



Grades 2-7

# An Overview of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century

## Unit Study



A Journey Through Learning  
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Sample Page

Thank you for purchasing from **A Journey Through Learning**. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled An Overview of the 17<sup>th</sup> 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
- \*correlating activity pages
- \*vocabulary words

We have also included a blank United States map, 17<sup>th</sup> century timeline pictures and research pages of each of the thirteen colonies.

### **Information Page**

Each of the topics has an information page to read to your child. When possible, real life photos are included for your child to see.

### **Activity Page**

After the information page has been read, it is time to do the activity that is found right after the information page. 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.

### **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 vocabulary pages in the back of the book. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the word and write it on the lines provided. Vocabulary study increases your child's knowledge of the topic!

### **Thirteen Colonies Activity**

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

### **Time Line Cards**

Cut out the timeline cards. Laminate them so they will last longer. Have your child put the cards in order of when each event happened.

## How Long Does it Take to Complete A Unit Study?

Doing a study guide page and an activity sheet a day, it should take about one month to complete. However, you can expand the study portion and make it last as long as you like! That's the beauty of homeschooling! Do it YOUR way!

### Study Choices

Choice #1- Read the first page of the study guide. Then use the internet and fun children's books to learn more about the topic that is covered in that study guide. For instance-our American Indians Unit Study has a study guide page about Geronimo. Dig into Geronimo. There are probably lots of interesting things to learn about him that the study guide does not cover. Spend a day on Geronimo or spend a week! When your child has completed studying that particular topic, it will be time to do the activity sheet for that topic. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with.

Choice #2- Read only the study guide page and do the activity sheet that goes with it. The activity sheets are found right after the study guide page that it goes with. You may choose to do one study guide/activity sheet per day, two per day, two per week, three per week, etc. It doesn't matter. The pace is completely up to you. At one per day, it will take about a month to complete this unit study.

## Tips and tricks to go the extra mile!

### Supplies Need:

½ inch three-ring binder

8 tabs (if you are using our copywork and/or notebooking pages, you will need to have 10 tabs. Label with copywork and notebooking)

Your study guide and activity sheet pages

1. Label your tabs: Study Guide, Activity Sheets, Book Log, NICK, Biography Reports, Outlines, and Narration pages (Copywork and Notebooking, if using these).
2. Make copies of NICK notes and outline forms and narration forms, put them behind the tabs. Your child can use either the NICK notes form (easier) or the outline form (a bit harder) after any of the study guides. The narration forms also come in two levels. Choose the correct level for your child. These serve as a good way for your child to show what they have learned.
3. Hole punch your study guide and activity sheets and place behind the correct tab. You will read a page of a study guide. Behind the study guide are all of the activities that go with that study guide.

# An Overview of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century

Native Americans-The First Americans  
Henry Hudson-Explorer  
Finding a Northwest Passage! The Beginning of the Church of England  
Who was King James?  
The First Settlement-The Jamestown Colony  
Capt. John Smith Saves Jamestown  
Pocahontas-Indian Princess  
The Pilgrims Come to America-The Mayflower Journey  
Who were the Puritans?  
Who were the Separatists?  
The First Laws-Mayflower Compact  
Squanto Helps the New Settlers  
First Thanksgiving-Celebrating the First Year  
Pequot War-Settlers and Indians Fighting  
King Phillip's War-More Settlers and Indians Fighting  
The Quakers Come to America  
William Penn Settles Pennsylvania  
The Tragedy of Salem Witch Trials  
Colonial Families  
Colonial Food  
Colonial Clothing  
Colonial Money  
Colonial Crime and Punishment  
Colonial Trades  
The Thirteen Colonies



