



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:



7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #41

Aims: SWBAT explain the definition of Democracy
SWBAT identify the main idea of the Mayflower Compact and the Virginia House of Burgesses
SWBAT evaluate whether colonial governments were democratic

DO NOW

Directions: Use your notes from Thursday to help you complete the do now. You must use TAG and write in complete sentences.

1) What is the Magna Carta?

2) How does the Magna Carta relate to our government today?

3) BONUS: Explain in your own words what *mercantilism* is





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MAP MINUTE!

Score: ____/13 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

- Connecticut = CT
- Delaware = DE
- Georgia = GA
- Maryland = MD
- Massachusetts = MA
- New Hampshire = NH
- New Jersey = NJ
- New York = NY
- North Carolina = NC
- Pennsylvania = PA
- Rhode Island = RI
- South Carolina = SC
- Virginia = VA

13 Colonies

Atlantic Ocean

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DAILY DEBRIEF

The Mayflower Compact

After two months of rough ocean travel, the Pilgrims sighted land far north of Virginia. The Pilgrims knew that they would thus be outside the authority of Virginia’s colonial government when they landed. Their charter would not apply. So, they decided to establish their own basic laws and social rules to govern the colony they would found.

Cause and Effect

Cause	Effect
After two months of rough ocean travel	
[Because] they would be outside the authority of Virginia’s colonial government when they landed	
[Because] their charter would not apply	

Stop & Jot: Why did the Pilgrims draft the Mayflower Compact?

The Mayflower Compact

The **Separatists** (who we sometimes call the Pilgrims) came to the New Worlds for religious freedom. Before they landed their ship, they sat down and wrote the **Mayflower Compact**. This was an agreement between the colonists to work together and follow the rules that the majority created. Settlers consented to follow the rules and regulations of the government for the sake of survival. The government, in return, would derive its power from the consent (permission) of the governed.



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Think: What was the agreement made between the colonists? Why do you think that they made this agreement before arriving on land?

The Virginia House of Burgesses

The first legislature anywhere in the English colonies in America was in Virginia. This was the House of Burgesses, and it first met on July 30, 1619. At a church in Jamestown. It's first order of business was to set a minimum price for the sale of tobacco.

The House of Burgesses soon became a symbol of **representative government**. Among the 22 members was the governor, who was appointed by officials of the Virginia Company in London. The governor in turn appointed six important members of the colony to be his council. The other 15 members were elected by the colony as a whole, or actually men over 17 who also owned land.

The House of Burgesses, which met at first only once a year, could make laws, which could be vetoed by the governor or the directions of the Virginia Company. This continued to be the standard until 1624, when Virginia became a royal colony. At this time, England took much more control of things in Virginia, restricting the powers of the House of Burgesses.

1. Underline the first order of business for the House of Burgesses

Reminders: Features of Democracy in England

Limited Government- the idea that there should be _____ to what the _____ can do to _____.

Inalienable Rights – that there are certain rights such as (_____, _____ and property) that cannot be taken away with _____ (a good reason) and _____ (the proper steps)

Representative Government – when the _____ an official to _____ our interests.



Independent Practice: How Democratic Were the Colonies?

Directions: Work with the group you were assigned to answer the questions related to your document. Answer the questions for your document (if you finish before time move on to the next document). **Be prepared** to share your answer with the class.

Use Document 1 on the next page to answer the questions below.

1. Describe two ways in which slave traders were able to fit a large number of slaves onto their ship.

2. Although the Brookes illustration is accurate, what is it unable to show?

3. Name at least one **undemocratic** feature of the colonies that is shown in this document. (Hint: use the features of democracy in England)

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Document 1:

