

## CHAPTER 2

### Planting of English America, 1500–1733

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#### 1. England's Imperial Stirrings (pp. 25–28)

a. The introduction notes that three major powers planted their flags in what would be the U.S. and Canada within three years of each other: the Spanish at \_\_\_\_\_ in 16\_\_\_\_, the French at \_\_\_\_\_ in 16\_\_\_\_, and the English at \_\_\_\_\_ in 16\_\_\_\_. The Protestant English Queen \_\_\_\_\_ ascended the throne in 1558 and intensified the rivalry with Catholic Spain. She dispatched semipiratical “sea dogs” such as Francis \_\_\_\_\_ and encouraged the ultimately failed attempt by Sir Walter \_\_\_\_\_ to establish a colony on Roanoke Island in 1585. When England defeated the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ in 1588 and ultimately signed a peace treaty with Spain in 1604, the English people were poised to begin planting their own colonial empire.

b. The last paragraph of this section talks about the essential preconditions for English colonization in the early 1600s. What do the authors say was responsible for each of the following?

- (1) creating the opportunity:
- (2) providing the colonists and workers:
- (3) providing the motivation:
- (4) securing the financial means:

#### 2. Virginia (pp. 28–33)

a. The form of organization of the various English colonies is important. The Virginia Company is described as a joint stock company. What is a joint stock company? \*\*\* Do you think it's any different from today's corporate form of business organization? Was it designed to win territory for the crown or profits for its investors?

b. Why do the authors say that the charter of the Virginia Company is important to American history?

c. What is the connection the authors make between the results of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War in 1644 and future American policy toward Native Americans?

d. List one or two positive and negative consequences of the European incursion on Native American populations:

Positive

Negative

e. List two negative consequences of Virginia's reliance on tobacco as its staple crop:

- (1)
- (2)

f. Limited self-government was allowed in Virginia in the form of the House of \_\_\_\_\_, established in 16\_\_\_\_.  
\*\*\* Why do you think the authors imply on p. 33 that the British crown eventually came to regret the establishment of such “mini-Parliaments?”

**3. Maryland and the Southern Colonies (pp. 33–41)**

a. List two things you found interesting about the “Catholic Haven” of Maryland:

(1)

(2)

b. Huge plantations producing \_\_\_\_\_ dominated the British West Indies. They were worked by African \_\_\_\_\_ that eventually came to outnumber Europeans four to one. This slave-based plantation agriculture model was transplanted into the Carolinas around 1670 by a group of displaced settlers from Barbados.

c. How could a relatively small number of Europeans have forced perpetual slavery on so many Africans? Look at the excerpt from the Barbados Slave Code (p. 36) that formed the legal basis for slavery in America:

(1) What were the legal rights of slaves relative to their masters?

(2) \*\*\* What underlying mental assumptions or rationales do you think could have led people of that time to enact such a code?

d. List one or two distinguishing characteristics that you found interesting about:

(1) South Carolina:

(2) North Carolina:

(3) Georgia:

e. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the southern colonies discussed in the last section of this chapter?

(1) Economic:

(2) Social:

(3) Religious:

## CHAPTER 2 TERM SHEET

### Planting of English America

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#### **Pages 25–28**

Queen Elizabeth I

Sir Francis Drake

Sir Walter Raleigh

Philip II/Spanish Armada (1588)

English “enclosure” of cropland

Laws of “primogeniture”

“Joint-stock companies”

#### **Pages 28–33**

Virginia Company of London

“Charter” of the Va. Company

Jamestown, Va. (1607)

Capt. John Smith

Pocahontas

John Rolfe

Lord De La Warr

Anglo-Powhatan Wars (1614, 1644)

House of Burgesses (1619)

#### **Pages 33–41**

Lord Baltimore (1634)

Maryland “Act of Toleration” (1649)

Barbados Slave Code

Charles II/Restoration (1660)

South Carolina

North Carolina

Georgia/James Oglethorpe (1733)

Iroquois Confederacy