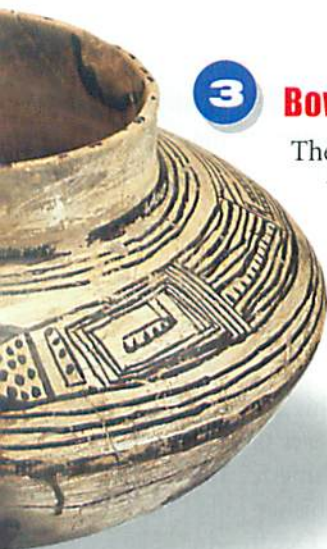




Storage Jar

Pottery making was a family activity among the Pueblo.



Bowl

The Pueblo traded the goods they made, such as this bowl, with other Indian peoples. In return, they received a wide range of goods, such as shells, coral, and baskets.



1. **Summarize** What do the objects and painting tell you about the Spanish effect on Pueblo life?
2. **Connecting to Today** Find a painting, museum display, or piece of architecture in your community that shows a blending of two cultures. Report the following to your class: (a) a description of the site; (b) the date of the site (if available); (c) why you think so many communities still retain past cultural influences.

American ARTIFACTS



FROM EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS
AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION'S
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN HISTORY

THE CHANGING PUEBLO

They came in search of God, gold, and glory, but they would find much more. When Spanish settlers first arrived in the land that is now New Mexico in 1598, they discovered more than a hundred separate, self-governing communities. Here was the land of the Pueblo Indians. (*Pueblo*, the Spanish word for town, can refer either to the Native American group or to the kind of town they built.) From that moment on, the Spanish presence would forever change the course of Native American life. See 1.

The Pueblo had created a culture brimming with art, ritual, religion, and trade. Pottery making and weaving were family as well as economic practices. Mothers taught children distinctive family styles of pottery making. The pottery was created for everyday or ceremonial use or for trade with peoples from as far away as the coast of California. See 2 and 3.

The Spanish arrival disrupted the Pueblo economy. It also affected their religion. Spanish priests set up missions to convert the Pueblo to Christianity. While many accepted Christianity, the Pueblo rarely gave up their traditional beliefs. See 4 and 5.

Many Pueblo fought hard against the Spanish to maintain their cultural identity. As with other encounters between Native Americans and settlers, intolerance and misunderstanding led to violence.

By 1680, sickness and drought had decimated the Pueblo population. The Pueblo believed that by driving the Spanish out, they would have enough food and their community would regain its strength. The Revolt of 1680 was one of the most famous Native American wars of resistance. It kept the community free of Spanish influence for several years. See 6.

Ultimately, the Spanish and Pueblo would coexist. The Pueblo would struggle to resist domination, to change and adapt, and to maintain their unique character and values. See 7.

1497
Cabot reaches
North America

1585
Drake raids
St. Augustine,
Florida

1607
The English
settle Jamestown,
Virginia

1609
Hudson explores
the Hudson River

1676
Bacon's Rebellion

1450

1500

1550

1600

1650

1700

2 The Jamestown Colony

SECTION PREVIEW

Objectives

- 1 List reasons why England was interested in exploring and colonizing the Americas.
- 2 Describe the English colonies of Roanoke and Jamestown, and Native American reactions to these settlements.
- 3 Explain the role of tobacco in Virginia and how it contributed to Bacon's Rebellion.
- 4 **Key Terms** Define: privateer; charter; joint-stock company; royal colony; legislature; House of Burgesses; indentured servant; Bacon's Rebellion.

Main Idea

Hunger, disease, and Native American resistance all contributed to the near failure of the English colony in Virginia. The discovery of tobacco as a cash crop, however, saved the colony.

Reading Strategy

Reinforcing Main Ideas As you read, list reasons why the English wanted to settle Virginia as well as the many challenges they faced in doing so.

In the race to take advantage of the opportunities of the Atlantic World, the Spanish were soon far ahead. Other European nations tried to catch up, in the hope that they too could gain a share of the Americas' wealth. Of these nations, England was the most determined and, in time, the most successful.

