The English Come to America:
Jamestown and Plymouth

Teacher’s Guide
THE ENGLISH COME TO AMERICA:
JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH

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THE ENGLISH COME TO AMERICA: JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH

Teacher's Guide
Table of Contents

Introduction and Summary .................. 1
Curriculum Standards .......................... 1
Teacher Preparation/Instructional Notes .... 1
Student Preparation ........................... 2
Pre-Test .......................................... 2
Student Objectives ............................ 3
Introducing the Video .......................... 4
View the Video ................................... 4
FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES .................... 4
Discussion Questions .......................... 4
Blackline Masters .............................. 5
Extended Learning Activities ............... 6
Answer Key ...................................... 6
Script of Narration ............................ 9

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THE ENGLISH COME TO AMERICA:
JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH
Grades 2-5
Running Time: 20 minutes

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY
This program introduces students to the historical development of the first two English colonies in America: Jamestown and Plymouth. It also presents a glimpse of daily life at the colonial community of Plymouth.

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS
The design for this program was guided by the curriculum standards of the States of Texas, California, and Illinois as well as the National Center for History in Schools (U.C.L.A). In accordance with these guidelines we have attempted to help students:
1. Understand the historical development of Plymouth and Jamestown by drawing on accurate visual sources.
2. Understand the meaning of time and chronology specifically as it relates to settlement of Jamestown and Plymouth.
3. Analyze cause and effect as it pertains to the activities of the first English colonists in America.
4. Develop an improved vocabulary that relates to the early English colonists.
5. Understand the importance of religion and belief systems of the early English colonists in America.
6. Understand some the basic elements of daily life at the Plymouth colony in 1627.

TEACHER PREPARATION/INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES
1. Before presenting this lesson to your students, we suggest that you review history textbooks on the subject of the colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth. We also advise you to preview the video and review the guide
and accompanying blackline masters in order to familiarize yourself with their content.

As you review the materials presented in this guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, additions, or deletions to meet the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your class will they obtain the maximum instructional benefits afforded by the materials.

It is also suggested that the video presentation take place before the entire group under your supervision. The lesson activities grow out of the context of the video; therefore, the presentation should be a common experience for all students.

You should also duplicate selected hand out materials from the blackline masters included in this guide.

2. Set up a “Learning Center” with maps, pictures, or other materials relevant to the founding of Jamestown and Plymouth.

**STUDENT PREPARATION**

Before viewing *The English Come to America: Jamestown and Plymouth*:

1. Have students explore the "Learning Center."
2. Introduce or review with your students the meaning of any words from **Blackline Masters #3a-3c: Vocabulary List** with which they may need help.

**PRE-TEST**

An optional pre-test is provided (Blackline Master #1). This assessment tool will help you determine the level of student comprehension prior to participating in this lesson. An Answer Key appears on pages 6-8 of this Teachers Guide.
STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing the video and participating in the follow-up activities students will be able to:

1. Describe the first colonists at Jamestown and list the reasons they came to America. (Half were ordinary English people the other half were “gentlemen” from the upper classes. All were men or boys. All belonged to the Church of England. These people came to search for gold, locate a new route to Asia and to find new ways of making money in America. Tobacco ended up being the key to the colony’s success.)

2. Describe the first colonists at Plymouth and describe their reasons for wanting to come to America. (Roughly half were Pilgrim Separatists. Half were of the Church of England, or Anglicans. There were both males and females. Most of them were fairly young. The Pilgrims sought religious freedom in America; they planned to be fishermen but the colony mostly produced furs and lumber, as well as some fish. Most colonists farmed. The Plymouth colonists also wanted to live in a place where they had a better chance of economic success than they had had in England)

3. Describe some of the interactions between the Native tribes and colonists. (There was a mixture of friendliness and hostility. Neither group of colonists would have survived without the help of the native people who taught them how to grow corn and to hunt. Jamestown experienced many serious conflicts with the Native Americans. The native people of America lost their land and large numbers of them died from European diseases.)