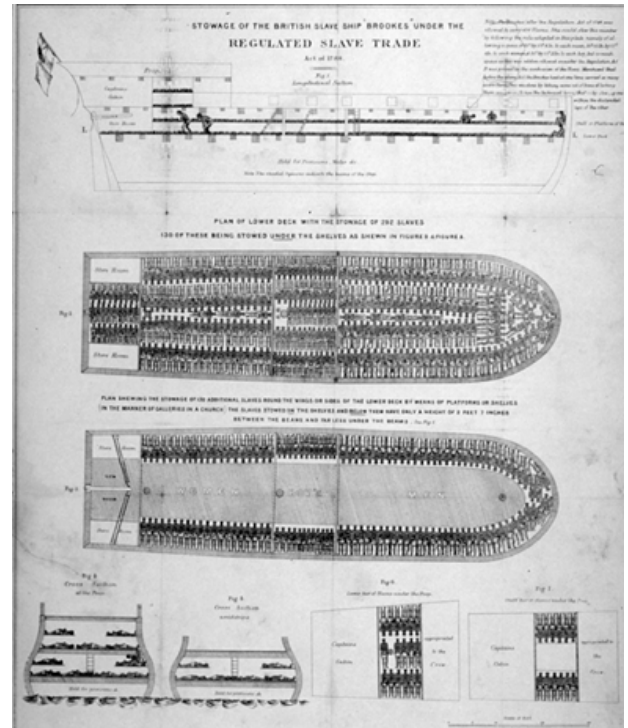
The Slavers

Slave ships were usually small and narrow. A ship's size, measured in tonnage, theoretically determined how many slaves it could carry, with the formula being two slaves per ton. But captains often ignored the formula. Some kept their human cargo light, calculating that smaller loads lowered mortality and made revolt less likely. But most captains were "tight packers," who squeezed human beings together in hope that large numbers would offset increased deaths. For example, the 120-ton *Henrietta Marie*, a British ship that sailed from London on its final voyage in 1699, should have been fully loaded with 240 slaves. Yet it carried 350 from West Africa when it set out for Barbados and Jamaica. Another ship designed to carry 450 slaves usually carried 600.

The cargo space in slave ships was generally only five feet high. Ship's carpenters halved this vertical space by building shelves, so slaves might be packed above and below on planks that measured only 5.5 feet long and 1.3 feet wide. Consequently, slaves had only about 20 to 25 inches of headroom. To add to the discomfort, the crews chained male slaves together in pairs to help prevent rebellion and lodged them away from women and children.

The most frequently reproduced illustration of a slaver's capacity for human cargo comes from the *Brookes*, which sailed from Liverpool, England, during the 1780s. At three hundred tons, the *Brookes* was an exceptionally large ship for its time, and the diagrams show how tightly packed the slaves were who boarded it. The renderings do not show the constant shifting, crushing, and chafing among the tightly packed human cargo caused by the movement of the ship at sea.

Mortality (death) rates were high because the crowded, unsanitary conditions encouraged seaboard epidemics (diseases). Between 1715 and 1775, slave deaths on French ships averaged 15 percent. The highest recorded mortality rate was 34 percent. By the nineteenth century, the death rate had declined to 5 percent.





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Document 2: The Fundamental Orders of Connecticut

“...it is ordered that there be yearly two General Assemblies or Courts...and a governor shall be chosen for the year and shall have power to administer justice according to the laws here established. The choice for governor shall be made by all those who are eligible to vote. It is ordered that no person be chosen to govern more than once in two years. It is ordered that every general courts shall include a governor to moderate the court and if the governor neglects or refuses to call the general court into session the voters may do so. In the general court shall rest supreme power of the colony. And they shall only have power to make laws or repeal (get rid of) them, to levy taxes, dispose of unclaimed land. They shall have the power to call public officials or any other person into question for any misdemeanor and may with good reason remove or deal otherwise accordingly with the offender...”

1. Name at least two powers given to the General Court in this document.

2. Describe at least two democratic features of Connecticut’s government

3. Name two ways that the power of Connecticut’s government was limited by this document



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Graphic Organizer

Yes, the colonies were democratic because...	No, the colonies were not democratic because...
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.



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**How Democratic were the colonies?
Homework**

Directions: Complete the template below and then rewrite your paragraph neatly on the other side. Make sure you head **both** sides of the paper.

I think...what is your opinion?
For instance...first example
Furthermore...second example

But...rebuttal (what's the other side?)
Even still...third example
Clearly...conclusion

I think the colonies were **democratic/undemocratic** because _____.

For instance _____
_____.

Furthermore _____
_____.

But _____
_____.

Even still the colonies were **democratic/undemocratic** because _____
_____.

Clearly, the American colonies were **democratic/undemocratic**.



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Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered (yet) ____/5

Exit Ticket

- 1) Which statement best describes a democracy?
 - a) A government with one ruler
 - b) A government with no laws
 - c) A government with elected officials
 - d) A government with a few appointed rulers

- 2) The Magna Carta established the concept of
 - a) Judicial review
 - b) Limited Government
 - c) Parliament
 - d) Freedom of religion

- 3) Why was the House of Burgesses important?
 - a) It sent 90 women to Jamestown to encourage marriage and children
 - b) It organized the transfer of Africans to help work in the fields
 - c) It established private ownership of land for the colonists
 - d) It allowed Virginia settlers to vote for and participate in making laws

- 4) The Mayflower Compact of 1620 is considered an important step in the development of democracy in America because it
 - a) expressed the importance of self-government
 - b) established freedom of religion
 - c) created the first colonial judiciary
 - d) granted all males the right to vote