

APUSH

PowerPoint #2.1 (Part 1 of 4)

Unit #1 - Transformations of North America

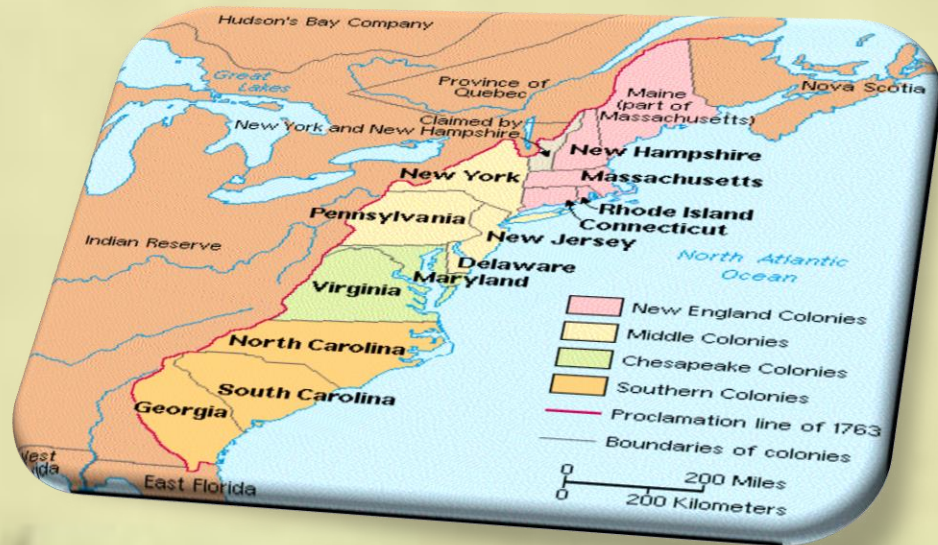
Unit #2 - British North America & the
Atlantic World

Chapters 1-3

BFW Textbook

Topic 2.1

British North America



English Background to
Colonization

Unique Features of English Development

Mix of Languages & Religions

- By 1600, England was a mix of Catholics and Protestants, Germanic and Latin languages, and strong monarchs and English “liberty.”

Safety of Isolation

- The British Isles also provided a defense by isolating England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland from the continent.

Fading of Feudalism

- The feudal practices began to erode by 1600 as rulers had to share power with the aristocracy and a larger middle or “gentry” class.

Class Structure

- By 1600, the nobles in England sat in the House of Lords (the upper house of Parliament).
- Commoners made up the rest of the population with a large class of landowning farmers.
- Yeoman farmers and the landless made up the bottom ranks of society.

