

Thank you for purchasing from **A Journey Through Learning**. We hope that you enjoy our unit study entitled *A Journey Through the 17th and 18th Centuries in America*. Getting started is easy.

First, take time to browse through the pages to familiarize yourself with the layout. In this unit, you find everything you need to teach your child about American history from 1700 to 1899. Each lesson will include a(an):

- * Lesson plan helper
- * Information page
- * Notebooking page
- * Activity page
- * Copywork
- * Vocabulary words

Lesson Plan Helper

On the Lesson Plan Helper, we have listed several things to help with the expanding of your study. We have included a bible verse, additional reading material and/or videos, online resources, games, virtual field trips, and ideas for presentations, crafts, and art. Do not ever feel pressured to use all of the listed activities. Pick and choose to suit the needs of you and your child.

Information Pages

Each of the topics has an information page to read to your child.

Notebooking Pages

Notebooking pages give a child a place to become creative. Through notebooking, your child will be using and developing many important skills. After your child has read about, researched, and studied a certain subject, he/she then writes or “retells” what they have learned. The “retelling” part is very important. Not only does it let you know how much your child has understood and gained from the subject, it also gives your child a chance to let his/her creative side shine. He/she will use narration skills, writing skills, organizational skills, and even artistic skills on these pages.

Activity Pages

Once the information page has been read, it is time to do the activity, which is found right after the notebooking page. Some of these activities are for fun, while others are more challenging. All of them will enrich your child’s understanding and knowledge of the topic.

Copywork

Your child will copy famous speeches, quotes, historical documents, and newsworthy happenings while at the same time reinforce spelling, grammar, and punctuation skills. Copywork is important because it develops a love for reading, writing, and learning. When completed, your child will have a wonderful, running diary in his own handwriting of how people lived in the past.

Vocabulary Page

The underlined words are vocabulary words. Carefully read each sentence that contains the vocabulary word. 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 page. Use a dictionary to find the word’s meaning and write it on the provided page. Vocabulary study increases your child’s knowledge of the topics.

Enrichment pages

To help enhance your teaching we have included several enrichment pages. These pages are located at the back of this package. You will need to make copies of these sheets for **each** lesson.

Timeline Cards

These cards provide a great way for your child to “visually” see the way that history is laid out. Be creative. Use them in games, quizzes and more to enhance your teaching. Photocopied and then laminated for longer use.

Lesson Plan

We have included a blank lesson plan for writing out each lesson.

Bible Verse Memory Page

This page can be used to help your child in the memorizing of the weekly memory verse. It is designed to have your child write the verse three times each week.

Book Log- A fun page to keep up with extra reading

Your child can do extra reading about the subjects and topics covered in the study. As your child reads, write down the date, title, author and type of book it is on the Book Log.

Blank United States Map

Cooking Fun

We have included several different recipes or foods that were eaten during the 17th and 18th centuries. Have fun with your child cooking and trying them!

Biography Book Report- Learn more about the people you are studying

Find an exciting biographical book about a person of your choice. After reading, have your child fill out the information about the person on the Biography Book Report page.

NICK Notes-An easier way to organize information

While the study guide is being read, your child will jot down important information under “Notes.” Under “Information and Comments,” your child writes down any additional information he/she would like to add. Under “Key Words,” your child writes down important words from the study guide or from the “Notes” section. These words can then be used for “extra” vocabulary words, to be used in sentences, or as spelling words.

Outline Form-A little more difficult way to organize information

Write down a major topic from the study guide on line I. Then use A and B to be more specific about the topic and to back up and/or “prove” the chosen topic on line I. Then on lines 1 and 2 under A and B, be even more specific and back up A and B with examples. Then start over with another topic for Line II. This may not work for all study guides. Some study guides may not be detailed enough to use the Outline Forms.

What I Have Learned-Pages for narration

After reading the study guide, your child narrates (tells orally) what he/she has learned. You write it down. Or, let the child write it down. There are two versions to choose from: Younger- includes a place to draw a picture. Older-for children who are capable of more writing and narration.

