Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Period \_\_\_\_\_\_Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *TEKS: 8.2A, B*

***Unit 1-Founding the Colonies****: Powerpoint Notes*

1. **Spain** and **England** were headed toward war for years.

2. With the **Spanish Armada**, Spain controlled the seas.

3. When **England** defeated the Spanish Armada, it opened the way for settlement in the New World by other European countries.

4. The colony of **Roanoke** started by Sir **Walter Raleigh** disappeared in 1585 with no trace.

5. The Virginia Company of London sent settlers to **Jamestown, Virginia** in the year **1607.**

6. What had happened to most of Jamestown’s original settlers?

a. **The settlers were searching for riches and didn’t farm.**

b. **Most settlers died from starvation and mosquito-borne diseases.**

7. What three things saved the Jamestown settlement?

a. **John Smith: Created and enforced the rules.**

b. **Tobacco: Became the cash crop that made Jamestown Prosper.**

c. **Women: stabilized the men and made families possible.**

8. The **Virginia House of Burgesses,** started in 1619, was **the first representative assembly** established in the colonies.

9. The next group of settlers to the Americas, the Pilgrims, were seeking **religious freedom.**

10. In **1620** the Pilgrims arrived in Massachusetts on their ship the **Mayflower.**

11. Before leaving the ship, they wrote the **Mayflower Compact,** an important step in representative government and self-rule in the North American colonies.

***The New England Colonies:* Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire**

12. The **Puritans** arrived in Massachusetts Bay (Boston) in the year **1630.**

13. In Puritan society, only **men that were church members** could vote.

14. **Thomas Hooker** left Massachusetts and founded **Connecticut.**

15. In 1639 they wrote the **Fundamental Orders** of Connecticut, **the first written constitution in the English colonies.**

16. **Roger Williams** founded the colony of **Rhode Island**. He was joined by **Anne Hutchinson** who was evicted from Massachusetts.

17. John Wheelwright starts the colony of **New Hampshire.**

18. Rhode Island became the first colony to truly practice **Freedom of Religion.**

19. **King Philip’s** War ended Native American power in New England.

***The Middle Colonies:* New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware**

20. The English took New Amsterdam from the Dutch and renamed it **New York.**

21. A part of New York was given to some of the Duke’s friends who then named it **New Jersey.**

22. As a **Quaker,** William Penn was a pacifist who believed in religious tolerance and equality for women.

23. Penn started the colony of **Pennsylvania** as a safe place for Quakers.

24. The colony of **Delaware** was created when Penn gave some of Pennsylvania’s land to other Quakers.

***The Southern Colonies:* Virginia (1607), Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia**

25. The first Southern colony was also the first of all the English colonies, it was **Virginia,** founded in the year **1607**.

26. Lord Baltimore established **Maryland** as a safe place for **Cathloics.**

27. As tobacco plantations in the South increased, so did the need for **labor (indentured servants and slaves).**

28. The border dividing the North from the South is called the **Mason Dixon** Line.

29. **Bacon’s Rebellion** proved that settlers would not be restricted to living on the East Coast.

30. The colony of Carolina split and created **North** and **South** Carolina.

31. The colony of North Carolina was made up mostly of poor **Tobacco** farmers.

32. The two cash crops of South Carolina were **Rice** and **Indigo.**

33. What were two reasons for the establishment of the colony of Georgia?

a. **A safe haven for debtors**

b. **As a buffer to protect its wealthier colonies from Spanish Florida.**

Founding the Colonies Vocabulary words

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Term | Definition | Picture |
| 1. Settlement
 |  |  |
| 1. Colony
 |  |  |
| 1. Charter
 |  |  |
| 1. Representative

government |  |  |
| 1. Pacifist
 |  |  |
| 1. Legislature
 |  |  |
| 1. Assembly
 |  |  |
| 1. Tolerance
 |  |  |
| 1. Plantation
 |  |  |
| 1. Indentured servant
 |  |  |

Founding the Colonies Vocabulary words

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Term | Definition | Picture |
| 1. Settlement
 | **A small town or village** **started by colonists from another****country.** |  |
| 1. Colony
 | **A foreign land that has been** **claimed and occupied by another****country.**  |  |
| 1. Charter
 | **A document that acts as written****permission to start a colony or****settlement.** |  |
| 1. Representative

government | **A government made up of** **elected delegates that represent****the people that voted for them.**  |  |
| 1. Pacifist
 | **A person that does not believe in** **violence or war, such as the** **Quakers.**  |  |
| 1. Legislature
 | **A group of elected delegates that****operates as a law-making body.**  |  |
| 1. Assembly
 | **A gathering of people, such as a** **meeting of a law-making body.** |  |
| 1. Tolerance
 | **The ability to accept or put up** **with different views or** **behaviors.**  |  |
| 1. Plantation
 | **A large farming operation with****a large amount of slaves.** |  |
| 1. Indentured servant
 | **A laborer that agrees to work** **without pay for a certain period** **of time in exchange for passage to America.**  |  |