

Vocab list Unit 1 words 51-100 (first 7 out of order)

Huguenots- Calvin's French followers, they were merchants and middle class people, also included many of the nobility.

Jean Ribault- In 1562 he and 150 protestant Huguenots from Normandy landed on Parris island, and began constructing a fort (to provide refuge in the new world for French Protestants.) He left for supplies got in religious wars, the colonists resort to cannibalism, he comes back in 1564 to establish Fort Caroline on St. Johns River, Indians friendly. All men killed by Spanish Gen. Don Pedro Menendez de Alives, and he established St. Augustine.

John Cabot- Genoan navigator and crew from Bristol England reached Cape Breton Island or Newfoundland in 1497.

Giovanni de Verrazano- In 1524, the Tuscan captain sailed w/a crew from France, exploring the North American Coast from Cape Fear to the Penobscot River.

Jacques Cartier- 1534-35 he reconnoitered the St. Lawrence River, and established France's imperial claim to the lands of Canada.

Elizabeth I- Protestant half-sister of Mary who died in 1558, took the throne. She outlawed Catholicism and Spain's defender of the Catholic faith, vowed to overthrow her. (reigned from 1558-1603).

Henry VIII- King of England (1509-1547) who succeeded his father, Henry VII. His divorce from Catherine of Aragon, his first wife, compelled him to break from the Catholic Church by the Act of Supremacy (1534).

Enclosure- the separation and appropriation of land by means of a fence.

Richard Hakluyt- English geographer who published collected accounts of English exploratory voyages in *Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries of the English Nation* (1589).

Humphrey Gilbert- 1537-83, English soldier, navigator, and colonizer in America.

John Hawkins- 1532-95, English slave trader and rear admiral. English naval hero who commanded the rear squadron in the defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588).

Francis Drake- English naval hero and explorer who was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the world (1577-1580) and was vice admiral of the fleet that destroyed the Spanish Armada (1588).

Sea dogs- *Nautical* A very experienced sailor.

Martin Frobisher- English explorer who made three voyages to the Canadian Arctic (1576, 1577, and 1578) in search of the Northwest Passage.

Philip II- 1527-1598.

King of Spain (1556-1598), of Naples and Sicily (1554-1598), and of Portugal (1580-1598) as Philip I. In 1588 he launched the Spanish Armada in an unsuccessful attempt to invade England.

Spanish Armada-

the great fleet sent from Spain against England by Philip II in 1588

Santa Fe- The capital of New Mexico, in the north-central part of the state northeast of Albuquerque. The Spanish established a settlement here c. 1609 on the site of ancient Native American ruins and developed it as a trade center over the next 200 years. Occupied by U.S. forces in 1846, it became territorial capital in 1851 and state capital in 1912. Population: 68,000.

Juan de Onate- Spanish explorer and conquistador. He claimed New Mexico for Spain in 1598 and served as its governor until 1607.

Samuel de Champlain- French explorer who founded Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia (1605) and established a settlement (1608) on the site of present-day Quebec.

Port Royal- a town in W Nova Scotia, in SE Canada, on an arm of the Bay of Fundy: the first settlement in Canada 1605. 738. AKA Annapolis Royal.

Quebec- A province of eastern Canada. It joined the confederacy in 1867. The region was first explored and claimed for France by Jacques Cartier (1534) and Samuel de Champlain (1608) and was made a royal colony, known as New France, by Louis XIV in 1663. Conflict between the French and British for control of the territory ended in 1763 when Great Britain was given sovereignty, but the French influence has remained dominant. Quebec is the capital and Montreal the largest city. Population: 7,540,000

Acadia- A region and former French colony of eastern Canada, chiefly in Nova Scotia but also including New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton Island, and the coastal area from the St. Lawrence River south into Maine. During the French and Indian War (1755-1763) many Acadians migrated or were deported by the British to southern territories, including Louisiana, where their descendants came to be known as Cajuns.

Coueurs de bois- a french or french-indian trapper of North America, esp. of Canada.

Sieur de la Salle- French explorer in North America who claimed Louisiana for France (1682).

Montreal- A city of southern Quebec, Canada, on **Montreal Island** in the St. Lawrence

River. Named after Mount Royal, a hill at its center, it was founded by the French as Ville Marie de Montr al in 1642 and grew rapidly as a fur-trading center and starting point for western exploration. The English captured the city in 1760. Today Montreal is a major Canadian port and a cultural, commercial, and industrial hub. Population: 1,070,000.

Jesuits- A [religious order](#) of men in the [Roman Catholic Church](#); its official name is the Society of Jesus. Founded by [Ignatius of Loyola](#) in the sixteenth century, the society became the spearhead of the [Counter Reformation](#).

Franciscans- A member of an originally mendicant religious order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209 and dedicated to the virtues of humility and poverty. It is now divided into three independent branches.

James I- King of England (1603-1625) and of Scotland as James VI (1567-1625). The son of Mary Queen of Scots, he succeeded the heirless Elizabeth I as the first Stuart king of England. His belief in the divine right of kings and his attempts to abolish Parliament and suppress Presbyterianism in Scotland created resentment that led to the English Civil War. He sponsored the King James Bible.

