

5th SS LEAP Practice Workbook
Week 2

1. Complete each day's work.

Week 2 Day 1

Native American Empires

The Mayans

A few Native American cultures became mighty empires. They conquered and ruled large portions of the Americas. The **Mayans** ruled much of southern Mexico and Central America. Rulers of the Maya were believed to be god-like. The succession of leadership was kept within the family line. There are some instances where a woman ruled over a city-state to uphold the lineage. Mayan society had an elite, middle, and lower class. The rich lived in the city, whereas the poor lived towards the edges of town. Unlike other Native American empires, the Mayan empire ended before Europeans arrived. Historians think fighting within the empire led to the fall of the Mayans. Many also think disease or some natural disaster may have led to the end of the Mayan Empire.



Map of Mayan empire



Mayan Ruins

Much of the Mayan civilization is a mystery. Mayan people began to settle in the Yucaan (Eastern Coast) area of present day Mexico between 2600 BCE and 1800 BCE. Around 850 CE, something unknown happened, and one by one, their cities were abandoned. By 900 CE, the Mayan civilization had collapsed.

Mayan Culture

The Mayan economy relied on farming and trade. Mayans grew squash, maize, cotton, beans, and cocoa. They also made beautiful clothes and tapestries. They spun, wove, and dyed cotton. The Mayans were also great builders. They built large temples and pyramids. They invented an advanced calendar to track the seasons.

The Mayans were the only Native Americans to have a full system for writing before Europeans arrived. They used hieroglyphics (pictures that represent words). During the Mayan Empire, there was a single language. The Mayans also created beautiful works of art, studied science, and developed a sophisticated mathematical system. The Mayans invented a game called Poc-a-Toc, which is like basketball.



Mayans



Montezuma II by Antonio de Solis

The Aztecs

The Aztec people ruled central Mexico between 1345 and 1521 CE. Sometime during the fourteenth century, the **Aztecs** established their capital at Tenochtitlan (where Mexico City stands today). They built stone pyramids, houses, temples, and other magnificent buildings. They built aqueducts, which provided the city with running water.

The Aztecs grew many crops. Squash, beans, and Indian corn were among their favorite foods. The Aztecs were also some of the world's first people to know the smell and taste of chocolate. They made it from cocoa beans.

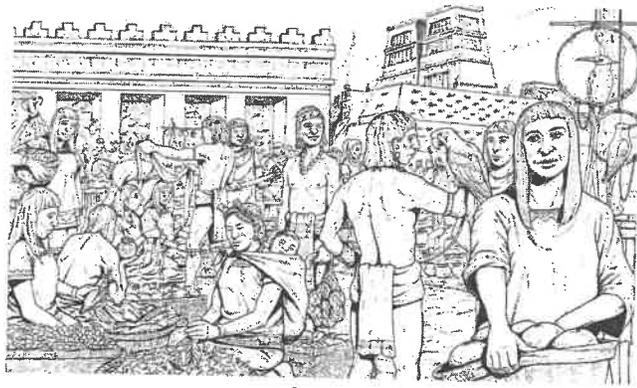
The Aztecs grew very powerful. By the year 1500, they had established an empire that stretched all through central and northern Mexico.

