

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 70–73


### EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS

KEY TERMS	
<b>charter</b>	Right to organize settlements in an area (page 71)
<b>joint-stock company</b>	Shares of stock or ownership in a company are sold to investors for a share of future profits (page 71)
<b>burgesses</b>	Elected representatives (page 73)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever moved from one place to live in another? Did you move far away? What kinds of changes did you face? What factors made it difficult to move?

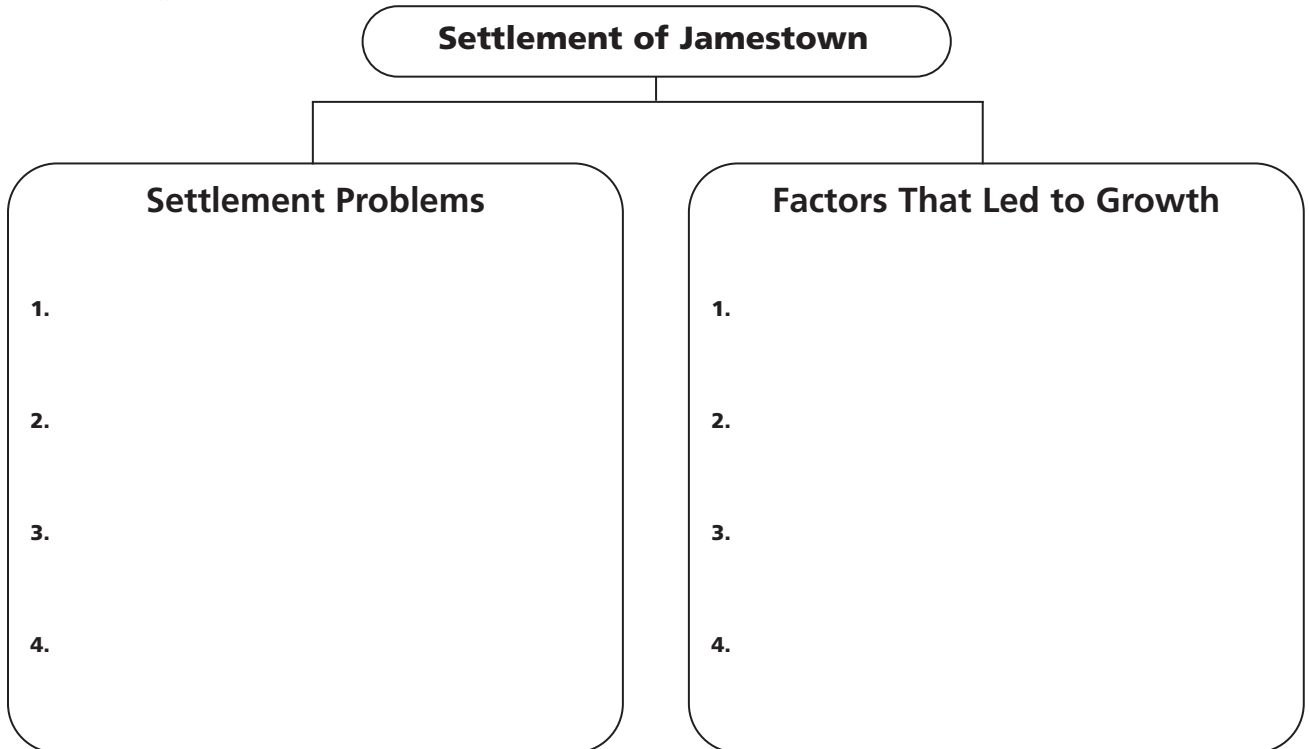
This section focuses on the difficulties the first English colonists faced when they settled in Virginia.

**Sunshine State Standards** 

**SS.A.1.3.2.8.1:**  
Extends and refines ability to analyze and draw conclusions from the events on timelines, charts, tables, and graphs.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the problems the colonists faced and how they overcame those problems.



# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **England in America** (pages 70–71)

For years England and Spain disagreed over trading issues and religious differences. King Philip II, the ruler of Spain, was upset that England had left the Catholic Church and was ruled by a Protestant. He was also upset that Sir Francis Drake and others were attacking his ships and ports. In 1558 King Philip sent the Spanish Armada, a powerful naval force that dominated the seas, to invade England. Spain lost badly. While the loss did not end the rivalry or the war, it made it possible for England and other countries to establish settlements in North America.

<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.2:</b> Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.

England sent several groups to North America to establish settlements without much success. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed Newfoundland for England, but died before he could establish a colony farther south. In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh and his scouts selected Roanoke Island, off the coast of what is now North Carolina, for colonization. The first group Raleigh sent returned home to England after a harsh winter. The second group started a colony, led by John White. White went back to England for more supplies and more settlers. When he returned nearly three years later, the settlers were gone. He never found them. This discouraged other settlement attempts.

1. What happened to the first English attempts at settlement in North America?

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- **Jamestown Settlement** (pages 71–73)

In 1606 several merchants requested permission from King James I to establish settlements and trade in North America. King James I granted a *charter*, or formal agreement, to the Virginia Company of London. It was a *joint-stock company* owned by investors for a share of future profits. The settlers were expected to make a profit for the company by searching for gold and becoming fur and fish traders. They named their new settlement Jamestown after the King of England. The soil was swampy, the food scarce, and the work difficult. Mosquitoes carried and spread diseases. By spring, only 38 out of the original 144 colonists were still alive. The next two years were not much better.

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 1 (continued)

Jamestown survived its first two years because of Captain John Smith, a soldier and explorer. Lack of food continued to be a problem, but local Native Americans brought the settlers corn. Only 60 settlers out of 300 survived the winter of 1609–1610.

Everything changed once the settlers discovered they could successfully grow and sell tobacco and make a profit. Tobacco became an important crop in the colony. A settler, John Rolfe, married Pocahontas, the daughter of Chief Powhatan, and tension between the settlers and the Native Americans lessened. As the colony grew, the primarily male settlers became unhappy with the rules and orders of the Virginia Company of London. Ten towns in the colony each sent two representatives, or *burgesses*, to an assembly called the House of Burgesses, where they made their own laws for the colony.


Until 1619 most of the settlers in the Jamestown settlement were men. Then the Virginia Company sent 90 women to the settlement. Colonists who wanted to marry the women paid the company a fee in tobacco. Families were started and the settlement grew.

Africans also came to Virginia to work in the tobacco fields. Some Africans were free and owned property. Others were servants who agreed to work for a certain length of time in return for passage to America. In time, many more were brought against their will and were sold to the tobacco farmers as slaves.

In the early 1620s, the Virginia Company had financial problems. King James took control of the colony in 1624. He cancelled the charter with the Virginia Company of London. The Jamestown settlement became the first royal colony in America.

2. What crop saved the Virginia colonists?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.2:</b> Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 76–80

### NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

#### KEY TERMS

<b>dissent</b>	To disagree (page 76)
<b>persecute</b>	To treat harshly (page 76)
<b>Puritan</b>	Protestant who wanted to reform the Anglican Church (page 77)
<b>Separatist</b>	Person who wanted to leave the Anglican Church and form his or her own church (page 77)
<b>Pilgrim</b>	Person who makes a religious journey (page 77)
<b>Mayflower Compact</b>	Formal document in which the Pilgrims pledged their loyalty to England, promised to obey the laws, and declared their goal of forming a governing body (page 77)
<b>toleration</b>	Recognition of the rights of individuals and groups to disagree, especially on religion (page 79)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever wondered what beliefs separate one religion from another? Do you have friends who go to different churches or temples, or to none at all? Do people respect others' rights to religious freedom, or are those with different views mistreated?

