



The Settlement of the Chesapeake

Mr. Cegielski



FIRST...

**Who lived in North America before the arrival of Europeans?
Read “Native American Origins.”**





BEFORE CONTACT: WHERE DID NATIVE AMERICANS ONCE LIVE?

Introduction and Directions: During the 1400's-1600's AD, European explorers braved the unknown waters of the Atlantic Ocean and traveled first to Africa and Asia and eventually to the Americas. However, before English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French travelers ever set foot in the New World, millions of Native Americans thrived in many parts of North America. In this activity, you will locate and write early Native American settlements on a map, using the clues provided below.

It is recommended that you use different colors to identify their locations. You may create a color grid on the map, if you wish.

TRIBES:

TRIBES:	LOCATIONS:
Cherokees	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia
Chickasaw	Mississippi
Chippewa	North Dakota, Montana, Wisconsin
Creeks	Alabama, Georgia
Delaware	New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware
Illinois	Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Massachusetts, New Hampshire
Mohawk	New York
Pasquot	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island
Potowatamini	Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin
Seminole	Florida, Georgia
Shawnee	Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
Arapaho	Colorado, Wyoming
Blackfoot	Montana
Caddo	Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas
Chayenne	Minnesota, North Dakota
Comanches	Colorado, Texas, Kansas
Crow	Wyoming, Montana
Iowa	Iowa
Pawnee	Nebraska
Sioux	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana
Apache	Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado
Hopi	Arizona
Navajo	Arizona, New Mexico
Paiute	Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah
Shoshones	Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming
Yakama	Oregon, Washington
Tlingit	Alaska
Hawaiians	Hawaii

Extra Credit: Which state(s) on the above list feature the most Native American locations?

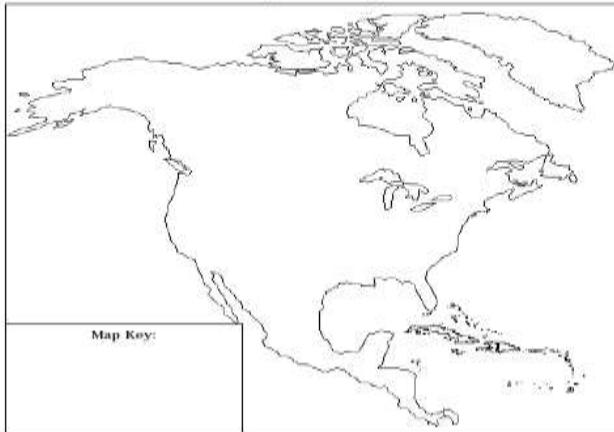


Native American Map



Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: On the following map, locate and mark major Native American tribe locations before the coming of the Europeans.





Establishing a Colony

You are the leader of a group of colonists who have come to the new world during the seventeenth century. You have sighted the coast and sailed along it for several days, finally dropping anchor in a quiet cove. There is a likely area for a colony just ashore and a small river flows into the sea here. The area does not appear to be inhabited by any other colonists or natives. You can see your ship at your ship from ashore. You have not idea whether they are friendly or hostile.

You do not own your ship, but have hired the ship along with the services of its captain and crew. He has agreed to bring you to the new world, and he can return home to take on other cargo. A number of tasks face you. The following is a list of some of them. In what order should these jobs be done?

- Send scouting parties to explore the surrounding area to be sure that the best possible site for a colony was chosen.
- Find fresh water to replenish the ship's stores.
- Send a group to try to meet with the natives who have been seen looking out from the shore.
- Hold a meeting of all the colonists to decide on the rules of government for the new colony.
- Land all passengers from the ship.
- Pay the captain what is still owed him for the voyage.
- Draft a letter to the patrons of the colony telling of your safe arrival and suggesting what you will do now.
- Determine your exact location and how far your colony is from other new world colonies.
- Build a stockade for defense.
- Start building shelters for the colonists.
- Plant crops.
- Send out a hunting party to find fresh meat.
- Disembark all passengers.
- Unload all supplies.
- Plant the flag of your country on the shore claiming the land for your sovereign.
- Hold a Thanksgiving celebration.