Aztec Culture

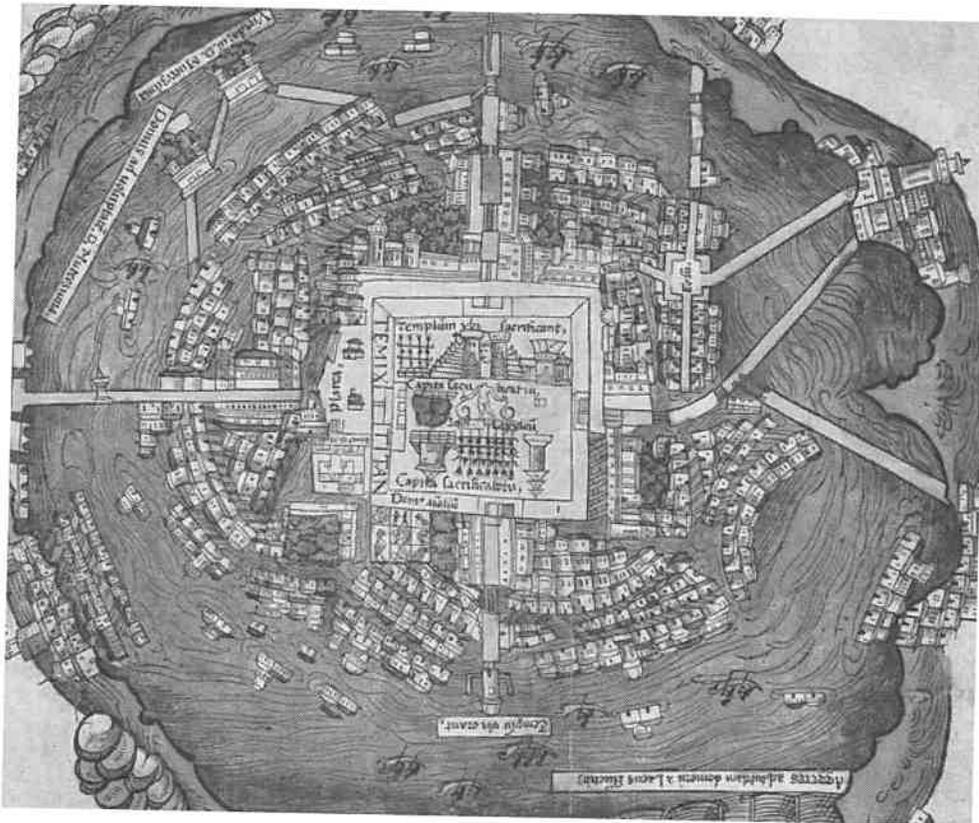
The Aztecs practiced astronomy (the study of the stars). The Aztecs also created their calendar. It had 365 days. The calendar allowed the Aztecs to keep track of seasons and time. A few upper-class families led the Aztecs. Most **Aztecs** were commoners who farmed or traded.

Women were responsible for the home and raising children. They had some rights, but they were not believed to be equal to men. Aztec men took care of their families. They also served in the mighty Aztec army.

The Aztecs had a thriving economy. Tenochtitlan featured a large market, where people from various parts of the empire came to buy and sell different goods. The Aztecs made jewelry from jade, moonstone, and opal. Jade was a valuable stone to the Aztecs and was a sought-after trade commodity. Art was important to the Aztecs, too. For instance, they painted walls with pictographs and created many forms of pottery. They also built large sculptures and statues of the gods. Artists also used precious stones like jade to create artwork.



Aztecs



Map of Tenochtitlan

Tenochtitlan was more than just where the ruler lived. It was built on an island on Lake Texcoco. Its location made it difficult for enemies to invade. The city was also a center for religious rituals. Large ceremonies happened in the middle of the city. The roads throughout the city made a prime location for trade. The city boasted roads, restaurants, a market place, a water system with pipes and Chinampas, which were floating islands for crops. Lastly, and most bizarrely, the Aztecs sometimes practiced selling their children in exchange for goods or services.

The Aztecs were religious. They worshiped many gods. Chief among these was their Sun god. To make the Sun god happy, the Aztecs practiced human sacrifice. **Human sacrifice** occupied a particularly important place in Aztec culture. Many of the region's cultures, including the Maya and the Mexica, believed that human sacrifice nourished the gods. Without it, the Sun would cease to rise, and the world would end.



Aztec Political Structure

The Aztec Empire was divided into city-states. Each city-state was ruled by a supreme leader and a supreme judge. The supreme leader of the capital city of Tenochtitlan served as the Emperor of the Aztec Empire.

The Incas

The **Incan Empire** began in 1438. The empire lasted for just under 100 years, by which time the empire had expanded enormously. They built roads and bridges as far north as current southern Colombia and as far south as central Chile.

