

The New World

Jamestown

Reasons for colonization in America



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- Europe hoped to find silver and gold in America.



Reasons for colonization in America

- Europe hoped to find silver and gold in America.
- An American Settlement would furnish raw materials that could not be grown or obtained in Europe (especially England), while opening new markets for trade.



Saint Augustine, Florida



Saint Augustine, Florida



Saint Augustine

- 1565, Florida.
- Spanish
- The first permanent European settlement in North America.
- Had an unknown number of African slaves.

English Settlements

- Sir Walter Raleigh



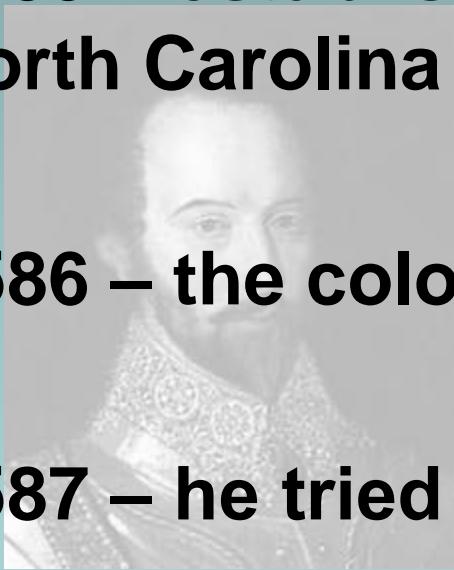
English Settlements

- **Sir Walter Raleigh**
 - Explored and named Virginia for Queen Elizabeth!



English Settlements

- **Sir Walter Raleigh**
 - 1585 – established Roanoke Island in North Carolina
 - 1586 – the colonists returned to England
 - 1587 – he tried again...





English Settlements

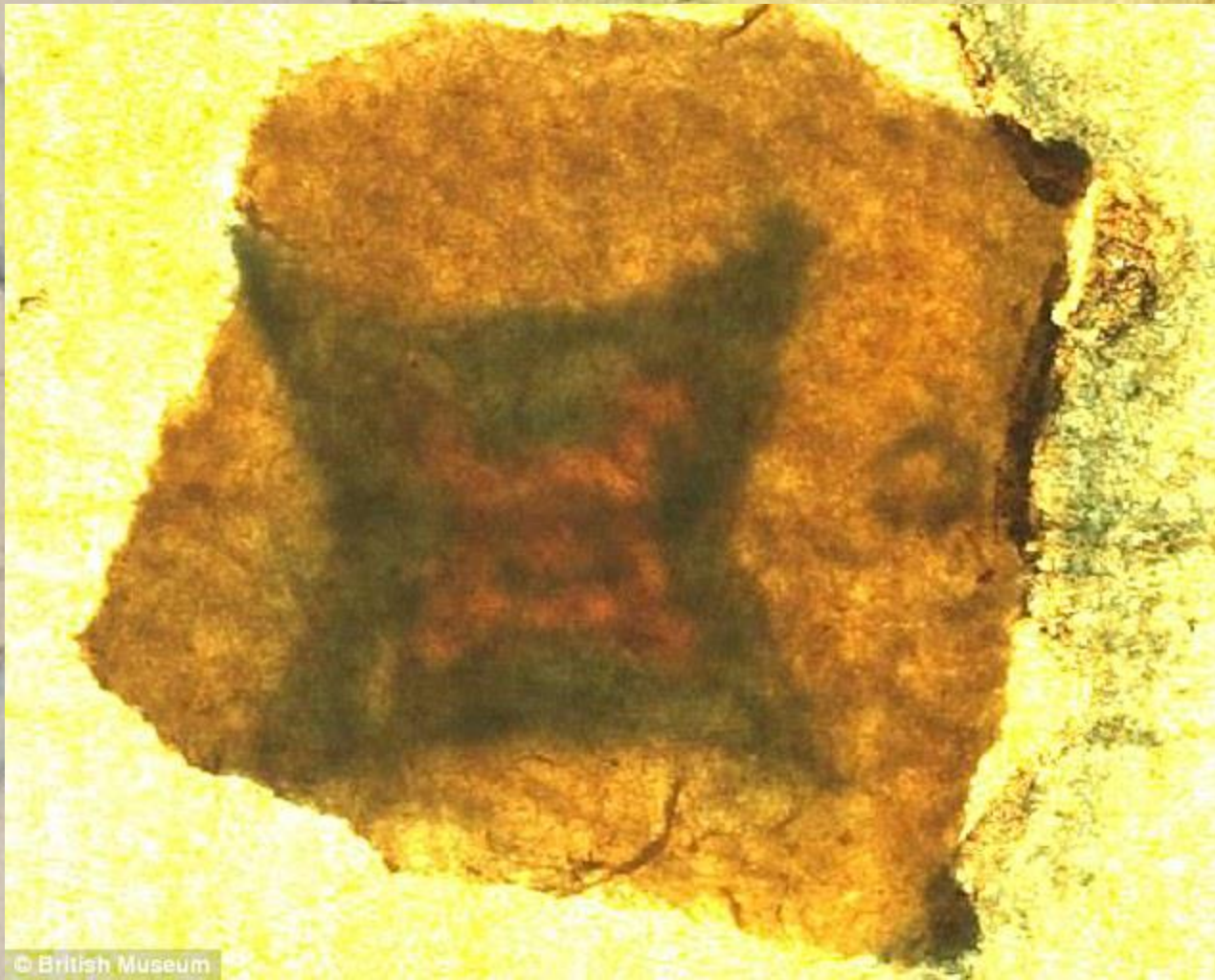
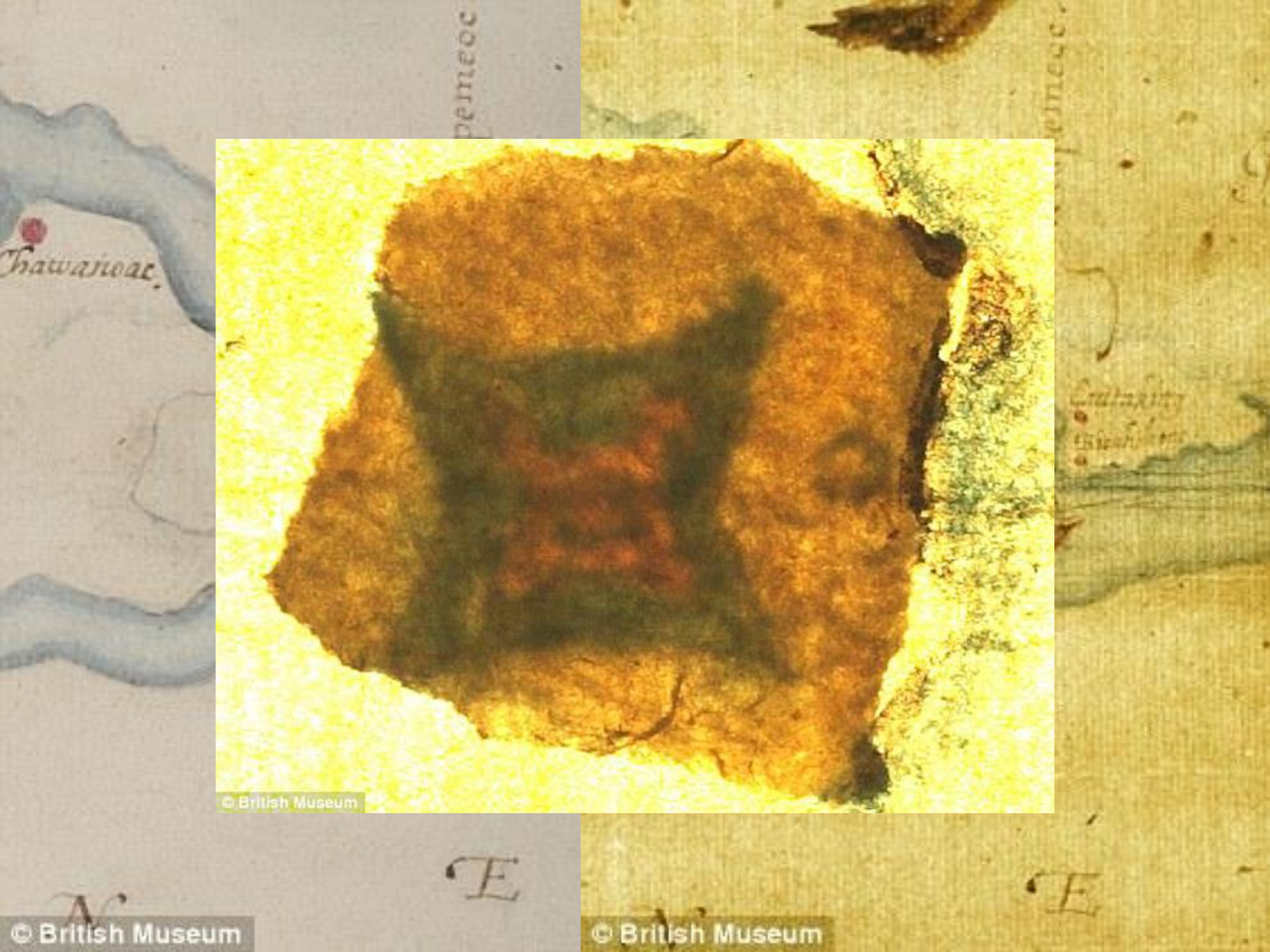












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Site of the
'Lost Colony'

Roanoke
Island

Pamlico Sound

Harkers Island

NORTH CAROLINA

English Settlements



3. Tolson 17
(3).
Came by the Grace of God & Whereas our
Loving and well Disposed Subjects Sir Thomas Gates and Sir George
Somers Knights Sir Richard Hakelut Clerk Robourdy of Law
and Edward Maria Wingfield Thomas Mannasse and Raleigh
Gibberd Esq^r William Parker and George Abham Gent and
Several Others of Our Loving Subjects have been humbly Vnto
unto us that we would vouchsafe unto them our Licence to
make habitation Plantation and to D^r. in a Colony of
Sundry of Our people into that part of America commonly
called Virginia and Other parts and territories in America
either Appertaining unto us or which are not now actually
Possessed by any Christian Prince or people situated lying
and being all along the Sea Coast between four and thirty
Degrees of Northern Latitude from the Equinoctial Line and
five and forty Degrees of the same Latitude and in the more
lying between the same four and thirty and five and forty
Degrees and the Islands thereunto adjacent and within
one hundred Miles of the Coast thereof and to that End
for the more speedy accomplishment of their said intended
plantation and habitation there we desired to divide
themselves into two Several Colonies and Companies the
One Consisting of Certain Knights Gentlemen Merchants
and Other Adventurers of Our City of London and Another
which at and from time to time shall be added unto
them which we desired to begin their plantation and
habitations in some fit and convenient place between
four and thirty and one and forty Degrees of the said
Latitude all along the Coast of Virginia and Coast
of America aforesaid And the Other Consisting of such



VIRGINIA CHARTERS.

NUMBER I.

King JAMES I.'s LETTERS PATENT to Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, and others, for two severall Colonies and Plantations, to be made in VIRGINIA, and other Parts and Territories of AMERICA. Dated April 10, 1606.

I. JAMES, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Whereas our loving and well disposed subjects, Sir Thomas Gates, and Sir George Somers, Knights, Richard Hackluit, Clerk, Prebendary of Westminster, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, Thomas Hanham, and Raleigh Gilbert, Esqrs. William Parker and George Popham, Gentlemen, and divers others of our loving subjects, have been humble suitors unto us, that We would vouchsafe unto them

and may in time bring the infidels and savages, living in those parts, to human civility, and to a settled and quiet government; Do, by these our letters patents, graciously accept of, and agree to, their humble and well intended desires.

