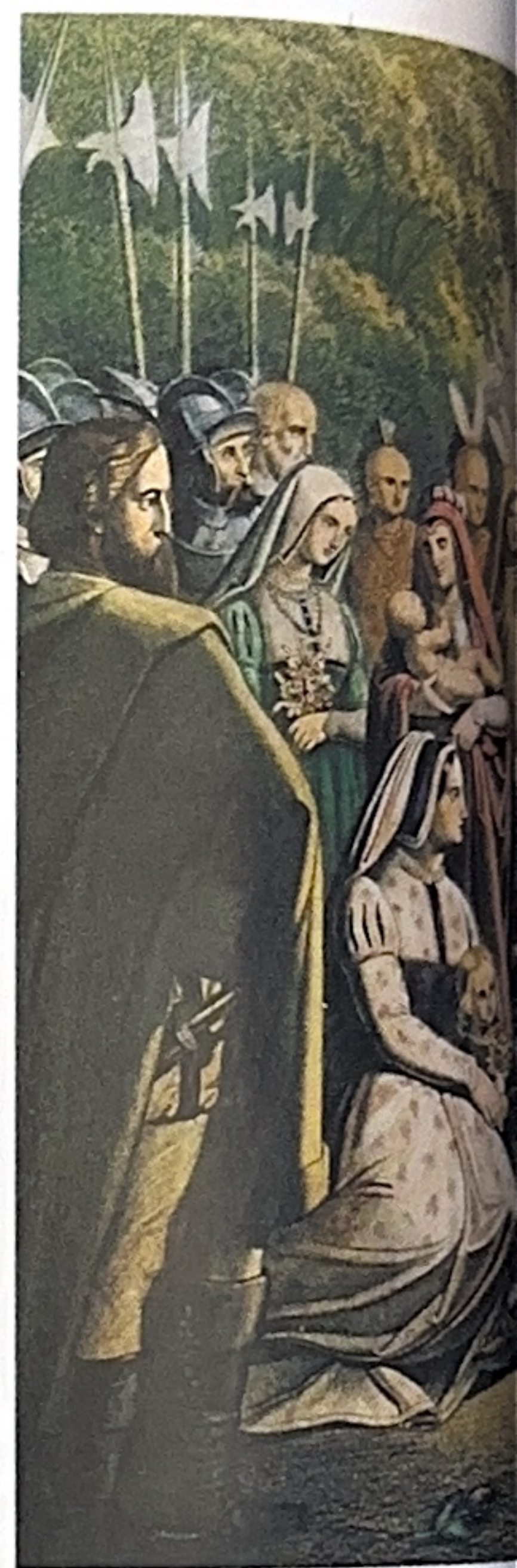




National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution/Art Resource



The wedding in 1614 of John Rolfe and Pocahontas (right) was a turning point for Jamestown. That same year Rolfe began growing tobacco (above). The painting of Pocahontas in English clothes (left) hangs in the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C.



## NEW VIRGINIANS

① The colony barely kept going. Then in 1614 **John Rolfe** found an answer. He grew a crop of tobacco, a plant native to the Americas. People were already smoking tobacco in England. As demand grew, tobacco became a **cash crop**, or a crop that is sold for money. The colonists hoped to become wealthy from growing tobacco.

