

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: October 16, 2017

### Social Studies Chapter 5 Study Guide

Test will be on: Thursday, September 26<sup>th</sup>, 2017

\*Use this study guide and information written in your notebook as your primary resources when preparing for your test. Use your book for additional explanations and information, if needed. The test will be multiple choice and fill in the blank. We will cover a portion of this study guide each day in class. Please focus on understanding the material by trying to teach it to someone or talk about it, rather than just memorize the facts.

Social Studies is a story...tell it!

#### COLONIAL BEGINNINGS

Jamestown, Virginia- England's first SUCCESSFUL colony (1607)-p. 154-159 in book

- John Smith- leader of the colony; said, "If you don't work, you don't eat."
- The colonists here originally came to find gold, but they couldn't find it. They wanted a way to make a profit so they grew and sold the cash crop tobacco.
  - indentured servants- people who agreed to work (4-7 years) for wealthy colonists who paid the cost of the voyage to the colonies
  - slavery-the colonists soon turned to this so they wouldn't lose their workers after the 4-7 year period ran out; this was the introduction of slavery in the new world
- See location on map.

Plymouth Colony (called New England) (1620)-p. 160-161 in book

- Pilgrims settled this colony. They wanted to go to Virginia, but rough storms sent them north of their Target and they landed at Plymouth.
  - The Pilgrims came for religious freedom. They did not like England's laws about religion.
  - The Pilgrims relied on the Indians to help them survive that first harsh winter and they traded goods and supplies for what they needed.
- William Bradford- Plymouth's first governor
- See location on map.

Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630)-p. 162-165 in book

- Puritans settled this colony. They wanted to "purify, or cleanse, the church by getting rid of practices they did not like."
  - They came for religious freedom. Once they were here they held town meetings to make decisions, believed they were special people chosen by God, valued education and expected everyone to be able to read the Bible, and they had strict laws saying that all people should believe their Puritan ways (or they would be severely punished.)
- John Winthrop-leader of the Massachusetts Bay colony and Puritans; made very strict rules the Puritans had to follow and created a "city on a hill."
- See location on map.

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### THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

#### Southern Colonies-p. 166-168 (LOCATE EACH COLONY ON MAP)

Fertile soil and a good climate allowed these colonies to grow crops well. Because of this, they built lots of plantations (farms) and really relied on slave labor.

- Virginia- Jamestown, Virginia (1<sup>st</sup> successful colony)
- Maryland
  - Lord Baltimore- originally named George Calvert; established Maryland as a haven for Catholics
- North Carolina
- South Carolina
- Georgia
  - James Oglethorpe- wanted to colonize Georgia as a place for poor people to start a debt-free life with a small farm without slavery; he soon realized it was difficult to stop slavery from spreading here

#### New England Colonies-p. 169-171 (LOCATE EACH COLONY ON MAP)

Their climate was not good for growing crops, so they did not have many farms. However, they had great access to water, so they were able to have a reliable food supply and sufficient resources to trade with Europe.

- Massachusetts- Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies joined together to be renamed Massachusetts.
- Rhode Island
  - Roger Williams- Puritan minister who was forced to leave the Puritan church and settled the land after he bought it for seven beads from his Indian friends.
- Connecticut
- New Hampshire
- King Philip's War- The colonists began treating Indians like they were in the way. New England colonies were building more homes and towns and the Indians saw their trees being cut down. This caused the Indians to fight. Metacom (chief of the Wamponoag tribe- called King Philip by the colonists) brought all the tribes together to fight the colonists; together these tribes were called the Algonquin Indian. This battle was called King Philip's war and resulted in Metacom dying and the Indians losing more of their land.

#### Middle Colonies-p. 172-174 (LOCATE EACH COLONY ON MAP)

- New York
- New Jersey
- Delaware
- Pennsylvania
  - William Penn-wanted to create a place of his people "Society of Friends," or Quakers
    - Quakers
      - They treated the Indians with kindness and didn't take their land, but bought it instead. They believed in the basic goodness of every person and wanted to be simple in all areas of their life.

*Discussion Questions: Are there any similarities or differences in the men in this chapter? What were the main reasons people came to the New World? What are some examples of good Native American and colonist relationships? What are some examples of bad Native American and colonist relationships?*

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