IV. And do therefore, for Us, our heirs and successors, Grant and agree, that the said Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hackluit, and Edward-Maria Wingfield, adventurers of and for our city of London, and all such others, as are, or

- “Also we do, for Us, our Heirs, and Successors, DECLARE, by these Presents, that all and every the Persons being our Subjects, which shall dwell and inhabit within every or any of the said several Colonies and Plantations, and every of their children, which shall happen to be born within any of the Limits and Precincts of the said several Colonies and Plantations, shall HAVE and enjoy all Liberties, Franchises, and Immunities, within any of our other Dominions, to all Intents and Purposes, as if they had been abiding and born, within this our Realm of England, or any other of our said Dominions.”
 - Declared by King James, Jamestown Charter of 1606, Virginia Company of London Charter
- **What does this document do?**

A silhouette of a Native American figure, possibly a warrior or chief, is shown against a warm, textured, golden-brown background. The figure is wearing a large, elaborate feathered headdress with many long, dark feathers. The figure's profile is visible, facing left. The word "Jamestown" is written in a bold, red, sans-serif font across the center of the image, partially overlapping the figure's headdress and torso.

Jamestown



**Jamestown was primarily an
economic venture.**

(It was for money)



Jamestown was primarily an economic venture.

- **The stockholders of the Virginia Company of London financed the settlement of Jamestown.**

The King of England granted charters to the Virginia Company of London.



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- The charters gave the Virginia Company the right to establish a settlement in North America.**



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- The charters gave the Virginia Company the right to establish a settlement in North America.**
- The first charter of the Virginia Company of London established companies to begin colonies in the New World.**



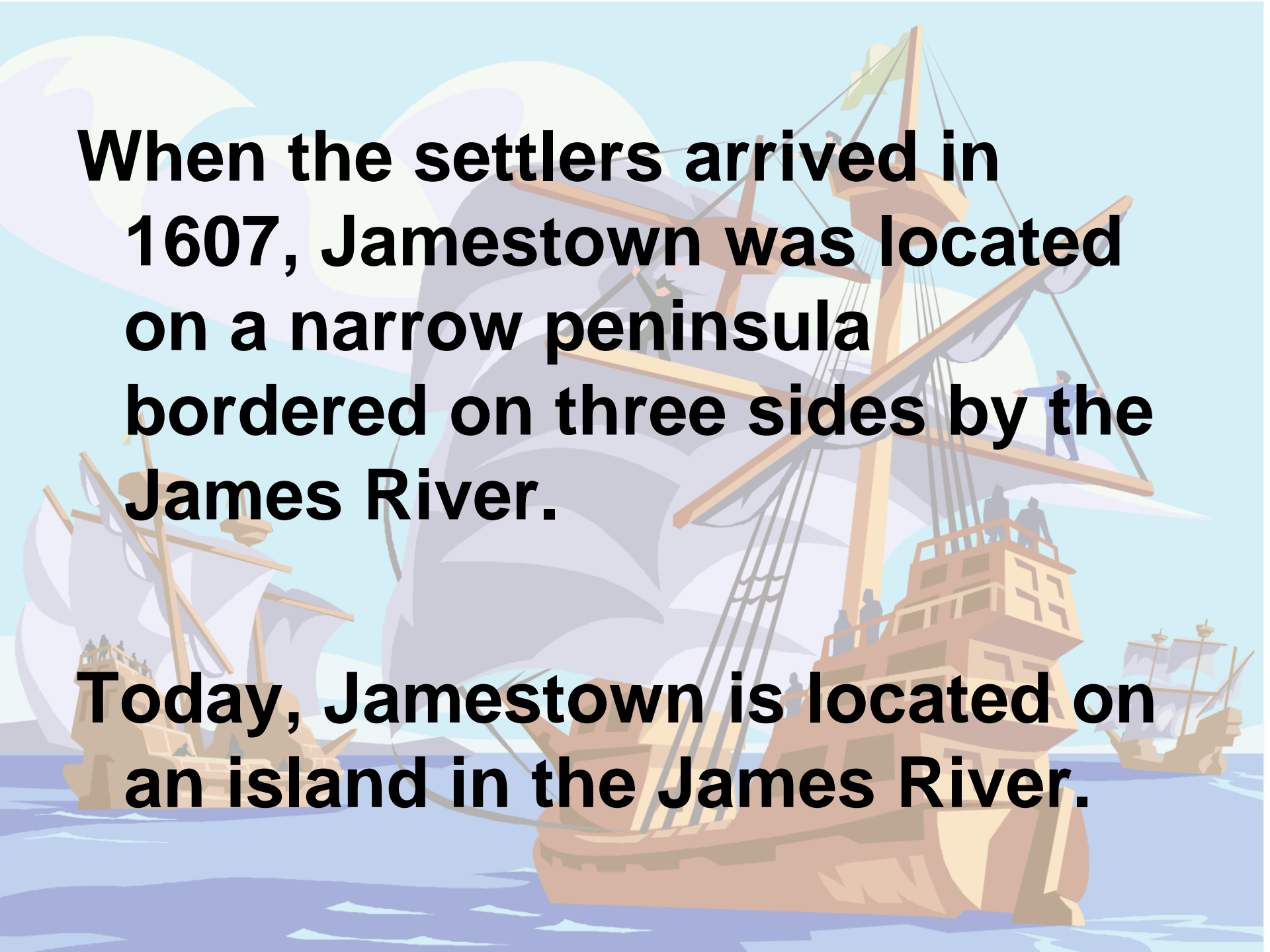
The King of England granted charters to the Virginia Company of London.

- The charters gave the Virginia Company the right to establish a settlement in North America.**
- The first charter of the Virginia Company of London established companies to begin colonies in the New World.**
- The charters extended English rights to the colonists.**



Jamestown was primarily an economic venture.

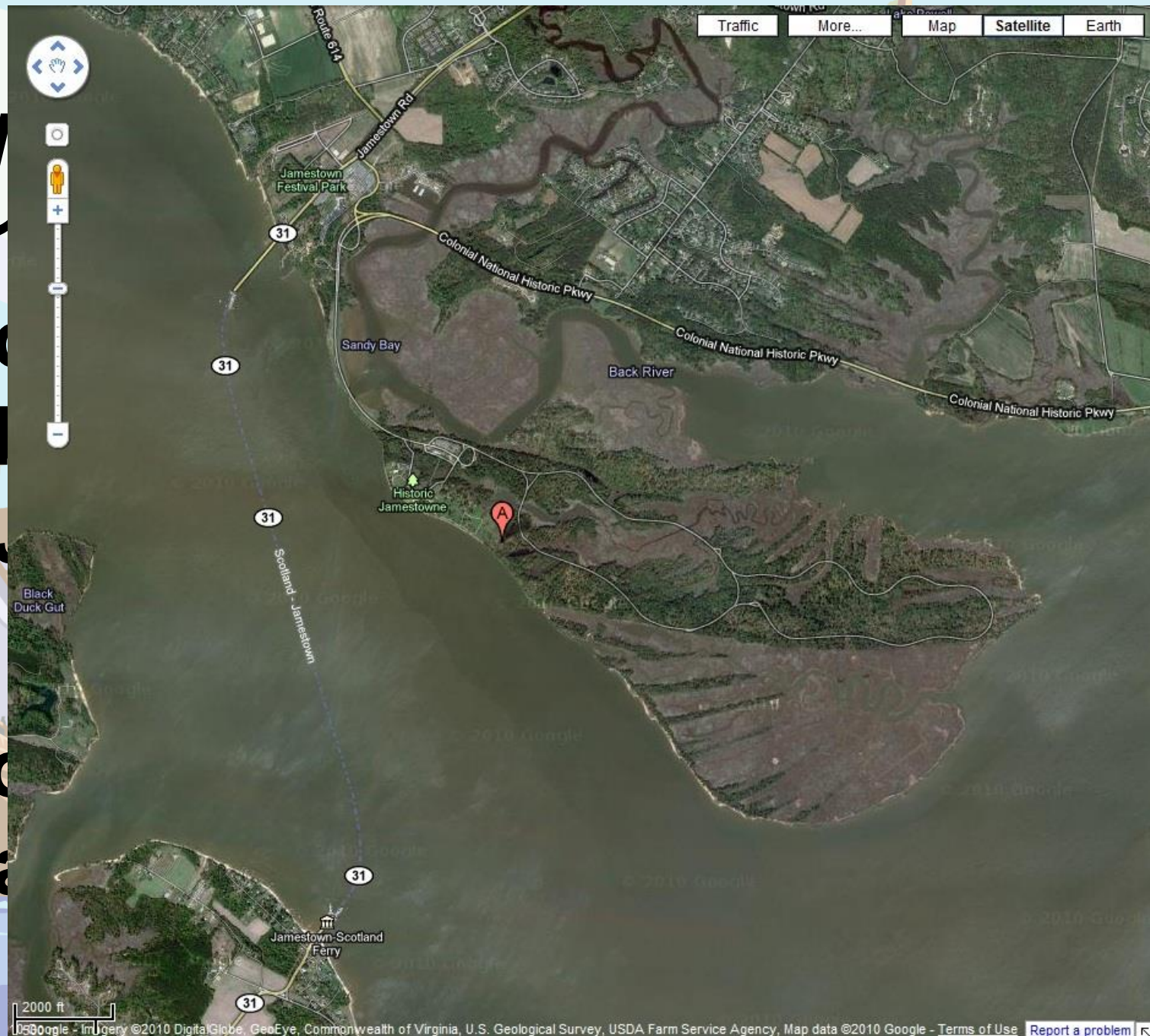
- **The stockholders of the Virginia Company of London financed the settlement of Jamestown.**
- **Jamestown became the first *permanent English* settlement in North America in 1607.**

An illustration of a large, multi-masted sailing ship with white sails and a brown hull, sailing on a blue sea. The ship is the central focus, with other smaller ships visible in the background. The sky is light blue with soft, stylized clouds. The text is overlaid on the upper half of the image.

**When the settlers arrived in
1607, Jamestown was located
on a narrow peninsula
bordered on three sides by the
James River.**

**Today, Jamestown is located on
an island in the James River.**





Traffic

More...

Map

Satellite

Earth

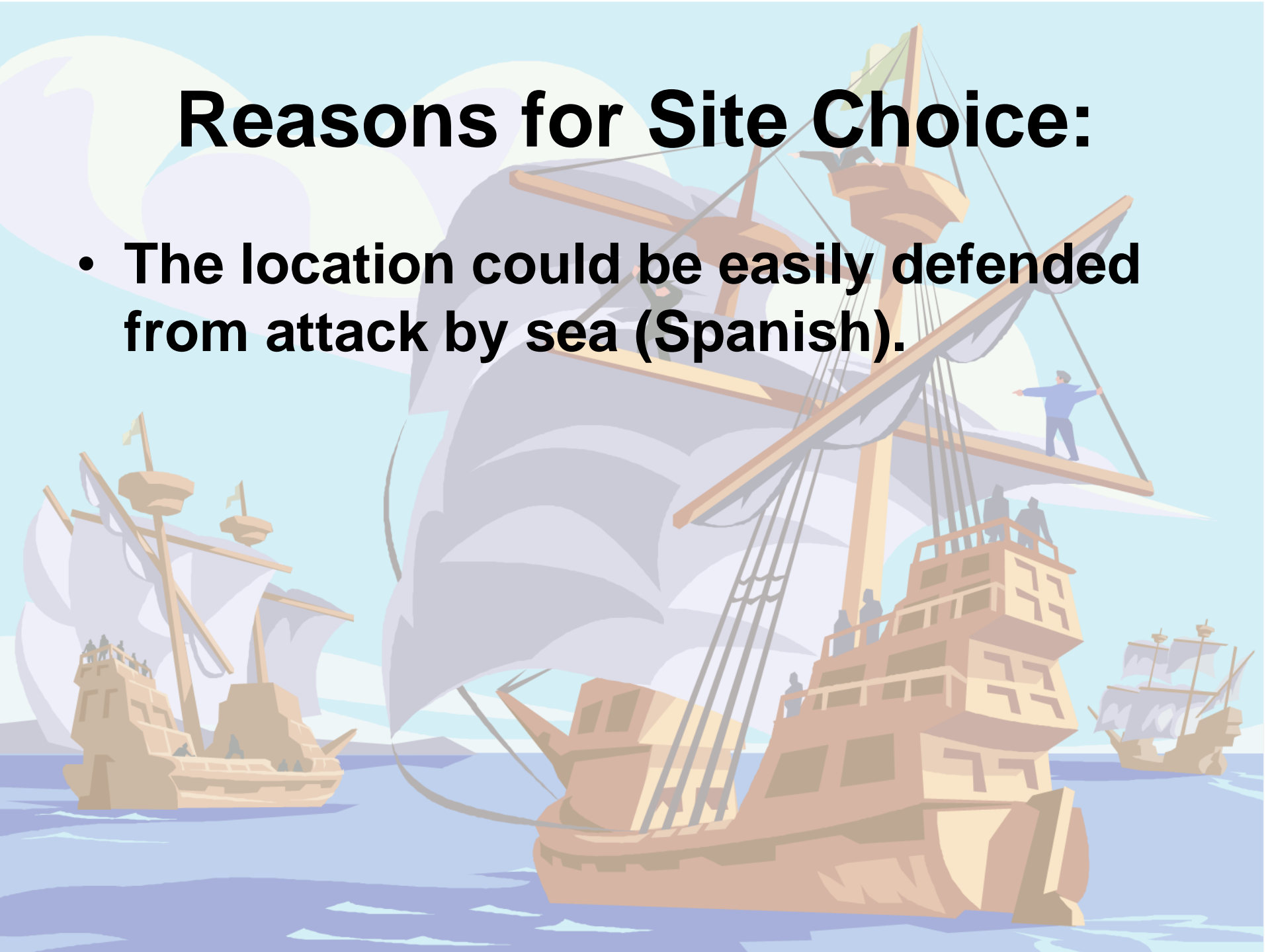
2000 ft

Reasons for Site Choice:



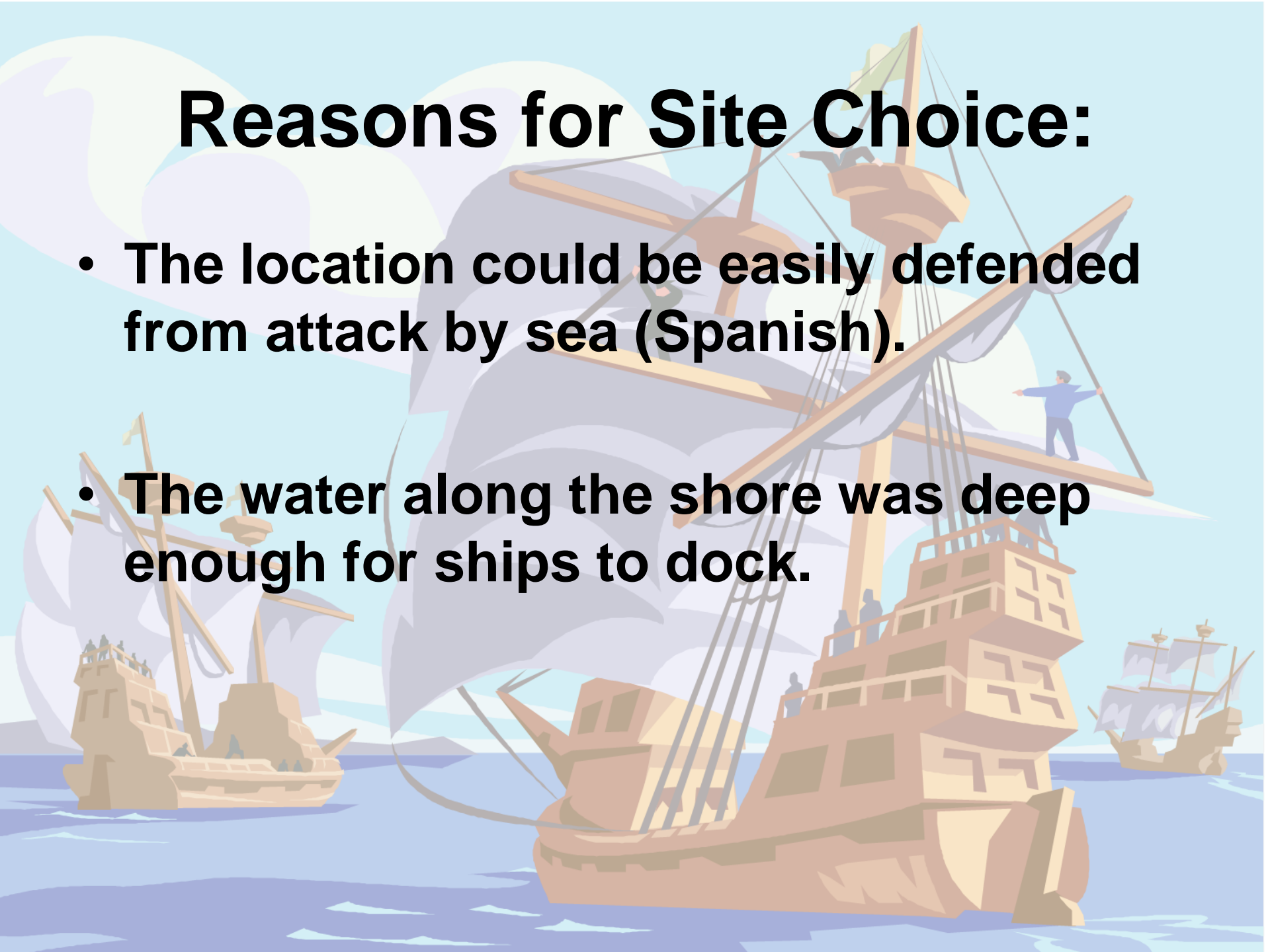
Reasons for Site Choice:

- The location could be easily defended from attack by sea (Spanish).



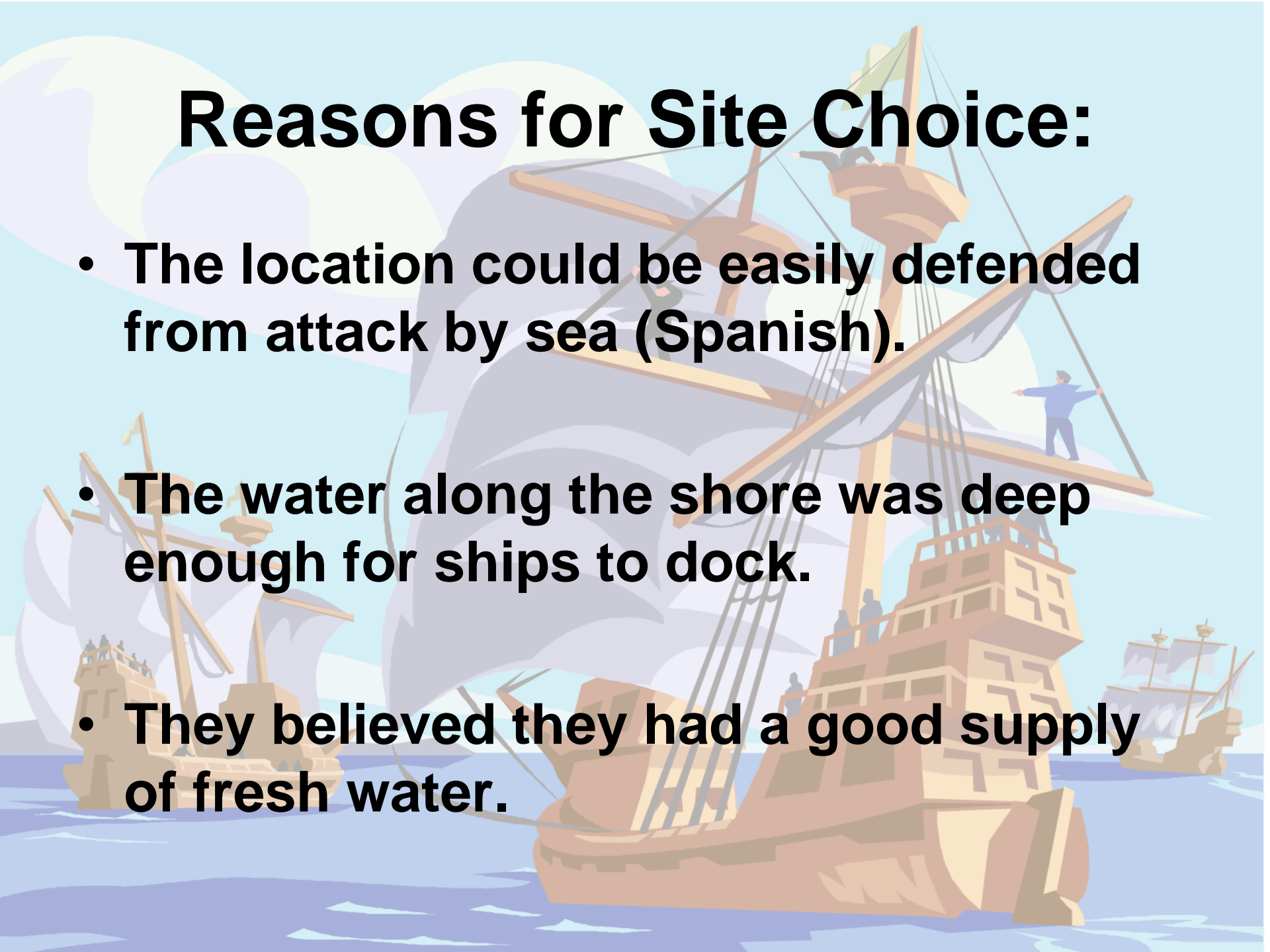
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Reasons for Site Choice:

- The location could be easily defended from attack by sea (Spanish).
- The water along the shore was deep enough for ships to dock.
- They believed they had a good supply of fresh water.



The People



- **King James I**
 - Gave colonists permission to settle in the New World
 - The settlement and our own river were named for him!

The People

- **Captain Christopher Newport**
 - King James chose him to lead the expedition



The People



- Captain **John Smith**
 - One of the colonists
 - Was ready to be hung by Newport when the landed
 - Was secretly chosen as a leader of the new settlement by the Virginia Company of London

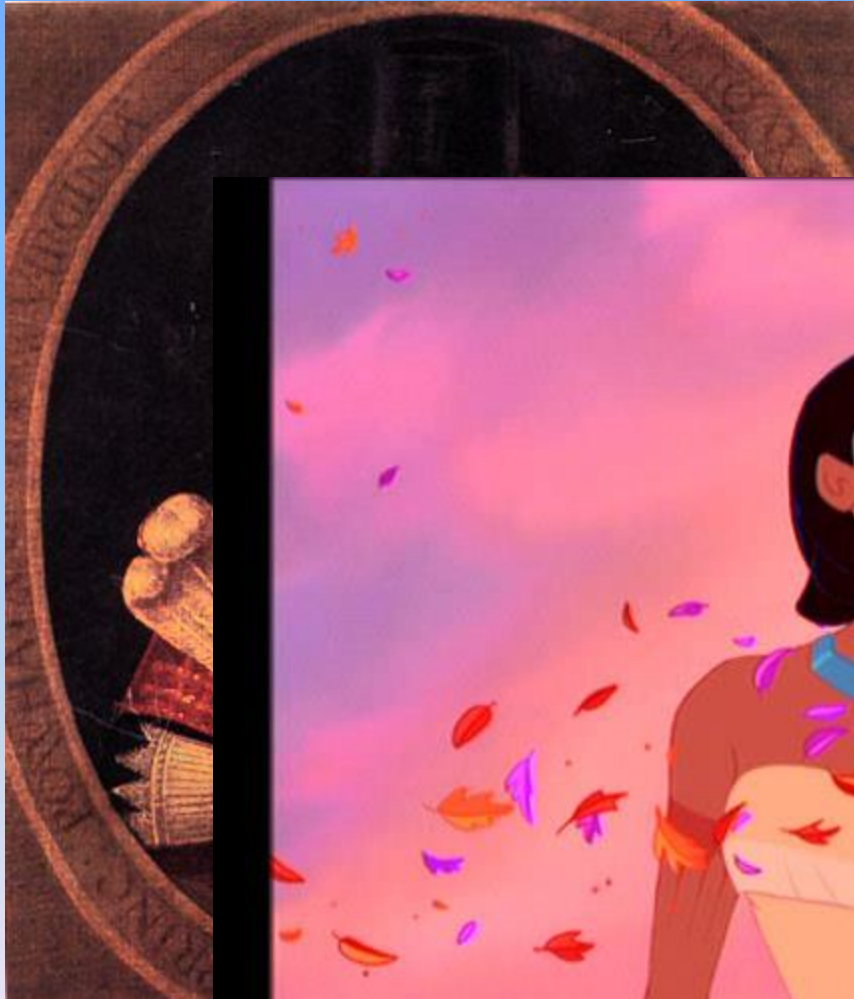
The People

- **King Powhatan**
 - Leader of the Powhatan tribe
 - The tribe assisted the settlers until they could leave



