

wealth. For this treason she was brought to trial. At trial, and pregnant with her sixteenth child, Hutchinson defiantly upheld her views.

The court ordered her banished from the colony. In 1638 she left with her family for Rhode Island. Rhode Island, called "Rogue's Island" in Massachusetts, had become a refuge for anyone wishing to exercise freedom of conscience.

A generation later the commonwealth was again challenged. This time it was the Quakers, a radical Puritan sect that had arisen in England in the 1650s. The Quakers believed that each person could know God directly through an "inner light." Because all people were equal before God, they said, there was no need for the authority of either ministers or the Bible.

Such beliefs caused the Quakers to be persecuted both in England and in Massachusetts. In Massachusetts the laws against Quaker missionaries were harsh. When whipping, imprisonment, banishment, cropping their ears, and boring their tongues with a hot iron did not stop the Quakers, Massachusetts began to hang them. The king himself had to order the practice stopped.

The Puritan commonwealth lasted just three

generations. In 1691 the Crown forced a new charter on Massachusetts. From now on, the governor would be appointed by the Crown. In addition, property—not church membership—would determine who voted. Massachusetts was also forced to extend religious tolerance to Anglicans, Baptists, and Quakers.

## SECTION REVIEW

**1. KEY TERMS** Puritan, Great Migration, commonwealth, covenant, General Court, freeman, New England Way, Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, dissenter

**2. PEOPLE** Charles I, John Winthrop, Thomas Hooker, Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson

**3. COMPREHENSION** What kinds of economic and religious unrest led to the Great Migration?

**4. COMPREHENSION** What was the importance of the town meeting in New England?

**5. CRITICAL THINKING** Why were the Puritans, who had migrated for religious freedom, intolerant of religious dissenters?

## 2 New Colonies, New People

### ★ Section Focus

★ **Key Terms** indentured servant ■ proprietor

★ **Main Idea** The colonies that became part of England's expanding American empire were distinct in many ways.

★ **Objectives** As you read, look for answers to these questions:

★ **1.** How did geographical factors influence life in the Chesapeake Tidewater?

★ **2.** How did New Netherland pass from Dutch to English rule?

★ **3.** What new English colonies were created?

By the mid-1600s, there were two clusters of English colonists in America: those of the Chesapeake Tidewater (the lowlands around the Chesapeake Bay), and those of New England. The population of each was about the same. The Chesapeake had

about 23,000 people, and New England about 22,000. A New Englander visiting the Chesapeake, however, might ask where the people were. In the Chesapeake, people did not live in towns as in New England.

## THE CHESAPEAKE TIDEWATER

Twenty-five years after its founding in 1607, Virginia's population had reached 2,500, and tobacco exports had soared. Through trial and error, the Virginia colonists had learned how to survive and make money in the Chesapeake Tidewater. In doing so, Virginia set the pattern for its new neighbor, Maryland.

Maryland was founded in 1634 by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for Catholics fleeing persecution in England. The number of emigrating Catholics, however, was small. In order to attract settlers, Lord Baltimore extended religious toleration to Protestants. During the Great Migration several thousand Puritans moved to Maryland, where they soon outnumbered the Catholics.

The tobacco plantations of the Tidewater were strung out along the region's numerous waterways. These waterways served as both communication and transportation links among the scattered plantations. To the dock of each plantation came the ships that brought manufactured goods from England and in turn carried the tobacco to market. Towns were not necessary because there was no need for a place to buy and sell goods. In such a scattered population the ministers found it difficult to enforce church customs and rules of behavior. As a result the church had far less influence than in New England.

Life for the early Chesapeake settlers was hard. Before tobacco could even be planted, fields had to be cleared of trees and the stumps pulled. The planting, cultivating, and harvesting of tobacco demanded back-breaking labor. Within three or four years tobacco used up the nutrients in the soil. To maintain production, therefore, a tobacco planter was constantly clearing new land. When there was no more land to clear, the planter moved upriver and started over again.

