

Thank you for purchasing from A Journey Through Learning. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled An Overview of the 17th Century. Getting started is easy.

First, take the time to just browse through the pages to familiarize yourself with the layout. In this book, you will find many topics.

Each topic has a(an):
* information page
*vocabulary study
*correlating activity pages

We have also included a blank United States map, 17th century timeline pics and research pages of each of the thirteen colonies.

Information Page

Each of the topics has an information page to read to your child. Most topics have actual real-life photographs included for your child to see. You will notice that some of the words in the information pages are either in bold letters or underlined. The words (or phrases) that are in bold are suggestions for further discussion with your child. These discussions are meant to further develop your child's understanding of the topic.

Vocabulary Study

The underlined words are vocabulary words. Read each sentence that contains the vocabulary word very carefully. It is important that your child hear the vocabulary words in context. Ask your child if he/she can get the meaning of the word from listening to the sentence it is contained in. Next, turn to the correlating vocabulary page in the back of the book. Vocabulary study increases your child's knowledge of the topic!

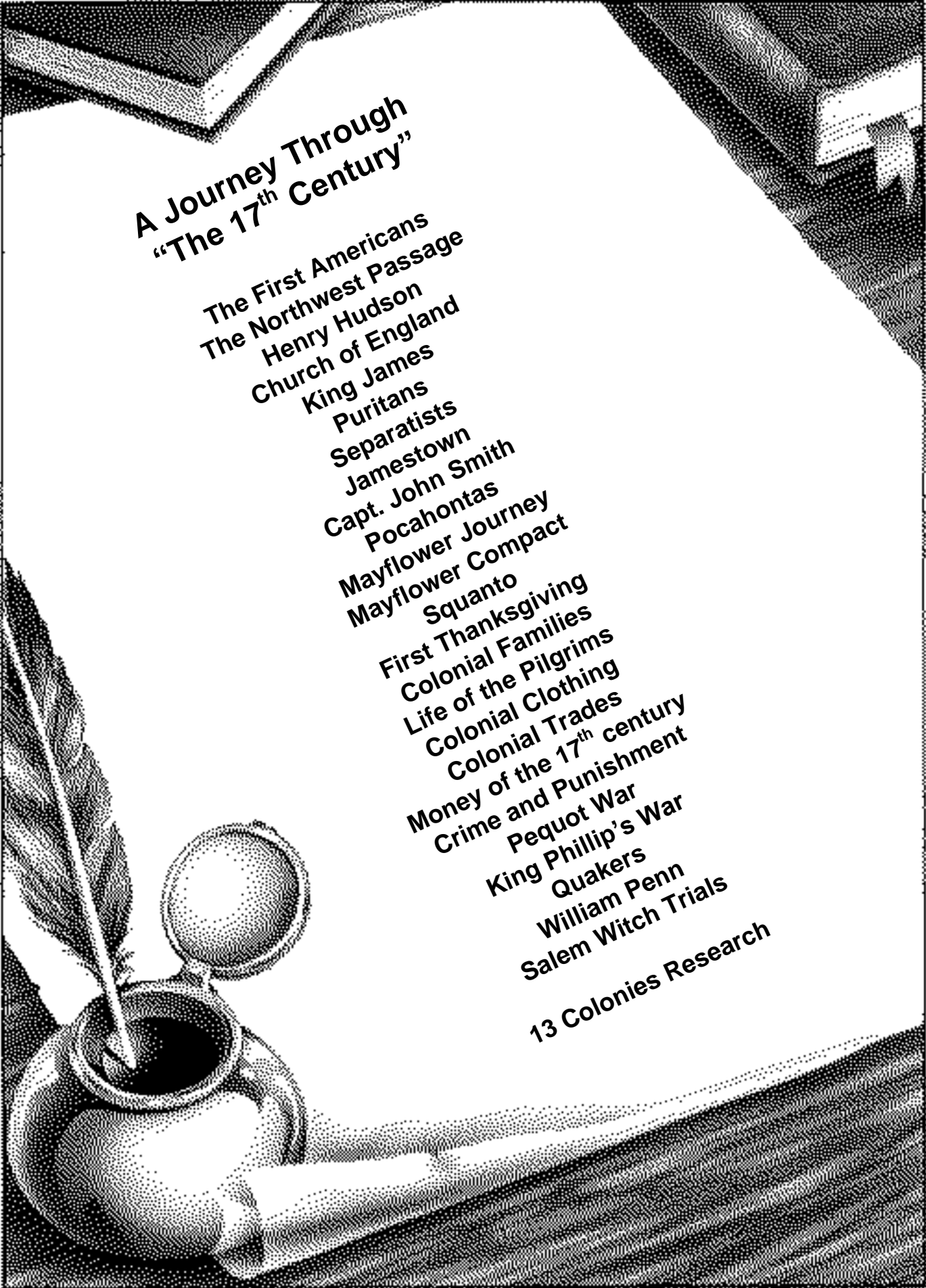
Activity Page

