

CHAPTER 2 COLONIAL PERIOD

I. EXPLORATION AND BEGINNING

A. John and Sebastian Cabot

After Christopher Columbus, the very next European to sail to the New World did so under the flag of England. In 1497 an Italian named Giovanni Caboto and a group of British merchants petitioned Henry VII for a royal commission to seek a Northwest Passage to Asia through northern America. Because Caboto and the merchants were financing the voyage, King Henry was quick to agree. Caboto (better known as John Cabot) sailed westward for seven weeks in the tiny ship *Matthew*. Fourteen months before Columbus reached the shores of Guiana and two years before Vespucci sighted the coast of mainland South America, Cabot reached mainland North America. Cabot firmly believed that he had reached Asia.

Cabot had probably landed on the shores of Labrador. On his return to England, Cabot was paid the paltry sum of £10 (\$50) by the “generous” King Henry. In 1498 Cabot again prepared to sail west. This time he outfitted a fleet of five ships. All record of John Cabot disappears with this expedition, and it is thought that he was lost at sea on the homeward voyage from America. Cabot’s son, Sebastian, who had accompanied the elder Cabot on the previous voyages, launched a third expedition in 1509. Sebastian Cabot’s explorations appear to have been rather extensive. He may have sailed along the North Atlantic coast as far south as Cape Hatteras in what is now the state of North Carolina. The voyages of the Cabots provided for England a solid claim to large parts of the North American costal areas. Upon his return home, the younger Cabot was ill-treated by the English King; so Sebastian made several voyages for Spain before his own mysterious death.

B. The Elizabethan Sea Dogs

1. Sir Francis Drake. Sir Francis Drake was an English explorer and privateer. Drake preyed on Spanish shipping, especially in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1572 he captured the Spanish settlement of Nombre de Dios on the Isthmus of Panama and destroyed the nearby town of Porto Bello. For these acts of piracy, Drake became known to the Spaniards as *El Draque* (the Dragon). Drake crossed the Isthmus of Panama on foot and became the first Englishman to view

the Pacific Ocean from the shores of America. He vowed to personally sail an English ship on that body of water. In 1577 Drake began a three-year voyage around the world. He and his fleet sailed around the southern tip of South America and into the Pacific. Drake made frequent landings along the California coast and laid claim to that area in the name of Elizabeth I. He then sailed north as far as the present-day state of Washington. He continued to sail across the Pacific Ocean, through the Indian Ocean, around the Cape of Good Hope, and home again to England. Drake thus became the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

2. Sir Martin Frobisher. In 1576 Sir Martin Frobisher led an expedition to the New World for the purpose of finding a Northwest Passage to India. One ship was lost on the voyage, and another was deserted. The third, with Frobisher in personal command, reached the area around the Hudson Strait. This voyage marked the farthest northern penetration of any English ship in the North American area. Like many before him, Frobisher was convinced that he had reached the continent of Asia. The following year a second voyage to the same area was abandoned when the fleet became endangered by icebergs. The next year Frobisher took three boatloads of immigrants to North America. On their arrival at the bleak northern shores, the provision ship deserted and the crew rebelled. The attempt to plant a colony was abandoned.

3. Gilbert and Raleigh. Sir Humphrey Gilbert has been called the “Father of English Colonization” because he devised the first realistic plan for exploration and settlement. In 1578 Gilbert received from Elizabeth I a patent granting him exclusive rights “to inhabit and possess at his choice, remote and heathen lands not in the actual possession of any Christian Prince.” The same year Gilbert set sail for America, but a storm carried the expedition off course to the West Indies. In 1583 Gilbert and his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, led another expedition to America. The party landed at Newfoundland and took possession of that land in the name of Elizabeth I. A small band of servants was left on the barren shore to establish a settlement, but the unwilling colonists simply disappeared. Gilbert and Raleigh attempted further explorations, but their crews were more interested in being pirates and treasure seekers than explorers. The expedition continued to sail southward along the American coast. On the return voyage, Sir Humphrey Gilbert was lost at sea, and only one of the five original ships made it back to England.

4. Roanoke Colony. After the death of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, his rights to America passed to his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh. In 1584 Raleigh received a royal patent almost

identical with that given to Gilbert in 1578. Raleigh sponsored three expeditions to Roanoke Island, located off the coast of the present-day state of North Carolina. The first of these expeditions, in 1584, merely explored the area. In 1585-1586 the second excursion, under the joint command of Sir Richard Grenville and Ralph Lane, brought a group of all male adventures. These men spent more time exploring and looking for treasure than tilling the fields and establishing a colony. Sickness and fear of the unknown caused most of the 108 men to give up and return to England with Sir Francis Drake in 1586. Fifteen men elected to stay behind and keep alive this first English colony in North America.

One hundred seventeen new colonists were brought to Roanoke Island in 1587. These settlers included ninety-one men, seventeen women, and nine children. Strangely enough, this expedition found no sign of the fifteen men who had been part of the previous settlement attempt. On August 18, 1587, Virginia Dare was born to Ananias and Elinor Dare. She was the first English child born in America. Little Virginia Dare was the granddaughter of John White, the governor of the colony. Shortly after the birth of his granddaughter, Governor White returned to England to secure further supplies for the Roanoke colony. England's war with Spain delayed White's return to America until 1590. Upon his arrival at Roanoke, White discovered that the settlers, including his daughter, son-in-law, and granddaughter, had totally vanished. Only the ruins of buildings, scattered personal belongings, and two cryptic messages were found. The Englishmen found the word CROATOAN carved on a doorpost of a deserted house and the letters CRO inscribed on a nearby tree. To this day no one knows the fate of the Roanoke colonists.

1. Giovanni Caboto was better known as _____.
2. John Cabot is thought to have been lost at _____ during the 1498 voyage.
3. Sir Francis Drake became the first Englishman to view the _____
from the shores of America.
4. Drake became the first Englishman to _____ the globe.
5. Sir Martin Frobisher led an expedition to the New World to find a _____
_____ to India.

6. _____ has been called the “Father of English Colonization.”
7. Sir Walter Raleigh sponsored three expeditions to _____ off the coast of _____.
8. The first English child born in America was _____. She was born on _____ and was the granddaughter of _____ the governor of the colony.
9. Upon White’s return to the island in 1590 he discovered all 117 colonists had totally _____.

C. Other Colonial Attempts

1. Gosnold and Pring. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold brought a band of potential settlers to one of the Elizabeth Islands off the coast of Massachusetts. The colonists began to build a crude fort, but they almost immediately became disheartened and left for England without establishing a settlement. The next year Martin Pring led an expedition that explored the coast of Maine. Other voyages followed the Pring expedition, and trading relations were established with the local Indians.

2. Kennebec Colony. In 1607, under the leadership of George Popham, one hundred colonists established a colony in Maine at the mouth of the Kennebec River. The settlers erected a few log huts and a primitive stockade, which they named Fort Saint George. Because the party had landed in Maine too late in the year to plant crops and because there were numerous indications that the local Indians were hostile, all but forty-five of the incipient colonies sailed back to England on the same ship that had brought them to America.

