

Contextualizing Period 2

Learning Objective 2.A: Explain the context for the colonization of North America from 1607 to 1754.

KC-2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

- Spain
 - Migrations continued to be dominated by men, continued the pattern of _____ with natives
- French
 - Settlements began with _____ in 1608
 - Claimed large amounts of territory through further exploration down the Mississippi
 - Sent mostly traders for beaver fur trade, so Jesuit priests
 - _____ had to have amicable relations with natives, intermarry
- Dutch
 - Established foothold in _____, and Hudson river valley but had relatively lower migrations
 - Fewer marriages with natives
 - Settlers incentivized to move through patroonship grants
 - Absorbed a Swedish colony in 1655 and are later absorbed by English in 1664
- British
 - Mix of single males and family units migrating, depended on the region.
 - Settled on the Atlantic coast, grew _____, food crops, and practiced shipbuilding
 - Lived separately from neighboring natives and often had _____ relationship over land

KC-2.1.I: Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.

- Spain
 - Continued extraction of resources, gold, silver
 - Turned to _____ after encomienda system ended
 - Continued conversion efforts through the _____, reach Northern California
- French
 - Would trade for pelts with natives
 - Increased demand decimated _____ populations in some areas
 - _____ and diseases hurt natives who traded with the French
- Dutch
 - Focused on fur trade, necessitated better relations with natives

#8 - 2.1 Contextualizing Period

APUSH

Name: _____

- Had other lucrative ventures in Brazil and East Indies
- New Amsterdam was run as a company town by the Dutch West India company, few freedoms
- British
 - Southern colonies and cash crops → land becomes most important
 - Issues of _____ and boundaries with natives
 - Colonies offering refuge like PA and MD provide greater toleration
 - New England colonies had goal of settlement free of religious _____ → government led by congregation members

KC-2.1.II: In the 17th century, early British colonies developed along the Atlantic coast, with regional differences that reflected various environmental, economic, cultural, and demographic factors.

- Chesapeake and Southern life expectancy was _____ due to climate and disease
 - Made up of tobacco growers and indentured servants
 - Growing use of enslaved labor after Bacon's Rebellion 1676
- Middle Colonies
 - Grew _____ crops
 - More diverse due to old Dutch settlement and Pennsylvania's recruitment efforts
 - Also more diverse religiously
- New England
 - Poor soil led to economic activity in timber and _____
 - _____ and _____ settlers influenced patterns of living
 - Towns closer together, fewer enslaved Africans

KC-2.1.III: Competition over resources between European rivals and American Indians encouraged industry and trade; and led to conflict in the Americas.

- New England
 - _____ in _____ nearly wiped out the Pequots after attacks turned into massacres
 - _____ in _____ led by Metacom, was a last attempt to end English expansion
- Chesapeake
 - _____ Wars in the early 1600s exploded after settlers kept expanding further to plant more tobacco

KC-2.2: The British colonies participated in political, social, cultural, and economic exchanges with Great Britain that encouraged both stronger bonds with Britain and resistance to Britain's control.

- _____ (first ones in 1651) were meant to impose _____ system
 - Salutary neglect led lax enforcement
- Realignment of colonial governments

#8 - 2.1 Contextualizing Period

APUSH

Name: _____

- Created resentment for rule by outsiders
- Colonial legislatures accustomed to having home rule

KC-2.2.I: Transatlantic commercial, religious, philosophical, and political exchanges led residents of the British colonies to evolve in their political and cultural attitudes as they became increasingly tied to Britain and one another.

- First Great Awakening - protestant revival spanned all colonies
 - _____ - Sinners at the Hands of an Angry God
 - _____ traveled through all colonies
- First shared movement amongst all British colonies - budding identity

KC-2.2.II: Like other European empires in the Americas that participated in the Atlantic slave trade, the English colonies developed a system of slavery that reflected the specific economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of those colonies.

- Enslaved labor more prominent in southern colonies
 - Tobacco main cash crop being grown
 - Some sought enslaved Africans with experience growing _____ (Carolinas)
- As enslaved population grew, _____ were put in place to control population

Quick Recap

- Each European exploration and colonization effort was unique
- British colonies developed into three distinct groups
- Relations with natives varied with each European power depending on economic goals
- Britain's relationship with its colonies will change over the 17th and 18th c.
- British colonies begin to utilize enslaved African labor

Short Answer Response

Answer each prompt using at least THREE sentences.