The People

- Pocahontas



Jamestown, The **Settlement**

- 1607
- 104 Settlers
- Ruled by a council of 7 with one being the “President”
- Many died during the first winter
- John Smith successfully traded with the Powhatan Indians for food and supplies

Jamestown, The Settlement

- **Smith fell in love with Pocahontas, but left her in 1609 after a gunpowder accident left him burnt (*supposedly*)**
- **John Rolfe arrives and becomes President**
- **He falls in love with Pocahontas and marries her, they had one son together**

Jamestown. The Settlement

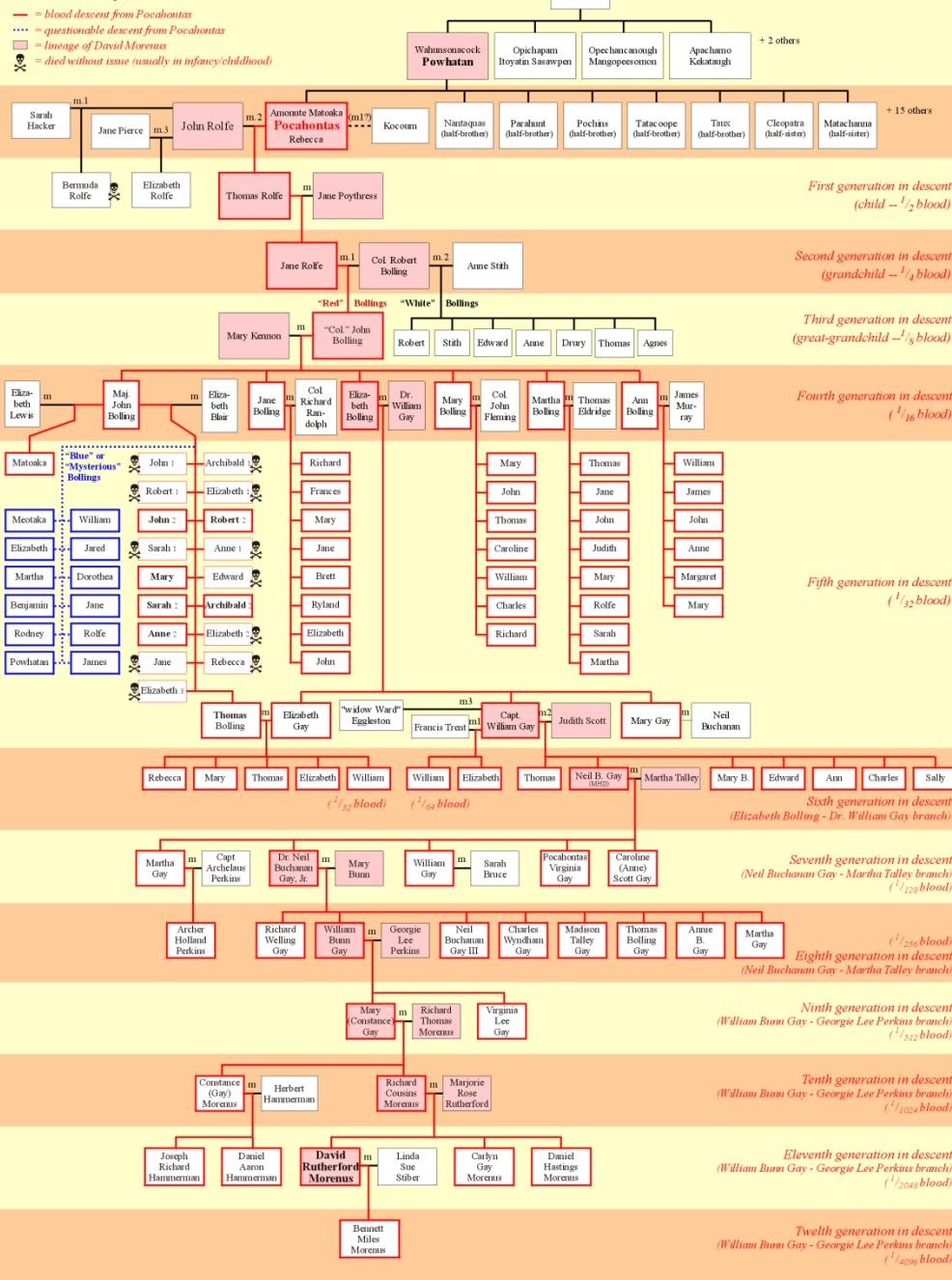
- Smith felt that Pocahontas, but left her in an accident with gunpowder
- John Rolfe comes
President
- He falls in love with Pocahontas and marries her, they had one son together



Pocahontas

Her Family and Descendants

Drawn by David Morenus
<http://www.geocities.com/Broadway/1001/>
 David_Morenus@MailZone.com



James

ment

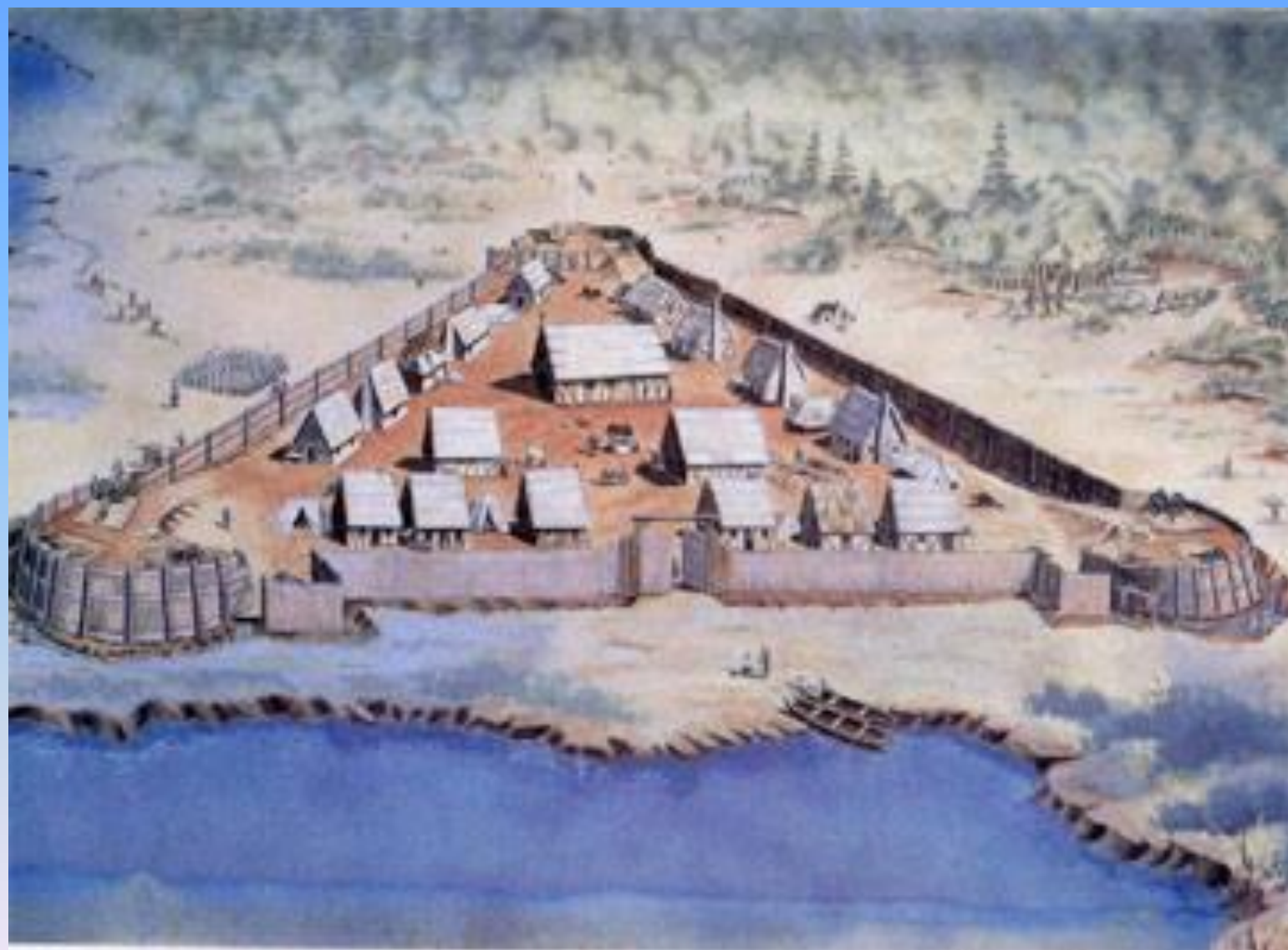
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s, but

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- He falls in marries

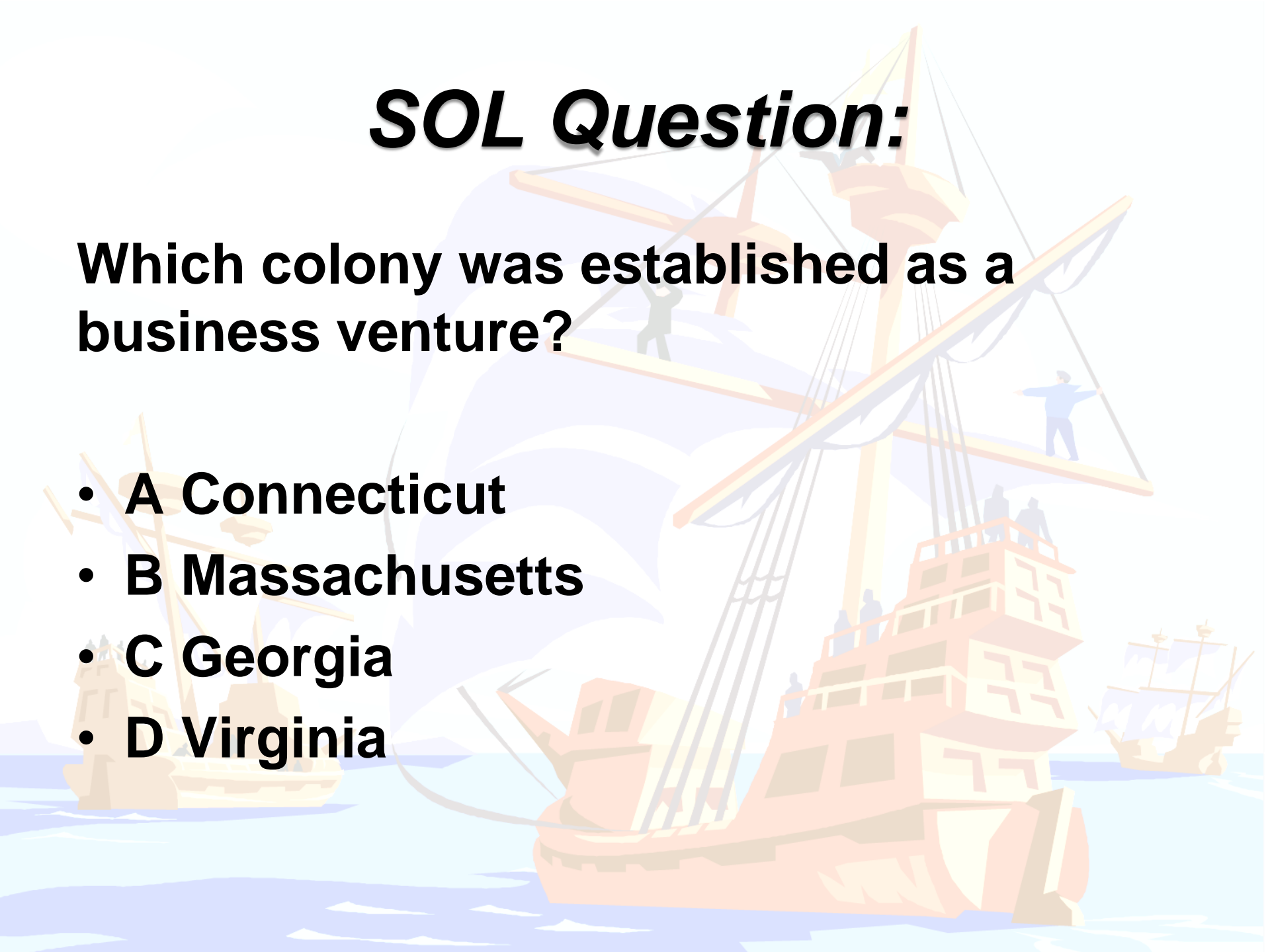
and
 together



SOL Question:

Which colony was established as a business venture?

