

If a new continent suddenly popped up out of nowhere, what would happen? Who would move there? Would it be America 2.0? War? Free for all? How long would it take to populate? Would you hop on a boat to be one of the first to settle there?



HAKLUKT, 1584 – “A DISCOURSE CONCERNING WESTERN PLANTING

- With a partner, read the document under
GhhsAPUSH.com > Period 2 > Docblock (1)
 - Or bit.ly/2wLi4GI (capital i at the end)
- Which reasons resonate with your prior knowledge and reading?
Which, if any, were surprising?

COMPARING PASSENGER LISTS

Primary Document Analysis

EXAMINING PRIMARY DOCUMENTS: COMPARING PASSENGER LISTS

Famous explorers often kept diaries about their travels and experiences, but how would we learn about the lives of ordinary men and women who moved to the colonies?

Between 1150-1650, England's population almost doubled, from 3 to 5 million

Colonies provided an outlet and an opportunity for people who needed jobs or who lost farmland in UK

Many of these people became indentured servants but the number of indentured servants differed from colony to colony.

Working in pairs: fill in the information matrix on the two primary documents and answer the attached questions.

Use the information on the passenger lists to complete the chart below and answer the questions that follow:

	To Virginia	To New England
Total Passengers		
Ratio of Males to Females		
Age Distribution 0-4 (infants) 5-13 (children) 14-24 (young adults) 25-59 (adults) 60+ (elderly)		
Number of married passengers		
Number of passengers traveling with at least one family member		

Describe the “typical” English immigrant to the New World in terms of gender, age, and marital status on each of the ships. How does this differ on the two ships?

What can you tell about the social background and wealth of the average passenger on each of the ships? Does one of the ships have richer passengers? What do you predict the the Passengers on the *America* will do when they arrive in Virginia?

EXAMINING PRIMARY DOCUMENTS: COMPARING PASSENGER LISTS

To New England, April 2, 1635 (Modified)

THESE under-written names are to be transported to New England, Embarked in the *Planter*, the passengers have brought Certificate from the Justices of the Peace according to the King's order.

A tailor, JOSEPH TUTTELL	39	EPENETUS OLNEY	1
JOAN TUTTELL	42		
JOHN LAWRENCE	17	Servants to GEORGE GIDDINS:	
Farmer, GEORGE GIDDINS	25	THOMAS CARTER	25
JANE GIDDINS	20	MICHELL WILLIAMSON	30
THOMAS SAVAGE, a tailor	27	ELIZABETH MORRISON	12
WILLIAM LAWRENCE	12		
MARIE LAWRENCE	9	A tailor, RICHARD HARVIE	22
ABIGAIL TUTTELL	6	Farmer, FRANCIS PEBODDY	21
SYMON TUTTELL	4	Weaver, WILLIAM WILCOCKS	34
SARA TUTTELL	2	MARGARET WILCOCKS	24
JOSEPH TUTTELL	1	JOSEPH WILCOCKS	2
JOAN ANTROBUSS	65	ANNE HARVIE	22
MARIE WRAST	24	Mason, WILLIAM BEARDSLEY	30
THO GREENE	15	MARIE BEARDSLEY	26
NATHAN HEFORD	16	MARIE BEARDSLEY	4
Servant to JOSEPH TUTTELL		JOHN BEARDSLEY	2
MARIE CHITTWOOD	24	JOSEPH BEARDSLEY	6 mos.
Shoemaker, THOMAS OLNEY	35	Farmer, ALLIN PERLEY	27
MARIE OLNEY	30	Shoemaker, WILLIAM FELLOE	24
THOMAS OLNEY	3	Tailor, FRANCIS BARKER	24

To Virginia (Chesapeake), June 23, 1635 (Modified)

THESE under-written names are to be transported to Virginia, Embarked in the *America*, per Certificate of from the Minister of the Town of Gravesend of their loyalty to the orders of the Church of England

