



## Colonial America

### Lesson 1 Roanoke and Jamestown

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What problems did the Roanoke settlers encounter?*
2. *Why did the Jamestown settlement succeed?*

#### Terms to Know

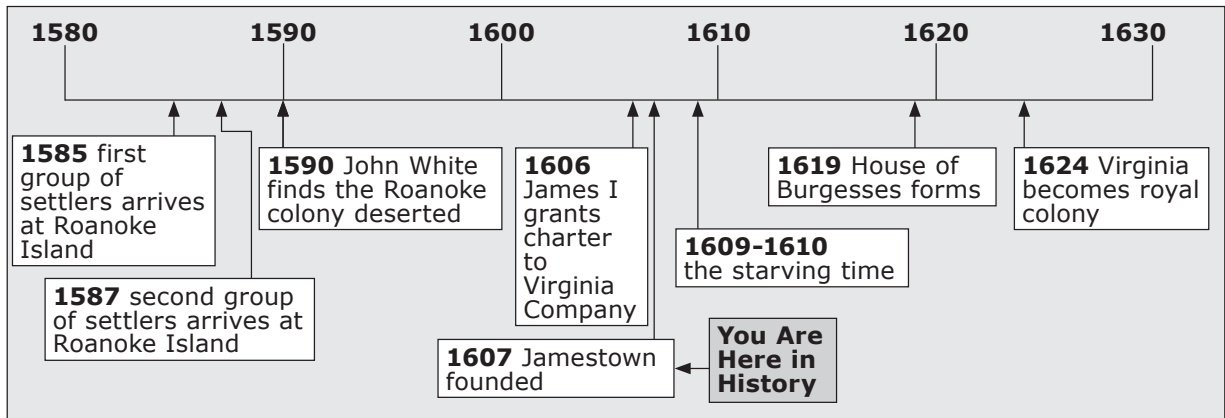
**charter** a document granting the recipient the right to settle a colony

**joint-stock company** a company in which investors buy stock in return for a share of the company's future profits

**headright** a 50-acre grant of land given to settlers who came to the colony

**burgess** an elected representative to an assembly

### When did it happen?



### What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

| Now... |                              | Later... |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|
|        | Who were the Powhatan?       |          |
|        | Where was Jamestown located? |          |

## Colonial America

### Lesson 1 Roanoke and Jamestown, *Continued*

#### The Mystery of Roanoke

England wanted to settle some people on land it claimed in North America. England’s Queen Elizabeth gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to start a colony there. Raleigh sent scouts to find a good place for the colony. They said Roanoke Island would be a good place. Roanoke Island is just off the coast of what is now North Carolina. The first settlers arrived in 1585. They had a rough winter and gave up and returned to England.

| People Involved with Roanoke Colony |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Person                              | What he or she did  |
| Queen Elizabeth                     | Gave Raleigh the right to start a colony                        |
| Sir Walter Raleigh                  | Sent scouts to find a location; sent settlers to Roanoke Island |
| John White                          | Leader of Roanoke Colony  |
| Virginia Dare                       | First English child born in North America                       |

Raleigh sent settlers to Roanoke Island again in 1587. The leader of this group was John White. His daughter went with him. She soon had a baby named Virginia Dare. Virginia Dare was the first English child born in North America.

The colony needed supplies, so White returned to England to get them. He did not come right back, though. England was fighting a war with Spain. All of England's ships were being used in the war. It took three years for White to get back to Roanoke Island.

When White arrived back at Roanoke Island all the settlers were gone. What happened to them? The only clue was a word carved on a tree trunk. That word was *Croatoan*. Maybe the word meant the settlers went to Croatoan Island. No one knows for sure. They were never seen again.

#### Success at Jamestown

The Roanoke Colony failed. However, England still wanted a colony in North America. The English decided to try again.

England had a new king, James I. He gave a business a “charter” to start a colony. A **charter** is a document



#### Identifying

- Who sent settlers to Virginia?

\_\_\_\_\_



#### Mark the Text

- Circle the date the second group of settlers went to Roanoke Island.