- **A Connecticut**
- **B Massachusetts**
- **C Georgia**
- **D Virginia**



Hardships Faced By The Settlers



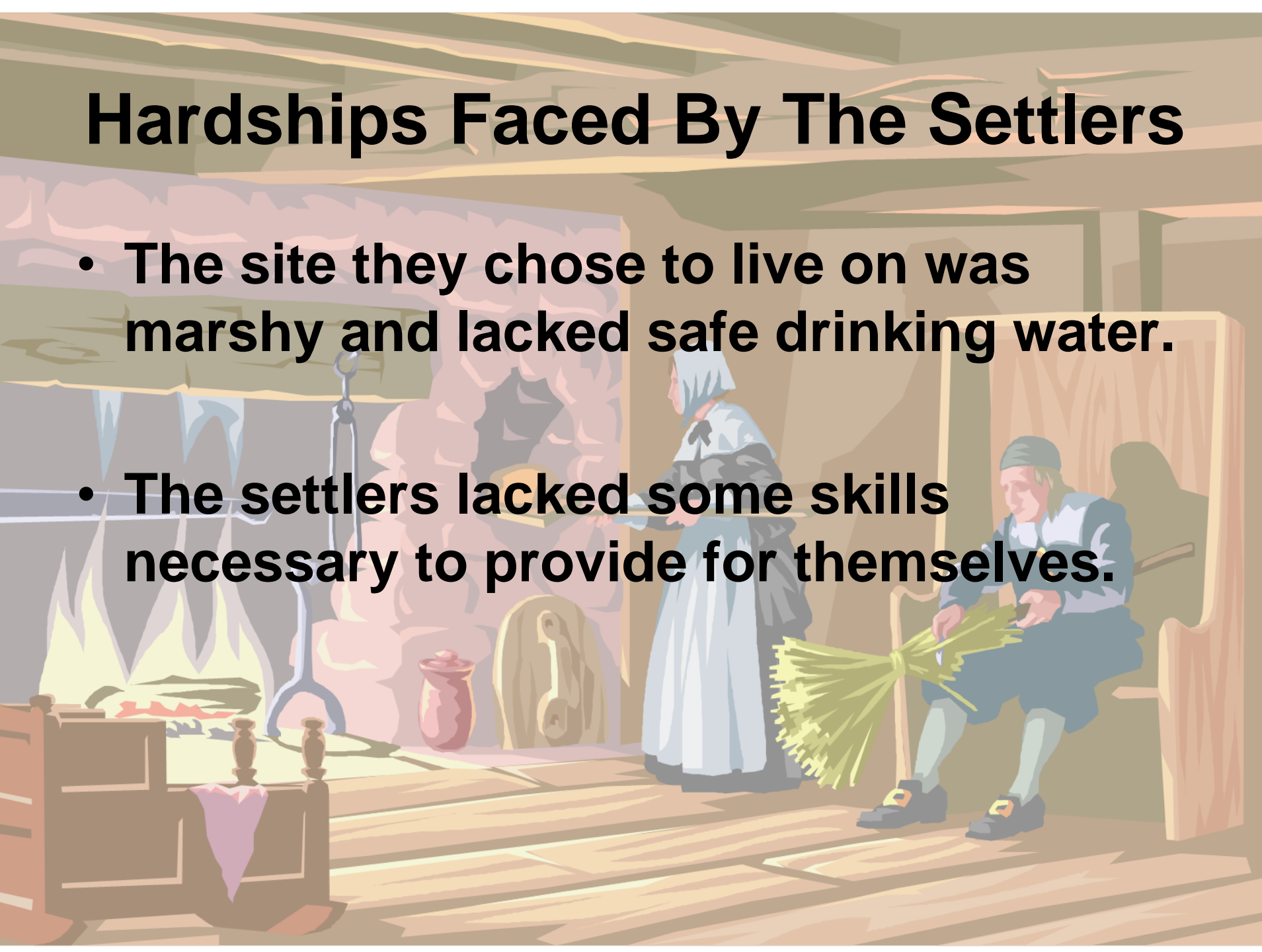
Hardships Faced By The Settlers

- The site they chose to live on was marshy and lacked safe drinking water.



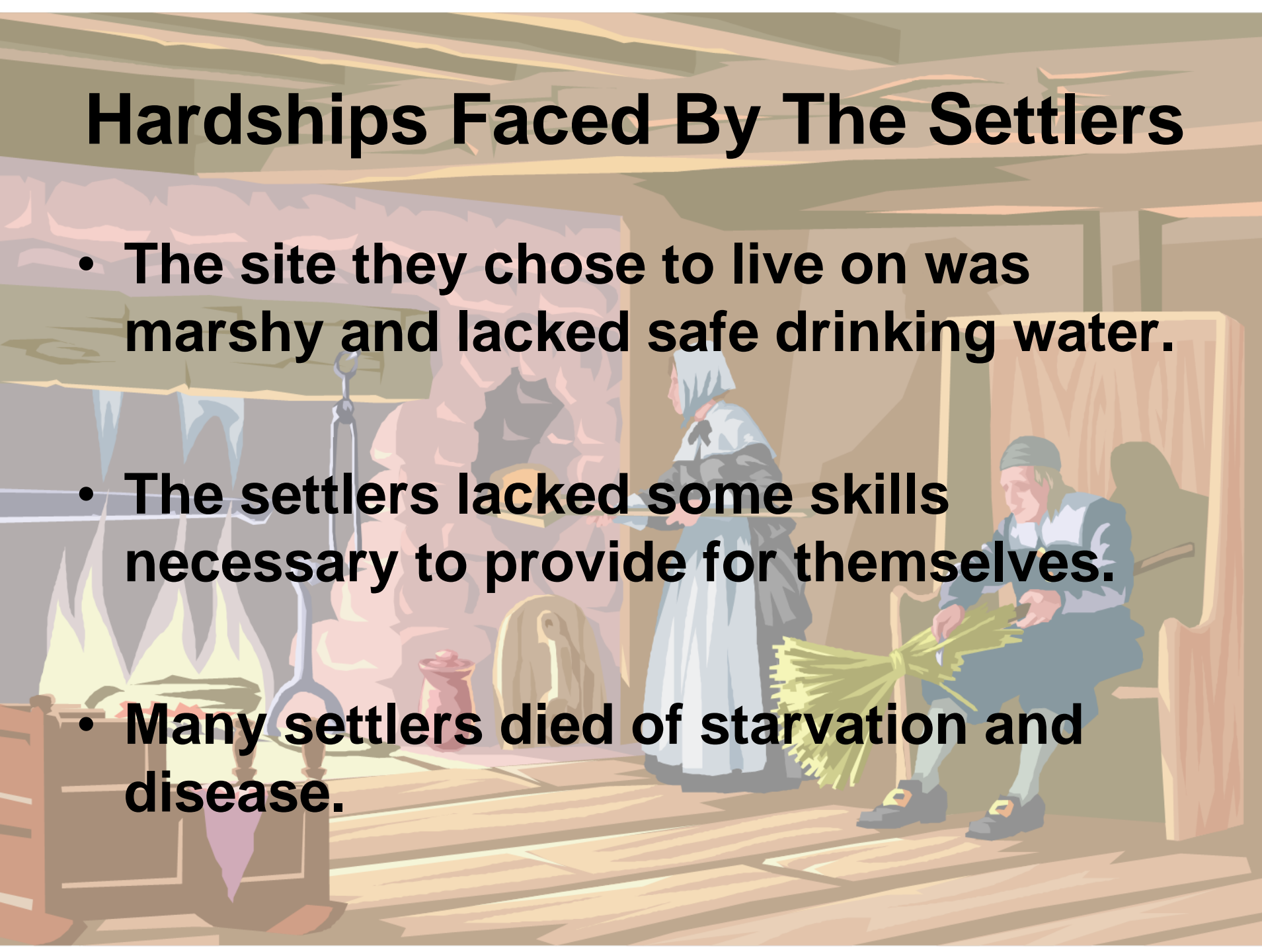
Hardships Faced By The Settlers

- The site they chose to live on was marshy and lacked safe drinking water.
- The settlers lacked some skills necessary to provide for themselves.



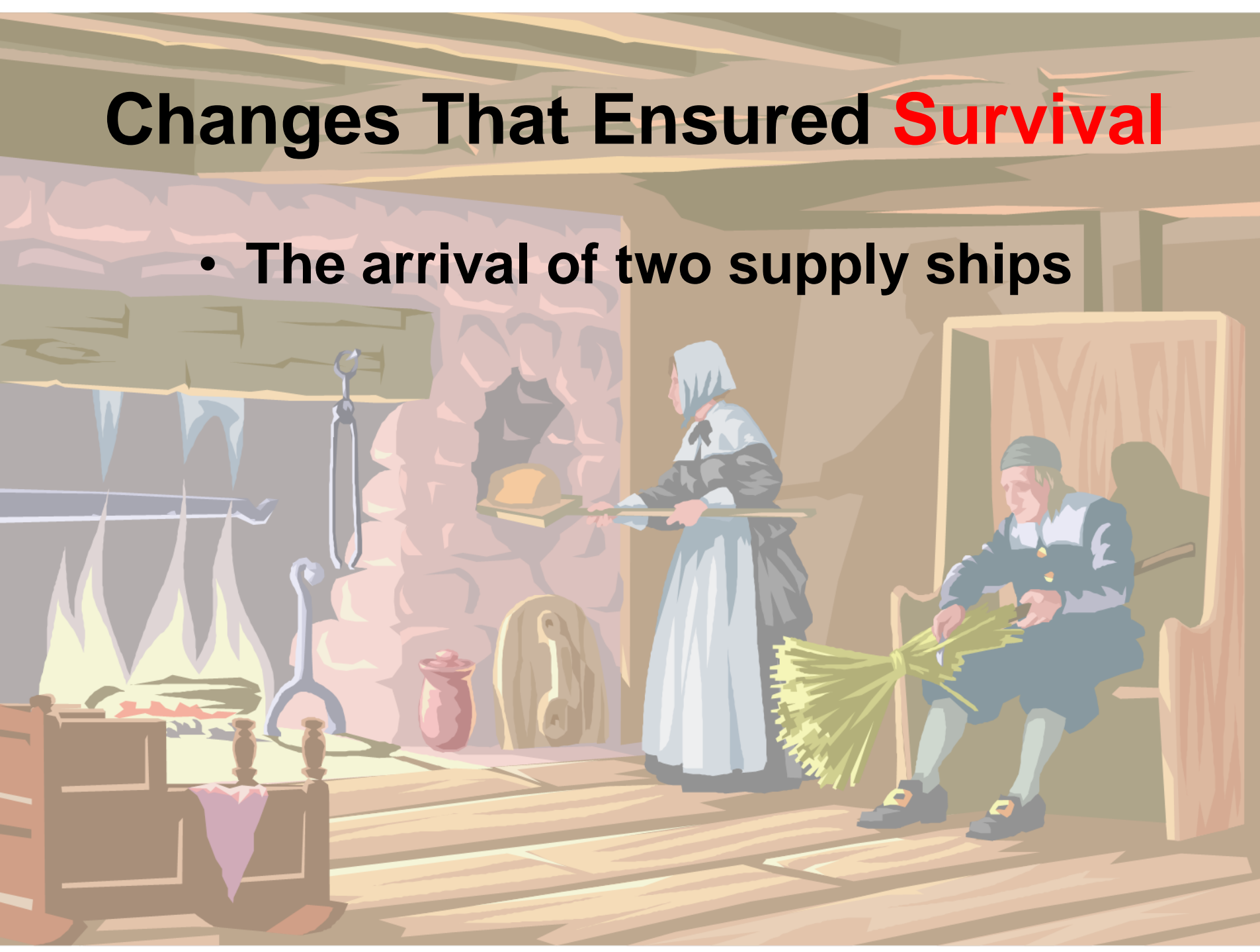
Hardships Faced By The Settlers

- The site they chose to live on was marshy and lacked safe drinking water.
- The settlers lacked some skills necessary to provide for themselves.
- Many settlers died of starvation and disease.



