

GUIDED READING

South Carolina: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 4: Founding Colonies in North America

Section 3 The English Colonies in North America

Directions: Use the information from pages 111 - 122 to complete the following.

1. The first efforts to establish an _____ colony in North America were on the Outer Banks of the later _____.
2. In the 1580, Queen Elizabeth I, gave a grant of land to a favorite of hers, Sir _____.
3. Raleigh sent out a small colony of soldiers in 1585, which established a settlement on the _____.
4. They [soldiers] failed to develop good relations with the _____ and ran short of food, and a year later went back to England.
5. Raleigh tried again in 1587, sending a colony with _____, _____, and children, not just soldiers.
6. This time, the whole settlement of _____ on the North Carolina coast _____ without a trace.
7. This _____ was never found.
8. The first _____ English settlement in America was _____ in 1607. The town was named for King _____.
9. The colony was owned and operated by a joint-stock company that hoped to make a _____ from the enterprise.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. A _____ - _____ company was an early form of the modern corporation.
11. The leadership [of the colony] from the _____ Company in London was _____ (lacking ability) and too greedy for profits.
12. The settlers were poorly _____ for living in the _____. Both the company and settlers had unrealistic expectations that _____ wealth would fall into their hands because they preferred searching for _____, where there was none, to _____ crops.
13. _____ conditions improved somewhat by about 1616 after the settlers realized that the _____ the Indians were cultivating could be _____ in Europe.
14. Settlers came to America for all sorts of reasons, but most came because of the _____ of free _____.
15. They often _____ their way for the risky voyage by becoming indentured _____.
16. An _____ servant was a person who agreed to _____ for another person, usually for _____ years, in exchange for passage to America.
17. The main method of _____ distribution adopted in the English colonies was the _____ system. Under this system, each person who came to the colony was to receive _____ acres of land.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. This system did not work in Virginia because a _____ person who brought _____ received the headright for each servant as well as for himself and each member of his family.
19. Virginia was also the beginning point of _____ government in America.
20. In 1619 the company [owner of the Virginia colony] sent a boatload of young _____ to provide brides for the _____. Earlier, almost all the _____ of the colony had been men.
21. Also, in 1619, a boatload of _____ slaves arrived. The _____ of Virginia came to depend largely on the _____ of tobacco and on the _____ of black slaves and white servants, neither of whom was _____.
22. Virginia set the standard for most of the later English colonies in its _____ relations with the _____ population.
23. They [settlers] continually moved into Indian _____ as though the original dwellers had no _____ to the land.
24. The colony of _____, across the Chesapeake Bay from Virginia, had much in common with her neighbor.
25. Maryland was not a corporate colony, but a _____ colony.
26. The king planned to make money by _____ large tracts of land and renting land.
27. Maryland also became a place of _____ liberty for all different Christian denominations.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

28. The Englishmen who migrated to _____ were much more interested in _____ than most of the settlers in the Chesapeake Bay area.
29. The _____, a radical group of Protestants, were the dominant religious group in New England.
30. A smaller, even more _____ group than the Puritans were the _____. A group of Separatists first migrated from England to Holland, but found that country too _____ for their taste, so they sailed on the _____ to the New World for a fresh start.
31. Their travels caused them to be labeled _____. They arrived at _____ in Massachusetts in November 1620.
32. The Puritan settlement at Boston by the Massachusetts Bay Company was made up of settlers from the middle ranks of English society — successful farmers, _____, ironworkers, cloth makers, _____, shipbuilders, _____, and ministers.
33. The Puritans _____ that every person should be able to read the _____ and understand religious and _____ principles.
34. In the 1640s, the government of Massachusetts created a tax-supported _____ system and _____ all towns to operate schools.
35. The fertile valley of _____ attracted many Puritans from the rocky soils of Massachusetts, led by Thomas Hooker.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. The use of government to _____ religion on people caused Roger _____ to leave Massachusetts and establish _____ in 1636.
37. While England was developing colonies along the North American coast in the seventeenth century, other _____ countries wanted colonies there as well.
38. The _____ (or Holland, home of the Dutch) claimed the area around _____ Island and the Hudson River on the basis of a voyage up the river by _____.
39. The Dutch set up a town on Manhattan Island and called it _____ and called the colony New Netherland.
40. In 1664, the _____ captured New Amsterdam in a _____ with the Netherlands and renamed the colony _____.
41. A part of King Charles' grant to the Duke of York was the territory of _____ . New Jersey became a colony of prosperous _____ on fertile lands.
42. _____, just west of New Jersey, was to become the center of a vital and influential _____ society in America.
43. The Quakers, or the _____, had formed a new _____ (denomination) in England in the 1640s.
44. The Quakers gained a great and influential champion in the 1660s when _____ was converted to the faith.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

45. In 1681, King Charles II repaid a large debt he had owed to Penn's father by _____ him the land that became Pennsylvania.
46. Penn wanted a diverse population in his colony that would have _____ of conscience, _____ government, and no _____ service requirement.
47. Penn also expected his relations with the _____ to be based on the ethic of love and the concept of _____ (opposition to war and violence).
48. He insisted on _____ Indians for the lands that he considered theirs.
49. _____ soon became a leading city in colonial America.
50. Pennsylvania set the standard for _____ (people from many ethnic, religious, and social groups living as one society), which was to become one of the ideals of America.