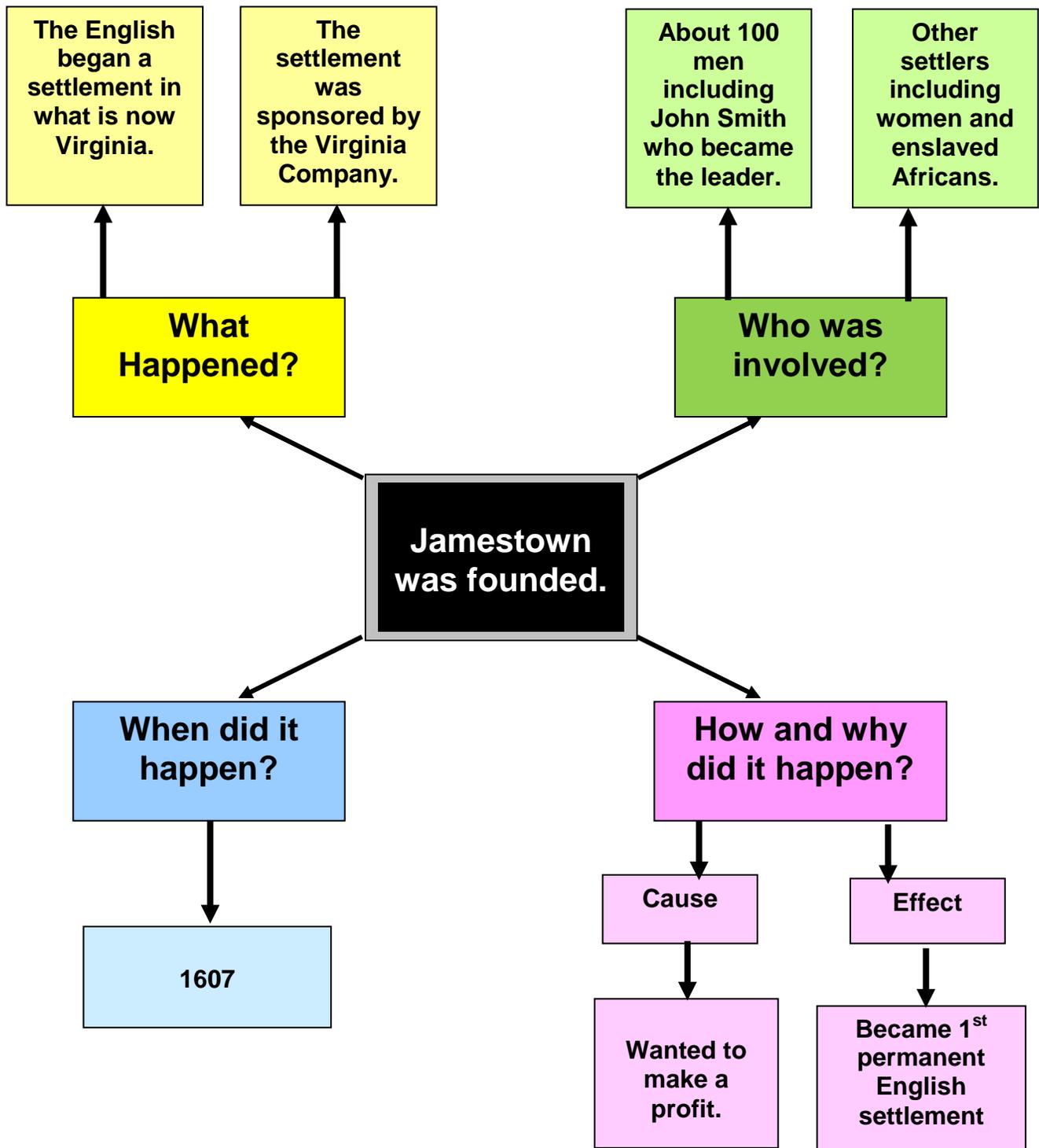


Graphic Organizer



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 2, Unit 3

- Like the Spanish and French, the English wanted to claim colonies in North America.
- The English made two failed attempts at settlement on Roanoke Island.
- Their first permanent settlement was Jamestown in what is not Virginia.
- Despite many early problems Jamestown became more successful when people began to grow tobacco as a cash crop.

