Name: Test Date:

**Chapter 6 Study Guide:**

**Early English Settlements**

**How to Prepare:**

1. Use the *www.teachtci.com* website:
	1. Do the reading challenge
	2. Review the main ideas. (Click on the main idea button for each section of the chapter.) Discuss them with someone at home.
	3. Click on the blue, underlined vocabulary words, read the definitions
2. Study the notes below about the three settlements
3. Use the vocabulary word and definitions to make flash cards
4. Review the attached table that compares the three English settlements

**The Chapter 4 Test will include:**

* 10 multiple choice questions
* 4 open-ended questions
* 1 open response question

**Notes on the three English settlements:**

Roanoke

* In 1584, **Sir Walter Raleigh** sent two ships to explore the coast of North America to look for future settlement sites (locations).
* They found **Roanoke**, an island off of the coast of present-day North Carolina. The explorers named it after the Native Americans who lived there.
* The explorers returned to England and told Sir Walter Raleigh that the **island of Roanoke** had fish, animals, fruits, vegetables, and friendly people, so it would be a good place to settle.
* In 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh sent a group of English people to settle in Roanoke, but only a few of them were farmers and they soon **ran out of food**. These colonists returned to England.
* In 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh sent over **100 new settlers** to Roanoke, including John White.
* Soon, John White had to return to England for **supplies**. He left his daughter, granddaughter, and the other colonists behind.
* John White could not return to Roanoke right away because **England was fighting a war with Spain**. It took him three years to get back.
* When John White finally returned to Roanoke, there was no sign of any of the settlers. They had all disappeared! That is why Roanoke is called the **Lost Colony**.
* John White’s only clues were the word **Croatoan** carved into a gatepost in the ruined fort and the letters CRO carved into a tree.

Jamestown

* In May 1607, a group of wealthy settlers arrived in **Jamestown**, Virginia from England.
* Jamestown was located on a **peninsula**, so the new colony would be easy to defend by land.
* The settlers built Jamestown on a **marsh**. The land was **not good for farming**, the water was not safe to drink, and the many mosquitos carried malaria.
* Many of the settlers in Jamestown were not used to hard labor (hard work) and refused to farm or help build the town. This led to the **Starving Time.**
* Captain **John Smith** made a new rule for the colonists: those who didn’t work wouldn’t eat.
* By the end of 1607, many of the settlers had died from disease (malaria) and other hardships.
* In late 1607, a group of Native Americans captured John Smith. **Powhatan** was their chief.
* Powhatan’s daughter, **Pocahontas**, saved John Smith’s life. She later married another Jamestown settler, John Rolfe.
* **John Rolfe** learned how to grow a new kind of tobacco (cash crop); this saved the colony.
* Jamestown began to trade their new **tobacco** for money and supplies in 1614.
* The colonists in Jamestown started the first **democratic** government in America. They elected men to represent them in the **House of Burgesses**.

Plymouth

* In September 1620, settlers called **Separatists** left England on the **Mayflower** because they wanted to be free to practice their own religion. These settlers were later called the **Pilgrims**.
* The Pilgrims landed in present-day Cape Cod and decided to settle in **Plymouth**.
* Before going ashore, the Pilgrims made a written agreement of the **rules** that they would follow in the new colony. This plan of government was called the **Mayflower Compact**.
* The **climate** in Plymouth was cold and harsh and the settlers struggled.
* During the first winter, nearly half of the 102 Pilgrims **died of disease and starvation**.
* In March 1621, a Native American named **Squanto** visited the Pilgrims. Squanto stayed with the settlers and taught them to plant corn, catch fish, and get sweet syrup from maple trees.
* The first **Thanksgiving** was celebrated in Plymouth after the Pilgrims and Massasoit Indian tribe made a peace treaty and agreed not to fight each other.

Reading Further

* King Philip was a Native American chief who wanted to stop the settlers from taking land.
* King Philip went to war with the settlers in New England. The war was devastating for both the settlers and the Native Americans but the English settlers won control of New England.

**Important Vocabulary**

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| **Word** | **Definition** |
| **Settlement** | A small community that is started in a new place*Example: Roanoke was the first English settlement.* |
| **Marsh** |  Wet, low-lying land that is poorly drained*Example: Jamestown was built on a marsh in Virginia.* |
| **Democratic** | Relating to a form of government in which people have the power to rule themselves, often through elected representatives*Example: In Jamestown, the colonists were ruled by the House of Burgesses, so their government was more democratic than England’s.* |
| **Colonist** | A person who settles in a colony*Example: Many of the colonists in Plymouth traveled to the New World for religious freedom.* |
| **Ally** | One person or nation united with another for a common purpose*Example: Many Native American tribes became allies against the English under the leadership of King Philip.* |