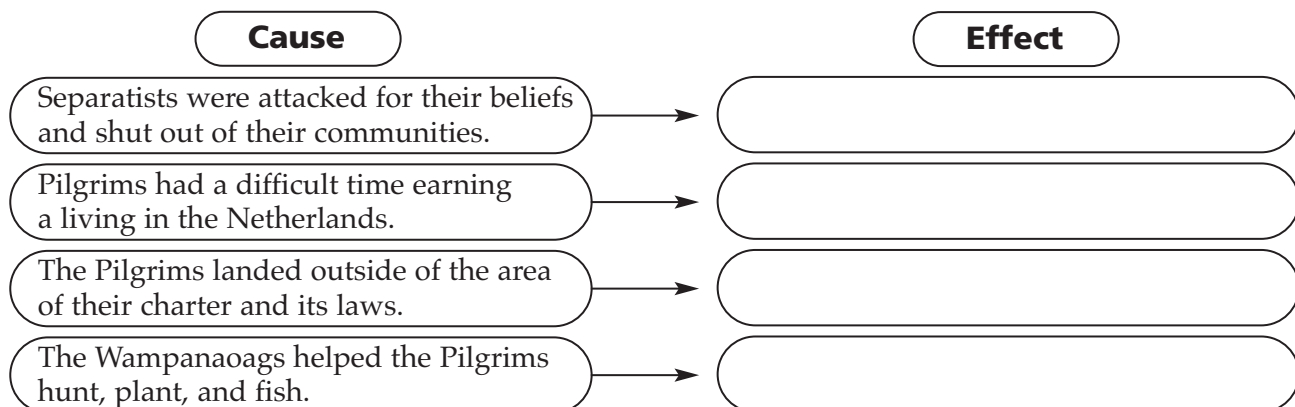
In the last section, you read about the difficulties the English had settling in North America. This section focuses on the religious differences in England that led to the establishment of colonies in America.

#### Sunshine State Standards

**SS.A.1.3.1.8.1:** Understands how patterns, chronology, sequencing (including cause and effect), and the identification of historical periods are influenced by frames of reference.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the cause-and-effect diagram below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the reasons the Pilgrims founded the Plymouth Colony.



# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • Religious Freedom (pages 76–78)

After King Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and formed the Anglican Church in 1534, there were people who disagreed, or *dissented*, with the views of the new Protestant Church. People who disagreed were often treated badly, or *persecuted*. Many groups of people wanted religious freedom without interference. Among these groups were:

- A. English Catholics, who still recognized the pope as the head of the church.
- B. *Puritans*, a group of Protestants, who wanted to see some changes made in the Anglican Church.
- C. *Separatists* (also Protestants) who wanted to break away from the Anglican Church and form their own churches.

Seeking religious freedom, many Separatists moved to the Netherlands. There were still problems. In 1620 a group of Separatists who wanted to go to the colonies in America made an agreement with the Virginia Company. In exchange for a share of any profits they made in the colonies, they were allowed to practice their own religion in the Virginia Colony. Thirty-five out of 102 people who sailed on the *Mayflower* in 1620 were actually *Pilgrims*, people making a religious journey.

The *Mayflower* landed north of the Virginia Colony in a place called Plymouth on Cape Cod Bay. Because it was outside of the Virginia Company and its laws, the Pilgrims wrote a formal contract, the *Mayflower Compact*. They pledged their loyalty to England, promised to obey the laws, and declared their intention to set up a system of government. This document was the beginning of the representative government in America.

Half of those who sailed on the *Mayflower* died that first winter. The Pilgrims could not grow crops during the winter months, so they starved. In the spring, the Native Americans Squanto and Samoset taught them how to farm the land and hunt and fish for food. They also helped them ensure peace with the Wampanoag people who lived nearby.

1. How did the Wampanoags help the Pilgrims?

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#### Sunshine State Standards

##### SS.A.4.3.3:

Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

##### SS.C.1.3.2:

Understands major ideas about why government is necessary and the purposes government should serve.

