

Social Studies Study Guide

Chapter 4 (pgs. 78-89 only!)

Upcoming Assessments: Lesson 1 Quiz
Lesson 2 Quiz
Latitude & Longitude Quiz
Vocabulary Quiz
Chapter 4 Lessons 1 & 2 Test

- Chapter 4 has been broken up into two parts. The test will cover only Lessons 1 and 2 and the geography skill “Using Latitude and Longitude”.
- Study 14 vocabulary words/definitions. (Make your own flashcards or use Flashcard Machine.)

explore colony governor immigrant patroon slavery


latitude longitude parallel degree equator meridian

global grid prime meridian

- Study the explorers from Lesson 1. Know the year of their voyage, who financed the trip, where they explored, and the outcome of their exploration. (Use your 4- tabbed organizer.)
- Study the timeline of events from Lesson 2. You must know the people and places from this lesson and the chronological order in which events occurred.
- Practice organizing lesson 1 and 2 events in chronological order using your fact sort strips.
- Be able to locate places using lines of latitude and longitude. Locations must be written in the proper format. ex: the location of Miami, FL is 25° N, 80° W

Latitude is always first, longitude is second. HINT: la comes before lo in ABC order

- This study packet is for home use. Attached are:
 - 1) notes for lesson 1
 - 2) notes for lesson 2
 - 3) notes with examples of latitude and longitude
 - 4) “Fact Sort” (cut out the strips and practice putting facts in chronological order)
 - 5) key for “Fact Sort” (after you put the fact strips in order check your answers)
- Don’t forget to read and study pages 78-89 in your textbook.

 **This test requires you to be able to recall detailed information in chronological order and have an understanding of the reasons behind actions and events. Study often and use your study aids! Do not wait until the last minute to study!**

Social Studies Notes (pgs 78-81)
Chapter 4- Colonial New Jersey
Lesson 1- The Arrival of the Europeans

Christopher Columbus- 1492 Voyage

Sent By	Spain
Reason	shorter water route to Indies/Asia to trade for gold, silks and spices
Explored	islands in Caribbean Sea- later known as West Indies
Outcome	-credited with finding "New World" -other European countries sent explorers -named people there "Indians"

John Cabot- 1497 Voyage

Sent By	England
Reason	NW water route to Asia
Explored	eastern coast of North America sailed past NJ
Outcome	England claimed ownership of lands Cabot saw on voyage

Giovanni da Verrazano- 1524 Voyage

Sent By	France
Reason	water route to Asia
Explored	eastern coast of North America anchored at Sandy Hook explored NY Bay
Outcome	found NY Bay met with Lenape

Henry Hudson- 1609 Voyage

Sent By	Dutch (Netherlands)
Reason	water route through North America
Explored	Sandy Hook Hudson River
Outcome	brought Dutch trade ships looking for furs, skins and other goods

Chapter 4, Lesson 2 Notes

Life in New Netherland (pgs. 86-87)

1600- European countries begin to settle North America.

1614- Dutch claim area they call New Netherland
(area from Barnegat Bay to Maine).

1621- They give control of area to Dutch West India Company.

1623- Cornelius May named 1st governor of New Netherland.

1624- 30 Dutch families build Fort Nassau (later found abandoned).

1626- Peter Minuit (3rd governor) buys Manhattan Island from Lenape.

Offers large pieces of land to anyone willing to bring 50 immigrants. Landowners called patroons.

Patroons have difficulty finding immigrants to work the land, slave trade begins.

1655- Dutch take over small Swedish colony.

Life in New Netherland (pgs. 88-89)

- Dutch received help adjusting to new environment from the Lenape.
- Sarah Kiersted, a Dutch woman, learned the Lenape language and helped work out treaties between the two groups
- Differences in cultures and diseases brought by the Dutch created problems between the two groups.
- Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Netherland in the 1640's warned the settlers to stay within the settlements and villages.
- In 1660, Dutch built the first permanent town, Bergen, which was built around a square and had tall wooden walls to protect colonists from attacks.
- The settlers brought their traditions with them but added elements from other cultures.
Example: traditional Pinkster festival became a mix of many cultures

Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2 Fact Sort

Cut out the strips. Use your book to help you lay them out in chronological order.

Dutch explorer, Henry Hudson traded goods with Lenape after anchoring at Sandy Hook. Later explored a river later named after him.

Thirty Dutch families build Fort Nassau (later found abandoned).

Dutch West India Company offers large pieces of land to anyone who can bring 50 immigrants.

European countries begin to settle North America.

Landowners called patroons.

Christopher Columbus, sent by Spain, discovers "New World." Calls people there "Indians."

Dutch take over small Swedish colony along Delaware River.

Verrazano, sent by France, anchored at Sandy Hook, and invited Lenape people onto his ship.

Patroons have difficulty finding immigrants to work the land. Dutch West India Company begins slave trade.

As a result of John Cabot's voyage, England claims "New World" as their own.

Dutch build Bergen, the first town in New Jersey.

Dutch claim area from NJ to Maine and call it New Netherlands.

Cornelius Mey appointed governor of New Netherlands.

Governor Peter Stuyvesant builds first permanent Dutch settlement.

Dutch West India Company gains control of settlement and trade in New Netherlands.

Governor Peter Minuet buys Manhattan Island from the Lenape.

Chapter 4, Lessons 1 & 2 Fact Sort Key

1. Christopher Columbus, sent by Spain, discovers “New World.” Calls people there “Indians.”
2. As a result of John Cabot’s voyage, England claims “New World” as their own.
3. Verrazano, sent by France, anchored at Sandy Hook, and invited Lenape people onto his ship.
4. Dutch explorer, Henry Hudson traded goods with Lenape after anchoring at Sandy Hook. Later explored a river later named after him.
5. European countries begin to settle North America.
6. Dutch claim area from NJ to Maine and call it New Netherlands.
7. Dutch West India Company gains control of settlement and trade in New Netherlands.
8. Cornelius Mey appointed governor of New Netherlands.
9. Thirty Dutch families build Fort Nassau (later found abandoned).
10. Governor Peter Minuet buys Manhattan Island from the Lenape.
11. Dutch West India Company offers large pieces of land to anyone who can bring 50 immigrants.
12. Landowners called patroons.
13. Patroons have difficulty finding immigrants to work the land. Company begins slave trade.
14. Dutch take over small Swedish colony along Delaware River.
15. Governor Peter Stuyvesant builds first permanent Dutch settlement.
16. Dutch build Bergen, the first town in New Jersey.