

Jamestown:

Lesson Plan Resources and Assessments

Mr. David Dimoff
East Lycoming School District
Hughesville High School
Hughesville, PA

Mr. Christopher Koschak
Sullivan County School District
Sullivan County High School
Laporte, PA

Term	Part of Speech	Definition

DETAILS (Literary Element)



**MAIN
IDEA**

Hughesville High School – Social Studies Department
Essential Question Form

Name: _____

Class Period: _____

Directions: Use this form to organize and answer essential questions for the section.

Section: _____

Date: _____

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

Date: _____

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you approach your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in):

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)):

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in):

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)):

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in):

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)):

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

Section:

Date:

Question: (fill in): _____

Notes/Ideas:(Use this space to jot down ideas/facts....as you compose your answer)

Your answer: (Write in complete sentence(s)): _____

America: Pathways to the Present

Chapter 2

European Colonization of the Americas (1492–1752)

Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as
Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. All rights reserved.

America: Pathways to the Present

Chapter 2: European Colonization of the Americas (1492–1752)

Section 1: Spanish Explorers and Colonies

Section 2: Jamestown

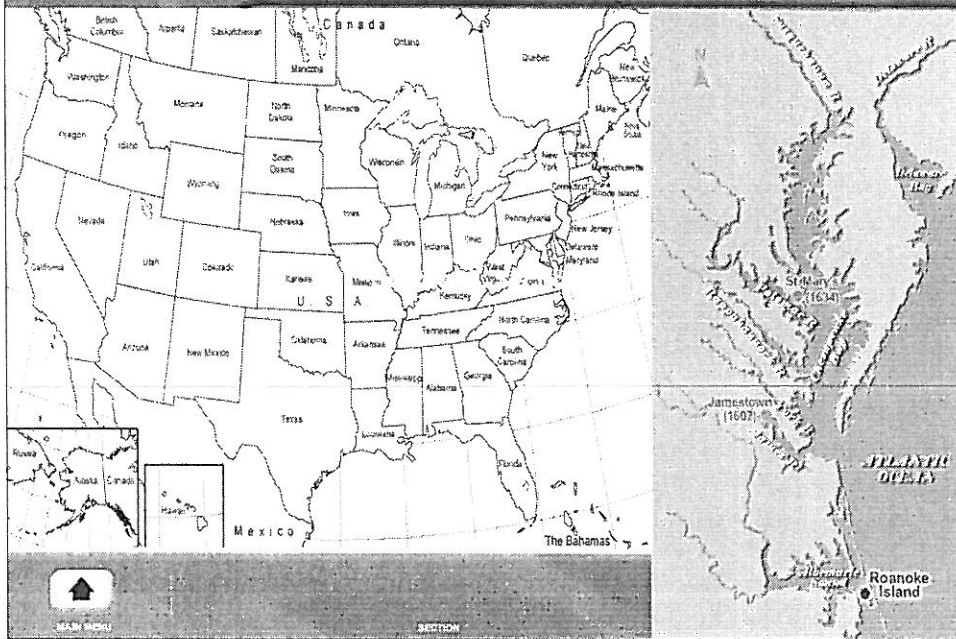
Section 3: The New England Colonies

Section 4: The Middle and Southern Colonies

Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as
Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. All rights reserved.

ROANOKE COLONY 1590

PRENTICE HALL



Jamestown

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Main Ideas:

- 1) English Explorers
- 2) An English Interest in Colonization
- 3) The Jamestown Settlement
- 4) Governing the Colony
- 5) Growing Tobacco
- 6) Conflict with Native Americans
- 7) Bacon's Rebellion



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



KEY TERMS

PRENTICE HALL

Key Terms:

- 1) Bacon's Rebellion
- 2) charter
- 3) House of Burgesses
- 4) indentured servant
- 5) joint-stock company
- 6) legislature
- 7) privateer
- 8) royal colony



