Nathaniel Bacon emerged as the leader of the rebels. Bacon had a position on the governor's council, but he owned a frontier estate, and differed with Berkeley on Indian policy.

After Bacon mobilized his neighbors and attacked Indians, Berkeley expelled Bacon from the council and had him arrested. But Bacon's army forced the governor to release Bacon and hold legislative elections.

The newly elected House of Burgesses enacted far-reaching political reforms that not only curbed the powers of the governor and council but also restored voting rights to landless freemen. The reforms, though, came too late.

Backed by over 400 men, Bacon issued a "Manifesto and Declaration of the People" that demanded the death or removal of the Indians and an end to the rule of wealthy planters.

Bacon moved his army to Jamestown and burned the plantations of Berkeley's allies. Bacon then died suddenly of dysentery in 1676 and Berkeley took revenge. He dispersed the militia, seized the estates of wealthy men in the militia, and hanged 23 men.

The Founding of Maryland

A growing tobacco colony developed in Maryland. King Charles I, successor of James I, was secretly sympathetic to Catholics. In 1632 he granted the land known as Maryland to Catholic aristocrat Cecilius Calvert, who carried the title Lord Baltimore.

As the territorial lord (or proprietor) of Maryland, Calvert could sell, lease, or give away the land as he pleased. He also had the authority to appoint public officials and to found churches.

Lord Baltimore wanted Maryland to become a refuge for Catholics. Led by Leonard Calvert, the founders of Maryland established a colony at St. Mary's City at the point where the Potomac River flows into the Chesapeake Bay.

Quickly after settling, the colonists demanded a representative government. To prevent rebellion, a legislative assembly was created, which passed the Toleration Act of 1649.

This was designed to minimize religious confrontations as it allowed all Christians the freedom to follow their beliefs and hold church services.

The Pilgrims

Pilgrims - Separatists who broke from the Church of England. They felt the Church of England was beyond reform. They demanded the formation of new, separate church congregations.

Pilgrims sailed to America in 1620 on the Mayflower, led by William Bradford. They settled in Plymouth, near Cape Cod in southern MA. Only half of the Pilgrims who landed survived the first winter. Thereafter, the colony thrived. Religious discipline encouraged a strong work ethic.

They faced few threats from the Wampanoag Indians as small pox killed many of them. They built solid houses and planted ample crops.

To ensure political stability, they issued a written legal code (Mayflower Compact) providing for representative self-government, broad political rights, property ownership, and religious freedom of conscience.

The Puritans

Puritans - English Protestants who believed the English Reformation did not go far enough - there was too much Catholic presence left in the Anglican Church. Because they opposed the Church, they also opposed the King.

In 1630, they set sail for America. Their goal was to use the Anglican Church values as the basis of their Protestant religion in America, but they were going to reform the church further.

They believed they were liberated by God from oppression & bound to him by a covenant. They believed God chose them to fulfill a special role - to establish a new, pure Christian Commonwealth. A "City Upon a Hill."

They set sail on the Arabella, led by John Winthrop. They established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in a town they named Boston.

Tobacco in Maryland

Like VA, tobacco quickly became the main crop. Europeans began to crave the nicotine in tobacco.

European demand for tobacco set off a 40 year economic boom in the Chesapeake. Exports rose from 3 million pounds in 1640 to 10 million pounds in 1660.

Initially, most plantations were small freeholds, owned and farmed by families. After 1650, wealthy migrants from gentry or noble families established large estates along the rivers. Indentured servants and eventually African slave labor were used to cultivate the crop.

Life in the Chesapeake

For both the rich and poor, life was harsh. The scarcity of towns deprived settlers of community.

There were few women and marriages often ended quickly by the death of the child bearing mother.

Impact of Bacon's Rebellion

After Bacon's Rebellion, wealthy planters retained their dominance by curbng corruption and appointing ambitious young farmers to public office.

They appealed these yeoman and tenants by cutting taxes and expelling the Susquehannocks, Piscataways, and other Indian peoples from the region.