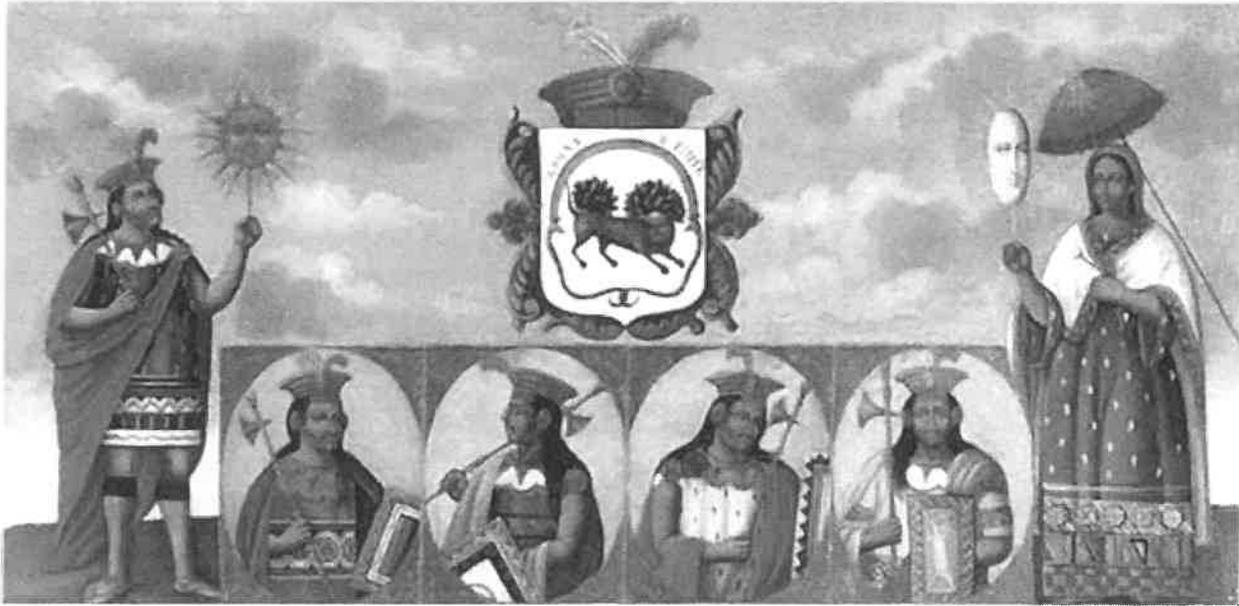
The end of the empire came in 1533 when the **Spanish Conquest** began with the fall of the capital of the Incan Empire (Cuzco) in modern day Peru. The city of Cuzco today has a population of about 430,000. Incan architecture can be seen today in the ruins of the royal palace at Machu Picchu about 50 miles from Cuzco. Machu Picchu is surrounded by terraces where food was grown for the city and aqueducts were built for irrigation. Today, wild llamas wander the ruins where they sometimes chase tourists and spit at people.

Incan Culture

People were divided by class in Incan society. The nobility ruled over the lower classes. The class system also determined the amount someone paid in taxes. Taxes could be paid in food, shells, metals, and feathers. People would also be taken and used for slave labor to pay taxes. Incas had a communal family life. Men and women had different duties in the village. Men and boys learned a trade or worked the land. They also fought in the Incan army. Sons of noblemen underwent rituals to prove their courage and strength. Women married around sixteen years old and stayed at home to raise the children. However, they did create pieces of artwork, farmed, and traded. When Inca men and women married, they exchanged sandals instead of rings.



Map of Incan Empire



Incas

Incan Religion

Incan religion focused on keeping the gods happy so they wouldn't send natural disasters. Like the Aztecs and Mayans, for the Incans, human sacrifice was the preferred method to please the gods. One of the most sacred sites to the Incans was **Machu Picchu**. Machu Picchu was an important political, economic, and religious center in the Incan empire.

Incan Government

Incan government was a monarchy ruled by a single leader. The emperor or king of the Incan Empire was the sole ruler. He was the most powerful person in the land and everyone else reported to him.

