

4- other question

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I agree with the question if the Political, Geographic (climatic), Social and religious issues can be considered "environment", because all these entered into the Mid-Term Examination Question: ethnic and numerical population of Early America.

Question: 3. The American environment was the primary force which shaped the structure of the structure of American population from 1607-1789, - effects of conditions in Engl & Ireland Europe (economic) ? why did people immigrate (at place)

A: Question: Should the Spanish-American settlement, and the African settlement and the Euro-american settlement, as discussed in his first two lectures be included in this question?

1. The Spanish ideal of colonization was to make the local population "Spanish".
2. The English ideal of colonization was to send over enough settlers to take over the local population. (Indians) (Or crowd them out)
 - a. In other words, a "new" England transplanted from the "old" world.
3. English did not monetarily back exploration of America. Elizabeth needed her funds for fighting the Spanish and French.
 - a. Therefore Spanish initiated exploration and settlement of Americas

no

See "Parallel events". Three pages before Chapter I for specific Political Social, and Economic issues involved in settlement of America.

B: FOUR DISTINCT TYPES OF SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA:

Settlement of New England

1: RELIGIOUS: (1603-1625: Reign of King James I in England)

- a. 1620 Pilgrims establish colony at Plymouth (After living in Holland)
- b. 1630: Puritans migrate to New England Under charter to Massachusetts Bay Company (reign of Charles I in England (1625-49)
- c. 1636 Settlement of Conn. and Rhode Island.
- d. 1642-1649. Civil War in England. Emmigration to New England Ceases.

Settled as families

See Back.

2. SETTLEMENT OF CHESAPEAKE TOBACCO COAST: Economic opportunity type

- a. 1607: Virginia Company of England settles Jamestown
 1. Company masks economic reasons for venture (profit) under guise of converting Indians
 - b. of 900 Settlers mostly men, adventurers, single men, only 60 survived.
 - c. Idea that Indians could be made to work on plantations.
 1. More widely dispersed Indian populations could not be subdued.
 - d. 1609: Reorganized company. Promised 50 acres to anyone who came or was transported to colony.
 1. 9,000 came under this plan. Of these only 2,000 were still alive at the end of the period (1610-22)
 2. Slaughter House--not opportunity. Reputation.
 - d. 1617: First Crop of Tobacco shipped to England
 - a. Became the gold of Virginia. 200,000 lbs shipped Annually by 1624
 - b. To furnish labor Indentured servants solicited. Served 7 years for passage, then free to strike out for self.
 - a. Four of Five 17th century immigrants to Virginia, Later Maryland, came as indentured servants
 - b. 3/4 of them males between 15 and 24 years old.
 - c. Servitude restricted population because men could usually not marry (or women) until servitude over, thus limiting families to smaller ones.
 - c. Popular notion that these immigrants were low class not correct. Many Poor, but a good class of people who desired betterment from situations in England.

Great labor problem

note - American environment was primary source

for

But all

- 1632: Founded on Religion: Calvert received 10 million acres of land by Charles I.
- I. Named Terra Maria: Translated Maryland. Founded as refuge for Catholics
 - a. Attempt to transplant feudal proprietorship from England to America.
 - b. Design to have 3000 to 6000 acre manors for relatives and minor aristocrats of England.
 - c. Opened offers of free land with small Quit-rents to owners or planters. Immigrants begin arriving 1634.
 - d. Religious aspect of colony overwhelmed. Colony becomes self-governing similar to Virginia.

" 1700 population 33,000. Half that of Virginia

all colonies, white man, religious element deteriorated from original ideal until primary object was accumulation of wealth (Economic)

B. FOUR DISTINCT TYPES OF SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA:

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c. 1636: Settlement of Conn. and Rhode Island

d. 1642-1649: Civil War in England. Immigration to New England

See Back.

2. SETTLEMENT OF CHESAPEAKE TOBACCO COAST: Economic opportunity type

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c. Idea that Indians could be made to work on plantations. More widely dispersed Indian populations could not be subdued.

