

England and the New World

A Review of the 1490-1763 Time Period

I. AGE OF EXPLORATION

A. MAJOR PLAYERS

Spain

Conquests in Caribbean and Central America
Gold inspires Other European Counties

Portugal

Divided world colonies with Spain in 1490s

French

Explorations in Mississippi Valley and St. Lawrence River Valley

England

John Cabot explorations
Claims in North America

B. ENGLAND'S CHALLENGE

Elizabeth I

Built up navy to challenge Spanish Armada
Pirates such as Francis Drake looted Spanish boats
1588-Armada attacks England, preparing for invasion
Defeat of Armada improves England's standing, begins Spanish decline

II. ENGLISH COLONIZATION

A. NEWFOUNDLAND (1578)

First English settlement fails

B. ROANOKE (1585-87)

1. Sir Walter Raleigh sponsors settlement in North Carolina
2. First settlement goes home in 1586, Second settlement disappears by 1590

C. JAMESTOWN (1607)

1. Joint-Stock Companies raise money, distribute risk
2. John Rolfe
 - a. Marries Pocahontas
 - b. Creates hybrid tobacco that could be grown in America and sold abroad
3. House of Burgesses
 - a. First colonial representative government
4. Success of Jamestown leads to other charter and proprietary colonies

D. THE PILGRIMS (1620)

1. Critics of Anglicanism: "warmed over Catholicism"
2. Exiled to Holland, then sailed to Plymouth
3. Creation of theocracy, would combine with Massachusetts Bay in 1690s

E. THE PURITANS (1630)

1. Sought to purify Anglicanism from within
2. Exiled to Massachusetts Bay, theocracy, stifled dissent
 - a. Dissenters included Anne Hutchinson, Roger Williams, Salem "witches"
3. Outcasts and overflow colonists founds other New England colonies

III. COLONIAL TRENDS

A. ECONOMY

1. South
 - a. Rooted in agriculture, large farms, need for large labor pool
2. Middle Atlantic
 - a. Agriculture and shipping
3. Northeast
 - a. Small farms, shipping

B. SLAVERY

1. Dependence on slavery in the south
2. Slave traders in the northeast

C. RELIGION

1. Theocratic colonies in northeast
2. Anglican proprietary colonies in south

IV. CHALLENGES TO COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

A. BACON'S REBELLION

1. Conflict over representation in western Virginia
2. Colonial governor run out of town, Jamestown burned down

B. DOMINION OF NEW ENGLAND

1. Plan for more direct control over colonies
2. Never enacted because of Glorious Revolution

C. THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

1. Bloodless overthrow of James II
2. Parliament asserts control over government and colonies

D. REGULATION OF THE COLONIES

1. Mercantilism: Parliament wants a favorable balance of trade with colonies
2. Navigation Acts: Rules on trade with colonies to ensure favourable balance of trade
3. More lucrative to have, but not enforce Navigation Acts: "salutary neglect"

V. THE FRENCH MENACE

A. THREE EARLY WARS

1. King William's War (1689-97), Queen Anne's War (1702-13), King George's War (1744-48)
2. Attempts to remove French threat from New World

B. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (Seven Years War)

1. Part of larger conflict with France and Spain around the world
2. French and Native Americans fight British troops
3. William Pitt commits additional money, troops to fight, British prevail
4. British get French out of Canada, get Florida from Spanish
5. Peace with Native Americans with the Proclamation Line of 1763