The remaining settlers experienced an extremely severe winter for even that semi-arctic climate. The frozen streams and snow-clogged forests prevented either fishing or hunting. The snow was so deep that only the roofs and chimneys of the houses were visible. The storehouse containing their meager provisions caught fire one night and burned to the ground. A majority of the colonists, including Governor Popham, died of starvation, disease, or exposure. Finally, in the settlement’s eleventh hour, an English ship arrived with supplies; but the few survivors left in

utter despair. It would be another thirteen years before English colonists would again attempt to establish a settlement in New England.

3. Sir Henry Hudson. In his career as an explorer, Sir Henry Hudson, an Englishman, made three voyages of exploration for England and one for Holland. In 1607 Hudson was employed by the English Muscovy Company. His job was to find a Northeast Passage to the Orient. The first two attempts met with frustrating failure. Because of this lack of success in finding the desired Northeast Passage, the English merchants refused to fund any further expedition. Hudson sought and received financing from the Dutch. In 1609 Henry Hudson sailed the ship *Half Moon* from Amsterdam, Holland. This was his third attempt to sail northeast to China. Once again his plans were thwarted, and Hudson turned westward toward America. The *Half Moon* sailed up and down the North Atlantic coast of America, looking for a likely waterway to the Orient. In the month of September 1609, Henry Hudson discovered New York Harbor and the bluff-lined river that now bears his name. For approximately a month, the expedition continued to sail upstream for 150 miles. The explorers finally came to the reluctant conclusion that the Hudson River was not a passage to Asia.

On the way back to Holland, Hudson put into an English harbor. The English government immediately seized the *Half Moon* because Hudson was an English citizen. In 1610 Hudson was coerced into sailing under the English flag for a newly formed British merchant company. Once again Hudson and his crew searched the northern extremities of North America for a water passage to Asia. When they entered what is today Hudson Bay, the explorers felt sure that they had finally discovered the object of their search. The fast approach of winter immobilized the ship in solid ice. Forced to spend the winter, the sailors built a log hut on the shore of the bay. Sickness and starvation took their usual toll. In the spring of 1611, fearing that Hudson would refuse to sail home, the sailors mutinied and set Hudson, his son, and seven others adrift in a small boat. The crew returned to England, but the castaways disappeared from the pages of history.

10. a. Bartholomew Gosnold brought settlers to one of the _____
_____ off the coast of _____.
- b. Martin Pring led an expedition to the coast of _____.
11. George Popham helped establish a colony in _____ at the mouth of the
_____ River which they named _____.

12. Sir Henry Hudson made voyages looking for a Northeast Passage to the _____.
13. In 1609 Hudson discovered the _____ and the bluff-lined river that now bears his name.
14. In the spring of 1611 Hudson's sailors mutinied and set him, his son and seven others adrift in a small _____. The crew returned to England but the castaways _____.

4. Jamestown. In April 1607 three small ships, borrowed from the Muscovy Company, sailed into the mouth of the James River. These ships, under the auspices of the London Company, brought 108 men from England to North America for the purpose of establishing a trading post in the American wilderness. The London merchants who had financed the expedition were not particularly interested in the founding of a colony; they were more interested in making a profit.

The area where these men settled was named "Virginia" in honor of the deceased Elizabeth I, the "Virgin Queen." Virginia, in theory, stretched from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The James River and the subsequently founded community were named for James I the King of England.

This was not the first attempt at establishing a colony in this location. Over eighty years before the Englishmen arrived, a Spanish colony had existed on the very same spot. In 1526 Vasquez de Allon had led five hundred men, women, and children from Santo Domingo to the marshy peninsula in the James River. Discord, fever, and death, however, led to the soon abandonment of the Spanish colony. Fewer than 150 of the original 500 Spaniards survived to return to Santo Domingo.

The Stuart Age of England was a time of great social upheaval. There were many idle men in England who could not or would not find employment. These social misfits were the very types sent to Jamestown, and they were singularly unfit to maintain an outpost on the American frontier. Nearly half of the colonists were "gentlemen" with no occupation at all; few had any real skills, and none were farmers. These men, unaccustomed to any form of organized labor, did little to support themselves. They planned, instead to rely wholly on supplies from England. Some built a few crude huts, but most preferred to simply live in tents. A crude church building

was constructed within the first month. At first, no palisade was erected, due to the laziness of the men. After an Indian attack, however, in which two Englishmen were killed and fourteen wounded, even the lazy saw fit to build a means of fortification. A council was set up to act as the colony's government. That council elected Edward Wingfield to be its first president. Wingfield proved to be an extremely poor manager, and things grew even more unstable. To make matters worse, Jamestown was located in a swampy area and malaria became an all too common cause of death. By September 10, 1607, less than five months after their arrival in Virginia, one-half of the colonists were dead.

When Wingfield was caught attempting to abandon the colony, he was relieved of his office. The man to whom the colonists turned was undoubtedly the ablest individual in the history of early America. Captain John Smith, a man in his twenties, had more experience, ambition, and initiative than all the others of the settlement combined. He had served in the armies of a number of European nations and had even experienced a period of slavery in the Near East. On the voyage to America, ungrounded suspicions fell on Smith, and he arrived at his destination in chains. He was, however, exonerated and soon began to play a leading role in the colony's affairs. After the dismissal of Wingfield, Smith was chosen "President of Virginia." Captain Smith immediately abolished the system of primitive communism under which the colony had attempted to function. The socialist experiment in Jamestown had enabled the lazy to do nothing, but Smith told the colonists, "He that will not work shall not eat, except by sickness he be disabled." Smith kept the men busy planting crops, building houses, and repairing the fortifications.

Soon after taking over the leadership of the colony, Captain Smith established trading relations with the Indians. One time, Smith walked boldly into a hostile Indian village and, to the Indians' utter astonishment, demanded food. Besides running the settlement, Smith also spent considerable time systematically exploring and mapping the surrounding countryside. On one of these expeditions into the wilderness, Smith's companions were killed by Indians and Smith himself was taken prisoner. When taken before Powhatan, the great chief of the region, Smith was condemned to death. As the Englishman was about to be executed, the chief's thirteen-year-old daughter, Pocahontas, intervened and pleaded for Smith's life. Chief Powhatan was so moved that he ordered Smith released.

15. Virginia, in theory, stretched from Pennsylvania to South Carolina and from the _____ to the _____.

16.
 - a. The Stuart Age of England was a time of great _____ upheaval.
 - b. Many idle men in England who could not or would not find _____.
 - c. These misfits were sent to _____.

17. In September 1607, less than _____ months after their arrival in Virginia, one-half of the colonists were dead.

18. After the dismissal of Wingfield, _____ was chosen “President of Virginia.”

19. Smith told the colonists, “He that will not _____ shall not _____.”

20.
 - a. The great chief, _____ condemned Smith to death.
 - b. The chief’s daughter, _____ intervened and pleaded for Smith’s life.
 - c. The chief then ordered Smith’s _____.