Richard Sadd	23	John Yates	20
Thomas Wakefield	17	Richard Wood	36
Thomas Bennett	22	Isack Bull	27
Steven Read	24	Phillipp Remmington	29
William Stanbridge	27	Radulph Spraging	37
Henry Barker	18	George Chaundler	29
James Foster	21	Thomas Johnson	19
Thomas Talbott	20	George Brookes	35
Richard Young	31	Robert Sabyne	40
Robert Thomas	20	Phillipp Parsons	10
John Farepoynt	20	Henry Parsons	14
Robert Askyn	22	John Eeles	16
Samuell Awde	24	Richard Miller	12
Miles Fletcher	27	Symon Richardson	23
William Evans	23	Thomas Boomer	13
Lawrence Farebern	23	George Dulmare	8
Mathew Robinson	24	John Underwood	19
Richard Hersey	22	William Bernard	27
John Robinson	32	Charles Wallinger	24
Edmond Chipps	19	Ryce Hoop	36
Thomas Pritchard	32	John Carter	54
Jonathan Bronsford	21		
William Cowley	20	Women.	
John Shawe	16	Elizabeth Remington	20
Richard Gummy	21	Dorothy Standich	22
Bartholomew Holton	25	Suzan Death	22
John White	21	Elizabeth Death	3
Thomas Chappell	33	Alice Remmington	26
Hugh Fox	24	Dorothie Baker	18
Davie Morris	32	Elizabeth Baker	18
Rowland Cotton	22	Sara Colebank	20
William Thomas	22	Mary Thurrogood	19

EXAMINING PRIMARY DOCUMENTS: COMPARING PASSENGER LISTS

- What are the biggest differences between the two ships?
- What does this information tell you about the differences between New England and Virginia in the 1630s
- Imagine the setting: Officials are collecting this information as passengers board the ship:
 - Is the setting noisy or orderly?
Are officials guaranteed to get accurate information?
How do you explain the fact that all the passengers swore allegiance to the Church of England (we know that many immigrants were religious dissenters, like the Puritans who were escaping because of religious persecution)?
- What more do you want to know about these passengers? What information is missing from these lists? How might you go about finding that information?

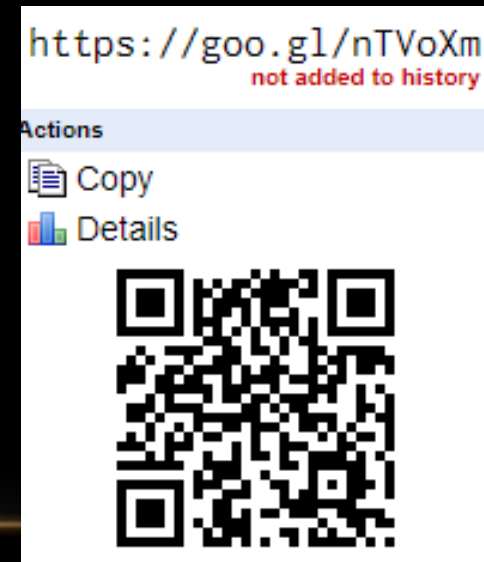
- 75-80 percent of the English men and women who came to Virginia/Chesapeake in the 1600s were servants. 35 percent of those who came to New England were servants.