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 2 (continued)

### • New Settlements (pages 78–80)

When King Charles I became King of England, the Puritans, who wanted to make changes in the Anglican Church, were persecuted. A group of Puritans formed the Massachusetts Bay Company in 1629 and received a royal charter to establish a colony north of Plymouth. John Winthrop, the governor, led about 900 people to Massachusetts Bay. Most of this group settled in Boston.

Puritans faced religious persecution and financial difficulty in England during the 1630s. More than 15,000 Puritans left England and sailed to Massachusetts. This became known as the Great Migration.

The Massachusetts Bay Company was governed by a colonial legislature. Adult male church members were allowed to vote for the governor and representatives to the General Court. The Puritans wanted religious freedom for themselves, yet had little *toleration* for those who had different religious beliefs.

This lack of toleration led to the establishment of new colonies. The colony of Connecticut was established by Thomas Hooker, a minister dissatisfied with the way Massachusetts was run. He and a group went to Connecticut and adopted a plan of government called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This was the first written constitution in America.

The colony of Rhode Island was settled by people forced out of Massachusetts for their religious differences. Their leader, Roger Williams, established the colony to separate church and state completely and to worship freely. The Rhode Island Colony was the first place in America where people of all faiths were welcome.

Throughout the colonial period, English settlers and Native Americans competed for rights to land.


A war broke out between settlers and the Pequot people in 1636. Another war occurred in 1675, called King Philip’s War. The settlers fought the Wampanoag people for land in the Massachusetts area. Metacomet, the Wampanoag chief, was known as King Philip to the settlers. Over three years, the Wampanoag had attacked and killed several thousand settlers. The settlers joined with the Mohawk to fight and finally defeat the Wampanoag. The colonists then took over more land in Massachusetts.

2. How was the Massachusetts Bay Company governed?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.
<b>SS.C.1.3.2:</b> Understands major ideas about why government is necessary and the purposes government should serve.

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 82–85

### MIDDLE COLONIES

#### KEY TERMS

<b>patroon</b>	Wealthy landowner in the New Netherland colony who brought at least 50 settlers to work the land given to him by the Dutch West India Company (page 83)
<b>proprietary colony</b>	Colony in which the owner, or proprietor, owned all the land and controlled the government (page 83)
<b>pacifist</b>	Person who refuses to use force or to fight in wars (page 85)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What are some of your beliefs? What if you were told that you had to change your beliefs? Would you move to another place you had never been to before in order to keep your beliefs?

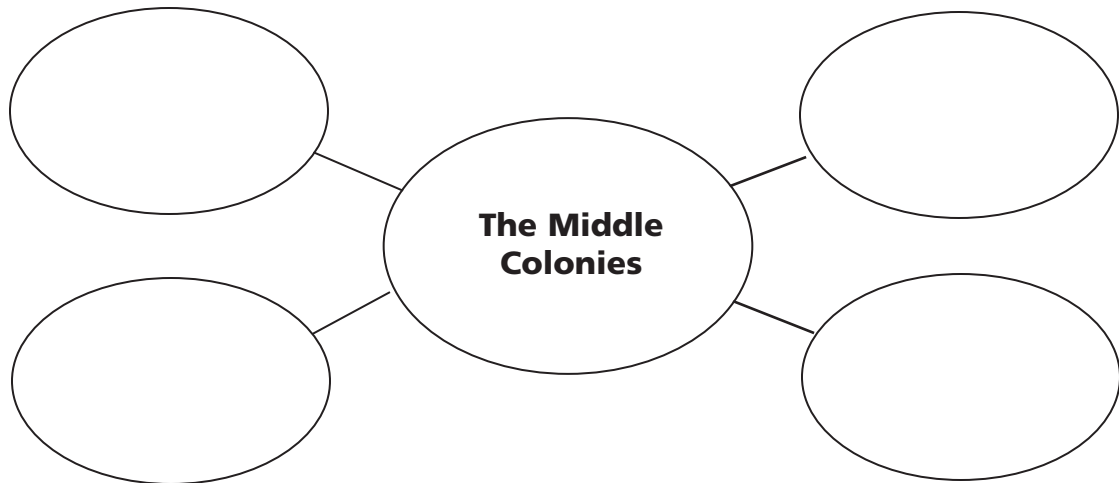
In the last section, you read about settling the New England colonies. This section focuses on the settling of the Middle Colonies.

