

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL
ALABAMA MODEL UNITED NATIONS



HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL:
COLONIAL AMERICA

BACKGROUND GUIDE

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Esteemed Faculty and Delegates,

Welcome to **ALMUN XIV**. My name is Catharine del Carmen, and I am serving as the Director-General. I am in my fourth year at the University of Alabama's Bachelor of Social Work (BSW) Program. Even after COVID-19 forced us to rain-check last year's conference, I am so excited that you chose to attend one of the Southeast's premier Model United Nations conferences for high school students! We are pleased to offer a diverse array of committees ranging from traditional General Assemblies to the International Court of Justices to a crisis committee based off a viral online video game with everything else in-between. I'm proud to announce that ALMUN XIV will also be implementing its first Plenary Session for the General Assembly during the last committee session on Sunday, February 6th. The fourteenth rendition of ALMUN's secretariat and staff have worked tirelessly to revamp our conference and provide an immersive, engaging, and realistic experience to all delegates who choose to attend.

This is my eighth year participating in ALMUN, and I cannot believe how much time has passed since I was a high school freshman freaking out over debating international policy in a room full of people. Model United Nations has become a passion of mine, and I enjoy joking about the irony of my previous statement with my friends and family. If you asked me eight years ago if MUN would be a key player in my college experience, I would laugh in your face, but it truly has shaped me into the young adult and aspiring professional I am today. The University of Alabama has paid for me to travel to Boston, Chicago, Washington, D.C., and even Montreal, Canada. My heart and mind are with international politics, advocacy, and diplomacy, and I do not believe I could confidently say so if it weren't for my experience as a Model United Nations delegate, staffer, and secretariat member all these years.

I hope you all obtain the same amount of passion, wisdom, and joy that I have from competing in MUN conferences, and I encourage you to take this past high school. My email will be listed below if you have any questions about the conference, your committee, or just Model U.N. in general. I wish you the best of luck in your research and preparation, and Roll Tide!

Best,

Catharine del Carmen

Director-General

almun.dg@gmail.com

a note on RESEARCH, PREPARATION, & POSITION PAPERS

Your experience as a delegate doesn't begin on the first day of the conference. Rather, the time you spend leading up to the conference is just as important as the debate and discussion that occurs therein. Proper research and preparation are key to a successful performance, but for new delegates, or those without much experience, the idea of a MUN conference and the preparation behind it can seem like an overwhelming task. The best place to start is this Background Guide written and prepared for you by your committee staff. This document is the perfect jumping off point for all of your research, and it will also help you understand the innerworkings, schematics, and purpose of your character/country assignment and role as a delegate during the conference.

The position paper is a delegate's first impression to the dais and is the final product of a student's preparation and research for any Model United Nations conference. It contains informed perspectives and histories of the state a delegate represents and is crucial to creating an authentic MUN experience.

All delegates are strongly encouraged to submit a position paper. Each country/character represented at ALMUN XIV must submit a position paper in order to be considered for awards. The best position paper within each committee will be awarded the Outstanding Position Paper award by the committee staff.

The Crisis position paper will be one page in length. It will consist of general background information on the topic and character which can include information found from outside sources if needed. Ad Hoc delegates will not submit a position paper.

FORMAT

- The position paper will be one page. Content for the paper will be broken into paragraphs instead of additional pages. Do not exceed one page.
- The document will be single spaced, 12 pt., Times New Roman
- The document will begin with a three line header on the left side consisting of the following:
 - Name(s) of the delegate(s)
 - Character represented by the delegate(s)
 - Committee in which the delegate(s) will participate
- Additional research outside of the background guide is discouraged, but if you do use outside sources, citations are required. References will be cited using footnotes in MLA format. Include the URL for electronic sources. We strongly encourage using solely electronic sources for ease of reference.

CONTENT

Position papers will have three paragraphs outlined as follows:

The first paragraph introduces the character assigned to the delegate. It should include a summary of who the character is and the character's powers. This summary reinforces that the delegate understands the position of the character. Powers can include those which are not necessarily expressly permitted according to the background guide but are synthesized from what the background guide describes.

