

Name: _____ Hour: _____

Crash Course U.S. History #2: When Is Thanksgiving? Colonizing America

Intro: One of our favorite stories to tell about ourselves is that the U.S. was founded by Pilgrims and Puritans who came here to _____. While that may be PARTLY true, the FIRST English to permanently settle in the New World formed the colony of _____ in what would eventually become the state of _____ in the year _____. They worked for the Virginia Company which didn't care about "freedom of religion" – it wanted _____.

Jamestown:

- The first settlers came to Jamestown hoping they'd find _____. (They didn't.)
- These settlers really, really, REALLY hated _____, so before long they started starving, or getting sick, and eventually dying. Lots of them.
- At that point, Captain _____ stepped up and took charge.
- Hundreds died, and hundreds more arrived by ship, ready to hunt for gold.
- The winter of 1609-1610 was so bad it became known as "_____." By 1610 there were only _____ colonists left alive.
- To encourage even more people to come, the Virginia Company began promising _____ to any settler who'd pay to bring over more colonists. This system created _____ (huge areas of land and homes) owned by a small number of wealthy people who ruled over their _____ - the people whose passage they'd paid to come to the New World.
- After a set number of years (usually seven – sometimes longer), these _____ were supposed to be set free and given enough land to support themselves. (It didn't always happen.)
- It wasn't long before indentured servitude was replaced with a different labor system: _____

Tobacco:

- What saved Jamestown was that someone had the crazy idea to try growing _____.
- Virginia began to grow rapidly, but not evenly. It had few cities, few public services, very little infrastructure (roads, communications, etc.), and an economy dependent almost entirely on _____.
- Virginia quickly became much like old England – a few people were very, very _____, and everyone else worked for them.
- Another problem was that _____ outnumbered _____ by about 5-to-1. Most came as indentured servants, and they didn't usually get _____ or have _____ until their time of service had passed. (That meant very few new babies being born in Virginia.)
- The second Chesapeake Colony was _____. It was formed by a charter granted to a guy named Cecilius Calvert, who hoped to run it like an old-school feudal kingdom from medieval Europe. This colony was also intended to be a safe place for _____. (Mostly it just ended up as a smaller version of Virginia with indentured servants and slaves growing LOTS of tobacco.)

Thought Bubble (Puritans & Pilgrims):

- Both Puritans and Pilgrims thought the Church of England was still too much like the _____ Church from which it had supposedly broken away. The folks we call _____ believed individual groups of believers should choose their own leadership – not higher religious officials.
- The _____ were even more extreme and wanted to separate from the _____ completely. They were originally aiming for Virginia, but they ended up landing in Massachusetts where they founded the colony of _____.
- A small group of them wrote an agreement saying they'd all follow “just and equal laws” as determined by representatives they themselves would choose. This was called the _____ and it was the first written outline of democratic government in the English colonies – so it's kind of a big deal.
- The Pilgrims didn't have enough food and weren't that great at living through northeastern winters. They were saved by local Amerindians led by _____. They later formed an alliance with a local chief called “Massasoit.” The locals taught them how to plant corn and fish and all that kind of stuff.
- A year after they'd landed, the Pilgrims had a big feast to show their thanks – the “first _____.”

Lasting Puritan Influences:

- Plymouth was eventually absorbed into the larger _____. Like the Virginia Company, this group wanted to make money, but the people running the company came to the New World with the colonists – meaning Massachusetts had more _____.
- The religion of the Puritans and Pilgrims meant that they valued the _____ over the wants, needs, or even the “rights” of the individual. This is a difference in mindset you can still see reflected in the U.S. today between the northeast and the south.

The Mystery Document:

You MUST remember the phrase “we shall be as a city upon a hill” and what it means. It first appeared in “_____” by _____ and contains TWO essential ideas...

- 1) The needs of _____ must outweigh the wants or needs of the few (or the one).
- 2) That _____ is exceptional – that it's our job to set an example for other nations

Final Thoughts:

- Although New England settlements were governed _____, that didn't mean everyone had a voice. Most power stayed in the hands of _____.
- There was also no idea that everyone was _____ (or even that they *should* be). If God thought you deserved to be rich, you were rich. If he decided you should be a servant, then you served.
- New England was big on literacy and schooling so that everyone could read the _____.
- They were NOT big on religious freedom. People who didn't follow church teachings were punished, or in extreme cases they were _____ (“kicked out of town”).
- Don't forget there were already Amerindians here, and other Europeans settling elsewhere. It wasn't JUST the English!