#### Identifying Cause and Effect

- Why did John White return to England? Why did he not come right back?

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



#### Speculating

- What do you think happened to the Roanoke colonists?

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\_\_\_\_\_



#### Reading Check

- Why did the English decide to settle on Roanoke Island?

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\_\_\_\_\_



## Colonial America

### Lesson 1 Roanoke and Jamestown, *Continued*

#### FOLDABLES®



#### Listing

6. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the text that begins with "The Virginia Company was a joint-stock company." Label the anchor tab *Virginia Company*. Write *Making Money* in the middle of the tab. Draw three arrows around the title. List words or phrases that explain how investors felt they would make money by investing in the Virginia Company.



#### Mark the Text

7. Circle the date the settlers built Jamestown.



#### Identifying

8. Who forced the settlers to work?  
Who helped the colonists?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

that gives someone the right to start a colony. The name of the business that received the charter was the Virginia Company.

////////////////////,Glue Foldable here //////////////////////

The Virginia Company was a **joint-stock company**. This meant that many people each owned a small part of the company. If the company made money, each owner would get part of the money the company made.

#### Why is it called a joint-stock company?

*Joint* means "together." All of the owners owned the Virginia Company together. *Stock* is the word for the part of the company each person owned.

The people who each owned stock, or small parts, of the Virginia Company, wanted to make money. They hoped that a colony in North America would make money for the company. How? They thought the colonists would find gold, or collect and sell furs and fish.

The Virginia Company sent 144 settlers to North America. They sailed from England, across the Atlantic Ocean, and to the coast of North America. They sailed up a river and on its bank built a tiny town in 1607. They named the river the James River. They named their town Jamestown. Both names were to honor King James.

Life was difficult in Jamestown. The colonists suffered from disease and hunger. Captain John Smith forced the settlers to work. He also made friends with the local people. They were Native Americans called the Powhatan. Their chief was also named Powhatan. He gave the colonists food and helped them survive.

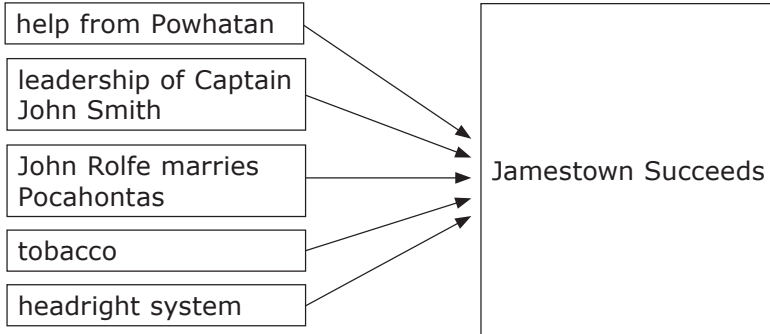
Then, things got worse. The colonists and the Powhatan stopped getting along. Powhatan stopped giving the colonists food. The winter of 1609–1610 was called "the starving time." Many colonists died.

Soon after that, new colonists arrived. The colony started to do well. The colonists started growing and selling tobacco. This made money for the owners of the Virginia Company. Then, things got even better. A colonist named John Rolfe married a Powhatan woman. Her name was Pocahontas, and she was the chief's daughter.

**Colonial America**

**Lesson 1** Roanoke and Jamestown, *Continued*

**Jamestown Succeeded For Many Reasons**



The Virginia Company wanted even more settlers to go to Virginia. They gave 50 acres of land free to each new settler who would go there. This land grant is called a **headright**. The headright system brought many new settlers to the colony.

At first, the Virginia Company and the leaders it appointed made the rules for the colonists. In 1619, the company began letting the colonists make some of the rules themselves. It allowed them to choose representatives called **burgesses** to make the rules for them. These representatives met in a group called the House of Burgesses. The House of Burgesses was the first legislature in North America to be elected by the people.

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**Check for Understanding**

**What happened to the colony at Roanoke?**

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\_\_\_\_\_

**How did the colony at Jamestown survive?**

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**Identifying**

**9.** What was the purpose of the House of Burgesses?

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**10.** Who did the burgesses represent?

