

Date: _____

Student Name: _____

Week 20 -

General Information for All Grades

Over the next eight weeks, we will be studying Colonial America, the period of American history that occurred between the founding of the first European colonies on American soil and the end of the Revolutionary War. Maybe you've never studied Colonial America before. If not, you will enjoy learning about the famous people who contributed to building this country. If you have studied this period in the past, then you already know some of the stories from early American history, but we guarantee you'll learn even more this time through.

This period is called the "colonial" period because during this time, the settlements in America were colonies of diverse European countries. Though the colonists enjoyed an unprecedented amount of political and religious freedom, they were not *American* men and women in their hearts and minds during this period. They were Englishmen, Scotsmen, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Swedes, Germans. As such, they brought their traditions, their cultural and religious beliefs, and their expectations with them to the colonies.

Throughout this unit, older students will dig deeper into the fascinating time of the European colonists through a dual focus on Colonial America and Europe. Although much of what happened in Colonial America was a direct result of what was going on in Europe, many people never get the chance to make connections between these two regional histories. These next eight weeks will allow you to continue to study God's unfolding plan by looking at European history that is concurrent with events in Colonial America.

In Unit 2, we studied the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, and noted his colonization attempts, which all failed. His most famous attempt is remembered as the Lost Colony of Roanoke, so called because a small group of British settlers were left for three years (1587-1590) in the New World when the Spanish Armada interrupted Raleigh's attempts to resupply the infant colony. It was Raleigh who named Virginia, after his Queen, Elizabeth. This week, we will begin by noting that the first permanent European settlement in America belonged to Spain. Named St. Augustine, it was in what is now northern Florida. Spanish America largely grew strong in Central America, however, so we will focus our in-depth study on the earliest English settlement in North America, Jamestown. It was named for Elizabeth I's nephew, King James I who had become King of England in 1603, since Elizabeth never married and thus had no heirs. James I was the son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and had long been the King of Scotland. He was clever and well educated. He was a Protestant who supported the Anglican Church, but he was harsh with dissenters, both Catholic and Puritan. James did not like Raleigh and had him put into the Tower of London. Meanwhile, he gave a charter and his royal permission for a group of British adventurers to form a joint-stock company and try their hand at planting a new colony in America.

READING

ALL - ENRICHMENT or READ ALOUD

- Famous Men of the Renaissance and Reformation Chapters 6-9
- Story of the World Vol. 2 Chapters 37 (second part) and 40
- Story of the World Vol 3 Chapters 3,7,8 and (optional) 9

LG Reading

- Colonial Kids, by Laurie Carlson (j973) p 116, 118, 120, 123, 125-129**
- Pocahontas, by Ingri and Edgar D'Aulaire**

UG Reading

- William Bradford, Pilgrim Boy by Bradford Smith p 11 - 91 (Week 1 of 2)

DIALECTIC Reading

- Colonial Living, by Edwin Tunis (j917) p 19-22**
- Almost Home by Wendy Lawton (Week 1 of 2)

RHET Reading

- The Hawk that Dare Not Hunt by Day, by Scott O'Dell
- The World of Columbus and Sons, by Genevieve Foster, 212-242, 281-322, 343-348, 366-368 – (If you're not reading SOTW)
- The Church in History Chapters 20, sections 9 & 10, 21, 28 (section 2)
- Invitation to the Classics by Louise Cowan and Os Guinness 117-120

• Lower Grammar Words

courtier

investigate

scenery

three-dimensional

landscapes

proverbs

Upper Grammar Words (All Lower Grammar Words +)

grammar

rhetoric

scholar

classical

rural

palazzo

opaque

maces

harquebus

Lower Grammar People

Vesalius

Martin Luther

Pieter Bruegel

Upper Grammar People (All LG people +)

William Tyndale

Handwriting practice lines for the name William Tyndale. The page features two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent writing. The first set is positioned directly below the name, and the second set is positioned further down the page.

Desiderius Erasmus

Handwriting practice lines for the name Desiderius Erasmus. The page features two sets of three-line guides (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for tracing and independent writing. The first set is positioned directly below the name, and the second set is positioned further down the page.

Charles V

History

Accountability Questions

1. Who was the first champion of the English colonies in Virginia?
2. Which two companies were founded by the authority of King James? Who founded them, and for what purposes?
3. What were some of the results of these two charters in the history of English colonies in America?
4. List some of the problems and difficulties that Jamestown colonists faced in their early years.
5. List key people and events that saved the Jamestown colony from utter failure.
6. What three significant events occurred in Virginia in 1619?
7. List the scientific advances that Galileo made.
8. Before Galileo's discoveries, how did people view the universe?
9. Which three famous astronomers influenced Galileo's thinking? What did each of them believe about the universe?

Thinking Questions

1. What kind of men colonized Jamestown during its first years, and what connection did their social status and vocational skills have to the success or failure of the colony?
2. Given John Smith's character, do you think he was qualified to lead Jamestown? If not, why do you think God allowed him to do so?
3. Prepare to discuss the character of King James I, based on what you read.
4. The Native Americans and the English colonists came to be bitter enemies.
 - What were the factors that contributed to their enmity?
 - In what ways do you feel each side was right?
 - In what ways do you feel each side was wrong?
 - If you had been the ruler of the land, how would you have mediated between these two peoples?