

The Colony of Maryland Founded the Formation and the Justifications for Existence (1634-1774) A.C.

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Abstract--- The interest in how the justifications were supported as factors that created formation and presence in the historical quotes regarding the patterns of formation of the British colonies in the American continent, especially those whose formation formed the colony of Maryland.

Keywords--- Colony of Maryland Founded, Formation and the Justifications for Existence.

I. INTRODUCTION

The points of observation of the research were determined by what is called the religious factor in addition to the other factors that accompanied the establishment of the colony, the religious practice of the Catholic fugitives is the way in which the colony's boundaries and formations were produced. To maintain its authoritarian arrangements, which are proven in the folds of societies and can determine the main reason that led to the investigation of how the colony emerged, and its essence the question about how the colonies were formed and their justifications, the researcher used the integrated historical approach based on description and analysis in the presentation of historical material, and relied on various foreign sources specialized in the subject.

The study was divided into an introduction, three axes and a conclusion, the first axis dealt with the formation and origin of the Colony of Maryland and the objection to the Charter, while the second axis dealt with the founding journey and the conflict on Kent Island, while the third discussed the conflict between Calvert and Clayburn and the founding of the General Assembly in the Colony of Maryland.

II. THE FORMATION AND ORIGIN OF THE COLONY OF MARYLAND

The discussions that followed the founding of the Colony of Maryland demonstrated the ambitions of Lord Baltimore I, who joined the Catholic Church in 1623 after he was raised on the origins of the English Church, for which he lost his position as Foreign Minister after his resignation. In 1625, despite the death of King James I of England and the accession of his son Charles I to the throne, Calvert retained his title as The First Baron of Baltimore and his membership in the Privy Council after Charles I sought to retain his services despite his resignation(1).

Attempts to bring England closer together in 1623 were serious, after the desire to resolve differences and put forward the idea of Charles I marrying a Spanish princess, which was the basis for the insignia of intimacy and affection between them as inferred by George Calvert and some members of the Government of England, but the

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idea was rejected by members of the House of Commons and abandoned only By George Calvert(2).

When he arrived in the New World in 1628, Calvert planned to create a colony, reflecting his pragmatism and his ideal commitment to religious tolerance, he founded the Avalon Colony(3) in Newfoundland, where he moved with a group of colonists, as well as his family, except for his family. His eldest son Cecil, who remained in England, but within a few months he stopped his efforts to develop the colony, and his hopes eventually faded, when the conflict with the French took place, as well as the bad weather and harsh winter in the colony, forcing him to return to England with his family at the beginning of 1629(4).

The failure of Newfoundland's first investment project did not dissuade Lord Baltimore I from submitting another petition to King Charles I for a new plot of land south of the James River in order to return to the New World and despite the king's sizes to allow Calvert to leave, but the king's promises to compensate him for his losses and disappointment made him surrender to Calvert's wishes to acquire that land and to stop that grant from Virginia; William Chaperon(5), a member of the Virginia Council, petitioned the Government of England, and Virginia rushed to establish sugar plantations on that land, forcing Lord Baltimore I to abandon it, demanding that he be granted uncolonized land on both sides of the Chesapeake Bay, and sought it to colonize it; So in October 1629 he went to Virginia, when Lord Baltimore I arrived in the Colony of Virginia, and its members worked to thwart the Lord's plan to stay in their colony for fear of taking over part of it and possibly the entire colony, embarrassed him to take the oath of "the King of England is the spiritual head of the Church", and Lord Baltimore I could not do so because of his Catholic doctrine, which he believed the Pope was the supreme president of the Christian Church, and thus it became clear to Lord Baltimore that he could not live in peace in that colony. And to provide a security shelter for Catholics(6).

So he left his family in Virginia and sailed to England, to use his influence to get the new grant, and that moment in Baltimore's history was the cornerstone of the Maryland colony, during which Virginia Secretary of State William Clayburn, along with others, made a determined effort to prevent royal approval of the Charter, claiming that their rights had been violated under the new Charter, which granted The First Catholic Lord Baltimore to two-thirds of the Chesapeake Bay and isolated Virginia from the lucrative fur trade with the Indians in the North(7).