4. Describe some of the important aspects of daily life at the Plymouth Colony.

5. Explain the two important contributions the colonists of Plymouth and Jamestown made to the structure of what later became the United States’ government. (Jamestown: House of Burgesses/first representative government - officials are chosen to represent (speak
for) a larger group of people. Plymouth: Mayflower Compact/first government to be run along democratic lines/government by consent/ laws that serve the common good. A written document serves as a framework for government)

INTRODUCING THE VIDEO
1. Using a large map, point out the locations of Jamestown and Plymouth. (Both sites are very interesting destinations for field trips.) Explain that, for ease of understanding, the map used in this guide shows the outline of present day states, but, in the 1600s, there were no states because the U.S.A. had not yet been founded.
2. Hand out the activity sheets you decide to use.

VIEW THE VIDEO
Running time of the program is 20 minutes followed by a short (one-minute) optional video quiz.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS
It is recommended that you involve students in a brief discussion after viewing the video and before beginning the Follow–Up Activities. Introduce the following questions:
1. What were some of the main differences between the colonists of Plymouth and Jamestown? What were some of the similarities?
2. How did Jamestown finally achieve success?
3. What was the House of Burgesses that was developed by the colonists at Jamestown? What is representative government? How is representative government practiced in the United States today?
4. Why was the Mayflower Compact so important? How does being governed by consent differ from being ruled by royal decree?
5. What were some of the main problems faced by the colonists?

6. Even though the English had better weapons and had armor, what advantages did the Native Americans have over the colonists? What were some of the worst things that happened to the Native Americans after the English colonists arrived?

**BLACKLINE MASTERS**

The following blackline master activities are included with this guide. An Answer Key appears on pages 6-8.

1. **Blackline Master #1** is a Pre-Test that, when compared to the results of **Blackline Master #10: Post-Test**, will help you gauge student comprehension of the Objectives before and after the administration of the lesson.

2. **Blackline Master #2**: Video Quiz replicates the Video Quiz questions found on-screen immediately following the video presentation.

3. **Blackline Masters #3a-3c** are a Vocabulary List that will introduce students to vocabulary words used in the program. The Vocabulary Activity asks students to find terms and facts from the Vocabulary List.

4. **Blackline Master #4** is a Crossword Puzzle that challenges students to use some of the words from the vocabulary worksheet presented in this program.

5. **Blackline Masters #5a-5c**: Timeline delineates some of the major events and occurrences of the age. The Timeline Activity asks students to locate specific information on the Timeline.

6. **Blackline Masters #6a-6b**: Jamestown and Plymouth Map Exercise asks students to mark on a map other European settlements and colonies that were already in existence the year that Plymouth Colony was founded.

7. **Blackline Master #7**: Interesting Facts About the Plymouth Colony offer students some off-beat information about life in the Colony.
Blackline Master #8: Post-Test is an assessment tool to be administered after the entire lesson is complete. Contrasting students' results with those of Blackline Master #1: Pre-Test should help you gauge overall comprehension of the Student Objectives.

EXTENDED LEARNING ACTIVITIES
A. In order to express and communicate ideas, papers or oral reports could be prepared on the following subjects:
   1. Daily life at Jamestown
   2. Daily life at Plymouth
   3. The Pilgrims
   4. The Mayflower Compact
   5. The House of Burgesses
   6. Hardships faced by the colonists
   7. Problems the colonists created for the Native Americans.
B. There are many Internet sites dealing with Plymouth and Jamestown. Have students explore some of these sites and give reports on what they have discovered. Example: Try www.historyisfun.org.

ANSWER KEY
Blackline Master #1: Pre-Test
1. False, The Spanish had founded many successful colonies in North America before the English.
2. False, the Pilgrims helped found the Plymouth colony.
3. True
4. True
5. True

Blackline Master #2: Video Quiz
1. False, John Smith was an early governor of Jamestown
2. False, The Jamestown colonist hoped to find gold, a passage to Asia, or other ways of extracting wealth from North America. Because they were members of the
Church of England they were not seeking religious freedom.
3. True
4. True
5. True

**Blackline Masters #3a-3c: Vocabulary List Activity**
1. John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas
2. William Brewster, William Bradford, Squanto
3. Almsgiving, Humiliation, Thanksgiving, Sabbath