Things ran smoothly in Jamestown under Smith’s iron rule, but when he was forced to return to England because of an accident that disabled him, the discipline of the colony collapsed. The winter of 1609-1610 was unusually severe. A majority of the settlers died of sickness or starvation. That winter became known as the “starving time.” The following spring three ships arrived from England with food, and the colony was saved from obliteration. From that point on, Jamestown’s lot steadily began to improve. The reasons for that improvement were fourfold.

- 1). The colony developed an improved strain of tobacco that served as a cash crop.
- 2). Whole families were recruited for the colony, which made it a real community instead of just a trading post.
- 3). The London Company gave up the policy of owning and managing all the land. Instead, after a settler worked for the company for seven years, he was given a plot of land for himself and his family. This change made the settlement less dependent on England.
- 4). The London Company decided the situation would be bettered if colonists had more say in regard to their own affairs. From among themselves the Virginia colonists chose men to make some of the laws for the colony. The assemblage of these men was called the Virginia House of Burgesses.

21. The Jamestown colony developed an improved strain of _____.
22. Whole _____ were recruited for the colony.
23. After seven years of working for the London Company, a settler was given a plot of _____.
24. The Virginian Colonists chose men to make some of the laws for the colony and this was called the _____.

The adoption of tobacco as a cash crop seems to have been the work of John Rolfe, who had married the Indian princess Pocahontas. The use of tobacco was first introduced to the white man by the Indians. In Virginia, however, the native tobacco was bitter. Rolfe is credited with introducing a South American variety of tobacco that people found more acceptable. Tobacco then became the single most important money crop in the English colonies of North America. The use of tobacco in the colonies and in England became alarmingly widespread overnight. Godly men everywhere became concerned about the amount of time and effort being allocated to the output of such a nonproductive crop compared to the amount of time and effort being spent on growing the badly needed food crops. In New England, laws were passed prohibiting smoking. In mother-England, James I attempted to ban the use of tobacco, which he called “sot-weed.” He pleaded, in vain, to the English people to break their “loathsome” habit of “drinking smoke.” James I further wrote a pamphlet in which he described tobacco smoking as “hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, [and] dangerous to the lungs.” Even with all this opposition, by the year 1617, Jamestown’s yearly export of tobacco was worth in excess of £20,000 (\$100,000).

Three things happened in the year of 1619 that made it one of the most significant years in the history of Jamestown. Most of the settlers in Jamestown were men, and the few women who lived there were married or were servant girls. To be a real community, the colony needed families. In 1619 the London Company sent a shipload of young, single women to Jamestown to become wives of the lonely male colonists. Having a family and owning a plot of land made the settlement in Jamestown more permanent and less dependent on England.

In the same year, another ship carrying human occupants arrived in Virginia. This vessel was a Dutch ship from Africa with twenty African slaves on board. These slaves were sold to the

people of Jamestown. Sadly, at the same time the colonists were seeking more freedom and independence for themselves, they were beginning the practice of enslaving other human beings.

It was also in the year 1619 that the first self-governing assembly in America, the Virginia House of Burgesses, met to make the laws of Virginia. The basic rights of the Virginia colonists had been guaranteed by a series of royal charters. The initial Charter of 1606, issued by the London Company under the authority of the British Crown, was really a rather repressive document. It did, however, set forth the basis upon which the other, more liberal charters would build the foundations of political liberty. In 1619 the second major charter allowed for the formation of the House of Burgesses. The Virginians called this their "Great Charter," and it was really a radical document for its day. It placed virtual veto power in the hands of the colonists over the company and the King. King James was most unhappy with this charter and looked for any legitimate way to nullify it, which he did in 1624. The foundation for individual freedom in this country had, however, been laid. We must realize that these ideas did not originate on the sandy shores of Virginia; rather these ideas were deeply seated in the evolving traditions of the Anglo-Saxon peoples of England.

The colony at Jamestown also had more than its share of difficulties. In 1609 the settlement was destroyed by fire and had to be rebuilt. In 1622 Opechankano, brother and successor to Powhatan, broke the eight-year peace between the Indians and the colonists. Opechankano decided to kill all English settlers in the area on a certain day. One young Indian boy, who had been converted to Christianity, could not let his brothers in Christ be murdered by his brothers in the flesh. On the morning of the attack, this Indian boy ran from settlement to settlement warning the inhabitants of their impending danger. Many homes and communities were destroyed, and 350 colonists were killed; but if they had not been warned, probably all the colonists would have met their death. Because of the heroic act of the young Indian Believer, many lives were spared and the Believers of Jamestown felt more than rewarded for their missionary efforts among the Indians.

A second Indian attack occurred twenty-two years later in 1644. In this attack, 500 settlers were killed, but the colonists launched a massive reprisal campaign, destroyed the Indian food supply, and subdued the Indians for good. This time Opechankano himself was killed.

In 1674 Nathaniel Bacon led a citizens' revolt against a tyrannical governor, and the town of Jamestown was burned to the ground. Yet another fire razed the settlement in 1698. The next year the capital of the Virginia Colony was moved to nearby Williamsburg, and Jamestown slowly fell into decay. Eventually the marshy peninsula became an island in the James River.

25. The adoption of tobacco as a cash crop was the work of _____ who married the Indian princess _____.
26. The single most important money crop in the English colonies was _____.
27. By 1617 Jamestown's yearly export of tobacco was worth in excess of \$_____.
28. What three things happen in 1619 to make it one of the most significant years in the history of Jamestown?
- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
29. In 1609 Jamestown was destroyed by _____ and had to be rebuilt.
30. In 1674 and 1698 Jamestown was again destroyed by _____.
31. The capitol was moved to nearby _____ and the Jamestown peninsula eventually became an _____ in the James River.

II. COLONIZATION

A. Plymouth. After John Smith's recovery from his 1609 accident, he and four London merchants formed a company for development of the fur trade and for settlement of North America. In pursuance to that end, two ships left England under Smith's personal command. The summer of 1614 was spent exploring the lower coast of Maine and establishing profitable trade with the local Indians. Captain Smith then proceeded to explore the entire New England coastline. On his return to England, Smith made a vociferous plea for New England colonization, even to the point of writing and publishing a detailed description of the area. The powerful London Company, however, soon became jealous of Smith and his partners of the Plymouth Company. Smith's company was forced to reorganize, and it became the Council of Plymouth. The new company was comprised of a board of forty men. A new charter with almost unlimited

powers and privileges was issued, and John Smith was appointed Admiral of New England for life.

One area of Smith's map of New England was labeled *Plimouth*. Six years later a group of determined religious refugees would inadvertently make that area the site of the first permanent English settlement in New England.

The Pilgrims brought with them to America only the necessities of life. Letters written during that time indicate they brought the following: cheese from Holland, dried beef, salt pork, hard tack biscuit, wheat, peas, oil, butter, books, and cradles. The Pilgrims may have brought a few wooden chests, but they made most of their furniture after they arrived in Plymouth. The only animals known to be aboard the *Mayflower* were a Mastiff dog and an English spaniel dog and possibly some chickens and pigs. Years later, the first goats, cattle, and oxen were brought to Plymouth, and it was several more years before the first horses arrived.