The Maryland Charter was issued on June 20, 1632, two months after the death of George Calvert Baltimore I, the Durham(8) County government, and its proximity to the central government, its proximity to the enemy and its exposure to attacks. He was a liberal, Catholic man compared to the penal laws of England, and the Charter allowed Lord Baltimore II to enact all necessary laws, appoint all officers and give him full power, to pass laws that conform to the laws of England, and the sacred religion of God is the Christian religion; Lord Baltimore II granted Protestant colonists a place of worship, enabled each settler to worship God, as dictated by his conscience, granted religious tolerance to all, and, moreover, granted the patent numerous privileges to Lord Baltimore II, These include owning land, enjoying imports, declaring war and peace, granting the right to establish courts, appointing judges and civil servants, enforcing laws, pardoning the perpetrators and all matters related to justice, as well as a general authority to grant medals, privileges, titles and rewards, and to establish churches(9).

The colony's owner and successors were obliged not to impose any taxes, customs duties, subsidies or other

contributions on the settlers, and the Charter stipulated that the colony should be a kingdom within a kingdom retaining civil, military and religious power. It is extracted from gold for the benefit of the crown if it is discovered in that land(10).

The Charter also included (the land that embraces the peninsula between the Chesapeake and Delaware Gulf) and this land under the original Virginia Charter is governed by the King, an uncultivated and inhabited part, and it would have been wise to adopt a policy that would colonize this land by a civilized Christian people(11).

King Charles I was concealed from the geography of the area: there were two Christian settlements, a Protestant settlement of Swedes on the west shore of the Delaware River, and the Kent Island settlement under Clayburn(12).

Lord Baltimore claimed that the country was only cultivated by the Berber people, and that this claim created a state of conflict with the settlers of Kent Island led by Clayburn, after the Charter was granted to Cecil Calvert, the successor of Lord Baltimore I, who took extensive steps to send a mission to the area mentioned in the Charter, and Cecil was determined to provide refuge for Catholics and save his investments(13).

III. OBJECTION TO THE MARYLAND CHARTER

At the time lord Baltimore II was granted the Charter, a petition was submitted by the Governor, Council and Farmers of England to King Charles I of England confirming that the newly granted charter to Lord Baltimore II included the land previously granted to Virginia and that part of the colonial part of Virginia(14).

The petition submitted to the King on May 12, 1633, was referred to the Court of England and referred to the competent authority to the Competent Authority (The House of Lords, Commissioners of Foreign Farms, Adventurers and Farmers)(15), and on June 4, 1633, all parties were summoned to appear before the Court of Lords. The commissioners, on June 28, 1633, after hearing the parties, the decision was postponed until 3 July of the same year in the hope that the dispute would be resolved amicably, but these hopes faded and the House of Lords took a decision to support lord Baltimore II's grant and sent a royal order to The Government of Virginia orders them to provide Maryland with all assistance, and to prevent further difficulties, the House of Lords ordered commerce and farms to have farmers on both sides free to move and trade with each other, and not to receive any fleeing people belonging to the other side, which was a practical victory for Baltimore II, the second objection by the Colony of Virginia, to the broad and dangerous powers granted to the owner of the Colony of Maryland, which was a magnet for settlers from Virginia and the rest of the colonies to the Colony of Maryland, and The third rejection is the Catholic religion of the colony, which is contrary to the Protestant religion of the Colony of Virginia(16).

IV. THE JOURNEY OF FOUNDING AND THE CONFLICT ON KENT ISLAND

The Founding Journey

The summer and autumn of 1633 were marked by crowded preparations, made by Baltimore II for his new farm, and he was certain that his presence in England was required to protect his privileges in the Charter during the turbulent period that followed, reluctantly abandoning the leadership of the campaign and putting his brother Leonard(17) At the head of the campaign for its leadership with Catholic immigrants, Leonard Calvert ruled the

Colony of Maryland with a rational mentality, being a man of tolerance and loyalty to his brother with the administrative and executive capacity, and in addition, sent with him the younger brother George(18) .