The second paragraph analyses the character's role in the crisis at hand. The delegate should give a brief explanation of the crisis from the perspective of the character. More importantly, the paper should describe the character's role in the overarching story of the crisis.

The third paragraph consists of an informed discussion of solutions to be proposed by the delegate(s) at the conference. It uses the research done on the crisis and synthesizes it into new and creative ideas based on the character represented by the student.

OTHER TIPS & NOTES

- Do not write in first person; write as the character represented (e.g. “The New York Times leans...”)
- Avoid the passive voice
- Write matter-of-factly rather than with embellished language
- Remember to cite your sources in-text if necessary

Please use example position paper provided on the ALMUN website for ideas on how the writing and style should look, as well as how to present the information needed to prepare for the conference

If you are looking for more information on how a committee runs and debate flows, please check out our [Delegate Resource Guide](#) and [Handbook for Rules and Procedures](#). These two documents will break down everything you need to know about awards, parliamentary procedure, and even offer a brief rundown and history of your committee's branch.

Please submit all position papers to [this Google Form](#), no later than February 3rd, 2022 at 11:59 p.m. CT

DELEGATES THAT DO NOT SUBMIT POSITION PAPERS WILL BE INELIGIBLE FOR AWARDS.

Letters from the Dias

Delegates,

Welcome to ALMUN XIV. We are your Crisis Director and Chair for the English Privy Council Committee, Cam Lethcoe, and Meg Woodard, and we look forward to having you all in committee!

As your Crisis Director, I'm going to make sure you all get the experience you want out of this committee. This will be my second time as Crisis Director for a committee, and I'm very excited to see what actions you all choose to take and the direction the committee goes in. I'm a graduate student from Kansas City studying history. This is my fourth year in the Model UN circuit, both as an ALMUN staffer and as a delegate that competes on our traveling team.

I encourage all of you to do some of your own independent research using this background guide as a starting point. Please don't hesitate to reach out to either Meg or myself if you have any questions regarding the committee, we would be more than happy to help — that's what we're here for!

Thank you and good luck! I'm looking forward to seeing you all in committee,

Cam Lethcoe

Crisis Director

clethcoe@crimson.ua.edu

Good morrow delegates!

I am so excited to meet all of you and chair the Privy Council for ALMUN XIV. I'm a senior studying Geography and Political Science with minors in Geographic Information Technology and Public Policy. I'm also in my fourth year of being involved with the Alabama International Relations Club, the host organization that supports ALMUN, our traveling Model UN team, and a variety of other initiatives.

This time period in history really spoke to me as an ALMUN topic because there were a lot of historical failures that can be improved upon and solved more creatively. History classes really emphasize the colonial era of US history, but rarely is there much detail before that time. The privy council also encompasses the most interesting parts of history as well- new fortunes, discovering exotic locations, royal drama, and, best of all, diplomacy. We hope that all delegates will work together to create revisit old histories and create new ones. There are some maps at the end of the background guide, feel free to use these to demonstrate geographical locations in the new world or to draw out a path of something that you want to see happen.

Please feel free to reach out to me or Cam with any questions that you may have. We're both so excited to get to see all of you in person!

All Hail the King,

Meg Woodard

Chair

mbwoodard@crimson.ua.edu

Introduction

His Majesty King James I has formally convened this most esteemed Council to begin overseeing much of England's overseas colonial ventures. The date is January 15th, 1625, and England has already successfully established three chartered colonies in what is now being called North America, in New Hampshire¹ and Virginia,² and Jamestown.³ Additionally, King James is most concerned with England's power in the region, and has been adamant about his wishes that this Council focus its efforts on securing England's New World Dominance over our rivals. Already we fear our position in the New World due to Spain's hold in the region, as well as France's control. The Council should therefore focus its efforts on securing English control in the New World. The Council is England's center of control for all military operations, and the nation relies on the Council for both defense and offense in the name of His Majesty King James. England's biggest maritime opponents at this time are the United Provinces and the Spanish. Their fleets are worryingly large, and the commerce they perpetuate only contributes to the construction of larger fleets. Something should be done to ensure English naval supremacy.

Reports have recently been intercepted from Spanish conquistadors active exploring west of the New World. They detail another large, continental landmass some several hundred miles west of North America. King James is understandably quite interested in these reports, and the Council should certainly concern itself with a further investigation into the matter.