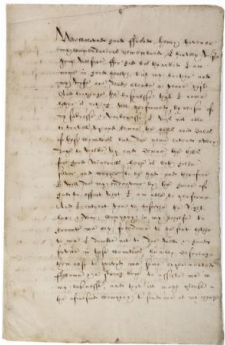
1. Explain how the imperial goals of the French affected their settlement patterns.

2. Explain how the imperial goals of the Dutch affected their settlement patterns.

3. Explain how the imperial goals of the British affected their settlement patterns.

A Jamestown settler describes life in Virginia, 1622

Sebastian Brandt to Henry Hovener, January 13, 1622. (Gilder Lehrman Collection)



The first English settlers in Jamestown, Virginia, who arrived in 1607, were eager to find gold and silver. Instead they found sickness and disease. Eventually, these colonists learned how to survive in their new environment, and by the middle of the seventeenth century they discovered that their fortunes lay in growing tobacco.

This 1622 letter from Jamestown colonist Sebastian Brandt to Henry Hovener, a Dutch merchant living in London, provides a snapshot of the colony in flux. Brandt, who likely arrived in 1619 in a wave of 1,200 immigrants, writes of his wife's and brother's deaths the previous year almost in passing. He mentions that, due to his own illness, he "was not able to travell up and downe the hills and dales of these countries but doo nowe intend every daye to walke up and downe the hills for good Mineralls here is both golde silver and copper." Most of Brandt's letter is devoted to its real purpose: putting in orders for cheese, vinegar, tools, spices, and other assorted goods from the London Company that were not available in Virginia. Interestingly, he promises to pay in tobacco and furs—not in the gold and copper he's looking for.

We know little about Brandt. He does not appear in any known existing official records, and historians presume he died not long after writing this letter. The glimpse he offers into early Jamestown serves as a tantalizing example of the challenges and thrills of studying colonial American history.

Transcript

Well beloved good friend Henry Hovener

My comendations remembred, I hartely [wish] your welfare for god be thanked I am now in good health, but my brother and my wyfe are dead aboute a yeare pass'd And touchinge the busynesse that I came hither is nothing yett performed, by reason of my sicknesse & weaknesse I was not able to travell up and downe the hills and dales of these countries but doo nowe intend every daye to walke up and downe the hills for good Mineralls here is both golde silver and copper to be had and therefore I will doe my endeavour by the grace of god to effect what I am able to performe And I intreat you to beseeche the Right Hon: & Wor: Company in my behalfe to grant me my freedome to be sent either to me I dowbte not to doo well & good service in these countries humbly desyringe them also to provyde me some [appointed] fellowe & a strong boye to assiste me in my businesse, and that it may please the aforesaid Company to send me at my charge a bed wth a bolster and cover and some Linnen for shirtes and sheetes. Sixe fallinge bands wth Last Size pairs of shoes twoo pairs of bootes three pairs of cullered stockings and garters wth three pairs of lether gloves some powder and shott twoo little runletts of oyle and vinnegar some spice & suger to comfort us here in our sicknesse abowte ffyftie pounds weight of holland and Englishe cheese together, Lykewyse some knyves, spoons, combes and all sortes of cullerd beads as you knowe the savage Indians use Allso one Rundlett wth all sortes of yron nayles great and small, three haire sives, two hatchetts wth twoo broad yrons and some Allum And send all these necessaries thinges in a dry fatt wth the first shippinge dyrected unto Mr. Pontes in James Towne here in Virginia And whatsoever this all costes I will not onely wth my moste humble service but also wth some good Tobacco Bevor and Otterskins and other commodities here to be had recompence the Company for the same And yf you could send for my brother Phillipps Sonne in Darbesheere to come hether itt [were] a great commoditie ffor me or suche another used in minerall workes And thus I comitt you to the Almighty. Virginia 13 January 1622.

1. What were conditions like for the first Jamestown settlers?
2. What does Brandt's letter reveal about the initial motives for people who moved to Jamestown?