The small band left from England to the New World, on board the Ark-Dove on November 22, 1633, after a 15-month delay, due to the objection of the Colony of Virginia to the Charter and grant of Lord Baltimore II and rumors that It was conveyed to the Royal Council that Lord Baltimore II intended to transfer English nuns and a number of men to Spain to serve the king there because of his Catholic ties. Immigrants from the unknown should be forced to flee persecution of the Catholic community as well as economic motives and seek a better chance of life (19).

The cost of establishing the colony was 40,000 pounds, and included 200 immigrants, mostly English adventurers with their servants and tenant workers, landed in St. Clement and the settlers took a large tree from this island, and made it a cross carried by the governor and commissioners with the rest of the adventurers to the place where It was dedicated to him, and they celebrated mass on March 25, 1634, headed by Father White, as Catholics and Protestants in Maryland were seen side by side in the performance of public and private duties under a government guaranteeing them freedom of worship. On St. Clement's Island, while Leonard Calvert boarded the Dove to explore the country and talk to Emperor Patuxent (Emperor of the Indians), who had some sort of sovereignty over the neighbouring tribes, to explain the reason for the trip, it was necessary to establish good relations with the Indians to activate trade with them, to establish peace and to implement the instructions of Lord Baltimore II, accompanied on this journey by Father White (20) (and the Captain Henry)(21).

Baltimore II developed instructions for immigrants that showed his administrative ability mixed with tolerance, as he was a man of far-sightedness, not a man of faith who did not go to force the inhabitants of the colony to embrace the Catholicism he believed in, but wanted peaceful coexistence among all, overcoming all objections to what he had done to gain and profit the financial gain he aspired to obtain from the colony (22).

The changing circumstances prompted Baltimore II to be careful and careful in instructing the commissioners and the Governor to ensure that peace and unity among all the passengers of the ship were maintained and that they would not allow any crime to occur that would require complaint sought to happen later, that Protestants must be treated with justice and consent, and that all acts of the Catholic Church should be private and silent in all religious rituals and hymns(23). The second Baltimore feared the clash and the fighting on the back of ships carrying Protestants and Catholics to the New World and asked for harm and correspondence when the dispute occurred is proof that Baltimore II was so keen in the success of what he wanted, he even recommended that his companions send offices to have a fight and disagreement and to anchor together near Yokomiko to prepare for a suitable place to trade as well as establish military fortifications, and it is also difficult to know how Baltimore looked at who went with it. The journey of documents and records is silent in this regard, however there is leadership and administrative structure, for example he sent a messenger to the Anglican Church carrying a message to the governor and members of the Virginia Council informing them of the arrival of the campaign, and could not come Baltimore II to the colony of Maryland and at the same time used a quiet policy with Clayburn(24).

Leonard Calvert returned to Yokomiko after he took the advice of the fleet commander to settle there, which is the land of an Indian tribe, called the name (Saint George), then known as (St. Mary) where fertile land, healthy air,

abundant wood and fresh water. Some axes, shovels, knives and cloth were exchanged with the Indians, who promised Calvert to leave the entire region after the end of the harvest, and promises were made by both parties to live in peace, quiet and support for each other. This atmosphere was described in the first days of the colony's days of harmony and familiarity between the immigrants themselves on the one hand and the indigenous population on the other hand and thus on the twenty-seventh of March 1634 AD the date of founding the city of Saint Mary, whose area when purchased from the Indians reached thirty miles and described its land as fertile with The abundant water, which the ruler took as the capital of the colony for sixty years (25)

Following Calvert's arrival, Sir John Harvey(26), governor of Virginia, and The Indian Emperor Patuxant, and held a meeting in the ship's cabin, told the commanders John Harvey and Leonard Calvert, the Indian leader of Patuxant, that it was not permissible to trade from the On the other side, except with the settlers in the Colony of Maryland, and thanks to these construction efforts, the Indians were assured of the presence of the English and their firearms from the attacks of the Siskohana Warriors, they traded a lot of saltfish and oysters, and indian women and children often came to St. Mary's. Indian women taught settlers how to make bread from corn, as well as to build fences, forts and houses (27).

