

## The Church of England

# Abroad

## Anglicanism at Home: A Recap

### Political Configurations

From Elizabeth to the Stuarts

From Charles I to the Interregnum and

Cromwell's Protectorate

From the Death of Cromwell to Charles II

### Religious Developments

Mounting Puritan Pressures on Settlement

Monarchy Loses its Grip: James & Charles

Puritanism Ascendant

Abolition of Episcopacy

Rise of Presbyterianism

Independents and Sectarianism

A Return to (Episcopal) Order

Firm Establishment

Strict Definitions: Conformity/Nonconformity

Beginnings of Toleration?

### Royal Recusancy and Glorious Revolution

Charles II / James II

William and Mary

Non-Jurors





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## Seventeenth-Century British Colonies

Great Imperial Powers of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century

Spain: strongest at the outset

Britain: strongest by the end

Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588)

Important, but not the whole story

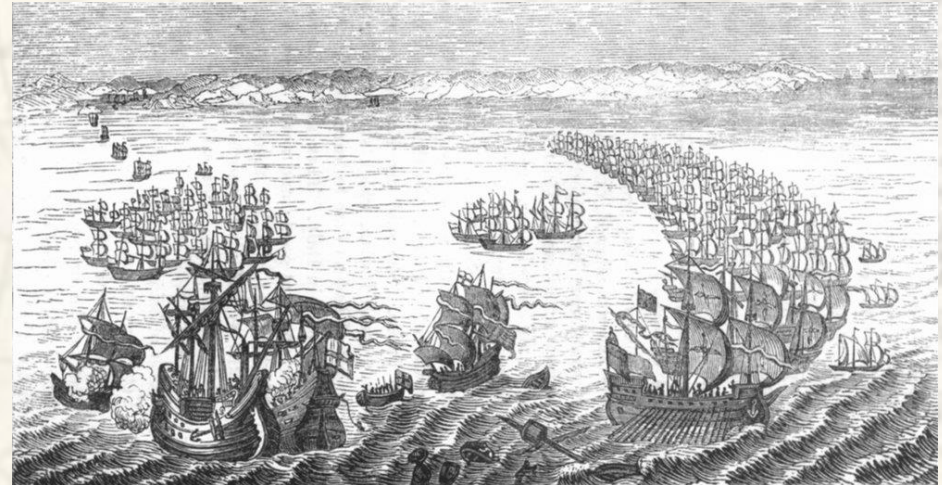
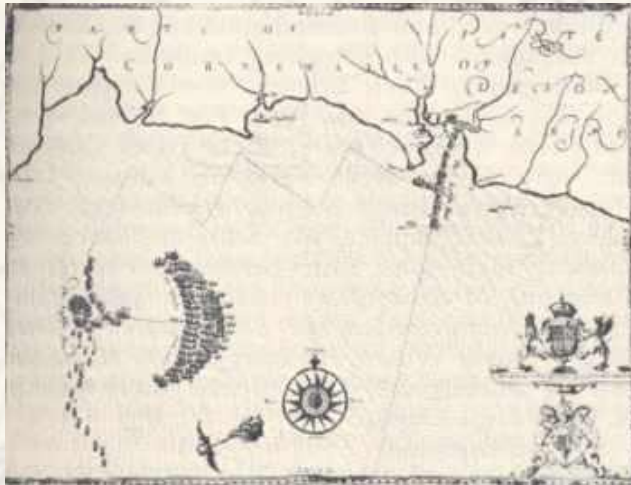
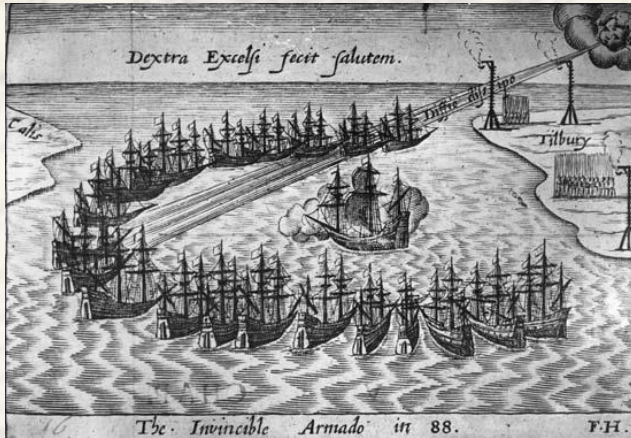
Beginning of a long end to Spanish threat

Spanish rebuild, continue colonial ventures

Anglo-Spanish hostilities concluded

1604

Treaty of London





# Abroad

## Seventeenth-Century British Colonies

### British Privateering Mercenaries

Private persons or ships

Licensed by a government

Empowered to attack enemies during war

Benefits:

More naval forces

Less overhead

Great profit margin

Difference between privateers and pirates?