The 17th Century—Topics Covered

Weeks 1 – 19

*Please note that some weeks may include several lessons

- Week 1: Europeans Begin to Explore
- Week 2: King Henry VII Becomes King of England
- Week 3: King James becomes King of England
- Week 4: Jamestown
- Week 4: Captain John Smith
- Week 5: Henry Hudson, Explorer
- Week 6: Finding a Northwest Passage
- Week 7: Pocahontas-Indian Princess
- Week 8: The *Mayflower* Journey
- Week 8: Who Were the Puritans?
- Week 8: Who Were the Separatists?
- Week 9: The First Laws-The Mayflower Compact
- Week 10: Squanto Helps the New Settlers
- Week 11: The First Thanksgiving-Celebrating the First Year
- Week 12: Pequot War-Settlers and Indians Fighting
- Week 13: King Phillip's War-More Settlers and Indians Fighting
- Week 14: The Quakers Come to America
- Week 15: The Tragedy of the Salem Witch Trials
- Week 16: Colonial Families
- Week 16: Colonial Food
- Week 16: Colonial Housing
- Week 16: Colonial Clothing
- Week 17: Colonial Money
- Week 17: Colonial Crime and Punishment
- Week 18: Colonial Trades
- Week 19: The Thirteen Colonies

The 18th Century—Topics Covered Weeks 20 – 36

*Please note that some weeks may include several lessons

Week 20: The Slave Trade

Week 21: The French and Indian War

Week 22: Daniel Boone

Week 23: The Boston Massacre

Week 24: The Boston Tea Party

Week 25: The American Revolution

Week 25: Patriots

Week 25: Loyalists

Week 26: The Declaration of Independence

Week 27: Betsy Ross

Week 28: The Articles of Confederation

Week 29: The Constitution

Week 30: The Bill of Rights

Week 31: George Washington

Week 31: John Adams

Week 32: Paul Revere

Week 33: Yellow Fever

Week 34: 18th Century Technology

Week 35: School in the 1700s

Week 35: Keeping House in the 1700s

Week 36: Crime and Punishment in the Colonies

Bible Memory Verse: Deuteronomy 28:9

The LORD will **establish** you as his holy people, as he promised you on oath, if you keep the commands of the LORD your God and walk in his ways.

Additional Reading Material and/or Videos:

The Mystery at Jamestown by Carole Marsh

Journey to Jamestown by Lois Ruby

The Jamestown Colony by Alan Pierce

Online resources, games and virtual field trips:

<http://www.historyglobe.com/jamestown/popupwindow.html>

http://www.uen.org/utahlink/tours/tourFames.cfm?tour_id=15664

<http://exchange.smarttech.com/details.html?id=x150ab221066c4c38a855c3c197ef96c5>

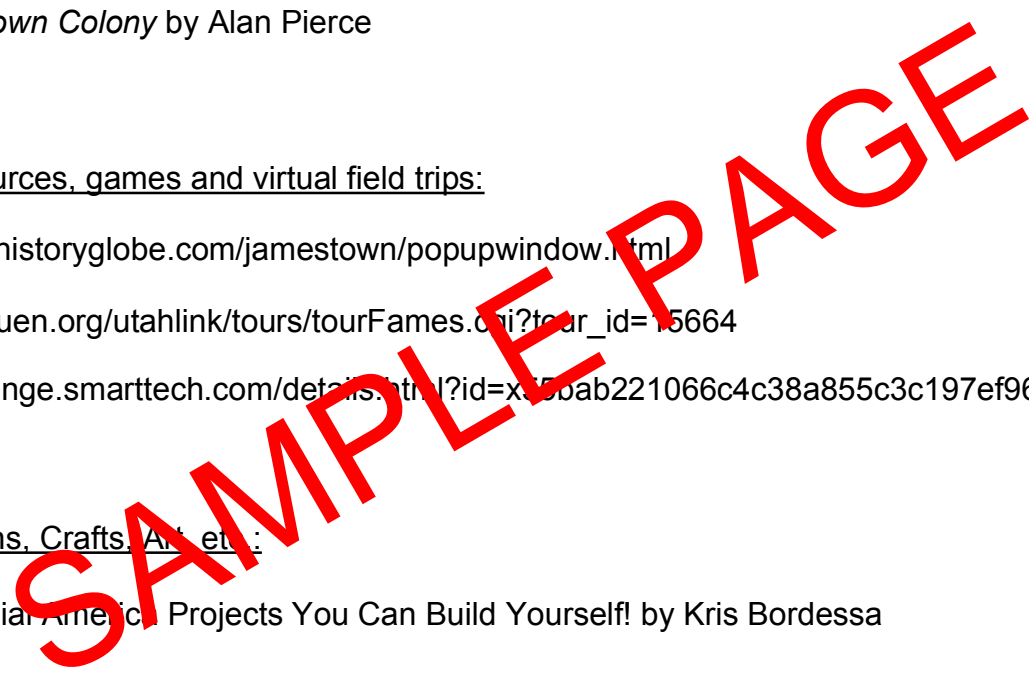
Presentations, Crafts, Art, etc.:

Great Colonial American Projects You Can Build Yourself! by Kris Bordessa

Build your own Jamestown!