English Explorers

Several explorers sailed to the Americas for England before the 1600s. Though none discovered fabulous riches as the Spanish had, they did greatly expand England's knowledge of the North American coast.

John Cabot. An Italian, whose original name was Giovanni Caboto, Cabot was the first known explorer sailing for the English to cross the Atlantic. Historians do not agree exactly where he landed, but he may have reached what is now Newfoundland, Canada, in 1497. Though the English were excited by his success,

Cabot never returned from his second voyage to the Americas and many years passed before England sponsored another American voyage.

Sir Martin Frobisher. Frobisher sailed three voyages across the Atlantic Ocean—in 1576, 1577, and 1578. Like Cabot, he was searching for a trade route to Asia that went past or through the continent of North America. This route, called the Northwest Passage, does exist north of Canada. It is extremely hazardous, however, and was not successfully navigated until 1906.

John Davis. Davis, too, made three voyages to North America in search of a Northwest Passage, in 1585, 1586, and 1587. Davis's voyages took him along the west coast of Greenland and the east coasts of Baffin Island and Labrador.

Henry Hudson. Hudson explored for both the English and the Dutch. On his third voyage, in 1609, he reached the river now known as the Hudson, in what is now New York. He sailed 150 miles (240 km) upstream, but finally realized that the river was not the Northwest Passage and turned back.



England's Sir Francis Drake became the first sea captain to sail his own ship around the globe.

Sir Francis Drake. While English explorers were looking for a shortcut to Asia through the Northwest Passage, English adventurers were taking their own shortcut to wealth. Sailing as **privateers**, they raided Spanish treasure ships and cities in the Americas. Privateers are privately owned ships hired by a government to attack foreign ships. Elizabeth I, the Protestant queen of England from 1558 to 1603, had authorized these raids against Catholic Spain.

The most famous of Queen Elizabeth's "sea dogs," as the English privateers were called, was Sir Francis Drake. On one expedition in 1585, Drake raided St. Augustine in Florida and several other Spanish port cities in the Americas. His thefts severely weakened the finances of the Spanish empire.

Drake was more than a pirate, however. As an explorer in 1577–1580, he became the first English captain to sail around the world. On his voyage he sailed into San Francisco Bay and continued as far north as the Pacific coast of what is now Canada.

The Roanoke Disaster

By Drake's time, many of the English had decided that they, too, should establish a colony in the Americas. There were several reasons for their interest in permanent settlements.

(1) Privateers were sailing far from England in search of riches. They wanted a base in the Americas from which they could attack Spanish ships and cities.

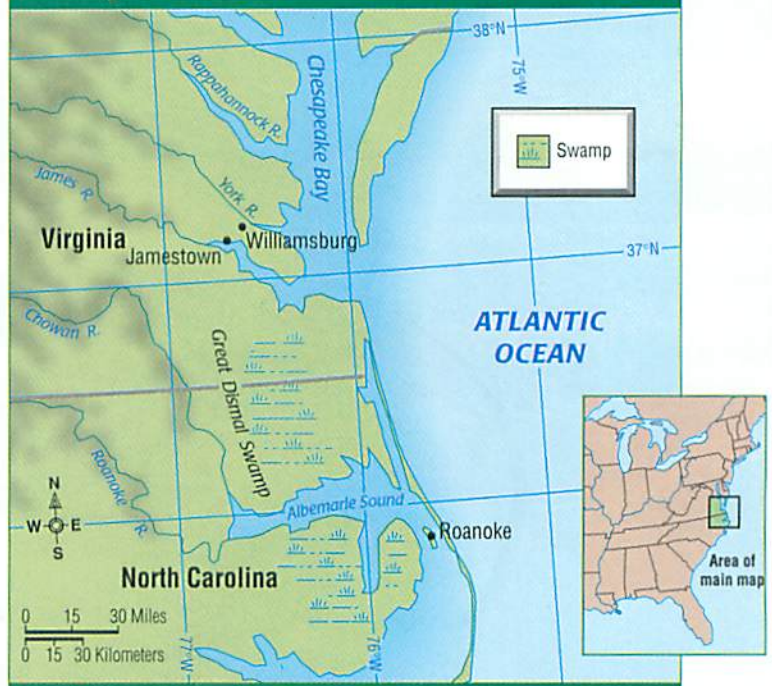
(2) Europeans were still convinced that they could find a Northwest Passage through the American continents to the Indies beyond. When they did find such a passage, they reasoned, they would need supply stations in North America for trading ships.