Government

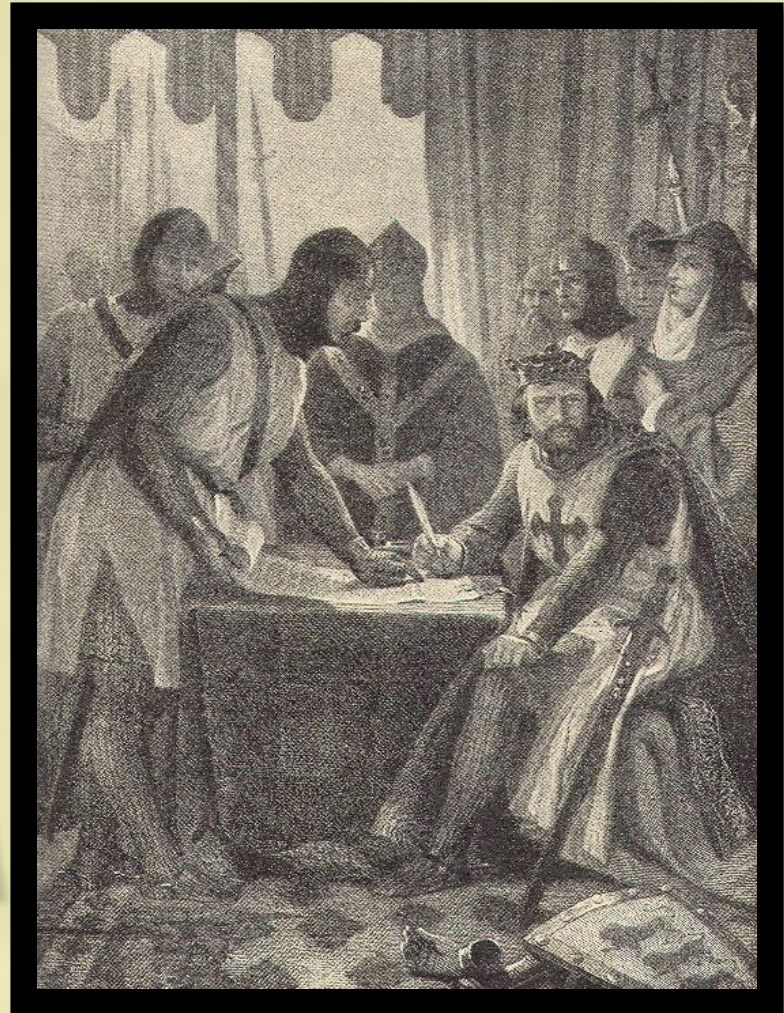
Local Self-rule

- Government was controlled at the county level by leading “gentlemen” with the titles of “justice of the peace” and “shire reeve” or “sheriff.”

Power of Parliament

- When the Magna Carta was signed in 1215 by King John, the power in England would be shared between representatives (Commoners and Lords) and the monarch.

Magna Carta of 1215



Common Law

- The tradition of English law began in the 1100s with the Magna Carta (signed by King John) and continued with the establishment of royal courts.
- Decisions by these courts created precedence over the years.
- The idea that people could only be arrested and goods seized with a warrant from a court was established.
- Jury by peers, and the rules of evidence also was established as common law principles.

The Economy

Joint-stock Companies

- Businesses enterprises in which investors in pooled their assets to invest in overseas colonies.

Population Explosion

- England experienced a period of population growth in the early 17th century which affected the “lower sort” in Britain.

Migrations

- The rise of urban poor “beggars” helped fuel the need to migrate to North America.

The Monarchy Under the Stuarts

James I & "Divine Right"

- The first of four Stuart kings (cousin of Elizabeth and great-grandson of Henry VIII) who became king in 1603.
- He was considered conceited, undiplomatic, and turned an eye to English traditions.
- Promoted the idea of "divine right" in which monarchs only answered to God.