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**Reading Check**

**11.** Why was the House of Burgesses important?

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\_\_\_\_\_



**12.** Use a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable and write the title *English Colonies* on the anchor tab. Place it along the dotted line to cover the Check for Understanding. Label the tabs—*Roanoke*, *Both*, and *Jamestown*. On both sides of the tabs, list words and short phrases that you remember about each to compare the colonies. Use the Foldable to help do the activity below the tabs.



## Colonial America

### Lesson 2 The New England Colonies

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do new ideas change the way people live?*

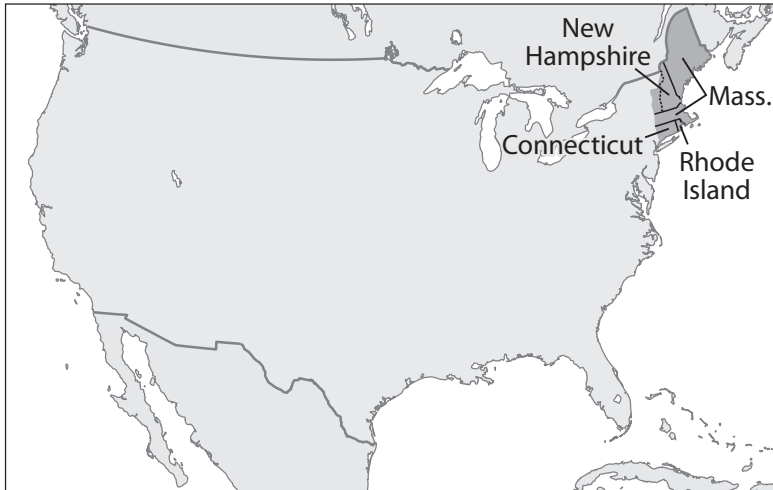
#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did the Puritans settle in North America?*
2. *What role did religion play in founding the various colonies?*

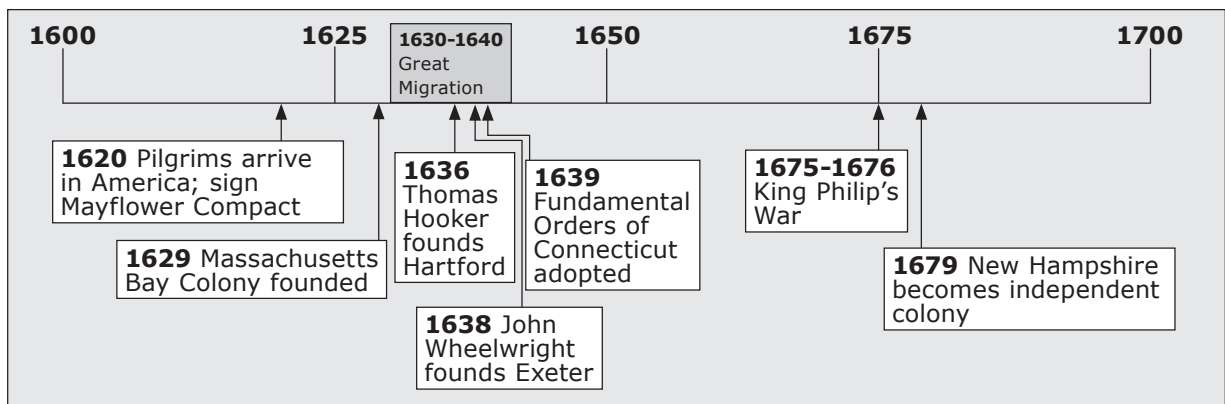
#### Terms to Know

**dissent** to disagree with an opinion  
**persecute** to mistreat a person or group on the basis of their beliefs  
**tolerance** the ability to accept or put up with different views or behaviors

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



**Colonial America**

**Lesson 2** The New England Colonies, *Continued*

**Seeking Religious Freedom**

Many English settlers came to North America to have religious freedom. In England, the main church was the official Anglican Church. The Anglican Church was a Protestant church. Many people who were Catholic did not want to practice the Anglican religion. Even many Protestants were unhappy with the Anglican Church. They **dissented**, or disagreed with, what the church was doing. Members of the Anglican Church who wanted to change or “purify” it were called Puritans. Persons who wanted to leave the Anglican Church, or separate from it, were called Separatists.

