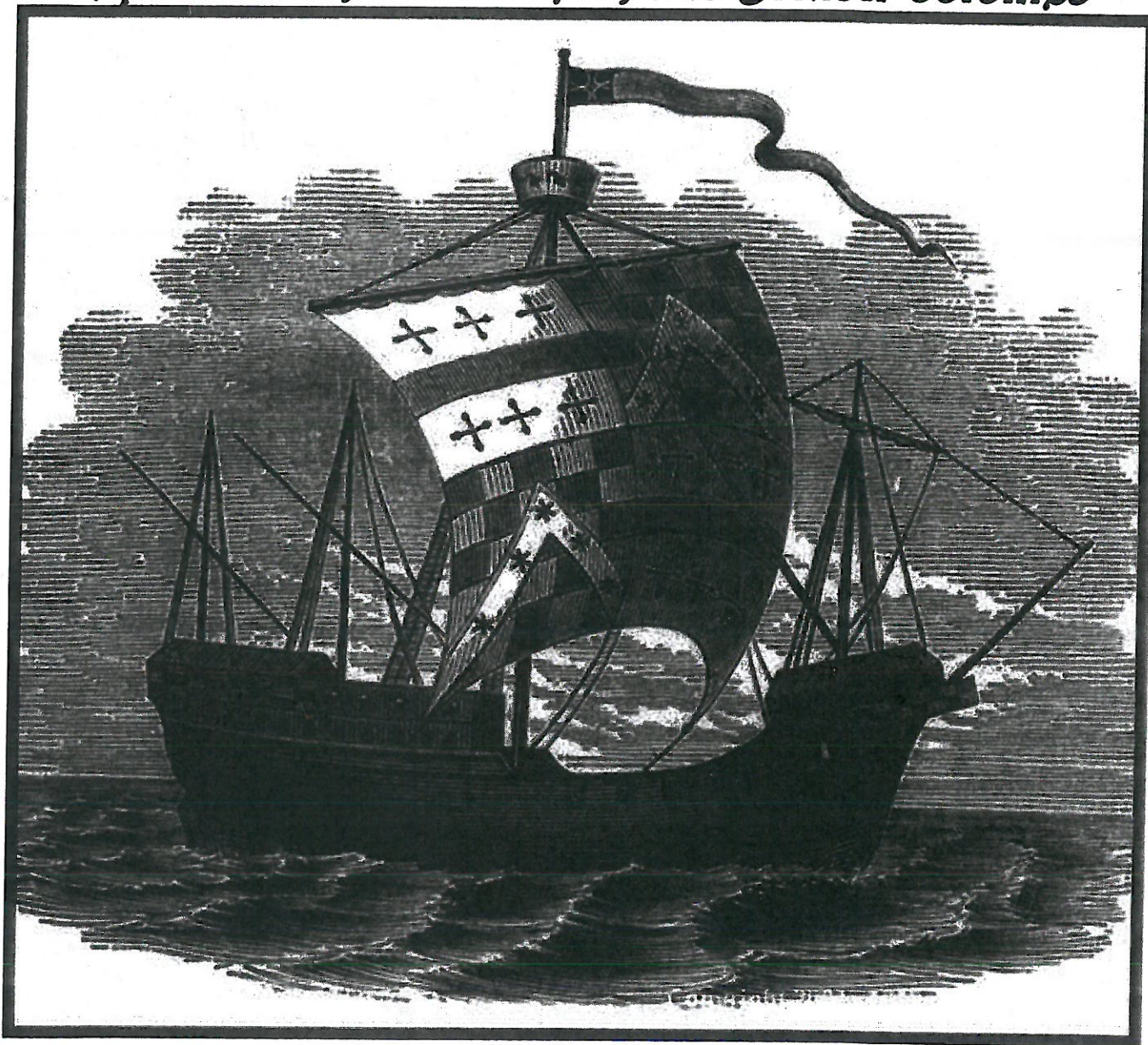


PRINTED NOTES
SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES



EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

Explorations, Encounters, and British Colonies



NAME _____ PERIOD _____

HOMEROOM TEACHER _____

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

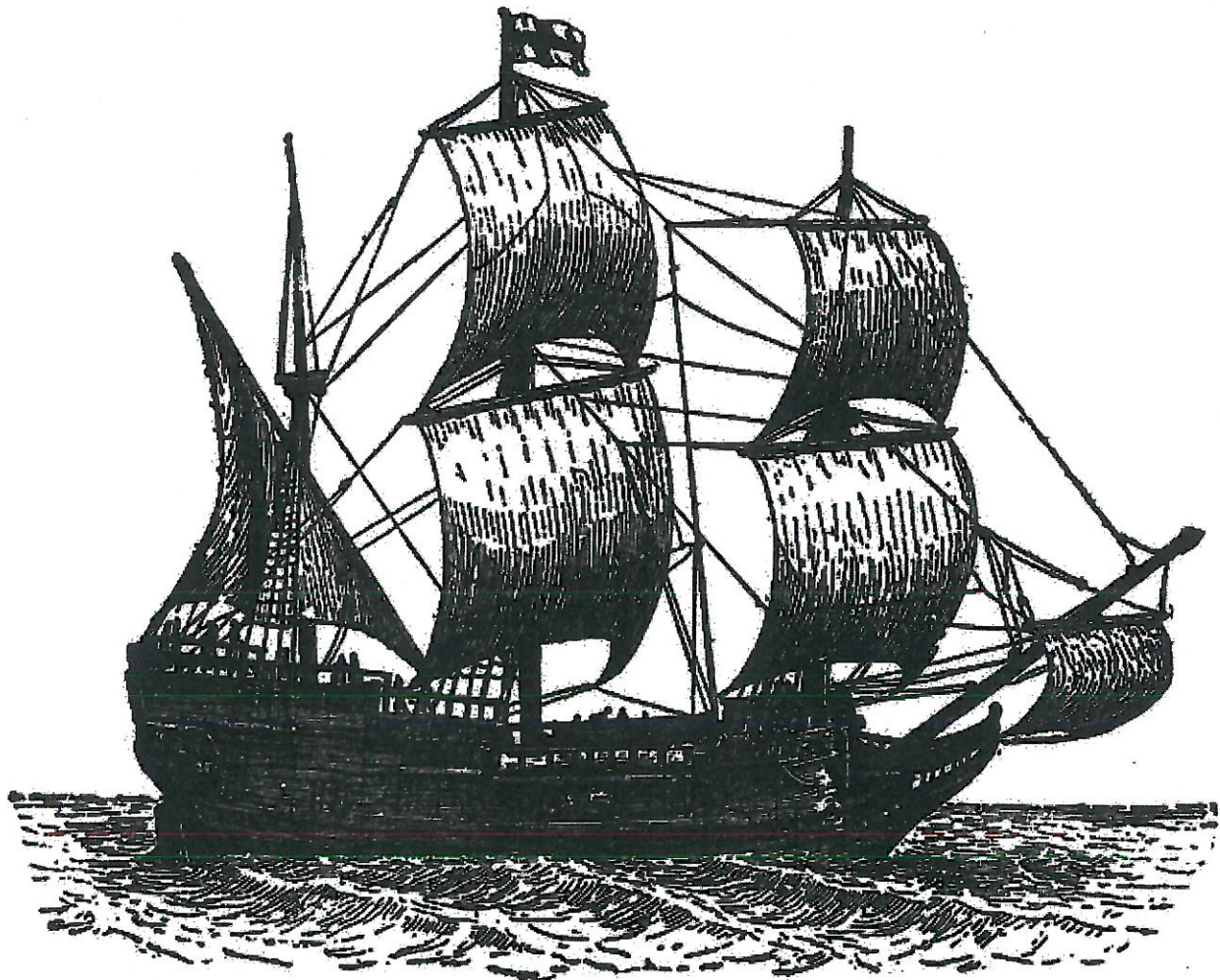
Explorations, Encounters, and British Colonies

Critical Vocabulary Words

1. **saga**: an adventure story about brave deeds of people long ago
2. **cartographer**: person who makes maps
3. **monarch**: a king or queen
4. **compass**: an instrument used to find direction with a needle that always points north
5. **navigation**: the study or act of planning and controlling the course of a ship
6. **expedition**: a journey made for a special reason
7. **colony**: a settlement ruled by another country
8. **colonist**: a person who lives in a colony
9. **claim**: to declare that you or your country owns something
10. **Northwest Passage**: a water route that explorers wanted to find so that traders could cut through North America to Asia.
11. **pilgrim**: a person who makes a journey for a religious reason
12. **armada**: Spanish for fleet of ships
13. **compact**: an agreement
14. **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
15. **interpreter**: a person who translates from one language to another
16. **cash crop**: a crop that people raise to sell rather than to use themselves
17. **Puritan**: a member of the Church of England who settled in North America in order to follow Christian beliefs in a more "pure" way

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

18. **immigrant**: a person who comes to live in a country from his or her home country
19. **indigo**: a plant from which blue dye is made
20. **debtor**: a person who had been in prison for owing money
21. **colony**: settlement far from the country that rules it.
22. **colonist**: a person who lives in a colony
23. **plantation**: a large farm with many workers who live on the land they work.
24. **indentured servant**: a person who agreed to work for another person in exchange for the cost of passage to America.