Calvert worked to persuade farmers to build houses adjacent to each other, and issued a decision to grant 100 acres of land to the colonizer, 100 acres to the wife, 50 acres for each child over 16 years of age and 50 acres per maid for each maid under 40 years of age and 50 acres for each male between the ages of 16 and 50 in an attempt to win the colonists; That's why Maryland used the so-called "head system" in Jamestown (28).

The administrative and organizational procedures in the colony began to give good impressions to the settlers, for example the mechanism of paying rent has changed so that it can be paid not only with money, but also by bartering agricultural products, and the grant was confirmed to the first adventurers and the doubling of the grant for those with whom five men came, in 1635. Baltimore II ordered his brother to give 10 acres in the town and fields of St. Mary's to the first adventurers and (five acres) to people who arrived later(29).

V. KENT ISLAND AND ITS GROWTH

The official letter of the colonial authority was not able to prevent friction between the colonists, and William Clayborn, a member of the Virginia Council and secretary of state of the colony, set up a shopping mall on Kent Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, as part of the Maryland grant, and through his authority he was licensed to trade with the Indians and Dutch in 1631 on that island, Clayborn and his Partners in London were interested in this investment; They had to send men, servants and tools to trade and trade with the Indians and, in return, to receive leather and corn(30).

In June 1631, Clayborn went to America on board the Ship (Africa) and when he returned he landed on Kent Island on August 17, 1633, and six of the servants who came with him died. The farm and its defense against the hostile Indians, who recently killed the Dutch on the Delaware River, so he went to Virginia and hired a number of no more than ten hard men to go with him to the island and work there, and Clayborn, who knew the Indians well, achieved He knows how to deal with them significantly during the fur trade season, which lasted from the beginning of March until the end of June, especially in the early years before other traders competed and leather prices rose

dramatically, especially when the colonists came with Leonard Calvert, who traded everything for the farm's needs(31).

In 1634 there were a few hired workers to work on the farm, so Clayburn wrote to England, urging his partners to send more workers and supplies quickly, and despite receiving the letters, they didn't send anything, Clayburn had to work himself to recover his loss, so he bought large quantities of leather and sold them to the Virginia colony, when the colonists arrived in Maryland, Claiborne bought more land and strengthened the presence of the colonists on the island after contracting with thirty men arrived on board the James, who cultivated Kent Island(32).

A conflict arose between Claiborne and his partners, due to the Lord Baltimore grant, as the Clayborn partners confirmed that they had not informed the House of Lords and commissioners of foreign farms, that they had invested in that island, and after the grant was issued to Baltimore II they held several meetings with him in order to sort things out, but Clayborn, after his effort to colonize the island, did not want to work with Catholics such as Baltimore II and his agents, and I believe that Baltimore II's rights under the grant would not be extended to Kent Island, which had been colonized and cultivated before the Charter was granted(33).

He informed Clayburn's partners that they would all lose, as no understanding was reached with Lord Baltimore II and he would have to hand over the island, so they went on to sell their stakes in that investment, which increased Clayburn's hold on the island and his position, after which the Virginia Colony Council asked Clayburn as one of its citizens to hand over the island, and Clayburn rejected that request on March 28, 1634, and said he saw no argument in abandoning the island (34).

On April 3, 1634, Lord Baltimore II advised his brother to establish friendly relations with Clayborn and to encourage him in his project in accordance with the Maryland Charter and then invited him to attend the meeting to be held by the colonists later(35).

The Conflict between Calvert and Clayborn, the Founding of the General Assembly in the Colony of Maryland Calvert and Clayburn

The problem between the two parties increased after the announcement of April 8, 1634, issued by the Government of Maryland, which prohibits trade in its waters and land without a permit after a short period of calm after the arrival of the colonists in Maryland, suddenly changed the friendly attitude of the Indians, and it turns out that the change by Clayburn, who told the Indians that the new colonists of the Spanish had been snares from the Indian sin sought by their hatred of the Spanish, so a four-member committee of Virginia and Maryland, in the presence of Clayburn and George Calvert, was formed to question the Indians about their belief. Calvert and his Spanish followers denied that Claiborne had told them (36).