MAIN MENU

SECTION

English Explorers

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

John Cabot	Cabot, an Italian, was the first known explorer sailing for the English to cross the Atlantic.
Sir Martin Frobisher	Frobisher sailed three voyages across the Atlantic in the late 1500s, in search of a trade route to Asia that went past or through the continent of North America — the Northwest Passage. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northwest_Passage)
Henry Hudson	Thinking he found the Northwest Passage, Hudson sailed 150 miles up a river in New York (now the Hudson River) before he realized it was not the route he had hoped for.
Sir Francis Drake	Drake was the first English captain to sail around the world. Drake was an English privateer who, under the direction of Queen Elizabeth I, raided Spanish treasure ships and cities in the Americas.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION

An English Interest in Colonization

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

- 1) Privateers wanted a base in the Americas from which they could attack Spanish ships and cities.
- 2) They wanted to have supply stations set up in North America for trading ships when the Northwest Passage was finally found.
- 3) English merchants wanted new markets.
- 4) The Americas would be a good place to send those who could not find housing or work in England.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



The Jamestown Settlement

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Establish of an American Colony:

- 1) Charter, or certificate of permission, from the king. The charter allowed them to form a joint-stock company—a company funded and run by a group of investors who share the company's profits and losses.
- 2) Virginia Company, sent 100 colonists to Virginia in 1607. They named their new village Jamestown, in honor of King James I.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



The Jamestown Settlement

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

The Jamestown Colony nearly failed

- Conflict with Native Americans
- Unrealistic expectations of settlers not used to doing hard work
- Poor location—near a swamp with disease-carrying mosquitoes
- Starvation
- Poor leadership



HOME MENU

SECTION



Governing the Colony

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

- In 1609, the Virginia Company received a new charter that allowed them to appoint a governor who would live in the colony.
- When the Virginia Company was unable to turn a steady profit, King James took away its charter. In 1624, Virginia became a royal colony, with a governor appointed by the king.
- In 1619, Virginia gained a legislative, or lawmaking assembly, made up of representatives from the colony. This assembly was called the House of Burgesses. This legislature was the first example of limited self-government in the English colonies.



HOME MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



Growing Tobacco

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

The Promise of Land

- Tobacco saved the Virginia colonists from failure. Large tobacco plantations sprang up around the Jamestown area.
- In order to produce large crops of tobacco, planters needed a way to persuade laborers to settle in America.
- The headright system granted each person who came to the colony 50 acres of land. This policy helped attract English settlers to America.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



Growing Tobacco

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Indentured Servants

- Many English who wanted to sail to America could not afford the voyage. They became indentured servants, agreeing to work for a master for a period of time in exchange for the cost of the voyage, food, and shelter.
- Between 100,000 and 150,000 men and women came as servants to work in the fields of Virginia and Maryland during the 1600s. Many died young due to the hot climate and disease.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



Conflict With Native Americans

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

English Pattern of Conquest

- The English pattern of conquest grew out of their experiences in taking over Ireland. Because they met with such resistance in Ireland, they developed a harsh attitude toward conquered people. They believed it best to remake any culture they conquered.

Native Americans React

- In 1622, Native Americans attacked Jamestown, intending to wipe out the English. The attempt failed, but 350 colonists (more than 25 percent of the population) and at least as many Native Americans were killed. Native Americans tried again in 1644. This attempt also failed.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



Bacon's Rebellion

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Bacon's Rebellion:

- 1) Settlers on the western frontier grew angry that the governor of Virginia refused to raise troops to defend them against Indian raids.
- 2) In 1676, Nathaniel Bacon raised a private army to fight the Native Americans and take their land.
- 3) Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel and sent an army to stop him.



MAIN MENU

1

2

3

4

SECTION



Bacon's Rebellion

PRENTICE HALL

Chapter 2, Section 2

Bacon's Rebellion Continued:

- 4) Bacon and his troops attacked and burned Jamestown, charging that the government had failed to protect the settlers, and that the settlers had too little a voice in government.
- 5) Bacon controlled almost all of Virginia until his death, after which Bacon's Rebellion crumbled. His rebellion was important because it showed that poorer colonists would not tolerate a government that only served the needs of a small group of wealthy tobacco planters.