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 1: The Vikings

1. For thousands of years, North American Indians lived their lives unknown by European explorers.
2. Vikings were the first Europeans to travel to North America, 500 years before Christopher Columbus.
3. Primary Sources prove Vikings were in North America around 500 years before Christopher Columbus.
4. Vikings came from what is now Sweden, Finland and Norway.
5. They founded the countries of Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Greenland. Collectively, these countries are called Scandinavia.
6. In 1000 A.D., Viking brothers named Leif Eriksson and Thorvald Eriksson sailed to what is today the country of Canada.
7. Leif Eriksson landed in what is today Newfoundland.
8. They named it Vinland which means "land of many vines" in Norse.
9. Leif and Thorvald Eriksson led many expeditions to Vinland, and made a settlement there.
10. Inuit Indians in the area repeatedly attacked the Viking settlement in Vinland.
11. In one attack, Leif's brother, Thorvald, was killed by Indians.
12. After Thorvald was killed, the Vikings left Vinland and never returned.
13. Descendants of the Vikings wrote of Vinland in the Greenlander's Saga, but there was no proof of the settlement until 1909 C.E., when archaeologists found artifacts in what is today called L'Anse Aux Meadows (Jellyfish Cove).
14. History tells us that many other groups may have beaten the Vikings to North America. Among them may have been the Africans, Irish, Asians/Russians, or French. So far, there are no Primary sources to prove any of these groups made it to North America before the Vikings.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 2: Christopher Columbus's Voyage

Columbus's Background

1. Christopher Columbus is probably the most well-known of all European explorers.
2. He was from Genoa, Italy which was a huge center of trade in Europe at that time.
3. Columbus grew up listening to the tales of sea captains and the travels of Marco Polo.
4. Columbus is said to have read Marco Polo's book many times.

How and Why Columbus Sailed

5. After Portugal began to lead the way in exploration, the country of Spain, Portugal's rival, decided they wanted to beat the rest of Europe, especially Portugal, in finding the shortest water route to India (Asia).
6. Columbus was turned down by his native Italy when he petitioned the king for financial backing to make his journey.
7. Finally, after several years of making his case to Spain, King Ferdinand, and Queen Isabella gave Columbus the money, ships, and crew to set out.
8. Since he knew the world was round, as most people did during this time, Columbus believed if he sailed west across the Atlantic, he would eventually reach India (Asia).
9. He did not know North America and South America were in his way.

Columbus Lands in "India"

10. After 5 weeks at sea, Columbus and his crew finally reached land.
11. The land Columbus reached was in what is today called the Bahamas.
12. The island was called Guanahani by the natives who lived there called the Taino.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

13. Columbus renamed the island San Salvador; it remains San Salvador to this day.
14. Since Columbus thought he was in India, he called the natives he met there "Indians". The Bahamas are called the "West Indies" because of Columbus's mistake.
15. Later, other explorers would prove Columbus did not reach India, but had indeed discovered two continents previously unknown to Europeans.
16. Until his death in 1506, Columbus refused to accept he had not reached India.

Little Known Facts About Columbus*

17. When Columbus returned to Spain after his first journey there, he took around 500 native people from the island of Guanahani, and what is today Haiti back to Spain as slave gifts to the King and Queen.
18. Columbus made 3 more trips to the Bahamas, and to explore the continent of South America, for a total of 4 trips in all.
19. Columbus never set foot on the continent of North America although there is an American holiday for him.
20. Columbus made some of his sons governors of the colonies he made in South America.
21. These sons enslaved many of the native people there, forcing them to work in gold and silver mines.