When your study of the topic is complete, it is time to go on to the activity that correlates with the topic. Some of these activities are more for fun while others are more challenging. All of them will enrich your child's understanding and knowledge of each topic.

Thirteen Colonies Activity

We have also included a research sheet for each of the thirteen colonies.

Thanks again,
Paula Winget
Nancy Fileccia
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

A black and white halftone illustration of a desk. In the foreground, a quill pen is dipped into an inkwell. The inkwell has a lid that is slightly ajar. The background shows the corner of a desk with some papers or books. The overall style is a fine-grained dot pattern.

A Journey Through "The 17th Century"

The First Americans
The Northwest Passage
Henry Hudson
Church of England

King James
Puritans
Separatists
Jamestown

Capt. John Smith
Pocahontas
Mayflower Journey
Mayflower Compact

Squanto
First Thanksgiving
Colonial Families
Life of the Pilgrims

Colonial Clothing
Colonial Trades
Money of the 17th century
Crime and Punishment

Pequot War
King Phillip's War
Quakers
William Penn

Salem Witch Trials
13 Colonies Research

The First Settlement- The Jamestown Colony

The first permanent English settlement in the New Americas was called "The Jamestown Settlement" in honor of the ruler of England, King James I. In June of 1606, the Virginia Company was established by a group of London **entrepreneurs**. King James gave his permission to establish an English settlement in the Chesapeake region of North America.

