**[Chapter 2 The Planting of English America](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35862951236/chapter-2-the-planting-of-english-america)**

1. The settlement founded in the early 1600s that was the most important for the future United States was Jamestown.

2. The English treatment of the Irish, under the reign of Elizabeth I, can best be described as violent and unjust.

3. Know the following individuals:

a. Francis Drake-“sea dog” who plundered the treasure ships of the Spanish Main

b. Walter Raleigh-courtier whose colony at Roanoke Island was mysteriously abandoned in the 1580s.

c. Humphrey Gilbert-adventurer who tried but failed to establish a colony in Newfoundland

4. Spain’s dreams of empire began to fade with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

5. The first successful English attempt at colonization in 1585 was in Roanoke Island.

6. England’s defeat of the Spanish Armada helped to ensure England’s naval dominance in the North Atlantic.

7. Know the following events in chronological order:

a. Reformation

b. Defeat of the Spanish Armada

c. Founding of Jamestown colony

d. Restoration

e. Colony of Georgia founded

8. The spirit of the English on the eve of colonization included all of the following:

a. Restlessness

b. Curiosity about the unknown

c. Thirst for adventure

d. Self-confidence

9. On the eve of its colonizing adventure, England possessed:

a. A unified national state

b. A measure of religious unity

c. A sense of nationalism

d. A popular monarch

10. The financial means for England’s first permanent colonization in America were provided by a joint-stock company.

11. All of the following provided motives for English colonization:

a. Unemployment.

b. Thirst for adventure

c. Desire for markets

d. Desire for religious freedom.

12. The guarantee that English settlers in the New World would retain the “rights of Englishmen” proved to be the foundation for American liberties.

13. The early years at Jamestown were mainly characaterized by starvation, disease, and frequent Indian raids.

14. Despite an abundance of fish and game, early Jamestown settlers continued to starve because they were unaccustomed to fend for themselves and wasted time looking for gold.

15. Captain John Smith’s role at Jamestown can best be described as saving the colony from collapse.

16. Chief Powhatan had Captain John Smith kidnapped in order to impress Smith with his power and show the Indian’s desire for peace.

17. When Lord De La Warr took control of Jamestown in 1610, he imposed a harsh military regime on the colony.

18. The result of the Second Anglo-Powhatan War in 1644 can best be described as ending any chance of assimilating the native peoples into Virginia society.

19. The native peoples of Virginia (Powhatans) succumbed to the Europeans because they:

a. Died in large numbers from European diseases.

b. Lacked the unity necessary to resist the well-organized whites.

c. Could be disposed of by Europeans with no harm to the colonial economy.

d. Were not a reliable labor source.

20. The introduction of horses brought about significant change in the lives of the Lakotas, from this they became nomadic hunters.

21. The biggest disrupter of Native American life was disease.

22. The Indians that had the greatest opportunity to adapt to the European incursion were inland tribes such as the Algonquians.

23. After the purchases of slaves in 1619 by Jamestown settlers, additional purchases of Africans were few because they were too costly.

24. The cultivation of tobacco in Jamestown resulted in all of the following:

a. The destruction of the soil.

b. A great demand for controlled labor.

c. Soaring prosperity in the colony.

d. The broad-acred plantation system.

25. The summoning of Virginia’s House of Burgesses marked an important precedent because it was the first of many miniature parliaments to convene in America.

26. A major reason for the founding of the Maryland colony in 1634 was to create a refuge for the Catholics.

27. At the outset, Lord Baltimore allowed some religious toleration in the Maryland colony because he hoped to secure freedom of worship for his fellow Catholics.

28. In 1649 Maryland’s Act of Toleration guaranteed toleration to all Christians.

29. Tobacco was considered a poor man’s crop because it could be produced easily and quickly.

30. Sugar was called a rich man’s crop for all of the following reasons:

a. It had to be planted extensively.

b. Required the clearing of much land.

c. Required an elaborate refining process.

d. Was a capital-intense business.

31. Under the Barbados slave code of 1661, slaves were denied the most fundamental rights.

32. The statutes governing slavery in the North American colonies originated in Barbados.

33. One of the earliest and most important exports from the Carolinas was Indian slaves.

34. The colony of South Carolina prospered by developing close economic ties with the British West Indies.

35. Two major exports of the Carolinas were rice and Indian slaves.

36. Some Africans became especially valuable as slaves in the Carolinas because they were experienced in rice cultivation.

37. The busiest seaport in the southern colonies was Charleston.

38. North Carolina and Rode Island were similar in that they were the two most democratic colonies.

39. The inhabitants of North Carolina were regarded by their neighbors as outcasts and irreligious.

40. The attitude of Carolinians toward Indians can best be described as hostile.

41. The colony of Georgia was founded as a defensive buffer for the valuable Carolinas.

42. Georgia’s founders were determined to create a haven for people imprisoned for debt.

43. All of the following European imports threatened the Iroquois’ existence:

a. Whiskey

b. Diseases

c. Muskets

44. The purpose of the periodic “mourning wars” was the large-scale adoption of captives and refugees.

45. The Iroquois leader who helped his nation revive its old customs was Handsome Lake.

46. Georgia grew very slowly for all of the following reasons:

a. Its unhealthy climate

b. Early restrictions on black slavery

c. Spanish attacks

d. Lack of a plantation economy

47. Virginia, Maryland, the Carolinas, and Georgia were similar in that they were all economically dependent on the export of a staple crop.

48. By 1750, all the southern plantation colonies:

a. Based their economies on the production of staple crops for export.

b. Practiced slavery

c. Provided tax support for the Church of England (Anglican).

d. Had few large cities.

49. Know the following events in chronological order:

a. The founding of Virginia

b. The founding of Maryland

c. The founding of the Carolinas

d. The founding of Georgia