

Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2 Study Guide

Claim – something declared as one's own, especially a piece of land

Armada – Spanish word for a large fleet of ships

Invasion – an attack by an armed force to conquer another country

Charter – a document giving permission to a person or group to do something

Invest - to put money into something to try to earn more money

Stock – a piece of ownership in a company.

Cash Crop - a crop that people grow and sell to earn money.

Indentured servant - someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of a voyage to North America.

Chapter 4, Lesson 1 - A Northwest Passage (pg 122 – 127)

Searching for a Passage to Asia

Main idea: In the 1500s and 1600s, explorers looked for a water route through North America to Asia.

European explorers searched for:

- a faster sea route to Asia
- wanted to bring back silk and spices

John Cabot

- Italian but explored for England
- in 1497, crossed the Atlantic looking for Asia but landed in Canada
- found good fishing so European fishing boats began to fish along the coast of Canada

Northwest Passage

- the sea route through North America to Asia sought by explorers

France explores North American

- 1524 - Giovanni da Verrazano explored east coast of North America (Italian but explored for France)
- 1534 – Jacques Cartier sailed up St. Lawrence River in Canada
- 1608 – Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec and established a fur-trading post there
- Quebec – first permanent French settlement in N. America

Henry Hudson

- 1609 – Dutch born but explored for England
- made claims for the Dutch on areas along (present day) Hudson River
- 1610 – sailed for England – found Hudson Bay
- England claimed land around Hudson Bay

No Northwest passage

- explorers didn't find northwest passage but did find forests, fish and wildlife

Spain and England

Main idea: Conflicts over treasure and religion led to fighting between Spain and England.

Reasons for conflict between Spain and England

- English ships (including Sir Francis Drake) attacked Spanish ships carrying gold and silver back to Spain from the Americas
- Queen Elizabeth (England) threatened King Philip's (Spain) power in Americas
- Spain was Catholic / England formed Church of England – created religious tensions

Spanish Armada

- King Philip wanted England to be Catholic and wanted to stop English attacks on ships
- Counter Reformation – movement to spread Catholicism
- Philip built armada of 130 warships – sailed to England in 1588
- Spain wasn't successful - England was ready and sank many Spanish ships
- The rest of the Spanish ships returned to Spain or shipwrecked
- England became more powerful and was able to claim more land in Americas

Chapter 4, Lesson 2 - Roanoke and Jamestown (pg 130 – 133)

The Lost Colony

Main idea: The first English settlements in North America failed.

The Lost Colony

- 1585 - 100 English men settled in Roanoke – island off coast of NC
- barely survived – couldn't grow crops in sandy soil
- most returned to England
- 1587 – tried again under John White
- White went back to England for supplies and came back 3 years later – all colonists were gone

The Jamestown Colony

Main idea: Jamestown was the first successful English settlement in American.

The Virginia Company

- 1606 English merchants started Virginia Company
- received charter from King to start a settlement
- people invested in Virginia Company by purchasing stocks

Jamestown

- 1607 – 100 men settled on the banks of a river – named it Jamestown (after King James I)
- land was damp and swampy, water not drinkable
- men searched for gold and didn't know how to farm
- almost half died from starvation and disease

John Smith

- took command of Jamestown and ordered men to plant crops
- returned to England in 1609
- most colonists died during the winter known as the "starving time"

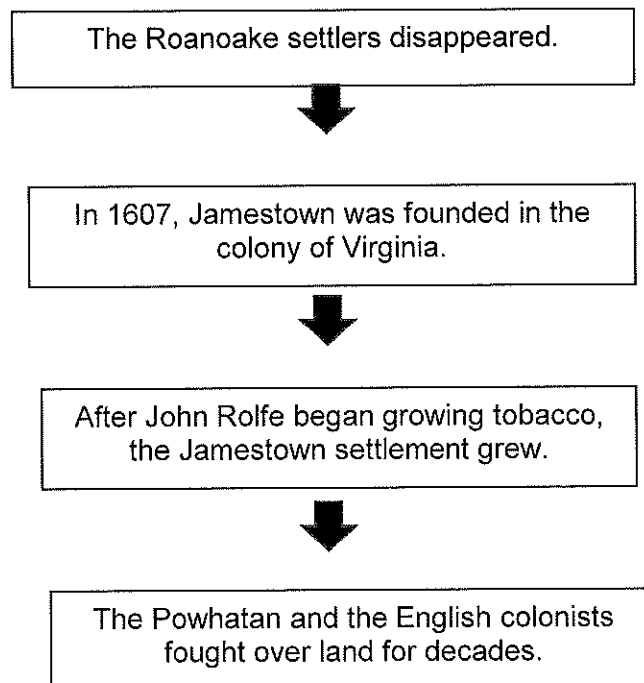
Tobacco

- 1612 – settler John Rolfe learned about tobacco from Indians
- high demand in England for tobacco
- tobacco became a cash crop and gave income to settlers to buy food and supplies
- Africans came in 1619 - were indentured servants

Powhatans

- lived in the area where colonists settled Jamestown
- Powhatans gave and traded food to settlers – settlers gave Powhatans goods from Europe
- Powhatans wanted settlers to help them fight other Indians but settlers refused
- settlers attacked Powhatans when they didn't give the settlers food
- they fought until Rolfe married Pochahontas, the daughter of the Powhatan leader
- but English tried to take more land and Powhatans fought back

Summary



Name _____

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Claim _____

Armada _____

Invasion _____

Charter _____

Invest _____

Stock _____

Cash Crop _____

Indentured servant _____

Name _____

Chapter 4, Lesson 1 - A Northwest Passage (pg 122 – 127)

Searching for a Passage to Asia

Main idea: In the 1500s and 1600s, _____

European explorers searched for:

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John Cabot

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Northwest Passage

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France explores North American

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Henry Hudson

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No Northwest passage

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Spain and England

Main idea: Conflicts over treasure and religion _____

Reasons for conflict between Spain and England

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Spanish Armada

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Chapter 4, Lesson 2 - Roanoke and Jamestown (pg 130 – 133)

The Lost Colony

Main idea: The first English settlements _____.

The Lost Colony

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The Jamestown Colony

Main idea: Jamestown was the _____.

The Virginia Company

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Jamestown

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John Smith

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Tobacco

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Powhatans

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Summary