At this time, His Majesty King James I would like to begin relations with natives in the Americas with respect and decency. It is understood by all on the Privy Council that there is absolutely no tolerance for genocide or slavery of native people. It should be assumed that anyone that attempts to do these things would be immediately dismissed from the Privy Council. These barbaric practices are more in line with the likes of the Spanish Empire, and the King expects more from his Esteemed Council. This Council should, however, be encouraged to interact with native tribes as they see fit, within these boundaries, as any semblance of control of the North American Continent will be all but impossible without a degree of native cooperation.

¹[New Hampshire](#)

²[England's colony in Virginia, 1611-1624](#)

³[Jamestown](#)

Prevailing Events

The Council faces several prevailing events and concerns that it should be aware of. These are the immediate concerns of the Council, and should be handled at once. If any of these items are not addressed soon, the Council could face severe backlash from both the Crown and Parliament.

St. Kitts Island⁴

A small island roughly 68 square miles in size located in the Eastern Caribbean, St. Kitts is a valuable asset due to both its tactical location and climate - sugarcane grows particularly well there. We have established a colony on the island as of 1623 for the purposes of sugarcane cultivation and a point of resupply and repair for the Royal Navy. The colony currently supports a population of 34. The French are aware of our colony's existence on St. Kitts, and they are our main competitors in the region.

The Colonization of Massachusetts Bay

The target of England's next colonial venture is Massachusetts Bay. It has been selected due to both its strategic location, its proximity to other English colonies, and its ability to heighten our control over the Eastern American seaboard. The most efficient way to go about accomplishing this task would be to charter a joint stock trading company to fund the venture. The details of this operation are left to the Council to decide, but know that the King relies on the Council to continue England's expansion in North America.

Domestic Dissonance - Tensions between Parliament and the Crown

Parliament, for much of its history, has served as a "temporary committee" of sorts, called upon and dissolved at the King's will. As time has gone by, however, Parliament has managed to accumulate *de facto* powers that they are able to exercise in order to influence the crown. Most of these powers are monetary; primarily the Gentry's ability to levy taxes. This increased autonomy has naturally eroded the balance of power between the King and Parliament. The balance of power shared between Parliament and

⁴ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Saint-Kitts-and-Nevis>

the Crown is still very much in the favor of the King, and therefore this Council, as Parliament's only real power comes in the form of money.⁵ Money alone can lead to a great deal of power, however the Crown has global powers that can't be bought.

Conflict With Spain

Our King James, the pacifist that he is, refuses to declare war on the Spanish, despite Parliament having already allocated three subsidies and three fifteenths (roughly £78.1 million in today's currency) to the cause, thanks wholly to the 'Patriot Coalition,' a group of MPs spearheaded by Charles I.⁶ Due to James' pacifism, much negotiating had to take place in order for the money to be allocated to any sort of war effort, and the stipulations for its use were therefore kept vague. The Council should focus on utilizing these Parliamentary stipends on bolstering the English Fleet in order to combat the dominance of the Spanish. Both our Caribbean colony of St. Kitts, as well as any other potential Caribbean colonies, rely entirely on our ability to leverage our naval presence in the area, and wrest what we can from the Spanish. Additionally, our Dutch allies need our assistance in their war against the Spanish, and Parliament expects at least some military effort goes to the aid of the United Provinces.

Failure of the Anglo-French Alliance

As with the Spanish, tensions are brewing with the French. Just last year, the Anglo-French alliance failed. Born out of James' efforts to acquire a major Catholic ally in the face of Hapsburg expansion across Europe, the alliance was never wholly sound. Now, our alliance has dissolved out of distrust of the French.⁷ There is no way to truly know their intentions. Regardless, while our primary concerns currently lie with the Spanish, we should remain weary of the French.

Concerns of Disease

Smallpox, measles, and typhoid are three diseases known to our doctors that our settlers are constantly plagued with. We also believe, to some degree, the native

⁵ Pg. 83

⁶ Cust, *Charles I: A Political Life*, p. 35-37

⁷ Historical Dictionary of Stuart England, 1603-1689, p. 203

population of the New World is as susceptible to our illnesses just as much as we are. Additionally concerning reports detail other seemingly new illnesses encountered by our new colonists.