By the late 1500s, England was experiencing a reformation movement within the established Church of England. Two distinct groups soon developed. Those who wished to remain part of the organized Church and to purify it became known as Puritans¹. Under King James I, a second group decided to split off from the Church of England altogether. These people were given the name Separatists². Separatist meetings were proscribed, and the Separatists themselves suffered considerable persecutions at the hands of the authorities.

One congregation of these Separatists had met for some time in the town of Scrooby, Nottinghamshire, in England. In 1608 the Scrooby Separatists fled to Amsterdam, Holland. The next year they moved to Leyden, also in Holland. These Englishmen, however, felt uncomfortable in a foreign country. Except for their religious beliefs, they were loyal subjects of the British King and preferred to be Englishmen. The leaders of the Separatist community in Leyden met and decided to transfer some of their numbers to British America. Because he was a very old man, John Robinson, the Separatists' well-loved pastor, elected to stay in Holland. A younger leader, William Brewster, was charged with the responsibility to guide the tiny flock in the New World.

A diminutive vessel, the *Speedwell*, carried the "pilgrims" back to England as the first step on their journey to America. At London the party picked up a larger ship, the *Mayflower*. Both ships set sail across the Atlantic. The *Speedwell* soon proved unseaworthy, and the party returned to England twice more before the *Speedwell* was abandoned altogether. Her passengers transferred to the already overcrowded *Mayflower*, and in September 1620 the 102 Pilgrims left Plymouth, England, never to return. The next sixty-five days were unbelievable agony for those

¹ Puritans – people who wanted to purify the Church of England

² Separatists – people who wanted to separate from the Church of England

abroad the *Mayflower*. The voyage was extremely rough and beset with storms. The ship was often in danger of sinking.

When the refugees made landfall, they were far outside the confines of Virginia. Upon reaching Cape Cod, the *Mayflower* anchored in Provincetown Harbor. When the Pilgrims on board the *Mayflower* found themselves north of the jurisdiction of Virginia, they realized that the charter granted to them was no longer valid. Some of the occupants of the *Mayflower* rebelled against their own leaders, whom they denied had any legal governmental authority. The Mayflower Compact was then drawn up, agreed upon, and signed by forty-one men. The basis of the document came from the idea of the social compact of the Separatist Church movement. It set forth the idea that political authority must rest upon the will of the people to be legitimate. These Pilgrims wanted to establish a stable, orderly government based on written law. The Mayflower Compact provided the foundation for the New England system of townships and, indeed, for the very concept of republican self-government in the United States. The Mayflower Compact was the first written agreement for self-government in America. The assembly of forty-one men elected John Carver as their first governor.

32. John Smith and four London merchants formed a company for _____ of the fur trade and for _____ of North America.
33. In the late 1500s England was experiencing a _____ movement within the established Church of England.
34. People who wanted to purify the Church of England were called _____.
35. People who wanted to separate from the Church of England were called _____.
36. In September 1620, 102 Pilgrims left _____, _____ never to return.
37. The Mayflower made landfall and they anchored in _____.
38.
 - a. The _____ was the first written agreement for self-government in America.
 - b. Forty-one men elected _____ as their first governor.

For approximately one month, the Pilgrims explored the area around Cape Cod, often in snowstorms and freezing rain. Once, they were attacked by hostile Indians and were forced to retreat to the anchored ship. Later, after sailing the ship through a blinding snowstorm they landed on an island in Plymouth Harbor. Finally, on December 21, 1620, the weary Pilgrims went ashore at a place they named “New Plymouth” after the city of their departure. Even though the site was buried in deep snow, the settlers found a fresh-water stream and built some rude shelters. On a nearby hill they began the construction of a fortification. The very site upon which the Pilgrims built Plymouth was the earlier location of an Indian village that had been decimated by a smallpox epidemic in 1617.

The first year at Plymouth was extremely devastating. Poor and inadequate food, back-breaking labor, and wretched weather caused a great deal of sickness among the colonists. Before that first winter ended, almost half of the population died. They had not built enough huts to house all the settlers, so many were forced to remain aboard the *Mayflower*. Somehow the colony survived the brutal New England winter. Without the sustaining grace of God, surely all would have perished.

One spring morning a male Indian calmly walked into the Plymouth village and addressed the surprised Englishmen in their own language. He welcomed the settlers to America, told them that his name was Samoset, and informed them that he had learned English from some fishermen. Two weeks later Samoset returned with another English-speaking Indian named Squanto. These men belonged to the Wampanoag tribe of which Massasoit was chief. The Wampanoag and the Pilgrims made a treaty of peace, which was to endure for the next fifty years.

The summer of 1621 produced many changes in the life of the little colony. Many of the settlers, including Governor Carver, had died during the awful winter. The deceased Carver was replaced by the very able William Bradford. That same summer the *Mayflower* sailed home to England, and the colonists were left totally on their own.

Whether or not the Pilgrims of Plymouth colony ever saw the *Mayflower* again is unclear. It is possible that the *Mayflower's* captain and quarter-owner, Christopher Jones died in 1622. Some scholars believe that the ship was dismantled after his death. Others suggest that a man named William Russell bought the *Mayflower* for salvage and used the hull section to build a roof on his barn. This barn still stands today in the little town of Jordans, outside London. At any rate, a ship *Mayflower* did make frequent trips to North America after 1622.

The tiny colony, left to its own devices, probably would not have survived had God not sent friendly Indians to help. Squanto taught the settlers how to plant local crops such as squash, beans, and corn. He further explained the use of dead fish as fertilizer. Without the help of this kindly Wampanoag, the Englishmen would have starved. The autumn of 1621 brought a bountiful harvest, and Governor Bradford declared a celebration. The colonists invited their Indian neighbors, and together they held a three-day festival, which was the first Thanksgiving.

These peaceful relations that the Pilgrims enjoyed with the Wampanoag were not experienced universally with all the Amerind tribal groups of the area. In 1622 the Narragansett sent the colony a challenge in the form of a rattlesnake skin full of arrows. The colonists reciprocated by returning the snakeskin filled with gunpowder and musket balls. The Narragansett “got the message” and dropped the whole matter. The next year, 1623, other hostile Indians plotted to murder all the English settlers, but the colonists were warned in time by a friendly Indian. Before the Indians could launch their assault, the fore-warned colony sent the stalwart Miles Standish and eight soldiers to attack the Indians. The result was a decisive victory for the Englishmen and peace for many years.

When it became known that the Pilgrims had inadvertently landed in New England rather than Virginia, the settlers were given the legal right to remain there under a patent granted to them in 1621 by the Council of New England. In 1630 Governor Bradford received a second patent, known as the Warwick Patent, that placed all land in Bradford’s personal possession. However, in 1640, Bradford turned the deed over to all male voters of the colony. The forty-one men who had signed the Mayflower Compact were the original voters of Plymouth. As the colony grew, other freemen were added to the eligible voting list. The freemen of the colony met once each year. This body, called the General Court, had the responsibility to elect the governor, make laws, and levy taxes.