English Colonization

The Charter of the Virginia Company:

- Guaranteed to colonists the same rights as Englishmen as if they had stayed in England.
- This provision was incorporated into future colonists' documents.
- Colonists felt that, even in the Americas, they had the rights of Englishmen!

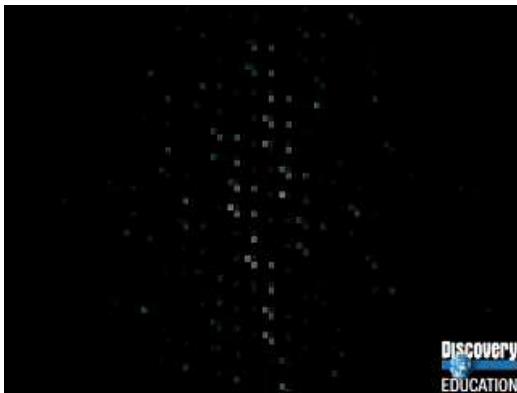


England Plants the Jamestown "Seedling"

- Late 1606 → VA Co. sends out 3 ships
- Spring 1607 → land at mouth of Chesapeake Bay.
 - Attacked by Indians and move on.
- May 24, 1607 → about 100 colonists [all men] land at Jamestown, along banks of James River
 - Easily defended, but swarming with disease-causing mosquitoes.



Video Clip: Jamestown

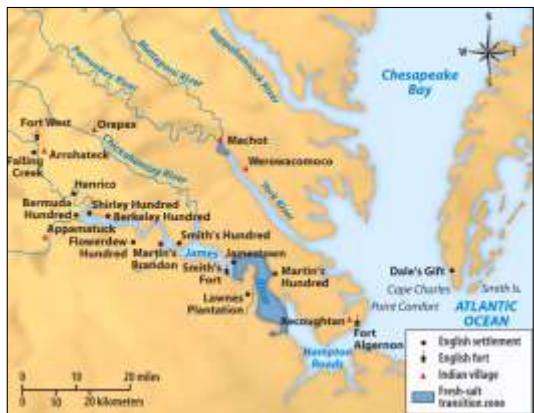


*Jamestown
Settlement, 1609*





Chesapeake Bay



Geographic/environmental problems??



Jamestown Fort & Settlement Map





Jamestown Fort & Settlement

(Computer Generated)



Jamestown Housing





Jamestown Settlement

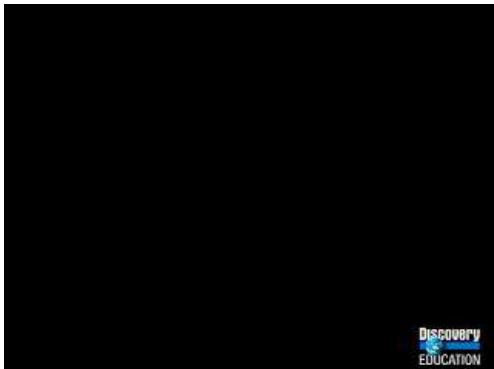


Jamestown Chapel, 1611





Moments in Time: Jamestown: Against All Odds (50:18)



- Pay attention! Your assignments follow!



Interactive Modules:

- **Directions:** Go to http://historicjamestowne.org/learn/interactive_exercises.php
- You will see two modules, pictured below. Complete the "Artifact Module" first and record a descriptive list and explanation of the artifacts you find. Then, complete the "Buildings Module" and sketch a diagram of the building you create:

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES

"You are the archaeologist."

Two new interactive archaeology modules have been designed to allow you to discover how archaeology is done at Jamestown Rediscovery.

Artifact Module



[Go to Artifact Module](#)

Buildings Module



Starting from a single post hole, can you retrace a building? You can apply for a grant to do some research, but your funds are limited.

[Go to Buildings Module](#)

These two modules are provided free to all students. You will be asked to provide some basic information before you use them. This will help track their popularity.



The Jamestown Nightmare

- 1606-1607 → 40 people died on the voyage to the New World.
- 1609 → another ship from England lost its leaders and supplies in a shipwreck off Bermuda.
- Settlers died by the dozens!
- "Gentlemen" colonists would not work themselves.
 - Game in forests & fish in river uncaught.
- Settlers wasted time looking for gold instead of hunting or farming.



Captain John Smith: The Right Man for the Job??