The New World

The massive continents of both North and South America have been known to us for some one hundred and forty years, and we have only just begun sending colonists to the New World in an effort to establish economic and military dominance over our European counterparts. We are relatively outpaced when it comes to New World colonies, and we have some catching up to do, so to speak. This is encouraged to come in the form of taking other colonies from Europeans, as well as settling more of our own along the coast. Currently, any attempts at inland colonization would be foolhardy at best due to the inhospitable and unexplored nature of the North American continent.

The Spanish and Portuguese have much of South America. The Caribbean is still not completely controlled, but the Spanish have a strong grip on the region. The Eastern Coast of North America is inhabited by a variety of native peoples, and the Dutch, French, and the English all inhabit several colonies in the region. Please refer to the Map section of the background guide to get a more complete view of how the geography of North and South America interacts with the new powers.

Beginning in 1492 with Christopher Columbus' voyage to the New World, the Spanish have continuously exploited and colonized both North and South America, and have a strong grip on their controlled regions. The Portuguese too have colonized much of Eastern South America, as they are limited by the Treaty of Tordesillas.⁸ The French, Dutch, and English are relatively late players to the game of New World colonization, as our geographic distance from North and South America combined with our domestic conflicts has precluded our expansion westward.⁹

⁸ <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/jun7/treaty-tordesillas/>

⁹ [Timeline of English Settlement](#); [Timeline of Colonial America](#)

The Indigenous Population of America

In our encounters with the native population of the New World, we are learning more and more about the multitude of cultures and peoples that inhabit North and South America. We know little of these peoples, save for the fact that we have observed many of them befallen with illnesses such as smallpox and dysentery. We believe that exposure to Europeans is what caused this massive outbreak, and while we have no way of knowing, we are sure that exposure to European illnesses has been extremely devastating for the indigenous population of the Americas. We also believe there to be a significantly larger number of peoples and tribes present on the Continents — we merely have yet to meet them. The interior of North America is a hostile and unforgiving environment, and any attempts at incursion should proceed with utmost caution. The tribes we know of consist of the Cherokee, Chisca, Tuscarora, Powhatan, Lenape, Mahican, Wampanoag, Pequot, Abenaki, Penobscot, and the Mi'kmaq. Sparse trading has occurred with these nations, but exercise caution when dealing with these peoples, as we have little insight into their intentions regarding our presence.¹⁰

¹⁰ [Guide to native American Tribes in 17th Century North America](#)

Nations of Interest

The nations listed and described below are the major players in the colonization of the New World. The Council will more than likely be interacting with each of these nations numerous times. Whether or not those interactions are peaceful or violent, however, is the choice of the Council...

England

The Kingdom of England is a Parliamentary Monarchy situated off of the coast of Southwestern Europe. Following decades of civil and foreign conflicts, England is currently poised to see substantial growth and control in overseas regions.

The King of England is James I. He has been ruling jointly over both England and Scotland since 1603, and is currently in rather poor health, and is aged 57. His son Charles is currently slated to inherit the throne (an eventuality that grows nearer with every day of James' worsening health). It will, of course, fall to the Council to alleviate any potential issues that may arise during the succession processes.

Parliament

The Parliament of England was created with the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215. What was originally a small gathering of lords to advise the King has become a powerful body of government, increasingly opposed to the wishes of the monarchy. The Council would do well to treat any actions regarding Parliament with caution.

The Court of the Star Chamber¹¹

The Star Chamber is essentially the King's high court. Typically assembled from both Common Law court judges as well as Privy Councilors, the Star Chamber usually serves to support English law when other, lower courts fall short. The Court's power is received directly from the King's authority, and is



¹¹ [The Star Chamber](#)

therefore not bound to the Common Law. Keep in mind that the King may occasionally call upon Council Members to serve on the Court, as is our duty as Privy Councilors.

