**Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2 Study Guide**

Claim – something declared as one’s own, especially a piece of land

Armada – Spanish word for a large fleet of ships

Invasion – an attack by an armed force to conquer another country

Charter – a document giving permission to a person or group to do something

Invest - to put money into something to try to earn more money

Stock – a piece of ownership in a company.

Cash Crop - a crop that people grow and sell to earn money.

Indentured servant - someone who agreed to work for a number of years in exchange for the cost of a voyage to North America.

**Chapter 4, Lesson 1 - A Northwest Passage (**pg 122 – 127)

**Searching for a Passage to Asia**

**Main idea:** In the 1500s and 1600s, explorers looked for a water route through North America to Asia.

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| **European explorers searched for:*** a faster sea route to Asia
* wanted to bring back silk and spices
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**John Cabot**

* Italian but explored for England
* in 1497, crossed the Atlantic looking for Asia but landed in Canada
* found good fishing so European fishing boats began to fish along the coast of Canada

**Northwest Passage**

* the sea route through North America to Asia sought by explorers

**France explores North American**

* 1524 - Giovanni da Verrazano explored east coast of North America (Italian but explored for France)
* 1534 – Jacques Cartier sailed up St. Lawrence River in Canada
* 1608 – Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec and established a fur-trading post there
* Quebec – first permanent French settlement in N. America

**Henry Hudson**

* 1609 – English born but explored for Netherlands
* made claims for the Dutch on areas along (present day) Hudson River
* 1610 – sailed for England – found Hudson Bay
* England claimed land around Hudson Bay

**No Northwest passage**

* explorers didn’t find northwest passage but did find forests, fish and wildlife

**Spain and England**

**Main idea:** Conflicts over treasure and religion led to fighting between Spain and England.

**Reasons for conflict between Spain and England**

* English ships (including Sir Francis Drake) attacked Spanish ships carrying gold and silver back to Spain from the Americas
* Queen Elizabeth (England) threatened King Philip’s (Spain) power in Americas
* Spain was Catholic / England formed Church of England – created religious tensions

**Spanish Armada**

* King Philip wanted England to be Catholic and wanted to stop English attacks on ships
* Counter Reformation – movement to spread Catholicism
* Philip built armada of 130 warships – sailed to England in 1588
* Spain wasn’t successful - England was ready and sank many Spanish ships
* The rest of the Spanish ships returned to Spain or shipwrecked
* England became more powerful and was able to claim more land in Americas

**Chapter 4, Lesson 2 - Roanoke and Jamestown (**pg 130 – 133)

**The Lost Colony**

**Main idea:** The first English settlements in North America failed.

**The Lost Colony**

* 1585 - 100 English men settled in Roanoke – island off coast of NC
* barely survived – couldn’t grow crops in sandy soil
* most returned to England
* 1587 – tried again under John White
* White went back to England for supplies and came back 3 years later – all colonists were gone

**The Jamestown Colony**

**Main idea:** Jamestown was the first successful English settlement in American.

**The Virginia Company**

* 1606 English merchants started Virginia Company
* received charter from King to start a settlement
* people invested in Virginia Company by purchasing stocks

**Jamestown**

* 1607 – 100 men settled on the banks of a river – named it Jamestown (after King James I)
* land was damp and swampy, water not drinkable
* men searched for gold and didn’t know how to farm
* almost half died from starvation and disease

**John Smith**

* took command of Jamestown and ordered men to plant crops
* returned to England in 1609
* most colonists died during the winter known as the “starving time”

**Powhatans**

* lived in the area where colonists settled Jamestown
* Powhatans gave and traded food to settlers – settlers gave Powhatans goods from Europe
* Powhatans wanted settlers to help them fight other Indians but settlers refused
* settlers attacked Powhatans when they didn’t give the settlers food
* they fought until Rolfe married Pochahontas, the daughter of the Powhatan leader
* but English tried to take more land and Powhatans fought back

**Tobacco**

* 1612 – settler John Rolfe learned about tobacco from Indians
* high demand in England for tobacco
* tobacco became a cash crop and gave income to settlers to buy food and supplies
* Africans came in 1619 - were indentured servants

**Summary**

The Roanoake settlers disappeared.

In 1607, Jamestown was founded in the colony of Virginia.

After John Rolfe began growing tobacco, the Jamestown settlement grew.

The Powhatan and the English colonists fought over land for decades.