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e. 9,000 came under this plan. Of these only 2,000 were still alive at the end of the period (1610-22)

f. Starvation House--not opportunity. Replantation.

g. 1611: First Crop of Tobacco shipped to England

a. Became the gold of Virginia. 200,000 lbs shipped annually by 1624

b. To furnish labor indentured servants solicited. Served 7 years for passage, then free to strike out for self.

c. Turn of five 17th century immigrants to Virginia later Maryland, came as indentured servants

d. 3/4 of them males between 15 and 24 years old

e. Servitude restricted because men could usually not marry (or women) until servitude over, thus limiting families to smaller ones.

f. Popular notion that these immigrants were low class not correct. Many poor, but a poor class of people who desired betterment from situations in England.

think primary aim was accumulation of wealth

Settlement of Chesapeake Cont.

See settlement of Maryland on back of Page one:

Population factors in Chesapeake:

- 1: Life expectancy less than 40 yrs. *Environment* Cruel climate--labor intensive work.
2. Indenture delays mg for both male and female
3. Scarcity of females make marriage almost impossible for 2/3 of Males in colony.
4. Females at Premium. Servants could not marry. Female servants often sexually exploited. Indentures extended for pregnancy. Women often put in fields as workers contrary to contracts. Age of Servants: 15-23 Young pop.
5. Marriages fragile. (80% of pop)
 - a. Complex step-families.

Sex ratio:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1625: 3 M- 1 F | 3. husband or wife likely to succumb to disease within abt 7 yrs of mg. |
| 1650: 6 M- 1 F | 4. resulted in step-children, step-parents, half sisters and brothers. |
| 1700: 3 M- 2 F | 5. Children did not know grandparents, or extended family relationships. |
6. Schools and Churches slow to arrive.
 7. High rate of illegitimacy and sexual promiscuity.
 1. Lack of protection by family lacking. (family in England)
 8. Shortage of Ministers to perform marriages--couples just took up housekeeping until a itinerant minister came around.
 9. Not many siblings because of late ages of parents marrying.
 10. Housing in general in Chesapeake more primitive than in New England.
 1. Money must be poured into "servants" or "slaves" for production of Tobacco.
 2. Four generations elapse before frontier quality of life gives way to more refined living. (By then, some of Chesapeake's indentured servants had moved into back-counties and were again living "frontiering".) (my own aside)

NOTE: (pg 50 Nash) BY md 17th CENTURY BOTH THE CHESAPEAKE AND THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES EACH CONTAINED ABOUT 50,000 SETTLERS.

A: Pattern of population growth in New England.

1. Climatic influences:

a. New England temperate climate healthy one.

1. Life expectancy rose from 42-3 years (England) to 70 years.
2. No new immigration to puritan colonies after 1642.
3. Average no of children in family rose to 7 per family.
4. Natural increase caused growth of families in N.E.
5. *Restrictive clauses in wills to keep sons near parents for old age security.*

2. Churches and Schools established from beginning.
3. Family oriented, village centered environment. *Immigrated as families*
4. Practically no illegitimacy.
5. More children went into trades by apprenticeships.
6. Religious orientation of colonies stays strong through 1st and 2nd generation.
7. Land becomes divided into impractically small farms.
 - a. Sons begin to spread out into New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont.
8. Religious intolerance results in expulsion of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson. Organization of Rhode Island in 1636.

*note: off 700
 "first" immigrants
 200d. & 100 swept
 back to England
 after 1st generation.*

9. Militant work ethic established. Put its mark on American population in general.
10. more varied occupational population. Artisans, merchants, farmers, clergy, and a sprinkling of aristocracy.
11. Sound economy built on fishing, farming, timber, furs,.
12. Self-government constructed early.
 1. Free male members of church elected annually a governor and deputies from each town.
 2. Other house composed of governors assistants. (council) Consent of both houses to pass laws.
12. Available free (comparitively) land and material opportunity weakened religious goals as colony matured.
13. Pattern of land distribution "Closed Field". Land outside of towns in long strips. Families lived in town.
14. Extended families present from 2nd generation on. Sometimes Uncles and aunts and even Grandparents present in 1st gen.
15. Substantial housing invested in early instead of Slaves.