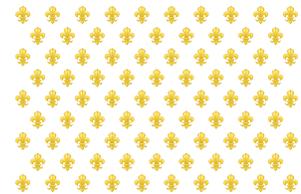
The Royal Navy

The Stuart Navy - At this time, there is no permanent, standing navy, but rather a fleet of emergency forces built up between royally and privately owned ships.¹² These are commanded by military leaders when needed. It may be prudent for the council to discuss further expansion of the Royal Navy in order to have greater power overseas.

Current Conflicts

Dutch-Portuguese War (East Indian colony war)

- The Dutch-Portuguese War is an ongoing conflict involving the opposing sides of the Dutch East India Company and Dutch West India Company against the Portuguese Empire¹³. It is mainly serving as a way for the Dutch to gain influence overseas for trading at the cost of the Portuguese empire. The English assist the Dutch in this war.



France

The Kingdom of France is a monarchy located in Western Europe. Louis VIII currently rules the country. France and England share a bitter rivalry, and despite its conclusion over a decade ago, the Hundred Years' War is fresh on the minds of both England and France.

The French, as opposed to other colonial powers, has taken a heavy stance of expansion of soft power in North America through various alliances with native tribes and numerous trade networks weaving throughout the northeast to support their budding fur trading empire. Due to this more diplomatic approach, the French have many native allies, and the Council would do well to take that into account when it comes to any New World action regarding the French.

¹² <https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/stuart-navy>

¹³

https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Portuguese_Brazilian_Studies/ejph/html/issue1/pdf/emmer.pdf

Additionally, the French are known to quarter and receive military training and assistance from the mysterious order of The Knights of Malta. Their activities and interactions should be watched, and the Council should remain weary of this partnership.

Current Conflicts

Thirty Years' War

- This conflict began in 1608 and is currently ongoing at the start of the committee. The causes of the war were primarily due to infringement of religious freedom in the Holy Roman Empire. At this time, the extent of the Holy Roman Empire can be seen in the appendix of maps. The battles were mainly located in continental Europe. The inciting event of this war was the defenestration of Prague in 1618.



Spain

Currently in possession of the largest colonial empire on the Planet, the Kingdom of Spain has very much grown into the role of global empire. The Spanish will more than likely be one of our most worrisome opponents, seeing as they control much of the Caribbean, as well as an overwhelming amount of both North and South America.

The Spanish have been characterized by their brutal oppression of many native Americans, making their colonial empire one that was very much built on blood, even more so than the other colonial powers. While this stance of colonization and expansion has demonized the Spanish in the eyes of many Native Americans, it has propelled them to become the overwhelming colonial power in the New World. Additionally, the Spanish still retain numerous native allies despite their harsh treatment of the indigenous peoples of North America. The Crown recommends no action be taken against the Spanish as long as it can remain possible due to their immense power, but in a world of emerging globalization and trade, tensions can quickly boil over...

Spanish treasure fleets are known to travel between the New World and Spain semi-regularly. These vessels and their accompanying fleets are staunch opponents, and if the Council were to take any action regarding them, it would surely need reliable intelligence and a powerful attacking force.

Current Conflict

- Spanish conquest of Petén¹⁴
- Valtellina War¹⁵
- First Genoese–Savoyard War¹⁶
- Anglo-Spanish War¹⁷



Portugal

Located on the Iberian Coast encompassed by Spain, the Portuguese have been our long and trusted allies since 1386. They currently hold a large amount of land in South America which they call Brazil, but due to the Treaty of Tordesillas they are confined to that which they have claimed and little more.

The Portuguese are currently helplessly engaged in a dynastic union with Spain, with Phillip II of Spain. Because of this, the Portuguese have no autonomy to operate independently, and have no form of independent foreign policy. They are little more than a puppet state to the Spanish in their current capacity.

United Provinces

Our Dutch brothers and sisters currently fight for their independence from an oppressive monarch, and it is our duty to provide our support. Despite their “allegiance” to the Spanish, the Dutch have already managed to form somewhat of a global trade

¹⁴ <https://www.penn.museum/sites/expedition/a-peninsula-that-may-have-been-an-island/>

¹⁵ <https://www.encyclopedia.com/reference/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/valtellina>

¹⁶ <https://www.historyfiles.co.uk/KingListsEurope/ItalySavoy.htm>

¹⁷ <https://www.history.com/topics/british-history/spanish-armada>

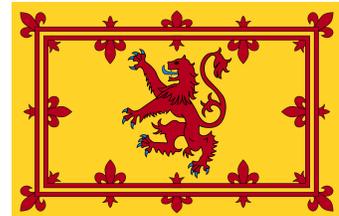
empire, harnessing both the power of trade companies and the entrepreneurial spirit to do so.

