**Chapter 2**

**The Planting of English America, 1500-1733**

chapter 2 Themes

Spain began permanent settlement in North America in 1565 and England, France, and the Dutch Republic followed afterwards beginning in 1607 (with some earlier failed attempts). All of these European incursions inadvertently spread devastating diseases among the native residents and reduced some Indians in numbers and power. But there were important differences between the settling nations. The French and the Dutch established fur-trading colonies which partnered with natives, while the Spanish and the English created settler colonies which exploited and killed them in large numbers. Although Spanish settlers frequently intermarried with the Indians, they maintained a dominating role. The English did not intermarry and actively sought complete control of the land. Alone among the colonizers, the Dutch did not seek to convert the Indians to Christianity.

chapter 2 Vocabulary: (Please define and add to your notebooks)

1. Significance of the Defeat of the Spanish Armada
2. Enclosure Movement
3. Jamestown (1607)
4. Joint Stock Company
5. Powhatan Confederacy
6. Captain John Smith
7. “The Starving Time”
8. John Rolfe
9. Lord De La Warr
10. House of Burgesses
11. Lord Baltimore (Calvert)
12. Maryland Act of Toleration (1649)
13. Indentured Servitude
14. Headright System
15. House of Burgesses
16. Chesapeake Bay Colonies
17. Proprietary Colonies
18. Carolina colony
19. Georgia (Buffer colony)
20. The Iroquois Confederacy

**Chapter 2 Study Questions**  
1. What was the impact of England's defeat of the Spanish Armada?

2. How was the first permanent English settlement financed?

3. How were Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia similar? Different?

4. How would one characterize the early years at Jamestown?

5. Why was Maryland established? Who founded it (he had two names)?

6. Why was tobacco considered a poor man's crop and sugar a rich man’s?