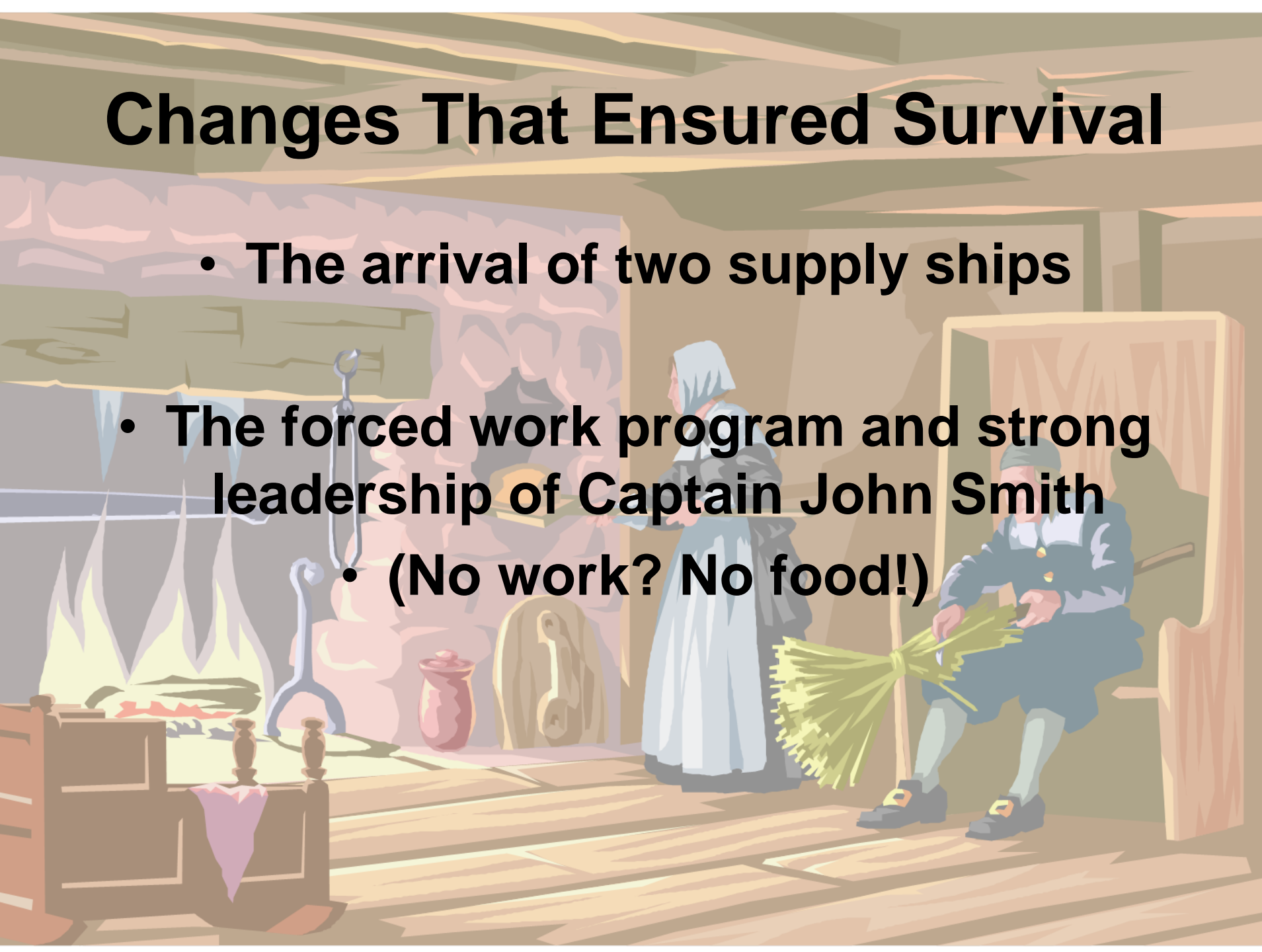
Changes That Ensured **Survival**

- The arrival of two supply ships



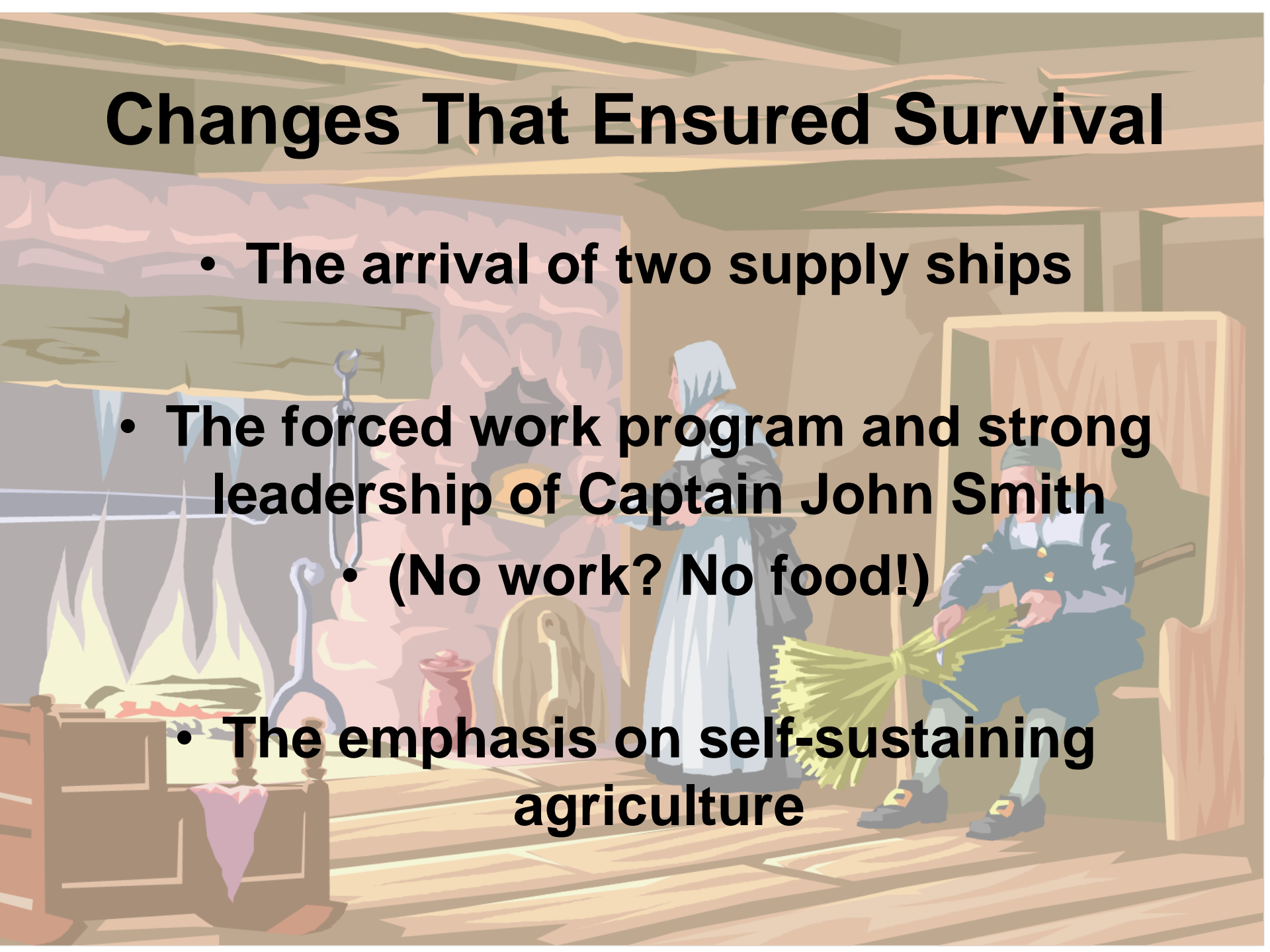
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 - (No work? No food!)



Changes That Ensured Survival

- The arrival of two supply ships
- The forced work program and strong leadership of Captain John Smith
 - (No work? No food!)
- The emphasis on self-sustaining agriculture



Captain John Smith initiated **trading relationships with the Powhatans.**



A cartoon-style illustration of a Native American man, likely a Powhatan, standing on a green patch of land. He is wearing a brown tunic with a yellow belt and a feathered headdress. He is looking towards a large, multi-masted sailing ship on a blue body of water. The background is a light blue circle on a green field.

Captain John Smith initiated trading relationships with the Powhatans.

The Powhatans traded food, furs, and leather with the English in exchange for tools, pots, guns, and other goods.

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The Powhatan people realized the English settlement would continue to grow.

The Powhatans saw the colonists as invaders that would take over their land.

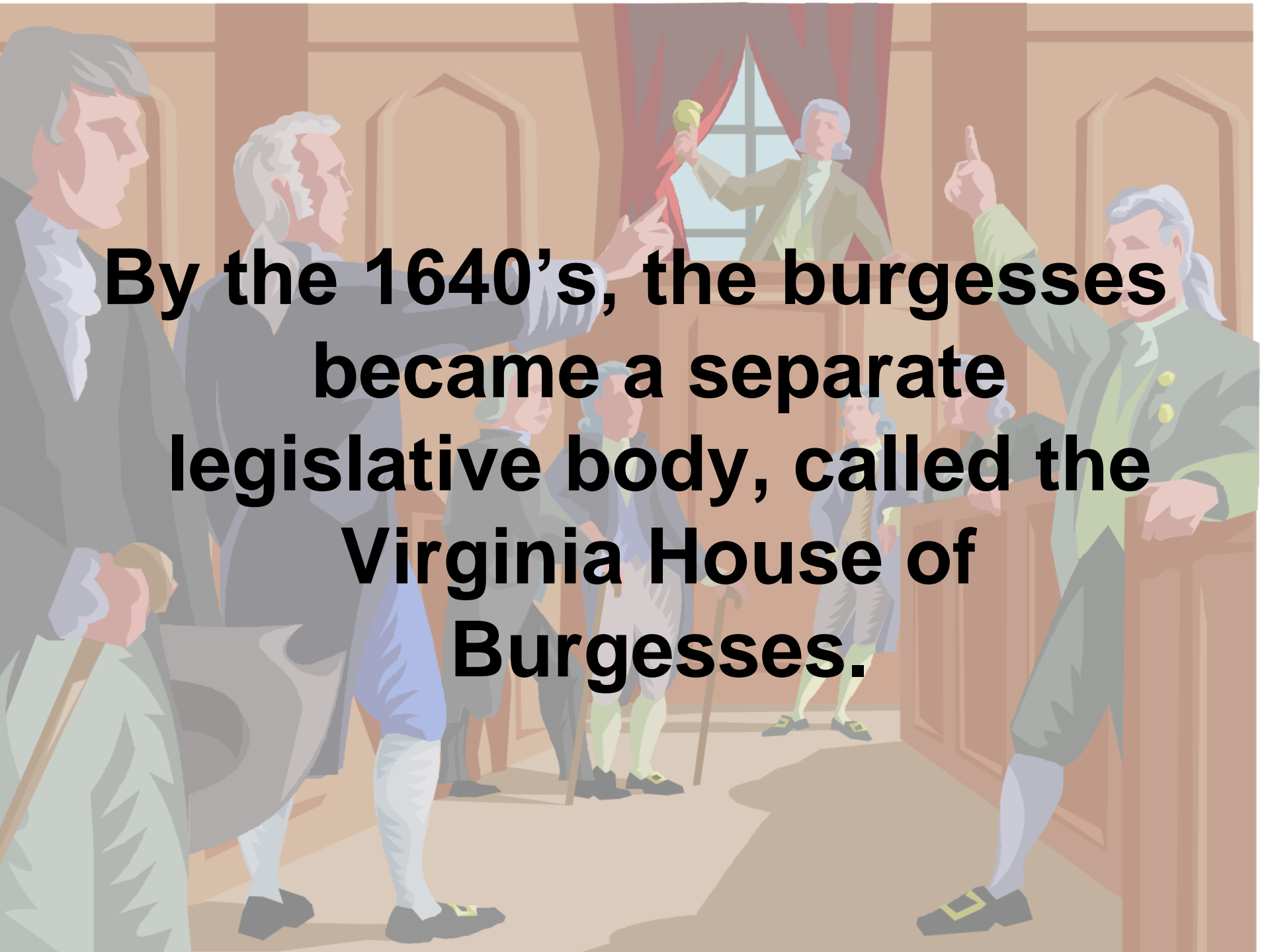


An illustration of the Virginia Assembly in 1619. Several men in 17th-century attire are gathered in a room with wood-paneled walls. One man stands at a podium, gesturing with his hand. Other men are seated or standing, some pointing or gesturing. The scene is set in a formal, historical environment.

