

Chapter 7 notes -

Early European Settlements of North America

Lesson 7-1

What is the mystery of the "Lost Colony" of Roanoke?

- I can describe the rivalry between Spain and England in North America.
- I can explain how the defeat of the Armada affected both Spain and England.

Lesson 7-1

- The Hundred Years' War was on land & sea, England vs. France, but during this England fought Spain on the seas.
- Sir Walter Raleigh convinced Queen Elizabeth I to allow him to start a colony, since the Spanish had some.
- The first attempt at Roanoke colony failed due to disease outbreak and fighting with native Americans. Most of the colonists were soldiers, and got fed up and came home.
- Second try at Roanoke (1 year later) included men, women, & children. Even John White's (leader) daughter went. He was a better artist than a leader.
- Problems included lack of supplies, no fresh water, diseases, being surrounded by the Powhatan tribe. Positives were that they had plenty of hunting / fishing resources & were hidden from Spanish.

- Roanoke ran low on supplies & John White was sent back to England for supplies.
- War with Spain delayed him three years, but the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English fleet & a hurricane led him to go back with supplies.
- When he returned, he found only the word “CROTOAN” carved on a tree. No one and nothing could be found as a clue. Over 100 people were missing, never to be seen!
- White returned to England empty-handed and a broken man.

7 Thinking Skills

- Facts - can be proven true
- Opinions - often include **weighted words** (good, bad, great, horrible, etc,...), specific POV of the writer, or have ideas that can't be proven (goodliest soil under Heaven...)

Lesson 7-2

What did Henry Hudson's voyage show Europeans about North America's Atlantic coast?

- I can define the Northwest Passage.
- I can identify the sites that Hudson reached during his search for the Northwest Passage.
- I can identify the explorers of the North Atlantic Coast.

Lesson 7-2 Notes

- Spain's success in the New World made other countries jealous.
- Explorers figured out the only way to Asia was far south, not through the middle of the continent.
- Henry Hudson attempted to sail north, looking for the mythical Northwest Passage.
- He found new people to trade with for the Dutch, but no Northwest Passage. His crew mutinied, and left him to become a human popsicle while they sailed home on his last trip in 1611. Not until technology improved did the Northwest Passage really exist (20th century icebreakers).
- Other countries then tried to start colonies and get rich too!

Lesson 7-3

Who helped the colony of Jamestown survive?

- I can describe the beginning of Jamestown.
- I can analyze the roles played by important people in the founding of Jamestown, such as Powhatan and John Smith.

Lesson 7-3 Notes

- London merchants got together to form a company & started a colony in the New World called Virginia.
- Shares of stock are little pieces of a company. So owners “share” the risk / reward.
- Powhatan was the name of the chief. The English messed up and also called his people this name as well.
- The Powhatan tribes gave tribute to their chief, but no human sacrifice like the Aztecs. The people obey & respect Powhatan.
- The Virginia Company of London gave colonists tools, supplies, weapons, and materials to survive and find gold. They had to repay this “loan.”

- Jamestown started small with a fort and village on Tsenacomcoh land.
- John Smith took charge of Jamestown when things went bad. People were only looking for gold! He said, “If you do not work, you will not eat!” Things improved greatly.
- Smith helped people to survive, but Jamestown still suffered from mosquitos, salt water, swamps, and disease.
- Pocahontas saved John Smith (Disney version is wrong).
- Smith got injured and had to go home.
- ethnocentric - the belief that my culture is better than yours

- In 1614, John Rolfe discovered a method to “cure” tobacco.
- Tobacco was grown as a cash crop, being grown only to sell for money, not to eat.
- King James I hated tobacco, but like the idea of collecting taxes!
- John Rolfe married Pocahontas, this brought the “Peace of Pocahontas” for the next 8 years. But later, they visited England, and Pocahontas got sick and died.
- Virginians need labor (workers). 1st idea was to hire indentured servants (traded price of boat ticket for 5-8 years of working).
- The first Africans were indentured servants, but within 30 years, most all incoming Africans were slaves!

- In 1619, Virginians got women to come to the colony. This helped it grow, as now families made it their home.
- Also in 1619, the House of Burgesses started. They made local laws, but 5 years later, the King got mad and put in a governor instead to rule.
- Powhatan died, and his brother declared war on the English. There were fierce battles and lots of people died, but this was the last “hurrah” of Native American resistance in Virginia.

Lesson 7-4

How did the Wampanoag people help the Pilgrims at Plymouth?

- I can explain who the Pilgrims were and why they left England.
- I can explain why and with whom the Pilgrims held a Thanksgiving fest.

Lesson 7-4 notes

- Kings Henry 8th wanted a divorce, the pope wouldn't grant him one, so he quit the Catholic Church. He claimed all the churches in England for his own. He named himself head of the Church of England.
- The king was now the head of the church and government - DOUBLE JEOPARDY!
- Pilgrims didn't like what the Catholic Church and the Church of England did, so they moved to Holland.
- It was safe in Holland, but kids were growing up too Dutch for their parents' liking.

- The voyage of the Mayflower had the Pilgrims leaving from Plymouth, England in 1620 seeking RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. The voyage took months, but they were in such a hurry that they weren't adequately prepared.
- The Pilgrims were blown off course, as they wanted to go to Virginia. They arrived at the beginning of winter!
- The men refused to leave the boat until they hammered out a plan of government. This was called the Mayflower Compact. Only men signed this!
- In this first winter, over half the Pilgrims died that first winter of starvation and disease.
- The Wampanoag tribe were already living in New England area for hundreds of years before the Pilgrims arrived.

- The Pilgrims were city people, so starting over “camping” in New England was incredibly difficult.
- After starving, freezing, and dying all winter of 1620, spring couldn't come soon enough!
- Massasoit, Squanto, and Samoset all volunteered to teach the Pilgrims how to survive.
- Squanto lived with the Pilgrims in 1621. He was an escaped Pawtuxet indian, kidnapped by the English, escaped to Spain, and returned to his home in Maine. His tribe had all died from disease, so he helped the Pilgrims learn how to farm, hunt, fish, and survive in New England.
- After a successful fall harvest, the Pilgrims celebrated with their neighbors, the Wampanoag. Three days of partying, feasting, games, and fun resulted.
- Peace lasted only for a few years, as eventually the English claimed too much of Wampanoag lands and this lead to conflict.

Major Events

1585 - The first English colony attempted at Roanoke Island.

1587 - The second colony at Roanoke is attempted. John White returns to England for supplies.

1590 - John White returns to Roanoke to find the second colony abandoned.

1607 - Jamestown is founded.

1609 - Henry Hudson explores the Atlantic Coast of North America.

1619 - The first Africans arrive at Jamestown.

1620 - The Pilgrims arrive in North America on the Mayflower.

1621 - The Pilgrims and Wampanoag hold a celebration of thanksgiving.

1661 - Africans brought to North America are now all enslaved.

COLONY/EXPEDITION	YEARS	LEADER	RESULTS
Roanoke	1585 1587	Walter Raleigh John White	First colony fails. Second colony is lost.
Jamestown	1607	John Smith John Rolfe	First year difficult, tobacco becomes cash crop. Africans and women arrive.
Hudson's Expedition	1609	Henry Hudson	Search for Northwest Passage fails, Dutch begin trade with Native Americans.
Plymouth	1620	William Bradford	Mayflower Compact, begin peaceful relations with the Wampanoag.