Most important, wealthy planters forestalled another rebellion by poor whites by cutting the use of indentured servants and instead importing thousands of African laborers; the Burgesses explicitly legalized chattel slavery in 1705.
Massachusetts Bay Colony

John Winthrop became the 1st governor of the MA Bay Colony. "We must consider that we shall be as a City upon a Hill. The eyes of all people are upon us." If they created a genuinely "New" England, they could inspire religious reform throughout Christendom.

Winthrop and his associates (shareholders) transformed their joint-stock corporation into a representative political system with a governor, council, and assembly.

To ensure rule by the godly, the Puritans limited the right to vote and hold office to men who were church members.

Rejected Plymouth colony's policy of religious toleration. Established Puritanism as the state-supported religion. Bible was the legal guide. THEOCRACY

Placed power in the congregation of members - hence the name Congregationalist for their churches.

Faith was the key to salvation. The spiritual health and welfare of a community as a whole was paramount. The integrity of the community demanded religious conformity.

Roger Williams

MA Bay officials purged their society of religious dissidents. Roger Williams, a minister in Salem, opposed the decision to establish Congregationalism as the official religion and praised the Pilgrims' separation of church and state.

He advocated toleration, arguing that political magistrates had authority over only the outward lives of men - not their spiritual lives. He also questioned the Puritans' seizure of Indian lands.

The magistrates banished him from the colony in 1636. Williams and his followers settled south of Boston, founding the town of Providence on land purchased from the Narragansett Indians.

In 1644 they obtained a corporate charter from Parliament for a new colony called Rhode Island. They had full authority to rule themselves. There was no legally established church and individuals could worship God as they pleased.

Anne Hutchinson

The MA Bay magistrates saw a second threat to their authority in Anne Hutchinson. Hutchinson held weekly prayer meetings for women and accused various clergymen of placing undue emphasis on good behavior.

She believed in antinomianism - she denied that salvation could be earned only through good deeds. She believed God revealed divine truth directly to individual believers. She insisted that faith alone was enough to achieve salvation.

Puritan magistrates denounced her as heretical upon trial and banished her to Rhode Island.

Hutchinson moved often after settling in Rhode Island due to constant threats from the MA Bay Colony. Her final settlement was in New Netherland. She and her family were massacred by Swinow Indians (Narraganset) in Kieft's War in August 1646.

Thomas Hooker

Strict religious policies led others to leave the MA Bay colony. Thomas Hooker and his congregation established the town of Hartford.

In 1660, they secured a charter from King Charles II for the self-governing colony of Connecticut.

Like MA, Connecticut had a legally established church and an elected governor and assembly. However, it granted voting rights to most property-owning men, not just to church members.

Puritans and Witchcraft

Puritans believed that their physical world was full of supernatural forces.

Devout Puritans saw signs of God and Satan's power in stars, birth defects, and other unusual events. These unexplained events often led to accusations of witchcraft.

The most dramatic episode of witch-hunting occurred in Salem, MA in 1692. Several girls who had experienced strange seizures accused neighbors of bewitching them. When judges at the accused witches' trial used "spectral" evidence - visions of evil beings and marks seen only by the girls - the accusations spun out of control.

MA Bay officials tried 175 people for witchcraft and executed 19 of them. As a result of the number of deaths, government officials now discouraged legal prosecutions for witchcraft. Moreover, many influential people embraced the outlook of the European Enlightenment.

The Puritans and the Pequot Indians

Believing they were God's chosen people, the Puritans often treated Native Americans with a brutality equal to that of the Spanish conquistadors and Nathaniel Bacon's frontiersmen.

When Pequot warriors resisted English encroachment onto their Connecticut River Valley lands in 1636, a Puritan militia attacked a Pequot Village and massacred 500 people.

