

The English Colonists Arrive

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

Chapter 1, Section 3

Directions: Study the information on the colonies and their characteristics below and refer to it as you answer the questions. You will then better understand how and why the English colonies multiplied along the Atlantic coast.

Jamestown: Established 1607; supported financially by joint-stock company (group of investors); led by John Smith; tobacco was chief crop; used the headright system to divide land (fifty acres per person).

Plymouth: Established 1620 by Puritans, who had separated from the Church of England; signed the Mayflower Compact, an agreement giving political authority to the people.

Massachusetts Bay: Established 1630; joint-stock company; led by John Winthrop; Boston became the capital.

Rhode Island: Founded 1636 by Roger Williams; in 1644 a charter provided for separation of church and state; refuge for Anne Hutchinson, banned from Boston for leading religious discussions in her home.

Maryland: Established 1633; proprietary (individually owned) colony given earlier to Sir George Calvert by Charles I; tobacco was chief crop; freedom of worship guaranteed by the Toleration Act.

Carolina: Established 1670; center was Charles Town, named after Charles II; rice was major crop.

Pennsylvania: Founded as a proprietary colony given to William Penn by Charles II; religious beliefs were Quaker; gave all adult males the right to vote.

Georgia: Founded by James Oglethorpe to provide a refuge for debtors; named for George II; English government thought it provided a military defense against the Spanish in Florida.

- The Jamestown colony received financial support from a _____.
- The headright system was a method of distributing _____ to settlers.
- _____ was founded by Puritans, who had separated from the Church of _____.
- The agreement that gave self-government to the people of Plymouth Colony was called the _____.
- Boston became the capital of the _____, founded in 1630 by _____.
- Banned from Boston in 1636, _____ founded a new colony called Rhode Island.
- The 1644 charter for Rhode Island separated religious matters from _____.
- Maryland was a _____ colony, which meant that one person owned it.
- Charles Town was the center of the colony of _____, where the major crop was _____.
- The proprietary colony given to William Penn by _____ was called _____.