



# Roanoke Colony



A historic first.

A legendary disaster.

The greatest mystery  
of Colonial America.

# Roanoke Colony

1585: Sir Walter Raleigh receives charter from Queen Elizabeth I

Raleigh's assignments:

- Settle American coast
- Raid Spanish ships

Raleigh has ten years to settle, or his claim expires



**Sir Walter Raleigh**

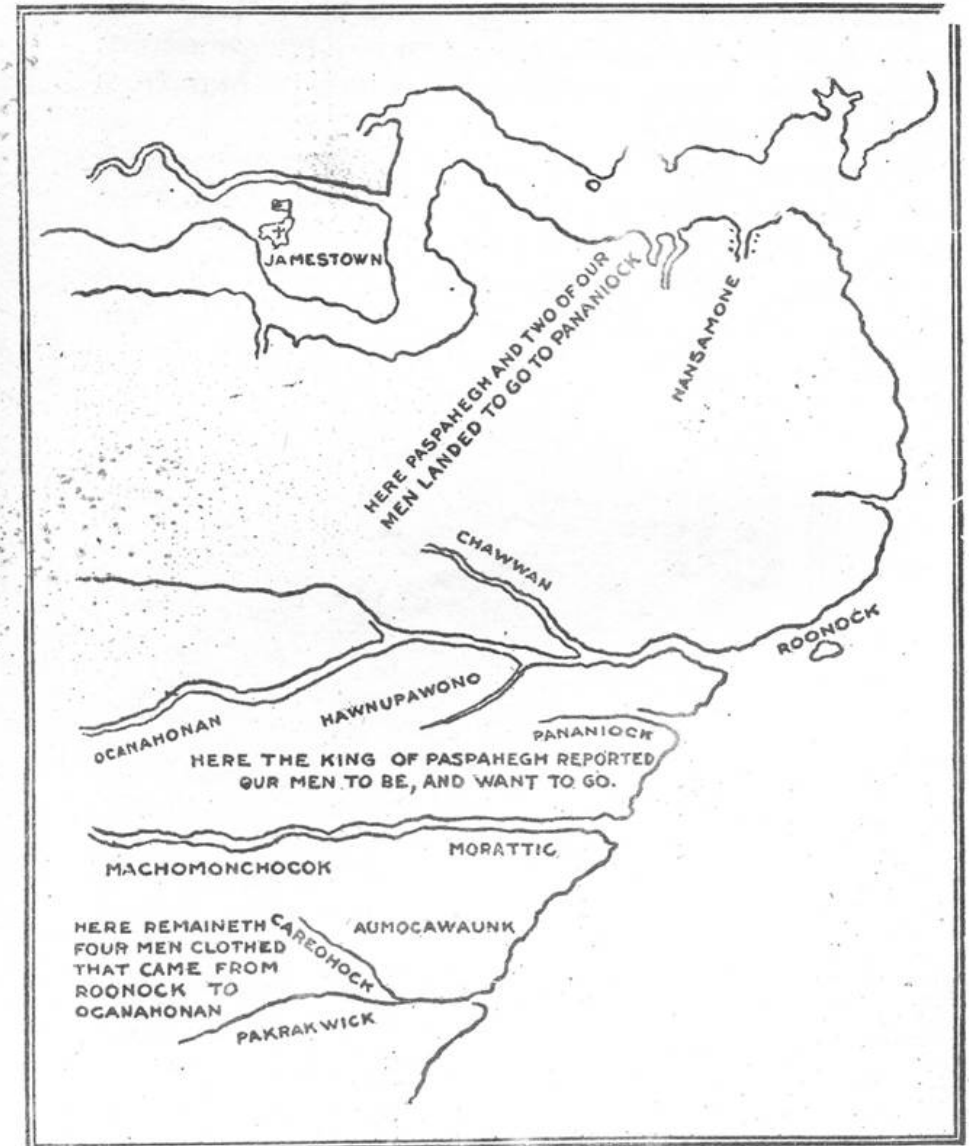
# Roanoke Colony

Mostly soldiers are  
dispatched by Raleigh

Legendary rough coast  
of Outer Banks wrecks  
landing craft

Food stockpiles are  
ruined

Constant trouble  
with Croatan tribe





# Jamestown Colony

What: **First permanent English settlement in America**

When: **1606**

Where: **A small island in the James River**

Why: **£**





# Who went?

## Charter: **Joint-stock company**

- Jamestown is a corporate **and** royal colony
- Investors fund the settlers; Crown supports it

