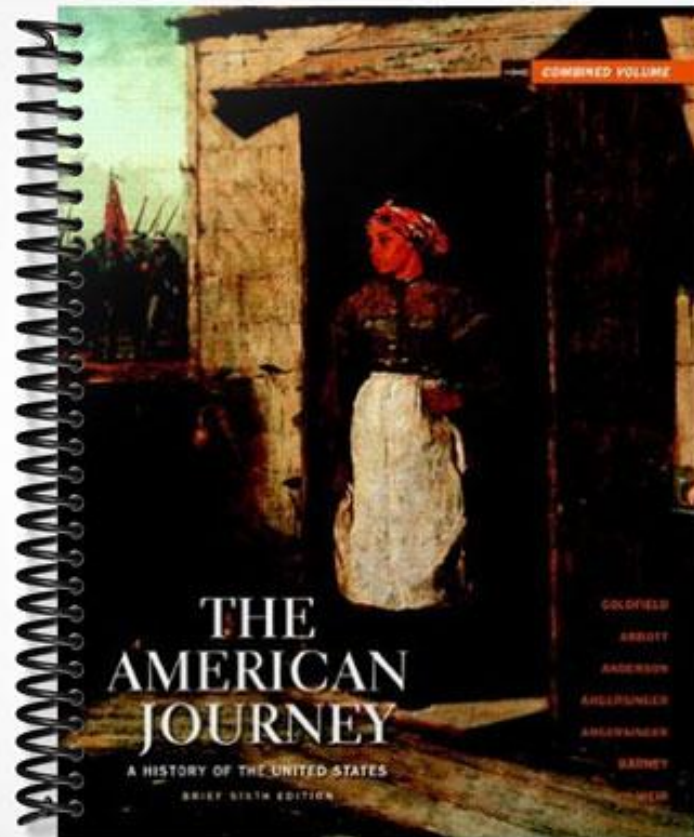


SOLUTIONS MANUAL



Chapter 2

TRANSPLANTATION AND ADAPTATION

1600–1685

Chapter Summary

This chapter provides a survey of the early European settlement of North America. The topics discussed include the establishment of New France, the nature of early British settlement in the Chesapeake and New England, the emergence of plantation societies in the Caribbean and the Carolinas, and the establishment of the Middle Colonies.

- I. The French in North America
 - A. The Quest for Furs and Converts
 - B. The Development of New France

- II. The Dutch Overseas Empire
 - A. The Dutch East India Company
 - B. The West India Company and New Netherland

- III. English Settlement in the Chesapeake
 - A. The Ordeal of Early Virginia
 - 1. The Jamestown colony
 - 2. The Powhatan Confederacy and the colonists
 - B. The Importance of Tobacco
 - C. Maryland: A Refuge for Catholics
 - D. Life in the Chesapeake Colonies

- IV. The Founding of New England
 - A. The Pilgrims and Plymouth Colony
 - B. Massachusetts Bay Colony and Its Offshoots
 - 1. Stability, conformity, and intolerance
 - 2. The Connecticut Valley and the Pequot War
 - 3. Roger Williams and the founding of Rhode Island
 - 4. Anne Hutchinson's challenge to the Bay Colony
 - C. Families, Farms, and Communities in Early New England
 - 1. Women in early New England
 - 2. Community and economic life

- V. Competition in the Caribbean
 - A. Sugar and Slaves
 - B. A Biracial Society

- VI. The Restoration Colonies
 - A. Early Carolina: Colonial Aristocracy and Slave Labor
 - B. Pennsylvania: The Dream of Toleration and Peace
 - C. New Netherland Becomes New York

VII. Conclusion

Learning Objectives

After a careful examination of Chapter 2, students should be able to answer the following:

1. What role did the fur trade and fur traders play in the success of the French colonies?
2. How did conflict between the English and the Dutch affect Dutch colonization in the Americas?
3. How did tobacco cultivation shape the development of Virginia society?
4. Why were the English colonies in New England so different than those in the Chesapeake?
5. What was the connection between sugar cultivation and slavery in the Caribbean?
6. How did the proprietors of the Restoration colonies shape their development?