On July 22, 1634, two letters from England arrived, one to Virginia sent by the Privy Council, and the second to Calvert from his brother, Lord Baltimore II, the owner of the colony, which encouraged farmers and urged them to cooperate with each other, Claiborne, however, was determined to assert his right to free trade with the Indians, which was denied by the residents and government of Maryland, and went by boat for the purpose of doing business with the Indians and conducting the exchange of fur, leather and corn(37).

Another letter arrived on September 4, 1634, from Baltimore II to his brother Leonard, carrying instructions to seize the Clayborn (Longtail) boat led by Thomas Smith(38) which sailed through the waters of Matabani Mt. Matabani Matapaany Bay on the Patuxant River with three others. Clayburn's boat was already booked and taken after being disarmed to St. Mary's, whose governor kept the boat and refused to return the men to Kent Island and offered to send them to Virginia or England, and four days later Smith asked to return to the island, allowing Calvert to return. Only himself and without a weapon for trading within the borders of Maryland and violating the explicit instructions issued on April 8, 1634(39).

The capture of the Clayburn Longtail by the Government of Maryland led to a three-year war between Kent Island and Maryland, which lasted three years since 1635-1638. When Governor Calvert learned of this, two boats, Margaret and St. Helen's under Cornwallis(40) command, were prepared, and the warring boats met on April 23, 1635, in the Pokomuk River. Two weeks after this battle, there was another battle in which a number of settlers were killed, and Governor Calvert claimed that it had been initiated by the inhabitants of Kent Island, which led to the trial of Smith and Clayburn, prompted by the Virginia government, which feared the consequences of continued competition, so it sent commissioners to the Maryland government, who calmed the situation, and accepted Lord Baltimore's authority over Kent(41).

Towards the end of 1636, Clayburn's partners were dissatisfied with the profits, sending their lawyer, George Evelyn(42) as their representative to Kent Island with the full authority to take over from Clayburn and inviting him to England to settle his accounts, and at the beginning Evelyn was inclined to object to Baltimore II's control of Kent Island until he visited St. Mary's, where he was offered a copy of the Maryland Colony Charter and a copy of Clayburn's license, so he decided to recognize the colony's control of the island and was appointed as its leader, and his attempt failed. In urging the population to submit to the power of the colony, Evelyn therefore suggested that Governor Calvert subdue the island by force(43).

In January 1637, a force from the Maryland colony of 40 armed men seized the island without blood, after Evelyn's mismanagement caused a rebellion inside the island, and because residents felt that Evelyn had made no effort to protect their interests and instigate John Butler(44), Clayburn's son-in-law, and Thomas Smith, in provoking public discontent and spreading a spirit of rebellion, were nevertheless extinguished, and the inhabitants of Kent Island took a oath of allegiance and loyalty to the Maryland colony government, during which time Evelyn became the landowner in the colony, and the Clayburn Campus. Of all his properties on the island, according to a document approved by the Maryland Colonial Society, the opposition was eliminated, but these measures were only the beginning of a long period of constant opposition from Clayborn during which the Charter became the target of his attack(45).

In order to pacify the opposition once and for all, King Charles I in 1637 confirmed his grant to Baltimore and ordered the commissioners of the plantation not to prejudice his rights and privileges, and that the King himself would prevent any actions affecting any provision of the Charter, and during 1638 Clayburn requested From the Governor of Maryland and its Council, begging for the recovery of his confiscated property, but his request was strongly rejected and failed to do so, in 1639, Captain Giles(46) was appointed captain of Kent Island with extensive

military powers, to push the growing Indian animosity, to the point that On June 10, 1641, the Governor issued a declaration prohibiting the accommodation of any Indian (47).

General Assembly of the Colony of Maryland

In 1634, the first group of colonists met at the request of Baltimore II, headed by Governor Leonard Calvert, and the scope of jurisdiction in the early assemblies was immediately questioned, and Calvert was able to maintain a level of control over the early actions of the Council, but it became clear from the outset that the colonists would constantly seek the scope of Baltimore's powers and authority and try to limit them by referring to the English Constitution whenever possible. Maryland, a government-organized move for the colony, was similar to the policy of the first English kings who called in the first parliaments for help, and supported measures that ultimately strengthened dissent and restricted power(48).