Dig around your house and find discarded items like toilet paper rolls, sticks, popsicle sticks, or anything else that you could use to create your fort. Have fun and be creative!

Notes:



Jamestown

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 were “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 to England. 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.

The Powhatan Indians were discovered by the settlers of the Jamestown settlement. Powhatan villages were arranged with a community feel. In their villages, you would find a temple, chief's house, palisade, and storage building. Their homes were called "yehakins," or longhouses.

SAMPLE PAGE



Jamestown

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.

North
Bulwark

SAMPLE PAGE

What other buildings do you think Jamestown would have had?

Jamestown was founded on May 13, 1607 by the Virginia Colony. It was the first permanent settlement in the new Americas.

SAMPLE PAGE

Draw the layout of Jamestown. See if you can label the different areas.

Captain John Smith

Captain John Smith was known as a **brash** and boldly self-confident person. His keen experience of survival and exceptional leadership skills helped save the Jamestown colony. Smith led the settlers in hunting, construction of the fort, and trading with the Indians for corn. One of the major threats that Smith and the others faced were the frequent **raids** by the Algonquin Indians.

Smith was captured in December 1607 and brought before the chief of the Algonquin Indians, Chief Powhatan. The chief's daughter, Pocahontas, saved his life by throwing herself between him and the warriors just before they were ordered to kill him. Once released, Smith helped to further lead the colony.

After being injured, Smith returned to England for a couple of years. In 1614, Captain Smith returned to Maine and the Massachusetts Bay. Under approval of Prince Charles, he changed the name of the **region** to "New England." He mapped the coastline from Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod. After his return to England in 1617, Smith wrote a book about his adventures in North America. He never again returned to Virginia or Massachusetts.

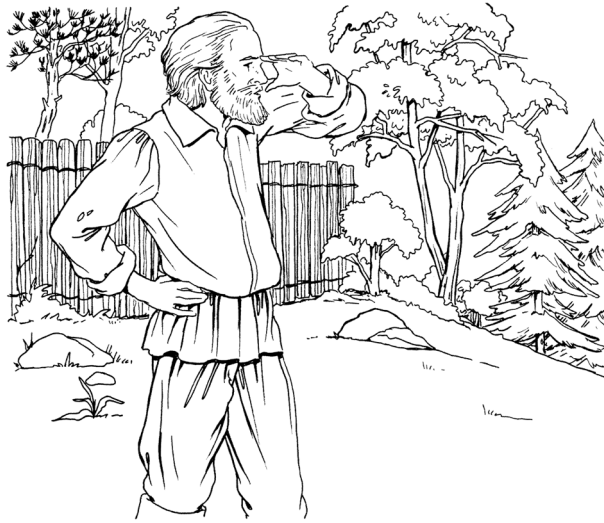


CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Pocahontas' real name was "Matoaka." "Pocahontas" was a nickname meaning "playful." Her actual date of birth is not known. Some believe it to be around 1596. Pocahontas probably saw the first white man in May of 1607, when the settlers landed in Jamestown.

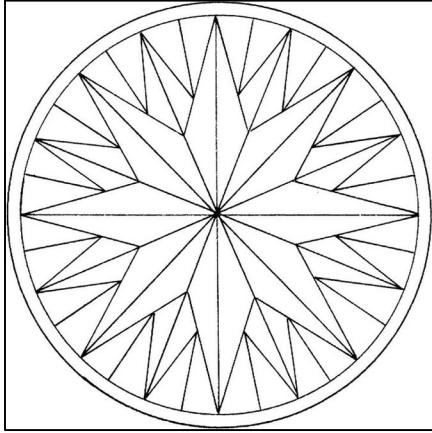


Captain John Smith



SAMPLE PAGE

Captain John Smith was known as a great adventurer. He drew many maps of the new colonies. Pretend that you are an explorer like John Smith. In the box below, create a map of your surroundings. You can choose to do a map of the inside of your house or maybe your backyard. It is up to you. Remember to make a key for your map. Also, label the compass.



compass

Key

SAMPLE PAGE



Due to poor leadership, personal conflicts, and fighting, the gentlemen elected Captain John Smith president of the colony.

SAMPLE PAGE

List 3 problems the men of Jamestown experienced:
