

## Study Guide – Chapter 7 – Early European Settlements of North America

Spain claimed most of North America, but they did not establish colonies quick enough, other European countries ignored Spain's claim and tried to establish colonies in North America.

England's attempts to colonize North America:

1585 – First try – Roanoke Island – Failed, returned to England.

1587 – Second try – Roanoke Island – John **White** was the leader. He returned to England for supplies. He was delayed for three years because the Queen of England needed his ship to fight the Spanish. When he returned no one was there. No one knows what happened to the colonists.

**Sir Walter Raleigh - An advisor to the Queen.**

He was given a charter to begin a colony in North America. **He sent colonists to Roanoke Island.**

**Search for the Northwest Passage – Europeans** were searching for a **faster sea route through North America to Asia for trading.**

**Henry Hudson** – He explored the East Coast of North America from S. Carolina to Maine, he mapped much of it, he **began trading between the Native Americans and the Dutch.** He searched for the Northwest Passage.

Profit – Money made by a business after all expenses are paid.

The Jamestown Colony - 1607 A **business venture**, 104 men and boys settled on the James River in Virginia. They experienced hunger, diseases from mosquitos and water that was salty and dangerous to drink.

John **Smith** – Explorer & adventurer who became the leader of Jamestown. He said, “If you do not work you do not eat.” He made the colonist build houses, plant crops & raise farm animals. He helped the colony survive.

Tobacco – John **Rolfe** was the first colonist in Jamestown to begin harvesting tobacco and selling it to England as a cash crop. This crop gave the colonists a way to make a lot of money. Tobacco caused the colony to grow and the colonists began taking more land from the Native Americans.

Indentured servants – people who could not afford to pay for passage or trip. They would work for many years (5-7) to repay cost of voyage.

The “Peace of Pocahantas” – **Chief Powhatan's** daughter, **Pocahantas** married English colonist, John Rolfe. This brought 8 years of peace between the English colonists and the Powhatan people.

**House of Burgesses** – Law making body of Jamestown. Only white men who owned property and were of a certain age could belong to this group to make laws for the colony.

**Religious Freedom** – The reason the Pilgrims came to North America, to be able to worship as they wanted.

**Mayflower Compact** – the written plan for government for the Plymouth colony.

**Massasoit** – Sachem (or leader) of the Wampanoag.

**Squanto** – a Native American who spoke English and helped the Pilgrims.

**Plymouth** – Colony started by Pilgrims, English families who were looking for a place to practice their religion. They were going to Virginia but landed in Massachusetts. The first year was very difficult until the Native Americans helped them.

**Thanksgiving Feast** - a celebration with the Pilgrims and Native Americans to be thankful for a good harvest.

**Pull Factors:** Land, opportunity to earn a better living, freedom

**Push Factors:** lack of freedom, no land, shortage of jobs, crowded living conditions, war