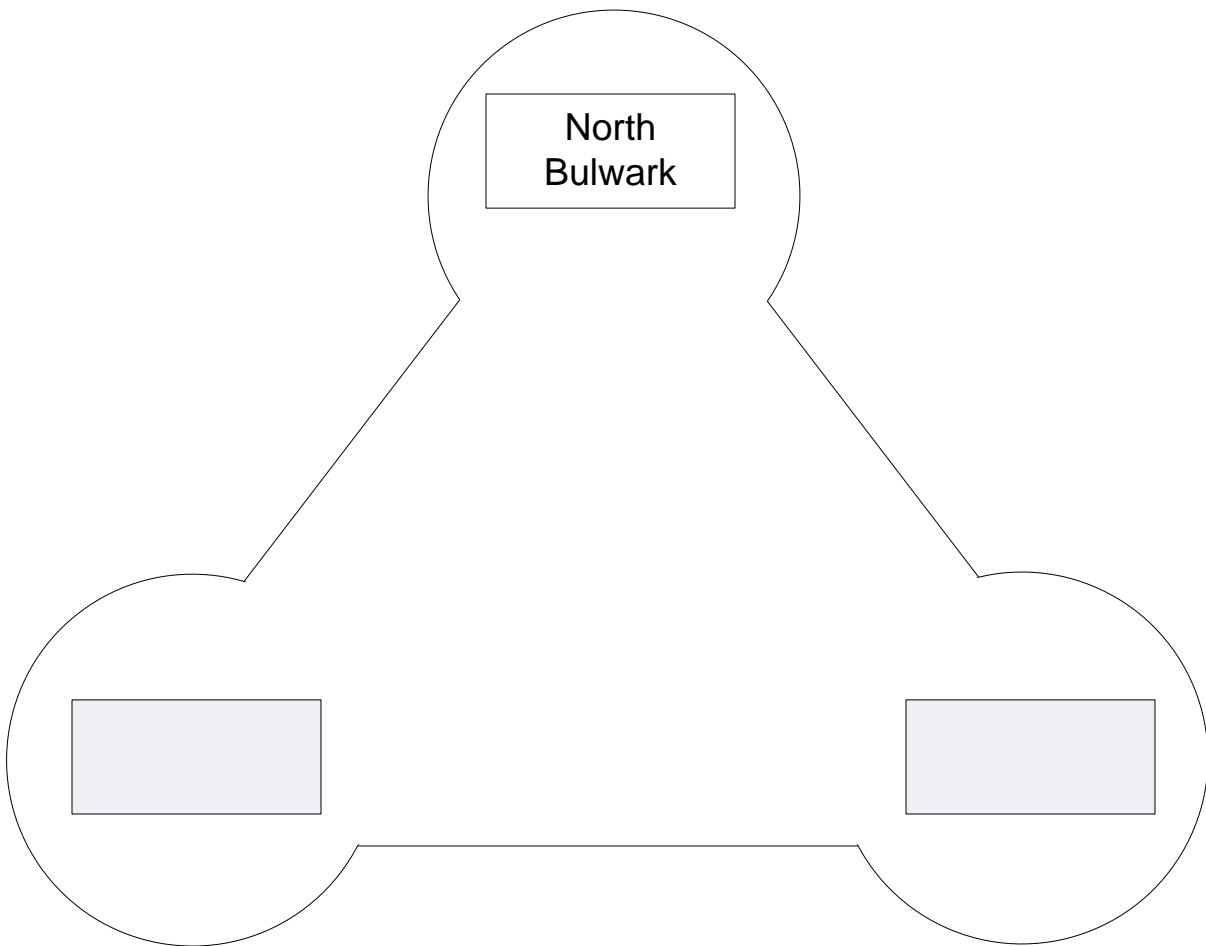
In December 1606, a group of over 100 people sailed from London to Virginia hoping to find gold and a shorter water passage to the Orient. Half of this group was "gentlemen." These "gentlemen" had much wealth and had never worked hard. They were not prepared for the job ahead of them. They knew nothing of the wilderness or the planning involved in starting a new colony.

On May 14, 1607, The Virginia Company landed on Jamestown Island, which was located near the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. They decided on this location due to the deep-water channel and its location close to the shore, which enabled their ships to dock easily. Almost a month after landing, the colonists were attacked by the Algonquian natives. Due to these attacks, the colonists quickly built a fort for safety. They constructed a triangular shaped fort made out of **palisade** walls. In the center, they built a storehouse, church, and a number of houses. The colonists took a huge hit with disease, **famine**, and numerous attacks from the neighboring Algonquians. Trading with the Powhatan Indians helped to revive the colony. Trading included food, clothing, tools, copper, and iron.

A strong leader and hunter by the name of Captain John Smith is credited with keeping the colony from totally disappearing. In the winter of 1609, Captain Smith left the settlement to return home. Without Smith's guidance, only 60 of the settlers survived the severe winter. It became known as the "starving time." After the harsh winter, the survivors decided to bury their cannons and armor and abandon Jamestown. However, with the arrival of Lord De La Ware and his supply ships full of food and building material, the colonists decided to stay and rebuild.

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Jamestown was made in the shape of a triangle. Label the bulwarks. The first one has been done for you. Then draw in a storehouse, family houses and a church.



Pocahontas-Indian Princess

Pocahontas was an Indian princess who lived in the Virginia region near Jamestown Colony. She was the daughter of Powhatan, the chief of the Algonquian Indians. She was born to one of the many wives of the chief. Her actual date of birth is not known. Some believe it to be around 1596.