***For more information about Christopher Columbus, or to confirm the information presented in this section, you can Google "Christopher Columbus", or see the following sources:**

-The United Confederation of Taino People www.uctp.org

-*American Holocaust* by David F. Stannard

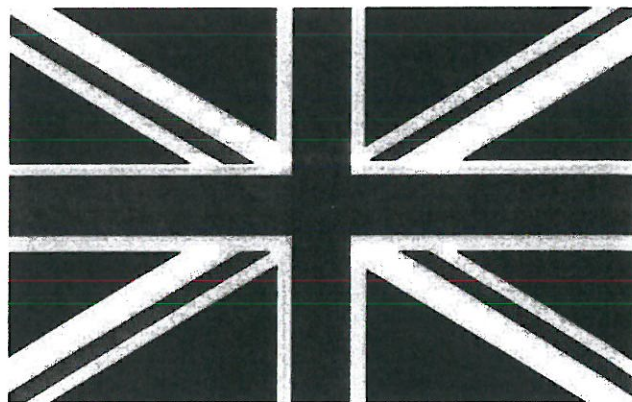
-*Rethinking Columbus* by Bill Bigelow

-*In Defense of the Indians: The Journal of Bartolome de Las Casas* by Bartolome de Las Casas

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 3: 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 Frances 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.
6. When England's monarch, Queen Elizabeth I 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.



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 4: 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, who 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 Comanderred, 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.



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 5: England's Jamestown Colony

1. The failure of the Roanoke Colony did not stop future English colo.
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.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

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.



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 6: England's Plymouth Colony and the Pilgrims

1. In 1620, another group of English colonists set out on a ship for North America; there were _____ people on board.
2. They were planning to work for the King, and settle near Jamestown on Virginia Bay Company land.
3. The colonists were going to work for the Virginia Bay Company in exchange for them paying their passage on the ship they were to travel in, the Mayflower.
4. Among the passengers on the Mayflower was a group of religious pilgrims called Puritans.
5. They left England, and later, Denmark, because they believed differently than the King.
6. At this time in England, everyone had to belong to whatever church the king belonged to; those who do not worship as the King does can be jailed or even killed.
7. This is why many people left Great Britain.
8. Most of the New England colonies were _____ for religious reasons.
9. Instead of landing near Jamestown, they landed much further north, off the coast of what is today Massachusetts.
10. To help keep order, the _____ men aboard the Mayflower wrote down a list of rules, or a compact; they called it the Mayflower Compact.
11. The Mayflower Compact is the first example of colonial self-rule in the Americas.
12. The colonists named their colony Plymouth; it later became Massachusetts Colony.
13. At first, the location of the colony made life very difficult.
14. Later, there would be a huge advantage to building their settlement on a cape ...it provided a harbor near the Atlantic Ocean for shipping and trade.
15. The colonists found an abandoned Indian village that had been deserted because most everyone had died of Smallpox.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

16. An Indian named Tisquantum (Squanto) helped the colonists survive the winter; he spoke English because he had been enslaved and taken to Spain many years before.
17. He escaped and returned to his home, the very village the colonists were living in, to find all his people dead.
18. Tisquantum (Squanto) had no hate in his heart for the Europeans. He taught them how to farm, even though the rocky soil made it hard to farm in New England. They became successful farmers.
19. He also taught them to hunt, and helped them survive in their new home.
20. He also served as a sort of Ambassador and translator to the Wampanoag and the surrounding Indian tribes.
21. The Pilgrims made an agreement of peace with the Wampanoag and surrounding Indian tribes that lasted a generation (25 years)
22. However, the children and grandchildren of the Pilgrims broke those agreements and killed many native people.
23. **The "Dish" on Thanksgiving***
24. Thanksgiving was made a national holiday in the year 1863 by President Abraham Lincoln.
25. The "first" Thanksgiving was a harvest festival and not a religious family gathering. The Pilgrims were not religiously tolerant, and considered the native Indians savages. They would not have invited or celebrated a religious event with them.
26. The Wampanoag Indians were invited to the gathering by accident; they showed up in the Pilgrim village after hearing shots in the woods. They thought the Pilgrims were coming to war with them, when in fact the Pilgrims were hunting.
27. The Wampanoag's returned with several deer to contribute to the feast.

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

28. The Indians did not sit in chairs at a table; the Indians ate several feet away from the Pilgrims and sat on the ground.
29. The first Thanksgiving feast most likely did not contain sweets, stuffing, and cranberry sauce. They probably had a lot of seafood and English dishes like blood pudding.