In November 1621 the ship *Fortune* arrived in Plymouth with thirty-five new colonists. Other ships subsequently did the same, and in ten years the colony grew to a population of 300. Not all the new settlers stayed in Plymouth, as many new towns were being established. Beginning in 1639 these other settlements sent representatives to the General Court at Plymouth.

In 1620, before the Pilgrims had left England, they and some London merchants organized a joint-stock company to finance the original voyage of the *Mayflower*. The Pilgrims had agreed to put all they had into a common fund. At the end of seven years, all profits and property were to be divided among the English financiers and the American settlers. However, this whole system resulted in utter failure. It is interesting to note that the colonies at both Jamestown and Plymouth attempted to function with a socialist system of government, and these

experiments failed from the beginning. Both settlements established a common storehouse from which the industrious and the lazy alike could draw. All land was public domain, and the produce of the settlers' labors was considered communal property. Under such a system, there was no incentive to work, build, and get ahead. The indolent refused to shoulder his share of the load, and the industry of these communities nearly ground to a halt. When all this happened, the colonists made some needed changes. The land was parceled out into private holdings, and each man was made responsible to feed and provide for himself and his family. The failures of these colonial communal ventures should be an object lesson to advocates of planned socialist economies. God never sanctioned each societies. The early church practiced a limited form of socialism, but it was (1) voluntary, (2) short-lived, and (3) for a specific situation. It was never taught as a doctrine of Christianity. Socialism promotes slothfulness, which is definitely contrary to the Scripture.

Life in the New England colonies was not easy. Every family member had to be diligent and help with the farm work. The men and boys hunted, planted crops, and raised the animals; the women did the cooking, sewing, canning, and made candles and soap. Even though everyone was busy with their own chores, when someone suffered a loss, the whole community would pull together to help their neighbor recover and rebuild. No one was idle; in fact, a law was passed against being idle. If someone was suspected of living idly, he could be brought before the Governor. Everyone knew it was best to practice diligence.

In 1623 individual ownership replaced corporative ownership³, although the London corporation maintained ultimate control. Four years later, in 1627, the London merchants agreed to sell out the entire stock to the Pilgrims. By 1648 this debt had been paid off, and the Plymouth colonists were finally free from their financial bondage.

39. After being attacked by Indians and forced to retreat to the ship, the Pilgrims set sail and landed on an island in _____.
40. The Wampanoag tribe and the Pilgrims made a treaty of _____ which endured for the next _____ years.
41.
 - a. Squanto, an English speaking Indian, taught the settlers how to plant _____.
 - b. He explained the use of dead fish as _____.

³ corporative ownership – ownership by a group

42. The eligible voting men who signed the Mayflower Compact were called the _____ and had the responsibility to elect the _____, make _____ and levy _____.
43. a. The men and boys _____, planted _____, and raised the _____.
b. The women and girls did the _____, _____, _____, and made _____ and soap.

B. Massachusetts Bay Colony. In 1623 a rough and tumble fishermen established a fishing camp at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Three years later some of the more peaceable men of Gloucester withdrew and founded a community that they named Salem (peace). In March 1629 Charles I granted a royal charter to the newly formed Massachusetts Bay Company. This company was primarily made up of Puritans. It will be remembered that these Puritans had no wish to leave the Church of England to found their own church. The Puritans merely wanted to “purify” the English church. There were in England, in the early seventeenth century, two distinct parties of Puritans. The moderate group desired to stay in England and work within the established order. The other group, led by John Winthrop, wanted to leave England and establish a “purified” Church of England on the shores of America.

John Winthrop was a well-educated country squire, an able leader, and a practicing London lawyer. In August 1629 twelve members of the Winthrop party signed the Cambridge Agreement and pledged themselves to migrate to New England. At that time the Massachusetts Bay company was an open corporation. Any person could purchase shares of stock. Although the Puritans owned a majority of the stock, they feared that eventually they might lose control of the company. Though a series of incidents, which definitely appear Providential, the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company was transferred to John Winthrop and his followers. Not only did Winthrop’s group receive the charter of the company, but they were also allowed to take it with them to Massachusetts—a privilege unheard of at the time! Essentially, these actions granted the future Massachusetts Bay Colony independence and self-rule. Winthrop was elected governor of the proposed colony. In 1630 one thousand Puritan colonists migrated to Massachusetts. These migrants founded Boston and several nearby towns. Because of his leadership in founding Massachusetts Bay Colony, John Winthrop has often been called the “Father of Massachusetts.”

Like other attempts at colonization in North America, the first winter at Boston proved to be a near calamity. There was a great deal of sickness and suffering. Before the winter was half over, more than two hundred of the colonists had died. These Puritans, however, were not idle adventurers but were diligent, God-fearing families who had come to America to build homes.

Over the next few years, many more individuals joined the original colonists in Massachusetts Bay colony. A large number of these new settlers were not Puritans. All too soon the colony was filled with a majority of the less desirable types. To meet this challenge, the Puritans were forced to pass many restrictive laws for which they were later criticized. In 1631, for instance, the General Court of Massachusetts Bay passed a law that limited voting to church members only. This law excluded nearly three-fourths of the colony's population.

Even with the problems it faced, the Puritan colony made many steps in a forward direction. Among the several new migrants to Boston in 1633 was the brilliant preacher John Cotton. This great man of God was to have a tremendous positive influence of the colony.

Education in colonial America was based upon religion, and the two were considered inseparable. Elementary schools taught reading, writing, and religion. In 1635 Boston Latin School became the first secondary school in the colonies, and in 1636 the General Court of Massachusetts voted two thousand dollars to endow a college. Two years later John Harvard, a minister of Charlestown, died, bequeathing his library and a further five thousand dollars to the school. Harvard College became the first institution of higher learning in America north of Mexico City. In 1642 Massachusetts Bay Colony passed a law requiring parents to teach children to read because, they said, Satan tried "to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures" and "learning should not be buried in the graves of our fathers." In 1647 Massachusetts established the first public schools in America. Every town with at least 50 families had to have a school, and every town with 100 families or more had to have a Latin grammar school. All these agencies of education were founded primarily to impart knowledge of God and the Bible.

In 1639 the first printing press in British America was established by the father and son team of Stephen and Matthew Dayes at Harvard College in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The next year, their first publication was an edition of the Book of Psalms. The volume was entitled the *Bay Psalm Book* because it was published in Massachusetts Bay colony. This was the first book to be written or printed in these colonies. The actual translation of the Psalms from the Hebrew into English was the corroboration of many of the leading colonial ministers, including John Cotton, John Eliot, Richard Mather, and Thomas Weld.

