

English Settlement in North America



Textbook Chapter 4 pages 70-89

The Chapter in Brief

Fill in the blanks to form a summary of Chapter 4 in AMERICA IS.

Because of political unrest at home, England was slow to enter the race for land in the New World. In 1588, England defeated the Spanish _____ and became Europe's major _____ power. After two unsuccessful attempts to establish colonies in _____ and _____, the first permanent English settlement in North America was started at _____ in the year _____. The leader of the settlement was _____; and the Indian leader in the area was _____. The crop of _____ became important for the colony's economy. By 1619, the settlers received political representation in the _____ of _____, the colonial legislature.

In New England, the settlement of _____ was established in 1620. Its founders were known as _____. The _____ formed the basis for government in the colony. Other people from England known as _____ established the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the year _____. Their colonial legislature was called the _____. It passed laws that only members of the _____ Church could become voters. These two settlements later joined together into the colony of Massachusetts.

The official permission to set up a colony was given by the king in the form of a _____. The king also gave charters to royal friends. These people became known as _____, and they were given large areas of land in North America. They founded _____ colonies, including _____, _____, and _____. In 1664, the king arranged to have the Dutch holdings in North America taken over and renamed _____ and _____.

_____ . In 1681, Quakers founded _____ as a religious haven, but it quickly grew into a successful farming colony. By the time _____ was established in 1732, England had a total of _____ colonies stretched along the Atlantic coast of North America. Each colony had its own colonial government ruled from England.