There was no talk...but dig gold, wash gold, refine gold, load gold...



Pocahontas



Pocahontas "saves"
Captain John Smith



A 1616
engraving





Captain Smith Activity #1: Go to
http://www.virtualjamestown.org smith_voyages/smith_voyages.html
and use the blank map below to draw in major rivers, modern cities,
major Indian towns and Indian tribes



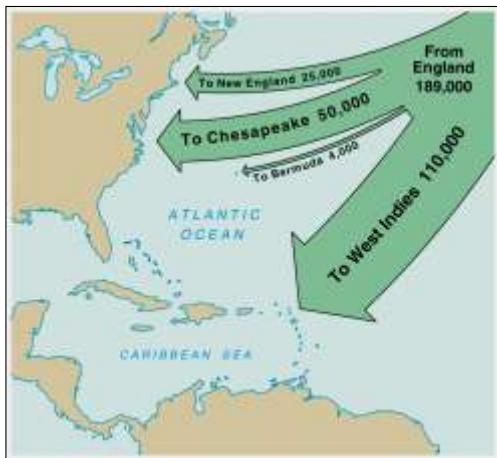
Captain Smith Activity #2:

- Directions: Go to
<http://www.historyglobe.com/jamestown/> and
complete the adventure at least once. Once
finished, print or record the results!





English Migration: 1610-1660



River Settlement Pattern

- Large plantations [>>100 acres].
- Widely spread apart [>>5 miles].

Social/Economic
PROBLEMS???



Jamestown Colonization Pattern: 1620-1660



High Mortality Rates

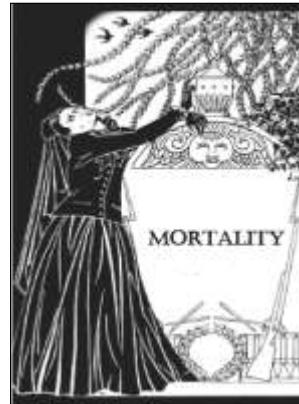
The "Starving Time":

- 1607: 104 colonists
- By spring, 1608: 38 survived
- 1609: 300 more immigrants
- By spring, 1610: 60 survived
- 1610 – 1624: 10,000 immigrants
- 1624 population: 1,200
- Adult life expectancy: 40 years
- Death of children before age 5: 80%



“Widowarchy”

High mortality among husbands and fathers left many women in the Chesapeake colonies with unusual autonomy and wealth!



Chief Powhatan

↳ Powhatan Confederacy

- Powhatan dominated a few dozen small tribes in the James River area when the English arrived.
- The English called all Indians in the area Powhatans.
- Powhatan probably saw the English as allies in his struggles to control other Indian tribes in the region.





Powhatan Confederacy



Powhatan Indian Village





Indian Foods



Packing For A Trip To The Colonies

Directions: Complete the chart below.

	Native to Colonial North America	Brought to Colonial North America
Animals		
Farming Techniques		
Food Crops		
Other Plants		



Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

- Relations between Indians & settlers grew worse.
 - General mistrust because of different cultures & languages.
 - English raided Indian food supplies during the starving times.
- 1610-1614 → First Anglo-Powhatan War
 - De La Warr had orders to make war on the Indians.
 - Raided villages, burned houses, took supplies, burned cornfields.



Smith's Portrayal of Native Americans





Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1614-1622 → peace between Powhatans and the English.
 - 1614 peace sealed by the marriage of Pocahontas to Englishman John Rolfe.
- 1622-1644 → periodic attacks between Indians and settlers.
 - 1622 → Indians attacked the English, killing 347 [including John Rolfe].
 - Virginia Co. called for a "perpetual war" against the Native Americans.
 - Raids reduced native population and drove them further westward.



Powhatan Uprising of 1622





Culture Clash in the Chesapeake

- 1644-1646 → Second Anglo-Powhatan War
 - Last effort of natives to defeat English.
 - Indians defeated again.
- Peace Treaty of 1646
 - Removed the Powhatans from their original land.
 - Formally separated Indian and English settlement areas!



Interactive Module:

- Directions: Go to <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2007/05/jamestown/jamestown-standalone>.
- Complete a tour of “America in 1607: Jamestown and the Powhatan” and fill out the graphic organizer on the following page. If you need more information, use your textbook or another reliable internet source.