Elizabeth I

1562 Mandate

Hawkins & Drake

Attack Spanish ships off West Africa

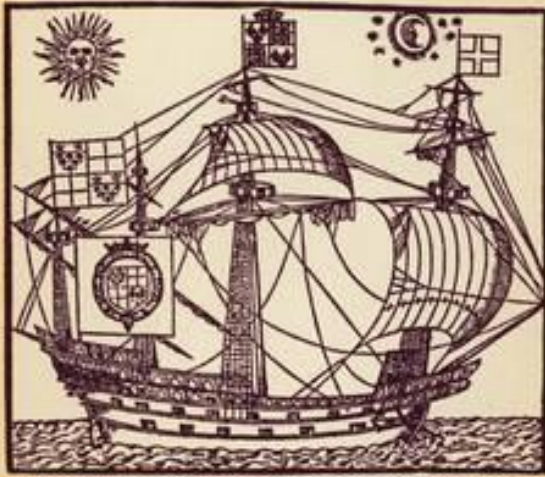
Attempt to break into the slave trade

Not terribly successful

Continued English-Spanish conflict

English attack Spanish ports in New World

## ELIZABETHAN PRIVATEERING



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# Abroad

## Attempted British Colonies

### Early Ventures

After Columbus (1492), Henry VII

#### John Cabot

Commissioned 1496:

Find Northwest Passage

Objective: the Spice Islands

Sails 1497

Makes landfall in Newfoundland

Believes it to be Asia

No settlement

Sails again 1498: disappears

#### Martin Frobisher

Baffin Island, 1576

First C of E service in North America

Unsuccessful settlement, 1578

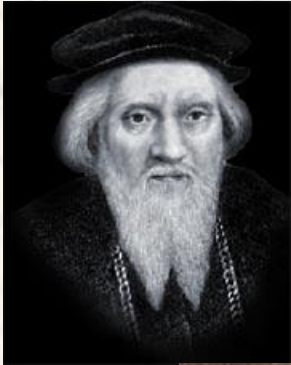
Claims Greenland for Elizabeth I, 1578

#### Sir Francis Drake

Circumnavigation of globe

Elizabeth Island off Cape Horn, 1578

“New Albion” 1579 (no settlements)





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## Attempted British Colonies

### Early Attempted Settlements

Newfoundland, 1578-1583

Humphrey Gilbert

Half-brother of Sir Francis Drake

1578:

Elizabeth grants patent for exploration

Guilbert sails for the West Indies; fails

1583:

St. Johns, Newfoundland

Leaves no colonists



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## Attempted British Colonies

### Early Attempted Settlements

Roanoke Island, 1584-1590

Chartered 1584:

Queen Elizabeth I

Sir Walter Raleigh

Resources and pirate raids against the Spanish

St. Augustine since 1565

Carribean; Atlantic Coast

Colonists left to establish site August 1685

Promised date of return: April 1686

April 1686 comes and goes

Colonists leave with Sir Francis Drake

Supply finally arrives

Leaves small detachment to hold the fort

A second colony for Chesapeake Bay

Find a skeleton on Roanoke Island

Decide to move in!

Failed resupply attempted in 1588 (Armada)

Finally return to Roanoke in 1590

Deserted

No one knows what happened





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## Attempted British Colonies

### Other Commercial Colonial Ventures

East India Company, 1600

1608

Surat, Gujarat

Northwestern coastal region

1611

Factory at Machilipatnam

Central eastern coastal region

1612

Bengal

other European traders already established





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## Attempted British Colonies