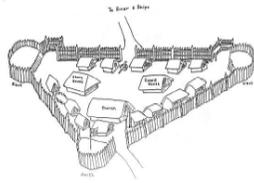
Word Cards

Word Cards from previous lessons needed for this lesson:

- Push Factors – Word Card #3 from Lesson 1
- Pull Factors – Word Card #4 from Lesson 1
- Colony– Word Card #5 from Lesson 1
- Settlement – Word Card #6 from Lesson 1
- Plantation – Word Card #7 from Lesson 1
- Fort – Word Card #8 from Lesson 1

<p style="text-align: center;">9 joint-stock company</p> <p>when people invest in a company in order to earn profits.</p> <p>Example: The English hoped that a joint-stock company could pay for a settlement in North America.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SS050302)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10 the Virginia Company</p> <p>the joint-stock company that began the settlement of Jamestown</p> <p>Example: The people who had stock in the Virginia Company hoped to make a profit.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SS050302)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">11 charter</p> <p>a written contract that gave a company or a person the right to establish a colony</p>  <p>Example: The English king gave the Virginia Company a charter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SS050302)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12 indentured servant</p>  <p>a person who agreed to work as a servant for a certain number of years in exchange for a trip to the “New World”</p> <p>Example: Indentured servants came to work in Jamestown.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(SS050302)</p>

13 Jamestown



An English settlement in the colony of Virginia founded in 1607

Example: Jamestown was the first permanent English settlement in North America.

(SS050302)

14 cash crop



a crop that is grown in order to be sold



Example: Tobacco was the most important cash crop in Jamestown.

(SS050302)

15 legislature



a law-making group.



Example: The House of Burgesses of Jamestown was a type of legislature.

(SS050302)

16 House of Burgesses



the Jamestown group of men who made the laws

Example: The House of Burgesses was the first legislature in the English colonies.

(SS050301)

Word Splash

profit
John
Smith
House of
Burgesses

tobacco
Powhatan

conflict

Jamestown

cash
crop

Eastern
Woodlands

Virginia
Company

legislature

colonists

the
“starving
time”

Pocahontas

Word Splash Categories

Directions: Find Word Splash words that seem to belong together and form groups of words. A group has to have at least 2 words in it and no more than 4 words. Write the groups in the boxes below. Use as many boxes as you need.

Analyzing Text

Directions: Read the following passage and then summarize it by answering the questions on the chart.

More than four hundred years ago a baby girl was born in a tiny settlement on Roanoke Island, off what is now the coast of North Carolina between the barrier islands and the mainland. Her name was Virginia Dare. She was the first child of English parents ever born in what Europeans called the New World of America. Within a year Virginia and her parents, along with more than one hundred other English people living in the settlement, disappeared. Even today, nobody knows what really happened to them.

Virginia's parents, Eleanor and Ananias Dare, were members of a brave band of people sent to the New World to build homes for themselves and others like them. They wanted to make a better life than they had in England.

Who was involved?	
When did it happen?	
What happened?	

English Settlements on Roanoke Island

First Attempt

Roanoke Island was first seen by Europeans when two English explorers sailed by in 1584. They thought its location and characteristics would make it good for settlement. They returned to England with this information.

Queen Elizabeth of England then gave a friend of hers, Walter Raleigh, the right to claim all lands in and around Roanoke and the nearby mainland.

In 1585, one hundred men set sail for Roanoke. They arrived too late to plant any crops. This meant they had to rely on the supplies they brought. These were not enough. Native Americans helped them with food.