**Blackline Master #4: Crossword Puzzle**

```
  5 6 7
1  J A H E T U
2  A T E V T
3  A A S S T T
4  E L W E
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**Blackline Masters #5a-5b: Timeline Activity**
D, G, B, F, E, C, A
Blackline Master #8: Post-Test
1. Pilgrims (Separatists)
2. (Any two of the following) Find gold, Find a passage to Asia, Find other ways of making money in North America
3. (Any two of the following) Disease, bad drinking water, attacks by hostile native tribes, starvation.
4. Mayflower Compact
5. Massachusetts
6. 1
7. 2
8. 5
9. 4
10. 3
Over four hundred years ago, people from England started to cross the Atlantic Ocean to build colonies in America. The first successful English colony was founded in 1607 in what is today the state of Virginia. It was named “Jamestown” in honor of the king. Thirteen years later, in 1620, the English colony of Plymouth was begun along the shore of Cape Cod Bay in what is today the state of Massachusetts. The people who founded these colonies brought the customs, language, laws, and religions of England to North America, and, by doing so helped to create the culture of what later became the United States of America.

Once they settled in America, the Jamestown and Plymouth colonists had to change many of their old English ways doing things to make them work in a new land that was so strange to them. Some of these changes had to do with the way they farmed and lived their daily lives, while other changes had to be made in their laws and how they governed themselves. The colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown were founded for very different reasons, but, even so, their colonists faced many of the same problems and they suffered similar hardships starting new lives for themselves in America.

Now let us learn more about how these two colonies began and how people lived back then.

It was in England late in the year of 1606 that the story of Jamestown begins as sailors got three ships ready to take 104 men and boys across the Atlantic Ocean to the wilderness called “Virginia.” In Virginia, they planned to start an English colony, search for gold, and try to find a new route to Asia. When the ships sailed out of the harbor into the Atlantic Ocean, many of the passengers were sad and they were worried about the long voyage ahead of them, but, by the spring of 1607, after a four-and-a-half month voyage, the ships finally reached the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia. They lowered their anchors and began to explore. After a while, they found an island in the James River where they thought they should build their colony.

It wasn’t long before some of the men got to work cutting down trees for lumber. After a lot of hard work, small houses started to take shape. They built walls by filling the spaces between the wooden beams with woven branches and mud, and they made roofs from reeds that grew in the nearby swamps. When they were done, the houses of Jamestown looked a lot like those they had known in England, but most of them had only had one room. As time went by, the colonists also built barns where they could store supplies and they built a new church where they were required to worship twice a day. They even sharpened logs to make a wall all the way around the first town, or “fort” as they called it, to protect it from attacks by hostile tribes and from the Spanish colonies that lay to the south.
Most of the work of building Jamestown was done by the poorer colonists. The other half of the colonists were wealthy members of England's upper class who, according to the old English ways of doing things, were not expected to work. This caused many bad feelings at the colony. But that was just one problem Jamestown faced. Another was that it was built on swampy land that was bad for farming. Most of the drinking water was no good. The swamps were filled with disease-carrying mosquitoes, and, because of these things as well as starvation, around 440 out of 500 colonists had died by the spring of 1610. It is not surprising that Jamestown almost failed, not only because of illness and starvation, but because no gold had been discovered and because the colonists hadn't found any good ways of making a living. But, just when they were the most discouraged, new people came from England and they settled on healthier lands where they could farm.

The Jamestown colonists were led for many years by this man, Captain John Smith. He was an excellent governor, as well as an explorer and mapmaker. Smith put the upper class colonists to work. He kept everyone from starving by buying corn from the Native Americans and also by learning how they hunted for food. One day while John Smith was out exploring, he was captured and threatened with death by warriors from an unfriendly tribe, only to be saved by the chief's daughter, Pocahonas. Later, she married one of the colonists, and began dressing like an Englishwoman. Her husband, a plantation owner named John Rolfe, had worked for years developing a mild, sweet kind of tobacco. The English settlers in Virginia started raising lots of tobacco plants and they grew quite well. After the leaves were harvested and dried, the tobacco was shipped off to Europe, where the dangerous habit of smoking was just becoming popular. As the years passed, tobacco farming brought the colony great prosperity.