(3) English merchants also wanted new markets. Some thought that Native Americans would buy their goods. Others hoped that a growing population in the colonies would someday become buyers of English cloth and other products.

(4) Some of the English believed that their homeland was becoming too crowded. The Americas would be a good place to send those who could not find work or homes in England.

With these reasons in mind, a sea dog named Sir Walter Raleigh tried twice to start a colony on Roanoke Island in the 1580s. Roanoke is one of a chain of islands called the Outer Banks that run along the coast of what is now North Carolina.

Early Southern Colonies, 1580–1680



England struggled to establish colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America.

Place Examine the map. What features of the region do you think attracted settlers? What is one drawback of the region?

Raleigh's first attempt, in 1585, ended when the starving settlers abandoned the colony and returned home. How the second attempt, made two years later, ended remains a mystery even today. Its settlers seem to have vanished. A supply expedition from England in 1590 found only empty buildings at the settlement. On a doorpost was carved the only clue to the fate of the settlers—the word *Croatoan*, an early form of the name of a nearby Native American group. Whether the settlers joined the Indians, or fought and were defeated by them, is not known.

The Jamestown Settlement

After the Roanoke disaster, years passed before the English tried again to settle on the Atlantic Coast of North America. Finally, in 1606, several Englishmen made plans to establish another colony.

To do so, these businessmen first had to get a **charter**, or certificate of permission, from the king. The charter allowed them to form what is now called a **joint-stock company**—a company funded and run by a group of



Jamestown began as a heavily palisaded settlement huddled on a peninsula deep within Chesapeake Bay. The James River flowed nearby. **Geography** What advantages and disadvantages did this location have?

investors who share the company's profits and losses. The English investors called their company the Virginia Company and started plans to build a colony in the Americas.

In early 1607 the Virginia Company sent about a hundred colonists to Virginia, the region that Raleigh had reached and named two decades earlier. The colonists started a settlement about 60 miles from the mouth of the James River, in the Chesapeake Bay region. (See the map on the previous page.) The settlers called the new village Jamestown in honor of their king, James I.

The Settlers' Hardships Although the Virginia Company had high hopes for the Jamestown settlement, the colony nearly failed. There were several reasons for this.

First, most of the settlers were not used to doing the hard work required to start a settlement. Many had come to get rich quickly. For instance, some were goldsmiths who expected to find gold they could work into jewelry for quick sale back home. Others had been born into wealthy families and had no experience

with manual labor, such as growing crops or building houses. For these reasons, many of the settlers ignored the daily tasks necessary for their survival and instead searched feverishly for gold.

The site chosen for the settlement was another factor in Jamestown's near failure. The village was little better than a swamp swarming with disease-bearing mosquitoes. Many of Jamestown's settlers died of disease.

Lastly, leadership in the Jamestown colony was poor. The settlers squabbled about minor matters even when they were in danger of starving. In early 1608, however, a colonist named John Smith emerged as a strong leader in the colony. Smith, a brave and experienced soldier, could be blunt when necessary. He warned the settlers:

AMERICAN VOICES

“You must obey this now for a law, that he that will not work shall not eat . . . for the labors of thirty or forty honest and industrious men shall not be consumed to maintain a hundred and fifty idle loiterers.”

—John Smith

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

Why did the colony at Jamestown nearly fail?

Unfortunately for the colonists, Smith soon left the Virginia colony because of an injury and sailed back to England.

Despite the continued backing of the Virginia Company back in London, the colony suffered from starvation and sickness for its first ten years. One particularly difficult period from October 1609 to March 1610 was remembered as the Starving Time. (See Comparing Primary Sources on this page.) If Native Americans had not given the English help in the form of food and water, the settlers surely would have died.