Practice 2: Native American Empires

1. Which was the first—or earliest—of the major Native American empires?
A Aztec B Incan
C Mayan D Anasazi
2. Look at the list below. Which **four** foods were not among the Aztecs' favorites?
A squash
B buffalo meat
C rice
D beans
E horse meat
F Indian corn
G tomatoes
3. What did Incan citizens have to do?
A sacrifice their farm animals B make textiles
C work for the government for part of the year. D dig for precious metals
4. The Mayan Empire was in Central America. It fell long before any Europeans arrived. Which **three** of these are possible reasons for why it fell?
A An asteroid struck the Yucatan Peninsula, the center of the Mayan civilization.
B The Aztecs invaded the Mayan Empire, conquering all the people there.
C Some natural disaster, such as a drought, crippled the Mayan civilization.
D A disease of epic proportions ravaged the Mayan civilization.
E Because of their tendency to explore and live on the move, the Mayans picked up and moved south, all the way to the Incan Empire in Peru.
F Infighting amongst members of the Mayan civilization undermined it, causing the civilization to disintegrate.
5. All **three** Native American empires were advanced—
A builders. B priests.
C rulers. D shipbuilders.

6. Describe **one** of the major Native American empires.

7. Fill in this map of North and South America by labeling or shading where each empire was located.

Inca

Mayan

Aztec



Chapter 2 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank		
Andes Mountains	Aztecs	Machu Picchu
Arctic Native Americans	Eastern Woodland Cultures	Plains Cultures
Mayans	Northwestern Native Americans	

After Native Americans migrated to North and South America, they divided into many tribes.

The 1. _____ built igloos. In places like southern Alaska, the
2. _____ built totems to represent important things in their culture. Native
Americans in the Eastern Woodland tribes were also called 3. _____. The
4. _____ relied on the buffalo for food, clothing, and tools. In South America
and Mexico, there were three major civilizations. The 5. _____ lived primarily in
Mexico. They invented the game Poc-a-Toc. The culture which invented the 365-day calendar was the
6. _____. The Incas lived along the 7. _____. Their most
sacred place was 8. _____.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities are found in the Teacher's Guide

Week 2 Day 2

Chapter 3

Age of Exploration

Standard(s) Covered: 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.3.1, 5.3.3, 5.3.5
Key term activity found at the end of this chapter

Early Exploration and Key Figures

Christopher Columbus

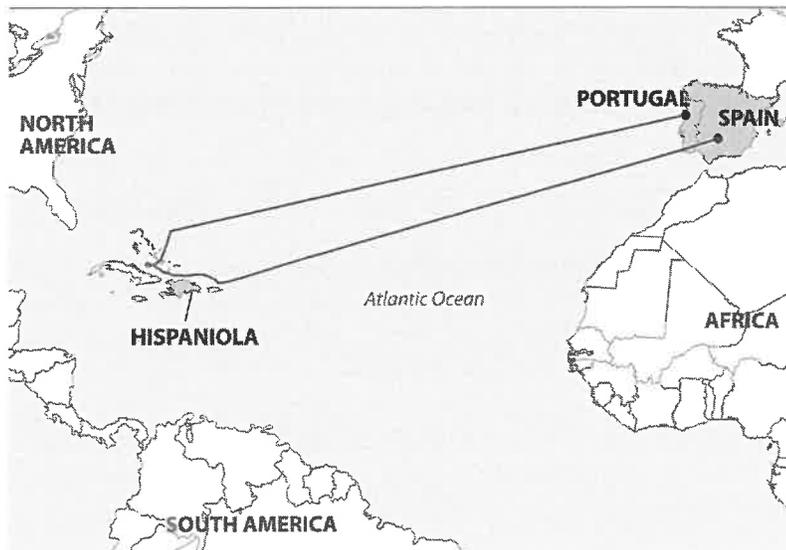
Christopher Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492. He landed on one of the islands of the Bahamas. He sailed on and became the first European to visit Hispaniola, which is now called the Dominican Republic. Columbus met many Native Americans who had lived there a long time. He called them “Indians” because he still thought he would reach India or China. Upon returning to Spain, Columbus was hailed as a hero. Not all Native Americans believe this, however.



