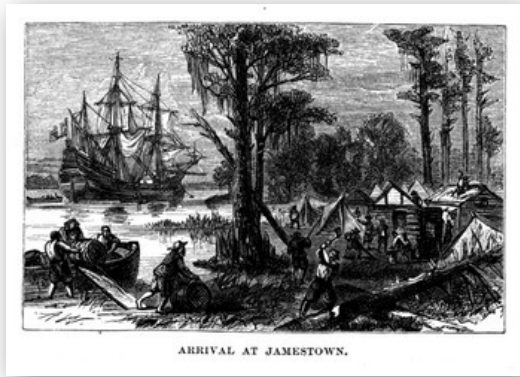


Ch. 3 Colonial America
Sec 1 Early English Settlements

NAME _____

GRADY _____



ARRIVAL AT JAMESTOWN.

• England in American

- The _____ defeat of the Spanish Armada ended _____ control of the seas. England and other European nations could begin colonies in North America because it was now safe to sail the waters.
- In 1583 Sir Humphrey _____ claimed _____ for Queen Elizabeth.

• England in American

- Sir _____ sent about 100 men to settle on _____ island off the coast of present-day _____ in 1585. After the difficult winter there, the colonists returned to England.

• England in American

- A second group of settlers came in 1587. This group of Roanoke colonists deserted the island and disappeared. No clues to their fate were left except the word _____ carved on a gatepost.

Discussion Question 1

- **Why do you think Roanoke Island was so difficult to settle?**

5

• **Jamestown Settlement**

- In April 1607, settlers sent by the _____ in London entered Chesapeake Bay and founded _____. They faced many hardships. For example, they found no _____ nor did they establish the fish or fur trading expected by them by the Virginia Company investors. The number of colonists dwindled

6

• **Jamestown Settlement**

- Captain _____ arrived in 1608 to govern to colonists. The V.C. installed yet another leader to govern them after Smith. A harsh winter and more trouble continued to plague the colonists.

7

• **Jamestown Settlement**

- When the colonists discovered how to grow _____, the colony began to prosper. Relations with the Native Americans living nearby also improved when one of the colonists, _____, married _____, the daughter of Chief _____.

8

• Jamestown Settlement

- The Virginia Company allowed a _____ government in which ten towns in the colony each sent two representatives, or _____, to an assembly. The assembly made local laws.
- In 1619 ninety _____ were sent to Jamestown so families could form and the population could increase.

9

• Jamestown Settlement

- In 1619 twenty _____ came to Jamestown. They were sold to Virginia planters to work in the tobacco fields. They many have come as servants, not as slaves.
- Until 1640 some Africans were free and some owned property. In the years that followed, however, Africans came as enslaved passengers or were sold as slaves upon arrival. _____ became legal in the 1660s.

10

• Jamestown Settlement

- Because of the financial problems the Virginia Company faced, King _____ of England canceled its charter and made Jamestown England's first _____ in America.

11

Discussion Question 2

- ***Why do you think slavery in Virginia was made legal in the 1660s?***

12

Sample Questions for Sect 1 # 1

- ★ *What cleared the way for England to start colonies in North America?*
 - A. *Drake's raids on Spain*
 - B. *Drake's knighthood*
 - C. *defeat of the Spanish Armada*
 - D. *England declared war on Spain*

13

13

Sample Questions for Sect 1 # 2

- ★ *Which of the following is an example of a joint-stock company?*
 - A. *The Roanoke Company*
 - B. *The England Company*
 - C. *The Drake Company*
 - D. *The Virginia Company*

14

14

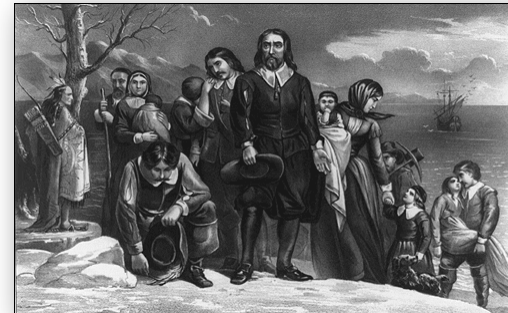
Sample Questions for Sect 1 # 3

- ★ *Which crop saved Jamestown?*
 - A. *tobacco*
 - B. *corn*
 - C. *rice*
 - D. *indigo*

15

15

Ch.3 Colonial America Sect 2 New England Colonies



16

• Religious Freedom

- There were two groups of Protestants in England. Those who wanted to reform the Anglican Church were _____. Those who wanted to leave and set up their own church were _____.