A JAMESTOWN SETTLER

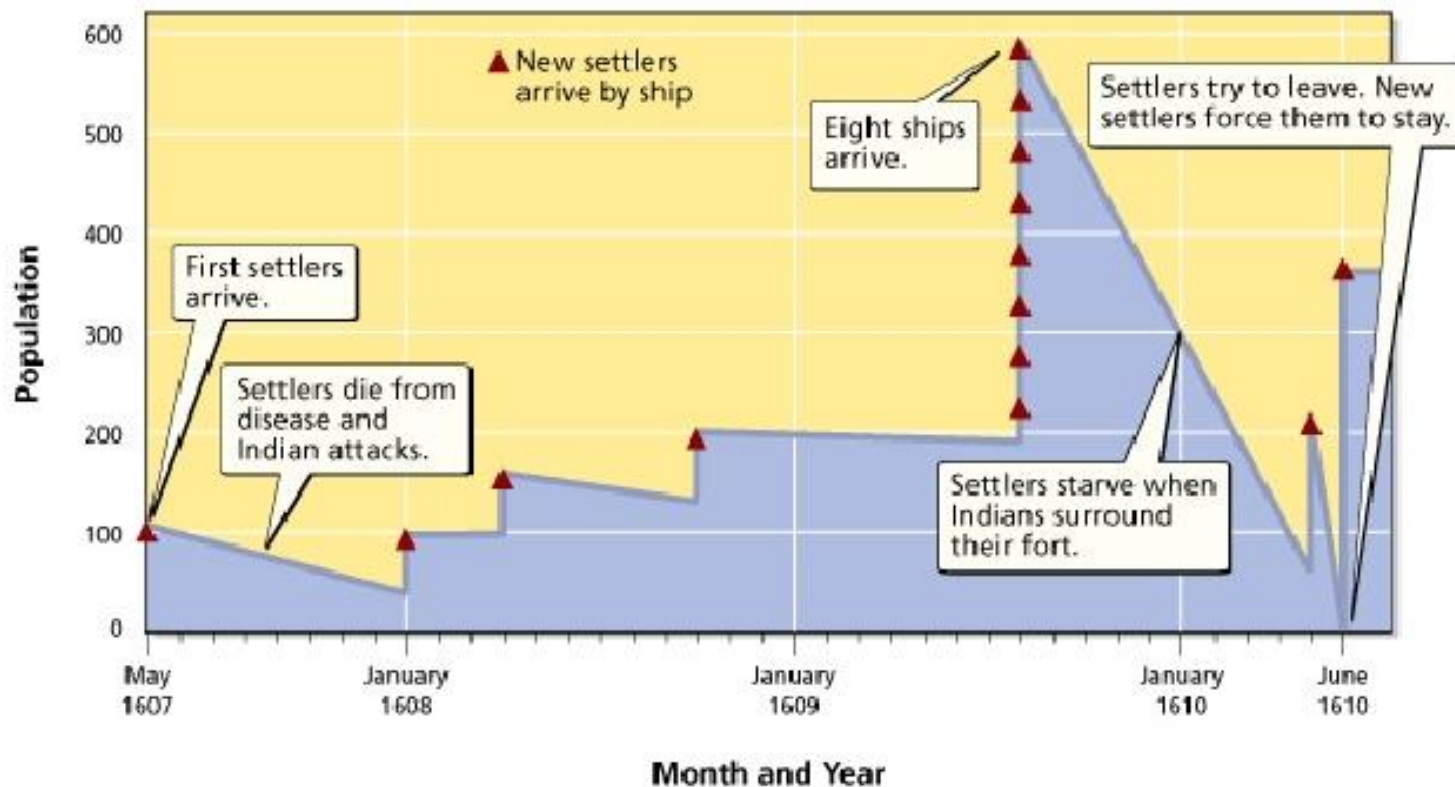
- DocBlock: Richard Frethorne, “Our Plantation is Very Weake,” 1623
 - Two thirds of his fellow shipmates had died since their arrival. Those without capital suffered particularly precarious situations with the lack of supplies and loss of leaders.
 - Less than 10% of indentured servants got the land they were promised.
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SERVING TIME IN VIRGINIA

- Open ghhsapush.com, go to Period 2 and choose “Doing History with Jamestown Docs”
- Look at each of the documents and hypothesize plausible explanations of some of the causes of life expectancy in early Jamestown settlers.
- Be specific in reference to the documents to support your hypothesis.
(specificity is the soul of narrative!)



- [There are] but five or six houses standing, the Church downe, the Palizado's [stockade fence] broken, the bridge in pieces, the Well of fresh water spoiled; the Storehouse they used for the Church; the marketplace and streets, and all other spare places planted with Tobacco.-- Governor Samuel Argall, 1617
- *Every man to sett two acres corn, penalty forfeiture of corn & Tobacco & be a slave a year to the Colony. No man to take hay to sewat Tobacco because it robs the poor beasts of their fodder and sweat-ing tobacco does it little good as found by Experience.-- Laws of the Virginia Assembly & proclamation of the Governor, 1610*



- Average agricultural wage in England, 1619 - £3 per year
- Average incomes of Jamestown Tobacco workers, 1619
 - John Rolfe £37.5
 - William Capps £75
 - Plantation using 3 boys as indentured servants £75
 - Plantation using 4 men as indentured servants £139.5

“NO DISTEMPERS EITHER EPIDEMICAL OR MORTAL”

- Indian Slavery Reading
 - “Slavery occurred in most Indian societies, but the institution differed from place to place”
 - Guns: “demand fed demand in a vicious cycle”
 - Malaria
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