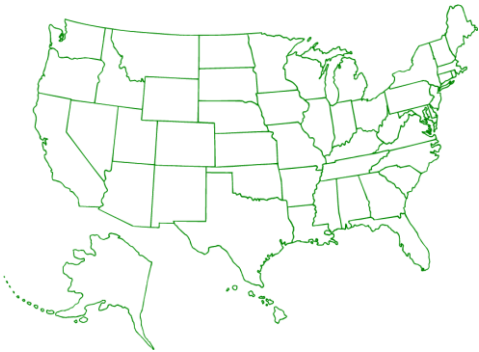
Pocahontas probably saw white men for the first time in May of 1607, when the settlers landed in Jamestown. She became fast friends with the captain of the troop, John Smith. In December of 1607, Smith was taken captive by her father while he was leading an **expedition**. Pocahontas is most remembered for saving his life.

In 1610, Pocahontas was captured and held for **ransom** by some overly energetic soldiers at Jamestown. The year before, John Smith had been injured and returned to England. The soldier sent word to Chief Powhatan that he would return his beloved daughter only if the chief sent him his demands. The chief sent some of the items with a note asking them to treat his daughter well. Pocahontas stayed with the white men and settled into a new colony called Henrico, which was under the leadership of Sir Thomas Dale. Here, she began her education and was baptized into the Christian faith.

She married a deeply religious man named John Rolfe. Afterwards, she was christened with the name Rebecca. Because of the marriage of John and "Rebecca," peace was found between the English and the Indians. In the spring of 1616, Pocahontas, her husband, and their infant son, Thomas, went to London. Her arrival in London was well talked about. She was presented to King James I and all of the London royal society. While in London, she was also reunited with her old friend, Captain John Smith. It had been eight years since their last **encounter**. In March 1617, Pocahontas and her family planned to return to Virginia. On the voyage home, Pocahontas became extremely ill with pneumonia or possibly tuberculosis. She died at the age of 22. Her body was buried in a churchyard in Gravesend, England, where the ship had to go ashore when she became ill.

Pocahontas was a member of the Powhatan Indian tribe. Using the form below, research the way of life of a Powhatan Indian tribe

Where were they located?



Draw a picture of what they would have worn.

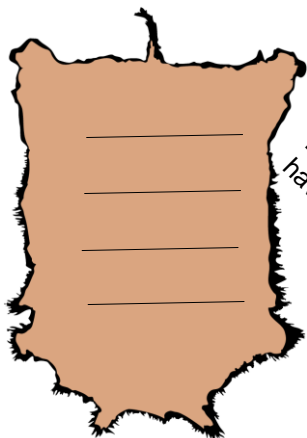


Describe what they would have eaten.

What did their homes look like?



Who were their enemies:



List the animals that they would have hunted.

What weapons would they have used?



Vocabulary Words

The First Americans

Ancestors

Extinction

Reservations

Henry Hudson

Orient

Strait

Mutiny

The Northwest Passage

Archipelago

Defuse

Motivation

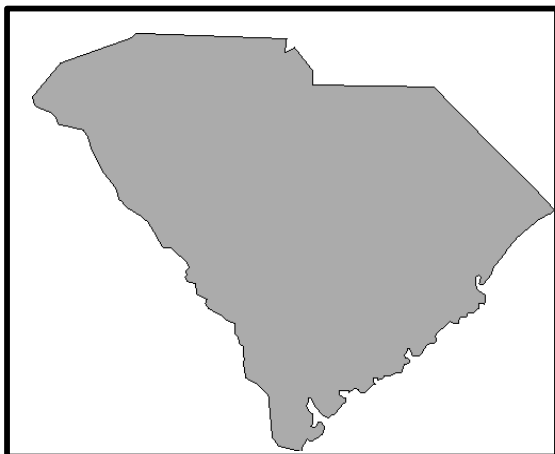
Name of colony: _____

Year founded: _____

Who was it founded by? _____

Write the reasons that it was founded:

What was the main religion? _____



Draw a star on the capital

What is the name of this state?