Characteristics of Native American Tribes and Settlers

	Tribe 1	Tribe 2	Settlers
Communication:			
Language(s), Nonverbal			
Religion:			
Common Rituals			
Territory:			
Homes, Shelter			
Hunting/Food Gathering (Methods Used)			
Culture:			
Celebrations			
Clothing			
Tools			
Family Structure			
Food			

Powered by: The Web Portal For Educators (www.teach-nology.com)



John Rolfe



What finally made the colony prosperous??



Tobacco Plant



Virginia's gold and silver.
-- John Rolfe, 1612



Early Colonial Tobacco

1618 — Virginia produces 20,000 pounds of tobacco.

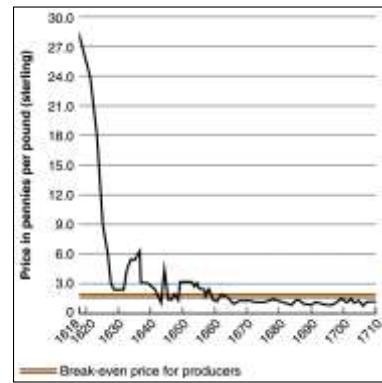
1622 — Despite losing nearly one-third of its colonists in an Indian attack, Virginia produces 60,000 pounds of tobacco.

1627 — Virginia produces 500,000 pounds of tobacco.

1629 — Virginia produces 1,500,000 pounds of tobacco.



Tobacco Prices: 1618-1710



Why did tobacco prices decline so precipitously?



Headright System



Indentured Servitude



Indentured Servitude

Headright System:

- Each Virginian got 50 acres for each person whose passage they paid.

Indenture Contract:

- 5-7 years.
- Promised "freedom dues" [land, £]
- Forbidden to marry.
- 1610-1614: only 1 in 10 outlived their indentured contracts!



Richard Frethorne's 1623 Letter

In-Class Activity:

- Identify the FACTS presented in your section of the document.
- Be skeptical→Is there any obvious bias/POV?
- What conclusions can you draw from the facts presented?
 - Anticipate a problem/future issue?
 - See any historical relationships between past events or future ones?



Virginia: "Child of Tobacco"

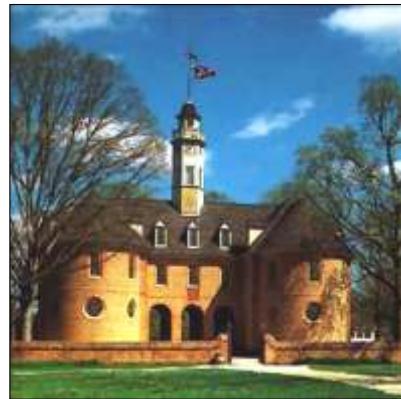
- Tobacco's effect on Virginia's economy:
 - Vital role in putting VA on a firm economic footing.
 - Ruinous to soil when continuously planted.
 - Chained VA's economy to a single crop.
- Tobacco promoted the use of the plantation system.
 - Need for cheap, abundant labor.



Why was 1619 a pivotal year for the Chesapeake settlement?



Virginia House of Burgesses



Growing Political Power

- ☞ The House of Burgesses established in **1619** & began to assume the role of the House of Commons in England
 - Control over finances, militia, etc.
- ☞ By the end of the 17^c, H of B was able to initiate legislation.
- ☞ A Council appointed by royal governor
 - Mainly leading planters.
 - Functions like House of Lords.
 - High death rates ensured rapid turnover of members.



Virginia Becomes a Royal Colony

- ☞ James I grew hostile to Virginia
 - He hated tobacco.
 - He distrusted the House of Burgesses which he called a *seminary of sedition*.
- ☞ 1624 → he revoked the charter of the bankrupt VA Company.
 - Thus, VA became a royal colony, under the king's direct control!



English Tobacco Label

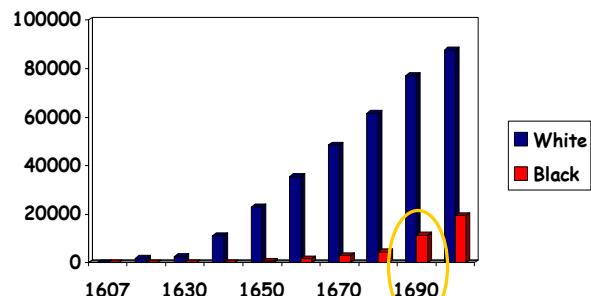


- ☞ First Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619.

