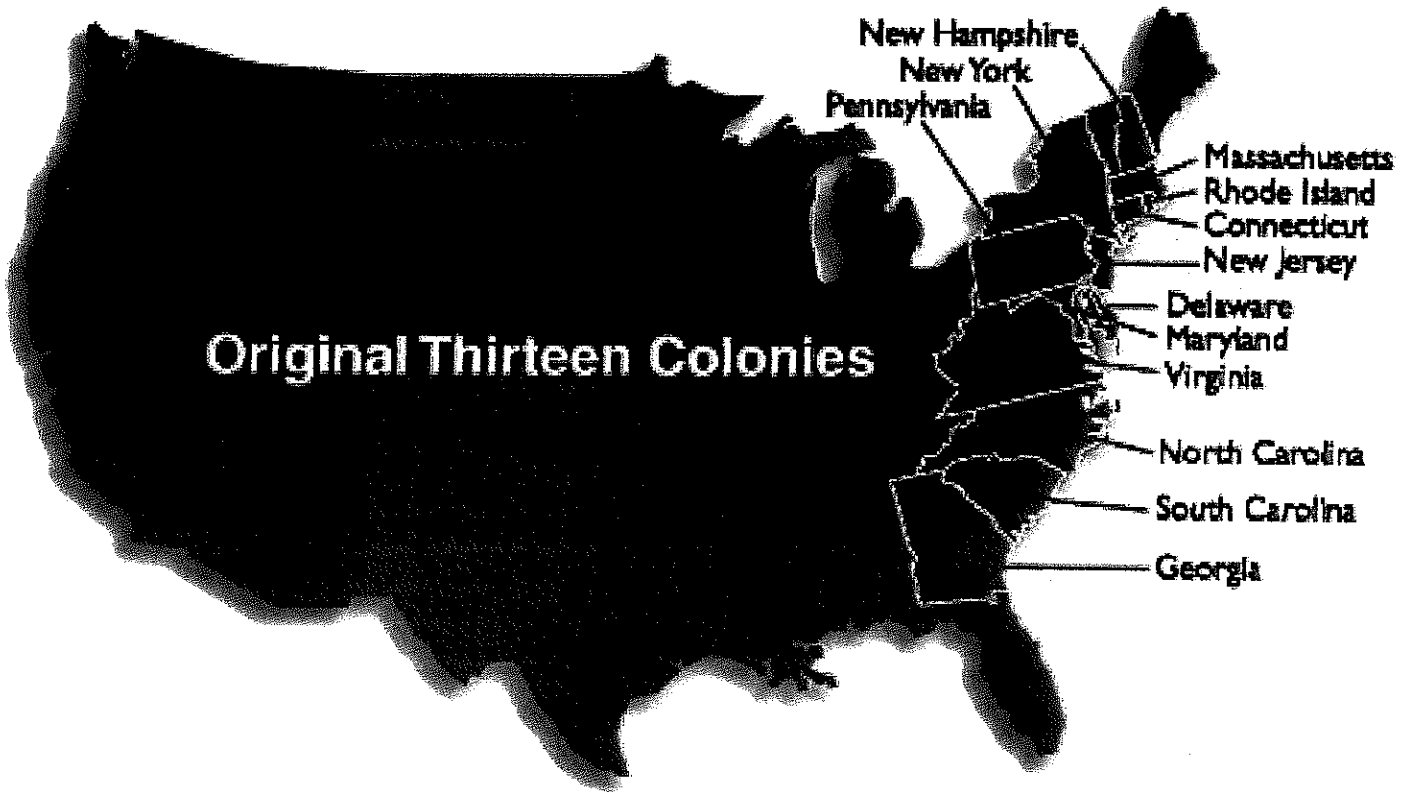




COLONIZATION AND SETTLEMENT

Great Britain Comes to North America



NAME _____ PERIOD _____

HOMEROOM TEACHER _____

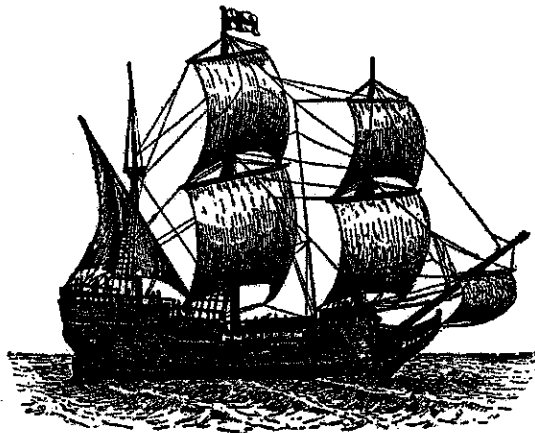
SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Colonization & Settlement