The Dutch West India Company, or VOC, has holdings on a number of North and South American colonies, as well as several notable Caribbean settlements. Any New World dealings with the Dutch would more than likely be arbitrated through the VOC, seeing as it manages the Dutch domains in North America.

Current New World possessions include Fort Orange¹⁸ and New Netherland.¹⁹

Current Conflicts

- Eighty Years' War (1568-1648)²⁰
- War of Flanders



Scotland

Our northern neighbors, the Scottish, currently find themselves with James as their sovereign King. Scotland is in a personal union with us, the English, much as Portugal is under the yoke of Spanish rule. While the Scots have always been unruly (they refuse King James' efforts to merge the two thrones into one imperial throne), this personal union has been the opportunity we have looked for to finally spring our global power forward.²¹

¹⁸ [Fort Orange](#)

¹⁹ Howell, *Bi-Centennial History of Albany*.

²⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/event/Eighty-Years-War>

²¹ "The Union of The Crowns 1603 - 2003."

Character List

** = fictional

John Smith

Recently returned from the colony of Jamestown, colonial governor John Smith has been specially asked to sit on His Majesty's Privy Council for the sake of their knowledge of the establishment of colonies in an effort to spearhead England's colonial ventures. Smith's experience in matters of establishing colonies makes them a valuable asset to the Council and its mission of New World expansion.

George Villiers, 1st Duke of Buckingham

Villiers rose through the ranks of nobility due to King James' fondness of him. Villiers is well learned, a proficient swordsman, and has knowledge of the French Language. These things make him a valuable asset to the Council. In his childhood, he was cupbearer for King James, and the two share a close relationship and bond.

Adam Sayer - Captain

An accomplished sailor and captain, Sayer was chosen to sit on the Council due to his expertise in the naval theater. Sayer is a competent commander of ships, and the King thought it best to have one of the most capable sailors in England advise the Council due to the maritime nature of colonization.

Tobie Matthew - MP

Tobie Matthew served as a member of Parliament, and received a large grant from James roughly twenty years ago, solidifying their good relationship with the crown. Matthew is somewhat problematic, however, shortly after they received this land, Matthew went to Rome and converted to Roman Catholicism, and became a Catholic Cardinal some time later. While the Council views Matthew's religious beliefs as abhorrent, they recognize his skill as a statesman and his intelligence, and their place is with the Council.

George Abbot - The Archbishop of Canterbury²²

At the time of this committee, Abbot is in a difficult position with the religious community. Abbot has always been incredibly loyal to the throne, but always chooses their own puritanical instincts over what is requested of them by those in power. As a result, they have always strongly opposed divorce and allowing recreational activities on Sundays. Prior to becoming the head of the church of England, George Abbot took a leading role in translating the King James bible while Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

Tobias Matthew - The Archbishop of York²³

Appointed as the Archbishop of York in 1606 by King James, Matthew is second in command in the Church of England, after George Abbott. Matthew is loyal to England, more so than any one figure or idea. This loyalty has been increasingly apparent, as tensions between Matthew and King James have been rising rather steadily, thanks to several criticisms Matthew had regarding James' administration. Regardless, James recognizes the need of having a degree of opposition in his council, and still considers Matthew one of his trusted advisors.

William Sydenham - Soldier and Doctor

William Sydenham is a career soldier with an extensive knowledge of medicine. They were brought on to the council not only for their abilities as a soldier and commander, but for their knowledge of sickness. It is no doubt that long sea voyages take their toll on the human body, and there is much we do not know about the health of ourselves or our sailors. With the help of Sydenham, we can hope to push past these ailments and prevail. Sydenham's knowledge of medicine makes him a valuable asset to the Council, and their familiarity with the human body and what can affect it might prove essential to our colonization efforts.

