

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read and analyze the chart below, then answer the questions that follow.

Chart: Geography and Climate of Colonial Regions

Colonial Region	Geography	Climate
New England	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mountainous• Thick, large trees• Rivers• Rocky soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Longer winters• Short summers which are mild
Middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some mountainous regions• Marshy swampland• Flat lands• Rivers and lakes• Small mountains• Fertile soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Longer days than New England• Plenty of sunshine and rain• Moderate temperatures in spring and summer, longer spring and summer than New England• Humid summers
Southern Colonies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Semi-mountainous• Lush valleys• Rivers• Broad plains• Rolling hills• Fertile and moist soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Humid spring and summers• Milder winters• Warmest temperatures of the three colonial regions

- 1) Based on the information in the chart which colony do you think found it easier to establish farmlands, South Carolina or Massachusetts? Why?

- 2) What is one geographical feature all three colonial regions have in common? Why do you think this geographic feature was important to British colonists?

Document 1: Captain John Smith (Jamestown Colony) 1608:

1. [On the] 26. Of April: the first land we made, we fell with Cape Henry (*cape located in Virginia*), the very mouth of the Bay of Chissapiacke (*Chesapeake Bay*, located in Maryland and Virginia), which at that present we little expected, having by a cruel storm been put to the Northward:

2. Anchoring in this Bay, twentie or thirtie went ashore with the Captain, and in coming aboard, they were assaulted with certain Indians, which charged them within Pistol shot: in which conflict, Captain Archer and Mathew Morton were shot: whereupon, Captain Newport seconding them, made a shot at them, which the Indians little respected, but having spent their arrows retired without harm...

3. in that place was the Box opened (*council meeting*), wherein the Counsell for Virginia was nominated... where was made choice for our situation a very fit place for the erecting of a great citie, about which some contention passed betwixt Captain Wingfield and Captain Gosnold, notwithstanding all our provision was brought a shore, and with as much speed as might be we went about our fortification.

4. The two and twenty day of April, Captain Newport and my self with divers others, to the other number of twenty two persons, set forward to discover the River, some fiftie or sixtie miles, finding it in some places broader, & in some narrower, the Countrie (for the moste part) on each side plaine high ground, with many fresh Springs, the people in all places kindly treating us, daunsing and feasting us with strawberries, Mulberries, Bread, Fish, and other their Countrie provisions wherof we had plenty: for which Captaine Newport kindly requited their least favours with Bels, Pinnes, Needles, beades, or Glassas, which so contented them that his liberallities made them follow us from place to place, ever kindly to respect us.

5. In the midway staying to refresh our selves in little Ile four or five savages came unto us which described unto us the course of the River, and after in our journey, they often met us, trading with us for such provision as wee had, and arriving at Arsatecke, he whom we supposed to bee the chiefe King of all the rest, most kindly entertained us, giving us in a guide to go with us up the River to Powhatan, of which place their great Emperour taketh his name, where he that they honored for King used us kindly.*

*Certain spelling has been modified for clarity.

1. Who is the source of the reading?
2. How does he describe the initial meeting with the Native Americans?
3. According to Smith, how did the interactions between the Native Americans and the English settlers change after this initial meeting?

Document 2: Miantonomo (Narragansett tribe) 1642:

1	Brothers, we must be as one as the English are, or we shall all be destroyed. You know our
2	fathers had plenty of deer and skins and our plains were full of game and turkeys, and our
3	coves [body of water] and rivers were full of fish.
4	
5	But, brothers, since these Englishmen have seized our country, they have cut down the
6	grass with scythes [large knives], and the trees with axes - destroying the environment of
7	our game and deer. Their cows and horses eat up the grass, and their hogs spoil our bed of
8	clams; and finally we shall all starve to death; therefore, stand not in your own light, I ask you,
9	but resolve to act like men. All the sachems [leaders of Native American tribes] both to the east
10	and the west have joined with us, we must unify...and we are resolved to fall upon them at a day
11	appointed [decided] and therefore I come secretly to you, cause you can persuade your Indians to
12	do what you will... And when you see the three fires that will be made at the end of 40 days
13	from now, in a clear night, then act as we act, and the next day fall on and kill men, women, and
14	children, but no cows; they must not be killed as we need them for provisions, till the deer come
15	again...
16	

- 1) Who is the audience for Miantonomo’s speech? Cite one piece of textual evidence to support your claim.

- 2) According to lines 5 – 8, what has been the impact of European colonization on the environment of the North American continent?

- 3) How could the impacts of European colonization described in lines 5 - 8 affect the daily lives of Native Americans?

- 4) According to Miantonomo, what should his audience do in retaliation against the colonists?

- 5) How does Miantomo’s account of interaction with the English settlers differ from John Smith’s? Cite at least one specific example.