|  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
| <b>English religious groups in 1600s</b> | Anglicans   | members of Anglican Church                  |
|  | Puritans    | wanted to change the Anglican Church        |
|  | Separatists | wanted to separate from the Anglican Church |
|  | Catholics   | members of Roman Catholic Church            |

The Separatists were **persecuted**, or mistreated because of their beliefs. One group of Separatists fled to the Netherlands, but they were not happy there. They decided to start a colony in North America. This group is known as the Pilgrims. (A “pilgrim” is a person who makes a journey for religious reasons.) In 1620 the Pilgrims sailed to North America aboard a ship called the *Mayflower*. They landed at Cape Cod Bay in what is now Massachusetts. They named their colony Plymouth.

Before they went ashore, the Pilgrims signed an agreement to govern themselves. The agreement was called the Mayflower Compact. By signing it, they all agreed in advance to obey whatever laws they passed for their colony. The Mayflower Compact was an important step in the development of democratic government.

The people of Plymouth governed themselves for 70 years. Later, Plymouth became part of a nearby colony called Massachusetts.

**AD C Defining**

1. Write the definition of *dissent* here.

\_\_\_\_\_

**? Making Connections**

2. How did the Puritans get their name?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Identifying**

3. Which Separatist group founded a colony in North America?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What colony did this group found?

\_\_\_\_\_



## Colonial America

### Lesson 2 The New England Colonies, *Continued*

#### Defining

5. What is another word that has the same meaning as *compact*?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Identifying

6. Name three ways that Squanto and Samoset helped the Pilgrims survive.

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#### Reading Check

7. Why is the Mayflower Compact an important document in American history?

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#### Defining

8. What is another word for *tolerance*?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Why was it called the Mayflower Compact?

The Pilgrims named their document the Mayflower Compact because they were on their ship the *Mayflower* when they signed it. *Compact* means “an agreement.” So the Mayflower Compact was an *agreement* signed on board the *Mayflower*.

At first life was very difficult in the Plymouth colony. Nearly half of the colonists died during the first winter. Then, in the spring, two Native Americans befriended the Pilgrims: Squanto and Samoset. They showed the Pilgrims how to grow corn and other crops and where to hunt and fish. The Pilgrims might not have survived without their help. Squanto and Samoset also helped the Pilgrims be accepted by other Native Americans nearby. In the fall of 1621, they all celebrated together in a great feast of thanksgiving.

### New Colonies

In 1629 another colony was established nearby. This was the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was founded by Puritans. The leader of the colony was John Winthrop.

In the 1630s, more than 15,000 Puritans left England to settle in Massachusetts. They were escaping persecution and bad economic times. This movement of people is known as the Great Migration (*migration* means “movement”).

The Puritans in Massachusetts had no **tolerance**, or acceptance, of different beliefs. This resulted in people leaving Massachusetts to start their own colonies.

#### New Colonies from Massachusetts

|                     | Connecticut   | New Hampshire     | Rhode Island      |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Founded in year ... | 1636          | 1638              | 1644              |
| by founder ...      | Thomas Hooker | John Wheelwright  | Roger Williams    |
| who left ...        | Massachusetts | Massachusetts     | Massachusetts     |
| in search of ...    | democracy     | religious freedom | religious freedom |

**Colonial America**

**Lesson 2** The New England Colonies, *Continued*

One man who helped start a new colony was a minister named Thomas Hooker. He and his followers left Massachusetts to form a new colony in what is now Connecticut. In 1639, they wrote out a plan for government. It was called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut was the first written constitution, or written plan of government, in America.

In 1638, John Wheelwright also left Massachusetts with a group of religious dissenters. He led them north and founded the town of Exeter in New Hampshire. New Hampshire became an independent colony in 1679.

Another man who helped start a new colony was a minister named Roger Williams. He believed in religious freedom. He also believed in treating Native Americans fairly. When the Puritans expelled him from Massachusetts, he started the colony of Rhode Island in 1644. Rhode Island was the first place in America where people of all faiths could worship freely.