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Critical Vocabulary Words

1. **pilgrim**: a person who makes a journey for a religious reason
2. **armada**: Spanish for fleet of ships
3. **compact**: an agreement
4. **Mayflower Compact**: An agreement by those on the Mayflower to make and obey laws for their colony. This was the first example of self-rule by American colonists
5. **interpreter**: a person who translates from one language to another
6. **cash crop**: a crop that people raise to sell rather than to use themselves
7. **Puritan**: a member of the Church of England who settled in North America in order to follow Christian beliefs in a more "pure" way
8. **immigrant**: a person who comes to live in a country from his or her home country
9. **indigo**: a plant from which blue dye is made
10. **debtor**: a person who had been in prison for owing money
11. **colony**: settlement far from the country that rules it.
12. **colonist**: a person who lives in a colony
13. **plantation**: a large farm with many workers who live on the land they work.
14. **indentured servant**: a person who agreed to work for another person in exchange for the cost



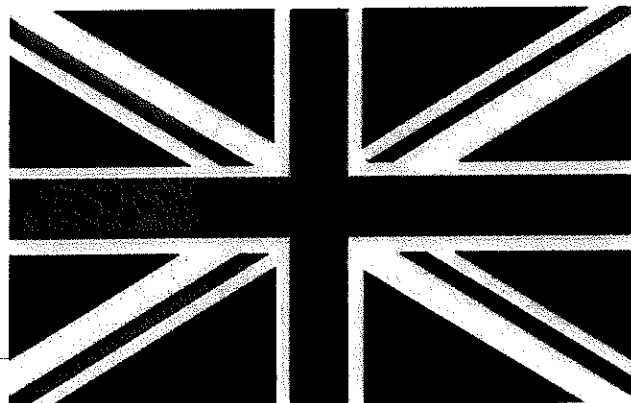
SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

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Lesson 1: England Begins to Explore and Settle

1. England began to want Colonies in the Americas. They did not want Spain or France to control all of North America.
2. England was enemies with France and most especially with Spain.
3. Also, English explorers hoped to find gold and other treasures.
4. English explorers Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh pirated Spanish ships and stole their cargo.
5. The pirating actions began to raise tensions between England and Spain to the point of War. I
6. When England's monarch, Queen Elizabeth took the throne, she encouraged exploration and colonization.
7. Queen Elizabeth I was the first female monarch in England. She was the oldest daughter of King Henry VIII (8th).
8. Queen Elizabeth I was treated harshly by many in her country because she was a woman. Many did not think she could lead well because she was a female.
9. As Queen Elizabeth saw it, the key to gaining power in Europe was through the treasures that were being found in the Americas.
10. She used much of the gold from pirated Spanish ships to pay for her plans to colonize in the New World.
12. England's actions would eventually lead to war with Spain.



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Lesson 2: The Mystery of Roanoke

1. Queen Elizabeth I gave Sir Walter Raleigh permission set up England's first colony in North America.
2. In July, 1587, English colonists landed on an island off the coast of what is today North Carolina.
3. This island was already occupied by the Hatteras Indians, and called it Roanoke; the English renamed it Virginia.
4. Raleigh's expedition was led by a man named John White.
5. The first English child born in North America was born in Roanoke; she was named Virginia Dare.
6. The colonists were unprepared for life in the New World and quickly began to run out of supplies.
7. White left Roanoke in and returned to England for supplies.
8. Because of a war with Spain, and the need for all ships for the war effort, White's ship was comandeedered, or taken over by the government.
9. White was unable to return to Roanoke for 3 years.
10. When White finally returned, all the colonists had disappeared.
11. All that was left were the letters CRO and CROATOAN carved into a palisade or wall, of the fort.
12. Historians have many theories as to what happened.
13. Some believe they were abducted and killed by Indians in a battle for their homeland.
14. Others believe they went to live with the friendly Croatoan Indians.
15. John White searched for many years, but storms kept him from traveling to the home of the Croatoan.



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Lesson 3: England's Jamestown Colony

1. The failure of the Roanoke Colony did not stop future English colonization.
2. After the English defeat of the Spanish armada or fleet of ships, Spain was broken.
3. The way was clear for England to take over colonization of the New World.
4. In May, 1607 a group of ships sailed into what is today the Chesapeake Bay, off the coast of Virginia.
5. They named their colony Jamestown, in honor of King James I of England.
6. Their biggest goal was to strike it rich in gold mines; they did not grow any food, and planned on living on the supplies they brought from England.
7. Their supplies soon ran out, and the gold they sought after never materialized.
8. By the end of the first year, over 3/4 the colonists had died. They called it the Starving Time.
9. Things turned around in the colony when John Smith became its leader.
10. Captain Smith made one big rule:
"If thou doest not work, thou doest not eat."
11. Soon, colonists had made many new homes, planted crops, and built walls to protect the settlement that would later resemble a triangle.
12. The cash crop of tobacco became the "gold" of Jamestown Colony.
13. Over 50 Eastern Woodland Indian tribes lived in the area.
14. Most were in an alliance with Chief Powhatan and did not take kindly to the arrival of the English colonists.
15. At one point, Captain Smith was abducted by Indians, and condemned to death.
16. He was released, however, presumably to keep the peace in the region.

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17. Other tribes of Indians showed the colonists how to plant tobacco, which they exported to Europe, and made a huge profit.
18. Jamestown is the first PERMANENT English settlement in the Americas.
19. The English colony of Virginia began to export, or send out of the country, tobacco. They would also import, or bring into the country, goods from Great Britain.
20. Jamestown became very prosperous and became a destination for many English men and women who wanted to begin a new life in the New World.

