



TOPIC 2.2 THE MOTIVES FOR BRITISH COLONIZATION

<p>PROTESTANT REFORMATION IN ENGLAND Henry VIII</p>	<p>HENRY VIII (1491-1547) initiated the Protestant Reformation in England for dynastic, rather than religious, reasons. As a young man, he had been such a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church that he had earned the title DEFENDER OF THE FAITH.</p> <p>He broke with Rome because his wife Catherine of Aragon was unable to produce a male heir and the Church would not allow him to divorce her. Intent on continuing the Tudor line established by his father, he had Parliament declare him the SUPREME HEAD OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND, divorced Catherine, and married Anne Boleyn. Nevertheless, he remained decidedly conservative in his religious beliefs and allowed few other changes in dogma or liturgy.</p> <p>Before his death in 1537, after six wives (divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived), Henry had produced THREE HEIRS to the throne of England, but only one was male:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mary, the daughter of Catherine of Aragon (Henry’s first wife), remained a staunch Roman Catholic. ■ Elizabeth, the daughter of Anne Boleyn (his second wife), was a moderate Protestant. ■ Edward, the son of Jane Seymour (his third wife), was a minor and dominated by radical Protestants.
<p>Edward VI</p>	<p>EDWARD VI (1537-1553) was the male heir that Henry VIII had sought. However, he came to the throne as a child of nine and was sickly. His advisors, staunch Protestants, advanced the PROTESTANT cause in England. He died at the age of fifteen.</p>
<p>Mary I</p>	<p>MARY I (1516-1558) succeeded her half brother to the throne in 1553. A pious CATHOLIC, she tried to reestablish Roman Catholicism in England. This sent many Englishmen into exile, rebellion, or to their deaths.</p>
<p>Elizabeth I</p>	<p>ELIZABETH I (1533-1603) assumed the throne after her half-sister’s death in 1558. She worked out a religious COMPROMISE with some elements of the reform movement (e.g., the Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-Six Articles of Faith) but the basic structure and liturgy of Catholicism (i.e., a hierarchy of church officials, the seven sacraments, various church ceremonies and rituals).</p> <p>Compromise was satisfactory to most people in England, but there were DISSENTERS: faithful CATHOLICS and reformers known as PURITANS, who had been exposed to Calvinist ideas while in exile and could not accept the remnants of Catholicism. Dissenters represented a threat to unity and were severely PERSECUTED. Many sought refuge in the New World.</p>
<p>ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS Money-Based Economy</p>	<p>The TRANSITION from an agriculturally-based feudal economy to a diversified (agriculture, industry, commerce) capitalist economy created opportunities for many, but it also created economic hardship.</p> <p>As a MONEY-BASED ECONOMY became more important, the feudal structure started to break down.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lords, eager to increase their resources, allowed their vassals to pay fees in lieu of performing military services. ■ Peasants were allowed to buy their freedom and engage in independent enterprises. ■ The importance of agriculture declined.

<p>Middle Class</p> <p>Enclosure Movement</p>	<p>As the MIDDLE CLASS grew in importance, wool (used in the production of fine clothing) became increasingly valuable. Many lords converted their lands from agriculture to sheep-raising. This development, known as the ENCLOSURE MOVEMENT, meant that serfs were thrown off the land.</p>
<p>Wool Industry</p>	<p>WOOL became an important industry and one of England's most valuable exports. In addition to sheep-raising, many entrepreneurs went into the cloth making business. This industry created jobs for many peasants, but it was highly competitive and entrepreneurs who were forced out of business left large numbers of unemployed workers.</p>
<p>Foreign Commerce</p>	<p>The wool industry stimulated FOREIGN COMMERCE. Entrepreneurs began to carry exports in English-owned ships. However, foreign trade was an extremely risky business and many lost their fortunes attempting to enter the field.</p>
<p>Opportunities in the New World</p>	<p>Many Englishmen were motivated to seek greater OPPORTUNITIES in the New World:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Second sons of noblemen (excluded from an inheritance by the law of primogeniture) sought to make their fortunes in the New World. ▪ Members of the middle class (merchants, shopkeepers, doctors, lawyers) hoped there would be less competition in the New World. ▪ Peasants thrown off the land or left unemployed by the wool industry sought a way to make a living in the New World. <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>
<p>PRIMARY SOURCES</p>	<p>Our knowledge of the past comes from both PRIMARY AND SECONDARY sources. The Library of Congress explains the distinction between the two types of sources:</p> <p><i>Primary sources are actual records that have survived from the past, such as letters, photographs, articles of clothing. Secondary sources are accounts of the past created by people writing about events sometime after they happened.</i></p>
<p>MOTIVES FOR BRITISH COLONIZATION</p>	<p>Read one or more of the following primary sources to learn some of the specific MOTIVES FOR BRITISH COLONIZATION of North America. Some of the documents are long and you are not required to read them in their entirety, so check my notes for which sections are most important.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Richard Hakluyt, <i>Discourse of Western Planting, 1584</i> http://www.ku.edu/carrie/docs/texts/hakluyt.html ▪ John Smith, <i>A Description of New England, 1616</i> http://eee.uci.edu/programs/humcore/oldquarters/spring/Clark/JohnSmith.html ▪ William Bradford, <i>Of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-1647, Chapter IV</i> (Scroll down to Chapter IV to learn why they came to the New World) ▪ http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/users/deetz/Plymouth/bradford.html#four John Winthrop, <i>Reasons for the Plantation in New England, 1628</i> (Focus on the reasons rather than the objections, although you are welcome to read both) http://www.winthropsociety.org/reasons.htm ▪ Andrew White, <i>A Relation of the Colony of the Lord Baron of Baltimore..., 1634</i> http://personal.pitnet.net/primarysources/white.html ▪ James Oglethorpe, <i>Some Account of the Designs of the Trustees for Establishing...Georgia..., 1733</i> http://personal.pitnet.net/primarysources/oglethorpe.html
<p>DISCUSSION QUESTIONS</p>	<p>Why did Englishmen want to leave England and colonize North America?</p> <p>What conclusions about economic and social conditions in England can you draw from these primary sources?</p>