**Chapter 6: Early English Settlements- Study Guide**

* **Vocabulary**
	+ Settlements- Small communities that are started in a new place.
	+ Roanoke- The name of the island where the first English settlement (new community) was started in North America in 1587. Roanoke is located near the coast of present-day North Carolina.
	+ Jamestown- The name of the second English settlement, or new community, in North America. Jamestown was started in 1607 in present-day Virginia.
	+ Plymouth- A town started in 1620 by early English settlers, called Pilgrims. Plymouth was located in present-day Massachusetts.
	+ Colonists- People who settle in colonies.
	+ Tobacco- A plant whose leaves are dried and turned into material for smoking, sniffing, or chewing.
	+ House of Burgesses- The House of representatives for the colony of Jamestown. Only wealthy men could be elected to this group.
	+ Separatists- People who wanted a separate or different church who moved to a place where they could be free to have their own religion.
	+ Mayflower- The ship that the Pilgrims sailed to America on in 1620.
	+ Common House- A meeting hall.
	+ Mayflower Compact- A plan of government that the Pilgrims drew up before going ashore and leaving the Mayflower. Most of the men signed this agreement and after signing it, they elected their governor.
	+ Pilgrims- Another name for Separatists.
* **Facts to Know-**
	+ **Know the Settlements:**
		- **Roanoke:** The first settlement that was named after the nearby Native American tribe, the Roanokes. The settlers were led by Sir Walter Raleigh, who sent 115 settlers to Roanoke. The settler soon ran out of supplies after realizing that the Roanokes would not help them, so they sent John Whit back to England to get Supplies. John White could not return until three years later because England was in a war with Spain. However, when he returned, the settlers and buildings were gone and all that was left was a ruined fort and a carving on a gatepost that read “CROATOAN”. No one has ever discovered what happened to the colony and this is why it is known as “The Lost Colony”.
		- **Jamestown:** The first successful English settlement that was established in 1607 when settlers came to Virginia looking for gold. It was named after King James of England. The settlers picked a spot near a large river, but unfortunately built Jamestown on a marsh. This created many problems for the settlers because the water was dirty and salty, land was not good for farming, and mosquitoes that carried malaria were everywhere. The colony was led by Captain John Smith who said that if you did not work, you did not eat. This colony was also helped greatly by Chief Powhatan, Pocahontas, and the nearby Native American tribe. The experienced the “Starving Time” in the winter of 1609-1610 where they were forced to eat horses and dogs. Only 60 settlers survived the “Starving Time”. They never found gold, but they did discover tobacco that they used for trade after it was introduced by a man named John Rolfe.
		- **Plymouth:** The third English settlement that was started by people who were looking for religious freedom. The Separatists, later known as Pilgrims, sailed to America from England in 1620 on a ship called the Mayflower. Plymouth is found on the coast of Massachusetts, The first winter was very hard as the Pilgrims landed too late to plant crops. In March 1621, the Pilgrims met a Native American named Squanto who taught them how to plant, fish, and find syrup. The Pilgrims were also helped by Chief Massasoit and the nearby Wampanoag tribe. They were led by governor William Bradford and are also known for having the first Thanksgiving.
	+ **People to Know:**
		- **Sir Walter Raleigh:** Leader of the Roanoke colony, who believed that colonies in North America could make his country richer and more powerful.
		- **John White:** The man that Sir Walter Raleigh sent back to England to get supplies for Roanoke. He was not able to return until three years later because England was in a war with Spain and it was not safe to sail. When he returned, Roanoke was gone and all that remained was a carving on a gatepost that read “CROATOAN”.
		- **Captain John Smith:** Leader of Jamestown who was captured by Native Americans and was ordered to be killed, but he was saved by Pocahontas. Smith was a great leader who believed that “if you did not work, you did not eat.” Captain John Smith later returned to England because he was badly burned by an explosion of gunpowder. This resulted in the colonies losing a great leader.
		- **Chief Powhatan:** The chief of the Native American tribe who helped the settlers of Jamestown.
		- **Pocahontas:** The young daughter of Chief Powhatan who saved Captain John Smith. She later married John Rolfe, bringing peace between her people and the settlers. She travelled to England to meet King James, but became ill and died before she could return home.
		- **John Rolfe:** The man who found a way to grow a sweet-tasting kind of tobacco that people in England loved. The settlers then traded the tobacco to England for money and supplies. John Rolfe’s tobacco became “Virginia’s gold”.John Rolfe later married Pocahontas.
		- **Squanto:** The Native American who taught the Pilgrims how to plant corn, catch fish and get sweet syrup from maple trees. The Pilgrims thought that Squanto had been sent by God. Squanto had learned English when he was taken to England and he told the Pilgrims about how his tribe was killed by a contagious disease that was brought to America by English fisherman.
		- **Wampanoags:** The Native American tribe that lived near Plymouth and helped the Pilgrims. The Wampanoags were also present at the First Thanksgiving.
		- **Massasoit:** The chief of the Wampanoag people who also helped the Pilgrims.
		- **William Bradford:** The man who was elected to be governor of Plymouth in 1621. He was governor for 30 years.
* **Q & possible A: *KNOW THESE***

**Question**

* + When the colonists came to America, they faced many challenges.
		- * A- List TWO challenges that the colonists faced.
			* B- Explain how the colonists solved each of the challenges you listed.

