**Honors U.S. History**

**The Unfinished Nation**

**“Turbulent Virginia – ANSWER KEY”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Answer each of the following questions as you view the documentary:

1. What forces in 16th century England coalesce to spur the movement into the west?
   1. Protestant Reformation
   2. Competition with Spain
   3. England was small and poor but had resourceful leadership and thriving shipbuilding industry
   4. Built ships to plunder Spanish ships
   5. French had established base along east coast of Florida
2. Why did Spain attempt to permanently settle Florida? What is the oldest European settlement within the United States?
   1. To try to keep other Europeans out
   2. Settled St. Augustine
3. Describe the French relationship to the natives of the Caribbean and in Mexico.
   1. Business-like – trading first… not so concerned with religious conversion
   2. Connection to fur trade… first initiative was established by Indians
   3. Required little capital investment
4. Against what nation had the Dutch won their independence? Where did they settle?
   1. Small and recent country – revolted against Spanish
   2. Settled in Indonesia… founded Cape Town… and the New Netherlands (New York)
   3. England enters the race for the New World
5. According to historian Carlos Cortes, Ph.D., what was the “black legend?”
   1. English created this in order to morally justify their entrance into the New World
   2. Spanish had forteited their rights to New World by plundering
   3. Queen Elizabeth delegated to Raleigh
6. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh?
   1. Friend of Queen Elizabeth
7. Why was Roanoke a terrible place to settle a colony geographically?
   1. Low land on Virginia coast
   2. Within set of treacherous sandbags
   3. Enemies would be reluctant to attack or enter at all
   4. Hard to re-supply as well of course
   5. Not very productive land… mostly sand… depend on rainwater for potable water
8. What lesson did the Virginia Company have to learn over and again?
   1. Initially, military men in VA wanted natives to feed them
   2. Groups of young men, and sometimes soldiers, were sent
   3. Raleigh learned that you had to send families for stability
9. Describe what John White discovered at Roanoke upon his return.
   1. 1590… called to them, but no answer
   2. Plan was to carve a cross if in distress… but there was no such sign
   3. Houses had been taken down… enclosed with trees like a fort
   4. CROATOAN carved on tree
   5. Found five chests that had been hidden…. Three were actually Raleigh’s property
10. For what reason did Roanoke ultimately fail?
    1. Not certain what happened to them… no signs of violence
    2. May have gone north to Chesapeake Bay region
    3. Supply ships headed for colony were re-directed to support war with Spain
    4. It’s a failure on the English side, not necessarily the American side
11. How did the English approach colonization in the early 17th century?
    1. London merchants were willing to invest
    2. Created the modern corporation
    3. London Company – eventually Virginia Company - establish Jamestown… easier to defend
12. Who were some of the leading English colonists?
    1. Adventurers… men looking to make a quick buck… young sons of gentry and nobility
13. What were primogeniture laws?
    1. Inheritance laws
14. What incentives did the Virginia Company offer to willing participants in 1609?
    1. Land… 50 acres
15. What was indentured servitude? How many settlers travelled to Virginia under this arrangement?
    1. Couldn’t afford trip… so financed it.
    2. About ¼ went free… ¾ went as indentured servants
    3. Six men to one woman
    4. Before 1650 most of them lost on this gamble
16. Describe the sentiment of the letter written by indentured servant John Frethorne.
    1. Miserable… get me out of here… parents have turned him away
17. Listen closely to the journal of John Smith – how had God intervened?
    1. At one point, it is believed that people turned to cannibalism, digging up corpses
    2. Daily portion of biscuit, traded with sailors on the coast
    3. Ration system… worms in food
    4. God had intervened by prompting natives, or “savages,” bringing food
18. What was considered to be a “miracle crop?” Why was the yield of the Native American’s crop so high?
    1. Corn
    2. Planting techniques – planting beans and using stalks for support and fertilizer
    3. English cultivators thought it looked sloppy and wanted to keep them separate
19. To what did the “Europeans hold dear?”
    1. Sense of superiority culturally
    2. The paradox of Jamestown… settlers literally bit the hand that was feeding them… “cultural retribution”
20. Why did the Virginia Company begin to encourage women colonists?
    1. Stability… realized by Captain John Smith
21. What did the colonists in Jamestown really need to do?
    1. The colony needed merchants who understood the reality of establishing a colony
    2. Really needed to develop agriculture… took them a decade to discover a cash crop
22. What crop thrived in the hot and humid climate of the Chesapeake?
    1. tobacco
23. What was the “Headright System?”
    1. Awarding acreage to those who financed the journey for a servant
24. What was the first representative body which met in Jamestown in the summer of 1619?
    1. House of Burgesses
25. In what ways did Jamestown improve upon becoming a Royal Colony under King James I in 1624?
    1. Financial pressure taken away a bit
    2. Things got better… more stability… but not real stability until end of century.

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**“Saints and Strangers – ANSWER KEY”**

**Mr. Fernandez**

Answer each of the following questions as you view the documentary:

1. What was the goal of the Puritans leaving England for America in September of 1620?
   1. To establish a second permanent colony in North America
   2. 35 Puritans and 67 “strangers”
2. What were the religious views of the Puritans? Describe the Mayflower Compact.
   1. Wanted to purify Protestantism in England… too many ceremonies and Catholic practices
   2. Increasingly in conflict with the king and archbishops
   3. Granted permission to settle in northern VA
   4. Compact was a governing document… covenant of civil body politic
3. How were the people immigrating to New England different from those in Virginia?
   1. Ship lists reveal much information about these immigrants
   2. Dominant group was families… parents in 20s -40s
   3. Middle class people – wide age groups… own some property
   4. Paying their own way… mostly self-selecting religious people who want to establish a colony pleasing to God
   5. Escaping persecution under Charles I
4. In what respects did Englishmen maintain their cultural identity in the New World?
   1. Regionally, the groups are differentiated by region they are from in England
5. How did the English view of the Irish impact their relationship with the natives?
   1. Saw Irish as barbaric people who needed to be civilized
   2. Projected this view onto the natives, or “savages,” in North America
6. What encouraged constructive interaction with the natives early in English colonization?
   1. The colonists originally need assistance from the natives
7. Describe the Massachusetts Bay Company.
   1. Puritan merchants get a charter from King Charles
   2. They take the charter with them to America… eventually convert it into a constitution for the colony itself
8. How was the Massachusetts Bay Colony an irritant to the crown?
   1. Maintained high sense of local control… they were recapturing authority they had lost under Charles I
9. Describe the significance of the town meeting in Massachusetts Bay.
   1. Attended by all adult free males… early democracy
   2. Most decisions made in meeting and not in private
10. Describe the significance of the covenant in New England.
    1. Church is governing influence… covenant constituted a congregational community – power rested with the congregation itself… not from the top down like in England… in some places women were allowed to vote.
11. “Everyone in Massachusetts Bay was expected to pay \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to support \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”
    1. Taxes, clergy
12. What was “holy watchfulness?”
    1. Holding neighbors accountable for lifestyle… accountable to God as a group
13. In what way was Puritanism individualistic?
    1. Belief system which put emphasis on the individual’s relationship with God
    2. Can be a dangerous belief in some ways
14. What happened to Anne Hutchinson (1637)?
    1. Maintained an assembly in her house… Bible study
    2. “Not fitting for her sex.”
    3. She responded with a verse from Titus before the court
    4. Court responded with verse from Corinthians
    5. She was banished from Mass. Bay colony
15. Why was it not really possible for the Puritans to have the level of piety they wanted?
    1. In order to have a viable colony, they had to admit craftsmen and artisans who were not necessarily believers
    2. Easy access to land had familial consequences… sons had access to land could disregard father’s advice and counsel… young couple could move out of town to the outskirts
16. Describe the impact of population sprawl on the Puritan and native cultures.
    1. Conflict between farmers and natives
    2. Each family given a plot of land when expanding out of town… in general, there was less need.
    3. Indians had an extensive land use system in hunting and gathering – used many acres
    4. It’s the peaceful farmer, ironically, who made this conflict inevitable
17. What was the root of the Pequot War?
    1. 1637 – nasty war… Puritans were bent upon destroying them completely
    2. Land was at the root of this war
18. How did slavery come to New England?
    1. Prisoner exchange with the Caribbean
19. Describe the “praying towns” established by the Puritans.
    1. To convert the natives… put pressure on Indians to move into these communities and adopt European, or Puritan, culture and beliefs – wanted to isolate Indians and exploit their land
    2. Forerunner of the reservation system