On July 30, 1619, the people of Jamestown elected an assembly of men called the "House of Burgesses" to make laws for their growing colony. That turned out to be a very important day because it was the beginning of representative government in America.

While the colonists of Jamestown were starting their own government, the Pilgrims were working out plans for coming to America. The Pilgrims were a group of people who had broken away, or separated, themselves from the Church of England, which was the religion to which most English people, including the Jamestown colonists, belonged. That was why, 400 years ago, the Pilgrims were called "Separatists." What made them so different from most other English people was that they wanted to have a simple religion of their own.

They wanted their services to be as plain as possible, they didn't want stained glass windows or religious statues in their churches, and they wanted everyone to follow strict rules. When the Pilgrims still lived in England, they began to have services in private homes, such as the one seen here, but then their new ruler, King James the First, forbid all private religious services. That was why many Pilgrims had to leave the peaceful countryside
and small villages where they had lived all their lives and try to find religious freedom in other lands.

At first the Pilgrims moved to Holland, but, after a few years, some of them decided to start a colony in America. By late in the summer of 1620, a ship called the "Mayflower" was just about ready to take the colonists across the ocean. The ship was being loaded with things that would be needed for the new colony and for the voyage: such things as furniture, plates, jugs, extra shoes, and many barrels filled with water, beer, and food were taken aboard for the voyage. Beds were prepared so the passengers would have places to sleep, and a small boat like this one was taken apart and stored inside the ship so it could be used later on for exploring in shallow waters. Finally, everything was ready and in September of 1620, 102 passengers found their places below the main deck and the Mayflower set sail for America. As it turned out, less than one-half of the future colonists on the Mayflower were Pilgrims; all the rest were members of the Church of England.

At first the Mayflower sailed along smoothly, but, as time passed, it grew stormy crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and, with so many people jammed into such a small space, everyone was pretty miserable. The voyage took over two months, and, because the ship was blown off course, it sailed further north than expected. When the colonists finally saw land, they discovered that they were just off of Cape Cod in New England, and not in Virginia, where they had planned to go.

At that time, New England had no laws, so, before anyone went ashore, forty-one men on the ship elected a governor and signed a paper we now call the "The Mayflower Compact." The Mayflower Compact said that they agreed to make and obey all "just and equal" laws that would be in the overall best interest of their new colony, and not favor one religious group over another. This turned out to be a very important event because it was the beginning of democracy in America.

Most of us have probably heard that the Pilgrims landed here at Plymouth Rock, but no one knows for sure if this really happened. We do know that, while they were anchored in Cape Cod Bay, the colonists put together the boat that had been stored on the Mayflower and they started to search for a place to settle. After a while they decided to build their new colony on a wooded hillside in a place that Captain John Smith had named "Plymouth" when he explored New England a few years earlier.

Late in December of 1620, the colonists started building. During that time, they stayed on the Mayflower, even though it was quite cold and damp. By the time winter ended, half of them had died due to poor living conditions and disease, but, through a lot of hard work, those who survived were soon able to create a successful community. The arrival of more people from England caused the Plymouth colony to grow, so that, by 1627, a small town of over 150 people now stood where only seven years before there had been mostly forest.
In America, the Plymouth colonists hoped find more independence and better lives than those they had known in England. At first, many colonists thought they could improve their lives by becoming fishermen, but they soon discovered they couldn’t make a living at fishing alone. Even at that, a lot of what they ate came from the sea and the colony even managed to ship some extra fish back to England.

