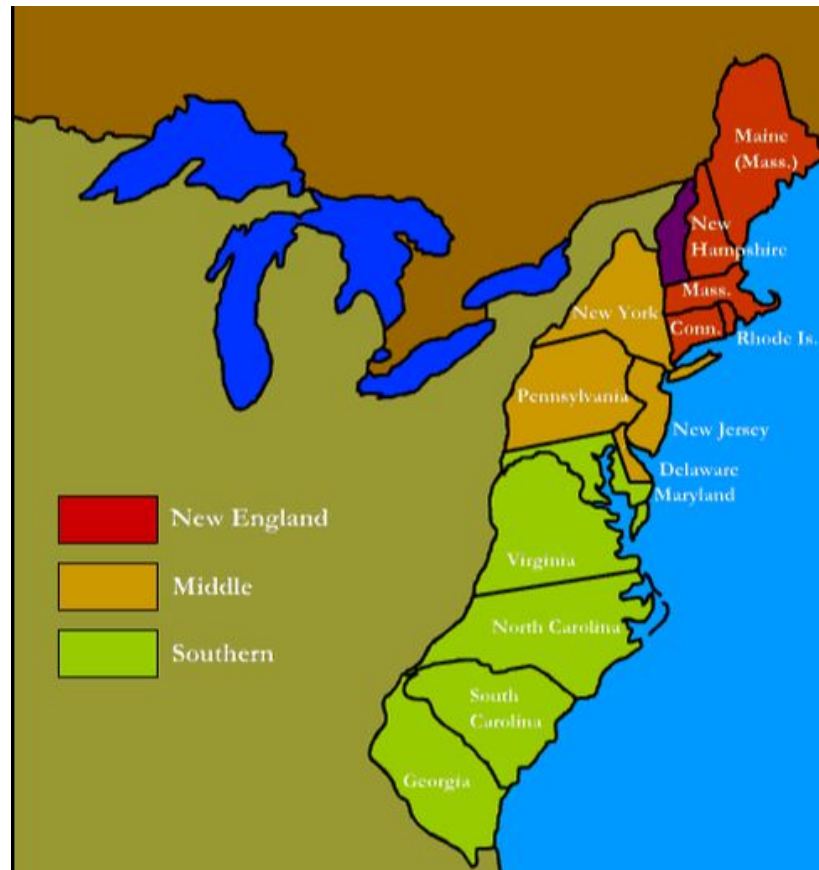


Colonial Regions Review

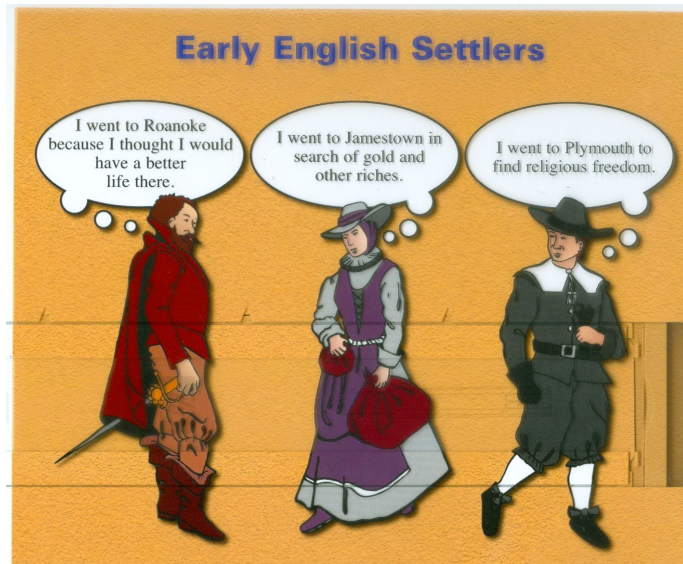


1. What were the three earliest settlements in the New World? Which were successful? Which failed?

The first settlement was at Roanoke, but it failed because all of its settlers disappeared mysteriously.

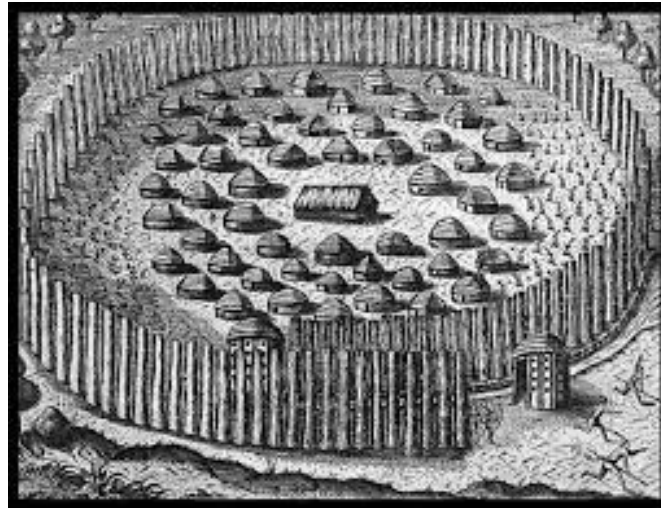
The second settlement was Jamestown, and it was successful after a very hard season.