Christopher Columbus

The Columbian Exchange

Columbus' voyage led to many others. His discoveries led to what we call the **Columbian Exchange**. This means that people in the Americas brought things to people in Europe. The same was true the other way around. Many of the cultural exchanges – also known as **cultural diffusion** – were positive, but some had bad effects. Those effects were primarily between American and European peoples. But because of the slave trade, some peoples of West Africa were also impacted.

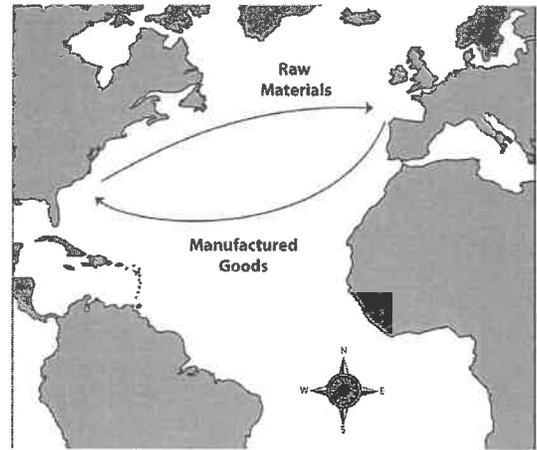


Columbus' Route

Effects of the Columbian Exchange

Here are some effects of the Columbian Exchange:

1. Native Americans introduced corn, tobacco, potatoes, and tomatoes to Europe.
2. Europeans introduced horses and cattle, which were not native to the Americas.
3. Europeans and Native Americans exchanged words from their languages. One example of this is the word Potomac, the name of the river that flows past Washington, D.C.
4. Europeans introduced the first written languages to Native Americans.
5. Firearms came from the Old World to the New. They disrupted the balance of power in the Americas.
6. Many Native Americans died from diseases brought by the Europeans. These included smallpox, measles, and mumps. It's important to know that most of the time this happened by accident.
7. European missionaries introduced Christianity to the Americas. Many Native Americans resisted the religious change, but there were some who welcomed it.
8. Europeans introduced the concept of land ownership. Many, perhaps most, Native Americans did not believe a person, family, or even a tribe could own land.
9. European travelers and merchants introduced maize-Indian corn to West Africa. The peoples of West Africa grew more food and had an increase in population.
10. Many west African tribes moved from hunting to farming as the basis of their food source.
11. Some European merchants entered the slave trade. They sailed from Europe to West Africa, where they seized people and made them into slaves. Those slaves were usually taken all the way to the Caribbean or the mainland of North or South America.



Columbian Exchange

Amerigo Vespucci

Like Christopher Columbus, **Amerigo Vespucci** was Italian. Inspired by Columbus, Vespucci made a voyage of his own. Crossing the Atlantic, he sailed up the Amazon River in South America. Vespucci wrote letters home describing what he saw. People were so excited by what they read that a European mapmaker named the new land America in honor of Amerigo Vespucci.

Ferdinand Magellan

Unlike Columbus and Vespucci, **Ferdinand Magellan** was Portuguese. Magellan wanted to find a water route to India, China, and Japan. In 1519, he sailed down the east side of South America. In 1520, he found an all-water route that took him to the west side of South America and the Pacific Ocean. The water route he found is now called the Straits of Magellan.

Magellan wanted to sail all the way to Asia. He nearly made it. But Magellan was killed in a battle by Philippine tribesmen. His crew continued without him, and the survivors were the first humans ever to go completely around the globe.

John Cabot

John Cabot was another Italian explorer. His original name was Caboto. Cabot became the first explorer to sail west for the King of England (King Henry VII). Cabot landed on the island of Newfoundland in 1497. He may have gone as far south as Cape Breton in what is now Nova Scotia. Cabot did not earn money or fame. But his voyage paved the way for later sailors and explorers, especially those that went to Canada.