System of **Government**

In 1619, the governor of Virginia called a meeting of the Virginia Assembly.

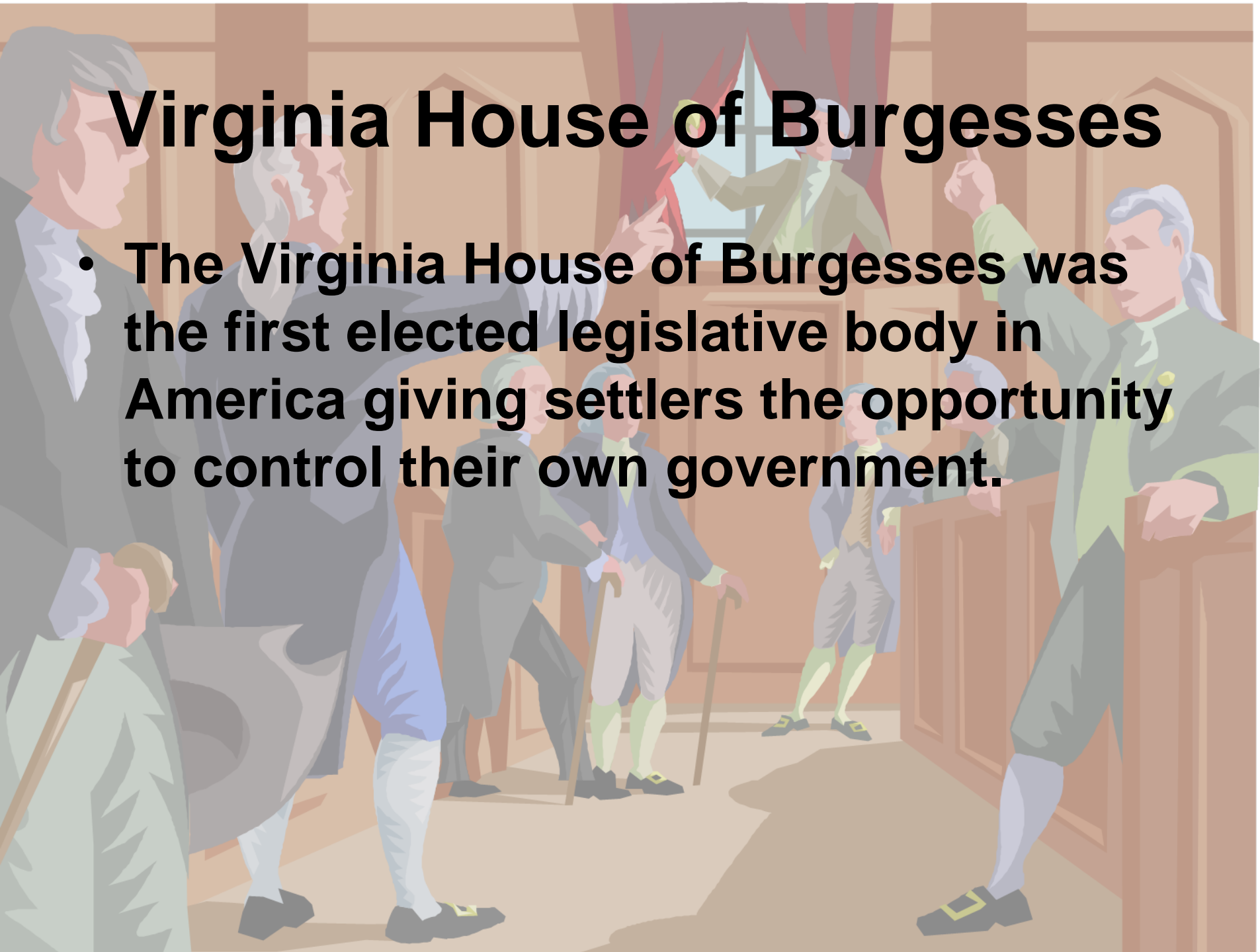
The Assembly included two citizen representatives (called “burgesses”) from each of the divisions of Virginia, the governor’s council, and the governor. (At that time, only adult men were considered citizens.)

An illustration of the interior of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Several men in 17th-century attire are gathered in a room with wood-paneled walls and arched windows. One man stands at a raised platform, holding a gavel. Other men are seated or standing, some gesturing. The scene is depicted in a stylized, flat-art manner with a muted color palette.

By the 1640's, the burgesses became a separate legislative body, called the Virginia House of Burgesses.

Virginia House of Burgesses

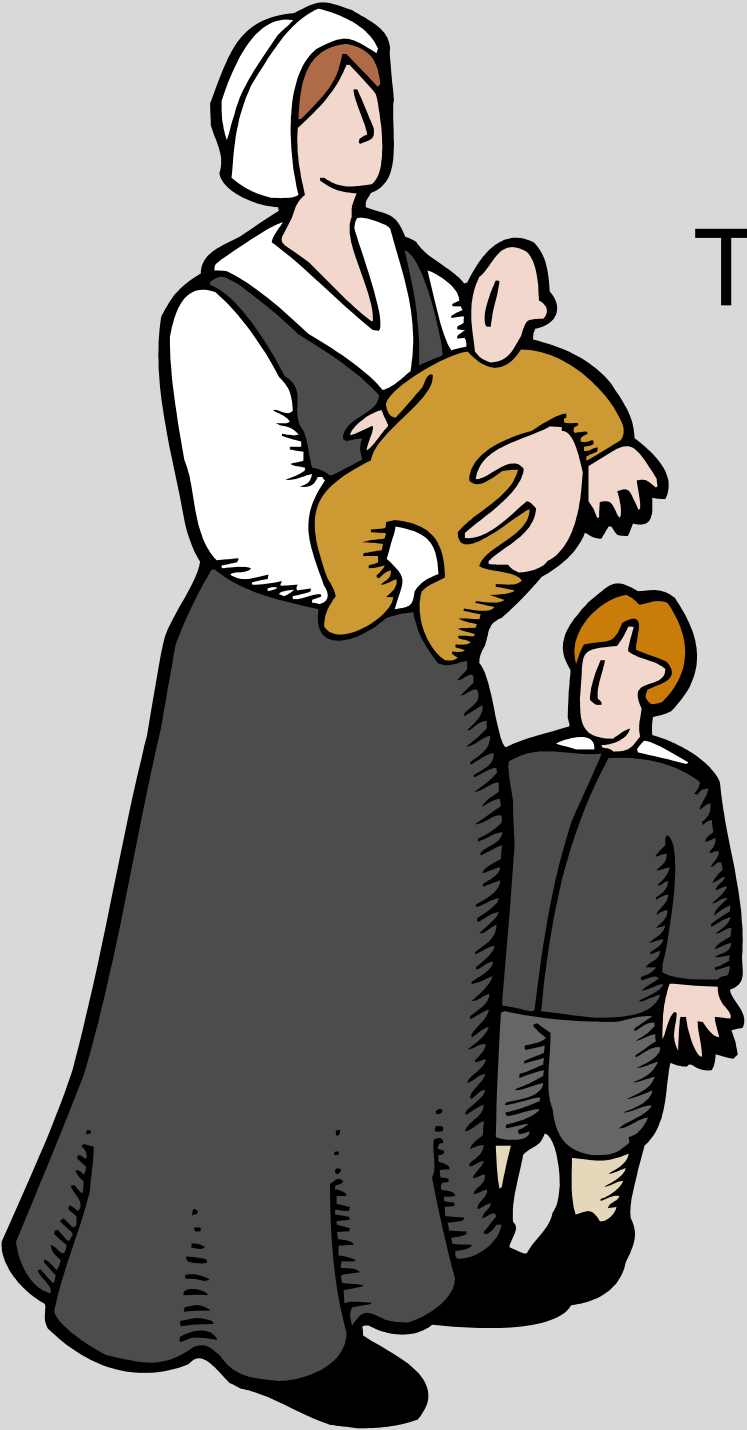
- The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first elected legislative body in America giving settlers the opportunity to control their own government.



Virginia House of Burgesses

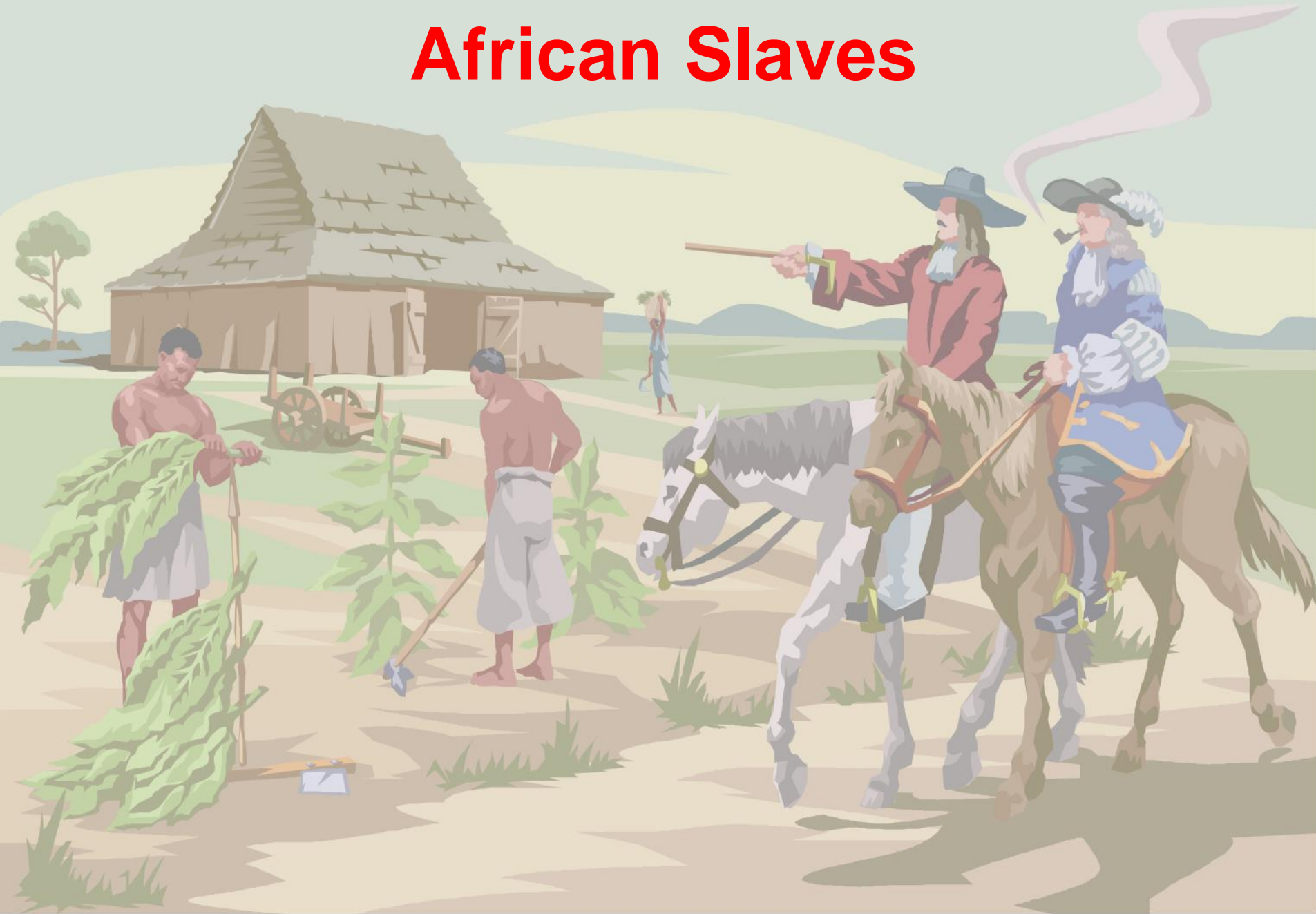
An illustration of the interior of the Virginia House of Burgesses. Several men in 17th-century attire are gathered in a room with wood-paneled walls. Some men are seated on benches, while others stand, gesturing as if in debate. A man in the foreground on the right is pointing upwards. In the background, a man stands near a window with red curtains, holding a document. The scene is depicted in a stylized, flat-art manner with a muted color palette.