The people of Plymouth had to catch or grow everything they ate. That was why a large part of each day was either spent working in the fields and pastures, taking care of animals, or gathering and preparing food. At Plymouth, the Native Americans had taught them how to grow corn, and that was their best crop, but the colonists also raised all kinds of vegetables in their gardens. They depended on their cattle for both milk and meat. They raised pigs, goats, chickens, and sheep, and in the nearby forests they gathered berries, trapped for furs, and hunted for wild game. America’s huge forests provided the Plymouth colony with so much timber that there was enough extra to send back to England.

Like Jamestown, the houses of Plymouth were small and cozy. Whole families slept, cooked, and ate in just one room. And also like Jamestown, Plymouth was protected by tall walls of sharpened logs and was guarded by a fort, as well. In the top part of the fort, cannons stood ready to defend the colony from attack, while downstairs was a room where the colony’s meetings and religious services were held. On Sundays, no one was allowed to work and everybody came here to listen to sermons that could be many hours long.

Except for Sundays, Plymouth was quite a busy place where the colonists did all the ordinary everyday things they needed to do to stay alive and well, whether it was carrying lumber to repair a building, raking out a pen, digging postholes for fences, working in the fields, raising the children, or keeping the house neat and tidy. And, by doing simple tasks like these day after day, the people of Plymouth slowly created a colony where they not only had religious freedom, but where they were able to lead lives that were much better than those they had known in England.

As we have just learned, Plymouth and Jamestown were the first two English colonies in America. They were very important because, not only did the colonists bring the customs, language, laws, and religions of England to North America, they also helped to plant the seeds of democracy and independence in the American soil.
PRE-TEST

Directions: Answer each question either true or false.

1. The Colonies of Jamestown and Plymouth were the first successful European colonies in North America.

2. The Pilgrims founded the colony of Jamestown.

3. The Pilgrims had broken away from the Church of England and this got them into trouble.

4. One of the main things the first Jamestown colonists wanted to do was find gold.

5. Tobacco farming brought success to the Jamestown colonists.
VIDEO QUIZ

1. TRUE OR FALSE? Captain John Smith was the first governor of the Plymouth Colony.

2. TRUE OR FALSE? The Jamestown colonists came to America to find religious freedom.

3. TRUE OR FALSE? In 1620 the Pilgrims were known as "Separatists".

4. TRUE OR FALSE? Many of the Plymouth colonists died during their first winter in America.

5. TRUE OR FALSE? The Pilgrims had strict religious beliefs.
VOCABULARY LIST

ALMS Anything given for free to help the poor. The giving of alms was part of the Pilgrim religious service.

ANGLICAN CHURCH The Church of England.

ANGLICAN Someone who belongs to the Church of England (the Anglican Church).

BRADFORD, WILLIAM Governor of the Plymouth colony from 1621-1657.

BREWSTER, WILLIAM (c.1566-1643) The main religious leader of the Plymouth colony for many years. William Brewster and William Bradford came from the same part of England.

BURGESS A citizen of a certain area (such as Jamestown in Virginia).

CALVINIST CHURCHES Churches that were based on the religious teachings of a Frenchman named John Calvin. Pilgrims and Puritans followed Calvin's teachings of simplicity and strict discipline.

COLONY A settlement made by people who leave their own country to settle in another land, but who still remain citizens of their original country. After the explorations of Christopher Columbus, many European countries began to found colonies all over the world.

CULTURE All the ways of living developed by a group of people or a nation. The English colonists brought the culture of England to America. In America, parts of many different cultures have blended together to create an American culture.

EEL A type of fish with a long, snake-like body. Pickled eels were a popular food in England. The Plymouth Pilgrims ate eels at their first harvest feast and also exported them back to England.


HOUSE OF BURGESSSES The first representative legislature in the thirteen American colonies organized at Jamestown in 1619. The house included a governor and elected representatives (Burgesses) from eleven plantations.

HUMILIATION To be made to feel more humble or less full of pride. At Plymouth, the Sabbath was a day of "humiliation and thanksgiving."

VOCABULARY LIST

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS The steps taken to establish the laws that govern a nation.

LEGISLATURE A group of people elected to make laws.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY A Puritan Colony started by John Winthrop near Plymouth around 1630.

MAYFLOWER The ship that carried the Pilgrims to New England in the autumn of 1620.