Joint-stock company- *British*. an incorporated business with transferable shares and with shareholders having either limited or unlimited liability for debts of the business.

Virginia Company- refers collectively to a pair of [English joint stock companies](#) chartered by [James I](#) in [1606](#) with the purposes of establishing settlements on the coast of [North America](#). The two companies, called the [Virginia Company of London](#) (or the [London Company](#)) and the [Virginia Company of Plymouth](#) (or [Plymouth Company](#)) operated with identical charters but with differing territories.

Jamestown- Former village, SE Va., first permanent English settlement in America; est. May 14, 1607, by the [London Company](#) on a marshy peninsula (now an island) in the James River and named for the reigning English monarch, James I. Disease, starvation, and Native American attacks wiped out most of the colony, but the London Company continually sent more men and supplies, and John [Smith](#) briefly provided efficient leadership (he returned to England in 1609 for treatment of an injury). After the severe winter of 1609-10 (the starving time), the survivors prepared to return to England but were stopped by the timely arrival of Lord De la Warr with supplies. John [Rolfe](#) cultivated the first tobacco there in 1612, introducing a successful source of livelihood; in 1614 he assured peace with the local Native Americans by marrying [Pocahontas](#), daughter of chief Powhatan. In 1619 the first representative government in the New World met at Jamestown, which remained the capital of Virginia throughout the 17th cent. The village was almost entirely destroyed during [Bacon's Rebellion](#); it was partially rebuilt but fell into decay with the removal of the capital to Williamsburg (1698-1700).

Powhatan- Algonquian leader who founded the Powhatan confederacy and maintained

peaceful relations with English colonists after the marriage of his daughter Pocahontas to John Rolfe (1614).

John Smith- English colonist, explorer, and writer whose maps and accounts of his explorations in Virginia and New England were invaluable to later explorers and colonists. English explorer who helped found the colony at Jamestown, Virginia; was said to have been saved by Pocahontas.

Pocahontas- A [Native American](#) princess of the seventeenth century who befriended Captain John [Smith](#) of [Virginia](#). She is said to have thrown herself upon him to prevent his execution by her father, Powhatan. She later married one of the Virginian settlers and traveled to [England](#) with him.

John Rolfe- English colonist in America and husband of Pocahontas

Tobacco- Any of various plants of the genus *Nicotiana*, especially *N. tabacum*, native to tropical America and widely cultivated for their leaves, which are used primarily for smoking.

Charles I- King of England, Scotland, and Ireland (1625-1649). His power struggles with Parliament resulted in the English Civil War (1642-1648) in which Charles was defeated. He was tried for treason and beheaded in 1649.

Maryland- A state of the east-central United States. It was admitted as one of the original Thirteen Colonies in 1788. The colony was founded by Lord Baltimore in 1634 as a refuge for English Roman Catholics. Annapolis is the capital and Baltimore the largest city. Population: 5,600,000.

Proprietary colony- any of certain colonies, as Maryland and Pennsylvania, that were granted to an individual or group by the British crown and that were granted full rights of self-government.

Calverts- Family of English colonists in America, including **George** (1580?-1632), First Baron Baltimore; his son **Cecilius** (1605-1675), Second Baron and recipient of the Maryland charter; another son, **Leonard** (1606-1647), first governor of Maryland (1634-1647); and Cecilius's son **Charles** (1637-1715), Third Baron and governor (1661-1675) and proprietor (1675-1689) of Maryland. Plepote that supported them and got things form them.

Indentured servants- a person who came to America and was placed under contract to work for another over a period of time, usually seven years, esp. during the 17th to 19th centuries. Generally, indentured servants included redemptioners, victims of religious or political persecution, persons kidnapped for the purpose, convicts, and paupers.

Matriarchy- a form of social organization in which the mother is head of the family, and in which descent is reckoned in the female line, the children belonging to the mother's

clan; matriarchal system.

Puritans- A member of a group of English Protestants who in the 16th and 17th centuries advocated strict religious discipline along with simplification of the ceremonies and creeds of the Church of England

Henry Hudson- English navigator and explorer who discovered (1609) the Hudson River on an expedition for the East India Company.

Pilgrims- One of the English Separatists who founded the colony of Plymouth in New England in 1620.

Mayflower Compact- An agreement reached by the [Pilgrims](#) on the ship the [Mayflower](#) in 1620, just before they landed at [Plymouth Rock](#). The Mayflower Compact bound them to live in a civil society according to their own laws. It remained the fundamental law of their colony of [Plymouth](#) until the colony was absorbed into [Massachusetts](#) in the late seventeenth century.

Massasoit- Wampanoag leader who aided the Pilgrim colonists and signed a peace treaty with them at Plymouth.

Sachem- the chief of a tribe.

Squanto- Native American who helped the English colonists in Massachusetts develop agricultural techniques and served as an interpreter between the colonists and the Wampanoag.