²² https://www.cs.mcgill.ca/~rwest/wikispeedia/wpcd/wp/l/List_of_Archbishops_of_Canterbury.htm

²³ Get a better link: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archbishop_of_York#English_Reformation

Avery Haddon**

A wealthy entrepreneur and close friend of King James, Haddon has made their fortunes from selling weapons and children's toys to the people of England. While other children in his finishing school were gossiping and playing in the courtyard, he was writing their papers for a pence each. Haddon reinvested that money back into importing goods to resell to wealthy families that they have formed connections with the past 40 years. Haddon became friends with the king through finalizing a weapon's deal with the Royal Navy, so the military interests of the state are closely tied with their own.

Fredrick Burke - Minor Official from the East India Company**

A minor bureaucrat from the East India Company, Burke has been admitted to His Majesty's Privy Council with the express purpose of advising their peers on the matters of trade and economic expansion. While their company's efforts were previously largely focused on the East Indies, their experience and insight will be invaluable to the Council and its efforts of New World expansion. Burke will be incredibly useful when the council discusses the different options for financing new expansions and how to turn a profit in new world ventures. Burke also is in charge of finding what resources will benefit the King the most, and which can be overlooked.

Thomas Pelham - Member of Parliament

Hailing from the 4th Parliament of King James I, Henry Pelham is an English attorney and member of Parliament, elected from Lincolnshire's constituency of Grimsby. Pelham was born into one of the most prominent families in East Sussex. They are considered to be very scrupulous when it comes to money, but Pelham has a lot of liquidity from his innovative livestock techniques and iron working profits. Pelham also has a significant amount of money invested into property around the Sussex and London area. They are also a distant relative of Anne Boleyn.

Thomas Myddelton - MP

Hailing from the 4th Parliament of King James I, Thomas Myddelton was an early investor of the East India Company. Though early in their political career, Thomas is

thought to be quite the up-and-comer in Parliament. Myddelton is more of a hands-on kind of person, though, and hopes to get to leave the Palace of Westminster to make actual change throughout the British Empire. Myddleton thought this would be possible through the EIC, but the founding members prefer that he stays and focuses on creating policies that benefit the company. Myddelton's priority in parliament right now is the safety of citizens in the new world.

Edward Cecil, 1st Viscount Wimbledon²⁴

A decorated soldier who spent fourteen years fighting for the Dutch in the Netherlands, Edward Cecil also served as a Member of Parliament for twenty three years, his last term having just ended last year, in 1624. Cecil is a close friend of Prince Charles, and a talented military commander. He lends his talents of both siege and ground warfare to the Council, so as to permit us to conduct colonial operations more efficiently and effectively.

William Laud - Clergyman

Laud is a clergyman in the Church of England. They are of the firm belief that the Church should hold control in England, and that Bishops should rule. Laud is seen as a troublemaker by the King. While James certainly agrees with much of what Laud preaches, a common belief is held amongst Councilmembers that Laud can sometimes take things too far. Laud begged the King to be a part of this council, because they are desperate to try and dominate the religious sphere of the new world, before it can be threatened with other religions.

²⁴ <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1604-1629/member/cecil-sir-edward-1572-1638>

Maps

St. Kitts and Nevis



Depiction of the first smallpox epidemic in Central America



First Smallpox Epidemic in New World

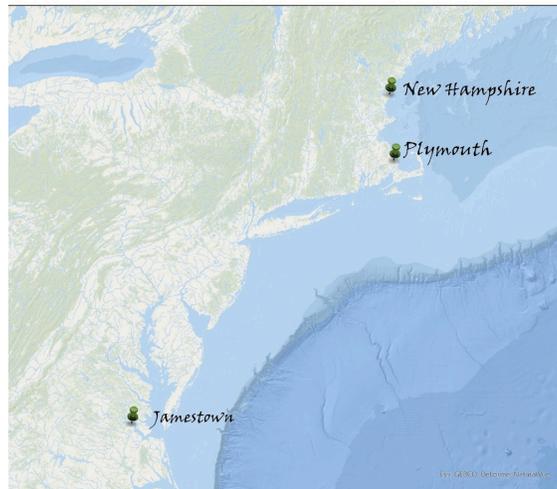
- ▶ 1518: Smallpox Comes to Hispaniola
- ▶ 1519: Smallpox Comes to Puerto Rico
- ▶ 1520: Smallpox Finds a Way to the Yucatan

