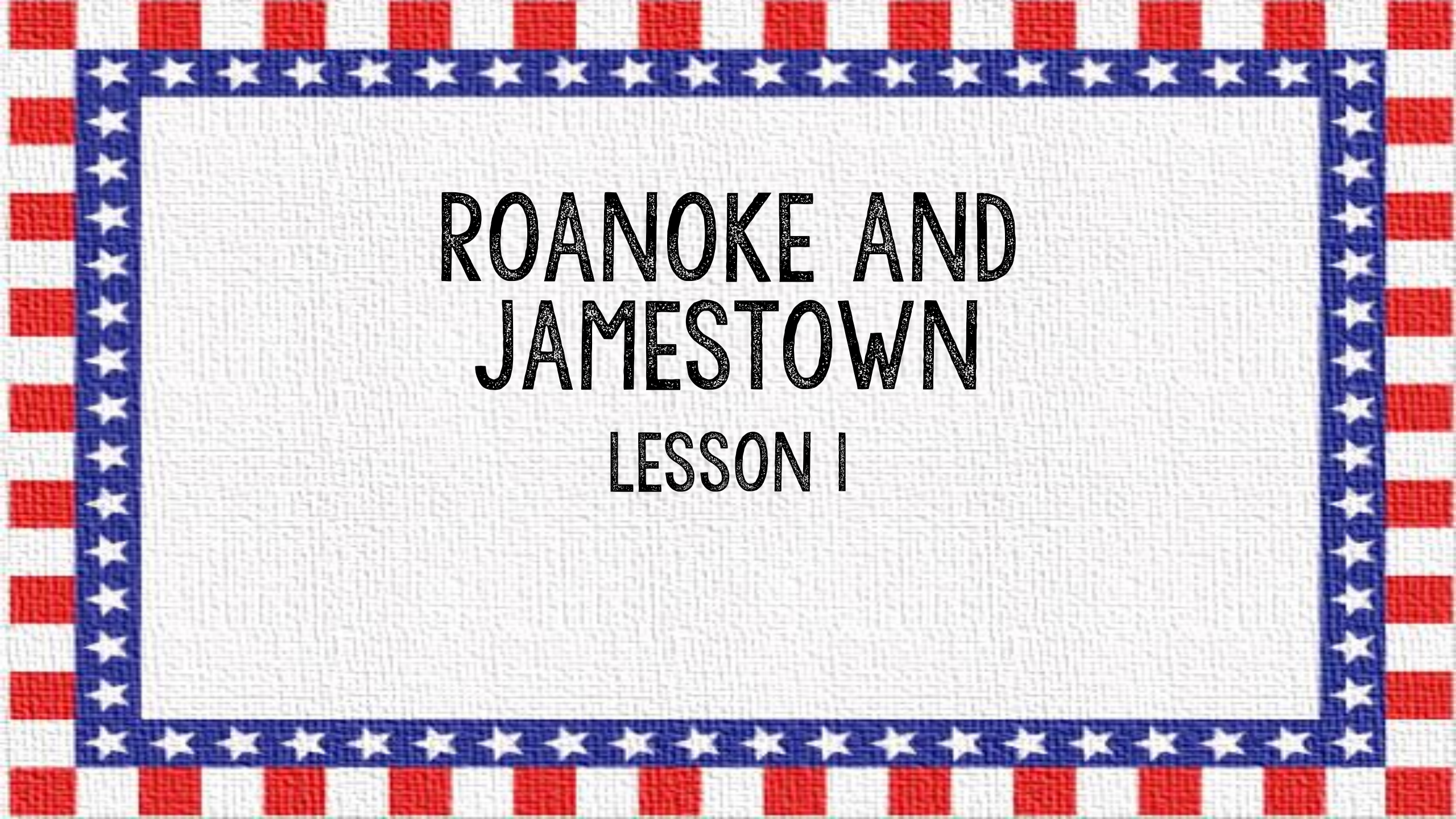




# COLONIAL AMERICA

## CHAPTER 3



The background of the slide is a stylized American flag. It features a blue border with white stars, and a red and white checkered border. The text is centered in the white area.