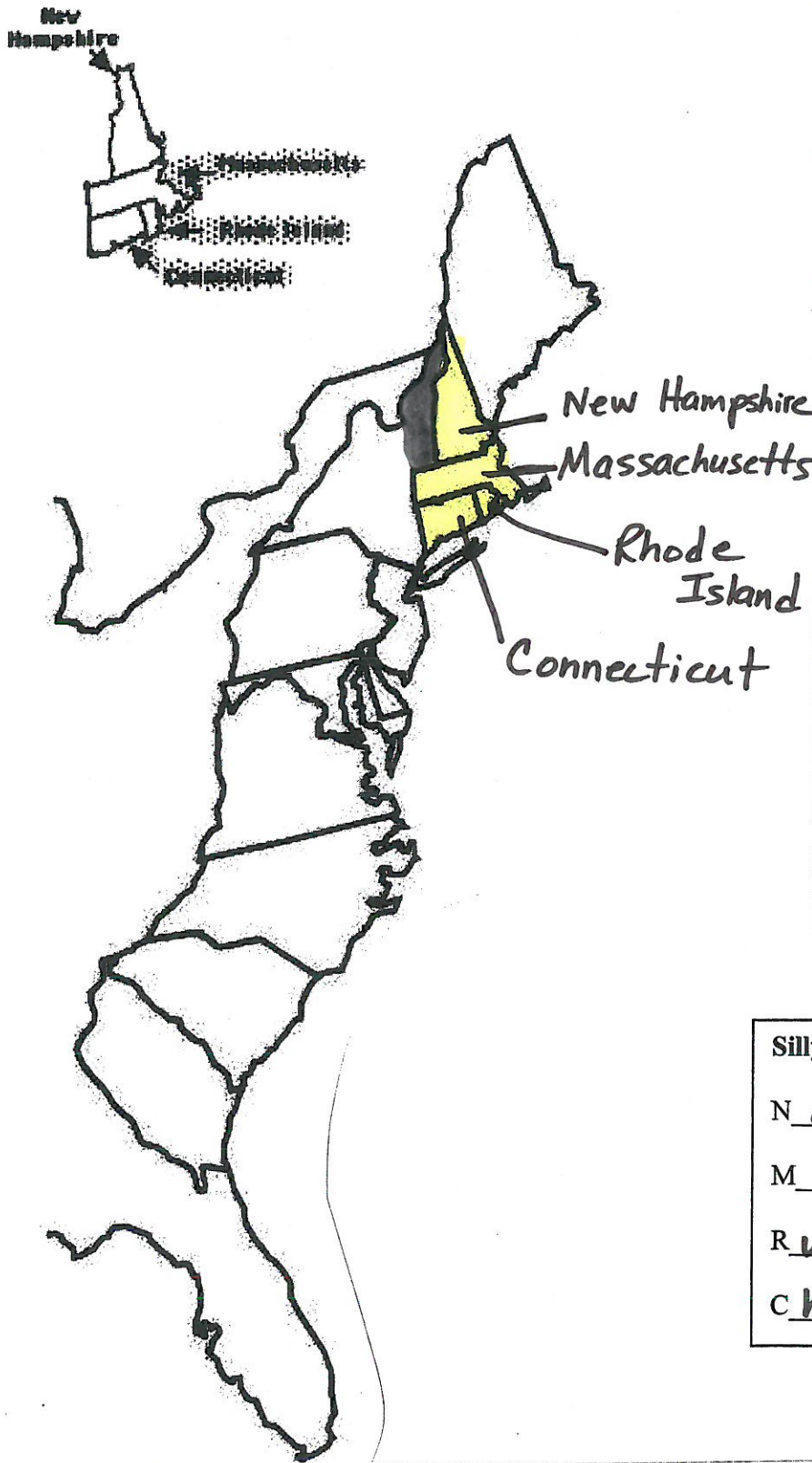
* This information from history.com.



