

f. American Exploration and Settlement

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies 5**
Time Period: **Trimester 2**
Length:
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Essential Questions

Why did the Europeans come to the Americas?

What difficulties might the settlers of Virginia and the settlers of New England face due to the different climates in each region?

What is profit?

France began colonizing what part of North America?

Why did Europeans want to find the Northwest Passage?

Why did Queen Elizabeth grant a charter to start a colony in Virginia?

Where was Roanoke Island located and why is it important?

What was the first permanent colony in North America?

Why was John Smith important to Jamestown's success?

What was wrong with the location of Jamestown?

Why do you think people came to Jamestown as indentured servants?

What was the House of Burgesses and why was it so important?

Why did the Pilgrims want to start a colony in North America?

Where did the Pilgrims settle?

Why was the Mayflower Compact important to the Pilgrims?

Why do you think the Native Americans had to teach the Pilgrims how to farm and hunt?

What were some similarities and differences in the way the Pilgrims and Native Americans celebrated Thanksgiving?

Why did they celebrate Thanksgiving?

Content

Europeans came to North America in search of a Northwest Passage.

The Dutch East India Company were a group of merchants who combined their money to pay for expeditions.

A profit is the money left after all costs of a business are paid.

John Cabot was sent by England and discovered the Grand Banks.

The Grand Banks was a great fishing area.

Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by France, explored US east coast, NY harbor entrance is named after him.

Henry Hudson sailed for the Dutch East India Company. He sailed the east coast and mapped the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

The Hudson River and Hudson Bay are named after him.

Jacques Cartier sailed for France and claimed land in Canada and the St. Lawrence River. The colony was called New France.

Samuel de Champlain founded a trading post called Quebec.

Spain was the wealthiest country in the 1500's.

Queen Elizabeth of England claimed land above Florida, called it Virginia.

Sir Walter Raleigh advised Queen Elizabeth to give a charter to begin colonization of North America.

Roanoke was the first settlement, known as the Lost Colony.

Jamestown was founded near Chesapeake Bay, leader was John Smith.

John Rolfe harvested tobacco as a cash crop and married Pocahontas.

Indentured servants were people who worked for someone for a period of time in exchange for land and freedom.

House of Burgesses made laws for white men who owned land.

Families began to grow because women were sent to the colonies.

The Pilgrims came to North America for religion freedom.

The Mayflower Compact was the first step to self government.

Impact of Native Americans, Massasoit, Squanto, and Samoset on the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrims landed in New England due to bad weather.

The first Thanksgiving was 3 days, October 1621, food, games, and customs were shared.

They were thankful to God for their good fortune and for their bountiful harvest.

Skills

Tell why explorers were looking for the Northwest Passage.

Define profit.

Identify the explorers of the Americas, who they sailed for, what they found.

Define charter.

Analyze the impact of England sending colonists to North America.

Tell what happened to Roanoke, the first settlement.

Describe the attitude of the colonists in Jamestown with and without John Smith as their leader.

List two changes that lead to the prospering of Jamestown.

Define indentured servants.

Assessments

Discussion and participation during the lessons

Assigned workbook pages

Skills worksheets

Notes

Chapter questions

Chart of Explorers

Chapter reviews

Tests

Lessons/Learning Scenarios

Discuss that Europeans came to North America in search of a Northwest Passage to India to promote trade.

Explain that a group of merchants combined their money to pay for expeditions, the Dutch East India Company was formed.

A profit is the money left after all costs of a business are paid.

Explorers:

John Cabot, sent by England, discovered the Grand Banks (a great fishing area).

Giovanni da Verrazano, sent by France, explored US east coast, NY harbor entrance is named after him.

Henry Hudson sailed for the Dutch East India Company. He sailed the east coast and mapped the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The Hudson River and Hudson Bay are named after him.

Jacques Cartier, sailed for France, claimed land in Canada and the St. Lawrence River. The colony was called New France.

Samuel de Champlain founded a trading post called Quebec.

Spain was the wealthiest country in the 1500's and other countries wanted to claim lands as well.

Sir Walter Raleigh advised Queen Elizabeth to give a charter to begin colonization of North America.

Roanoke, the first settlement, the Lost Colony.

Jamestown, Chesapeake Bay, leader was John Smith.

Tobacco became a cash crop for the colonies.

Indentured servants worked for someone for a period of time in exchange for land and freedom, many were not paid.

Two big changes to James town were the House of Burgesses that made laws for white men who owned land and women were sent to the colonies which increased the population.

The Pilgrims came to North America on the Mayflower for religion freedom.

Discuss why the Mayflower Compact was the first step to self government.

Discuss how the Native Americans, Massasoit, Squanto, and Samoset helped the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrims landed in New England due to bad weather.

The first Thanksgiving was 3 days, October 1621, food, games, and customs were shared.

They were thankful to God for their good fortune and for their bountiful harvest.

Standards

SOC.5-8.	Colonization and Settlement (1585-1763)
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.1	Indigenous societies in the Western Hemisphere migrated and changed in response to the physical environment and due to their interactions with Europeans. European exploration expanded global economic and cultural exchange into the Western Hemisphere.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.1.a	Compare and contrast forms of governance, belief systems, and family structures among African, European, and Native American groups.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.a	Determine the roles of religious freedom and participatory government in various North

	American colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.b	Explain how and why early government structures developed, and determine the impact of these early structures on the evolution of American politics and institutions.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.1.a	Describe migration and settlement patterns of Native American groups, and explain how these patterns affected interactions in different regions of the Western Hemisphere.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.1.b	Analyze the world in spatial terms, using historical maps to determine what led to the exploration of new water and land routes.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.2.a	Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.1.a	Evaluate the impact of science, religion, and technology innovations on European exploration.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.1.b	Explain why individuals and societies trade, how trade functions, and the role of trade during this period.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.2.a	Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.1.a	Compare and contrast gender roles, religion, values, cultural practices, and political systems of Native American groups.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.1.b	Explain how interactions among African, European, and Native American groups began a cultural transformation.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.1.c	Evaluate the impact of the Colombian Exchange on ecology, agriculture, and culture from different perspectives.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.a	Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.

Resources

Our Nation Teacher's Edition, volume 1

Our Nation Student Edition

The Nystorm Atlas of Our Country's History

Notes

Activity Maps

Activity Globes

Safari Montage

Squanto's Journey The Story of the First Thanksgiving

Teacher made worksheets

Teacher made tests