17

• Religious Freedom

- Some Separatists fled to the _____ for religious freedom. Some of these Separatists were given a guarantee by the Virginia Company to be able to practice their religion freely if they settled in _____. In return, they had to share their profits with the Virginia Company. These people called themselves _____.

18

• Religious Freedom

- The _____ carried Pilgrims to settle the Virginia colony. They landed north, however, at _____, Massachusetts, due to the oncoming winter. Plymouth was not part of the Virginia Company territory and its laws did not apply. So the Pilgrims drew up the _____ _____ to provide laws to live by. It was the beginning of a _____ government in America.

19

• Religious Freedom

- The Pilgrims received help from the _____ _____ in learning to plant crops and in hunting and fishing. Without them the Pilgrims may not have survived.

20

Discussion Question 3

- *How do you think the Pilgrims lives in America compared to their lives in England?*

21

• **New Settlements**

- More hard times beset the Pilgrims in England. In 1629, a group received a royal charter and formed the _____ located north of Plymouth. The group settled in _____ with John _____ as their governor.
- During the _____ in the 1630s, more than 15000 Puritans came to Massachusetts to escape religious persecution and economic difficulties in England.

22

• **New Settlements**

- Although the _____ left England for religious freedom in America, they criticized, or persecuted, people who held religious other than theirs. This led to the formation of new colonies in America.

23

• **New Settlements**

- Colonists began to settle along the _____ River valley in the 1630s.
- In 1636 _____ founded _____. Three years later, Hartford and two neighboring towns adopted the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This was the first written _____ in America.

24

• **New Settlements**

- _____, a minister, established _____ and Providence Plantations, where religious toleration existed. People could worship as they pleased.
- In 1638 John _____ founded the colony of _____. It became independent of Massachusetts in 1679.

25

Discussion Question 4

- ***Why were the Puritans so intolerant of religious views other than their own?***

26

Sample Questions for Sect 2

1

- ★ ***Protestants who wanted to reform the Anglican Church were called***
 - Separatists***
 - Puritans***
 - Protestant Reformers***
 - Catholics***

27

27

Sample Questions for Sect 2

2

- ★ ***The Mayflower Compact was written by the Plymouth colonists as a***
 - law and order contract***
 - religious loyalty contract***
 - pledge to the Native Americans***
 - pledge to other colonies***

28

28

Sample Questions for Sect 2

3

★ *The first written constitution in America was the*

A. Virginia Compact

B. Plymouth Pledge

C. Fundamental Orders of CN

D. Mayflower Compact

29

29

Ch.3 Colonial America

Sect 3 Middle Colonies



30

(hp) England and the Colonies

- In 1660 England had two groups of colonies:
 1. The _____ colonies run by private corporations under a _____. They were _____, _____, _____, and _____.
 2. The royal colonies run by _____. They were _____ and _____.

31

(hp) England and the Colonies

- England wanted to gain control of the _____-controlled land in between these two groups of colonies because of its harbor and river trade.

32

(kp) England and the Colonies

- The Dutch colony was _____. Its main settlement of New Amsterdam on _____ was a center of shipping to and from the Americas. The Dutch West India Company gave new settlers who brought at least ____ settlers with them a large estate. These landowners gained riverfront estates and ruled like kings. They were called _____.

33

(kp) England and the Colonies

- In 1644 the English sent a fleet to attack New Amsterdam. The governor of New Amsterdam, _____ was unprepared for a battle, so he surrendered the colony.