# ROANOKE AND JAMESTOWN

## LESSON I



# CONTENT VOCABULARY

1. charter— a document granting the recipient the right to settle a colony
2. joint-stock company— a company in which investors buy stock in return for a share of its future profits
3. headright— a 50-acre grant of land given to colonial settlers who paid their own way
4. burgess— elected representative to an assembly



# THE MYSTERY OF ROANOKE

- England was inspired by the Spanish success in the Americas.
- In the late 1500s, Sir Francis Drake, an English pirate, had success stealing Spanish treasure on its way from the Americas to Europe.
- There were even attempts to build an English colony in North America, but by 1584, none of these efforts had been successful.



# THE MYSTERY OF ROANOKE

- In 1584, Queen Elizabeth (I) gave Sir Walter Raleigh the right to claim land in North America.
- He sent scouts to find a good place for a colony. These scouts reported back about a place called **Roanoke Island**, off the coast of modern-day North Carolina, though Raleigh called it “Virginia” at the time.
- Raleigh sent settlers to Roanoke twice. The first group arrived in 1585.
- During this first trip, John White, an artist, explored and drew pictures of what he saw. He worked with another colonist to create a book of valuable information about the people and places of Virginia.
- This colony did not survive. After suffering a tough winter, the colonists gave up and sailed back to England.



# THE MYSTERY OF ROANOKE

- In 1587, Raleigh sent a second group. This time 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children arrived at Roanoke led by John White.
- White's daughter was among the new arrivals. Shortly after arriving, she gave birth to the first English child born in North America: **Virginia Dare**
- Shortly after his granddaughter's birth, White returned to England for supplies. Because of the war with Spain, White was delayed from returning for 3 years.
- When he returned to Roanoke, the colony was deserted. His only clue was a tree with the word "Croatoan" carved on it, but bad weather kept White from investigating the nearby island with that name.
- The colonists were never seen again.



# STOP & CHECK

- Why did the English decide to settle in Roanoke?



# SUCCESS AT JAMESTOWN

- The failure of Roanoke discouraged the English from trying again until 1606.
- King James I wanted to renew England's quest for a colony in North America, so he granted **The Virginia Company** a charter.
- The plan for the **Virginia Company** was to find gold and establish trade in furs and fish.
- In 1606, the company sent 144 settlers to build a new colony. They arrived in 1607 and sailed up a river (which they named the James, for the king) from the Chesapeake Bay. They established **Jamestown**.



# SUCCESS AT JAMESTOWN

- They did not find gold or riches in Virginia. They faced hardships and starvation.
- The colony only survived because of Captain John Smith, who forced the settlers to work. Smith also built ties with the local Powhatan people.
- In 1609, Smith was hurt and returned to England. The colony struggled and the Powhatan stopped providing food. This time, the winter of 1609-1610 was called the “starving time” for the colony.
- The colony survived and more settlers arrived. They began to plant tobacco as a cash crop, which made money for their investors.



# SUCCESS AT JAMESTOWN

- The colony began to expand and relations with the Powhatan improved after John Rolfe, a colonist, married the chief's daughter, Pocahontas.
- The Virginia Company began to give a **headright** to settlers who paid their own way to the colony. This helped many settlers succeed. The chance to own land brought many colonists to Virginia.
- They were also allowed to participate in their own government. In 1619, land-owning men could cast a ballot for **burgesses**, who helped make laws for the colony.
- The **House of Burgesses** was the first legislature in North America elected by the people.



# SUCCESS AT JAMESTOWN

- Despite the cash crop, the colony was not making money for the investors of the Virginia Company.
- In 1624, King James I took away the company's charter and Virginia became a royal colony directly under the control of the government in England.



# STOP & CHECK

1. Do you think John White's sketches are a primary source or not?
2. What did John White find when he returned to Roanoke after several years in England?
3. Why was Jamestown colony able to prosper in spite of many hardships?
4. Why was the House of Burgesses important?