**Possible Answer:**

* + **A-** Two challenges that the colonists faced were harsh weather or climates and lack of supplies.

**B-** Jamestown encountered harsh weather because it was established on marsh land. This meant that the water was dirty and salty, the land was not good for farming, and they were swarming with mosquitoes that carried malaria. Many settlers became sick or died due to harsh climate. However, Jamestown also experienced harsh weather during the Starving Time when they ran out of food. Roanoke ran low on supplies, which lead to John White going back to England. He was not able to return as quickly as he wished because England was in a war with Spain, and when he returned… the colony was gone.

**Question**

* + The first document that outlines the principles of self-government in America was the Mayflower Compact. Explain why this document was so important to passengers of the Mayflower.

**Possible Answer**

* + The Mayflower Compact was the document that outlined principles of self-government for the Pilgrims. They drew up and signed the document before they left the Mayflower because they were unhappy with how things were ran in England and wanted to have a plan to help them live together peacefully in the New World. The Mayflower Compact ensured that they would have freedom of religion, a House of Burgesses and a Governor. Most of the men signed the agreement and after it was signed, they elected a governor.

* **Quiz Yourself!**
1. The town that was started in Virginia in hopes of finding gold and natural riches is…
	1. Roanoke
	2. St. Augustine
	3. Jamestown
	4. Roanoke
2. The first English settlement, which today is known as “The Lost Colony” is…
	1. Roanoke
	2. Spain
	3. Plymouth
	4. Jamestown
3. The town in present-day Massachusetts that was started for religious reasons is…
	1. Jamestown
	2. Roanoke
	3. Plymouth
	4. St. Augustine
4. What are small communities started by people who are new to the area such as Jamestown?
	1. Continents
	2. Settlements
	3. Friendly
	4. Community
5. What delayed Captain John White’s return to Roanoke?
	1. The king sent him to help another settlement.
	2. The English government put him in jail because of his actions in Roanoke.
	3. He could not raise the money he needed to repair his ships
	4. There was a war with Spain and his ships could not safely leave England.
6. Why did the first group that went to Roanoke give up and return home?
	1. They were angry with the way that they were being ruled.
	2. They began fighting among themselves over land.
	3. They were unable to find the gold for which they were searching.
	4. They ran short of supplies.
7. Which of the following was NOT a problem with the place the settlers chose to build Jamestown?
	1. The area was swarmed with mosquitoes that carried malaria.
	2. The land was not good for farming.
	3. The land was rich with gold, so people refused to farm.
	4. The water was dirty and salty.
8. When Captain John White finally returned to Roanoke, what did he and his men find?
	1. No sign of the settlers
	2. A ruined fort
	3. A carving that read “CROATOAN”
	4. All of the above
9. Which of the following does NOT explain why Jamestown survived?
	1. The old chief, Powhatan died and his brother became chief.
	2. The colony began raising tobacco, which could be used for trade.
	3. Native Americans who lived in the area helped the settlers.
	4. Captain John Smith was a strong leader who demanded that everyone work.
10. What was the Mayflower Compact?
	1. A promise by the English king to help the Pilgrims.
	2. A pledge of friendship that the Native Americans made with the Pilgrims.
	3. A plan of government that the Pilgrims drew up.
	4. The pilgrims promise to grant religious freedom to everyone in Plymouth.
11. Why was Virginia considered to be more democratic than England?
	1. They had a group pf representatives, the House of Burgesses, who made laws for the colonies.
	2. Everyone who lived in the settlement could vote for representatives to the House of Burgesses.
	3. All men could be members of the House of Burgesses.
	4. All of the above are reasons that Virginia was considered more democratic than England.
12. Which statement does NOT describe Squanto?
	1. Pilgrims believed that God sent him.
	2. His entire tribe was wiped out by disease.
	3. He taught the Pilgrims how to plant, fish and get syrup from trees.
	4. He could communicate with the Pilgrims, only by using sign language.
13. Why was the first winter hard for the Pilgrims?
	1. Native Americans attacked them.
	2. Mosquitoes multiplied, because of the hot, steamy climate.
	3. They landed too late to plant crops.
	4. They lost most of their supplies when their ships crashed on the rocky coast.
14. At times, the early settlers traded different items with the American Indians. They did this without using money. What do we call this kind of transaction?
	1. Saving
	2. Stealing
	3. Bartering
	4. Selling
15. The following is NOT an example of a primary source.
	1. Diary
	2. Social Studies Textbook
	3. Letter
	4. Photograph
* **Quiz Yourself Answer Key!**
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