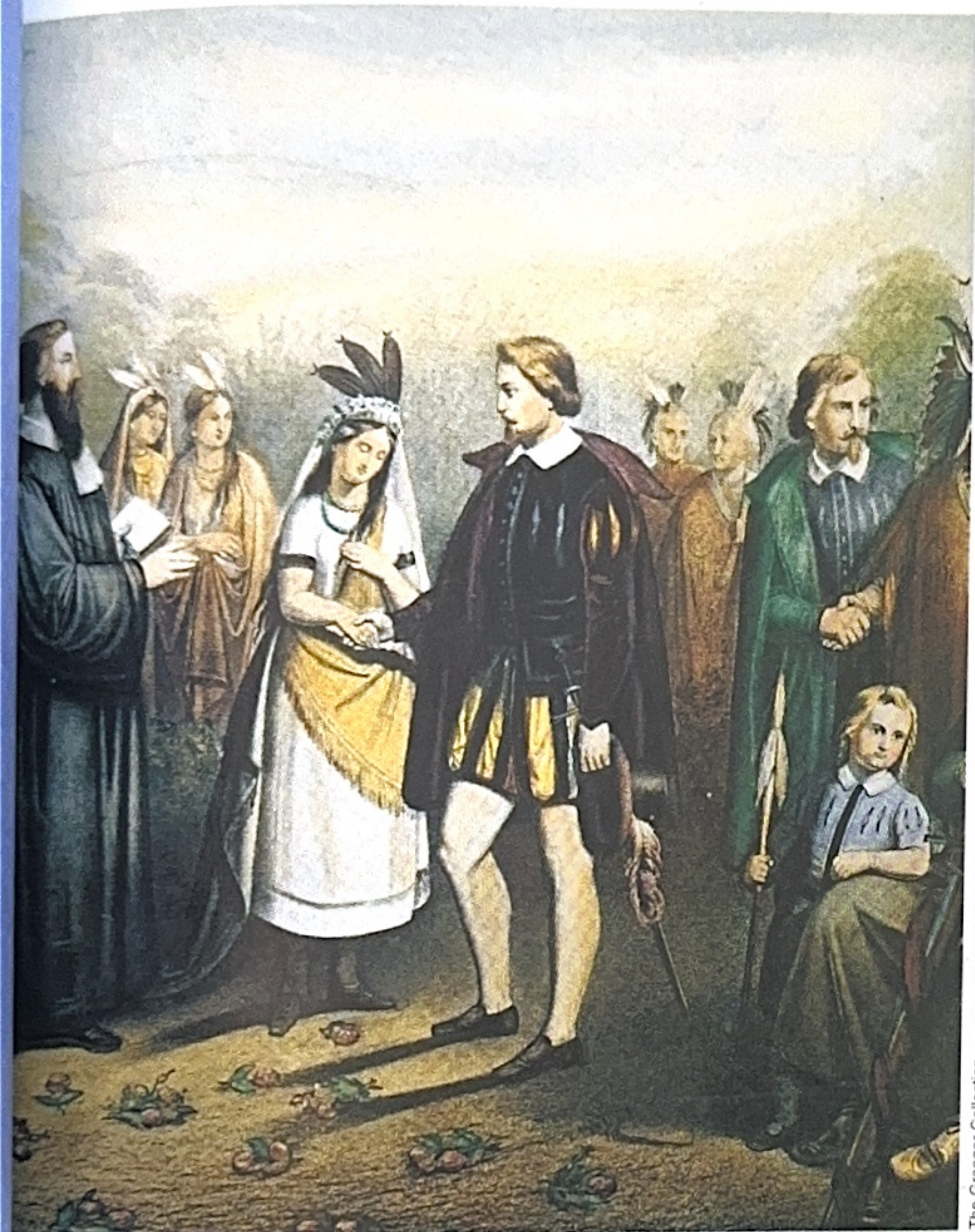
② King James I called tobacco a "stinking weed . . . harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs." But the Virginia Company gave colonists their own land to grow tobacco on.

## The "Peace of Pocahontas"

③ John Rolfe took another important step in 1614. He married Pocahontas. She had become a Christian and taken the name Rebecca. Two of Pocahontas's brothers and her uncle attended the wedding.

④ The marriage helped keep peace between the English and the Powhatan. The "Peace of Pocahontas" lasted for about eight years. In 1617 the Rolfes sailed to England with their baby, Thomas. As they prepared to return to Virginia, Pocahontas became ill and died.