By 1640 there were more than ten thousand people in Massachusetts Bay Colony. The next year saw the passage of the Body of Liberties, which was the first code of laws for the

colony and a basis for later American freedoms. Much of American education and individual liberty had their start in Massachusetts Bay Colony.

44. _____ was a well-educated country squire, an able leader and a practicing London lawyer.
45. One thousand Puritan colonists migrated to Massachusetts and founded _____.
46. Education in colonial America was based upon _____.
47. Boston Latin School became the first _____ school in the colonies.
48. _____ became the first institution of higher learning in America north of Mexico City.
49. The first public schools were in _____.
50. The first book published was an edition of the Book of _____.

C. Connecticut. The history of the present-day state of Connecticut began with the Dutch. In 1633 Hollanders built a fort in the area but never established a permanent full-fledged settlement. In that same year, some Englishmen from Massachusetts founded Connecticut's first community at Windsor. Other early towns were planted at Hartford, New Haven, New London, Saybrook, and Wethersfield. In 1636, these towns united to form the Connecticut, or River, colony. The city of Harford soon took a primary position of importance in the development of the colony. The settlement of Hartford was established on the banks of the Connecticut. River on land that had been legally purchased from the local Indians. Two acres of land were parceled out to each family. Many settlers, looking for political and religious liberty, left Massachusetts to go to Connecticut.

The most famous of these refugees was the Congregational preacher Thomas Hooker. Hooker was one of the primary founders of Hartford and was an outspoken advocate of government based on the will of the governed. He further believed that the people should have the right to choose their own leaders and to decide what authority those leaders should have. In

ecclesiastical matters Hooker maintained that each local church should be a totally independent entity. Unlike Massachusetts, the right to vote in Connecticut was not limited to church members. It was the vociferous espousal of these views that had led to Hooker's departure from Massachusetts Bay Colony. The leaders of Connecticut Colony put Hooker's ideas into practice in the year 1639 when they adopted a formal constitution called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This document has been considered the first formal written constitution in America. The Connecticut system gave voters the right to elect their own government officials.

As in the other colonies, life in Connecticut was not always free from danger. Living in the same area were many Algonquian Indians. Some of the Algonquian tribal groups were friendly to the colonists, but others were hostile. The Pequot were one of these hostile groups. When some Pequot killed a colonist, the white men retaliated by attacking a Pequot village. This exchange of violence resulted in the bloody Pequot War. The Pequot made many raids on Connecticut communities. On June 5, 1637, Captain John Mason led a contingent of colonists and loyal Mohican Indians against the Pequot. This group of men attacked a major Pequot village, and between 600 and 700 Indians were massacred. The following year the Pequot were utterly defeated, and many of the Indians were sold into slavery in Bermuda.

D. Rhode Island. In 1631 the ship *Lyon* made landfall on the shores of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Among the *Lyon's* passengers was the young Welsh Puritan preacher, Roger Williams. Williams assumed the position of minister of Salem but soon became the center of a storm of controversy. The young preacher believed strongly in religious toleration. He preached that a man's conscience should not be bound by civil governments. He believed that civil government should concern itself *only* with civil government. William's violent opposition to the union of church and state soon forced him to quit the pulpit at Salem and retire to Plymouth. That community however, soon proved to be no better a haven for a man of Williams' ilk. In 1634 Williams wrote a paper in which he stated that the royal grants of land, upon which each colony was based, were invalid unless the original owners had been justly paid. He loudly proclaimed his opposition to compulsory church attendance and to ministerial support by means of public taxation. When brought to trial for these pronouncements, Williams further publicly declared that church membership as a requirement for voting or holding office was wrong. Consequently, in 1635, Williams was condemned for heresy and banished from the colony. Before he could leave, however, a plot was devised to kidnap Williams and send him back to England. No less a personage than Governor Winthrop himself warned Williams of this danger, and the latter fled for his life into the wilderness.

Williams' exile brought him into contact with Indians to whom he was able to witness. The Indians received Williams with kindness and enabled him to survive the winter. Even before Williams had left Plymouth, he had visited the local Indians and learned their language. Roger Williams had always been a friend to the Indians and continually preached the Gospel to them. While in a state of exile, Williams was able to make extensive missionary journeys among the Indians of the area and, later in life, compiled a dictionary of their language. William's exile may not have seemed like a blessing at first, but God used it to bring the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the Indians.

The following spring Williams was joined by other like-minded individuals who banded together to found the colony of Rhode Island. Williams pledged that no person in the colony (Rhode Island) should be punished or questioned for the matters of religion if he does not disturb the civil peace of the colony. This applied to *all* and that *all* included Jews. In 1658 some Jews from the Netherlands settled in Newport, Rhode Island, making it the second Jewish settlement in America. The Touro Synagogue, built in Newport in 1763, is the oldest synagogue in this country.

51. The settlement of Hartford was established on land legally purchased from the local _____.
52. Some consider the _____ as the first formal written constitution in America.
53. Roger Williams compiled a _____ of the Indian's language.
54. Williams and other like-minded individuals founded the colony of _____.

E. Pennsylvania. The religious group known as Quakers, or Society of Friends, had suffered persecution for more than a quarter of a century in England. One member of the English Quakers was William Penn, the son of a wealthy English lord. Young Penn became a Quaker while attending college and immediately began to publicly preach Quaker doctrine. His enraged father disowned Penn, but the two were subsequently reconciled. For his religious activities, William Penn was arrested and imprisoned for nine months in the Tower of London. Soon after

his release from the Tower of London, Penn was imprisoned again for another six months in Newgate Prison. In June 1680 Penn personally petitioned Charles II for a grant of land in North America, where a Quaker colony could be founded. The Quakers received the charter in May 1681, and the colony was given the name of Pennsylvania in honor of Penn's father. Pennsylvania was organized as a free commonwealth, open to all without regard for color, race, or religion.

William Penn's cousin, William Markham led the first Quaker migration in the summer of 1681. Very soon thereafter, two more boatloads of Quakers arrived in Pennsylvania. Penn nearly bankrupted his father's estate financing these voyages. Penn himself arrived in America in October 1682. His first official act was to assure the mixed group of settlers that toleration would be extended to all inhabitants. To back up his words, Penn drafted a constitution for Pennsylvania that was liberal almost to a fault. The freedom found in Penn's colony attracted not only English Quakers but Swedish Lutherans, Dutch Reformed, German Mennonites, and French Huguenots. In February 1683 Philadelphia, the "City of Brotherly Love," was founded and a Charter of Liberties drawn up. This charter became the basis for the colony's republican form of government. Pennsylvania grew very rapidly. Three years after its founding, the colony had more than seven thousand inhabitants of all races and creeds.