Meanwhile, back in England, writers were publishing pamphlets calling Virginia a paradise. Ministers gave sermons praising the colony. As a result, by 1623 approximately 5,500 English and other Europeans had migrated to Virginia. Yet life in this new “paradise” was so hard that about 4,000 of these settlers died within a short time of arriving in the colony.

Governing the Colony As the colony struggled, the Virginia Company tried to improve its governing system. In 1609 the company received a new charter, under which the Virginia Company could appoint a governor who would actually live in the colony. When the Virginia Company proved unable to turn a steady profit, King James took away the company’s charter and shut it down in 1624. Instead of a corporate colony, Virginia became a **royal colony**, with a governor appointed by the king.

In addition to its royal governor, Virginia also had a **legislature**, or lawmaking assembly, beginning in 1619. The legislature was made up of representatives from the colony. Because the representatives were called burgesses, the assembly itself came to be called the **House of Burgesses**. Though no one understood it in these terms at the time, we see this legislature as the first instance of limited self-government in the English colonies.

Native Americans React

Besides troubled leadership, another source of hardship for the colonists was warfare with the Native Americans. Shortly after the arrival of the English, about 200 Native Americans attacked the Jamestown settlement. Only an English cannon forced them to retreat. Within weeks of that attack, several Englishmen traveled to neighboring Native American villages to make peace. Their efforts produced a tense, uneasy truce.

COMPARING PRIMARY SOURCES

LIFE IN JAMESTOWN

Many English settlers were lured to the Americas by descriptions of an easy life. The realities of settlement life were very different, however.

Dreams of Riches

“I tell thee golde is more plentifull there than copper is with us. . . . Why man all their dripping pans and their chamber pottes are pure golde; . . . and as for rubies and diamonds, they goe forth on holy dayes and gather them by the seashore to hang on their children’s coates and sticke in their cappes.”

—*Description of Virginia from Eastward Ho!, a popular London play, 1605*

Realities of Jamestown

“Of five hundred within six months after Captain Smith’s departure, there remained not past sixtie men, women and children, most miserable and poore creatures; and those were preserved for the most part, by roots, herbes, acornes, walnuts, berries, now and then a little fish. . . . yea even the skinnes of our horses. . . . [S]o great was our famine, that a Savage [Native American] we slew and buried, the poorer sorte took him up again and eat him. . . . [I]t were too vile to say, and scarce to be beleaved, what we endured.”

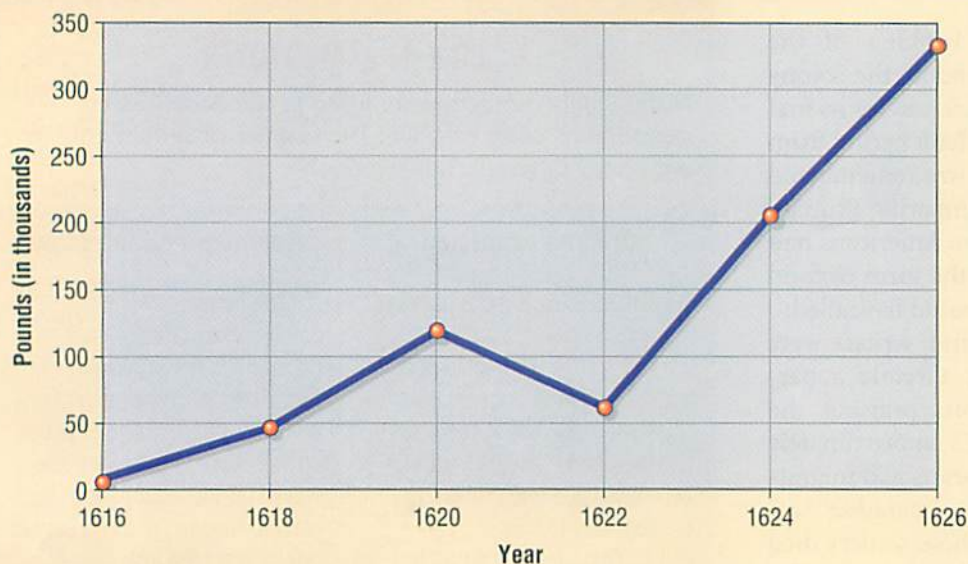
—*A survivor’s record of the Starving Time in Jamestown, October 1609 to March 1610*

ANALYZING VIEWPOINTS What motivated some of the English in London to describe America in such positive terms?