* about 25,000 (pg 49) had immigrated to new England in 17th century and by 1700 they had produced a population of 100,000.

* By contrast some 75,000 immigrants to Chesapeak colonies had yielded a population of only about 70,000 by the end of the century.

PROPRIETARY COLONIES OF NEW YORK AND CAROLINA:

New York

1. 1624 Dutch west Indies settles New Netherlands at Mouth of Hudson.
2. Dutch never settled more than 10,000 settlers.
 - a. Nevertheless, commercial and naval power kept colony in hands of dutch.
3. by 1675 Dutch permanently dislodged from North American mainland. By rising might of English Navy.
4. From beginning New York a polyglot of different countries. Dutch, French Huguenots, Walloons from Belgium, Swedes, Portuguese, Finns and Africans, and Jews.
5. Dutch kept ethnic identity for several generations. Later became overwhelmed by other immigrants. Population becomes diluted ethnically.

N & S Carolina

Proprietary colony of Carolina:

1. Restoration award. 1663. Charles II grants Carolina to group of men who had supported him in exile and helped restore him to throne.
 - a. Extended from Ocean to Ocean.
 - b. From Virginia to Central Florida
2. Architects of Carolina reacting to a generation of violence and radical social experiments during English civil war.

Plan for colony:

- a. Social and political stability
- b. Hereditary Aristocracy of wealthy Manor lords.
- c. Definite land pattern.

Lure for settlers:

- a. Religious freedom
- b. FREE land of 150 acres for each settler.
 - settlers ignored land pattern, and proprietary regulations. (2/5 of land to be held for appointed nobility.)
- c. Government ideas ignored. Settlers did as they pleased
 - a. 1670 Refused to accept Proprietors fundamental constitution.
 - b. Most came from Barbados. (settlers) Followed pattern of government known to them there.

Other ethnic groups: Swiss, Scots, Scotch-Irish, French Huegenots, English, Migrants from New England, and New York.

- a. Along rivers rice became main crop.
 1. Back-breaking labor.
 2. Barbados farmers used to slaves. Black labor became predominant. 1680 4/5s of South Carolina's pop. white. By 1720 population had grown to 18,000, black slaves outnumbered whites two to one.
 3. Disease ridden like Maryland and Virginia.
 - a. Malaria, yellow fever prevalent.
 4. Population and economy grew similarly to Virginia and Maryland. Few women, etc.

b. North Carolina:

1. Different society emerged.
 - a. Tobacco farmers from Virginia seeking free land.
 1. Grazing, tobacco, foodstuffs, turpentine, wood products.
2. 1701. North and South Carolina became separate colonies.
 - a. Slavery took root only slowly in N. C.
 - b. 1720. 80 percent white, only
 - c. Healthier climate. Settled by families (Lubberland") gave it a better climate for potential and sustained growth

4. PENNSYLVANIA:

1. Settled for Utopian dreams of Quakers ~~and I~~
 - a. 1660s Parliament began stifling radical dissent.
 2. Colony they established future religious and ethnic pluralism of US
 - 3: Religious and cultural differences of quakers:
 1. No rituals and formalities in service.
 2. Believed everyone could find salvation through "inward light"
 3. Discarded "original sin" and "eternal predestination".
 4. Egalitarian elevation of lay persons to position of clergy.
 5. Social radicalism
 - a. No deference (bowing) to those supposedly their superiors.
 6. Resisted taxes for support of state churches
 7. Equal place of women.
 8. Refused to sign oaths on bible/
 9. Refused to go to war.
 10. Use of "thee" and "thou".
 4. William Penn
 - a. William buys West Jersey Tract from Berkely.
 1. One of most fertile tracts in America.
 - b. Ideals of his settlement:
 1. Refuge from Arbitrary state power.
 2. Religious freedom
 3. Peaceful relations
 - a. Attracted various groups from Europe. with Indians
 5. Population growth:
 - a. 25 yrs after settlement: Population 20,000 whites.
 - b. same period carolina had grown to about 4,000 whites. Fought Indians.
 - c. Penn leaves colony in 1701. Unlike John Winthrop who made his home in colony.
- 1708; GERMANS AND SCOT-IRISH FLOODED IN.