Like Roger Williams, Penn felt a keen sense of justice and duty toward the Indians. Penn purchased the land from the Indians, made many lasting treaties with them, and presented to them the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Williams and Penn were two of the earliest missionaries to the Indians of America, but perhaps the greatest missionary to the Indian peoples in early America was John Eliot. He came to Boston in 1631 and became interested in mission work among the natives in the area. He began his work in the fall of 1646. He first learned their language and then compiled an Indian grammar book. Eliot is said to have been the first Protestant minister to preach to the Indians in their native tongue, but Roger Williams had been preaching to the Indians for the preceding eleven years, and it is only logical to assume that he, too, had learned their language. Eliot's first Indian church was organized in 1660 at the town of Natick, near Boston. Throughout his ministry, Eliot traveled far and wide preaching the Gospel to the Indians in North America and establishing many Indian churches. By the year 1674, he had 14 villages with more than 1,000 Indians under his pastoral care. In the years 1661-1666, Eliot prepared a complete translation of the Holy Bible in the local Indian language. Eliot's translation was the first Indian Bible printed anywhere and the first Bible of any kind printed in America. Under his ministry, twenty-four Indian men became full-time preachers of the Gospel to their own people. John Eliot died at Rosbury, Massachusetts, on May 20, 1690, a man greatly used of God.

55. The _____ is the oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.
56. _____ was organized as a free commonwealth, open to all without regard for _____, _____, or _____.
57. The city of Philadelphia is known as the “_____.”
58. One of the greatest missionaries to the Indians in early America was _____.
59. a. Eliot prepared a complete translation of the _____ in the local Indian language.
b. It was the first _____ of any kind printed in America.

F. Maryland. Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was a well-educated nobleman, dedicated Roman Catholic, and an ardent humanitarian. Roman Catholics had been the recipients of considerable persecution in England at the hands of the established church. Because of this persecution, Lord Baltimore requested a royal patent for an American colony for English Roman Catholics. James I granted such a patent for southern Newfoundland in 1623. An abortive colony named Avalon was established in Newfoundland but was quickly abandoned. James' son, Charles I, signed a new charter for the establishment of a colony on the Chesapeake. “Christianity” was the declared religion for the Chesapeake Colony, but *all* creeds and sects were allowed. The King granted Lord Baltimore an extremely liberal charter in which free trade was sanctioned and arbitrary taxation was prohibited. Before Lord Baltimore's dream could be realized, however, he died. It fell to his son, Cecil, to complete the undertaking. Cecil Calvert named the proposed colony “Maryland” in honor of Charles I's wife, Henrietta Maria.

In March 1633 Cecil Calvert's brother, Leonard, led two hundred migrants to the Maryland Colony. Not all these settlers were Roman Catholics. It had never been Lord Baltimore's plan to establish a colony for Roman Catholics only, but simply to establish one where Roman Catholics would be free to live. Leonard Calvert was given the authority to confiscate Indian land for the colony, but he chose instead to purchase the land. The Indians of the area had suffered huge population losses due to sickness. The settlers bought half of a large

Indian village and spent several months living in native huts side by side with the Indians. After harvest time the Indians left the village, and the Englishmen renamed it “Saint Marys.”

In 1639 representative government was established in Maryland by the creation of a legislative assembly. Troubles with the Virginia Colony plagued the Marylanders from the beginning. The men of Virginia who were still a part of the Church of England strongly opposed the presence of Roman Catholics nearby. Eventually, Maryland Colony came under the influence of the Church of England, and religious toleration was lost.

G. Georgia. Georgia was founded a full hundred years after the other English colonies and was indeed the last British colony to be established in the present-day United States. Oxford educated, James Oglethorpe was a philanthropist, high churchman, cavalier, and soldier. It fell to Oglethorpe to chair a Parliament committee to investigate English prisons. The results of this investigation shocked Oglethorpe, and he petitioned to the King for the creation of a colony for convicts. In 1732 George II granted a twenty-one year charter to the newly formed “Trustees for Establishing the Colony of Georgia in America.” January 1733 saw the first boatload of convicts, mainly debtors, arrive in Charleston Harbor. The following months the colonists laid the foundations for the city of Savannah. Constantly beset with problems, the experiment was far from a great success.

A few short years after its founding, the colony was visited by a number of well-known evangelists who exerted a positive influence on the growth of Georgia. The first of these was the Moravian, August Spangenburg, conducted meetings in various parts of the colony. In 1763 the famous Wesley brothers arrived in Georgia. John Wesley planned to do missionary work among the Indians. Charles Wesley, also a preacher, was to serve as governor Oglethorpe’s secretary. John Wesley’s work met with failure and frustration. His contact with Spangenburg and other Moravians brought Wesley to a state of deep conviction that he was not saved. It was not until later, in England, that John Wesley was truly converted. The fourth English preacher to make the journey to colonial Georgia was the great George Whitefield. Whitefield preached the Gospel to the Georgians and also established an orphanage in Savannah.

The English colonies had been planted and nurtured. The stage was set for the direct confrontation of the two major powers of the world. America was destined to be the site of much of that confrontation.

60. Lord Baltimore was a well-educated nobleman, dedicated _____ and an ardent _____.

61. In 1639 representative government was established in _____ by the creation of a _____ assembly.
62. _____ was founded a full hundred years after the other English colonies.
63. Four well-known evangelists who exerted a positive influence on the growth of Georgia were:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
64. Whitefield not only preached to the Georgians, he also established an _____ in _____.

III. THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

A. The Prelude

During the era of the Stuart Kings of England, good relations existed between France and England. The Stuarts were a Scottish house, and Scotland and France had a long history of both political and religious ties. When the Protestant, William of Orange, became King of England, the situation changed. Beginning in 1689 France and England were at war with one another off and on for over a century and a quarter.

The first four of these Anglo-French conflicts directly involved the English colonies of the North America Atlantic coast. The Anglo-French wars from 1689 to 1763 were fought on the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. These conflicts between France and England were a part of the total struggle for world domination. The destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and with it the annihilation of almost a generation of Spanish youth, marked the beginning of the end of Spanish supremacy in the world. This created a power vacuum that both England and France were anxious to fill.

In 1689 the pent-up Anglo-French antagonisms burst into open warfare in every part of the world where French and English interest conflicted. In America King William's War was

fought on two basic fronts. In the Caribbean the war was almost totally a series of naval battles in which various islands were repeatedly won and lost. The French encouraged the Indians in Canada to make attacks on settlements in the greater New England area. In 1690 the French-led Indians launched a devastating raid on Schenectady, New York. The treaty that finally ended the war resulted in all lands being returned to their pre-war owners.

The people of New England, who had suffered the most from King William's War, were bitterly dissatisfied with the outcome. Only five years later, however, they were embroiled in another war. The European War of the Spanish Succession became part of American history as Queen Anne's War. Once again the Caribbean area was the scene of major naval conflicts. There was also some limited fighting in the southern colonies. The greatest blow to the colonists was again suffered by the New Englanders. In 1704 the inhabitants of Deerfield, Massachusetts, were brutally massacred. This raid, like the one of Schenectady, was again perpetrated by Indians under the direction of the French.

The War of the Austrian Succession was known in America as King George's War, or the War of Jenkin's Ear. The Caribbean and the Georgia-Florida border were the only American areas of conflict.

