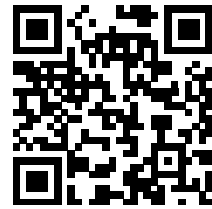


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Early American Colonial Settlements



In the 17th century, European powers started to establish _____ settlements in what is now known as the United States. These settlements were founded for a variety of reasons including economic _____, religious freedom, and the desire to expand their territories. The first successful _____ settlement was established in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. Despite the harsh conditions and initial _____, the settlers managed to survive with the help of local Native American tribes. The _____, seeking religious freedom, founded Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts in 1620. This _____ became known for the celebration of the first Thanksgiving with the Wampanoag tribe. The _____ established New Amsterdam in present-day New York, while the Spanish founded St. Augustine in _____, the oldest continuously inhabited European-established _____ in the continental United States. The colonial settlements played a crucial role in the cultivation of _____ such as tobacco and cotton, which were labor-intensive and led to the establishment of the _____ trade. Education and literacy varied greatly across the colonies, with some areas establishing the first _____ in America to educate the children of settlers. The interaction between European _____ and Native Americans often led to conflict, but also to periods of cooperation and _____. Over time, these settlements grew in size and wealth, laying the foundation for the _____ of the United States. The colonial period was marked by a _____ of cultures, including English, Dutch, Spanish, and French influences, which shaped the early American _____.

colonial struggles slave city settlers settlement cash crops schools
gain trade diversity Pilgrims identity Dutch development Florida
English