

GUIDED READING

South Carolina the Beautiful Palmetto State

Chapter 4: Founding Colonies in North America

Section 1

Changes That Prepared Europe for Expansion

Directions:

Use the information from pages 100 - 104 to complete the following.

1. Western Europe became a hotbed of advancement in _____ during the centuries before Christopher Columbus's voyages.
2. One of the most fundamental _____ in human history took place in the 1440s. Johan _____ invented the _____, which made possible the publication of books, pamphlets, and fliers.
3. An example of the power of the _____ word was the story of Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed to the _____.
4. His writing convinced geographers and _____ (mapmakers) that the lands being _____ were, indeed, new _____ to the Europeans.
5. The _____ in Europe in the fourteenth through sixteenth centuries was an intellectual rebirth that gave Europeans new vitality and energy.
6. During the Renaissance, Europeans returned to many of the ideas, attitudes, and styles of the _____ Greeks and Romans.
7. This contact with ancient learning and Muslim advances in _____, mathematics, and _____ stimulated a knowledge explosion.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

8. This new _____ led to _____ about the world and to _____ of that world.
9. During the Middle Ages and much of the Renaissance, _____ of Western Europe was loyal to the _____ Church.
10. The word of the _____ at Rome was considered _____ law.
11. In 1517, _____, a learned German monk, _____ the pope. He argued that an individuals' salvation depended on _____ alone, not church _____ or ceremonies.
12. This was the beginning of the _____ Reformation.
13. England became a _____ nation.
14. In Europe, _____ wars broke out between _____ and Protestants.
15. Religious _____ and _____ caused many people to come to _____.
16. During the late Middle Ages and Renaissance, _____ experienced the rise of several _____ nations.
17. All of these new nation wanted to be _____ and powerful so they would be safe from _____ by other nations.
18. This ambition led the _____ to promote _____ development and _____.
19. Only the monarchs of these nations had the _____ to send out extensive _____ to find new trade routes and _____ new lands.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

20. A final set of changes that set the stage for Europe to explore and settle _____ was the rise of _____.
21. _____ is an economic system based on private ownership of property and use of that property to make a profit for the individual owner.
22. The new knowledge in astronomy, navigation, and _____ skills contributed to exploration and _____ of horizons.
23. The new technologies of _____, weapons, and the printing press were very helpful in developing _____.
24. The new national monarchs promoted capitalism by _____ and exclusive trade rights to _____ capitalists.

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Section 2

Early Explorations and Attempted settlements

Directions:

Use the information from pages 105 - 109 to complete the following.

1. _____ was the first nation to explore and _____ large sections of the _____ continent.
2. The nation _____ mightily from the ventures.
3. The wealth gained from _____ was small compared to the _____ found in Mexico and Peru.
4. There the Spaniards, riding horses and armed with guns, found and conquered very _____ Indian civilizations that had vast storehouses of _____ and _____.
5. The other nations envied the Spanish and felt it was their duty to _____ as many Spanish _____ loaded with loot as they possibly could.
6. _____ also had their sights set on _____ where they hoped to find additional _____ of gold and silver.
7. They _____ found these deposits, but their efforts gave them _____ to large sections of the _____.
8. One explorer of significance to _____ was Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón. He sent two expeditions to the coast of _____ and as far _____ as South Carolina.
9. The Spaniards called this area claimed by de Ayllón _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. The search for precious _____, along with _____ claim to La Florida, were the _____ purposes of Hernando _____ trek through the Southeast in 1539 - 1542.

11. The next European penetration of South Carolina was by a small group of _____ settlers led by Jean Ribault in 1562.

12. The French were _____ Spanish claims to this part of America.

13. The French built a small fort on _____, named Charlesfort for the French _____.

14. In 1565, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés established a Spanish settlement at _____ in Florida, which was to remain as the earliest _____ (lasting) settlement by Europeans in what was to become the _____.

15. In 1577, the Spanish erected Fort _____ on Parris Island.

16. The purpose of the many efforts to settle on this fine _____ (Santa Elena) was to have a base from which the Spanish _____ could protect the _____ from Mexico, Peru, and the Caribbean Islands to Spain.

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Section 3 The English Colonies in North America

Directions: Use the information from pages 111 - 122 to complete the following.

