

<p>From Elizabeth to James</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ James I was the successor of Queen Elizabeth of England. ➤ James knew that the war with Spain had gone for too long, and in 1604 he made a peace that lasted for 20 years. ➤ The peace did have a negative impact on England. It slowed the flow of bullion hijacked from Spanish treasure ships. James forswore profits from raiding treasure ships from himself as well as his subjects. As a result, men with spare lives and money thought again about the goods that come from the Americas.
<p>Establishing a Colony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In 1606 a number of noblemen, gentlemen and merchants joined to petition the king for authority to establish colonies in America. Merchants realized that a joint-stock company allowed taking risks without financial ruin. The men who petitioned were divided into two groups, from London and from Plymouth. The king gave them a charter incorporating two companies for the colonization of North America. The Virginia Company of Plymouth would operate in the north and the Virginia Company of London in the southern part. The companies will finance the voyage if travelers worked for them for 7 years. The V Co of Plymouth survived only one winter in the colony they founded in Maine. The Va. Co of London went up a river called the James and landed on a peninsula they called Jamestown. Leadership and organization was a problem. There was supposed to be a council of seven men which the king acted through, but the members quarreled and neglected the tasks that needed to be done. ➤ One man took charge; name John Smith (27). He took control of the colony, explored it, mapped it, and overawed the Indians, and obtained corn that saved them from starvation. He stopped the disorganized scramble for gold, built fortifications and planted Indian corn. He even sent a cargo of cedar wood to send back to investors as evidence of the colony's worth. ➤ The armchair colonizers in London were not happy. They heard that John Smith was unkind to the Indians. The company fitted nine vessels to carry some 600 immigrants. A new governor was to be among them, Lord De La Warr. The expedition set sail in June 1609. One ship was wrecked in Bermuda, but at least 400 immigrants reached Jamestown. Warr was not one of them. John Smith was injured, and returned to England. For almost 3 years, the colony had no effective government, and everything fell into disorder until a relief ship with governors and supplies came. The governors resumed the course set by John Smith.
<p>Virginia's future</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tobacco was native to America. The Indians taught the Spanish to use it, and the Spanish taught the rest of Europe. It was at first valued as a medicine, but later was smoked for pleasure. John Rolfe decided the West Indian species of tobacco was more suitable than the native variety, and settlers turned enthusiastically to growing it. By 1617 they were able to ship 20000 pounds to England. ➤ For Five years or more, settlers streamed into the colony. By the end if 1618

	<p>the population had risen to 1000 from 400. Between 1618 and 1624, about 4000 more arrived.</p>
Conditions in Virginia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Based on the number of ships landing passengers, the colony was a great success. Based on the number of graves dug, it was not. Many immigrants were ill fed, ill supplied and in 1622 the Indians rose up and killed 347. Those who survived sickness found themselves subjected to ruthless exploitation. Those powerful enough to control those below them could make handsome profits off the work of the people.
The King Intervenes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ In 1624 James I appointed a committee to investigate; the commissioners reported such a shocking report that the king dissolved the company and took control himself.