

name: _____

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John Smith's Leadership



In 1607, John Smith played a crucial role in the establishment of the Jamestown _____ . He was a natural leader, known for his strong personality and adventurous _____. The early years of the settlement were extremely difficult. Colonists faced numerous _____ including hostile relations with the _____ Powhatan Confederacy, disease, and lack of _____. Smith's leadership was pivotal in navigating these issues. He implemented a rule that said, "He who does not _____, will not eat," which improved the colonists' productivity. His ability to communicate and negotiate with the _____ tribe helped secure vital food supplies.

Despite these efforts, many _____ still died during the "Starving Time" in the winter of 1609-1610. Smith was injured in a gunpowder _____ and had to return to England for treatment. His departure marked a significant turning point for _____. Without his strict leadership, the settlement struggled even more. However, Smith's earlier efforts laid the _____ for the colony's eventual success. His maps and accounts of Virginia were invaluable for future _____. John Smith's role in Jamestown was not just about survival. He also documented the landscape and the native _____, providing valuable information for historians. His writings about Pocahontas, the _____ of Chief Powhatan, became legendary, though some of his accounts are considered embellished. Overall, John _____'s contributions were crucial in the early years of America's first permanent English _____.

Settlement challenges Jamestown colonists native Powhatan foundation
colony settlers spirit daughter Smith food explosion peoples work