1. The first efforts to establish an _____ colony in North America were on the Outer Banks of the later _____.
2. In the 1580, Queen Elizabeth I, gave a grant of land to a favorite of hers, Sir _____.
3. Raleigh sent out a small of colony of soldiers in 1585, which established a settlement on the _____.
4. They [soldiers] failed to develop good relations with the _____ and ran short of food, and a year later went back to England.
5. Raleigh tried again in 1587, sending a colony with _____, _____, and children, not just soldiers.
6. This time, the whole settlement of _____ on the North Carolina coast _____ without a trace.
7. This _____ was never found.
8. The first _____ English settlement in Americas was _____ in 1607. The town was named for King _____.
9. The colony was owned and operated by a joint-stock company that hoped to make a _____ from the enterprise.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

10. A _____ - _____ **company** was an early form of the modern corporation.
11. The leadership [of the colony] from the _____ Company in London was _____ (lacking ability) and too greedy for profits.
12. The settlers were poorly _____ for living in the _____. Both the company and settlers had unrealistic expectations that _____ wealth would fall into their hands because they preferred searching for _____, where there was none, to _____ crops.
13. _____ conditions improved somewhat by about 1616 after the settlers realized that the _____ the Indians were cultivating could be _____ in Europe.
14. Settlers came to America for all sorts of reasons, but most came because of the _____ of free _____.
15. They often _____ their way for the risky voyage by becoming indentured _____.
16. An _____ **servant** was a person who agreed to _____ for another person, usually for _____ years, in exchange for passage to America.
17. The main method of _____ distribution adopted in the English colonies was the _____ **system**. Under this system, each person who came to the colony was to receive _____ acres of land.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

18. This system did not work in Virginia because a _____ person who brought _____ received the headright for each servant as well as for himself and each member of his family.
19. Virginia was also the beginning point of _____ government in America.
20. In 1619 the company [owner of the Virginia colony] sent a boatload of young _____ to provide brides for the _____. Earlier, almost all the _____ of the colony had been men.
21. Also, in 1619, a boatload of _____ slaves arrived. The _____ of Virginia came to depend largely on the _____ of tobacco and on the _____ of black slaves and white servants, neither of whom was _____.
22. Virginia set the standard for most of the later English colonies in its _____ relations with the _____ population.
23. They [settlers] continually moved into Indian _____ as though the original dwellers had no _____ to the land.
24. The colony of _____, across the Chesapeake Bay from Virginia, had much in common with her neighbor.
25. Maryland was not a corporate colony, but a _____ colony.
26. The king planned to make money by _____ large tracts of land and renting land.
27. Maryland also became a place of _____ liberty for all different Christian denominations.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

28. The Englishmen who migrated to _____ were much more interested in _____ than most of the settlers in the Chesapeake Bay area.
29. The _____, a radical group of Protestants, were the dominant religious group in New England.
30. A smaller, even more _____ group than the Puritans were the _____. A group of Separatists first migrated from England to Holland, but found that country too _____ for their taste, so they sailed on the _____ to the New world for a fresh start.
31. Their travels caused them to be labeled _____. They arrived at _____ in Massachusetts in November 1620.
32. The Puritan settlement at Boston by the Massachusetts Bay Company was made up of settlers from the middle ranks of English society — successful farmers, _____, ironworkers, cloth makers, _____, shipbuilders, _____, and ministers.
33. The Puritans _____ that every person should be able to read the _____ and understand religious and _____ principles.
34. In the 1640s, the government of Massachusetts created a tax-supported _____ system and _____ all towns to operate schools.
35. The fertile valley of _____ attracted many Puritans from the rocky soils of Massachusetts, led by Thomas Hooker.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

36. The use of government to _____ religion on people caused Roger _____ to leave Massachusetts and establish _____ in 1636.
37. While England was developing colonies along the North American coast in the seventeenth century, other _____ countries wanted colonies there as well.
38. The _____ (or Holland, home of the Dutch) claimed the area around _____ Island and the Hudson River on the basis of a voyage up the river by _____.
39. The Dutch set up a town on Manhattan Island and called it _____ and the colony New Netherland.
40. In 1664, the _____ captured New Amsterdam in a _____ with the Netherlands and renamed the colony _____.
41. A part of King Charles' grant to the Duke of York was the territory of _____ . New Jersey became a colony of prosperous _____ on fertile lands.
42. _____, just west of New Jersey, was to become the center of a vital and Influential _____ society in America.
43. The **Quakers**, or the _____, had formed a new _____ (domination) in England in the 1640s.
44. The Quakers gained a great and influential champion in the 1660s when _____ was converted to the faith.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

45. In 1681, King Charles II repaid a large debt he had owed to Penn's father by _____ him the land that became Pennsylvania.
46. Penn wanted a diverse population in his colony that would have _____ of conscience, _____ government, and no _____ service requirement.
47. Penn also expected his relations with the _____ to be based on the ethic of love and the concept of _____ (opposition to war and violence).
48. He insisted on _____ Indians for the lands that he considered theirs.
49. _____ soon became a leading city in colonial America.
50. Pennsylvania set the standard for _____ (people from many ethnic, religious, and social groups living as one society), which was to become one of the ideals of America.