Other Commercial Colonial Ventures

The Caribbean and the West Indies

Peace with Spain: Treaty of London, 1604

Turn from preying on Spanish colonialism

Development of Britain's own holdings

Early & Failed Attempts

Guiana, 1604

St. Lucia, 1605

Grenada, 1609

Successful Settlements

First wave

St. Kitts, 1624

Barbados, 1627

Nevis, 1628

Sugar plantations on Portuguese pattern

Slave labor as in Brazil

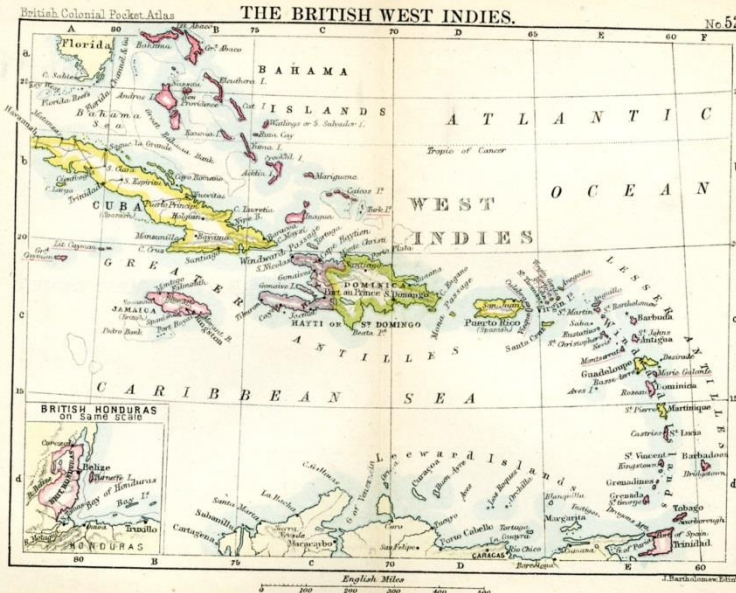
Dutch ships bring slaves in, sugar out

Act of Parliament, 1651: English ships

Second wave

Jamaica, 1655

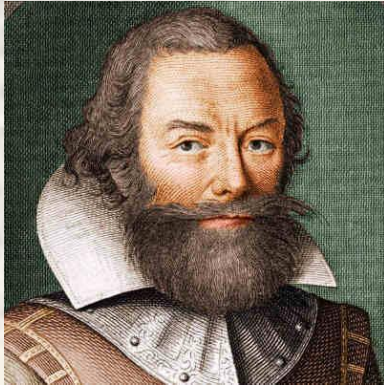
Bahamas, 1666





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## A British Settlement

Jamestown, Virginia, 1607 (Bermuda, 1609)

The Church of England takes root

First permanent English colony in N. America

Unique

Colonists afforded 'rights and privileges'

Including Church of England

Main Aims of Colonization:

Gold & silver; enrichment of England

Find Northwest Passage to Asia

Religious Aims Not Entirely Lacking

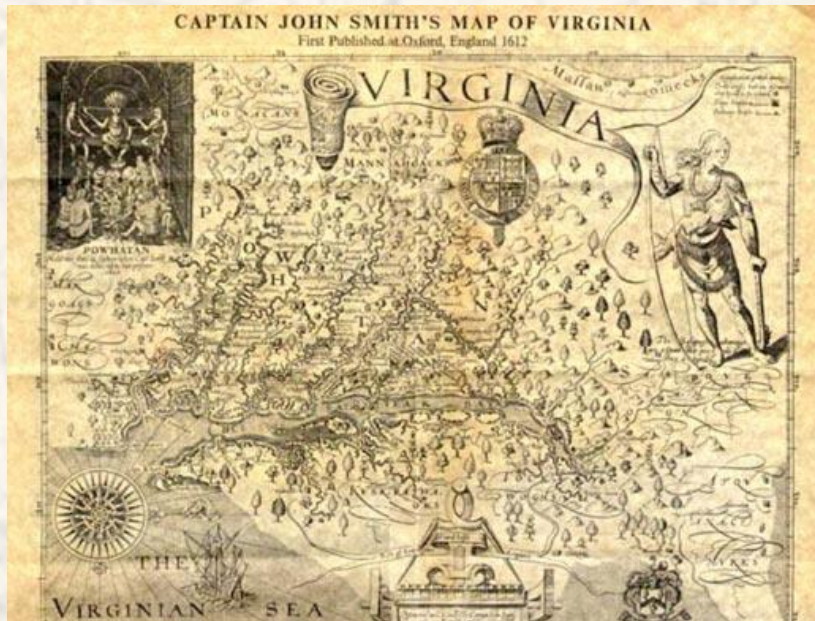
Instructions supplied by governing council

“the Word and service of God be preached, planted, and used...”

“not only in the said colonies...”

“but also, as much as might be, among the savages bordering among them...”

“according to the rites and doctrines of the Church of England...”





