**Lesson 1: The First People**

**Note Guide**

1. How did the first people move from Asia to North America 35,000 years ago?
2. Why do we call the Pre-Projectile Point, Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods *prehistoric?*
3. Define archaeology.
4. List examples of an artifact.
5. List some characteristics of the Pre-Projectile Point period.
6. List some characteristics of the Paleo period.
7. List some characteristics of the Archaic period.
8. List some characteristics of the Woodland period.
9. List some characteristics of the Mississippian period.
10. What is a petroglyph?
11. What purpose did mounds most likely serve for Native Americans?
12. What killed large numbers of Native Americans when the Europeans arrived?
13. List a few details of Native American government.
14. List a few characteristics of the Catawba.
15. List a few characteristics of the Cherokee.
16. List a few characteristics of the Yamassee.

**Lesson 2: Colonial Beginnings**

*Important Facts*

1. Why was 15th century Europe growing in population?
2. What advances contributed to an increasingly connected world?
3. What types of goods were Europeans interested in that only trade could give them?
4. Over what issue were Europeans becoming divided over?
5. The king and queen of what country funded Christopher’s Columbus’ voyage?
6. What 2 promises did Columbus make in order to get funding?
7. Define convert.
8. Define colony.
9. Who was the first European country to establish a colony in the “New World”?
10. Who were the conquistadors? List some of the most famous ones.
11. What was the name of Spain’s first permanent settlement in North America?
12. How did Cortés’ and Pizzaro’s conquests affect the Native Americans? Which groups were specifically affected?
13. What other countries decided to colonize in the New World?
14. Why did many settlement attempts fail?
15. Who was one of the first Europeans to explore SC? What did he do to Natives he met?
16. Who was the first person to settle SC? Where was he from?
17. Who was Spain’s main rival in the 1500s?
18. Which group in France was seeking refuge in the New World?
19. Which group successfully kept Santa Elena as a settlement?
20. How were Native Americans important to settlers?
21. What were privateers?
22. Where was England’s first attempt to settle?
23. Why is Roanoke so unusual?
24. Where was England’s first successful colony?

*Group Discussion*

1. What launched an age of exploration in Europe?
2. Which two groups failed to have a permanent civilization in SC and why?
3. Complete the colony comparisons chart on the back of this sheet.

*Independent Work*

1. Look at the picture on p. 17. Which building seems to be the first built? Why do you think they built it first?
2. Look at the map on p. 18. Which country claimed ownership of the most land?
3. Look at the picture on p. 19. What do you think the artist wants people to know about SC?

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| **Colony** | **Motive** | **Where & Whom** | **Activities** |
| France |  |  |  |
| Spain |  |  |  |
| England |  |  |  |

**Lesson 3: England’s Colonies Note Guide**

1. Which colonies were perfect for settlers who wanted to develop plantations?
2. What were the 3 main regions of colonies? List the colonies of each region.
3. What was the Virginia Company?
4. Define investor.
5. What did many settlers waste their time on?
6. What became a cash crop for Southern colonies?
7. Define cash crop.
8. Who initially provided labor on plantations?
9. Define indentured servant.
10. Define burgess.
11. What was the House of Burgesses?
12. Who founded Maryland? How did they get people to move to the new colony?
13. Who founded Georgia? Who was invited to live there?
14. What was Georgia *supposed* to be like?
15. Which Southern colony was the wealthiest on the eve of the American Revolution?
16. How did most of the Northern colonies make money?
17. Who founded Pennsylvania and Delaware? What did he want this new land to be?
18. Define dissenters.
19. Define Quakers.
20. Define pacifism.
21. Which two colonies joined to form Massachusetts?
22. Define tolerance.
23. Define subsistence farming.
24. How did many New England colonies make money?
25. What was valued more in New England societies than in the Southern and Middle colonies?
26. Why did New Englanders usually live longer?

**Lesson 3: England’s Colonies**

*Group Discussion*

1. How/why did different colonies originally start?
2. What kind of government did the Virginian colonists create?
3. Why do you think Southern colonies had fewer churches and schools than the New England or Middle colonies?
4. What were the four biggest cities in colonial America?
5. Why is it ironic that the Puritans were not tolerant of other beliefs/religions?
6. How was religion and education linked in New England societies?

*Independent Work*

1. Look at the map on p. 22. List each colony shown and then list what industries the colony used to make money.
2. Look at the picture on p. 23. What does the fact that the colonists built a fort tell you about what kind of challenges they expected? Were those expectations right?
3. Look at the picture on p. 24. What does the presence of a woman in the picture tell you about the division of labor between genders?
4. Look at the map on p. 27. In what states did Puritans primarily colonize?
5. Read p. 29 and answer all of the questions at the bottom.