MAYFLOWER COMPACT A document signed by 41 male passengers of the Mayflower on November 21, 1620, before they landed in New England. In signing this document, they agreed to make and abide by certain laws in their new colony. Because the Mayflower Compact contained the idea of governing by consent, as well as of having a written framework for a government (the Constitution), it is one of the most important American historical documents.

MERCHANT ADVENTURERS A group of wealthy Londoners who gave money to the Plymouth Colonists to start their colony. In exchange for this money, the company took one-half of everything the colony could produce in seven years' time.

PILGRIMS Pilgrims are people who journey (pilgrimage) to holy places. The Separatists who founded the Plymouth colony thought of themselves as “Pilgrims” because their journey to America was made to find religious freedom.

PLYMOUTH COLONY The first successful English Colony in New England founded in 1620. The Plymouth colony was made up of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and lands to the west. It exported lumber, furs, and preserved fish, and became part of the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691.

POCAHONTAS Daughter of a Native American chief. She married John Rolfe, saved the life of Captain John Smith, and visited the Jamestown colony many times. She died of the European disease called "smallpox," which killed many Native Americans.

PULPIT A raised platform where preachers stand to deliver their sermons.

PURITANS People who wanted to “purify” the Church of England by having very plain religious services and buildings and by having stricter rules. The Pilgrims (Separatists) were Puritans who broke away from the Church of England. The Puritans did not break away from the Church of England.

ROLFE, JOHN 1585–1622 An early plantation owner who developed a better way of raising and curing the tobacco that was grown by the Jamestown colonists. The “sweet” tobacco he developed brought prosperity to the colonists of Virginia.
VOCABULARY LIST

SABBATH  A day of rest. Sunday was the Sabbath Day to the Plymouth Pilgrims.

SEPARATISTS  Puritans who believed that only by separating from the Church of England was it possible to find true religious freedom. Separatist Pilgrims founded the Plymouth colony.

SERMON  A public speech on religion.

SMITH, CAPTAIN JOHN 1580–1631  An English explorer and map maker. He was a good leader and became the governor of the Jamestown Colony.

SQUANTO  The English-speaking Native American who showed the Plymouth colonists how to plant corn, hunt for game, find fish, and locate paths through the wilderness.

THANKSGIVING  The American holiday of Thanksgiving can be traced back to the harvest feast celebrated at Plymouth in November of 1621. In 1789, President George Washington made November 26th a day of national thanksgiving.

VOCABULARY LIST ACTIVITY

From the Vocabulary List:

1. Find the names of three people who either lived in or visited Jamestown, Virginia.

2. Find the names of three people who either lived at or visited the Plymouth Colony.

3. Find three words that have something to do with religious services at the Plymouth Colony.
ACROSS
1. Captain _________________ was an explorer, map maker, and governor of the colony at Jamestown.
2. Jamestown is located in today's state of ________________.
3. Plymouth is in today's state of ________________.
4. The colonists at Jamestown started representative government in America by creating a House of ________________.

DOWN
5. The colony of Jamestown finally found success by growing and exporting ________________.
6. In England around 1620, the Pilgrims would have been known as ________________ because they had broken away from the Church of England.
7. Jamestown was named for the English ruler ________________ James the First.
8. The Plymouth colonists came to America on a ship called the ________________.
TIMELINE

1513 Juan Ponce de Leon searches for the “Fountain of Youth.” He lands on the North American mainland in a place he names “Florida,” which he claims for Spain.

1534 Jacques Cartier sails into the Gulf of St. Lawrence in Canada.

1535 Cartier sails up the St. Lawrence River.

1539 Hernando DeSoto begins his expedition into what are today the southeastern United States.

1540 Francisco Coronado begins his search for the Seven Cities of Gold in the American southwest.

1542 The Cabrillo expedition sails from Mexico to explore the coast of California. It eventually goes as far north as Oregon.

1564 French Protestants called “Huguenots” build a colony in Florida to escape religious persecution in Europe.

1565 The Spanish king sends Catholic soldiers to drive the Protestant French out of Florida.

1565 The Spanish found the city of St. Augustine in Florida.

1565 The first potatoes arrive in Europe from South America.

1586 Walter Raleigh imports the habit of tobacco smoking to Europe.

1592 The first thermometer is invented.

1603 James Stuart, the King of Scotland, becomes King of England.

1605 The French explorer Samuel Champlain visits Cape Cod Bay.

1607 The Virginia Company of London founds the first English colony in North America: Jamestown, Virginia.