Topics for Classroom Lecture

1. Discuss the Chesapeake and New England colonies in a series of lectures in which you concentrate on the differences between the cultures and societies established in each of the two regions. Because the United States history course is normally split at the Civil War, you can use this opportunity to begin to discuss the fundamental differences between these two areas and introduce some distinctions between the two regions that will persist until the Civil War. Some topics for discussion might include the following:
 - a. The different characteristics of the populations that originally settled these regions. From which regions of England did these original settlers come, and how did the cultures and mores of these regions influence the societies that developed in North America?
 - b. The differences in how the original settlers of each region were motivated to come to the New World. To what extent was the state of the British economy a factor? To what extent was religion a factor? How did the differences in motivation impact the societies that emerged?
 - c. The differences in the socioeconomic characteristics of each region. Point out the distinction between the plantation society of the Chesapeake and the freeholder society of New England, explain distinctions in how land was distributed in each region and the impact that the systems of land distribution had on the nature of each area's social structure, and point out the diversity of the New England economy versus the one-crop economy of the Chesapeake.
 - d. The difference in the level of importance placed on religion in each region. Explain the importance of Calvinist theology in defining New England society and culture. Contrast that emphasis with the lower priority placed on religion in the South (at least until the Great Awakening). How did these religious differences impact the emergence of regional ethics?
 - e. The differences in the political systems that emerged in the Chesapeake and New England. Why did the Chesapeake evolve into a political aristocracy while New England developed one of the most democratic political systems in America?

- f. In discussing fundamental differences between the North and the South prior to the Civil War, many historians have emphasized the progressive nature of the nineteenth-century North and the conservative nature of the Old South. Begin now to discuss the meaning of these terms. Was there already, during the colonial period, a philosophical distinction between the settlers of New England and the Chesapeake? Was there something progressive, even radical, about the decision of the Pilgrims and Puritans to come to the New World? Were they seeking something new or trying to retain the old? Was there something conservative about the decision of the early settlers of the Chesapeake to come to the New World? Were they seeking something new or were they more intent on preserving the England they knew and loved?
2. Prepare a lecture focusing on the life of Anne Hutchinson. A treatment of her experiences in New England can open discussion regarding a number of issues pertinent to New England culture, including the following:
 - a. Her theological differences with the Puritan fathers. This discussion will allow an examination of covenant theology, including the distinction between the covenant of grace and the covenant of works as well as how religious intolerance emerged within the Puritan community as a requisite aspect of the covenant principle.
 - b. The gender issues involved in Hutchinson's challenge to the authority of the Puritan fathers and her instruction of theology, particularly her instruction of theology to mixed-gender groups.

Topics for Class Discussion and Essays

1. Discuss the nature of colonial political development in the British colonies. How did the political institutions created in the colonies reflect British political tradition in terms of structure and function? Do today's state and federal political structures in America resemble the institutions created by the original British colonists? How does this reflect the element of persistence over time?
2. Conduct a classroom discussion that focuses on "freedom of religion." Have students discuss the irony of the fact that we often associate freedom of religion with the Puritans, who came to America to escape religious persecution. To what extent was freedom of religion a reality in the Puritan community? How did these dissenters treat dissenters within their own ranks?
3. Compare and contrast the institutions of slavery that emerged in Virginia, South Carolina, and the Caribbean. Even though each of these colonial regions was British, the institutions of slavery that developed in each were distinctive. What factors contributed to these distinctions? What impact did South Carolina's central location between Virginia and the Caribbean have on the nature of its plantation economy and its institution of slavery?

Topics for Term Papers and Class Projects

1. Choose one of the three major continental colonial regions and write a paper in which you examine the British background of the settlers in that region. How did the cultural mores of each geographical region of Britain impact the nature and characteristics of the various British colonial settlements?

2. Research one of the Puritan dissenters, such as Anne Hutchinson or Roger Williams. How did their beliefs necessitate their removal from the Puritan community? How did their experiences serve to expand the meaning of religious freedom in America?
3. Examine the origins of slavery in South Carolina. Look at the demographics of the state, including the density of the slave population, as well as the link to the Caribbean. How did the link to the Caribbean impact the institution of slavery that developed in South Carolina?

Resources for Lectures and Research Projects

David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (1989).

Philip J. Greven, Jr., *Four Generations: Population, Land, and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts* (1970).

Edmund Morgan, *The Puritan Dilemma* (1958).

Mary Beth Norton, *Founding Mothers and Fathers: Gendered Power and the Forming of American Society*, (1996).

Peter Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (1975).

Audio-Visual Resources

American Visions: The Promised Land, Time, Inc./BBC/Thirteen WNET, New York, 1997, 60 minutes.

This episode from the six-part series created by Robert Hughes depicts the origins of American ideas about art. Ranging from the Spanish West to Protestant New England to the aristocratic Chesapeake, Hughes takes a look at how American art began and flourished.

Colonization of North America, PBS Video, 150 minutes.

An exploration of early European discovery and settlement in the New World, including such North American locations as St. Augustine, Plymouth, and Roanoke.

Jamestown Rediscovery: A World Uncovered, A&E Video.

An examination of the search for the original Jamestown settlement, including footage from the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.