Squanto may have looked like this
when he was kidnapped as a teenager

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 7: The Thirteen Colonies-New England



New England Colonies Information

N ew H ampshire

M assachusetts

R hode I sland

C onnecticut

Economy-THEN

 Shipbuilding

 Whaling

 fishing

Economy-NOW

 fishing

 technology

 energy

Founded Mostly For:

Religious Reasons

Silly Saying to Help Remember:

N o H amsters

M ay

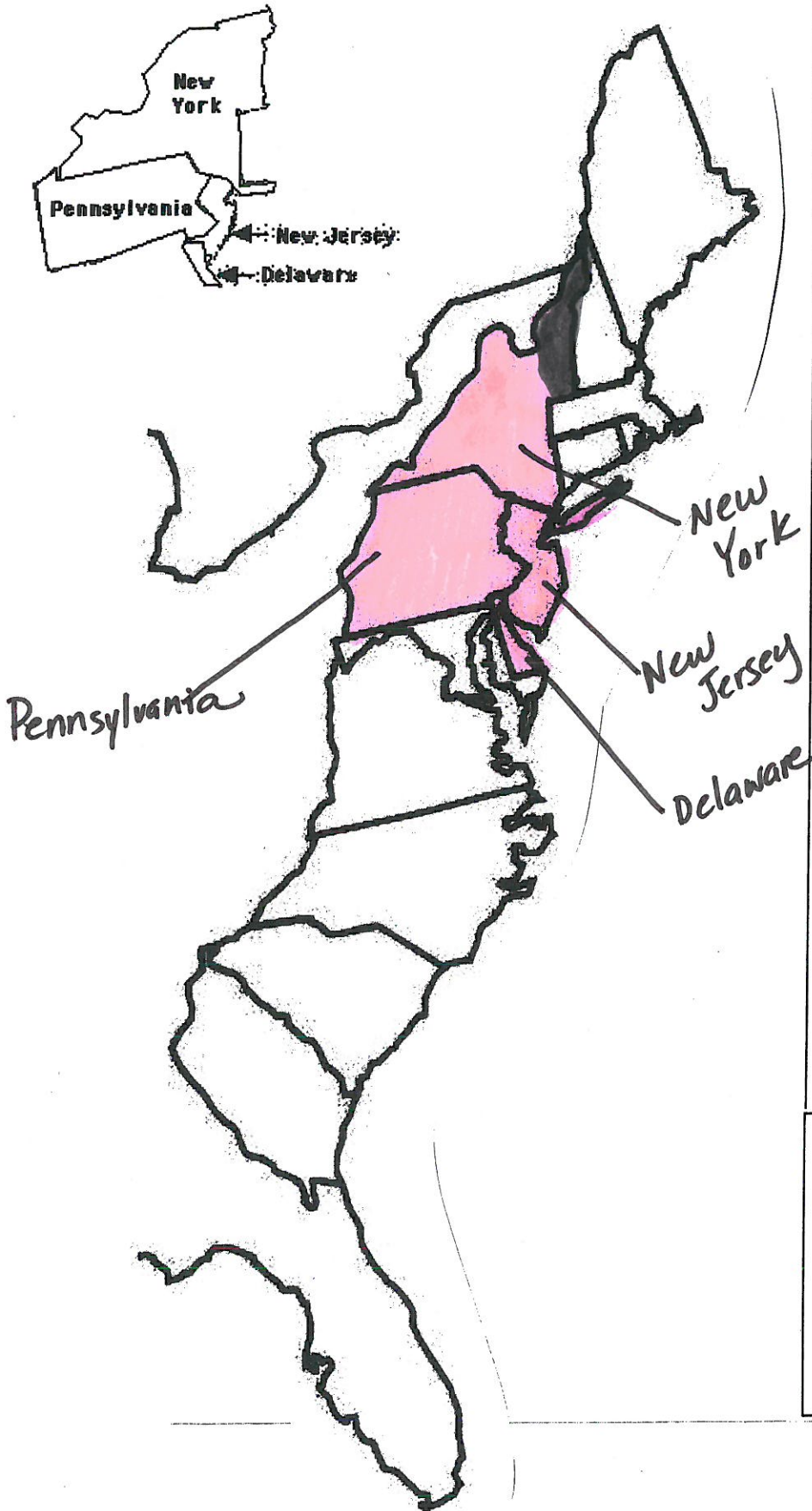
R un I nto

C hurch!



