

Name: _____

U.S. History I (Honors)

Textbook: *The American Pageant*

Chapter 2: *The Planting of English America, 1500-1733*

pp. 25-42

Due: Thursday, September 12

Directions

Attached is the Chapter Reading Outline (notes) for Chapter 2, which focuses on *England's exploration and colonization of North America*, specifically, the *southern colonies*.

To complete the assignment, write in your responses in the spaces provided (copies of the assignment are also available in the Guidance Department).

Remember, as you read the chapter, analyze the various resources provided, including primary resources (quotations), artwork, maps, and the timeline of events provided.

Answer the questions (#'s 1-19) in the following reading outline based upon the reading of Chapter 2. Remember to avoid only locating the answers to the questions. As you read Chapter 2, think about the historical topics, including the resources provided that the chapter discusses.

When completing the assignment's questions, summarize the information in your words with **bullet responses** in the spaces provided (include historical details).

We will discuss this assignment in class during September, so please make note of any additional questions that you have on Chapter Two's topics.

Please e-mail any questions to Mr. Farrell

I. Great Britain: Exploration and Colonization (1400s-1700s)

A. Background

- John (Giovanni) Cabot (1497)
 - explored Newfoundland
 - *England's monarch did not follow up on exploration (Henry VIII)

- England and Spain
 - a. Religious Differences (1500s)

(1) Summarize England and Spain's religious differences (*rivalry*).

b. Queen Elizabeth I (1580s)

(2) How did Elizabeth I's England challenge Spain's supremacy (provide examples)?

*Result: Spain and England = competition on *high seas* led to "war"

- *The Spanish Armada* (1588)

(3) What was it, who sent it, and what was its mission (goal)?

(4) What was the outcome of the Spanish Armada and how did that affect both England and Spain's colonization and influence in the *New World* (the Americas)?

B. England and Colonization (1500s)

- Joint Stock Companies (*Virginia Company)

(5) What were they and summarize their role in England's settlement and colonization of North America?

- Primogeniture

(6) Summarize how the conditions created by *primogeniture* in England created motivation for exploration and colonization?

C. Roanoke = *The First Colony?* (1585 and *1587)

- location = North Carolina coast
*during the 1580s = *Virginia*
- organized by Sir Walter Raleigh
*goal = profit
- Problems
-disease, lack of supplies, and natives
- Result = colony *disappeared* by 1590
-mystery = “*Croatoan*” carved into tree
-“*the lost colony*”

D. Jamestown

*a colony/settlement in “*Virginia*”

- charter held by *London Company* (part of Virginia Company)
**charter* = legal contract
-short-term *economic* goals
- colony settled in May, 1607
 - a. location = James River, Virginia

- b. about 100 original colonists
 - *all males
- c. problem = swampy area (diseases)

- Colonists

- a. considered themselves English
 - *expected to have *same legal rights* as English subjects living in England
- b. composed mainly of *gentlemen*
 - interested in finding gold, not farming (building a colony)
- c. Result = hunger
 - by 1608 = about 40 survived

- John Smith

(7) Summarize how John Smith saved the Jamestown colony (settlement) during its first year.

- “*Starving Time*”

- a. 1609 = 400 new *unprepared* colonists
- b. Problems
 - famine
 - Powhatan Indian attacks
- c. 60 colonists survived
 - **would Jamestown be another Roanoke?*

- Stability at Jamestown

(8) How did each of the following *eventually* help to bring stability to Jamestown, which would result in the expansion of Virginia’s colonial population and settled territory?

- a. Lord De La Warr

b. John Rolfe and Pocahontas

c. Powhatan Wars (1614 and 1640s – what happened and outcome)

d. “The Three D’s” (what were they and how did they effect Native Americans?)

e. John Rolfe and “King Nicotine” **staple/cash crop*

E. Virginia’s Expansion

- England (by 1600s)
 - a. expanding population
 - b. economic issues – poverty and unemployment
 - c. Result = subjects* can resettle in colonies **“subjects”* live under a monarchy
“citizens” live in a republic

- Virginia’s colonial government
 - Design
 - a. colonial governor (appointed by Virginia Company)

b. House of Burgesses (1619)

(9) What was it and summarize its historical significance?

- Forms of Labor
 - a. **Indentured Servants** (“*penniless souls*”)
 - received *free* passage to colony
 - agreed to work land (4 to 7 years)

 - b. **African Slaves** - in 1619 = Dutch ship sold 20 Africans in Virginia
 - were originally indentured servants
 - by 1700 = slaves 15% of Virginia’s population
 - **chattel slavery* = slaves had no rights (considered *property*)

- Transition to a Royal Colony (1624)
 - a. Causes
 - Native American raids = reduced colony’s stability
 - Virginia Company = went bankrupt (lost colonial charter)

 - b. Royal Colony = James I held authority over Virginia

 - c. Virginia by 1624 = 1,300 colonists

- “*Cavalier*” Virginia (1640s)
 - a. England engulfed in civil war
 - Charles I -vs.- Oliver Cromwell (Parliament)
 - *Cromwell won

 - b. Results
 - Charles I’s supporters fled to Virginia
 - *Cavaliers (“*what is a Cavalier?*”)
 - wealthy Virginian *planters*
 - monopolized (controlled) good, coastal lands

-frontier farmers (*Piedmont* – start of Appalachian Mountains)

-poor, most did not own land

-no representation (could not vote)

-suffered from Indian attacks

- Virginia's population by 1776 = 600,000

F. England's Other Southern Colonies (1600s-1700s)

**plantation colonies*

1. Maryland

**a proprietorship = colonial charter held by one*

- Charles I subdivided Virginia colony

-issued land grant in 1632

- Cecil Calvert = *Lord Baltimore II*

(10) Who was Cecil Calvert and why did he establish Maryland as a colony?

- *Act of Toleration* (1649) **during England's Civil War*

(11) Summarize what the *Act of Toleration* was and explain its historical significance.

- Maryland's economy = tobacco

**indentured servants*

**slave labor (by 1700s)*

2. The Carolinas

- Background: England's *Restoration* (1660s)

-British monarchy re-instated (Charles II = Charles I's son)

-Charles II rewarded lands to 8 proprietors (1663)

▪ **Northern (North Carolina)** **Untypical* Plantation Colony

(12) Where did North Carolina's original English settlers (although *illegal*) come from, summarize?

(13) Summarize the typical characteristics of North Carolina's settlers (colonists).

(14) How was North Carolina different from England's other southern, plantation colonies?

▪ **Southern (South Carolina)**

-*Charles Town* settled (1670)

*eventually *Charleston*

(15) Summarize South Carolina's economy? *include – products (exports) and labor

(16) How was South Carolina influenced by British Barbados and the British West Indies (Caribbean)?

- *The Carolinas* = officially separated (1712)
*North Carolina and South Carolina
- both became *Royal Colonies* (1729)

3. Georgia: "The Last Colony"

-chartered by George II (1732)

(17) Georgia: for what purposes (multiple reasons) was it founded as a British colony?

- governor = James Oglethorpe
-settled Savannah (1733)
- slow population growth: why (factors)?
-hot climate
-originally = strict regulations (later repealed)

1. Temperance (18) meaning/purpose of?

- 2. slavery was outlawed
- 3. small farms (instead of plantations – cash crops)
- 4. Spanish and indigenous attacks
- Georgia became a *Royal Colony* in 1752
 - restrictions repealed (slavery, plantations, cash crops)
 - still least populated British colony (1776)

4. (19) By the mid-1700s, what were the common similarities shared by the *southern plantation colonies*, summarize? *provide at least 4 examples