1607 Separatists (the Pilgrims) are arrested for holding private religious services in England.

1608 The Pilgrims settle in Holland.

1608 The first telescope is invented.
TIMELINE

1608  Samuel de Champlain founds a French settlement in Canada where today's city of Quebec now stands.

1609-1610  All but 60 of the 500 settlers at Jamestown die during the "Starving Time" that winter.

1610  The city of Santa Fe is founded by the Spanish in New Mexico.

1614  Captain John Smith maps the coast of New England. John Rolfe marries Pocahontas.

1619  A House of Burgesses is created at Jamestown. The Burgesses are representatives chosen to make laws for the colony.

1619  The first African slaves arrive in Virginia to work on the tobacco plantations.

1620  The Mayflower Compact is signed. The Plymouth colony is founded.

1622  Nearly 400 out of 1200 of colonists at Jamestown are killed in an attack by native warriors. Afterwards, the settlers destroy native villages and crops.

1624  Virginia becomes an official English colony.

1626  The Dutch buy Manhattan Island and found New Amsterdam.

1627  Over 150 people are living at Plymouth.

1630  Ships bring approximately one thousand Puritans to New England. They found the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1632  The Maryland Colony is founded.

1636  The colony of Rhode Island is founded.

1640  By this year, 20,000 Puritans have crossed the ocean to settle in New England.

1664  The English capture New Amsterdam and re-name it "New York."

1681  The colony of Pennsylvania is founded.

1691  Plymouth Colony becomes part of the much larger Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1699  Williamsburg becomes the capital of Virginia.
TIMELINE ACTIVITY

Directions: Using the Timeline, organize the following things beginning with the oldest and ending with the latest.

A. Plymouth is founded
B. Jamestown is founded
C. John Smith maps the New England coast
D. St. Augustine, Florida, is founded by the Spanish
E. Santa Fe, New Mexico, is founded by the Spanish
F. Pilgrims settle in Holland
G. The first thermometer is invented
JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH
MAP EXERCISE

Directions: Use an encyclopedia or atlas to find the places asked for below, then mark the locations on the maps.

By 1620, the year that Plymouth was founded, there were already other European settlements and colonies in North America.

On the map locate:
1. Plymouth, Massachusetts Founded by England 1620
2. Jamestown, Virginia Founded by England 1607
3. Santa Fe, New Mexico Founded by Spain 1610
4. Mexico City, Mexico Captured from the Aztecs by the Spanish in 1521
5. St. Augustine, Florida Founded by the Spanish 1565
6. Cuba First claimed by Christopher Columbus for Spain in 1492
7. Quebec City, Canada France founds a permanent settlement here in 1608
JAMESTOWN AND PLYMOUTH
MAP EXERCISE
INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE PLYMOUTH COLONISTS

1. Some Plymouth Pilgrim names:
   - Resolved White
   - Experience Mitchell
   - Fear Brewster
   - Love Brewster
   - Wrestling Brewster
   - Patience Prence
   - Desire Howland
   - Remember Allerton
   - Humility Cooper

2. The Plymouth colonists did not have a Christmas celebration because of their strict religious beliefs.

3. At the Plymouth colony, the Sabbath was a day for thanksgiving and humiliation and no work (even the cooking of food) was allowed. Everyone had to attend religious services, which lasted about eight hour and could be held anywhere, but were usually held on the first floor of the town’s fort. Services had one to two hours of preaching, followed by prayers, the deacon’s explanation of a reading from the Bible, singing from the Psalms, making prophesies, public discipline of sinners, and the giving of alms (donations to the poor).

4. The main exports of the Plymouth colony were lumber, beaver pelts, and pickled eels (a type of fish).
POST-TEST

FILL IN THE BLANK
Directions: Fill in the blank with the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1. The ________________________ wanted to found a colony in America so they could find religious freedom.

2. Two of the main things the first Jamestown colonists hoped to do in America were ____________________ and ____________________.

3. By the spring of 1610 only 60 out of 500 colonists at Jamestown were still alive. Two of the main things that caused their deaths were ____________________ and ____________________.

4. Forty-one men on the Mayflower signed a paper or document that said they “agreed to obey all just and equal laws that would be in the overall best interest of the colony” We now call that piece of paper the ____________________.

5. Today Plymouth is in the state of ____________________.

TIMELINE
Directions: Starting with the oldest, list the following things in the order in which they happened.

6. Columbus crosses the Atlantic ocean for the first time.
7. Spain has colonies in North America.
8. Plymouth Colony is founded
9. Colony at Jamestown, Virginia, is founded.
10. King James the First starts to rule England.