Gradually the colonists created settlements throughout New England. The settlers and Native American peoples traded with each other. Sometimes there was conflict. Usually, it was because settlers moved onto Native American lands without permission.

In 1675, the Wampanoag leader Metacomet fought a war against settlers in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. He got other Indian groups to help. The settlers called Metacomet "King Philip," so the war became known as King Philip's war. Hundreds of Native Americans and colonists died. In the end, the colonists won the war. They were now free to expand their colonies and take even more land.

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**Check for Understanding**

**Why did the Pilgrims start a colony in North America?**

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**Why did people form the colonies of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire?**

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**Identifying**

**9.** What was America's first written constitution?

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**Identifying Cause and Effect**

**10.** What was the cause of King Philip's War?

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**Reading Check**

**11.** Which colony let people of all faiths worship freely?

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**12.** Use a two-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *New Colonies* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs—*Pilgrims*, and *Puritans*. Write key words and phrases that you remember about each group. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.





## Colonial America

### Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did the Middle Colonies grow?*
2. *How did Pennsylvania differ from the other English colonies?*

#### Terms to Know

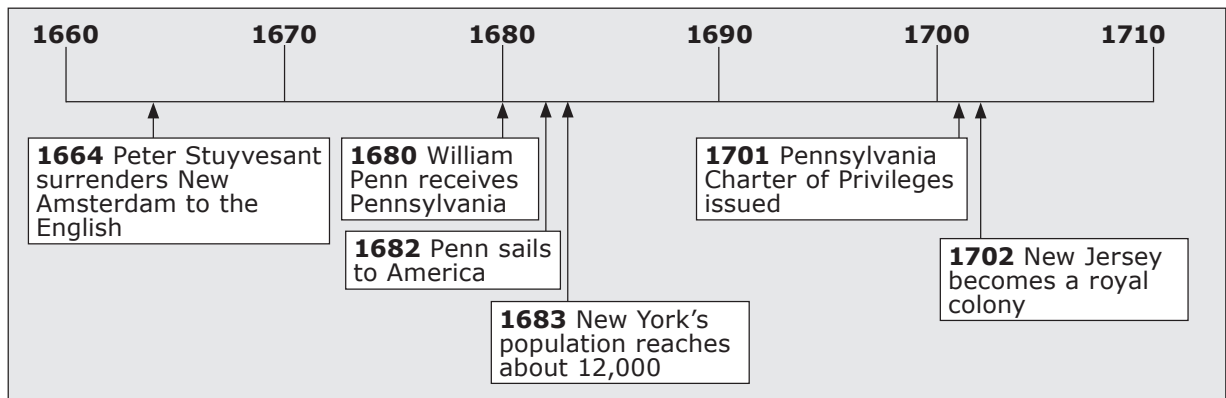
**patroon** landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled over large areas of land

**pacifist** a person who refuses to use force or fight in wars

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



**Colonial America**

**Lesson 3** The Middle Colonies, *Continued*

**New York and New Jersey**

The Middle Colonies were the colonies in the middle of the east coast of North America. Some of these colonies were at first controlled by the European country called the Netherlands. This colony was called New Netherland. People from the Netherlands are called "Dutch." New Netherland was under Dutch control.

The Dutch wanted more people to move to their colony of New Netherland. To get people to move there, they gave away land. The land giveaway worked like this: If someone could bring at least 50 new settlers to New Netherland, the Dutch would give that person a lot of free land. Not only that, but that person would get to rule the land and the settlers like a king. The landowners who got land this way were called **patroons**.

**patroon** landowner in the Dutch colonies who ruled over large areas of land

The most important settlement in New Netherland was New Amsterdam. It was located at the mouth of the Hudson River. The Hudson River was a major route inland. This made New Amsterdam a center of shipping to and from the Americas. It became a major port.

New Netherland and New Amsterdam were very successful. The Dutch were very happy, but the English were not. They wanted to take over New Netherland so they could have this valuable colony for themselves. In 1664, the English sent warships to attack New Amsterdam. The Dutch governor, Peter Stuyvesant, surrendered without a fight.

