

Chapter 2: American Experiments

Spain's Tribute Colonies

- conquistadores received encomiendas
 - Indian labor monopolized
 - mines → mita system
 - empires → European wealth
 - Spain's silver → Chinese goods

• migration

- racial mixing ←
- Spanish males, skilled tradesmen
 - Africans

↳ "casta system"

- Spaniards = haciendas, Indians = native communities
 - come together, ideas mix in Christian faith
- Columbian exchange
 - disease hurts native populations
 - Columbian Exchange = exchange of food, animals, disease, etc.
- Protestant challenge to Spain
 - hard to hold American areas
 - Pirates + Privateers
 - powerful enemies
 - Protestant Reformation
 - Spain = Catholic, Netherlands = Protestant
 - Dutch Revolt
 - England = Anglican
 - 1588 Armada
- mercantilism
 - State-assisted manufacturing
 - England
 - favorable balance of trade = economic expansion

Plantation Colonies

- Brazil = sugar plantations
 - labor, milling, extracting, refining
 - natives planned to be used
 - sickness → African slaves used

• England = tobacco

- Jamestown

- wanted gold, failed
- men dying
- warfare w/ natives
- grow tobacco
 - valuable in England
 - taxes

Problems

- House of Burgesses

- representative gov.

- make laws, levy taxes

• Indian War of 1622

- Opechancanough dislikes; attacks English
- Virginia becomes royal colony

• Maryland

- land given to Catholic Lord Baltimore

- becomes Catholic refuge

- Religious Toleration Act

• all Christians can follow beliefs

- tobacco = main crop

All English Info / History

The Caribbean Islands

- St. Kitts
 - English and French
- cash crops
 - tobacco, indigo, cotton, sugar, etc.

Plantation Life

- originally freeholds
 - consolidation soon encouraged
- headright system
 - more workers = more land granted
- harsh life
 - families
 - few women, spouses die
 - many orphaned children
- indentured servitude
 - people work for master to come to New World
 - could eventually many, work for self
 - many were exploited
 - long hours, beaten, can't marry, sold
- African laborers
 - indentured servants not enough
 - slave legislation in 1661
 - some did get freedom
 - courts, baptism, payment
 - tobacco boom → no social mobility
 - slaves = cheap
 - seen by skin, not religion

Neo-European Colonies

• New France

- Jacques Cartier

- St. Lawrence for France

- Samuel de Champlain

- founds Quebec in 1608

- fur trading

- great demand in Europe
- manufactured goods → pelts

- missionaries

- first fows on Hurons

- Jesuits first welcomed

- later skeptical

- farming

- unsuccessful compared to missionarying + trade work
- indentured servants treated better than English

- migration

- few wanted to live there

- sometimes discouraged

- "oppressive austerity" in New France

- expansion

- Jacques Marquette

- Mississippi River

- Robert de la Salle

- hoistance

- New Orleans = main port

• New Netherland

- Dutch = top financiers

- seized Portuguese forts

• slaves, sugar, spices, silks, ceramics, etc.

- Henry Hudson

• searched for East India route

- Fort Orange in 1614

- West India Company

• founded colony of New Netherland

• set up New Amsterdam

• brought farmers + artisans

- colony not successful

• small population

• Southeast Asia = more interesting

- fur trading

• with Iroquois

- Dutch = little respect

• natives attack

- after warfare

• furs = elsewhere

• Peter Stuyvesant

- rules in authoritarian way

- alienates residents

• soon becomes New York (English)

• Rise of the Iroquois

- suffered due to colonization, but capitalized

• used goods + guns

- disease → war w/ other tribes

• France gets involved

- natives eventually must accept Jesuits

- New England

- many come as families

- Protestant

- multiplied quickly

- Pilgrims

- Separatists

- William Bradford + the Mayflower

- Mayflower Compact

- model for political structure

- hardships

- half died first year, still thrived

- cold; disease ≠ spread

- Protestant work ethic

- native threats = dying

- representative gov, political rights,

- property ownership, freedom of conscience

- Puritans

- Charles I = "closet Catholic"

- Puritans → America

- John Winthrop + Massachusetts Bay

- "City Upon a Hill"

- reformed Christian society

- joint-stock corporation → representative pol. system

- simple lives

- embraced predestination

- Roger Williams + Rhode Island
 - opposed "official religion"
 - separation of church + state = good
 - pro religious toleration
- Anne Hutchinson
 - God "revealed" divine truth
 - controversial
 - disliked because women
 - "heretic", banished
- Puritan Revolution in England
 - religious civil war
 - Scots vs English
 - Cromwell; King Charles I = beheaded
 - Commonwealth
 - doesn't last long
 - Charles II → restored monarchy
 - moderate Protestants
- Puritanism + Witchcraft
 - world = supernatural
 - disliked others messing w/ forces
 - witch hunting
 - Salem
 - 19 executed
 - subordinated women
 - showed some political instability
 - impacts
 - prosecution for witchcraft = gone
 - European Enlightenment embraced
 - "natural causes"

- A Yeoman Society

- Feudal practices rejected

- live in self-gov. communities

- not everyone equal

- men vote @ town meeting

- farmers = more power than those in other places

• Instability, War, and Rebellion

- Indian Wars

- Puritan-Pequot War

- Englishman killed, village attacked

- native land taken

- God = on Puritan's side

- Indians not elect

- some still converted

- Praying towns

- Metacomb's War

- natives die, Europeans thrive

- Metacomb wants to expel colonists

- attacks settlements

- 1/3 towns destroyed

- 5% killed

- native loss = greater

- 25% killed

- Bacon's Rebellion

- Burgesses takes vote from landless men

- Political corruption; frontier war; natives died

- Killing → frontier forts (dismissed)

- Bacon + others attacked natives

- Gov. Berkeley → attempt to arrest

- Bacon freed → reforms

- Jamestown burned