Class 13 - Colonization of North America

Timeline
1517 - Martin Luther nails his 95 thesis to the door of his church
1534 - Henry VIII’s Act of Supremacy
1555 - Charles V signs the Peace of Augsburg: Cuius Regio Eius Religio.
1562 - Fort Charles, Huguenot settlement in South Carolina under Jean Ribault
1562 - John Hawkins first voyage to the West Indies
1563 - Fort Charles abandoned
1564 - Second Huguenot colony in Florida (Fort Caroline, under René Laudonière)
1564 - John Hawkins second voyage to the West Indies
1565 - St. Augustine founded, Fort Caroline destroyed
1567 - John Hawkins’s fleet destroyed in San Juan de Ulua
1572 - Drake's attack on Nombre de Dios
1576 - Martin Frobisher tries to find an Western passage to India: fool's gold is found!
1577 - Drake's circumnavigation (1577-80)
1577 - Frobisher's second voyage
1578 - Frobisher's third voyage
1585 - Walter Raleigh's Roanoke
1587 - Roanoke, second attempt
1588 - Spain fails the invasion of England (the Armada is suffers almost 30 losses on its way back).
1598 - Henry IV’s Edict of Nantes in France (by which government no longer prescribes religious belief and conduct)
1606 - Virginia Company of London
1606 - Filipe III orders his subjects to cease planting and curing tobacco.
1607 - Jamestown founded
1609 - Henry Hudson sails up the Hudson River
1609 - Samuel Champlain explores Lake Champlain
Sea Venture lost in the Bermudas (1609)
1610 - Dutch fur trading post established in Manhattan (New Amsterdam)
1613 - Samuel Champlain in the Great Lakes
1619 - First African slaves in Virginia
1620 - Plymouth Colony: the *Mayflower* brings a party of religious separatists
1624 - 30 Dutch families found New Netherlands
1624 - Virginia Company passes to the English Government
1626 - New Netherlands, Dutch colony in New Jersey and Manhattan
1627 - English settle in Barbados
1629 - King Charles I (1625-1649), soft about Catholicism, dissolved the parliament and set a clear separation between religion and state in England.
1630 - 1,000 puritans establish a colony in Massachusetts
1633 - Connecticut
1634 - Maryland
1636 - Rhode Island

**Wreck of the *N. S. de la Concepcion* off Hispaniola (1641)**

1649 - Cromwell's Republic (1649-1660): the flow of puritans stops, and a reduction in commerce prompts the settlers to start building vessels
1653 - North Carolina
1655 - Jamaica taken from the Spanish
-Merchants start settling at Port Royal (c. 1660)
1664 - English seize New Netherlands
1664 - New Jersey
1670 - South Carolina
1681 - Quakers (William Penn) establish themselves in Delaware (boost in the slave trade)
1682 - La Salle sails down the Mississippi River

**La Salle looses the *Belle* at Matagorda Bay (1686)**

1686 - William Phipps salvages 32 tons of silver from the *N. S. de la Concepcion* (1686-88)

1733 - A colony in Georgia

**Tobacco**

When Columbus arrived from his first voyage one of his men, Rodrigo de Xerez, was arrested by the Inquisition for throwing smoke out of his mouth. They had seen men and women smoking and brought some leaves with them.
The popularity of tobacco as a medicinal herb grew slowly until 1559, when Jean Nicot, who had brought some seeds from Lisbon to France, managed to cure Catherine of Medici’s migraines with tobacco powder.

Two years later the virtues of this plant were brought to Pope Pius IV by the papal’s nuncio in Lisbon. It was christened "Erba di Santa Croce" or "Erba Santa" and its virtues most praised throughout Catholic Europe.

By 1578 the French Huguenots also reported the virtues of smoking from their Brazilian colonies.

Finally, around this date, the use of pipes became very popular in England as a remedy against all illnesses. Tobacco had already been brought by John Hawkins and Francis Drake.

In 1590 Dutch students at Leiden were smoking pipes and around 1600 the English were reported as particularly addicted. James I (1603-1625) did not like it, but the Venetian ambassador claimed that the English smoke day and night.

**Notes on 16th-Century Europe**

Ferdinand and Isabella marry their daughter Joanna the Mad with Philip, the son of Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor. From this wedding is born (in 1500) the future Charles V.

In 1506, at the age of 6, Charles inherits Burgundy (the center of Europe) from his father. In 1516 Charles inherits from his uncle Ferdinand Castile, Aragon, the kingdom of the two Sicilies, Sardinia, Milan, and the New World. In 1519 his grand-father dies and leaves him Austria and the Holy Roman Empire.

In 1509 Henry VIII (1491-1547) is king of England at the age of 18.

In 1515 François I (1494-1547) is king of France at the age of 21.

In 1517 Martin Luther rebels against the pope and is followed by many in the north of Europe.

In 1534 Henry VIII declares himself the head of the church of England.

In 1555 Charles V abdicates and leaves Austria to his son Ferdinand, and the rest of the world to his son Philip II.

In 1580 Philip inherited, bought, and conquered the kingdom of Portugal and all its possessions overseas: Azores, Madeira, Cape Verde, cities and fortresses in the north of Africa, Brazil in South America, Guinea and Angola on the west coast of Africa, Mozambique on the east coast of Africa, several fortresses and trading factories in the Persian Gulf, India, China, and Japan, and a small number of islands in the Atlantic and Indian oceans.
Elizabeth tried in vain to help Henry keep the Portuguese crown, but the old Portuguese cardinal-king could not have heirs, and the country ran to the Spanish king. Hostilities with England carried on, and eight years later Elizabeth almost saw her kingdom invaded by Philip’s armies.