34

(kp) England and the Colonies

- The Duke of York gained control of the colony and named it _____. He promised the colonists freedom of religion and allowed them to hold on to their land.

Proprietary Colony:

35

(kp) England and the Colonies

- The southern part of New York between the Hudson and the Delaware River became _____. Its inhabitants were diverse in ethnicity and religion, like those from New York.
- By 1702 N.J. became a royal colony, yet it continued to make local laws.

36

Discussion Question 5

- ***How did owning a large estate play such an important role in the settlement of New York?***

37

(hp) Pennsylvania

- _____ received a large tract of land in America from the king as repayment of a debt. The colony was _____.
- Penn, a _____, saw Pennsylvania as a chance to put the Quaker ideas of _____ and _____ into practice. He designed the city of _____ and wrote the first constitution.

38

(hp) Pennsylvania

- To encourage settlers to Pennsylvania, he advertised the colony throughout Europe in several languages. By 1683 more than _____ English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and _____ people settled there.
- In 1701 Penn granted to colonists the right to elect representatives to a _____. In 1703 Three Lower Counties formed their own legislature and became the colony of _____.

39

Discussion Question 6

- ***Why was religious toleration and equality important to the settlers of Pennsylvania?***

40

Sample Questions for Sect 3

1

- ★ *Which of the following was named after an island in the English Channel?*
 - A. *Pennsylvania*
 - B. *Delaware*
 - C. *New Jersey*
 - D. *New Amsterdam*

41

41

Sample Questions for Sect 3

2

- ★ *America's first town planner was*
 - A. *William Penn*
 - B. *Peter Stuyvesant*
 - C. *Oliver Cromwell*
 - D. *Sir George Carteret*

42

42

Sample Questions for Sect 3

3

- ★ *Which document granted the Pennsylvania colonists the right to elect representatives to the legislative assembly*
 - A. *Charter of Colonists*
 - B. *Penn's Charter*
 - C. *Charter of Liberties*
 - D. *Charter of Pennsylvania*

43

43

Ch.3 Colonial America Sect 4 Southern Colonies



44

(kp) Coming to America

- The colonies needed people to grow and prosper. Settlers came voluntarily. Others came because they were
-
-
-

45

(kp) Coming to America

- _____ became a proprietary colony in 1632. King _____ gave Sir _____, called Lord _____, a colony north of Virginia. Lord Baltimore wanted to establish a safe place for _____, and he also hoped that the colony would make him rich.

46

(kp) Coming to America

- Maryland _____ farmers also produced wheat, fruit, vegetables, and livestock so that they would not be dependent upon one _____. Wealthy landowners became powerful. As plantations grew in number, indentured servants and enslaved African Americans were used to work the plantations.

47

(kp) Coming to America

- Because the boundary between _____ and _____ was disputed, The British astronomers, _____ and _____, were hired to resolve the issue and establish a boundary.

48

(hp) Coming to America

- A conflict between Catholics and Protestants, who outnumbered them, resulted in the passage of the _____ in 1649. It stated that both groups had the right to worship freely. The colony's Protestant majority repealed this act in 1692.

49

Discussion Question 7

- *Think about what life was like as a wealthy plantation owner, as an indentured servant, or as an enslaved African. Describe what you would have liked or disliked about belonging to one of these groups.*

50

(hp) Virginia Expands

- As _____ grew, settlers moved inland to open up the backcountry. Native Americans lived on these lands. The governor, Sir _____, worked out an arrangement 1644 that kept settlers from moving farther into Native American land. The settlers received a large piece of land, and conflicts were diminished.

51

(hp) Virginia Expands

- _____ opposed colonial government because it was made of easterners. He led attacks on Native American villages, set fire to the capital, marched into _____, and drove _____ into exile. England summoned Berkeley and sent troops to restore order.