- Their status was not clear → perhaps slaves, perhaps indentured servants.
- Slavery not that important until the end of the 17^c.



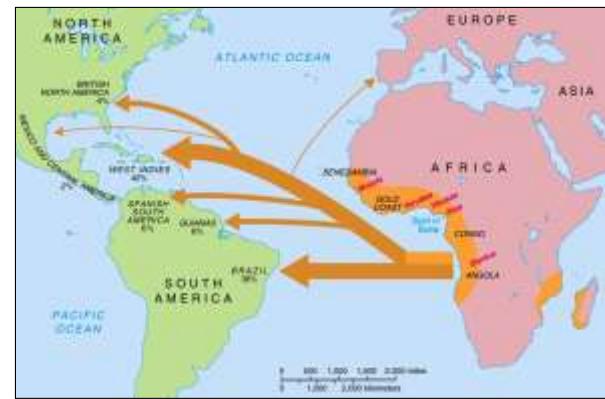
17^c Population in the Chesapeake



WHY this large increase in black popul.??

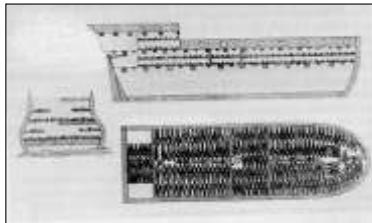


The Atlantic Slave Trade





The “Middle Passage”



Introduction to Slavery Activities

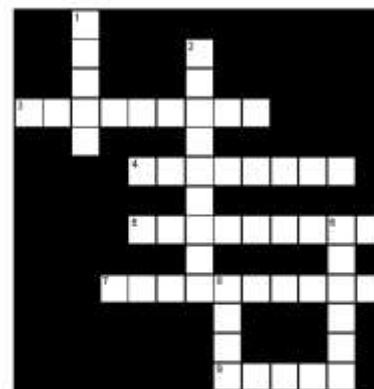
- **Directions:** Go to the site <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/1narr4.html> and read all of the links pertaining to the Middle Passage and Slavery. If the Internet is not available, use a textbook. Complete “The Slave Trade—Capture and Middle Passage,” “Middle Passage Crossword” and “The Slave Trade” worksheet.
- **Skit Directions:** Once completed, you will work in small group to write and perform a 2-page skit on the information you collected! The skit should include a setting(s), clearly defined characters, and a progression of plot towards a conclusion about the slave trade.

The Slave Trade – Capture and Middle Passage

	Sights	Sounds	Smells	Feelings
Traders arrive				
Capture				
Stop for the night				
Long Walk				
The Coast				
On the boat				
Exercise on deck				
Middle Passage				

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Middle Passage Crossword

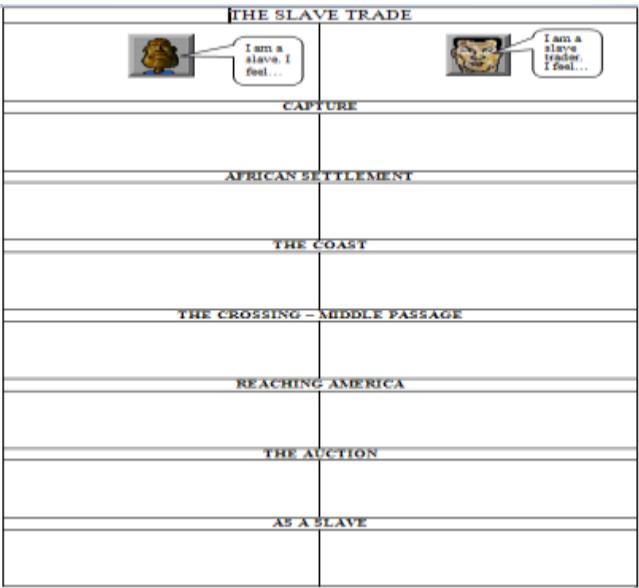


Across

- 3 This type of ship held more slaves but more died (5,4)
- 4 What happened to slaves that refused to eat (5,3)
- 5 This type of ship held less slaves (5,4)
- 7 The Middle Passage was the second leg of this trade route (10)
- 9 Chains caused these on slaves bodies (5)