The First Assembly began to make bold assertions of its authority, and the House considered a bill that would have required it to have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons within England, the bill failed because of the Governor's efforts and the House succeeded in asserting limited rights, and a point of contention arose over who would be able to submit legislation to the Assembly after Baltimore II, through his brother, Governor Leonard Calvert(49), insisted that the only legislation in force in the colony was the legislation he submitted to the Assembly. During the early years, the owner succeeded in maintaining a great deal of power in the application of English law in the colony, and all the differences in the early legislatures of the Colony of Maryland, and were trying to establish a constitutional system for the colony(50), at a time when the owner and the colonists offered completely different ideas about how the system operated and it soon became clear that the owner wanted to govern the colony in accordance with feudal principles while the colonists sought to assert the powers of the legislatures in the early years(51).

The struggle for colonial administration had just begun to grow, accompanied by fears of survival, yet the early days of the Maryland colony showed the great and profound separation between the king's claims to feudal power and the colonials' desire to exercise a high degree of autonomy, the assembly in the legislatures Between 1637 and 1638 A.D. consisting of the Free Men(52) and Father White and Robert Evelyn, the leader of Kent Island, the deliberations in this session led to the transfer of the initiative in legislation from the monarchy to the freemen, a group of The laws were sent to the owner of the colony for approval, and the freemen at this gathering formed a court and jury to try Smith with 24 members and a prosecutor who filed the indictment against Smith and heard the evidence found Smith guilty and sentenced him(53).

The emerging government was described as small, personal and with limited capabilities, and the focus became primarily on the preservation of the colony and economic progress, and a number of competent persons such as Thomas Cornwallis, Jerome Hawley(54) And John Leger(55) were chosen as members of the Governing Council assisting the owner, the governor interacting directly with the colonists and governing their disputes(56).

The time of the council session was set at 8:00 a.m. and at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, and controls were put in place for the session, including not speaking with the consent of the presiding officer and the member to make excuses for the delay(57), and 20 pounds of tobacco for non-attendance, and the attendees enjoyed immunity from arrest during

the council's convening(58).

What was achieved by the administrative momentum was mainly due to Baltimore I, which was keen to establish and form the colony, after which his son Baltimore II completed the process esdating of the colony and the development of its administrative and organizational structure, and the image of The English administrations was transferred to the colonies and applied in great symmetry.

VI. CONCLUSION

Maryland is the first nucleus of the British colonies owned by people in in the New World, which was founded for several reasons, including political, economic and social, and enjoyed a kind of autonomy in accordance with the charter granted to Lord Baltimore II on June 20, 1632, that charter was the basis for the building of the legislative assembly in the colony, the relationship between which and the ruler was contradictory, thus embodied an experience similar to the British House of Commons and its active role in political life.

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- [37] Edward J.Coale, History Of Maryland During *The Three First Years After Its Settlement, Baltimore, 1907, P.195.*
- [38] Thomas Smith (1605-1691): Born in England, died in the Colony of Virginia, emigrated to the Virginia colony in 1634 for the purpose of making money, worked for Clayborn to lead the Longtail boat, which was confiscated by the Colony of Maryland and captured with his comrades on charges of trading within the colony's territory, was later released and returned to the Colony of Virginia, *for further consideration: Gerard C.Wertkin, Encyclopedia of American, New York, 2004, P.539.*
- [39] Daily Pioneer, Sant Paul, Maryland Not A Roman Catholic Colony Stated In Three Letters, *Minneapolis, Gohnson & Smith,Printer, New York, 1875, P.97.*
- [40] Thomas Cornwallis (1605-1675 AD): The second son of Sir Charles Cornwallis, an English catholic, an English politician and colonial official who served as one of the first commissioners of the Colony of Maryland accompanied Leonard Calvert as a consultant who was commander of the colonial army during the early years, in 1638 took over kent island in 1643 and defended the colony against any attack by William Clayborn or native Americans, timothy B. Riordan The Plundering Time considered :*Maryland In The English Civil War,1642-1650,Unpublished Draft Manuscript, New York,1997,P.14.*
- [41] Timothy B.Riordan, Op.Cit, P.20.