#### Sunshine State Standards

**SS.A.1.3.1.8.1:**  
Understands how patterns, chronology, sequencing (including cause and effect), and the identification of historical periods are influenced by frames of reference.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about why each colony was settled.





# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **England and the Colonies** (pages 82–84)

A civil war in England led by a Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, defeated King Charles I, who was found guilty of treason and beheaded in 1649. Many Puritans left New England and returned to England during the war. The Virginia Colony was a royal colony settled by those who supported the king. After Cromwell died, Charles II became king in 1660, but his powers had limits placed on them by the government. By then, there were northern and southern English colonies in North America. The Dutch controlled the land in between Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to the north and Maryland and Virginia to the south.

The trading posts belonging to the Dutch West India Company along the Hudson River grew into the colony of New Netherland. The largest settlement, New Amsterdam (later called New York City), became a major seaport for shipping goods to and from the Americas. Anyone who brought along at least 50 settlers to work the land was given a large estate along the Hudson River. These wealthy landowners were called *patroons*. They had their own courts and laws. Settlers provided the labor and gave a share of their crops to the patroon. Families from the Netherlands, Germany, Sweden, and Finland settled in New Netherland.

Because of New Netherland’s valuable seaport and river trade, England wanted the land. England sent a fleet of ships to attack New Amsterdam. Peter Stuyvesant, the governor, was unprepared and surrendered. The colony became a *proprietary colony*, owned and governed by the Duke of York, brother of King Charles II. Other colonies were run by companies under a royal charter. The Duke of York renamed New Amsterdam New York. The colonists were allowed to continue to choose their own religion and to own land. The Duke of York gave the southern part of the colony to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. They established the proprietary colony of New Jersey. When it did not make expected profits, New Jersey was sold. New Jersey turned back into a royal colony instead of a charter colony.

<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.

1. Why did New Netherland become New York?

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 3 (continued)

### • Pennsylvania (pages 84–85)

In 1680 William Penn accepted land in America to pay off a debt King Charles owed his father. This land, the new colony of Pennsylvania, was the size of England. Penn belonged to a group of Protestant dissenters called Quakers. Quakers were *pacifists*, people who refused to use force or go to war. They respected the views of others.

Quakers believed:

- A. each person could experience religious truth directly
- B. church services and officials were unnecessary
- C. everyone was equal in God’s eyes

Penn designed and supervised the building of the city of Philadelphia, which is called the “city of brotherly love.” He also wrote the city’s constitution. The Native Americans respected William Penn because he believed the land belonged to them and that they should be paid for it. Penn advertised the settlement. English, Welsh, Irish, Dutch, and German settlers arrived. The lower counties formed their own government and operated like a second colony supervised by the governor of Pennsylvania. The lower counties were called Delaware.

2. What was the plan of government in Pennsylvania?


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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.C.1.3.2</b> Understands major ideas about why government is necessary and the purposes government should serve.
<b>SS.C.2.3.4</b> Understands what constitutes personal, political, and economic rights and major documentary sources of these rights.

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 4

For use with textbook pages 86–93

### SOUTHERN COLONIES

#### KEY TERMS

<b>indentured servant</b>	One who agrees to work without pay for a certain period of time in return for the payment of passage to America (page 87)
<b>constitution</b>	A plan of government (page 89)
<b>debtor</b>	Person who is unable to repay money owed, called debts (page 90)
<b>tenant farmer</b>	Farmer who pays his lord, the landowner, a yearly rent and works for him for a fixed number of days each year (page 92)
<b>mission</b>	Religious settlement established to convert people to a particular faith (page 92)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever done hard work that took a lot of energy? Did you receive any money for your hard work? How would you feel if you had to do the work every day for many hours without pay?