The third settlement was Plymouth, and it was successful thanks to the help of the neighboring Native Americans.



2. How and why was Roanoke settled? What challenges did the settlers face there?

The Colony of Roanoke was the first English settlement in the New World. Sir Walter Raleigh led it in 1585. His group started Roanoke in hopes that it would become the first English settlement. At first, the settlers relied on the natives for food and planted no crops of their own. The natives were happy to help at first, but the colonists treated them poorly. So, the natives stopped helping them, and the colonists ran out of food.



2A Why is it sometimes called the “Lost Colony of Roanoke”?

The settlers of Roanoke were found to have mysteriously disappeared when an English ship returned to Roanoke. The English ship found an empty settlement. One word was carved on the door of the colony: Croatoan.



3. How and why was Jamestown settled? What challenges did the settlers face there?

The Virginia Company founded Jamestown in hopes of finding gold or a passageway to China or India.

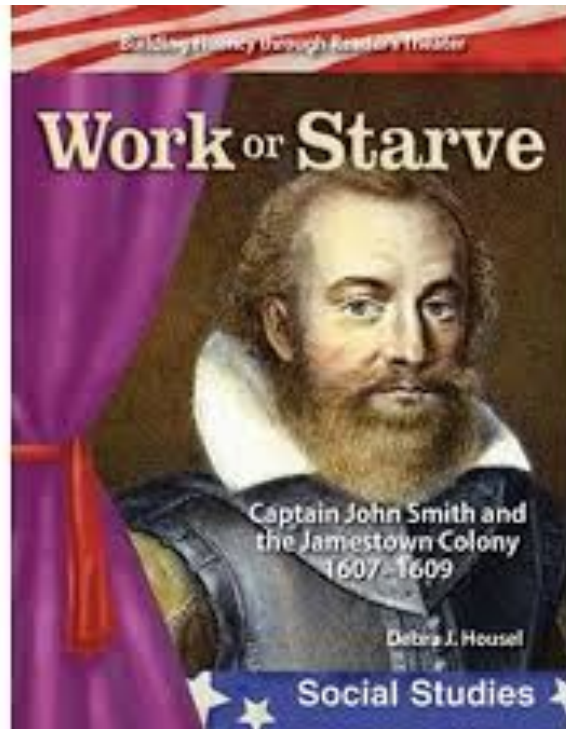
The land that the settlers chose was mosquito-infested because it was a marsh, so many settlers contracted diseases and died. It was also very cold in the winter.

The ground was not great for farming. Native American tribes nearby were not always friendly.



3A Who was John Smith?

John Smith stepped up as a leader of Jamestown. Smith grew his own food. He made positive relationships with the Powhatan Native Americans nearby. He knew that the help of the natives was very important. Smith became frustrated with the laziness of the men in the colony. He decided that anyone who didn't work would not be allowed to eat.



3 B What was the Starving Time?

At first, the colonists struggled to find enough food to eat in Jamestown. On top of that, their leader John Smith got injured. He had to leave Jamestown to return to England. The colonists were left on their own. They had to figure out how to survive. The winter of 1609-1610 was very difficult. It became called the Starving Time. The colonists became desperate for food. They ate horses, cats, and even dogs. They also boiled down leather boots and belts to eat. Soon, there was almost nothing to eat. Only sixty of the original five hundred colonists survived the winter.

4 How and why was Plymouth settled? What challenges did the settlers face there?

Pilgrims looking for religious freedom started Plymouth. The Pilgrims did not know how to farm the land where they settled, but fortunately, the Native Americans nearby were willing to help them establish their crops.



5 Why and how were the colonies divided into regions?

Regions were based mostly on geography and climate. The people who lived in these colonies had similar lifestyles because they had similar surroundings

Colonial Regions



6. What was it like in the New England Colonies region?

- What motivated the people who settled in this region?

People looking for religious freedom

- What types of people settled in this region?

Mostly Puritans; Ministers were very important within the towns

- What was the climate and geography like in this region?

Warm summers, long and cold winters; growing season only lasts five months Rocky, sandy soil not ideal for farming; covered in forests and hills with plenty of trees; long coastlines with many harbors and fish

- What was the economy like in this region?

Subsistence farming, fishing and whaling industry, shipbuilding industry

- Which colonies were included in this region?

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire

7. What was it like in the Middle Colonies region?

- What motivated the people who settled in this region?

Religious freedom or making money

- What types of people settled in this region?

Very diverse – Germany, Netherlands, Ireland, and England;
Quakers, Protestants, Jews, and Catholics

- What was the climate and geography like in this region?

Warm and rainy; enough warm weather for a good farming
season

Fertile soil for farming; flat land with plenty of rivers

- What was the economy like in this region?

Agriculture - produced a great deal of wheat; Manufacturing –
textiles and paper

- Which colonies were included in this region?

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware

8 What was it like in the Southern Colonies region?

- What motivated the people who settled in this region?

Making money off the land

- What types of people settled in this region?

Most were wealthy Englishmen who came and bought plantations; most were Anglicans (Church of England) but some in Maryland were Catholics

- What was the climate and geography like in this region?