52

Discussion Question 8

- **Why did Native Americans sign a treaty with the colonial government in 1677 to open up more land?**

53

(kp) Settling the Carolinas

- King Charles II founded the colony of _____ . The proprietors took large estates for themselves and hoped to sell and rent land to new settlers.
- In 1670 English settlers arrived, and by 1680 they founded _____.
- The English philosopher _____ wrote their constitution.

54

(kp) Settling the Carolinas

- _____ Carolina was settled by small farmers. Because this northern region did not have a good harbor, settlers relied on _____ ports.

55

(kp) Settling the Carolinas

- _____ Carolina was more prosperous due to the fertile farmland and its _____ city, Charlestown. _____ became the leading crop and _____, a blue flowering plant, became the “_____” of Carolina.

56

(kp) Settling the Carolinas

- Most of the settlers of southern Carolina came from the English colony of _____ in the _____ . They brought with them enslaved Africans to work in the rice fields. Because so much labor was needed to grow rice, the demand for slaves increased. By 1708 more than half of Southern Carolina's new settlers were enslaved Africans.

57

(kp) Settling the Carolinas

- Carolina's settlers were angry at the proprietors. They wanted a greater role in the colony's government. In 1711- the settlers in southern Carolina seized control from its proprietors. Carolina was formally divided into two colonies _____ Carolina and _____ Carolina in 1729.

58

Discussion Question 9

- ***Why did many of the settlers to Southern Carolina come from the West Indian island of Barbados?***

59

(kp) Georgia

- _____ founded the colony of _____ in 1733. It was the last British colony to be founded in the Americas. Great Britain created Georgia for many reasons:

-

-

60

(hp) Georgia

- Georgia did receive poor people but few debtors. Religious refugees also settled there.
- The town of _____ was created in 1733.
- Oglethorpe banned _____, _____, and _____ in the colony and limited the size of farms. As settlers came, they objected the laws, so he lifted all the bans except on slavery. In 1751, he turned the colony back to the king.

61

(hp) New France

- The French settlement in the Americas grew slowly. The French were interested mainly in the fishing and fur trade at first. Their settlement called _____ became a royal colony in 1663. They had settlements in two regions
 - North in _____ and along the St. Lawrence River. They consisted mostly of forts, trading posts, and later large estates.
 - South along the _____ River to the Gulf of Mexico. _____ claimed the region called _____ for France. In 1718 the port city of _____ was founded.

62

(hp) New France

- The French respected the ways of the _____, so they had better relations with them than did other Europeans. The _____ traveled far into Native American territory, so they needed to learn to live among the Native Americans. These trappers did not push the Native Americans off their land. The missionaries did not try to change their _____.

63

Discussion Question 10

- ***Why were the French less interested than the British in colonizing the Americas?***

64

(hp) New Spain

- _____ had a large empire in _____, the Caribbean, Central, and South America called _____. To keep control and protect their claims, they sent soldiers, missionaries, and settlers north of this region into
 - Present-day _____, where Santa Fe was founded in the 1609 or early 1610
 - _____ in the late 1600s
 - The region that is not _____ in the early 1700s, establishing San Antonio and other military posts
 - _____

65

(hp) New Spain

- In California Spanish priests built _____ to convert people to Catholicism. In 1769 _____ founded a mission at San Diego. Many more missions that eventually became large cities were established along the _____.

66

(hp) New Spain

- Rivalries in Europe between _____ and _____ often resulted in fighting between the British and Spanish colonies in America. Wars between the British and French in Europe also greatly affected their lands in the Americas.

67

Discussion Question 11

- *Do you think the Spanish were any kinder to Native Americans than the British were?*

68

Sample Questions for Sect 4

1

★ *Which colony was established as a safe place for Catholics?*

- A. Georgia
- B. Maryland
- C. South Carolina
- D. North Carolina

69

69

Sample Questions for Sect 4

2

★ *Carolina's "blue gold" was*

- A. corn
- B. lumber
- C. indigo
- D. rice

70

70

Sample Questions for Sect 4

3

★ *Which colony did Britain originally settle as a military barrier?*

- A. South Carolina
- B. Georgia
- C. North Carolina
- D. Maryland

71

71