Down

- 1 Merchants viewed slaves as this (5)
- 2 Illness that affected many slaves during the voyage (9)
- 6 These were used to hold slaves in position (6)
- 8 These were fixed to the boats to stop slaves jumping overboard (4)



Colonial Slavery

- ☞ As the number of slaves increased, white colonists reacted to put down perceived racial threat.
 - Slavery transformed from economic to economic and racial institution.
 - Early 1600s → differences between slave and servant were unclear.
- ☞ By the mid-1680s, black slaves outnumbered white indentured servants.



Colonial Slavery

- Beginning in 1662 → "Slave Codes"
 - Made blacks [and their children] property, or **chattel** for life of white masters.
 - In some colonies, it was a crime to teach a slave to read or write.
 - Conversion to Christianity did not qualify the slave for freedom.



Jamestown WebQuest: What was it like to be...?

- Directions: Go <http://www.rbhs.w-cook.k12.il.us/Gouwens/James.htm>
- Complete the webquest "The Jamestown Records" which provides details about indentured servants, laws on slavery, and religion in Jamestown.
- Alternative Assignment (if Internet is not available: Complete "Virginia Laws for Blacks."



Frustrated Freemen

- Late 1600s → large numbers of young, poor, discontented men in the Chesapeake area.
 - Little access to land or women for marriage.
- 1670 → The Virginia Assembly disenfranchised most landless men!



Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion: 1676



Nathaniel Bacon



Governor William Berkeley

- Led 1,000 Virginians in a rebellion against Governor Berkeley

- Rebels resented Berkeley's close relations with Indians.

- Berkeley monopolized the fur trade with the Indians in the area.

- Berkley refused to retaliate for Indian attacks on frontier settlements.

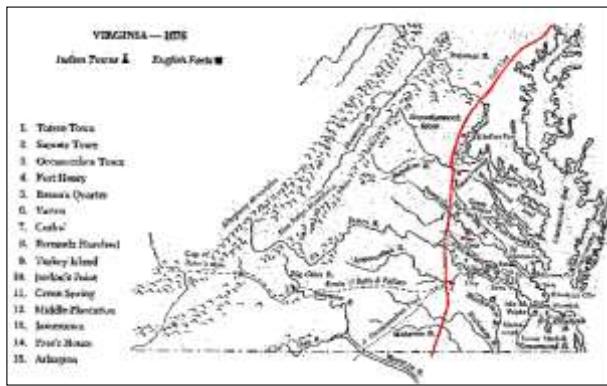


Bacon's Rebellion

- Rebels attacked Indians, whether they were friendly or not to whites.
- Governor Berkeley driven from Jamestown.
- They burned the capital.
 - Rebels went on a rampage of plundering.
- Bacon suddenly died of fever.
- Berkeley brutally crushed the rebellion and hanged 20 rebels.



Governor Berkeley's "Fault Line"



Results of Bacon's Rebellion

- It exposed resentments between inland frontiersmen and landless former servants against gentry on coastal plantations.
- Socio-economic class differences/clashes between rural and urban communities would continue throughout American history.
- Upper class planters searched for laborers less likely to rebel → BLACK SLAVES!!



Introduction to “That’s My Colony” PowerPoint Project



Name _____

Date _____

That's My Colony PowerPoint Project

Directions: Once you are given your colony, complete the following about your colony in the form of an 8-10-slide PowerPoint Presentation. Include: A title page, factual content and pictures from reliable sources, and a 5-source bibliography.

1. What was the purpose of your colony? _____
2. What year was it founded? _____
3. Who founded your colony? _____
4. What region is your colony in? (Southern, Middle or New England) _____
5. What did the settlers in your colony wear? _____
6. What kind of games did the settlers play? _____
7. What kind of food did the colonists eat? _____
8. What kind of economy did your colony have? _____
9. Did the children have to go to school? _____
10. How did most colonists earn a living? _____
11. What happened to the colony? Did it leave a lasting impact upon American society? _____