



**Read each passage. Choose the title that best expresses the key idea of the passage.**

- 1** The first English settlement on Roanoke Island was not successful. Colonists left after disagreements with the natives. A second settlement was started; however, three years later, supply ships arrived to find the settlement had mysteriously disappeared.
- 2** Established in 1607, Jamestown was the first lasting English settlement in North America. It was a hard place to live, and many settlers died. Settlers were ready to leave, but then ships arrived with more colonists and supplies.
- 3** Today's government has its roots in colonial Virginia. Colonists elected representatives to the House of Burgesses. Representatives argued their points of view, solved common problems, and passed new laws.
- 4** In 1620, the Mayflower brought Pilgrims to what is now Massachusetts. Because the Pilgrims were in a new land without government, they signed the Mayflower Compact. It contained a set of laws the Pilgrims agreed to follow.
- 5** England was in religious conflict. Many people were punished for their religious beliefs. This led to The Great Migration. From 1620 to 1640 about 20,000 English men, women, and children moved to the New World.
- 6** The New England Confederation was the first large effort by English colonies to unite, or join for a common cause. There were four colonies. They worked to solve issues with trade, boundaries, and defenses.

- 7 In 1692, in Salem Village, Massachusetts, shocking charges were made against some men, women, and children. They were tried for witchcraft. Because so many people were accused, a special court was created to hear the cases.
- 8 In 1700, there were about 250,000 colonists in North America's thirteen colonies. At the start of the Revolutionary War in 1775, there were almost 2.5 million colonists.
- 9 British merchants, or those who sell goods, said that Virginia colonists refused to pay their debts. As a result, The Debt Recovery Act of 1732 was passed in Great Britain. The law allowed merchants to take property as payment for debts.
- 10 The Stamp Act of 1765 required American colonists to pay a tax on all printed paper. This included newspapers, legal documents, and even playing cards.
- 11 France's expansion of land claims caused problems with the British colonies. These problems, in part, led to the French and Indian War, which lasted from 1756 to 1763. In the end, the British received Canada from France and Florida from Spain.
- 12 George Washington fought in the French and Indian War. Later, during the Revolutionary War, he led the colonial forces to victory. Afterward, he was elected president of the group that wrote the United States Constitution.

Tip

Look for names of events, people, and places. They help identify the key idea.

A	B	C	D	E	F
The French and Indian War	The Great Migration	Population Explosion	The New England Confederation	The Stamp Act	Salem Witch Trials
The Debt Recovery Act	House of Burgesses	Jamestown	George Washington	Mystery of the Lost Colony	Mayflower Compact
G	H	I	J	K	L

**Objective:** Identify and summarize key ideas in informational text (description, comparison, sequence) using key details.

