

Learning Objectives

Students will:

- 1) Understand that while Native Americans had inhabited North America for many years, explorers from Europe were the first to settle land in the New World.
- 2) Know the different groups of Europeans that settled different areas in the colonies from 1565 to 1750.
- 3) Understand the chronology of settlement in the New World.
- 4) Realize the significance of different political and religious groups and understand how different settlers affected the economy.

Suggested Activities

- 1) Thirteen colonies map. Have each student use a piece of construction paper or other thick paper and crayons, pens, or colored pencils. Instruct students to draw a map of the thirteen colonies. Be sure to label each colony, rivers, mountains, major cities, and the Atlantic Ocean. Students should label their map and write the date of the map that they are depicting. Encourage students to use their textbook, the library, or the Internet for assistance.
- 2) Mini-play. Break students into small groups. Assign each group a topic from the video (e.g. the first Thanksgiving, the Jamestown colony, how New York became New York, etc.). Encourage students to review the video and do further research to create a mini-play demonstrating what happened during the event, or during that period in history. Remind students to base their plays on the factual evidence but to be creative in creating their characters.

Ten Question Quiz

- 1) Jamestown was the first permanent European settlement in the new world. ___T ___ F

- 2) The British came to North America for a variety of reasons including great riches, a better life, cheap land, and freedom of religion. ___T ___ F
- 3) England's first colony in North America was Roanoke Island. ___T ___ F
- 4) The relationship between the Native Americans and the settlers was friendly. ___T ___ F
- 5) The middle colonies were known as the 'breadbasket colonies.' ___T ___ F
- 6) To protect their gold and silver mines from other European countries, Spanish Conquistadors created a buffer called:
 - (a) The Presidio
 - (b) The Spanish Borderlands
 - (c) St. Augustine
 - (d) The Atlantic Ocean
- 7) The French were slow to settle in Quebec because:
 - (a) They were mainly interested in trading and fishing
 - (b) It was too cold
 - (c) They didn't speak the language
 - (d) It was too dangerous
- 8) The Pilgrims survived their first winter in Plymouth with help from:
 - (a) Their friends in Jamestown
 - (b) The Wampanoag
 - (c) John Winthrop
 - (d) The Spanish
- 9) The governor of New Netherland was forced to surrender his colony to the English in 1664, forming what new city and colony?
 - (a) New Jersey and New Brunswick
 - (b) Virginia and Richmond
 - (c) New York and New York City
 - (d) Massachusetts and Boston
- 10) Many settlers moved to Virginia because of
 - (a) The strong government
 - (b) Tobacco
 - (c) Religious freedom
 - (d) All of the above

Answers: 1F, 2T, 3T, 4F, 5T, 6B, 7A, 8B, 9C, 10D

Vocabulary

Colony – a country or area that is ruled by another country. Examples include Jamestown and Plymouth.

Conquistador – A Spanish conqueror or adventurer.

Debtor – Somebody who owes money, a service, or property.

Economy – the producing and consuming of goods and services in a community.

Immigrant – Someone who has come to a country and settled there. Immigrants have come to America from all over the world.

Jamestown – The first permanent English colony in America, established in 1607.

Natives – Also called Indians, these were the first people to live in North America.

Pilgrim – The people who came to America looking for religious freedom. They landed at Plymouth on September 16, 1620

Plantation – A large estate or farm where crops are grown. Plantations in the southern colonies grew tobacco and cotton.

Plymouth – The place where the Pilgrims settled in America on September 16, 1620.

Presidio – a Spanish fortress

Proprietary colony – a North American colony granted to an individual or group by the British Crown with full ownership rights. New York and Pennsylvania were both proprietary colonies.

Puritan – someone who lives by strict moral or religious principals. Puritans settled in New England in 1630.

Representative – Somebody who is chosen to speak or vote for a group of people

Settler – Somebody who comes to live in a new place that is not already occupied by many people

St. Augustine – The first permanent European settlement in the new world. The Spanish built St. Augustine in 1565 on the Atlantic coast of Florida.