## Europeans Begin to Explore Indian Territory

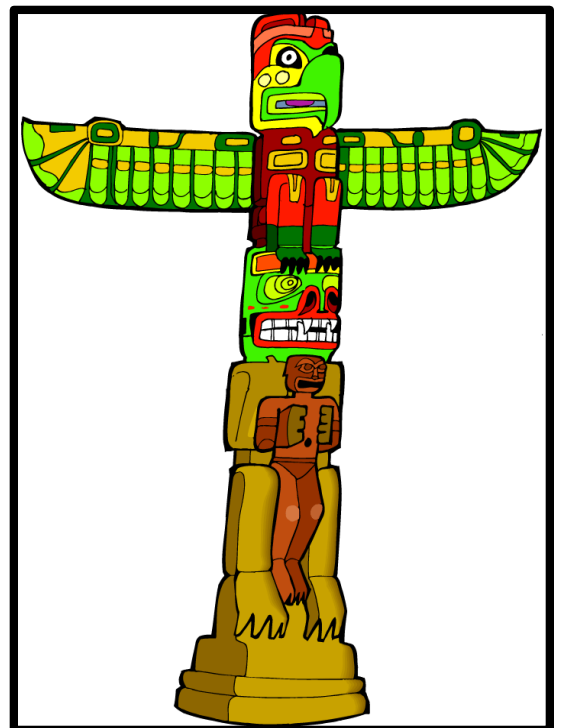
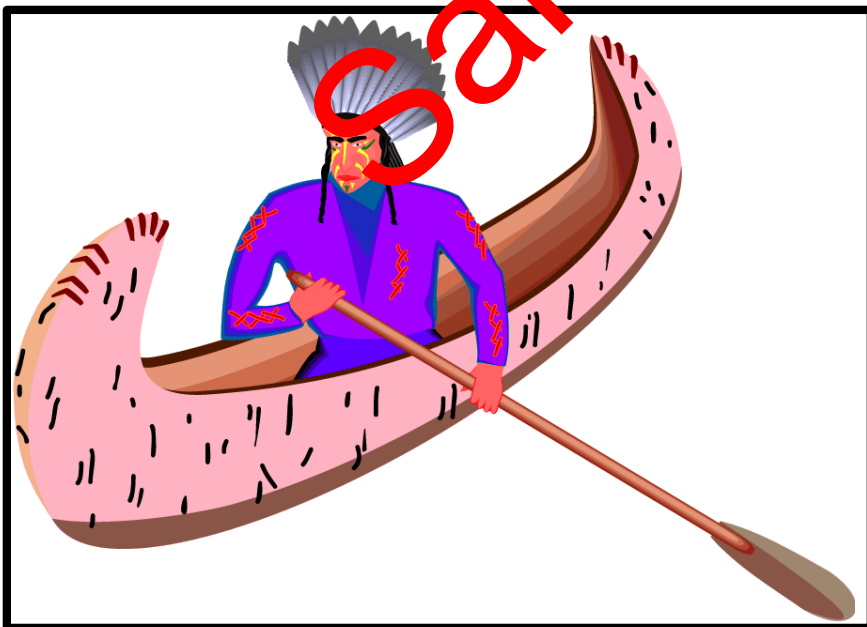
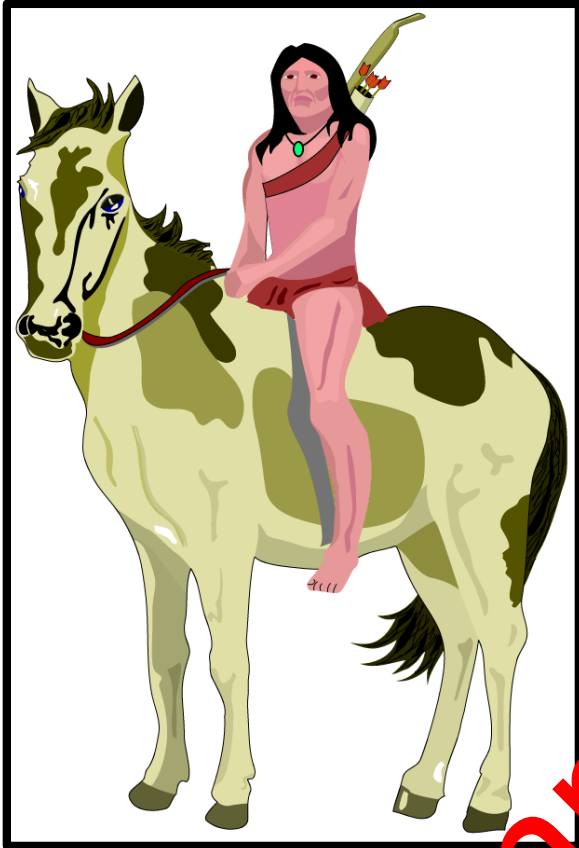
Many people contend that Christopher Columbus “discovered” America. But, the Native American Indians were present long before any of the explorers landed on the North American continent. American Indians varied considerably from area to area, as did their reactions to European settlements. Indian families lived in tribes. Each family was dependent on the other for survival. They lived by the customs and practices of their **ancestors** and used the land only as they needed it, believing it was sacred. Around the 1500's, European explorers began to explore inland on the new found continent. They often were peaceful toward the Indians, but many times, they were fearful and killed them. The new white man brought many new things to the Indians, such as copper, iron, metal for weapons, and new foods and plants. They also brought new diseases and war.