The leader of the group was Ralph Lane. He had little respect for Native Americans and ended up killing the Roanoke chief. Now Native Americans were unwilling to help them with food.

The settlers managed to build a small fort and a few houses. They named the colony, which included the surrounding area “Virginia.”

In 1586 Sir Francis Drake sailed to the area. The settlers begged him to take them along with him back to England, which he did. One week later a supply ship landed on Roanoke. Fifteen men stayed behind on the island from this ship.

A Second Attempt

Walter Raleigh decided to try again to begin a settlement. This time there were 150 people that sailed from England. A major difference from the first group of settlers was that this group included women and children. Their leader was John White. He was called a “governor.” He was a good artist and made many maps and illustrations of the area.

The group arrived on Roanoke Island on July 22, 1587 and went to find the fifteen men who had stayed behind two years earlier. They did not find them. Settlers began making improvement to the houses that were already there and building new ones.

The Native Americans of the area were more hostile this time. Only one group was friendly. This group was the Croatoans.

Before long a baby was born. She was named Virginia Dare. She became the first English settler born in the New World. Her mother, Eleanor Dare, was the daughter of John White.

At the end of August the settlers decided they needed more supplies so Governor White took the fleet of ships and several sailors home to England to get food and supplies. He and his men wanted to get back as soon as possible but a war broke out between England and Spain. This made it impossible for him to return at the time.

Finally in 1590, White and some sailors were able to return to Roanoke. They arrived in August of that year but found no one. They found clues to a puzzle that has still not been solved: They found the letters **CRO** carved on a tree. They found armor covered with rust. They found that the houses had been taken down and the area had been surrounded by trees and other things made into a tall fence that looked like a fort. Carved on another tree was the word **CROATOAN**.

John White went to what had been a secret hiding place where he had buried chests and heirlooms. Nothing was left but books without covers, ruined drawings and ruined maps.

White and his men decided to sail to an island where the Croatoans lived to search there. Heavy storm winds blew the ships eastward. The winds continued to blow making it impossible to reach the island. The winds did not give up and White and his men sailed home to England.

Occupations of Original Jamestown Settlers

Occupation (Total)	Number
Councill	6
Preacher	1
Gentlemen	29
Carpenters	6
Blacksmith	1
Sailer	1
Barber	1
Bricklayers	2
Mason	1
Taylor/Tailers	1
Drum	1
Labourers	12
Boyes	4
A Surgeon	1
With divers others	Unknown

Source: *Occupations of the New World*. Virtual Jamestown.
<<http://www.virtualjamestown.org/census1a.html>>.

Jamestown Faces More Problems

In January 1608 disaster struck again when the fort caught fire and many of the houses and supplies were lost.

The colony was saved with the aid of donations of corn from Native Americans who had become friendly again with the help of John Smith and Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan.

In October of 1608, a new supply ship arrived with first two women who would settle in Jamestown.

In August 1609 hard times hit again when rats ruined most of the corn supplies and a supply ship was wrecked in Bermuda on its way to Jamestown.

Tensions were growing again between the settlers and Native Americans.

It was at this time that John Smith was injured and decided to return to England. Without his leadership, the colony began to fall apart.

The colony was unprepared for winter. The winter of 1609-1610 became known as “the starving time” and by spring only about 60 settlers were still alive.

In May of 1610 they decided to abandon the colony and the settlers started down the river to head for home.

Artifact Activity

1 and 2



3



4



5



Source: *Jamestown Rediscovery*. <<http://www.apva.org/jr.html>>.