English Puritans saw the Indians as "savages" who were culturally, though not racially, inferior. Some Puritans tried to convert the Indians to Christianity. Very few Indians converted.
Metacom’s War
The Wampanoag Indians could never gain favor with the Puritans. To the Wampanoag Chief, Metacomet, prospects for coexistence looked dim.
When the Indians copied English ways, raised hogs and sold the pork in Boston, they were accused of undercutting prices and restricted their trade. When Indians killed wandering hogs that devastated their cornfields, Puritan authorities prosecuted them for violating English property rights.
As a result, Metacom concluded that the Europeans had to be expelled. In 1675, Metacomet forged a military alliance with the Narragansetts and Nipmucks and attacked white settlements throughout New England.
Bitter fighting continued into 1676 as the Indians exploited their strategic control of large tracts of territory and most of the rivers. It ended only when the Indian warriors ran short of gunpowder and the MA Bay government hired Mohegan and Mohawk warriors who killed Metacom.
Metacom’s War (King Philip’s War) was deadly. The Indians destroyed 1/5 of the English towns in MA and RI and killed 1,000 settlers. But the natives’ losses - from famine and disease, death in battle, and sale into slavery - were much larger. About 4,500 died.

The Carolinas
The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina (1669) legally established the Church of England and prescribed a manorial system, with a mass of serfs governed by a handful of nobles.
It was a disaster. North Carolina settlers were a mix of poor families and runaway servants from Virginia and English Quakers who saw no difference between a "gentleman and a laborer"
By resisting a series of governors, they forced the proprietors to abandon their dreams of a feudal society.
In South Carolina, the colonists also went their own way. The leading white settlers there were migrants from the overcrowded sugar-producing island of Barbados, and wanted to re-create that island’s hierarchical slave society.
They used enslaved workers - both Africans and Indians - to raise cattle and food crops for export to the West Indies. Carolina merchants opened a lucrative trade in deerskins with neighboring Indian peoples. In exchange for rum and guns, the Carolinians’ Indian trading partners also provided slaves - captives from other Native American peoples.

The Navigation Acts
England wanted the colonies to produce agricultural goods and raw materials for English merchants to carry to England. Some products would be exported to Europe and others would be manufactured into finished products in England and exported.
The Nav. Act, 1651 tried to keep colonial trade in English hands by excluding Dutch and French ships from American ports. The Act also required that goods be carried only on ships owned by the English or colonial merchants.
New acts in 1660 & 1663 strengthened the ban on foreign traders, requiring colonists to export sugar and tobacco only to England, and mandating that colonists import European goods only through England.
Many colonists ignored the mercantilist laws and traded with the Dutch. They also imported sugar and molasses from the French West Indies.

The Quakers and Peninsylvania
The Quakers who settled Pennsylvania were pacifists & sought peace with the Indians. The colony quickly prospered.
1681, Charles II bestowed PA on William Penn as payment for a large debt owed to Penn’s father. Penn, wealthy but also a Quaker (condemned excessive wealth), designed PA as a refuge for fellow persecuted Quakers.
Quakers sought to restore Christianity to its early simple spirituality. They rejected the Puritans’ pessimistic Calvinist doctrines, restricting salvation to a small elect. Quakers believed God infused both men and women with an inner light of grace or understanding. Quakers did not believe in gender inequality.
Women could serve as ministers. Penn ensured religious freedom by prohibiting a legally established church & promoted political equality by allowing all property-owning men to vote and hold office.
To attract European Protestants, Penn published pamphlets in Germany promising cheap land and religious toleration. Ethnic diversity, pacifism, and freedom of conscience made PA the most open and democratic of the Restoration Colonies.

The Puritans’ troubles worsened with the ascension of James II to the throne. He was aggressive and inflexible. He imposed strict royal control on the colonies.
In 1686, he revoked the corporate charters of CT & RI and merged them with MA Bay and Plymouth colonies to form a new royal province, the Dominion of New England. He appointed Sir Edmund Andros as governor of the Dominion.
The Dominion extended to America the authoritarian model of colonial rule that the English government imposed on Catholic Ireland. James ordered Andros to abolish any existing legislative assemblies.
In MA, Andros banned town meetings, angering villagers who prized local self-rule; and advocated worship in the Church of England, offending Puritan Congregationalists.

The Restoration colonies (Carolinas, NY, NJ, PA) were proprietorships. Proprietary colonies were lands granted by the monarchy to one or more proprietors who had full governing rights.
The Duke of York and his fellow aristocrats in Carolina owned all the land and could rule their colonies as they wished, provided that their laws conformed broadly to those of England. The Carolina proprietors envisioned a traditional European society.
The Glorious Revolution
James II also angered English political leaders. The king revoked the charters of English towns, rejected the advice of Parliament, and aroused popular opposition by openly practicing Roman Catholicism.