England's king gave the newly captured colony to his brother, the Duke of York. The duke changed the name of the colony from New Netherland to New York. New Amsterdam became New York City.

| <b>Dutch Control</b> | <b>England Takes Over</b> | <b>English Control</b> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| New Netherland       | → becomes →               | New York               |
| New Amsterdam        | → becomes →               | New York City          |

 **Analyzing**

1. What was the purpose of the patroon system?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

 **Naming**

2. What was the major settlement in New Netherland?

\_\_\_\_\_

 **Identifying**

3. By what name was New York City once known?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Colonial America

### Lesson 3 The Middle Colonies, *Continued*

#### Defining

4. What is another word for *owner*?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Reading Check

5. Why did no major city develop in New Jersey?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Mark the Text

6. Underline the definition of *pacifist*. What religious group practiced pacifism?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Underline the last sentence in the last paragraph on this page. What caused this result?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

New York continued to grow and prosper under English rule. When England took over in 1664, the colony was home to about 8,000 people. This included 300 enslaved Africans. By 1683, its population had grown to about 12,000. The residents included many Dutch, Germans, Swedes, and Native Americans. New York was also home to the first Jews to settle in North America.

Before long, the Duke of York decided to divide his colony. He gave part of the land to two other nobles. This land became the colony of New Jersey. The two proprietors, or owners, named their colony after an island off the coast of England called Jersey.

Unlike New York, New Jersey had no natural harbors that could become a good port. So New Jersey did not develop a major city. However, like New York, people of many different racial, religious, and national backgrounds lived in New Jersey. To attract settlers, the proprietors offered large amounts of land. They also promised settlers freedom of religion, trial by jury, and a representative assembly.

## Pennsylvania and Delaware

The colony of Pennsylvania was founded by Quakers. The Quakers were a Protestant religious group who had been mistreated in England. They believed that everyone was equal. They were also **pacifists**. Pacifists are people who refuse to use force or fight in wars. Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers also came to Pennsylvania.

The owner of the colony was named William Penn. (In fact, the name *Pennsylvania* means "Penn's Woods.") Penn founded his colony to put his Quaker ideas into practice.

He designed the colony's main city of Philadelphia. The name means "city of brotherly love." Penn came to America in 1682 to supervise the building of the city. Philadelphia quickly became the most popular port in the colonies.

What really makes Pennsylvania stand out, however, is the way Penn treated Native Americans. He believed that the land belonged to the Native Americans. Instead of just taking their land, he paid them for it. As a result, Pennsylvania had better relations with Native Americans than many other colonies.

**Colonial America**

**Lesson 3** The Middle Colonies, *Continued*

Penn wrote Pennsylvania’s constitution and he took an active role in governing his colony. In 1701, Penn issued the Charter of Privileges. This document gave the colonists the right to elect representatives to a legislature, or lawmaking body. The Charter of Privileges was important because it was another step in setting up democracy in America.

When the colonists got the right to elect people to make their laws, some colonists in southern Pennsylvania wanted to have their own legislature. Many of these colonists were from Sweden. Sweden had started a colony there years before the Dutch and then the English took over the region. Penn let these colonists have their own legislature. Eventually this region became a separate colony called Delaware.

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**Check for Understanding**

**Name two colonies that were formed from parts of other colonies and the colony from which each was formed.**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Name two groups of people, besides the English, who lived in the Middle Colonies.**

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Defining**

**8.** What does a legislature do?

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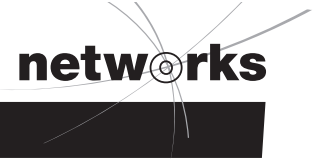
**Reading Check**

**9.** What was William Penn’s main reason for founding Pennsylvania?

\_\_\_\_\_

**FOLDABLES®**

**10.** Use a one-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover *Check for Understanding*. Write *Middle Colonies* in the center of the Foldable tab. Create a memory map by drawing arrows around the title and writing five or more short phrases that you remember about each of the Middle Colonies and the people that lived there. Use the reverse side to list additional information you recall.