## Who went?

1 preacher	2 bricklayers	6 councilors
6 carpenters	1 mason	4 boys...
1 blacksmith	1 tailor	
1 sailor	1 cooper	...and
1 barber	13 laborers	<b>29 gentlemen</b>

# Why did they go?

## Noblemen

Most of the 29 nobles were investors

Wanted gold, land, riches

Searching also for the Northwest Passage

## Commoners

Most of the 32 commoners wanted:

- Land: After 7 years of work, land grants
- Freedom
- Escape from English class system

# Early problems

1 preacher	2 bricklayers	6 councilors
6 carpenters	1 mason	4 boys
1 blacksmith	1 tailor	29 noblemen
1 sailor	1 cooper	
1 barber	13 laborers	

**ZERO FARMERS**

Nobody knew how to farm.

Nobody knew how to rough it.

Nobody knew what to expect.

# Early problems

Small-scale class war

“Gentlemen” hadn’t worked a day in their lives

Laborers were expected to do all the work

Settlers end up barely able to survive (and hating each other)



# John Smith

Smith whips them into shape

Simple rule:

**If you don't work,  
you don't eat**

By early 1608, the colony is relatively thriving...



# Jamestown flourishes

By the January 1608, they have built a warehouse, a church, and homes for all settlers

Smith establishes peace, trade with the Powhatan

No metals or minerals, but they find ways to make money in export:

- glass
- tar and pitch
- soapmaking ash



# The “starving time”

Smith is injured in 1609,  
returns to England

Relations with Powhatan sour

Tobacco farming is  
perfected by John Rolfe,  
but you can't eat it

Nearly the end of Jamestown:

