

Foner 3/e
Chapter 2
Chapter Outline

- I. England and the New World
 - A. Reasons for England's late entry
 - 1. Protracted religious strife
 - 2. Continuing struggle to subdue Ireland
 - B. England and North America
 - 1. Early ventures
 - a. Humphrey Gilbert's failed Newfoundland colony
 - b. Walter Raleigh's failed Roanoke colony
 - 2. Impetus for North American colonization
 - a. National rivalry
 - i. Opposition to (Spanish) Catholicism
 - ii. Spain's attempted invasion of England
 - iii. Desire to match Spanish and French presence in the New World
 - b. Spreading Protestantism
 - i. Image of Spanish brutality in the New World
 - ii. England's self-conception as beacon of freedom
 - c. Motives for colonization
 - i. Prospects for trade-based empire in North America
 - ii. Solution to English social crisis
 - iii. Chance for laboring classes to attain economic independence
 - C. English social crisis of late sixteenth century
 - 1. Roots of
 - a. Population explosion
 - b. Rural displacement
 - 2. Elements of
 - a. Urban overcrowding
 - b. Falling wages
 - c. Spread of poverty
 - d. Social instability
 - 3. Government answers to
 - a. Punishment of dispossessed
 - b. Dispatching of dispossessed to the New World
- II. The coming of the English to North America
 - A. Challenges of life in North America
 - B. Magnitude of English emigration
 - 1. Chesapeake
 - 2. New England
 - 3. Middle colonies
 - C. Indentured servitude
 - 1. Similarities to slavery
 - 2. Differences from slavery
 - D. Significance of access to land
 - 1. As basis of English liberty
 - 2. As lure to settlement
 - 3. As resource for political patronage
 - 4. As source of wealth
 - E. Englishmen and Indians
 - 1. Displacement of Indians
 - a. Preference over subjugation or assimilation
 - b. Limits of constraints on settlers

- c. Recurring warfare between colonists and Indians
 - 2. Trading
 - 3. Impact of trade and settlement on Indian life
- III. Settling the Chesapeake
 - A. Virginia
 - 1. Initial settlement at Jamestown
 - 2. Rocky beginnings
 - a. High death rate
 - b. Inadequate supplies
 - c. Inadequate labor
 - 3. Virginia Company measures to stabilize colony
 - a. Forced labor
 - b. Headright system
 - c. "Charter of grants and liberties"
 - 4. Indians and Jamestown settlers
 - a. Initial cooperation and trade
 - b. Key figures in early Indian-settler relations
 - i. Powhatan
 - ii. John Smith
 - iii. Pocahontas
 - c. Sporadic conflict
 - d. The uprising of 1622
 - i. Opechancanough attack on settlers
 - ii. Settlers' retaliation
 - iii. Aftermath
 - e. War of 1644
 - i. Defeat of Opechancanough rebellion
 - ii. Removal of surviving Indians to reservations
 - f. Continuing encroachment on Indian land
 - 5. A tobacco colony
 - a. Introduction and spread
 - b. Effects
 - i. Issuance of royal colonial charter
 - ii. Rise of tobacco planter elite
 - iii. Spread of settler agriculture
 - iv. Rising demand for land and labor
 - 6. Emerging strata of white Virginia
 - a. Wealthy gentry
 - b. Small farmers
 - c. Poor laborers
 - i. Indentured servants
 - ii. Free
 - 7. Women and the family
 - a. Quest for
 - b. Status of
 - c. Hardships
 - B. Maryland
 - 1. Similarities to Virginia colony
 - 2. Distinctive features
 - a. Proprietary structure
 - i. Cecilus Calvert
 - ii. Absolute power of proprietor vs. rights of colonists
 - iii. Resulting conflict
 - b. Religious and political tensions
 - i. Calvert's Catholic leanings vs. settlers' Protestant leanings