## Colonial America

### Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How does geography influence the way people live?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What problems faced Maryland and Virginia?*
2. *What factors contributed to the growth of the Carolinas?*

#### Terms to Know

**indentured servant** person who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time in exchange for passage to America

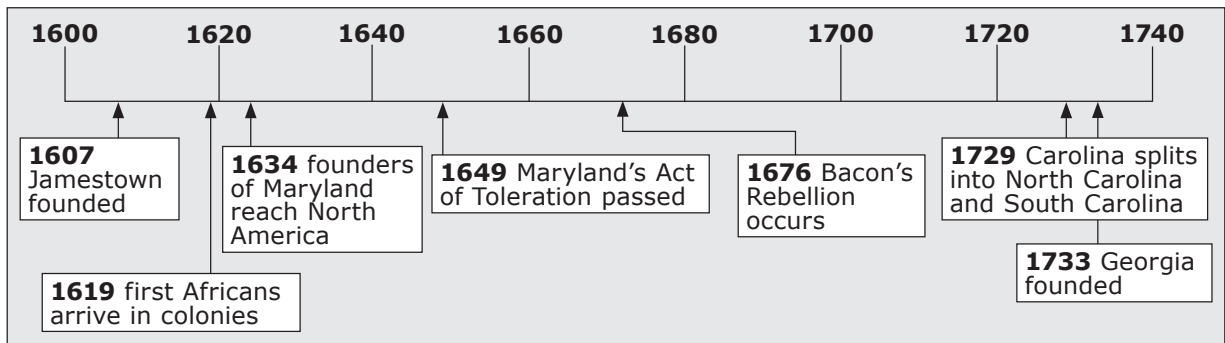
**constitution** written plan of government; a set of fundamental laws to support a government

**debtor** person who owes money to another

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?



**Colonial America**

**Lesson 4** The Southern Colonies, *Continued*

**Virginia and Maryland**

Jamestown was settled in 1607. Over the years, it grew into a larger colony: the Virginia Colony. The Virginia colonists made their living by growing tobacco. It took a lot of workers to plant, take care of, and harvest this crop. Landowners forced enslaved Africans to do much of this work. The first Africans arrived in Virginia in 1619.

Not all workers were slaves. Many were **indentured servants**. These were people who agreed to work for a certain number of years for no pay. In exchange, their employers paid for their voyage to the colony.

| Workers in the Virginia Colony |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| enslaved Africans              | indentured servants |

In 1634, a new colony, called Maryland, began north of Virginia. Maryland was the dream of Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He wanted to found a colony where Catholics could practice their religion freely. At this time, Catholics in England were persecuted. Calvert’s son, Cecilius, worked to start the colony.

Cecilius offered free land to settlers who would come to Maryland. Upper class Englishmen were given large amounts of land. Average colonists were given less land. As in Virginia, wealthy landowners used enslaved Africans and indentured servants to do the work.

Before long, there were more Protestants than Catholics living in Maryland. To protect the Catholics’ religious freedom, the colony passed the Act of Toleration in 1649. However, the law did not end tension between the colony’s Protestants and Catholics. Eventually Maryland named one Protestant church as the official church of Maryland.

Other tensions arose over Maryland’s border with its northern neighbor, Pennsylvania. For many years, the two colonies argued over the exact location of the boundary between them. They finally agreed to settle the dispute once and for all. They hired Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to map the border. This boundary became known as the Mason-Dixon line.

Virginia also experienced troubles during this time. James Berkeley, the governor of Virginia, promised Native Americans that settlers would not go farther west into their lands. Nathaniel Bacon was a farmer in western Virginia. He did not like the promise Governor Berkeley had made.