In March 1622, this truce broke down completely. The leader of the Native Americans, Opechancanough, carefully planned and carried out a surprise attack on Jamestown with the intention of wiping out the English. Although the attack failed, he and his men did kill about 300 of the colonists, more than 10 percent of the population at that time. Within days, the settlers struck back, killing as many or more Native Americans. Again an uneasy truce was patched up between the English and the Native Americans.

Opechancanough’s people made their last major attack on the English in the Chesapeake in 1644. Opechancanough took part again, still active and defiant at nearly 100 years of age. This attack also failed, and Opechancanough was shot in the streets of Jamestown.

American Tobacco Imported by England, 1616–1626



Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970*



Interpreting Graphs When John Rolfe introduced a mild tobacco to England, he saved the struggling Virginia colony. **Economy** How much more tobacco did England import from America in 1626 than in 1616?

Growing Tobacco

During the early years of their settlement one thing saved the Virginia colonists from failing completely. This was tobacco, a plant native to the Western Hemisphere but unknown in Europe. In 1613 colonist John Rolfe shipped some tobacco to Europe, where it quickly became popular. Soon tobacco was the basis of the colony's economy. In 1616, Virginians sent 2,500 pounds of the plant to England. By 1618, this amount had increased to nearly 50,000 pounds. By 1640, Virginia and its neighbor colony, Maryland, were sending home 3 million pounds a year.

In order to cash in on the tobacco boom, settlers moved out from Jamestown. They carved out

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

How did tobacco contribute to the success of England's colony in Virginia?

The labor of indentured servants included bundling and packing dried tobacco leaves.



plantations on the banks of the James, York, Rapahannock, and Potomac rivers, and along the shores of Chesapeake Bay. Settlers established their plantations close to waterways, so that they could grow and transport their tobacco more easily.

The Promise of Land

To produce large crops of tobacco, planters needed laborers to work the fields. One way of persuading people to come to Virginia was to promise them land when they arrived. Over time, the custom developed of giving each "head," or person who came to the colony, the right to fifty acres of land. This system became known as the headright system.

The promise of land helped attract new colonists from England. So did changes that were taking place in England at the time. English landowners had found that they could make more money from raising livestock than they could from renting land to farmers. The landowners therefore forced the farmers off the land and turned their fields into animal pastures by enclosing them with fences. Many farmers lost their homes as a result of this enclosure movement. England was swarming with young people in search of food and work. They were called "masterless" men and women because they did not have a master, or patron.

Indentured Servants One of the few choices open to the masterless people was to sail to Virginia. Many, however, did not have the money for the voyage. To pay for the crossing, they became **indentured servants**. These were people who had to work for a master for a period of time, usually seven years, under a contract called an indenture. In return for their work, their master paid the cost of their voyage to Virginia and gave them food and shelter. Some indentures promised a

piece of land to the servant at the end of the indenture period. Others gave the servant's headright to the master.

Historians estimate that between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women came as servants to work in the fields of Virginia and neighboring Maryland during the 1600s. Most of them were 18 to 22 years of age, unmarried, and poor. Few indentured servants lived long enough to claim their land at the end of their service. The hot climate and diseases of Chesapeake Bay killed them in large numbers.

Among Virginia's indentured servants were some Africans, the first to settle in what is now the United States. The first group of about 20 Africans arrived in 1619. Their numbers remained small, however.



Nathaniel Bacon, shown at left, declared that he meant "not only to ruin ... all Indians in General but all Manner of Trade and Commerce with them."

Bacon's Rebellion

As the population of Virginia increased, settlers pushed farther west in search of new farmland. Many were former indentured servants who, lacking the money to buy farmland, tried to take it from the Indians instead. Clashes between settlers and Native Americans took place along Virginia's western frontier.