**Roanoke**

In 1585 a party of English settlers under the command of Sir Walter Raleigh tried to found a colony in today’s North Carolina, at Roanoke.

Commanding a fleet of seven ships Sir Richard Greenville left 107 men ashore and sailed to England to get supplies. In charge he left Ralph Lane. John White was the surveyor and artist of this expedition.

After enduring an harsh time, and having no hope to get Greenville’s supplies the colonists asked Drake to sail them back home in 1586. Greenville did arrive shortly after only to find his colony deserted. He left 15 men and returned to England.

The next year, 1587 Raleigh sent a second party of colonists, this time under the command of John White. He left 116 people (mostly men) and promised to come back soon with supplies. However, Raleigh spent all the money the Queen had given him for the colony in his estates in Ireland and nobody came back before 1590, when nothing was found in Roanoke other than the word "Croatan" carved into a post.

Croatan was an island further inland, but nobody actually went there to see if the colonists had survived or not. In 1592 Raleigh was arrested and in 1603 he lost his monopoly of the colonization of Virginia.

**Jamestown**

In 1607 a party of 105 colonists lands at Jamestown. Among them is John Smith. Almost everybody dies of disease and native attacks. John Smith is taken prisoner and Pocahontas, the daughter of Chief Powhatan, saves his life.

Next year Christopher Newport arrives with supplies and settlers.

In 1609 the fleet with supplies is stricken by a hurricane. The *Sea Venture* is lost.

In 1610 part of the survivors of the *Sea Venture* arrived at Jamestown in the pinnaces *Deliverance* and *Patience*. Only 60 settlers are alive from the initial 600. Jamestown is abandoned.

A second attempt is tried: Lord Warr arrives with another party of colonists.

In 1613 Shakespeare writes *The Tempest*.

In 1614 John Rolf ships his first cargo of Tobacco to England and marries Pocahontas.

In 1616 Pocahontas visits England, catches a fever and dies in 1617 at the age of 22.

In 1619 the natives rebel: Martin's Hundred is founded.

In 1622 the natives rebel again and 350 colonists die.
Martin’s Hundred and Wolstenholme Towne
About 10 miles east of Jamestown, this settlement was founded in 1619 with over 200 settlers, and named after one of its shareholders. As with Jamestown, the different climate and soil, the bad management, and the general lack of conditions, determined the failure of this community to survive. In 1622 what remained of it was attacked by local natives and almost completely destroyed. Governor William Harwood survived and a few families were sent to repopulate the place, but Wolstenholme Town was never rebuilt and before long its name was lost and its location forgotten.

Plymouth
In 1620 a small party of 102 religious separatists known as Pilgrims left Plymouth aboard the 180 tons ship Mayflower. Some had left England in 1608, to escape the religious climate of the Stuart king James I (1603-1625), and lived in Amsterdam and Leiden. These had sailed to Southampton in the Speedwell and sailed on the Mayflower with their friends from England when the Speedwell showed to be too leaky to undertake the voyage. After 65 days they landed at Plymouth Rock, in SE Massachusetts, a few miles south of today’s Boston, on December 21. The first Winter spent in America claimed the lives of almost half of these settlers, but the remaining stayed and during the next decade were joined by other settlers migrating to Massachusetts in small numbers. In 1621 the Fortune brought a small party of settlers, and in 1623 another two vessels, the Anne and the Little James, sailed from England with more colonists. In 1628 and 1629 some advance parties of the Puritans sailed to this region.

Massachusetts
Seventeenth-century Massachusetts has become in retrospect a prosperous land of witches and which hunters, of kill-joys in tall-crowned hats, whose main occupation was to prevent each other from having any fun and whose sole virtue lies in their furniture.


Winthrop’s fleet had 11 ships. They left Yarmouth, Isle of Wight in April and May 1630. During the Winter of 1630 some 200 colonists died, and 200 other left America to England the following Spring.

However, the colony stood, and around 20,000 other settlers came to Massachusetts during the next 10 years.

Fort St. Louis
René Robert Cavalier, sieur de la Salle (1643-1687) was a well-educated, knowledgeable and courageous men. Born in Rouen, he attended a Jesuit school and after being rejected by the Order left to Canada and established himself as a fur trader in 1666. In 1669 he sold his business and set out in search of a route to Asia. After exploring the Ohio River
he was knighted by Louis XIV and in 1682 decided to sail down the Mississippi to the gulf, claiming Louisiana to the king of France. In 1684 he was given a small fleet to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi. He set out in four vessels, with 300 people, of which four women and six children. A seventh child was born during the voyage.

La Salle's fleet:

The *Joly*, a 40-gun frigate

The *Aimable*, a flute

The *Belle*, a barque

The *Saint François*, a ketch.

The whole expedition was a failure. The *Saint François* was taken by pirates during the trip. Then, since there was no way to measure longitude, La Salle missed the Mississippi by almost 300 miles. In January 1685 they arrived at Matagorda Bay, in Texas, and built a fort which was called St. Louis. The *Aimable* ran aground. La Salle sent the *Joly* back to France with a letter asking for supplies. Later he carried west in search of the Mississippi River mouth. After two months his men got tired of waiting for him inside Matagorda Bay and raised anchor. Caught by a storm, the *Belle* also ran aground on Matagorda Bay in 1686. Trying to walk his way to the Ohio River and Canada, he was murdered by his own men.