Malaria and other diseases exacted a high toll on Chesapeake settlers. Half of all children died. Even those who lived to age twenty had half the life expectancy of New Englanders.

For much of the seventeenth century, therefore, boatload after boatload of immigrants came in response to the labor demands of the tobacco plantations. Some were convicts and other social undesirables sent to the colonies as punishment



Artisans such as this maker of musical instruments were among those who emigrated from England to the colonies. Popular stringed instruments of the time included the violin and viola da gamba. **HISTORY** Why did European artisans come to America as indentured servants?

for their crimes. Countless others were unemployed artisans who came of their own will in the hopes of bettering their situation. Most laborers came as **indentured servants**. On arrival, the indentured servants were auctioned off to those willing to pay their ocean passage. Indentured servants were then bound by law to work for a master for a limited period of time, usually between four and seven years. After their time of servitude, those who had survived would be freed and given a hoe, a new suit of clothes, and land. Most of the indentured servants were young, unmarried men. Less than 15 percent were women.

Among the first indentured servants were Africans brought by a Dutch ship to Jamestown in 1619. Like white indentured servants, they received their freedom after their time of servitude. The number of blacks, whether servants or free, remained small for half a century. In 1660 Virginia had a total population of 27,000. Fewer than 1,000 were black.

### NEW NETHERLAND

Separating the English settlements of New England and the Chesapeake was New Netherland. This colony of the Dutch West India Company included the Hudson River Valley, Long Island, and land along the Delaware River.

The Dutch company had profited from its fur-trading activities at Fort Orange (Albany) and New Amsterdam (New York), but it had never attracted many settlers. It had a small, hodgepodge population ruled by a cranky and domineering governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Stuyvesant used a wooden peg to replace a leg lost in battle, thereby earning the nickname of "Pegleg Peter."

Though small, the population of New Netherland was more diverse than that of its neighboring English colonies. Eager to attract and keep settlers, the colony had welcomed a variety of people. From its founding in 1624 the colony had included black indentured servants. By the 1660s one-fifth of New Netherland's population was black.

The colony also included Scandinavians, for in 1655 Peter Stuyvesant had taken over the neighboring colony of New Sweden. Twenty years earlier the Scandinavians had established trading posts along the Delaware River. From their homeland they introduced the log cabin to the Ameri-

can continent. The simple, sturdy log cabin could be built quickly and with only an axe for a tool. It was so practical that it became the symbol of the American frontier.

Puritans moving down from Massachusetts also settled in New Netherland, particularly on Long Island. Among the colony's Puritan settlers was Anne Hutchinson. She moved to New Netherland from Rhode Island after her husband died.

Peter Stuyvesant was willing to accept blacks, Scandinavians, and English Puritans into his colony. But he wasn't so pleased in 1654 when 23 Jewish settlers arrived. Stuyvesant did allow the Jews to land, but then he wrote the Dutch West India Company asking what he should do. The company responded: Let the Jews live and remain there. The Jews were to have the same liberties as other settlers of New Netherland.

### SEIZURE OF NEW NETHERLAND

English colonization had halted in the middle of the 1600s as a result of civil war and turmoil in England. In 1649 an army of Puritans rose up and chopped off Charles I's head. By 1660 his son, Charles II, had reclaimed the throne. Stability was restored. The second Charles, known as the "Merry Monarch," was very popular with the

The Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam later became New York City. This painting shows Manhattan Island as it appeared around 1650. At the time, about 1,000 people lived in New Amsterdam.