- ii. Reverberations of English Civil War
 - c. Diminishing prospects for the landless
- IV. The New England way
 - A. The rise of Puritanism
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 - 2. Variations within
 - 3. Common outlooks
 - a. Central importance of the sermon
 - b. John Calvin's ideas
 - i. The elect and the damned
 - ii. Salvation
 - iii. Worldly behavior
 - c. Zealousness
 - B. Puritan separatists
 - 1. Growth under Charles I
 - 2. Aims
 - 3. Conceptions of freedom
 - a. Denunciation of "natural liberty"
 - b. Embrace of "moral liberty"
 - C. Founding of Plymouth Colony
 - 1. The Pilgrims
 - 2. Arrival at Plymouth
 - 3. Mayflower Compact
 - 4. Rocky beginnings
 - 5. Help from Indians
 - 6. Thanksgiving
 - D. Founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony
 - 1. Massachusetts Bay Company
 - 2. Great Migration
 - 3. Unique features of New England settlement
 - E. The Puritan family
 - 1. Elements of patriarchy
 - 2. The place of women
 - F. Government and society in Puritan Massachusetts
 - 1. Attitudes toward individualism, social unity
 - 2. Organization of towns
 - a. Self-government
 - i. Civic
 - ii. Religious
 - b. Subdivision of land
 - c. Institutions
 - 3. Colonial government
 - a. Emphasis on colonial autonomy
 - b. Principle of consent
 - c. "Visible Saints"
 - 4. Lines of hierarchy
 - a. Access to land
 - b. Status within church
 - c. Social stature
 - d. Claim to "liberties"
 - 5. Relation of church and state
 - G. New Englanders divided
 - 1. Prevailing Puritan values
 - a. Emphasis on conformity to communal norms
 - b. Intolerance of individualism, dissent

2. Roger Williams
 - a. Critique of *status quo*
 - b. Banishment
 - c. Establishment of Rhode Island
 - i. Religious toleration
 - ii. Democratic governance
3. Connecticut
 - a. Hartford
 - b. New Haven
4. The trial of Anne Hutchinson
 - a. Challenge to Puritan leadership
 - b. Challenge to gender norms
 - c. Trial and banishment
- H. Puritans and coastal Indians
 1. Balance of power
 - a. Settlers' numerical supremacy
 - b. Indians' lack of central political structure
 2. Settlers' views of Indians
 - a. As savages
 - b. As dangerous temptation
 - c. As obstacle to be removed
 3. Rising frontier tensions
 4. The Pequot War; extermination of Pequots
 5. Aftereffects of Pequot War
 - a. Opening of Connecticut River valley to white settlement
 - b. Intimidation of other Indians
 - c. Affirmation of Puritan sense of mission
- I. The New England economy
 1. Economic motives behind New England settlement
 - a. Aspiration for a "competency"
 - i. Land ownership
 - ii. Craft status
 - b. Aspiration for mercantile success
 - c. Blending of religious and profit motives
 2. Emerging New England economy
 - a. Family-based agriculture
 - i. Chiefly subsistence orientation
 - ii. Broad distribution of land
 - b. Exports to other colonies and Europe
 - c. Rise of a market elite
 3. Tensions within political/religious order
 - a. Merchant challenge to Puritan policies
 - b. Old-guard Puritan concern over "declension"
 - c. Half-Way Covenant
- V. Religion, politics, and freedom
 - A. The rights of Englishmen
 1. Magna Carta
 2. English Civil War
 - a. Parliament vs. Stuart monarchs
 - b. Commonwealth and restoration
 - c. Levellers and Diggers
 - B. Repercussions of English Civil War in colonial North America
 1. In New England
 - a. Ambivalence of Puritans
 - b. Quakers

- i. Emergence of
 - ii. Persecution of
- 2. In Maryland
 - a. Religious-political crisis
 - b. Initiatives to stabilize colony
 - i. Calvert's pre-Protestant gestures
 - ii. Enactment of religious toleration measure