In 1688, James’ wife gave birth to a son, raising the prospect of a Catholic heir to the throne. To forestall that outcome, Protestant bishops and parliamentary leaders in the Whig Party led a quick bloodless coup known as the Glorious Revolution.

The bishops and Whigs forced James into exile and in 1689 enthroned Mary, his Protestant daughter by his first wife, and her Dutch Protestant husband, William of Orange. Whig politicians forced King William and Queen Mary to accept the Declaration of Rights, creating a constitutional monarchy that enhanced the powers of the House of Commons at the expense of the crown.

The Whigs wanted political power, especially the power to levy taxes. To justify their coup, the members of Parliament relied on political philosopher John Locke. In his Two Treatises on Government (1690), Locke rejected divine right, arguing that the legitimacy of government rests on the consent of the governed and that individuals have inalienable natural rights to life, liberty, and property.

Rebellions in America
In NY, Jacob Leisler led the rebellion against the Dominion of New England. Leisler was the leader of the Dutch Protestant artisans in New York City, who welcomed the succession of Queen Mary and her Dutch husband.

Led by Leisler, the Dutch militia ousted Lieutenant Governor Nicholson, an Andros appointee and an alleged Catholic sympathizer. Initially, Leisler had vast support. However, Leisler’s denunciations of political rivals alienated many English speaking New Yorkers.

When Leisler imprisoned 40 of his political opponents, imposed new taxes, and championed the artisans’ cause, the prominent Dutch merchants who had traditionally controlled the city’s government condemned his rule.

The newly appointed governor Colonel Henry Sloughter had Leisler arrested and tried for treason. He was convicted and hanged.

Rebellions in America
The Glorious Revolution sparked rebellions by Protestant colonists in MA, MD, and NY.

When news of the coup reached Boston in April 1689, Puritan leaders and 2,000 militiamen seized Governor Andros, accused him of Catholic sympathies, and shipped him back to England.

The new monarchs dissolved the Dominion. However, they refused to restore the old Puritan-dominated government of MA Bay, instead creating in 1692 a new royal colony, which included Plymouth and Maine.

The Imperial Slave Economy
The South Atlantic System had its center in Brazil and the West Indies, and sugar was its primary product.

Sugar transformed Barbados and other Caribbean islands into slave-based plantation societies.

By 1680, an elite group of planters dominated the Barbados’s economy. They owned more than 1/2 of the island and 1/2 of the 50,000 slaves. As social inequality and racial conflict increased, hundreds of English farmers fled to South Carolina.

Sugar was a rich man's crop b/c it was produced most efficiently on large plantations. Slaves planted and cut the sugarcane, which was then processed by expensive equipment into raw sugar, molasses, and rum.

The South Atlantic System brought wealth to the entire European economy and helped Europeans achieve world economic leadership. The Navigation Acts kept the British sugar trade in the hands of British merchants, who exported it to foreign markets. Enormous profits also flowed into Britain from the slave trade.

Africans and the Slave Trade
Hundreds of thousands of young Africans died and millions more endured a brutal life in the Americas.

Torn from their villages, they were marched in chains to coastal ports, their first passage in slavery. Then, they endured the perilous “Middle Passage” to the New World in hideously overcrowded ships. The captives had little to eat or drink and some died from dehydrating.

About 14% died from illness or starvation on the passage. Life on the sugar plantations in Brazil and the West Indies was one of relentless exploitation. With sugar prices high & cost of slaves low, many planters simply worked their slaves to death & then bought more.

Slavery in the Chesapeake and South Carolina
After Bacon’s rebellion, wealthy planters took advantage of the expansion of Britain's slave trade and bought more Africans put into slavery on even larger plantations.

By 1720, Africans made up 20% of the Chesapeake population. Slavery had become a core institution, no longer just one of several forms of unfree labor. Moreover, slavery was now defined in racial terms. The VA legislators defined virtually all resident Africans as slaves.