HOME

1

2

3

4

SECTION



America: Pathways to the Present

Chapter 2
European Colonization of the Americas (1492-1752)

Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. All rights reserved.

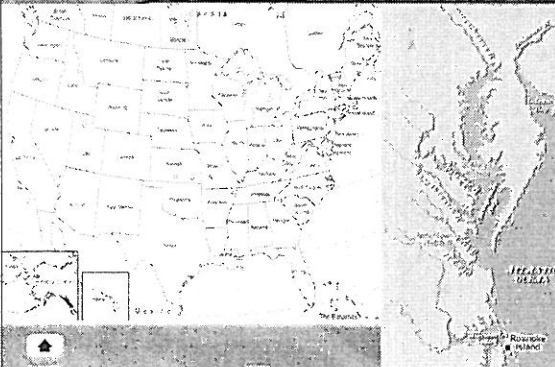
America: Pathways to the Present

Chapter 2: European Colonization of the Americas (1492-1752)

- Section 1: Spanish Explorers and Colonies**
- Section 2: Jamestown**
- Section 3: The New England Colonies**
- Section 4: The Middle and Southern Colonies**

Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. All rights reserved.

ROANOKE COLONY 1580






Copyright © 2005 by Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey. All rights reserved.

Jamestown

Chapter 2, Section 2

Main Ideas:

- 1) English Explorers
- 2) An English Interest in Colonization
- 3) The Jamestown Settlement
- 4) Governing the Colony
- 5) Growing Tobacco
- 6) Conflict with Native Americans
- 7) Bacon's Rebellion





1
2
3
4



KEY TERMS

Chapter 2, Section 2

Key Terms:




- 1) Bacon's Rebellion
- 2) charter
- 3) House of Burgesses
- 4) indentured servant
- 5) joint-stock company
- 6) legislature
- 7) privateer
- 8) royal colony

English Explorers

Chapter 2, Section 2

John Cabot	Cabot, an Italian, was the first known explorer sailing for the English to cross the Atlantic.
Sir Martin Frobisher	Frobisher sailed three voyages across the Atlantic in the late 1500s, in search of a trade route to Asia that went past or through the continent of North America — the Northwest Passage.
Henry Hudson	Thinking he found the Northwest Passage, Hudson sailed 150 miles up a river in New York (now the Hudson River) before he realized it was not the route he had hoped for.
Sir Francis Drake	Drake was the first English captain to sail around the world. Drake was an English privateer who, under the direction of Queen Elizabeth I, raided Spanish treasure ships and cities in the Americas.


1
2
3
4



An English Interest in Colonization

Chapter 2, Section 3

- 1) P
- 2) They wanted to have supply stations set up in North America for trading ships when the Northwest Passage was finally found.
- 3) E
- 4) The Americas would be a good place to send those who could not find housing or work in England.

Navigation icons: Home, 1, 2, 3, 4, Previous, Next

The Jamestown Settlement

Chapter 2, Section 3

Establish of an American Colony:

- 1) Charter, or certificate of permission, from the king. The charter allowed them to form a joint-stock company—a company funded and run by a group of investors who share the company's profits and losses.
- 2) V

Navigation icons: Home, 1, 2, 3, 4, Previous, Next

The Jamestown Settlement

Chapter 2, Section 3

The Jamestown Colony nearly failed

- C
- Unrealistic expectations of settlers not used to doing hard work
- P
- Starvation
- P

Navigation icons: Home, Previous, Next

Governing the Colony

Chapter 2, Section 7

- In 1609, the Virginia Company received a new charter that allowed them to appoint a governor who would live in the colony.
- W
- In 1619, Virginia gained a legislative, or lawmaking assembly, made up of representatives from the colony. This assembly was called the House of Burgesses. This legislature was the first example of limited self-government in the English colonies.

1 2 3 4

Growing Tobacco

Chapter 2, Section 7

The Promise of Land

- T
- In order to produce large crops of tobacco, planters needed a way to persuade laborers to settle in America.
- The headright system granted each person who came to the colony 50 acres of land. This policy helped attract English settlers to America.

