Founding and Resisting

Trace how colonial goals changed over time.

5.H.7 "Identify the early founders of colonial settlements, and describe early colonial resistance to British rule."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline the two founders or founding groups, then circle three actions colonists took to resist British rule.

From Settlements to Protests

1. In 1607, the Virginia Company, a group of English investors, sent settlers to build Jamestown in Virginia. The company hoped to earn money from the colony. Life was hard, and many settlers died from hunger and disease. Years later, William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a place where Quakers could practice their religion. Both settlements grew on land already lived on by Native peoples.

2. By the 1760s, Britain's colonies had grown far beyond these first settlements. Britain needed money after a costly war and taxed newspapers and legal documents with the Stamp Act of 1765. Colonists had no elected members in Britain's Parliament, which approved the tax. Some protested by refusing to buy British goods. Others held meetings and sent petitions asking for the law to be removed.

3. Resistance continued after Britain passed the Tea Act in 1773. The act helped the British East India Company sell tea in the colonies, but a tax on tea remained. Many colonists said Parliament should not tax them without their elected representatives. In Boston, protesters boarded ships and dumped tea into the harbor. This event became known as the Boston Tea Party. Britain answered with harsh laws.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. Who founded Jamestown, and what did that founder hope to gain?

2. Who founded Pennsylvania, and what was one purpose of the settlement?

3. Which law sparked the protests in paragraph 2? Describe one action colonists took against it.

4. Why did colonists object to the tea tax, and how did protesters in Boston resist it?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label comparing a colony's founding goal with a later protest. Name a founder and settlement, explain the founding goal, describe the protest and its cause, and explain how the two goals were different.

ANSWER KEY

Founding and Resisting

GRADE 5 · 5.H.7

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline the two founders or founding groups, then circle three actions colonists took to resist British rule. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Who founded Jamestown, and what did that founder hope to gain?	**The Virginia Company founded Jamestown and hoped to earn money from the colony.**
2	Who founded Pennsylvania, and what was one purpose of the settlement?	**William Penn founded Pennsylvania as a place where Quakers could practice their religion.**
3	Which law sparked the protests in paragraph 2? Describe one action colonists took against it.	**The Stamp Act sparked the protests. Colonists refused to buy British goods, held meetings, or sent petitions.**
4	Why did colonists object to the tea tax, and how did protesters in Boston resist it?	**Colonists had no elected representatives in Parliament, which kept the tax on tea. Boston protesters dumped tea into the harbor.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Virginia Company founded Jamestown hoping to make money. More than a century later, Boston protesters dumped tea into the harbor because they objected to a tax approved by a Parliament where they had no elected members. The company wanted to build a settlement that could earn money. The protesters wanted a say in the taxes they paid.

Accept any protest action stated in the passage for question 3. For the museum label, look for an accurate founder, settlement, founding goal, protest action and cause, plus a clear comparison of the goals.