Slaves in the Chesapeake had much better conditions that those in the West Indies. Tobacco was less labor intensive than sugar, the climate was more temperate, diseases did not spread as rapid, and profits from tobacco were less than sugar and slaves were not treated as harsh as a result.

Slaves in SC labored under more oppressive conditions. The colony grew slowly until planters began to grow rice. Most rice plantations lay in inland swamps, and cultivation was dangerous and exhausting. Mosquitos transmitted diseases. Many died from the spread of disease and exhaustion.
Resistance and Accommodation

Most slaves were denied opportunities to gain an education, accumulate material possessions, or create associations.

Slaves who challenged these boundaries did so at their own peril. The extent of white violence often depended on the size and density of the slave population. The larger the labor force, the more cruel the master was.

Slaves were prohibited from leaving the plantation without special passes. Masters called on poor whites to patrol the area at night.

Slaves often passively resisted by working slowly or stealing small items from the owner. Rarely did revolts occur but when they did, they sent a shockwave through the white community.

Rise of the Southern Gentry

Wealthy elite plantation owners were never accepted into the English aristocracy. Feeling inferior, they used their wealth to rule over white yeomen families and tenant farmers but also relied on violence to exploit slaves. To prevent uprisings like Bacon’s Rebellion, the Chesapeake gentry found ways to assist middling and poor whites.

They gradually lowered taxes and encouraged small landowners to improve their lot by using slave labor. By 1770, 60% of English families in the Chesapeake owned at least one slave.

Planters now allowed poor yeomen and some tenants to vote. The strategy of the leading wealthy families was to bribe these voters with rum, money, and the promise of minor offices in county governments.

In return, they expected the yeomen and the tenants to elect them to office and defer to their rule. This solidified the power of the planter elite, which used its control of the House of Burgesses to limit the power of the royal governor.

The Northern Maritime Economy

The sugar economy linked Britain’s entire Atlantic empire. In return for the sugar they sent to England, West Indian planters received credit - in the form of bills of exchange - from London merchants.

The planters used the bills to buy slaves from Africa & to pay North American farmers and merchants for their provisions and shipping services. The mainland colonists then exchanged the bills for British manufactures, primarily textiles and iron goods.

West Indian trade created the first American merchant fortunes and the first urban industries. Merchants in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York invested their profits in new ships; some set up manufacturing enterprises, including refineries that produced raw sugar into finished loaves. Some distilleries turned molasses into rum.

Rise of Colonial Assemblies

After the Glorious Revolution in England of 1688-1689 representative assemblies in America copied the English Whigs and limited the powers of crown officials.

The legislatures gradually took control taxation and appointments. Leading the assemblies were the colonial elite. Although most property-owning white men could vote, only men of wealth and status stood for election.

Yet, purposeful crowd actions were a fact of colonial life. Mobs closed prostitution houses and ran people with infectious diseases out of town. Popular discontent combined with growing authority of the colonial assemblies created a political system that was broadly responsive to popular pressure and increasingly resistant to British control.

Stono Rebellion

SC witnessed the largest slave uprising to 1739. The Catholic governor of Florida instigated the revolt by promising freedom to fugitive slaves.

By February, 1739, at least 70 slaves escaped to St. Augustine and rumors circulated that a conspiracy of slaves were to rise and flee to Florida.

When war between England and Spain broke out in September 1739, 75 Africans rose in revolt & killed many whites near the Stono river. They then marched to FL.

White militia killed many of the Stono rebels, preventing a general uprising. After this, frightened whites cut slave imports and tightened plantation discipline.
Salutary Neglect

British colonial policy during the reigns of King George I (1714-1727) and George II (1727-1760) allowed the rise of American self-government.

Royal bureaucrats, pleased by growing trade and import duties, relaxed their supervision of internal colonial affairs.

In 1775, British political philosopher Edmund Burke would praise this strategy as salutary neglect.

By allowing the colonists to have a larger stake in political, social, and economic matters, the British system of mercantilism, and the British empire as a whole was becoming weakened.

The seeds of revolution were being planted.