Mild winters; Hot summers; Seven or eight month long growing season

Rich, fertile soil ideal for farming

- What was the economy like in this region?

Agriculture – Tobacco was the main cash crop in Maryland and Virginia; cotton, rice, and indigo was the main cash crop in South Carolina

- Which colonies were included in this region?

Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia

10. What religions were practiced in the colonies?

The majority of the colonists from England were Christians. This means they believed in God and Jesus Christ. However, there were different groups of Christians that had different ways of going about their religion and worship. There were Anglicans, Puritans, Separatists, Pilgrims, Catholics, and Quakers. Each group believed they should live life in different ways.

11. What was the House of Burgesses?

In 1619, the House of Burgesses was created to be the first legislative assembly, meaning the people in charge of making laws. The members of the House would be selected by fellow colonists. This was BIG news back then! It was not common for government leaders to be chosen by the people. The House of Burgesses was the first representative government body in the colonies.



12. What was the Mayflower Compact?

The Pilgrims sailed to the New World on the *Mayflower* ship. Before stepping off the ship, the passengers came up with a plan for governing themselves. This plan was called the Mayflower Compact. This document laid out the plan for the Pilgrims to rule themselves. They planned to make decisions based on a majority vote of townsmen.



15. Why did some colonists feel slavery was “needed?”

Early settlements were centered around farming and plantations. Farmers and plantation owners needed people to work their fields.

Native Americans would run away and indentured servants wouldn't sign up to do such hard work.. Enslaved Native Americans and indentured servants didn't provide enough workers for the fields. Africans were captured and shipped to the colonies where they were sold as slaves. The only way farmers could keep up with one another in making money was to hire slaves. The cycle of slavery became very hard to break.



16. What were the Triangular Trade routes?

The Triangular Trade was a system of trade patterns. The routes connected Great Britain, Africa, the New World, and the West Indies. Goods were traded back and forth between each of these areas.



17. What goods were traded along the routes?

Slaves and gold were sent to america

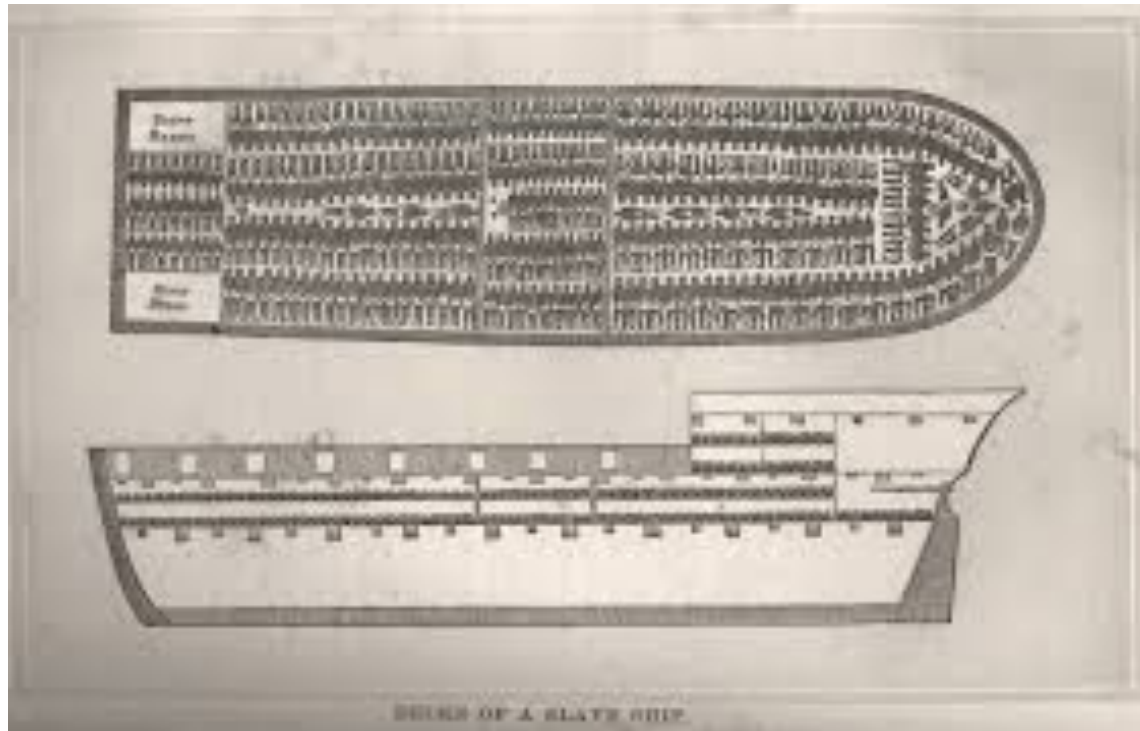
Textiles and manufactured goods were sent to africa

Sugar tobacco, and cotton are sent to England



18 What was the Middle Passage?

Slaves were taken from Africa to the West Indies where they were sold and treated as if they were goods, not people. This part of the Triangular Trade was called the Middle Passage.



DECK OF A SLAVE SHIP.