*Penn didn't sell one acre
resented he had
bought it
from Indians*

Penn. Cont.

D. These groups generally did not accede to the Quaker tradition of friendly relations with Indians.

a. Land near coast filled up. Expensive. Germans and especially Scotch-Irish push into interior, encroaching on Indian lands.

a. Created conflict with natives.

Quaker

Quakers prized family life. Emigrated in Kinship groups.

Cheshire emigrants, Welch tract, and Rhineland emigrants clustered in national groups at first, but gradually as interspersing lands sold in between tracts, ~~intermarriage occurred~~. *different groups interred*

Pennsylvania became rich agricultural area.

1700 Philadelphia overtook New York in Population.

a. Became largest city in Nation.

1. Artisans, Merchants and Professionals in wide range settled here.

b. As in New England social radicalism and religious evangelicalism began to fade. Prosperity eroded somewhat. Succeeding generations moved into new lands.

Pennsylvanians founded pluralism that was to become hallmark of American Society.

Good conclusion of immigration and growth of society on pg 59 of Nash.

Summary: 200,000 immigrants from Europe in 17th century.

Variety of ethnic backgrounds and religions.

Three generations N. Amer. served as social laboratory for religious and social visionaries, political theorists, and MOST OF ALL ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN SEEKING A BETTER LIFE.

2. Three-quarters came to Chesapeake and Carolina colonies.

Finally became acclimated and population inched up.

3. Life more secure in northern colonies.

4. Puritan and Quaker settlements thrived. Utopian ideas never completely fulfilled, but left distinct mark on American Character.

= 4. Pattern of agricultural life on family farms.

Outline of type of government etc for British Colonies on pg 60. Also time line on Pg 61.

Indian Population:

Population problems of Indians:

1. All groups or tribes different

2. No unifying influence

3. Lack of technological knowledge. Couldn't compete with guns and

4. Tools of whites.

Decimation of Population by Disease:

New England: 1600: population as great as 125,000.

1616 Outbreak of Smallpox wiped out half population.

Indians had no immunity to European diseases.

Again in 1633 smallpox returned killing thousands more natives.

Disease provided new lands for white colonists.

Puritans looked upon this as hand of God.

1637. John Mason led a bloody war against Pequots. Also reduced Native Population.

The population of North American colonies increased until by the time of the Revolution the colonies contained 1/5 of population of English empire.

Colonies double d im population. *100% increase*
 England also had tremendous population
 Wales 23%
 Scotland 70%
 Irlenad 73%

Population in New York had spread inland into the Mowhawk ares *along Hudson*
 In Virginia and Pennsylvania Polulation had spread into western Va
 Vallies and northern Pennsylvania areas *near* Pittsburgh.

1750=1775 N.C, grew 6 fold

1760 to 1776 240 new towns settled in Norther New England, New Hampshire
 and Maine.

Most population by time of Revolution within 200 miles of *atlantic coast line*
Pressure
 Pressure for western immigration hampered by French claims, Spanish Claims,
 and Indians.

Another aspect to investigate not covered in this paper, but worthy of mention--
 Economic conditions and pressures in England which forced immigration.

also treat factors Promoting Engl. migration

Climate - new England - produced typical
 white - Anglo-saxon, protestant American
 population. - *which this evolved.*

Chesapeake & So. Carohna: *in tobacco*
 developed a white, master - black slavery
 population that *by the time of the*
 Revolution was causing conflict in minds
 of many.

Pennsylvania: Free Political climate caused
 diversity of nature of Population, Better
 relations with Indians broke down after