**Only 60 of 214** settlers  
survive the winter of 1609-  
1610



# Permanence

Jamestown grows  
and flourishes

Becomes a launching  
point for further  
exploration inland  
and at sea

Indentured servants



1619: A Dutch trade ship, the *White Lion*, arrives



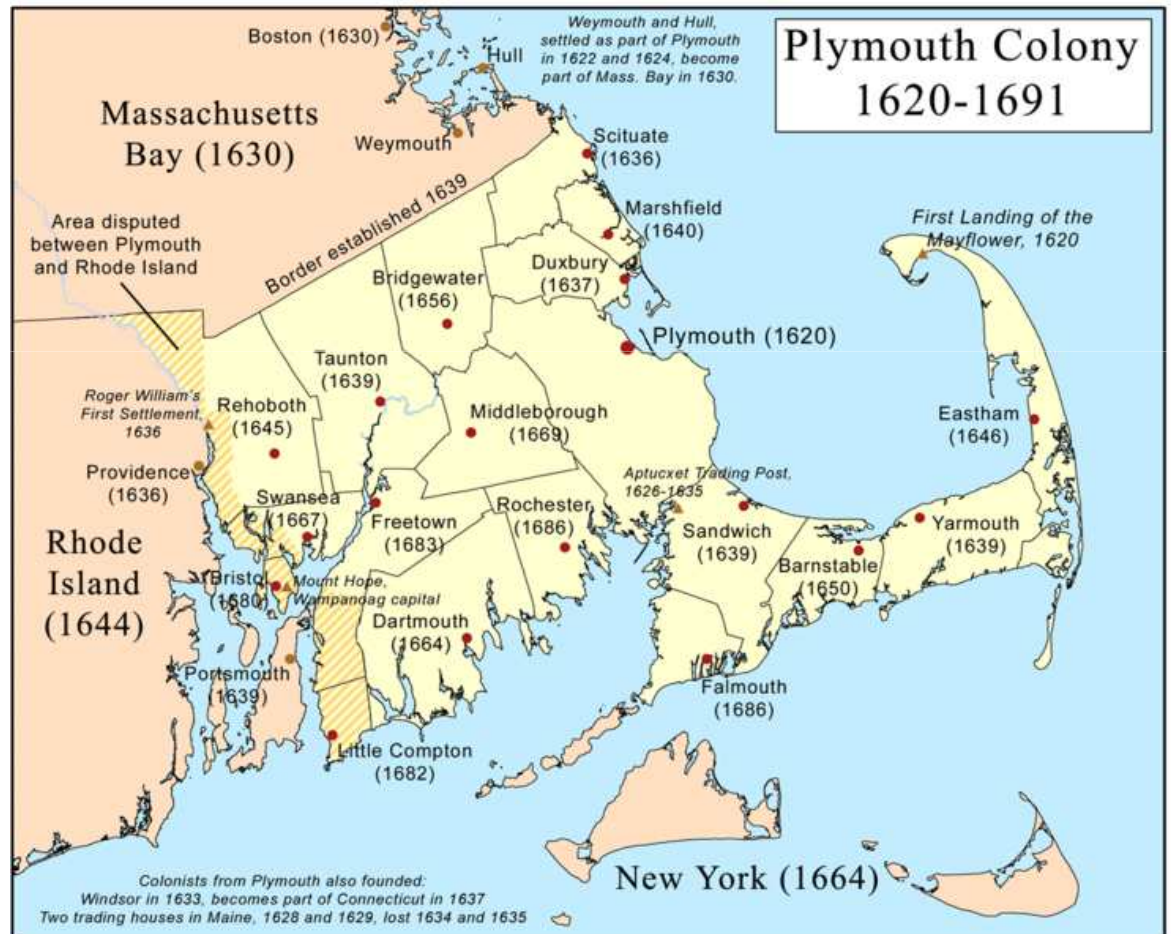
# Plymouth Colony

When: **1620**

Where:  
**Modern-day  
Massachusetts**

Who: **Puritans**

Why: **Religious  
freedom**



# Puritanism

**1528:** Henry VIII wants a divorce

**1529:** Henry VIII declares himself head of English church, marries Anne Boleyn

**1535:** Henry VIII beheads Sir Thomas More, once a chief advisor, for not recognizing the Church of England

**1530-1620:** Puritanism grows in response

# Puritanism

Puritans felt the Church of England **wasn't strict enough**



# Puritanism

Puritans felt the Church of England **wasn't strict enough**

Felt that women were treated "too equally" in Anglicanism

Wanted to "purify" Christianity, get back to its basics

Believed the devil was present in daily life

"Puritan" was conceived as an insult, and it stuck



# Pilgrims

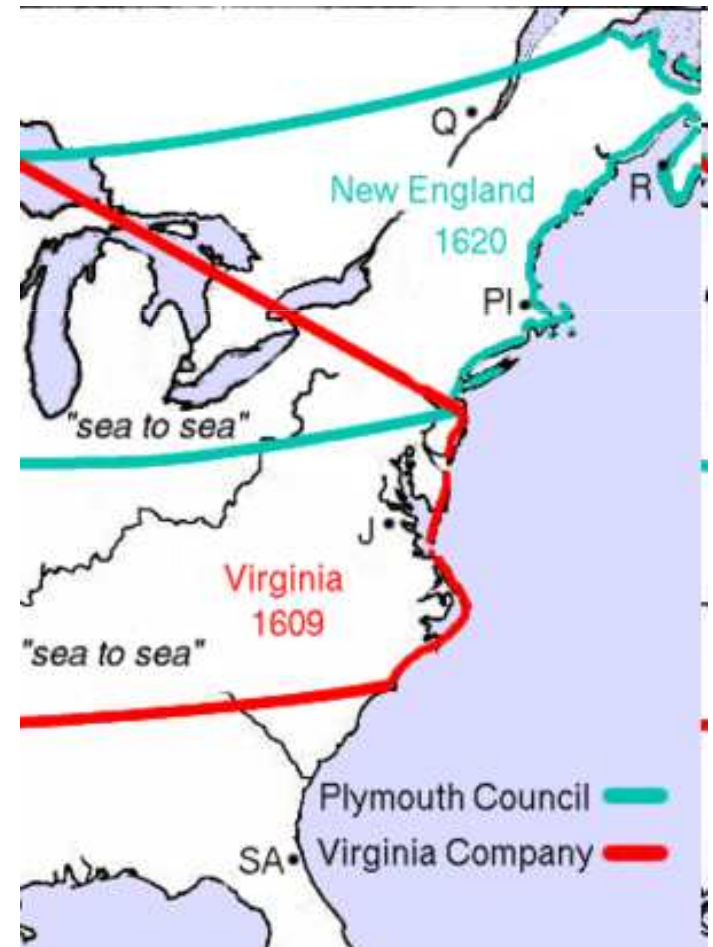
**Pilgrims** were **Puritans** who wanted to break away

Charter: royal charter

Goal: Establish a colony, not a company's outpost

- Families, not contractors, made the trip
- Wanted permanence, many children

Aimed for mouth of the Hudson River, but were blown off course





**Arrival:** Plymouth Harbor, 1620