1 2 3 4

Growing Tobacco

Chapter 2, Section 7

Indentured Servants

- Many English who wanted to sail to America could not afford the voyage. They became indentured servants, agreeing to work for a master for a period of time in exchange for the cost of the voyage, food, and shelter.
- B

1 2 3 4

Conflict With Native Americans

Chapter 1, Section 2

English Pattern of Conquest

- T

Native Americans React

- In 1622, Native Americans attacked Jamestown, intending to wipe out the English. The attempt failed, but 350 colonists (more than 25 percent of the population) and at least as many Native Americans were killed. Native Americans tried again in 1644. This attempt also failed.

Navigation icons: Home, 1, 2, 3, 4, Previous, Next

Bacon's Rebellion

Chapter 2, Section 2

Bacon's Rebellion:

- 1) Settlers on the western frontier grew angry that the governor of Virginia refused to raise troops to defend them against Indian raids.
- 2) I
- 3) Governor Berkeley declared Bacon a rebel and sent an army to stop him.

Navigation icons: Home, 1, 2, 3, 4, Previous, Next

Bacon's Rebellion

Chapter 2, Section 2

Bacon's Rebellion Continued:

- 4) Bacon and his troops attacked and burned Jamestown, charging that the government had failed to protect the settlers, and that the settlers had too little a voice in government.
- 5) B

Navigation icons: Home, 1, 2, 3, 4, Previous, Next

Section 2.2 Power Point Quiz

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

IDENTIFYING MAIN IDEAS

- _____ 1. Which of the following best describes the Northwest Passage?
 - a. John Cabot's sailing across the Atlantic Ocean from England
 - b. Ferdinand Magellan's circumnavigating the world
 - c. a water route across North America
 - d. The Puritans' route from England to Massachusetts

- _____ 2. English explorers like Cabot, Frobisher, and Hudson were searching for
 - a. the seven golden cities.
 - b. the Great Migration.
 - c. a Northwest Passage.
 - d. a land route to California.

- _____ 3. The Virginia colony survived largely because the English colonists
 - a. were well cared for by the Virginia Company.
 - b. developed lasting friendships with Native Americans.
 - c. worked cooperatively for the good of the colony.
 - d. began growing tobacco for sale.

- _____ 4. Why were the early years in Jamestown full of hardship?
 - a. Many settlers refused to work.
 - b. Powhatan destroyed the settlers' crops.
 - c. John Smith was an ineffective leader.
 - d. The king abolished the Virginia Company.

- _____ 5. What role did tobacco play in Virginia's early colonial period?
 - a. It was banned by the Church of England.
 - b. It was traded for Native American crops.
 - c. It was not as profitable as raising livestock.
 - d. It became the foundation of the colony's economy.

Section 2.2 Power Point Quiz Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Challenging REF: 43
OBJ: 2.2.1 STA: 8.1.12.D.3 | 8.1.12.D.2 | 8.4.12.D.2
TOP: Northwest Passage | Geography | English colonization
NOT: 2.2.1—Discover the goals of England’s explorers.
2. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 43
OBJ: 2.2.1 STA: 8.4.12.C.2 | 8.1.12.D.2 | 8.1.12.D.3 | 8.1.12.A.3
TOP: Northwest Passage | Geography
NOT: 2.2.1—Discover the goals of England’s explorers.
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 46
OBJ: 2.2.3 TOP: English colonization
NOT: 2.2.3—Discover the role of tobacco in Virginia and find out how it contributed to Bacon’s Rebellion.
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 45
OBJ: 2.2.2 STA: 8.4.12.C.2 | 8.1.12.D.2 | 8.1.12.D.3 | 8.1.12.A.3
TOP: American colonization
NOT: 2.2.2—Learn about the challenges faced by Jamestown’s early settlers.
5. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 46
OBJ: 2.2.3 STA: 8.4.12.C.2 | 8.1.12.D.2 | 8.1.12.D.3 | 8.1.12.A.3
TOP: American colonization
NOT: 2.2.3—Discover the role of tobacco in Virginia and find out how it contributed to Bacon’s Rebellion.