

Early Settlements

The early 1600s saw the beginning of a great emigration from Europe to North America



Big Ideas / Understandings

* 1607 - First English Colony.

* Jamestown hardships & successes

* Virginia House of Burgesses

Early Settlements Voc.

Colony - A group of people that settle far from home.

Charter - A written contract

Joint-stock Company - property owned by a person or a business and share its wealth.

Investor - someone who provides money into a business in hopes of a profit (gain)

Physical Characteristics - geography feature (landform) describing a location

Terrain - a stretch of land

Famine "starving time" extreme shortage of food, hungry.

Malaria - Deadly fever caused by mosquitoes

Gentry - gentlemen - People of good social class; the elite

Artisans / Craftsmen - skilled worker that are made by hand.

Early Settlements Voc

Labourers - A person doing unskilled manual work for wages (money)

Indentured Servant - Contract worker for another person without pay to exchange for food, drink, clothing or traveling.

Representative - Chosen to speak or act for others

Assembly - gathering together in one place for a common purpose

House of Burgesses - a representative assembly that made laws for the colony

Early Journal Notes

James town 1607

- * 1st permanent and successful English colony

Motivation

- * Claim land in honor of King James
- * make money for England
- * Search for gold and Northwest passage
(never found it!)

Virginia Company

- * Private business of investors
- * Given a charter by King James
- * Hope to profit by finding gold

Hardships

- * Conflict with Native Americans
- * Malaria caused by swampy lands
- * "Starving time" - ran out of food and forced to eat dogs, rats and humans!

Survives

- * Traded corn with Native Americans
- * Humid climate was perfect to grow tobacco
- * Tobacco profit saves Jamestown

Journal Notes

John Smith

- * Soldier at the fort
- * Rule: Everyone must work!
- * Traded with Powhatan tribe for corn to survive

John Rolfe

- * Married Pocahontas, daughter of Chief Powhatan
- * Business partners with Native Americans
- * Started the tobacco industry

Indentured Servants

- * Could not afford the boat trip to the New World
- * Agreement to work 6 days a week for 7 years

Virginia House of Burgesses

- * Elected a governor to place strict rules
- * Decided to select representatives
- * Meet once a year to discuss business and make laws.