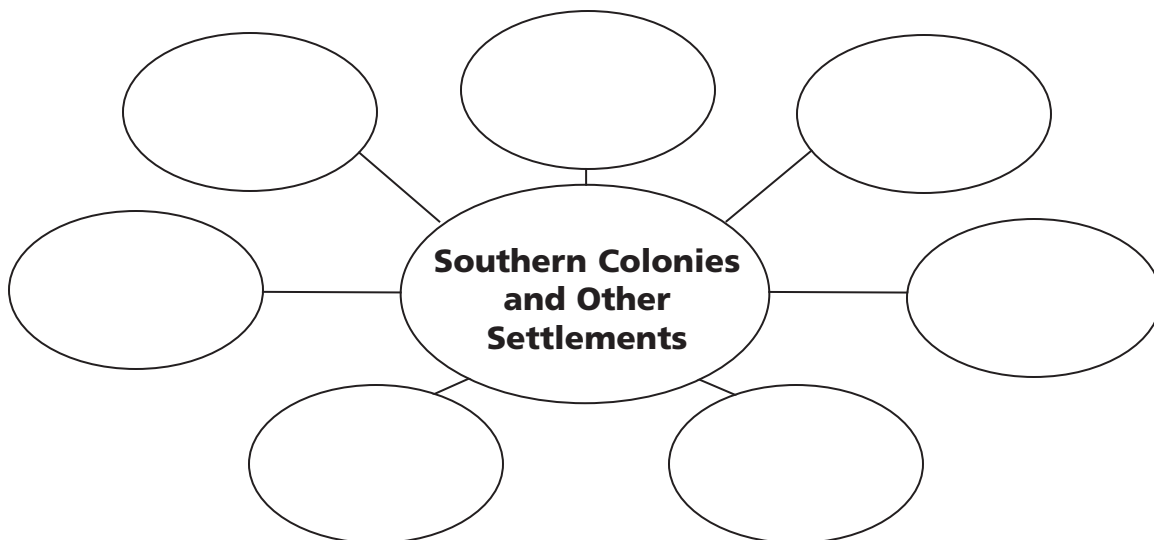
In the last section, you read about the way people lived in the Middle Colonies. This section focuses on what life was like in the Southern Colonies and in the French and Spanish settlements.

**Sunshine State Standards**

**SS.A.1.3.1.8.1:** Understands how patterns, chronology, sequencing (including cause and effect), and the identification of historical periods are influenced by frames of reference.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about how Spanish and French settlements differed from English settlements.



# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 4 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • Coming to America (pages 86–88)

As the colonies grew and more plantations were established, more workers were needed. Immigrants continued to fill this need. Men, women, and children, called *indentured servants*, agreed to work for a period of time in exchange for payment of their trip to the colonies.

Not all workers came to America on their own. Many Africans were brought to the colonies as slaves. Some British criminals and prisoners of war were forced to go to the colonies and were released after they worked for about seven years.

Maryland was established north of Virginia in 1632 when King Charles I gave a proprietary colony to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore. He dreamed of a place where Catholics would be safe from persecution. His family called their settlement St. Mary's. Baltimore, Maryland's seaport founded in 1729, became Maryland's largest settlement.

Maryland became a colony of rich and powerful landowners. Relatives and aristocrats were given large estates by Lord Baltimore. In order to attract settlers to work these estates, he promised settlers land.

The colony had two problems: disagreement with Penn over the boundaries of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and religious freedom. To solve the first problem, two British astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon worked on a dividing line between these two colonies—the Mason-Dixon Line. To solve the second problem, a law called the Act of Toleration was passed in 1649, which granted Protestants and Catholics the right to practice their religions.