**GEOGRAPHY** What other areas of America were part of New Netherland?



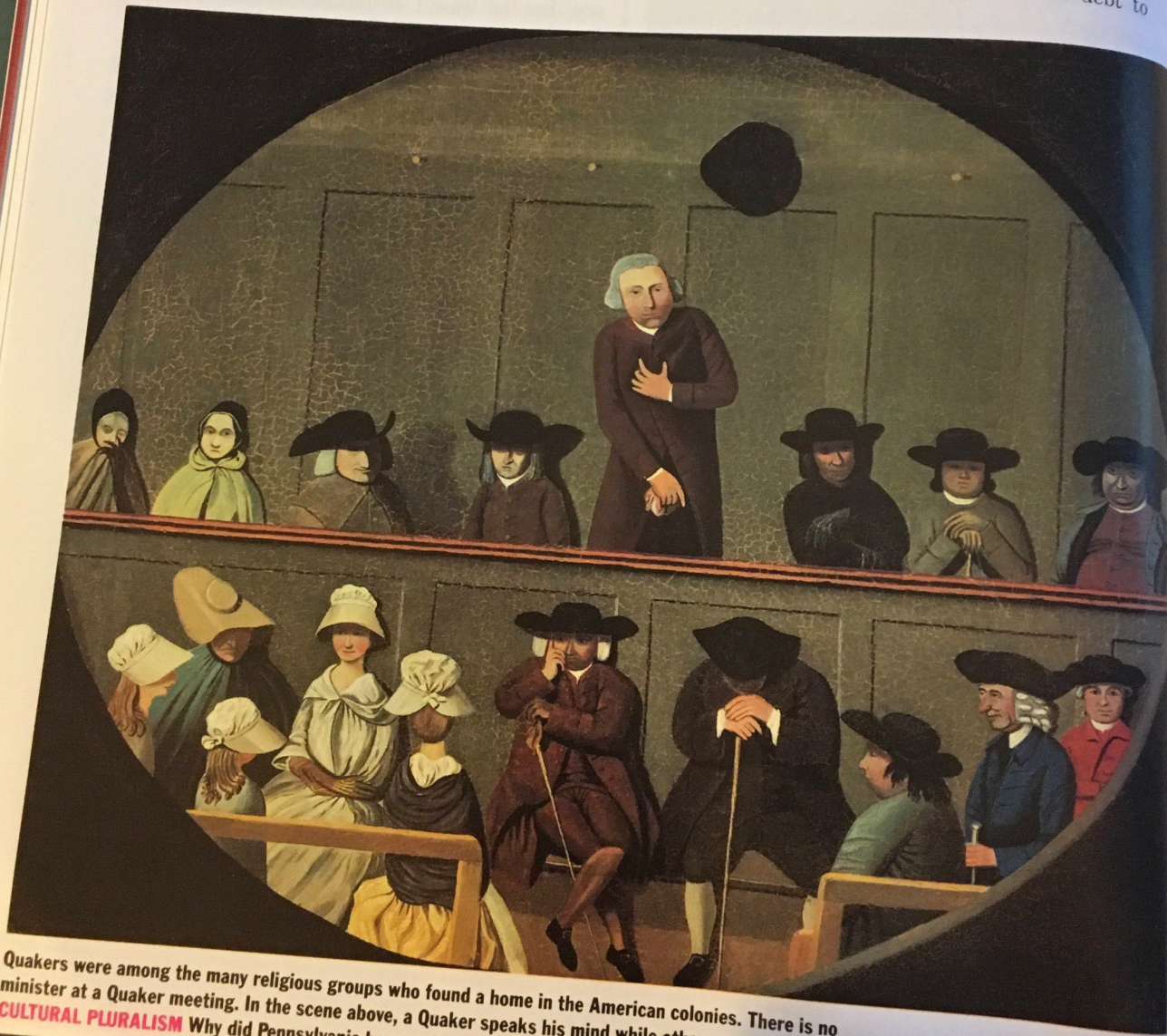
English. Colonization resumed with the king's decision to expand England's American empire.

The first thing to do, the king decided, was drive out the Dutch. He gave the assignment to his brother, the Duke of York, by telling him he could have what he could take. When the duke's ships appeared off New Amsterdam in August 1664, the colony surrendered without a fight—much to the disgust of Peter Stuyvesant. The Duke of York was now the **proprietor**, or owner, of New Netherland, now renamed New York.

### NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA

The largest single landowner in America, the Duke of York gave a chunk of his claim, the province of New Jersey, to two friends. These proprietors were Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley. They encouraged settlement of their new realm by promising freedom of conscience, large grants of land, and a representative assembly.

The Duke of York gave up an even larger part of his estate in 1681 when he paid off a debt to



Quakers were among the many religious groups who found a home in the American colonies. There is no minister at a Quaker meeting. In the scene above, a Quaker speaks his mind while others pray silently.

**CULTURAL PLURALISM** Why did Pennsylvania become home to many Quakers?

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## PENNSYLVANIA

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William Penn. Years before, the Duke of York had borrowed money from Penn's father. Penn, an active Quaker, was seeking a haven for the Quakers from English persecution. By reminding the duke of the debt, Penn was able to get a charter for the tract of land that became Pennsylvania. He later bought still more land from the Duke of York, the three counties that became Delaware.

The Quakers' belief in the equality of all people resulted in a tolerant attitude toward different religions and peoples. Pennsylvania's open door to the world as well as its fertile land would make it one of the most prosperous colonies.

Although a proprietor might own huge tracts of land, they were of no use to him as wilderness. Only as it was settled in the European manner did it become valuable. Thus William Penn, after first throwing open Pennsylvania to the Quakers, went off to Germany to enlist more immigrants. In time, thousands of Germans migrated to Pennsylvania. They brought with them craft skills and good farming techniques that helped the colony to thrive.

In the 1700s a large new group of immigrants began landing on Philadelphia's docks. These were the Scots-Irish. Like other immigrants, they felt both the push from the old world and the pull of the new world. The Scots-Irish were Scottish Protestants, generally small farmers and weavers, who had settled in northern Ireland as part of England's effort to control that island. Rising rents, an economic depression, and several years of poor crop yields provided the "push" to leave. The "pull" was American land and opportunity. On arrival, most of the Scots-Irish fanned out to the frontier where land was cheap. They were a practical, restless people who valued liberty, religion, and responsibility.

### THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

When Charles II became king, he owed a debt of gratitude to a number of people. Eight of them, a mixture of politicians and promoters, banded together and asked Charles for a grant of land between Virginia and Spanish Florida. This was to be Carolina (a feminine form of the name Charles). In 1663 Charles granted their request. The first settlers established Charles Town (Charleston)

and busied themselves cutting timber, raising cattle, and trading with the Indians for deerskins.

Charleston soon took on a different character, however. In 1685 the king of France reversed a policy of toleration toward the Huguenots (French Protestants). Thousands were forced to leave France, and a number found a new home in Carolina. There they began to farm the lowlands and turn Charleston into one of the most attractive and charming cities of the colonies. They achieved this prosperity, however, by heavy use of slave labor. In 1729 the Crown assumed direct rule over Carolina, later dividing it into North Carolina and South Carolina.

In 1732 one more colony, Georgia, was chartered. The English government hoped the new colony would serve as a military outpost and buffer to Spanish Florida. James Oglethorpe, founder and governor of the colony, wanted a chance to establish a model society. Upset by the number of people thrown in English prisons for debt, Oglethorpe hoped that in Georgia debtors could start life anew by gaining economic independence and self-respect. As proprietor, he limited the amount of land one could own. He also outlawed trade with the Indians in order to avoid conflict, and banned slavery. Within a generation, however, the frontier settlers along the Savannah River rejected such ideals. They began to pattern their lives and economy on those of neighboring South Carolina.

## SECTION REVIEW

- 1. KEY TERMS** indentured servant, proprietor
- 2. PEOPLE AND PLACES** Lord Baltimore, New Netherland, Peter Stuyvesant, Charles II, Duke of York, William Penn, Carolina, James Oglethorpe
- 3. COMPREHENSION** Why did proprietors encourage immigration to America? For what reasons did immigrants come?
- 4. COMPREHENSION** What led to the founding of New Jersey? Pennsylvania? Georgia?
- 5. CRITICAL THINKING** Why do you suppose the founder's idealism flourished in Pennsylvania but withered in Georgia?