James I

Charles I & Parliament

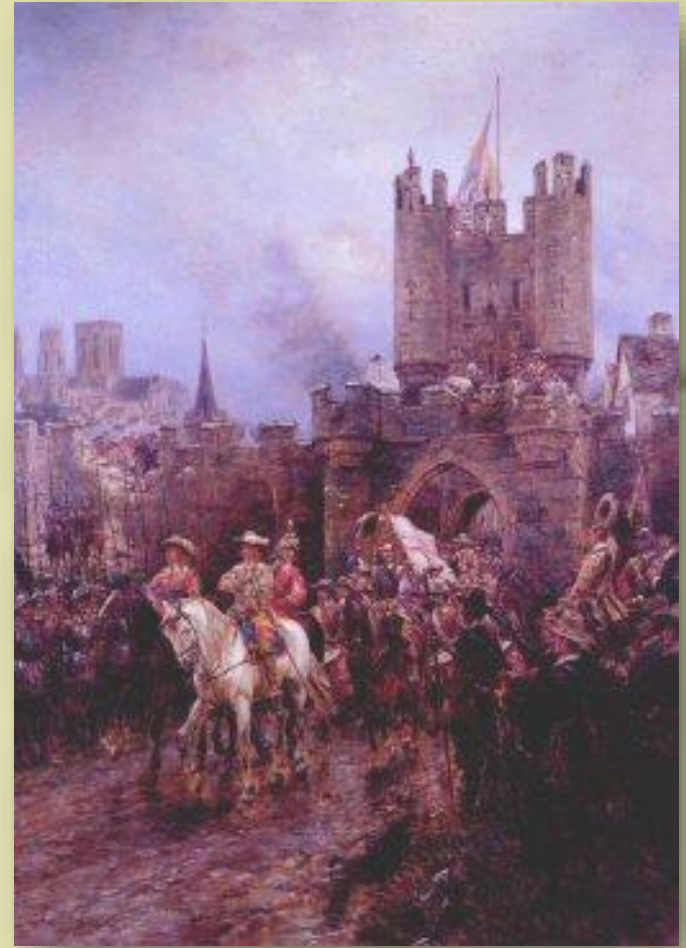


Charles I

- The son of James I who became the second Stuart King in 1625.
- He disbanded Parliament (1629–1640) and increased taxes by personal decree.

Charles I & Parliament

- When Charles was dealt a revolt by Scotland in 1638, he revived Parliament to raise an army against the factious province.
- War broke out in 1642 between the “Roundheads” who supported Parliament and “Cavaliers” who supported Charles I.



Charles I



Civil War

- In 1646, Charles I was captured as Parliament took control of the government.
- No agreement could be made between the Protestants which led to trial and execution of Charles I on charges of treason in 1648.

Oliver Cromwell

- With the king executed, England was led by Parliament and was called a “Commonwealth” from 1648 to 1660 under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell.
- In 1660, Parliament voted to restore the monarchy.



Oliver Cromwell

Restoration of Charles II, 1660

- After spending over a decade in exile, Charles was invited back to attain the right to rule as King.
- The new king accepted the terms of the Restoration set forth by Parliament.
- Charles managed to remain moderate in his leadership and expanded English claims in North America.



James II



- Assumed the control of the Crown in 1685 and was not flexible.
- He avowed Catholicism and conflict broke out between his supporters and Protestant leaders.
- Due to very unpopular policies and Catholicism, James was ousted in 1688.

Glorious Revolution of 1689

- In 1688, Protestants in Parliament invited the daughter of James, Mary (and her husband William of Orange from the Netherlands) to assume take the Crown jointly.
- The “Glorious Revolution” established the English Bill of Rights which restricted the power of the monarch.

Act of Settlement of 1701

- Parliament passed the law to ensure Protestant succession through Queen Anne (ruled, 1702–1714).

Act of Union of 1707

- By an act of Parliament, England and Scotland became the United Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707 and united the British Isles under one Crown.



ad. 823 (?)
Saint Andrew's Cross
Scotland



ad. 1601 (?)
Saint Patrick's Cross
Ireland



ad. 1277
Saint George's Cross
England



1606 - 1801
Grand Union Flag
Kingdom of Great Britain



ad. 1801
Union Jack or Union Flag
United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Ireland

The Early English
Colonies on the
Chesapeake

Patterns of English Colonization

Expectation of Stockholders

- In 1606, James I chartered the Virginia Company (a joint-stock corporation).
- The corporation was broken into two parts with owners of the London and Plymouth corporations expecting a return on the money being used to establish two colonies in North America.
- The First Colony of London Virginia and The Second Colony of Plymouth.

Settlement of Virginia

Jamestown, 1607

- On May 6, the Virginia Company planted the first permanent English colony in North America.
- Three ships carried 108 men chose a location inland on a river to build a fort, houses, and a church forty miles up the river (named James) and settled.



Settlement of Virginia

Early difficulties

- Disease, manual labor, swampland, and conflict with the local Algonquian Indians (under the leadership of Powhatan) made the first two years difficult.
- Only 38 of the original 120 men survived the first nine months.





Jamestown, 1607

Role of John Smith

- Due to bad government near chaos, Smith was eventually elected president of the local council in September 1608.
- He instituted a policy of rigid discipline, strengthened defenses, and encouraged farming with this statement: "He who does not work, will not eat."