1. How did Lord Baltimore attract settlers to Maryland?


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#### • Virginia Expands (pages 88–89)

Virginia continued to grow. Wealthy landowners controlled lands along the coast. Settlers moved inland. In the 1640s Native Americans gave William Berkeley, the governor, a large piece of land for the new settlers. In exchange, the governor promised to keep the settlers from moving farther into their lands. Nathaniel Bacon and other westerners disobeyed the agreement and were attacked by the Native Americans. Bacon and his army rebelled, attacked Native American villages, and then set fire to Baltimore. British troops helped the Virginia Colony end what is known as Bacon's Rebellion.

Sunshine State Standards 
<p><b>SS.A.4.3.2:</b> Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.</p>
<p><b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.</p>
<p><b>SS.B.1.3.3:</b> Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.</p>

# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 4 (continued)

2. What did William Berkeley promise the Native Americans?

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• **Settling the Carolinas** (pages 89–90)

North and South Carolina were originally one large proprietary colony, called Carolina, created by King Charles II in two charters issued in 1663. In 1680 the city of Charles Town, later called Charleston, was founded. A *constitution* was written by John Locke. The plan for governing the colony included rules for social classes and for how the land would be distributed.

People in northern and southern Carolina had different ideas, which grew into conflict. The northern settlers did not like the rules for the division of land or the constitution based on a social class system. In 1719 the settlers in southern Carolina took control from its proprietors. Carolina became two royal colonies, North Carolina and South Carolina, in 1729.

3. Why did the Carolinas divide into two colonies?

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• **Georgia** (pages 90–91)

In 1733 the British government established its last colony in America. Georgia served as a military barrier between South Carolina and Spanish Florida. General James Oglethorpe created a charter colony settled by poor people and English *debtors* who could not pay the money they owed. They built the town of Savannah and forts to defend themselves from the Spanish.


Settlers complained about the rules, the small size of the farms, and the ban on slavery and rum. Oglethorpe gave up and gave the colony back to the king.

4. For what purpose was the colony of Georgia established?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.B.1.3.3:</b> Knows ways the social, political, and economic divisions of the United States have changed over time.
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.
<b>SS.A.4.3.2:</b> Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.

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# Study Guide: Sunshine State Standards



## Chapter 3, Section 4 (continued)

- **New France** (pages 92)

Quebec was founded in 1608 by the French, who were interested in fishing and trapping animals for fur. New France became a royal colony in 1663, with a governor chosen by King Louis XIV. The king limited the powers of the fur companies and encouraged exploration.

New France was settled by estate owners and *tenant farmers* along the St. Lawrence River. Estate owners received land for bringing settlers or tenant farmers to work the land. The tenant farmers paid rent and worked for a set number of days each year for the estate owner, or lord.

French settlement grew slowly. French trappers and missionaries lived peacefully among the Native Americans. The French respected the Native American customs and did not force the Native Americans off their lands.

5. How did the establishment of the colony of New France affect the trappers, traders, and fur companies that were already there?

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- **New Spain** (pages 92–93)

In the early 1600s, Spain controlled most of Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America. They moved into southwestern and western parts of the present-day United States.


The Spanish claimed California after establishing *missions*, or religious settlements, along the coast. The purpose of a mission is to convert people to a particular religion. In addition to converting Native Americans to Christianity, Spanish missionaries often forced them to come to the missions and work in the fields and workshops.

Disagreements between European countries continued to be fought in America. Several wars in Europe between Britain and France in the 1700s led to fighting between British colonists in Georgia and Spanish colonists in Florida.

6. What areas of North and South America were controlled or claimed by Spain?

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<b>Sunshine State Standards</b> 
<b>SS.A.4.3.3:</b> Understands the impact of significant people, events and ideas on the development of the United States.
<b>SS.A.4.3.2:</b> Knows the role of physical and cultural geography in shaping events in the United States.