- ▶ 1520: Smallpox Comes with Cortés to Tenochtitlan
- ▶ Another Path for Smallpox into South America
- ▶ 1521: Smallpox Travels South to Guatemala
- ▶ 1524-1527: Smallpox Travels from Guatemala to Tawantinsuyu

A rather recent account of Spanish territory in the Caribbean, as of 1600²⁵



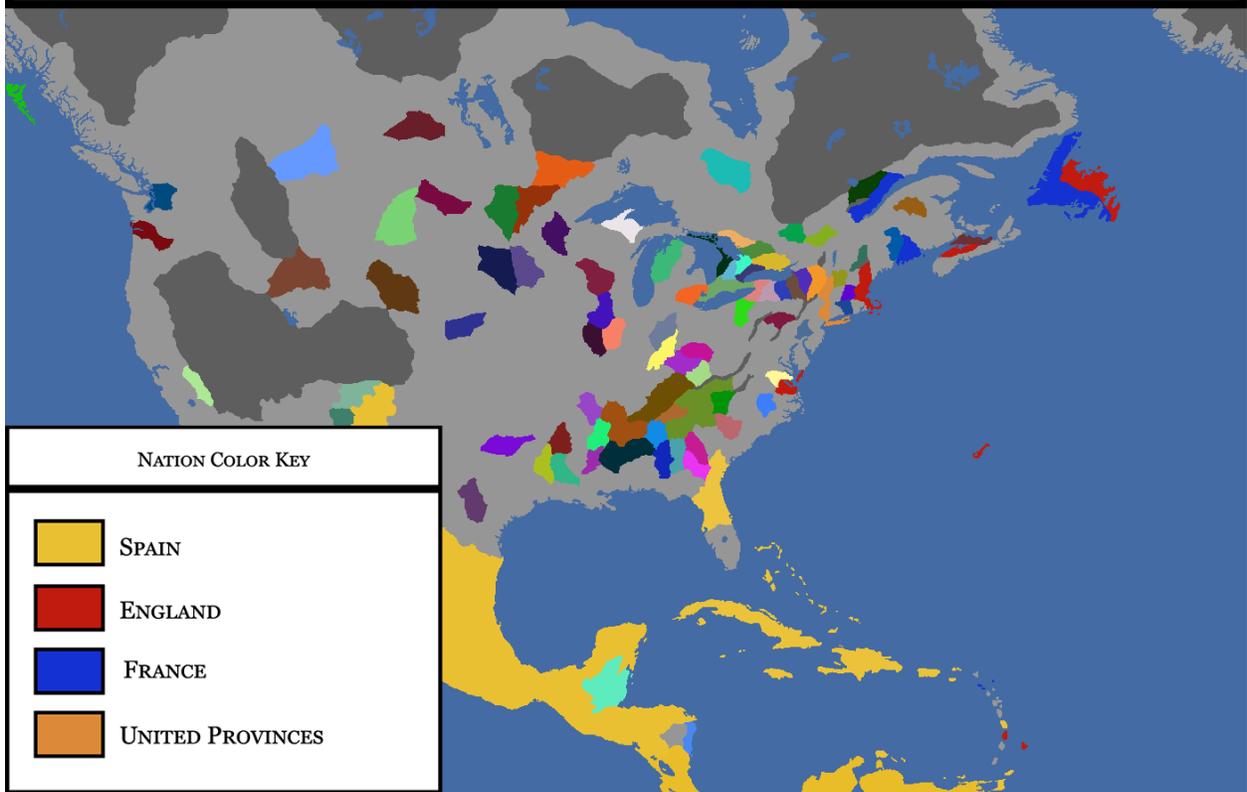
English Colonies as of 1625



²⁵

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Spanish_Caribbean_Islands_in_the_American_Viceroyalties_1600.png

NORTH AMERICA WITH EUROPEAN TERRITORY AND APPROXIMATIONS OF
NATIVE AMERICAN TERRITORIES, CIRCA 1624



EUROPEAN TERRITORY IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, CIRCA 1624



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