The fourth war, known as the "French and Indian War," actually began in North America in 1753 and was transported to Europe two years later as the "Seven Years War." In North America hostilities were inflamed by three basic causes. First of all, England and France were vying for control of the North American continent. Second, they were embroiled in disputes over the fishing grounds off the coast of Newfoundland. Finally, religious differences had flared up between the Protestant and Catholic settlers. Each colonial power brought its Indian allies into the struggle. The Iroquois Confederacy remained loyal to the British, but nearly every other tribe sided with the French.

65. Beginning in 1689 _____ and _____ were at war with one another off and on for over a century.
66. The _____ wars from 1689 to 1763 were forceful on the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa and North Carolina.
67. The war in the Caribbean was almost totally a series of _____ battles.
68. The "French and Indian War" began in _____ in 1753.

B. The War

1. Washington’s Defeat. In America the first three wars between England and France were but dress rehearsals for the major conflict that was to follow. This war was to start on the American frontier. Both France and Britain claimed the Ohio River country, and the settlers and fur traders from each nation continually locked horns with one another. France built a series of forts on land that the Virginia Colony also claimed. In 1753 the governor of Virginia sent young George Washington to tell the French that they were trespassing on Virginia soil. The French totally ignored Virginia’s claim. The following year Washington led a small band of British troops into the area to force the French to withdraw from the newly constructed Fort Duquesne. The French attacked Washington, and the British were forced to retreat. Washington’s men hastily built an earthen breastwork that they named Fort Necessity. Washington was, however, ultimately defeated and forced to surrender. This encounter was the first battle of the French and Indian War.

2. Braddock’s Defeat. Early in 1753 General Edward Braddock, with Washington as subaltern⁴, led another British expedition against Fort Duquesne. Braddock refused to listen to the advice of his Virginia volunteers and persisted in marching in massed formation to the accompaniment of beating drums and skirling bagpipes. The bright red British uniforms made excellent targets for the waiting French and Indians. The British were cut to pieces in an ambush, and many men were killed, including Braddock. Major George Washington led the remainder of the army to safety. One of the survivors of that battle was a supply wagon driver by the name of Daniel Boone. For the first two years, England was losing the war basically through the incompetence of the British military leadership. The French commander, the marquis de Montcalm, on the other hand, was a masterful strategist who was sweeping the British forces before him. In the winter of 1757 and 1758, the Indian allies of the French ravaged the English settlements of the Mohawk Valley in New York. It began to look as if England would lose all of North America to France.

69. The first battle of the French and Indian War was over the French to withdraw from the newly constructed _____.

70. This first battle caused George Washington to be _____ and _____.

⁴ subaltern – a subordinate person, especially in the military

71. Because General Braddock refused to listen to the advice of his Virginian volunteers and marching with beating _____, skirling _____ and bright _____ British uniforms, his troops were an easy target.
72. The winter of 1757 and 1758 saw the Indian allies of the French ravage the English settlements of _____ in _____.

3. English Victories. In the fall of 1757, William Pitt became the new Prime Minister of England, and under his guidance the tide began to turn. Pitt's first move was to send two young men to America to take command of the British military effort. Generals Jeffrey Amherst and James Wolfe immediately began to counter Montcalm and win battles for England. The all-important Fort Duquesne was finally captured, and the French were forced to retreat. Before withdrawing, however, the French had blown up the fort. The English rebuilt the installation and renamed it Fort Pitt in honor of the Prime Minister. Fort Pitt later became the site of the city of Pittsburgh. Through brilliant and daring maneuvers, the British armies succeeded in cutting the French holdings in two. In 1759 Amherst took Forts Niagara, Crown Point, and Ticonderoga. Meanwhile, Wolfe headed for Quebec. That Canadian city, perched on a high plateau, was considered to be all but impregnable. Wolfe's men spent the night climbing nearly sheer cliffs to the Plains of Abraham above the city, a feat thought to be utterly impossible. The surprised French were defeated, and Quebec was taken after only a half hour of battle. Both Wolfe and Montcalm died. With the fall of Quebec, all of French Canada lay at the feet of the English. In 1763 the Peace of Paris was signed, ending the war. Canada became a British possession, and the trans-Mississippi area (the later Louisiana Territory) went to Spain. (France, however, would later briefly regain Louisiana from Spain.) The French and Indian War basically eliminated France as a great colonial power, leaving eastern North America as a British possession.

4. The Pontiac Conspiracy. Pontiac, the chief of the Ottawa Indian tribe, decided he would use the French and Indian War for his own purposes. While the silly white men were busy fighting each other, Pontiac attempted to construct a confederacy of all the Indian tribes from the Allegheny Mountains to the Mississippi River. Pontiac planned to use this Indian confederation as one mighty army to slaughter all white men in general, but the English in particular. May 7,

1763 was the day set for the massacre. On the day of attack, however, the various tribes failed to act in concert, and the power of the conspiracy was broken. Pontiac decided to turn his personal attention toward the British settlement of Detroit. That attack foiled when an Ojibwa girl revealed the plot to the Englishmen. The Ottawa attack was repulsed, and the Pontiac Confederacy was forever shattered.

5. The Acadian Exile. The Canadian province of Acadia, settled in 1604, was the oldest French colony in America. By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the area was ceded by France to England. However, the French population in Acadia outnumbered the English by a margin of three to one. During the French and Indian War, the local population remained neutral. The English authorities greatly feared the vast French population and claimed that a French rebellion was imminent in Acadia. The British governor decided it would be best to banish all French from Acadia. In order to make the banishment appear to have some semblance of legality, a loyalty oath was devised. The oath was deliberately worded so that it was impossible for any French Catholic to take it. This was especially so, because taking the oath might necessitate the Acadians to bear arms against their own people. The Acadians, almost to a man, re-pledged their loyalty to Britain but refused to take the offensive oath. The British government immediately accused the Acadians of treason. The English now had their excuse to exile the Frenchman. The governor demanded the surrender of all firearms and boats. The Acadians used both of these items in making a living. British troops were marched in, and the peaceful French people were herded to the coast. Farms and towns were laid waste. All estates, including land, buildings, and livestock, were confiscated. That which could not be confiscated was destroyed. The Acadians had everything taken from them except their personal money and household goods. As the despondent Acadians were jammed aboard waiting ships, they watched their homes go up in flames. Over 6,000 Acadians were exiled and scattered throughout the British possessions. Some few did later return to Acadia after the Treaty of Paris in 1763. Many went into the Louisiana Territory, where their descendants today are called Cajuns. The Acadian exile stands as a blot on the history of British America. Their mournful story was immortalized by the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his poem *Evangeline*.

73. In the fall of 1757 _____ became the new Prime Minister of England.

74. After the French blew up Fort Duquesne, the British rebuilt and named it _____.

75. Fort Pitt later became the city of _____.
76. Chief Pontiac tried to form a confederacy of all the Indian tribes from the _____ to the _____ but the plan failed.
77. The French people in the Canadian province of Acadia were forced to leave behind everything and board _____.
78. Many of these Acadians went into the Louisiana Territory where their descendants today are called _____.