John Smith

Powhatan Confederacy



Powhatan

- Leader of the Native American tribes in Virginia who fought the settlers of Jamestown.
- Eventually, Powhatan traded with Jamestown and pitted the colony against his Indian enemies in an effort to maintain his position and power in the region.

John Rolfe-

- English colonist who settled in Jamestown saved Jamestown by aggressively planting a Spanish version of tobacco to make a profit for the colony.
- His marriage to Pocahontas helped stabilize relationship with the Algonquin (temporarily).

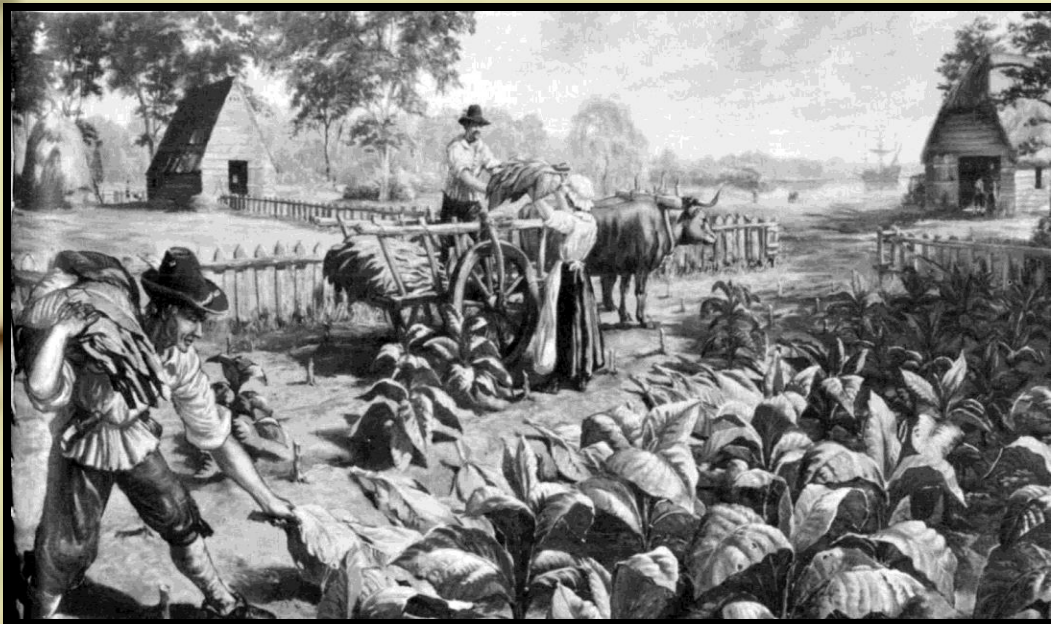
Role of Pocahontas (Rebecca)-

- Helped Jamestown colonists plant tobacco.
- Married John Rolfe in 1616 (died in London).





tobacco



Importance of Tobacco

- Became the leading cash crop of Jamestown, created wealth for Virginia, and spawned new migration to the colony.

The Headright Policy

- In 1618, the policy in which anyone who bought a share in the Virginia Company and could get to Virginia could have fifty acres, and fifty more for any servants.
- The colony's military-style of leadership gave way to the a new representative assembly.



Rights of English Citizens

- Political philosophy in which the people have rights in which the government cannot take away.

General Assembly of Virginia

- Eventually, a new governor arrived with instructions to establish a new representative government in 1619.