- [42] George Evelyn (1617-1699): An English politician who won a seat in the English House of Commons in 1640, previously worked as a lawyer and as a company agent between Claybourne and his other partners appointed as commander of Kent Island instead of Clayburn, but was characterized by mismanagement, which led to an insurrection within the island that was forcibly extinguished by land owner in Maryland, *harrison dwight Cavanagh, Colonial Chesapeake Families, British Orins Andins Andins ,Vol.II, British*, 1917, P.245.
- [43] Ernest Lioyd Harris, Church And State In The Maryland Colony, *Univeristats Buchdruckere Von J-Horning, New York*, 1894, P.67.
- [44] John Butler (1602-1684): Born in England and died in Virginia, one of the instigators of the rebellion against Lord Baltimore's authority on the island of Kent, the father of George Evelyn, was able to gather a number of his supporters to bring the island of Kent to William Clayborn failed, after which he left for Virginia, married to Elizabeth Clayburn, the sister of William Clayburn, *seen: John Bennetdie Bod, Virginia Gene Historicalalogies ,Originally Published California*, 1954, P.21.
- [45] John Leeds Bozman, Vol.II , Op.Cit, P.396.
- [46] Giles Burnett (1600-1672 A.D.): He studied at Oxford University, emigrated to Maryland in 1638, became a politician and economist in the colony and settled on Kent Island, served as treasurer, judge and deputy governor, and a member of the Maryland Assembly 1638-1644, despite this success, accused of disloyalty and emigrated to Virginia in 1649, *for more: Eris John Maloney, Papists and Puritans in Early Maryland: Religion in The Forging of Provincial Society* , 1632-1665, New York, 1996, P.97.
- [47] Frederick.G.Usilton, History Of Kent County 1630-1916, Baltimore, 1915, P.67.
- [48] David W.Jordan, Foundation Of Redresentative Government In Maryland, 1632-1715, New York, 1997, P.29.
- [49] E.H.Butler, History Of Maryland, *Philadelphia*, 1819, P.185.
- [50] John V.L.Mcmahon, An Historical View Of The Government Of Maryland From Its Colonization To *The Present Day, Vol.I, Baltimore*, 1831, P.138.
- [51] Daniel Dulany, The Middle Colonies In 1755, *Annapolis*, 1943, P.13.
- [52] Free Man: A term that emerged during the colonial period of the New World, every citizen over the age of twenty-one and not detained in personal service regardless of the gender of a citizen, whether a man or a woman, not a slave with the right to vote, enjoying civil and political rights, being a member of the Church and participating in city meetings, *considers: David W.Jordan,Op.Cit,P.56*.
- [53] John Leeds Bozman, Vol.II, Op.Cit, P.399.
- [54] Jerome Hawley (1590-1638): An English-Catholic merchant who settled in Virginia, his elder brother, the Governor of Barbados, went to Maryland in 1633 to obtain religious freedom, a thousand books on the lives and lives of Native Americans and their dealings with colonists, also served as an adviser to Queen Henrietta Maria, *see: Eugene Fairfield, The Haiiey Family In England and America With Incidental References to The Family of Hawley, Vol.Viii, Chicago*, 1933, P.22.
- [55] John Leger (1602-1665): He met Cecil Calvert at Trinity College and became a friend of his as a priest in the Church of England, converted to Catholicism in 1635, served as secretary of the Colony of Maryland in 1637 after migrating with his wife and son, a successful administrator, a member of its association and a prosecutor, returned in 1648 to England and died of the plague, *seen: Eric Maloney, Papists and Puritans in Early Maryland 1632-1665, New York* , 1996, P.52.
- [56] J.Frederic Fausz, The Chesapeake World The Greeted The Maryland Colonists, Baltimore, 1979, P.73.
- [57] Loree Lough, Lord Baltimore: *English Politician And Colonist, Chelsea House Publishers, Philadelphia*, 2000, P.64.
- [58] Carl N.Everstne, Marland Law Review, *The Establishment Of Legislative Power In Maryland*, Vol.12, 1951, P.57.