Artifact Activity Chart

Artifact	What is it?	What does this tell you about Jamestown?
#1 and #2		
#3		
#4		
#5		

Artifact Activity Chart – Historian’s Answers

Artifact	What is this?	What does this tell you about Jamestown?
#1and #2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A Delftware Drug jar that was used to hold medical potions. It was made in the Netherlands- from around 1625.</i> • <i>A Bartmann Jug from Gemany that was used for drinking – from around 1600.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamestown was getting goods from many different places.</i> • <i>In the beginning Jamestown was not making many of its own household goods.</i>
#2	<p><i>Bone Dice Game – each die was the size of a pencil eraser.</i></p>	<p><i>These were used by settlers for to play betting games. Soldiers were not allowed to play dice. They made the dice small so the pieces could easily be hidden.</i></p>
#3	<p><i>Tobacco Pipe</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>People smoked tobacco in Jamestown.</i> • <i>Tobacco was expensive and strong so the pipe did not hold much.</i>
#4	<p><i>A Turtle Shell</i></p>	<p><i>Turtles were used as a food supply in Jamestown especially in the early years.</i></p>

Prediction Activity

Event	What effect do you predict it had on Jamestown?
A ship carrying 100 women arrived in Jamestown.	
A ship carrying 20 Africans arrived in Jamestown.	
Jamestown was allowed to elect a group of lawmakers and form its own legislature.	

Three Significant Events of 1619

Women

- For a long time there were few women in Jamestown. The company felt this was causing a problem. Because they had no families in Jamestown many men were making money and then returning to England.
- In order to have more families, the company brought the group of about 100 women to the colony in 1619.
- Women came to become wives to the settlers.

Africans

- The first Africans arrived in Jamestown in 1619.
- Records are unclear but most historians think they were treated like indentured servants.
- As more workers were needed, Africans were enslaved and treated as property.

Government

- By 1619 Jamestown and the surrounding area known as Virginia had more than 1000 colonists. More laws were needed to keep order.
- The colony was given the right to set up a lawmaking group, or legislature.
- Virginia's legislature was called the House of Burgesses. This was because a "burgess" was a representative who is chosen by people to make decisions for them.
- This was the first legislature in the English colonies.

Assessment #1 - Word Splash

Directions: Using what you have learned in this lesson re-group the Word Splash words into four groups and explain why the words belong together.

Category	Why do they belong together?

Assessment #1 - Word Splash - Sample Categorization

Category	Why do they belong together?
profit tobacco Virginia Company cash crop	The Virginia Company was formed in order to make a profit in North America. Their main success was when they the colony began to raise tobacco as a cash crop.
House of Burgesses legislature	The House of Burgesses was a law-making body, or legislature.
Eastern Woodlands Powhatan Pocahontas conflict	The Native Americans of the area were the Powhatan. They were often in conflict with the Jamestown settlers. The Jamestown settlers also called their leader, Powhatan. Pocahontas was the daughter of Powhatan. She married a settler and helped bring about a time of peace between Native Americans and the settlers. They lived in the Eastern Woodlands region.
colonists the “starving time” John Smith	John Smith who became leader of Jamestown helped the settlement survive. After an injury he went back to England. The colonists faced the “starving time” after he left.

Jamestown - Assessment #2

About what year was it founded?	
Who founded it?	
Why was it founded?	
Where was it located?	
What were two problems facing people in Jamestown?	
Who crop became very important?	
What was the House of Burgesses?	
How did the population of Jamestown change over the years?	
How did Jamestown affect Native Americans in the area?	

Jamestown - Assessment #2 – Sample Answers

About what year was it founded?	Around 1600 (1607)
Who founded it?	The Virginia Company
Why was it founded?	The Virginia Company wanted to make a profit so it was founded for economic reasons.
Where was it located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Along the James River in what is now the state of Virginia.
What were two problems facing people in Jamestown?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad drinking Water • Lack of leadership in the beginning • Conflicts with Native Americans • Disease and starvation • People went looking for gold instead of planting crops
Who crop became very important?	Tobacco
What was the House of Burgesses?	A group that was chosen to make laws for Jamestown.
How did the population of Jamestown change over the years?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More and more people came to live in Jamestown. • Women came to live in Jamestown. • Africans came to Jamestown and before long were enslaved and forced to work.
How did Jamestown affect Native Americans in the area?	Native Americans lost more and more of their land.