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## A British Settlement

Jamestown, Virginia, 1607 (Bermuda, 1609)

Emigrants accompanied by chaplain

Rev. Robert Hunt

“an honest, religious, and courageous divine”

(Capt. John Smith)

First Holy Eucharist

Six weeks after landfall (May 6, 1607)

Description provided by Capt. John Smith:

“We did hang an awning (which is an old sail) to three of four trees, till we cut planks, our pulpit a bar of wood nailed to neighboring trees. This was our church till we built a homely thing like a barn, set upon crotchets covered with rafts, sedge, and earth. ... Yet we had daily Common Prayer morning and evening, every Sunday two sermons, and every three months the Holy Communion.”





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## A British Settlement

Initial Hardships, Perseverance

900 colonists in first three years

By 1610, 150 remained

Some victims of violence

Many more died of fever and starvation

Continued 'reinforcements'

Better prospects for permanence by 1614

Various backgrounds

Tobacco cultivation begins to turn a profit

Turning Points in 1619

Dutch ship: first African slaves

General Assembly of elected burgesses

Confirmed authority of the C of E

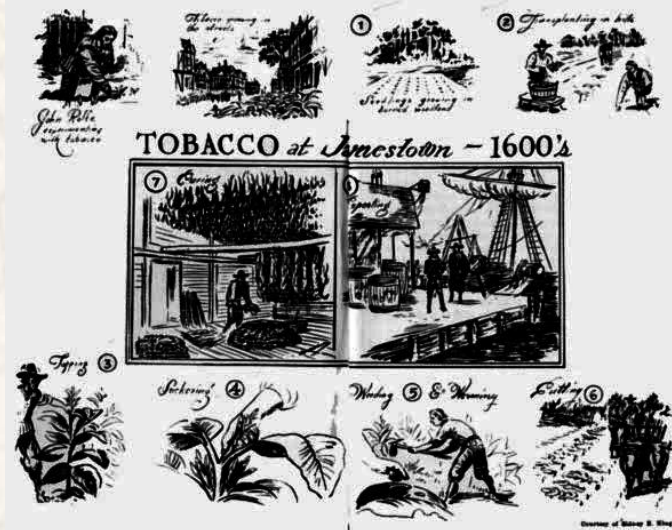
All should attend church twice on Sundays

Ministers (3 priests and 2 deacons)

were to be provided a 'glebe' (100 acres)

And a fixed salary paid in tobacco

Report to Bp of London: Need more clergy





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## A British Settlement

1624:

New Laws pertaining to church

Renewed call for uniformity

Provision made for building churches

(population 1200+, 19 settlements)

Not all is well:

Public disparagement of clergy (punishable)

7 years later:

“a law ... forbidding parsons to give themselves to excessive drinking or riot or to spend their time idly day or night, playing at dice or cards”

James I revokes charter

Virginia become royal province

Royal governor + assembly

Relative peace and prosperity

Population grows to 5000



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## A British Settlement

Laudian Establishment in Virginia

Sir William Berkeley

Sent out as governor in 1641

(5 year hiatus during Interregnum)

House of Burgesses organizes vestries

Ministers episcopally ordained

And nominated by vestries

could be appointed by governor

Tithes collected by law (like taxes)

Church membership precondition of voting

Little flourishing Nonconformity





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## A British Settlement

### The Interregnum in Virginia

Virginia was royalist in its sympathies

Had to submit to Parliament

Puritan decrees not enforced

No prohibition of Anglican worship

Curtailed support = deterioration of religion

### At Restoration in 1660

10 ministers for 50 parishes

Undersupported

Berkeley resumes administration

Committed to

“building and due furnishing of churches, for the canonical performance of the liturgy, for the ministration of God’s word, for a due observance of the Sunday, for the baptism and Christian education of the young”



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## A British Settlement

Still a long way to go

Berkeley's low opinion of the parish priests

“There are 48 parishes, and the ministers well paid. The clergy by my consent would be better if they would pray oftener and preach less. But of all other commodities, so of this, the worst is sent to us.”

Situation of the clergy

Low quality, poor morale

Little respect

Relatively more empowered vestries

Clergy are ‘kept men’

What they needed was a bishop

None supplied (administered from London)





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## A British Settlement

The 1680s

Commissaries (1685)

Henry Compton made Bp of London, 1675

Wants licensed ministers for colonies

James Blair made Commissary for Virginia

“A commissary was the agent or deputy of the bishop, with power to perform all episcopal functions except Confirmation and Ordination. In other words, he was theoretically authorized to make visitations, call conventions, suspend clergymen, and otherwise exercise discipline.”

Tolerance for Dissenters (1689)

Toleration Act of 1689

Leniency toward Dissenters in Virginia

No great sudden change

Later:

College of William and Mary, 1693

