Chapter #2 The Planting of English America – Big Picture Themes

1. Jamestown, VA was founded with the initial goal of making money via gold. They found no gold, but did find a cash crop in tobacco.

2. Other southern colonies sprouted up due to (a) the desire for more tobacco land as with North Carolina, (b) the desire for religious freedom as with Maryland, (c) the natural extension of a natural port in South Carolina, or (d) as a “second chance” colony as with Georgia.

IDENTIFICATIONS: Chapter #2: The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 42)

**Pocahontas**
A native Indian of America, daughter of Chief Powahatan, who was one of the first to marry an Englishman, John Rolfe, and return to England with him; about 1595-1617; Pocahontas' brave actions in saving an Englishman paved the way for many positive English and Native relations.

**John Rolfe**
Rolfe was an Englishman who became a colonist in the early settlement of Virginia. He is best known as the man who married the Native American, Pocahontas and took her to his homeland of England. Rolfe was also the savior of the Virginia colony by perfecting the tobacco industry in North America. Rolfe died in 1622, during one of many Indian attacks on the colony.

**Sir Walter Raleigh**
An English adventurer and writer, who was prominent at the court of Queen Elizabeth I, and became an explorer of the Americas. In 1585, Raleigh sponsored the first English colony in America on Roanoke Island in present-day North Carolina. It failed and is known as "The Lost Colony."

**James Oglethorpe**
Founder of Georgia in 1733; soldier, statesman, philanthropist. Started Georgia as a haven for people in debt because of his interest in prison reform. Almost single-handedly kept Georgia afloat.

**John Smith**
John Smith took over the leadership role of the English Jamestown settlement in 1608. Most people in the settlement at the time were only there for personal gain and did not want to help strengthen the settlement. Smith therefore told the people, "people who do not work do not eat." His leadership saved the Jamestown settlement from collapsing.

**House of Burgesses**
The House of Burgesses was the first representative assembly in the New World. The London Company authorized the settlers to summon an assembly, known as the House of Burgesses. A momentous precedent was thus feebly established, for this assemblage was the first of many
miniature parliaments to sprout form the soil of America.

“Slave Codes” 1661
In 1661 a set of "codes" was made. It denied slaves basic fundamental rights, and gave their owners permission to treat them as they saw fit.

Proprietor
A person who was granted charters of ownership by the king: proprietary colonies were Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware: proprietors founded colonies from 1634 until 168. A famous proprietor is William Penn.

Indentured Servant
Indentured servants were Englishmen who were outcasts of their country, would work in the Americas for a certain amount of time as servants.

“Starving Time”
The winter of 1609 to 1610 was known as the "starving time" to the colonists of Virginia. Only sixty members of the original four-hundred colonists survived. The rest died of starvation because they did not possess the skills that were necessary to obtain food in the new world.

Act of Toleration
A legal document that allowed all Christian religions in Maryland: Protestants invaded the Catholics in 1649 around Maryland: protected the Catholics religion from Protestant rage of sharing the land: Maryland became the #1 colony to shelter Catholics in the New World.

Iroquois Confederacy
The Iroquois Confederacy was nearly a military power consisting of Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Senecas. It was founded in the late 1500s. The leaders were Degana Widah and Hiawathatha. The Indians lived in log houses with relatives. Men dominated, but a person's background was determined by the women's family. Different groups banded together but were separate fur traders and fur suppliers. Other groups joined; they would ally with either the French or the English depending on which would be the most to their advantage.

GUIDED READING QUESTIONS: Chapter #2 The Planting of English America (pp. 25 – 42)

England's Imperial Stirrings
Know: Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, Catholic Ireland
1 Why was England slow to establish New World colonies?

Elizabeth Energizes England
Know: Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Virginia, Spanish Armada
2. What steps from 1575-1600 brought England closer to colonizing the New World?

**England on the Eve of Empire**
Know: Enclosure Movement, Primogeniture, Joint-stock company

3. Explain how conditions in England around 1600 made it "ripe" to colonize N. America.

**England Plants the Jamestown Seedling**
Know: Virginia Company, Jamestown, John Smith, Powhatan, Pocahontas, Starving Time, Lord De La Warr

4. Give at least three reasons that so many of the Jamestown settlers died.

**Cultural Clash in the Chesapeake**
Know: Powhatan's Confederacy, Anglo-Powhatan Wars

5. What factors led to the poor relations between Europeans and Native Americans in Virginia?

**Virginia: Child of Tobacco**
Know: John Rolfe, Tobacco, House of Burgesses

6. "By 1620 Virginia had already developed many of the features that were important to it two centuries later." Explain.

**Maryland: Catholic Haven**
Know: Lord Baltimore, Indentured Servants, Act of Toleration

7. In what ways was Maryland different than Virginia?

**The West Indies: Way Station to Mainland America**
Know: West Indies, Sugar, Barbados Slave Code

8. What historical consequences resulted from the cultivation of sugar instead of tobacco in the British colonies in the West Indies?

**Colonizing the Carolinas**
Know: Oliver Cromwell, Charles II, Rice

9. Why did Carolina become a place for aristocratic whites and many black slaves?
The Emergence of North Carolina
Know: Tuscarora
10 North Carolina was called "a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit." Explain.

Late-Coming Georgia: The Buffer Colony
Know: James Oglethorpe
11. In what ways was Georgia unique among the Southern colonies?

The Plantation Colonies
12. Which Southern colony was the most different from the others? Explain.