

Study Guide Chapter 2: The Planting of English America, 1500-1733

Theme: After a late start, a proud, nationalistic England joined the colonial race and successfully established five colonies along the southeastern coast of North America. Although varying somewhat in origins and character, all these colonies exhibited plantation agriculture, indentured and slave labor, a tendency toward strong economic and social hierarchies, and a pattern of widely scattered, institutionally weak settlement.

Theme: The early southern colonies' encounters with Indians and African slaves established the patterns of race relations that would shape the North American experience - in particular, warfare and reservations for the Indians and lifelong slave codes for African-Americans.

Summary: The defeat of the Spanish Armada and the exuberant spirit of Elizabethan nationalism finally drew England into the colonial race. After some early failures, the first permanent English colony was established at Jamestown, Virginia. Initially it faced harsh condition and Indian hostility, but tobacco cultivation finally brought prosperity and population growth.

Other colonies were established in Maryland and the Carolinas. South Carolina flourished by establishing close ties with the British sugar colonies in the West Indies. It also borrowed the West Indian pattern of harsh slave codes and large plantation agriculture. North Carolina developed some what differently, with fewer slaves and more white colonists who owned small farms. Latecomer Georgia served initially as a buffer against the Spanish and a haven for debtors.

Despite some differences, all the southern colonies depended on staple plantation agriculture for their survival and on the institutions of indentured servitude and African Slavery for their labor. With widely scattered rural settlements, they had relatively weak religious and social institutions and tended to develop hierarchical economic and social orders.

STUDY GUIDE

A. Identification - Supply the correct identification for each numbered description.

- _____ 1. Nation where English Protestant rulers employed brutal tactics against the local Catholic population
- _____ 2. Island colony founded by Sir Walter Raleigh that mysteriously disappeared in the 1580's
- _____ 3. Naval invaders defeated by English "sea dogs" in 1588
- _____ 4. Forerunner of the modern corporation that enabled investors to pool financial capital for colonial ventures
- _____ 5. Name of two wars, fought in 1614 and 1644, between the English in Jamestown and the nearby Indian leader
- _____ 6. The harsh system of Barbados laws governing African labor officially adopted by South Carolina in 1669
- _____ 7. Royal document granting a specific group the right to form a colony and guaranteeing settlers their rights as English citizens.
- _____ 8. Penniless people obligated to forced labor for a fixed number of years, often in exchange for passage to the New World
- _____ 9. Maryland statute of 1649 that granted religious freedom to all Christians, but not to Jews and atheists

- _____10. Poor farmers in North Carolina and elsewhere who occupied land and raised crops without gaining legal title to the soil
- _____11. Term for a colony under direct control of the English crown
- _____12. The primary staple crop of early Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina.
- _____13. The only southern colony with a slave majority
- _____14. the primary plantation crop of South Carolina
- _____15. A melting-pot town in early colonial Georgia

B. Matching People, Places and Events - Match the person, place or event in the left column with the proper description in the right column by inserting the correct letter on the blank line.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___1. Powhatan | D. British West Indian sugar colonies where large-scale plantations and slavery took root |
| ___2. Raleigh and Gilbert | E. Founded as a refuge for debtors by philanthropists |
| ___3. Roanoke | F. Colony that was called “a vale of humility between two mountains of conceit” |
| ___4. Smith and Rolfe | G. The unmarried ruler who led England to national glory |
| ___5. Virginia | H. Catholic aristocrat who sought to build a haven for fellow believers |
| ___6. Maryland | I. The failed “lost colony” founded by Sir Walter Raleigh |
| ___7. Lord De La Warr | J. Riverbank site where Virginia Company settlers planted the first permanent English colony |
| ___8. Jamaica and Barbados | K. Colony that established a House of Burgesses in 1619 |
| ___9. Lord Baltimore | L. Leaders who rescued Jamestown colonists from the “starving time” |
| ___10. South Carolina | M. Elizabethan courtiers who failed in their attempts to found New World colonies |
| ___11. North Carolina | N. Philanthropic soldier-statesman who founded the Georgia colony |
| ___12. Georgia | O. Colony that turned to disease-resistant African slaves for labor in its extensive rice plantations |
| ___13. James Oglethorpe | |
| ___14. Elizabeth I | |
| ___15. Jamestown | |
| A. Founded as a haven for Roman Catholics | |
| B. Indian Leader who ruled tribes in the James River area of Virginia | |
| C. Harsh military governor of Virginia who employed “Irish tactics” against the Indians | |

C. Putting Things in Order - Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.

- _____ A surprising naval victory by the English inspires a burst of national pride and paves way for colonization.
- _____ A Catholic aristocrat founds a colony as a haven for his fellow believers.
- _____ Settlers from the West Indies found a colony on the North American mainland.
- _____ An English colony is founded by philanthropists as a haven for imprisoned debtors.
- _____ A company of investors launches a disaster-stricken but permanent English colony along a mosquito-infested river.

D. Matching Cause and Effect - Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column by writing the correct letter on the blank line

Cause	Effect
____ 1. The English victory over the Spanish Armada	A. Led to the two Anglo-Powhatan wars that virtually exterminated Virginia's Indian population
____ 2. The English law of primogeniture	B. Enabled England to gain control of the North Atlantic sea-lanes
____ 3. The enclosing of English pastures and cropland	C. Whipped gold-hungry, nonworking colonists into line
____ 4. Lord De La Warr's use of brutal "Irish tactics" in Virginia	D. Led Lord Baltimore to establish the Maryland colony
____ 5. The English government's persecution of Roman Catholics	E. Led to the founding of the independent-minded North Carolina colony
____ 6. The slave codes of England's Barbados colony	F. Led many younger sons of the gentry to seek their fortunes in exploration and colonization
____ 7. John Smith's stern leadership in Virginia	G. Created the economic foundation for most of England's southern colonies
____ 8. The introduction of tobacco cultivation	H. Kept the buffer colony poor and largely unpopulated for a long time
____ 9. The flight of poor farmers and religious dissenters from planter-run Virginia	I. Became the legal basis for slavery in North America
____ 10. Georgia's unhealthy climate, restrictions on slavery and vulnerability to Spanish attacks	J. Forced numerous laborers off the land and sent them looking for opportunities elsewhere