General Assembly of Virginia



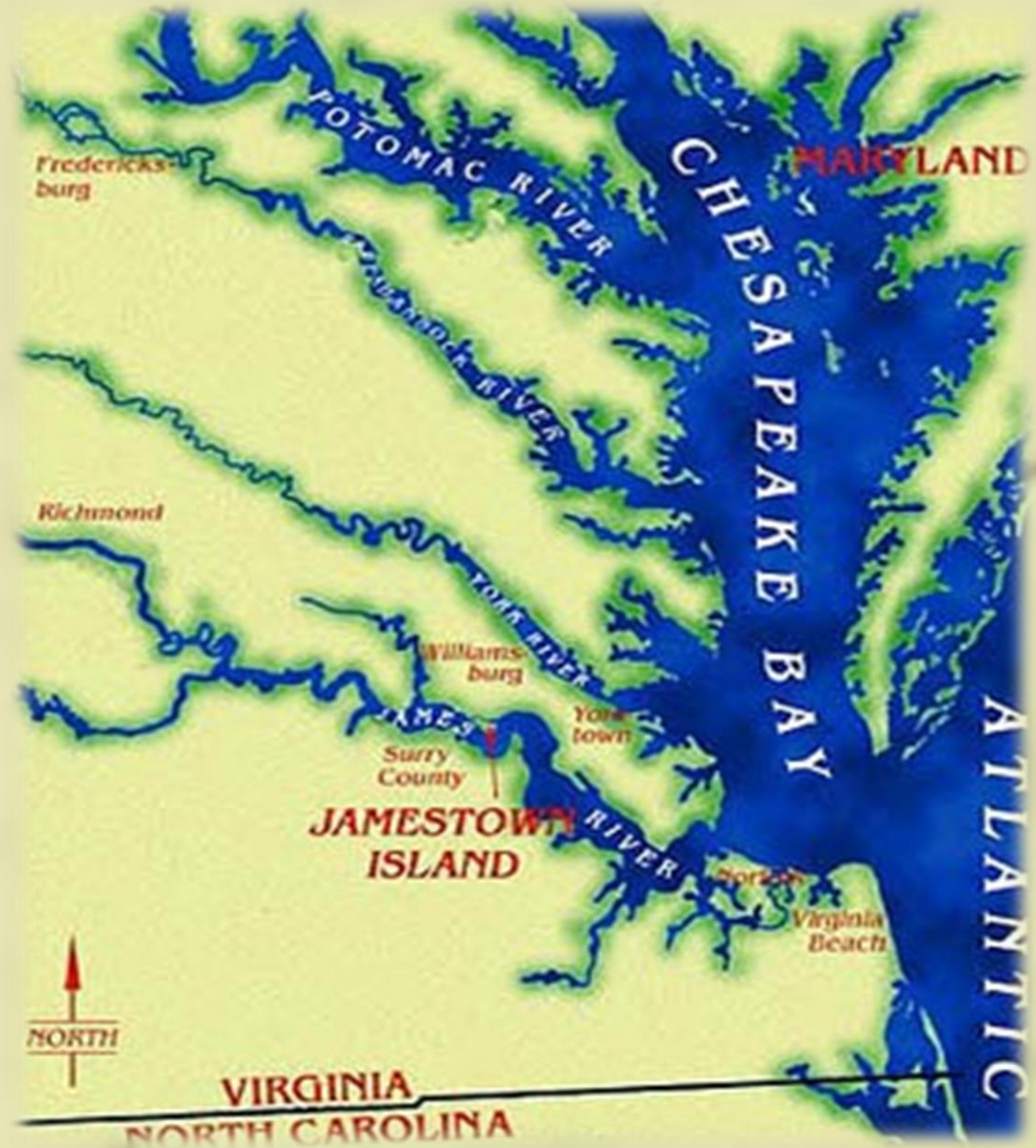
House of Burgesses

House of Burgesses-

- Established in 1619 as the first elected assembly (as part of the governor and appointed council).
- The body was made up of the governor, six councilors, and twenty-two burgesses.

Becomes a Royal Colony in 1624

- Britain's government took control of the colony in 1622 despite attempts by the colony to improve itself economically.





Opechancanough War

- The lure for land by thousands of new colonists in the early 1620s led to increase conflict with Powhatan's brother, Opechancanough.
- In 1622, one-fourth of the settlers in Jamestown were killed (including John Rolfe) leading to continuous warfare over the next several decades.

END

- ❑ This is the end of PPT 2.1 (Part 1).
- ❑ See PPT 2.1 (Part 2), PPT 2.1 (Part 3), and PPT 2.1 (Part 4) to complete this topic.