

Colonies and Choices

Trace why people came and how leaders shaped colonial settlements.

5.1 "History. The student understands the reasons for and the role of key people in the European colonization of North America beginning in 1565, the founding of St. Augustine. The student is expected to: explain when, where..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each named leader, underline each reason people settled, and write a number beside each place named in the passage. Your marks will help you connect people, places, and purposes.

Reasons to Settle

- ① In 1565, Spain founded St. Augustine in present-day Florida. It became the first permanent European settlement in what is now the United States. Spain wanted to claim land, spread Christianity, and protect its ships traveling through nearby waters. Later, English settlers crossed the Atlantic for different reasons. Some hoped to earn money from land, trade, or valuable crops such as tobacco.
- ② In 1607, the Virginia Company sent John Smith and other English colonists to Jamestown, Virginia. The company expected economic gain. Smith helped lead the struggling settlement, required many colonists to work, and traded with nearby Powhatan people for food. In 1620, William Bradford traveled with the Pilgrims to Plymouth, Massachusetts. The Pilgrims sought to practice their religion more freely than they could in England at the time. Bradford became a long-serving governor and helped lead Plymouth.
- ③ Other colonists left Massachusetts because they disagreed with its religious rules. Anne Hutchinson held meetings to discuss faith and challenged local leaders. In 1638, she was forced to leave and helped found Portsmouth in Rhode Island. Roger Williams also argued for religious freedom. Banished from Massachusetts, he founded Providence, Rhode Island, in 1636. William Penn, a Quaker, founded Pennsylvania in 1681 as a colony where Quakers and other Christians could worship more freely.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Why did Spain found St. Augustine, and what economic hope brought some English settlers across the Atlantic?

2 How did John Smith and William Bradford each help their colony?

3 How did Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams respond when they disagreed with Massachusetts religious rules?

4 When and where did William Penn found a colony, and how did it support religious freedom?

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two named people from the passage. Write four sentences that compare when and where each person settled or founded a colony, why the colony mattered, and one accomplishment of each person.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Circle each named leader, underline each reason people settled, and write a number beside each place named in the passage. Your marks will help you connect people, places, and purposes. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Why did Spain found St. Augustine, and what economic hope brought some English settlers across the Atlantic?	Spain wanted to claim land, spread Christianity, and protect ships. Some English settlers hoped to earn money from land, trade, or crops.
2	How did John Smith and William Bradford each help their colony?	Smith helped lead Jamestown, required colonists to work, and traded for food. Bradford became a long-serving governor and helped lead Plymouth.
3	How did Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams respond when they disagreed with Massachusetts religious rules?	Hutchinson was forced to leave and helped found Portsmouth, Rhode Island. Williams was banished and founded Providence, Rhode Island.
4	When and where did William Penn found a colony, and how did it support religious freedom?	Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681. It was a colony where Quakers and other Christians could worship more freely.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

William Bradford arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts, with the Pilgrims in 1620. He became a long-serving governor who helped lead people seeking freer religious practice. William Penn founded Pennsylvania in 1681. Like Bradford, Penn supported a colony where people could worship more freely.

Accept equivalent wording for reasons, places, dates, and accomplishments stated in the passage. For the open response, check that both selected people include accurate time, place, purpose, and accomplishment information, plus a comparison.