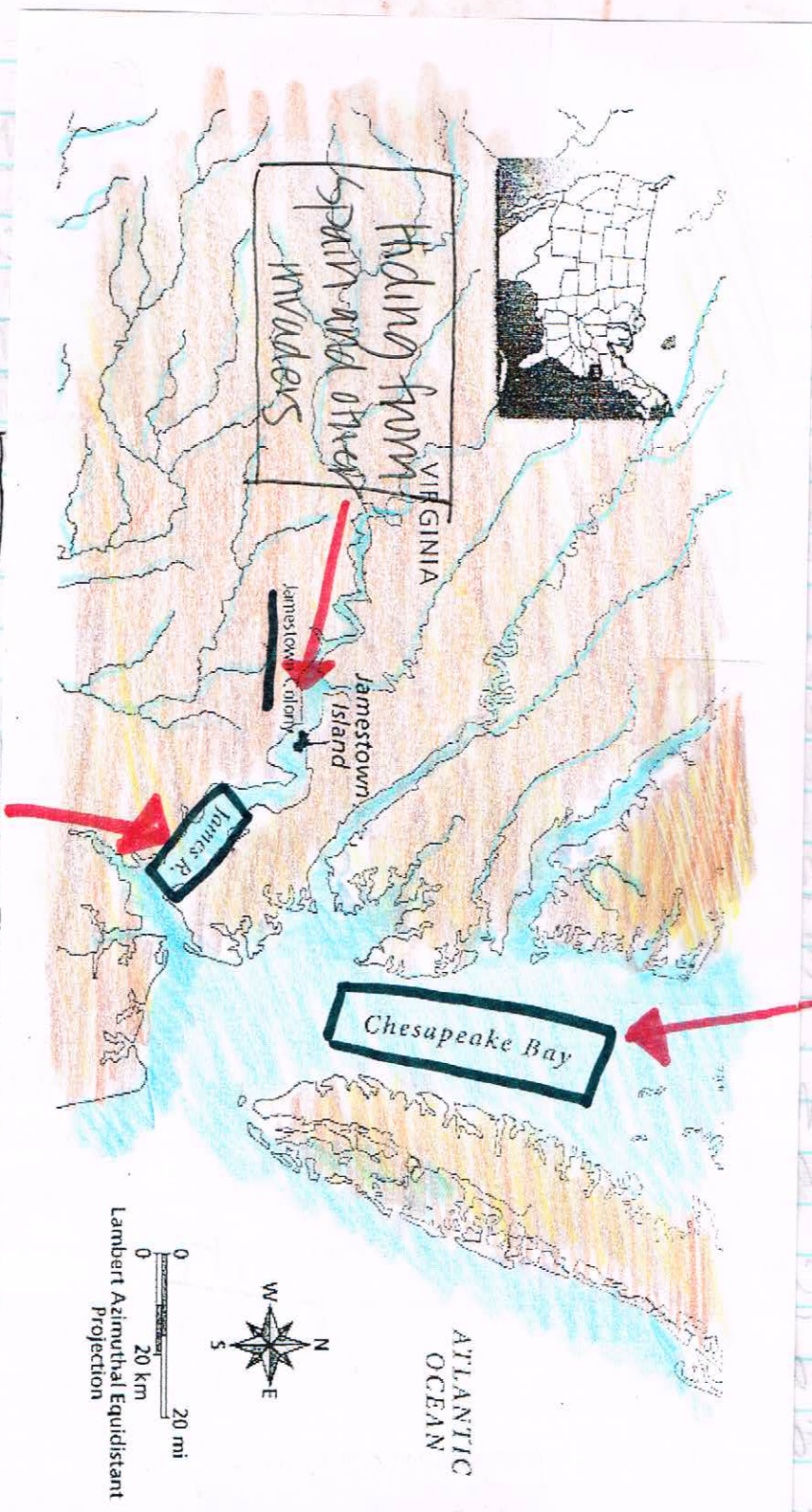
Bacon's Rebellion

Causes

- * High taxes
- * Favored large plantation owners
- * Did not want to start war with Native Americans

Effects

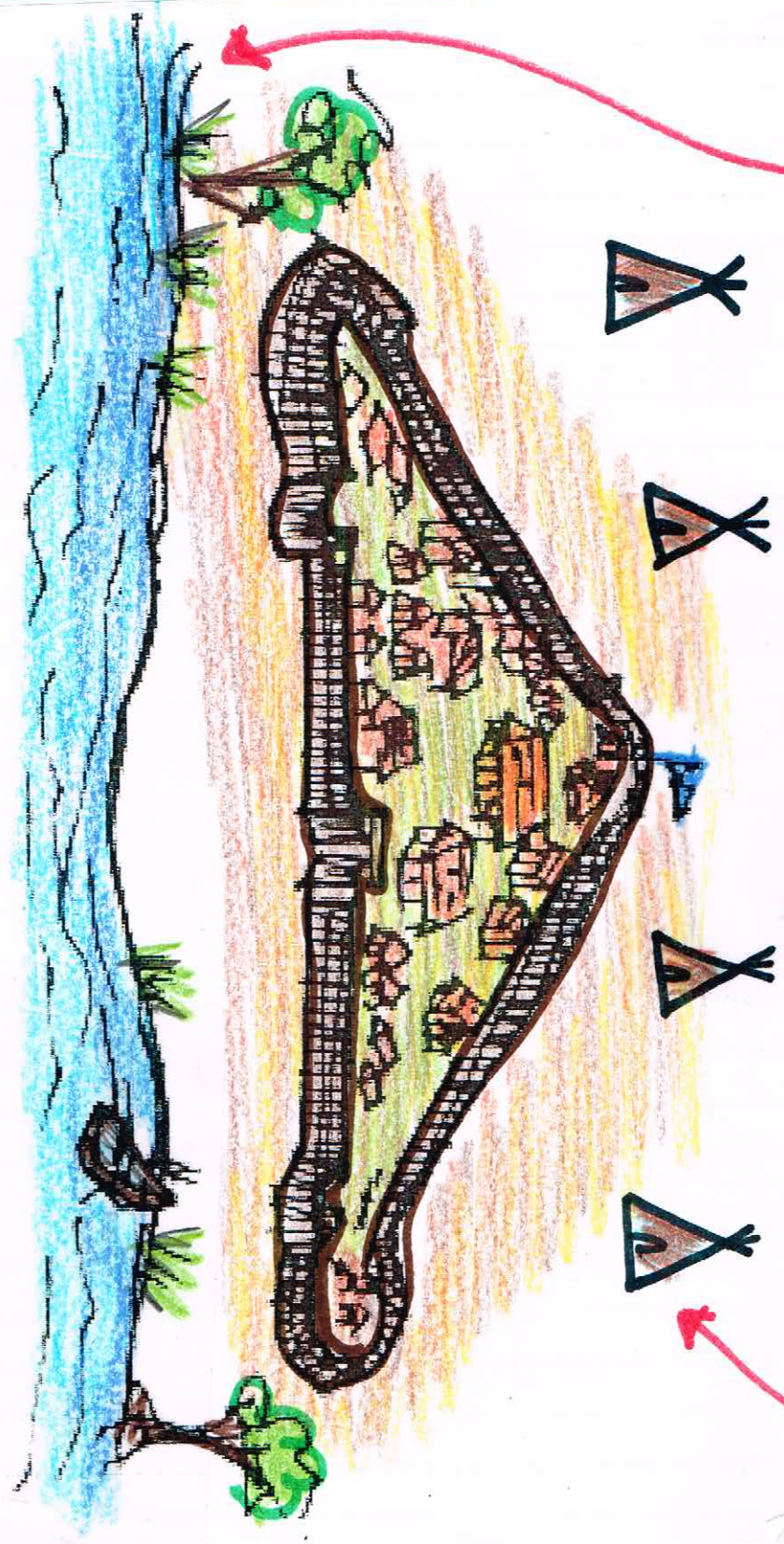
- * Bacon burned down Jamestown
- * Bacon died
- * 23 followers were hanged.