In 1676 one planter, Nathaniel Bacon, raised an army to fight the Native Americans. Governor William Berkeley, angry that Bacon was acting without his permission, declared him a rebel and gathered an army to stop him.

Suddenly, however, Bacon turned his army around. Complaining that Berkeley had failed to protect the western settlers, and

charging that those western settlers had too little voice in colonial government, Bacon and his supporters attacked and burned Jamestown. For a time Bacon controlled nearly all of Virginia. He died suddenly, probably from illness, and with his death **Bacon's Rebellion** crumbled.

Bacon's Rebellion is important for two reasons. First, it showed that the frontier settlers were frustrated with a government concerned only about the interests of a small group of wealthy planters. Second, it showed that the poorer colonists were unwilling to tolerate such a government.

SECTION 2 REVIEW

Comprehension

- 1. Key Terms** Define: (a) privateer; (b) charter; (c) joint-stock company; (d) royal colony; (e) legislature; (f) House of Burgesses; (g) indentured servant; (h) Bacon's Rebellion.
- 2. Summarizing the Main Idea** Describe the challenges the English faced in settling Virginia.
- 3. Organizing Information** Create a graphic organizer showing the reasons the English wanted to settle in North America.

Critical Thinking

- 4. Analyzing Time Lines** Review the time line at the start of the section. How are the second and third events related?
- 5. Identifying Central Issues** North America was a difficult, dangerous place for both the Spanish and the English. Why did they want to settle there?

Writing Activity

- 6. Writing a Persuasive Essay** Write an essay from the point of view of Nathaniel Bacon, arguing that the government in Virginia should protect western planters from Native American attacks.

1535

Cartier explores
the St. Lawrence
River

1608

Champlain
settles Quebec

1620

Pilgrims settle
Plymouth Colony

1630

Puritans settle
Massachusetts
Bay Colony

1673

Joliet and
Marquette explore
the Mississippi

1675

King Philip's
War begins

1500**1550****1600****1650****1700**

3 The New England Colonies

SECTION PREVIEW

Objectives

- 1 Summarize French exploration and colonization in North America.
- 2 Describe the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies in New England.
- 3 Explain why war broke out between the Indians and the Puritans.
- 4 **Key Terms** Define: New England Colonies; Puritan; persecute; Pilgrim; Mayflower Compact; Great Migration; religious tolerance; Salem witch trials; sachem; Pequot War; King Philip's War.

Main Idea

With both help and resistance from Native Americans, English colonists succeeded in establishing permanent settlements in New England.

Reading Strategy

Formulating Questions Write three questions about each of the following colonies and look for answers to these questions as you read the section: New France, Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay.

The English were not the only Europeans interested in the East Coast of North America. The French, too, had been exploring the region for decades, looking for trading opportunities. These voyages would lead to the creation of a French North American colony. Eventually they would also lead to conflict between France and England for control of eastern North America.

explored the coast of North America from what is now North Carolina to Newfoundland. Verrazano also entered New York harbor. On the basis of Verrazano's voyage, the French king claimed a region called New France for his nation. New France included not only the land covered by present-day Canada, but also parts of what is now the northern United States.

Jacques Cartier. Cartier made three voyages to Canada, in 1534, 1535, and again in 1541–1542. Though he explored the St. Lawrence River as far as the modern-day city of Montreal, he did not succeed in establishing a permanent colony in North America.

Samuel de Champlain. Champlain founded the first successful French colony in North America, in 1608. The site he chose was at Quebec, on high ground above a narrow stretch of the St. Lawrence River in what is now Canada. Champlain also mapped the Atlantic shores as far as Massachusetts, and traveled inland to the lakes now known as Lake Huron and Lake Champlain.

Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette. Explorers Joliet and Marquette traveled together from the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River



Wampum belts, made of shell beads, served as currency in the trade between Native Americans and Europeans. This one belonged to an Iroquois.

The French in North America

Like their long-time rivals the English, the French sponsored several voyages of exploration to North America.

Giovanni da Verrazano. Verrazano was an Italian who sailed for the French in 1523–1524. Searching for the Northwest Passage, he