The Europeans began to no longer feel like a visitor to this land. They wanted to own all of it. There were more and more people coming over and more land was needed for their expansion. The military began taking what it wanted and began forcing the Indian tribes into **extinction**. Out of fear of the Indians, the Europeans tried to force the Indians to be like them, to be Christians, and speak English. The United States government began dividing the country during its expansion. Indians were given small plots of land called **reservations**. Most Indians were forced from their homeland onto these reservations. Often they were forced to walk hundreds of miles and were given very little food or clothing for the journey. Many Indians died while on the way to their new homes. The rest of their land was taken over by settlers. This is why few tribes are left today.





Start by cutting out the figures on this page. You may either cut around the box or around the outline of each figure. Tape or glue a toothpick to the back of each figure. Roll a small amount of clay or play dough into a ball. Stick the toothpick in it to stand your figures up. Now you can move them around to play. Decorate the inside of a shoebox to look like an Indian village. Now you have an Indian Village diorama.





## Henry Hudson-Explorer

Henry Hudson was born at a turning point in English history. Since the expedition of Columbus, many had set out to discover a route to the **Orient**. Hudson learned his skill of the sea by traveling with seafarers, mariners, and explorers. As a young man, he had traveled with trade ships and had even sailed on an English ship that faced and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Hudson made four voyages into the treacherous Arctic waters in four years, from 1607 to 1610. Each additional time, he pushed the limits of his discoveries a little further. He was determined to find the Northwest Passage, often ignoring his safety and that of his crews. In 1609, he sailed from Amsterdam on a vessel named "Half Moon" and headed north, again trying to find a path through the Arctic to the far East. He believed that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were separated by a narrow strip of land, which would provide a shortcut between the two oceans. He sailed into New York Bay in September of 1609 and explored about 150 miles of a river, which later became known as the Hudson River.

In 1610, Hudson set out again in pursuit of the famous Northwest Passage on a ship called the "Discovery." His son went with him on this journey. They sailed down the dangerous waters past Quebec and down thru Hudson **Strait** (this Strait is not named for Henry.) They entered a huge bay, which Henry thought was the Pacific Ocean. The bay, which we presently call Hudson Bay, became frozen and the currents were very rough. The crew wanted to turn around, but Henry refused. His crew, thinking of **mutiny**, put Hudson, his son, and seven others into a small boat. We know from a diary that was found on the shore months later that this group left the boat to go ashore to look for shelter. Henry, his son, and his crew were never heard from again.



Explorers like Henry Hudson used many different devices to help them find their way while out on the ocean. Let's see if you can use some of the same inventions.

## A Compass

A compass is an important navigational tool. A compass uses a magnetic needle with one end that always points to the north. Because the needle always points north, you can figure out in what direction you are traveling: north, south, east, west, or any direction in between



Make a compass:

1. Lay just the eye of the needle over any magnet; one from your refrigerator will do. Leave it there overnight. In the morning, the needle will have become a magnet!
2. Stick the needle through a small piece of cork
3. Next, fill a bowl with water. Fill it about halfway and drop the cork with the needle in the middle.
4. The needle should slowly turn until it is pointing in a certain direction. Now give the needle a little spin, then see where it settles.

## The Stars

In the northern hemisphere, navigators use an astrolabe and the North Star as a way to determine their latitude. The North Star is the first star in the handle of the Little Dipper. The angle that the North Star is above the horizon is equal to the latitude of the observer. Go outside tonight and see if you can find the North Star and the dippers!



## Finding a Northwest Passage

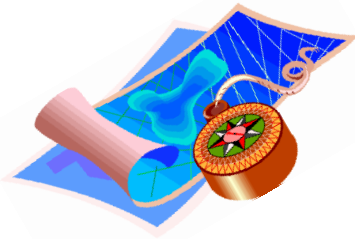
The Northwest Passage is a sea route through the Arctic Ocean. It runs along the northern coast of North America via the waterways amidst the Canadian Arctic **Archipelago** connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Beginning in the 15th century, explorers began searching for a shorter sea route north and west around North America for trading. The Northwest Passage became a new route to the trading nations of Asia. In 1493, to **defuse** trade disputes, Pope Alexander VI split the discovered world between Spain and Portugal. This move made other countries like England and France want to find their own route. This new route became the desire and **motivation** of the European explorations. They named it the Northwest Passage.

When it became evident that there was no route through the heart of the continent, attention turned to the possibility of a passage through northern waters. From west to east, the Northwest Passage runs through the Bering Strait (separating Russia and Alaska), Chukchi Sea, Beaufort Sea and then through various waterways that run through the Canadian Arctic Archipelago. There are five to seven different routes through the archipelago, including the McClure Strait, Dease Strait and the Prince of Wales Strait, but not all of them are suitable for larger ships. The passage then goes through Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait into the Atlantic Ocean.





Draw in the Northwest Passage. Look at the answer in the answer key to see if you got close!



Sample Page