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 8: The Thirteen Colonies-Middle Colonies



Middle Colonies Information

N ew Y ork


N ew J ersey

P ennsylvania

D elaware


Economy-THEN

 logging

 ironworking

 barley

 wheat

 oats

Economy-NOW

 Steel

 financial

 shipping/trade

Founded Mostly For:

Religious Reasons/Profit

Silly Saying to Help Remember:

N o Y aks



N ear J elly

P eanut



D oughnuts

SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 9: The Thirteen Colonies-Southern Colonies

Southern Colonies Information

Maryland


Virginia

North Carolina

South Carolina

Georgia

Economy-THEN


 tobacco

 indigo

 cotton

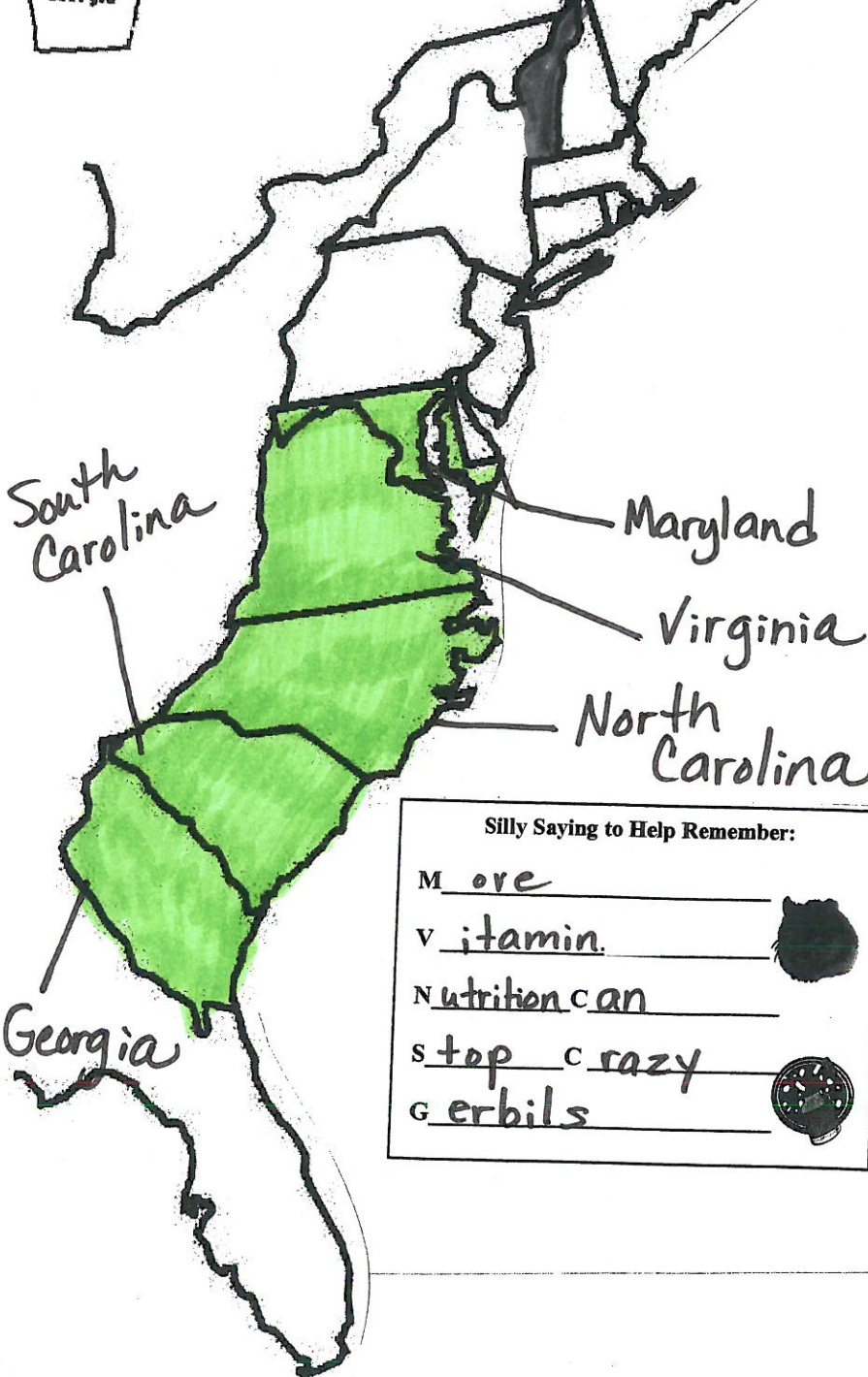
Economy-NOW

 farming

 factories

Founded Mostly For:

Profit



Silly Saying to Help Remember:

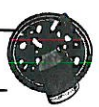
More

Vitamin

Nutrition can

stop crazy

Gerbils



SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

Lesson 10: Overall Thirteen Colonies