- **The Virginia House of Burgesses was the first elected legislative body in America giving settlers the opportunity to control their own government.**
- **It became the General Assembly of Virginia, which continues to this day.**

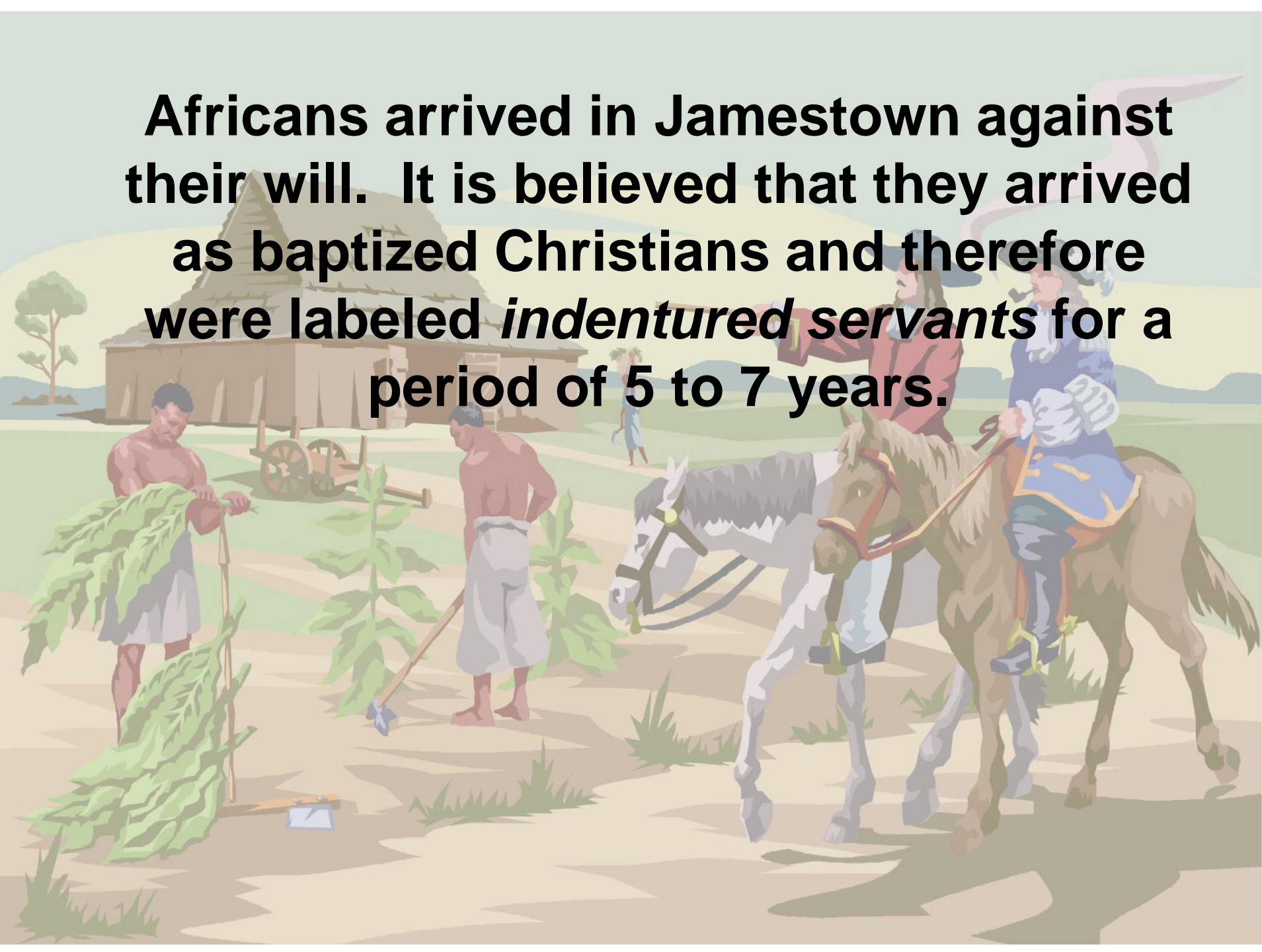


The arrival of **women** in 1608 made it possible for the settlers to establish families and a more permanent settlement at Jamestown.

African Slaves




Africans arrived in Jamestown against their will. It is believed that they arrived as baptized Christians and therefore were labeled *indentured servants* for a period of 5 to 7 years.



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The arrival of Africans made it possible to expand the tobacco economy.



A historical illustration depicting a plantation scene in Virginia. In the foreground, two African men are working in a field; one is holding a large bundle of green plants, and the other is using a hoe. In the background, two European men are riding horses, one holding a whip. A large wooden house with a thatched roof is visible in the background, along with a small cart and a distant figure. The sky is light blue with a few clouds.

Soon, by the 1650s, it was common practice in Virginia to own African slaves.

These were NOT the first African slaves in America.

San Miguel de Gualdape



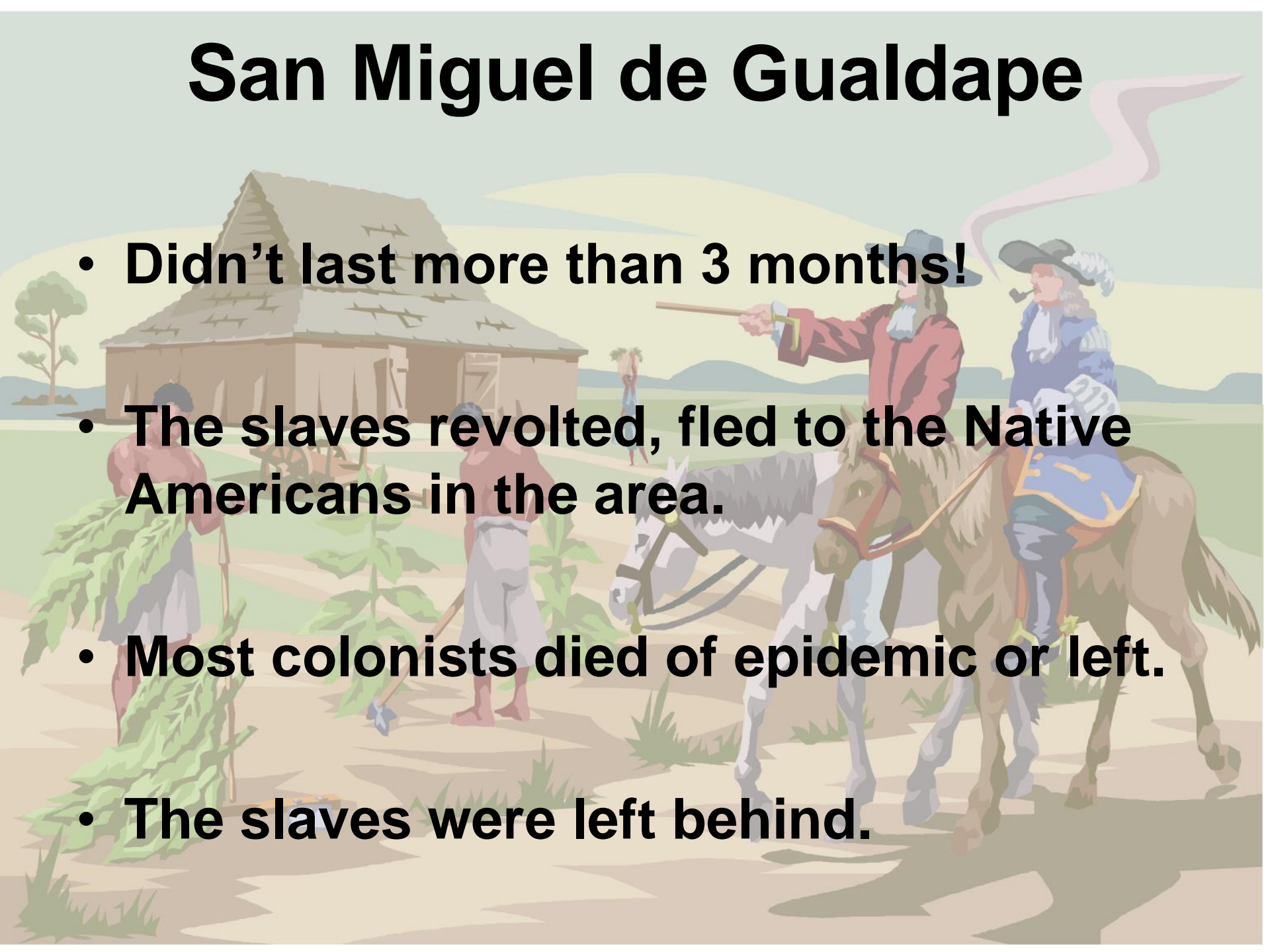
San Miguel de Gualdape

- 1526.
- First European settlement in North America. (did not last, not permanent)
- Spanish settlement located in South Carolina
- First African Slaves



San Miguel de Gualdape

- Didn't last more than 3 months!
- The slaves revolted, fled to the Native Americans in the area.
- Most colonists died of epidemic or left.
- The slaves were left behind.



Saint Augustine, Florida



Saint Augustine, Florida



Saint Augustine

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- Spanish
- The first permanent *European* settlement in North America.
- Had an unknown number of African slaves.



Fort Monroe, Virginia



Fort Monroe, Virginia



Fort Monroe, Virginia



Fort Monroe, Virginia



Fort Monroe, Virginia

- 1619
- An English “pirate” ship landed in need of food and repairs.
- They traded the first African slaves to Jamestown colonists. The first African slaves in the English colonies.



end

Jamestown Websites

Jamestown

<http://www.virtualjamestown.org/tscreators.html>

Jamestown Settlement Panorama

http://nature.berkeley.edu/departments/espm/env-hist/espm160/assignments/jamestownall/jamesc_pan.htm

Jamestown Interactive (temp. allow pop-ups)

<http://www.historyglobe.com/jamestown/#>

Jamestown Web Activity <http://scott.k12.va.us/martha2/jamestown.htm>

Jamestown Quizzes

<http://www.scott.k12.va.us/martha2/VaStudiesTests.htm>

Quia Quiz on Jamestown

<http://www.quia.com/quiz/451552.html>

VA Indians VS.2D

<http://virginiaindians.pwnet.org/index.php>