Chapter 2: Planting of English America, 1500–1733

**Enduring Understanding:** There were many social, political, religious, international, technological, and economic push and pull factors that contributed to European expansionism and the colonization of the Americas; they formed the foundation for the American way of life.

**Concepts:** Expansionism, Mercantilism, Colonization, Civilization, Exploitation, Capitalism, Calvinism, Enlightenment, Great Awakening, Emigration, Immigration, Migration

**Topic/Take-away:** After a late start, a proud, nationalistic England joined the colonial race and successfully established five colonies along the southeastern seacoast of North America. Although varying somewhat in origins and character, all these colonies exhibited plantation agriculture, indentured and slave labor, a tendency toward strong economic and social hierarchies, and a pattern of widely scattered, institutionally weak settlements.

**Topic/Take-away:** The English hoped to follow Spain's example of finding great wealth in the New World, and that influenced the financing and founding of the early southern colonies. The focus on making the southern colonies profitable shaped colonial decisions, including choice of crops and the use of indentured and slave labor. This same focus also helped create economic and cultural ties between the early southern colonies and English settlements in the West Indies.

**Topic/Take-away:** The early southern colonies encounters with Indians and African slaves established the patterns of race relations that would shape the North American experience in particular, warfare and reservations for the Indians and lifelong slave codes for African Americans.

**Academic Terms to Know**

- Queen Elizabeth I
- Sir Francis Drake
- Sir Walter Raleigh
- Philip II/Spanish Armada (1588)
- English “enclosure” of cropland
- Laws of “primogeniture”
- “Joint-stock companies”
- Virginia Company of London
- “Charter” of the Va. Company
- Jamestown, Va. (1607)
- Capt. John Smith
- Pocahontas
- John Rolfe
- Lord De La Warr
- Anglo-Powhatan Wars (1614, 1644)
- House of Burgesses (1619)
- Lord Baltimore (1634)
- Maryland “Act of Toleration” (1649)
- Barbados Slave Code
- Charles II/Restoration (1660)
- South Carolina
- North Carolina
- Georgia/James Oglethorpe (1733)
- Iroquois Confederacy
Guided Reading Questions

1. What colonies were set up by which countries and what circumstances led to and intensified the rivalry between Great Britain and France?

2. What is “The Lost Colony,” who failed in its founding, where was it supposed to have been founded, and why did it fail?

3. Why did Spain attempt to get revenge on Britain in the Spanish Armada’s defeat and what did it do for Britain with regard to exploration?

4. What were some of the things that contributed to Britain’s growth in power and influence?

5. Discuss four factors that contributed to economic hardships in England in the 1500s and how they influenced people’s emigration to America.

6. Discuss the founding of Jamestown including how the Virginia Company received its funding, why it was so rare that it existed as long as it did, characteristics of the voyage, key individuals and their role in Jamestown’s success.

7. What were the characteristics of the First and Second Anglo-Powhatan Wars?

8. How did tobacco play a key role in Virginia?

9. Describe how religious diversity was a key factor in the development of the Maryland colony and how the Act of Toleration contradicted some of the ideals with which it was founded.

10. Describe how economic interests in sugar developed the West Indies, why the Native population was not used in the economic plan and how the slave codes affected relationships between masters and slaves.

11. How did the Carolinas come to be founded, what were the colonies’ economic and social characteristics and why did the Carolinas split up between North and South?

12. Why did Georgia act as a “buffer,” who founded it, why was it referred to as the “charity colony,” and who enjoyed toleration there?

13. What were the characteristic of the plantation colonies?

14. Who were the Iroquois and what were some of features that distinguished them as a group of peoples?