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## Africans Arrive in Jamestown

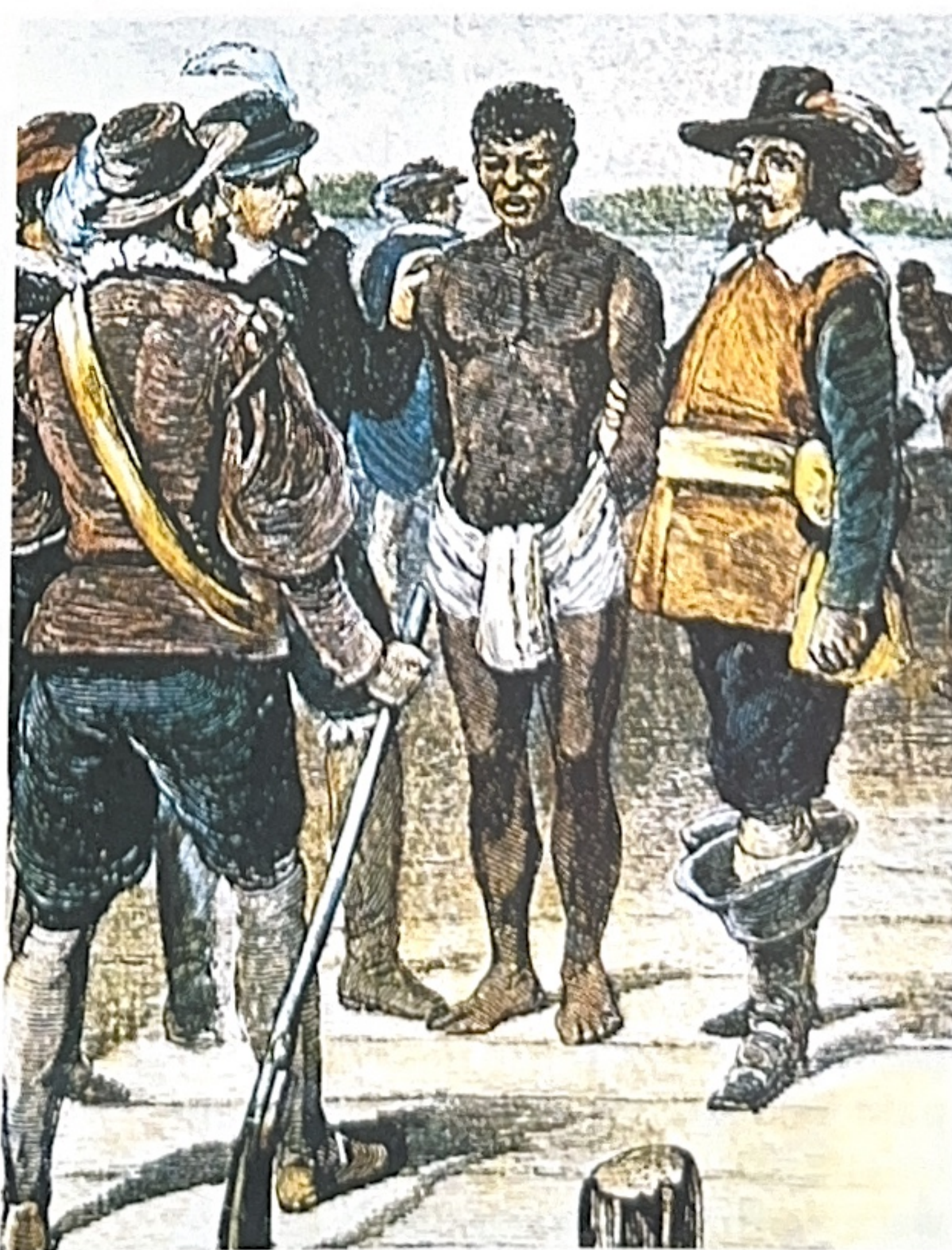
- ① When John Rolfe returned to Jamestown, tobacco was growing everywhere. In 1619 more colonists came to grow tobacco.
- ② Many newcomers to Virginia were **indentured** (ihn DEN churd) **servants**. People became indentured servants when they could not pay for their trip. The Virginia Company paid for them. They agreed to work for five to seven years to pay back the company. In following years, thousands of indentured servants came to Virginia.
- ③ Also in 1619 a Dutch ship sent about 20 captive Africans ashore, with the hope of trading them for supplies. These first Africans to

arrive in Jamestown worked as indentured servants. They became farmers and planters. Years later, the colony included both free Africans and indentured servants.