**? Analyzing**

1. Why might a person agree to become an indentured servant and work for no pay?

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\_\_\_\_\_

**? Contrasting**

2. How was an indentured servant different from an enslaved person?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**📖 Explaining**

3. Why was Maryland founded?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**abc Mark the Text**

4. Underline the name of the law that granted religious freedom in Maryland.



## Colonial America

### Lesson 4 The Southern Colonies, *Continued*



#### Explaining

5. Why was Bacon's Rebellion important?

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\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



#### Reading Check

6. Why did Nathaniel Bacon oppose the colonial government?

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#### Defining

7. What is a constitution?

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#### Listing

8. List three products that were important in North Carolina.

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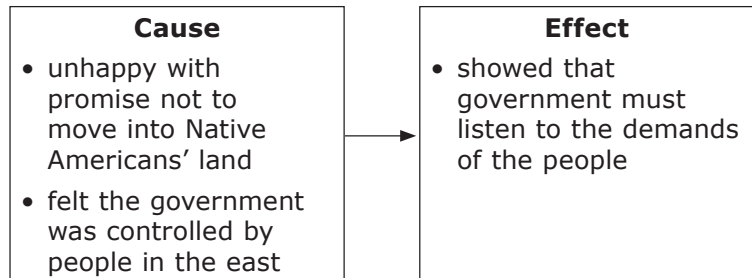
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In fact, many people in western Virginia did not like it. They wanted to be able to move farther west. They felt that the government of the colony was controlled by people from eastern Virginia who did not care about the problems of western Virginia.

In 1676, Bacon led attacks on Native American villages. His army even marched to Jamestown and drove out Berkeley. They burned Jamestown down. Bacon was about to take over the colony when he died. Today, we remember this event as Bacon's Rebellion. Bacon's Rebellion was important in history because it showed that people wanted a government that would listen to their demands.

#### Bacon's Rebellion



## The Carolinas and Georgia

In 1663, King Charles II created a new colony. It was called Carolina, which is Latin for "Charles's Land." The new colony needed a constitution. A **constitution** is a written plan of government. An English political thinker named John Locke wrote the constitution for Carolina.

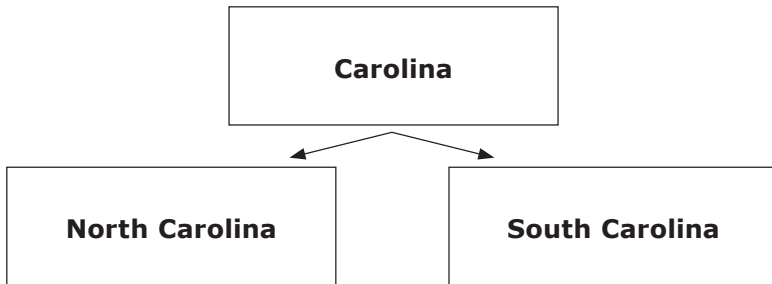
Farmers from Virginia settled in the northern part of Carolina. They grew tobacco and sold timber and tar. There was no good harbor in northern Carolina, so the farmers used Virginia's ports. However, southern Carolina did have a good port at Charles Town (later Charleston).

Other crops were more important in southern Carolina. One of these was indigo. Indigo is a blue flowering plant. It was used to dye cloth. The other important crop was rice. Growing rice requires much labor, so the demand for slave labor increased.

**Colonial America**

**Lesson 4** The Southern Colonies, *Continued*

In 1729, Carolina split into two separate colonies: North Carolina and South Carolina.



The colony of Georgia was founded in 1733. It was the last colony set up by the English in North America. The founder of Georgia was James Oglethorpe. Georgia was to be a place where poor people and debtors (DEH • tuhrs) could get a fresh start. **Debtors** are people who owe other people money. England also hoped Georgia would protect the colonies from Spain. Spain had a colony in Florida, and Georgia stood between Spain and the other English colonies.

//////////////////// Glue Foldable here //////////////////////

**Check for Understanding**

**What two things caused Bacon's Rebellion?**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**List two problems that Maryland faced.**

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\_\_\_\_\_

**Mark the Text**

9. Underline the definition of *debtors*.

**Reading Check**

10. Why was Georgia founded?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



11. Use a one-tab Foldable and place it along the dotted line to cover *Check for Understanding*. Write the title *Southern Colonies* on the anchor tab. Label the top of the Foldable tab *Problems in Maryland and Virginia*. Recall and record the problems that Southern colonies had to face.