Named James River
After King James

More than 100 men
sailed across the Atlantic Ocean
to the area of the Chesapeake Bay

Located in a swampy area -
filled with mosquitoes



Triangular fort to protect
from Native Americans and
Spain invaders.

Part 1

JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA – THE FIRST COLONY

Jamestown (1607)

"The first permanent English colony in the "New World" was established by the Virginia Company for economic reasons. This private company hoped to profit from gold and other resources. 104 Englishmen and boys built a settlement of cabins surrounded by a stockade fence near the James River at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. The river and settlement were named after England's King James I.

1. Jamestown was the first what?

First permanent English colony

2. Why did the Virginia Company establish the colony?

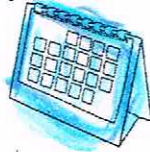
To make money

3. How did the company hope to profit?

Hoped to profit from gold

4. What did they set up around their cabins for protection?

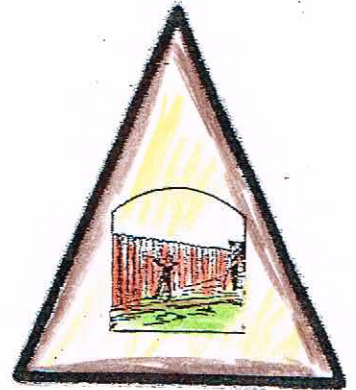
Set up a fort.

5.  What date was it established?

1607

6. Who were the river and the settlement named after?

Named after King James



Part 2

These first settlers, led by Captain John Smith, were men who came in search of gold, but found a swampy area plagued with mosquitoes, that caused malaria. More men came, and they quickly used up their supplies, and many later died from lack of food. The "Starving Time", the winter of 1609, saw only 60 of the first 214 settlers at Jamestown survive."

7. Who was their leader?

John Smith



8. What kind of conditions caused so many to die?

Malaria and lack of food.



Recorded by Captain John Smith, from *The Generall Historie of Virginia* (1624)

"In a land without roads, rivers play an important role, and the Chesapeake Bay had many streams that fed into it. The first colonists depended on rivers to get crops from the farms to the markets. Land owners could build their farms along these rivers, and ocean-going ships could sail up these streams for many miles. These geographic conditions were favorable in developing the future plantations in Maryland and Virginia. At the same time, land away from these areas remained undeveloped."

9. Why did rivers play an important role?

No roads

10. Why did the land owners build farms along the rivers?

To get crops to the markets

The Start of Slavery

"Despite initial setbacks, the colony of Jamestown became profitable. By 1619, Jamestown was exporting tobacco to England for the new fashion of smoking. The new tobacco economy created a labor shortage, and the need for workers grew. They first tried to enslave the American Indians, but they often escaped. In 1619, the first enslaved people from Africa arrived in the colony. They would become the foundation of agriculture."



11. What crop did they grow in Virginia that helped them do well economically?

Tobacco



12. Labor shortage means that there weren't enough people to hire to work in the fields. Who did the plantation owners get to do the work?

Brought slaves from Africa