- ④ In about 1621, an African named Anthony Johnson arrived in Jamestown. He worked as an indentured servant. Later he became a landowner. By 1651 he had over 250 acres of land in present-day North Hampton County, which is on the Pungoteague (PUN goh teeg) River. The area became a successful African American community.

However, by 1661 most Africans in Virginia faced a very different life. Large numbers were enslaved and forced to work on farms.

**The first Africans brought to Jamestown were not enslaved. This was probably because they had become Christians. Christians could not be enslaved under English law.**



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## VIRGINIA GROWS

- ① Two other major events in 1619 helped Virginia to grow. As you have read, the first Jamestown colonists were mostly men. Then the Virginia Company brought women to the colony. The men paid for the voyage of their future wives.
- ② The other event took place in Jamestown's small church. There, the **House of Burgesses** met for the first time. The House of Burgesses made its own laws for the colony. Its members were white men who owned land.
- ③ The House of Burgesses did not represent all people, but it gave some Virginia colonists a voice in their government. It was one of the first steps European colonists took toward governing themselves. You will read more about the House of Burgesses in later chapters.



The first women to come to Jamestown (above) married the male colonists who paid for their voyage. Or they became **indentured servants**. Bonnets like this were worn in the early 1600s (right).



### Conflict with the Powhatan

With Virginia's growth came new problems. Planters were moving up the James River. They were clearing new land for tobacco. The Powhatan chiefdom saw that the English were taking away more and more of their hunting grounds.

Chief Powhatan had died in 1618. His brother, **Openchancanough** (oh pun CHAN kun awf), became the new Powhatan. He was determined to force the English to leave.

Early one morning in 1622, the

Powhatan chiefdom attacked. They killed about 350 colonists. This was one of the last major

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The first male landowners at Jamestown (left) learned how to govern themselves in the House of Burgesses.

battles between Native Americans and the English in Virginia.

## A New Governor

In 1624 King James I took control of Virginia from the House of Burgesses. The king did not want the colonists to govern themselves. He named a governor to rule the colony. The colonists battled with the new governor. They did not like outside control, especially following laws made in far-off England.

## WHY IT MATTERS

In 1607 the English established Jamestown, the first permanent English colony in North America. It became a model for later European colonies. The colony had a brief period of help from Native Americans. But the colonists began taking more and more land. Conflict

with the Native Americans soon followed. The colonists' desire for self-government also grew.

Other English colonies followed. You will read in the next lesson about some colonists' friendship with the Native Americans.

## ✓ Reviewing Facts and Ideas

### SUM IT UP

- In the early 1600s the English again tried to build a permanent colony in North America.
- The Powhatan chiefdom had its own way of life on the east coast of North America, where the English planned to colonize.
- In 1607 the English in the Jamestown colony suffered greatly until Captain John Smith brought order to the colony.
- When the colonists began growing tobacco for money, the Virginia colony began to grow. In 1619 Africans and women settled there.

### THINK ABOUT IT

1. What was the group called the Powhatan chiefdom?
2. What problems did the colonists face in Jamestown?
3. **FOCUS** What contributions did the Powhatan and English peoples make that helped the Jamestown colony to survive?
4. **THINKING SKILL** What *effects* did Virginia's "stinking weed" have on the growth of the colony?
5. **WRITE** Write what John Smith might have said after saying, "He that will not work shall not eat."