Bartolome de las Casas

Bartolome de Las Casas, one of the first Spanish settlers, wrote the history of the colonization of the West Indies. He described the unfair treatment of the Indian people by the colonizers. When he first went to the Americas, he participated in the abuses against the indigenous peoples. He came to believe the abuses were wrong, and he gave up his Indian slaves and petitioned Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, for the rights of indigenous peoples. Early on he recommended the use of African slaves instead. Later, he changed his opinion and believed that making slaves of anyone is equally wrong. Finally, he entered the Dominican order and became a friar. He went to Central America as a missionary among the Mayan Indians and worked to bring the natives to the Christian faith.



Hudson Bay and River

Hernan Cortes

Hernan Cortes (1485-1547) was a Spanish soldier and adventurer. He caused the fall of the Aztec Empire in what is now Mexico.

Landing on the east coast of Mexico in 1519, Cortes brought 600 Spanish soldiers. He also had horses, dogs, and some small cannon. Learning of the Aztecs, Cortes marched inland toward the great city of Tenochtitlan. Along the way, he fought many Native Americans. After defeating them, Cortes turned them into allies.



Hernan Cortes

Arriving at Tenochtitlan, Cortes fought a series of battles. He kidnapped Moctezuma, the Aztec leader. Moctezuma later died during one of the battles. And the Spaniards won in the end. They conquered all of Tenochtitlan and burned it. It was later rebuilt and named Mexico City. Cortes was an adventurer, but he wound up creating a vast new territory for Emperor Charles V. They renamed the area New Spain.

Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson was a Dutch sailor and explorer. Like Columbus, Magellan, and Cortes, Hudson wanted to find a water route through America to reach the riches of the Far East. In 1609, he landed in what is now New York and sailed up the beautiful river which is now named for him. Hudson later sailed to the northernmost parts of Canada and explored the huge bay (Hudson's Bay) which is also named in his honor.



Juan Ponce de Leon

Juan Ponce de Leon

Juan Ponce de Leon was a Spanish explorer. He was the first European to explore what is now Florida. He wanted to find gold as well as discover more land for Spain.

Some people think Ponce de Leon went to Florida looking for the Fountain of Youth. This imaginary destination was a fountain which granted eternal youth to anyone who drank from it. But the truth is that Juan Ponce de Leon had to leave Puerto Rico after arguments with Diego Columbus, Christopher Columbus' son.

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was a Spaniard who explored parts of what is the now American Southwest. Coronado and his men traveled thousands of miles. They looked for the so-called Seven Cities of Cibola, which were supposed to be filled with silver and gold. They never found them. But Coronado was the first European to see the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon.

Sir Francis Drake

Francis Drake was an English explorer and privateer. Some people called him a pirate because he attacked Spanish ships. But Francis Drake had a commission, or license, from Queen Elizabeth of England to do what he did.

In 1577-1580, Drake sailed around the world. He sailed from east to west, going through the Straits of Magellan on his way to the Pacific. When he returned to England, Drake became a big hero. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and he became Sir Francis Drake.



Sir Francis Drake

John Smith

John Smith was an English sailor and adventurer. In 1607, he helped found the colony at Jamestown in what is now Virginia. The colony might not have survived without Smith. When the gentlemen of the expedition refused to do any physical work, Smith announced a simple new rule: "He that does not work, neither shall he eat."



René-Robert Cavalier

Samuel de Champlain

Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer and colonist. He founded the first French settlement in North America. It was called **Quebec City**. It was located on the St. Lawrence River. This new settlement helped France's **fur trade** grow. Champlain is often called the Father of New France.

Rene-Robert Cavalier de La Salle

Rene-Robert Cavalier de La Salle was a French merchant and explorer. In 1682, he canoed all the way down the Mississippi to where that river flows into the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle claimed all the land and waterways he saw for Louis XIV, King of France. Today, many of those areas are part of the state of Louisiana.

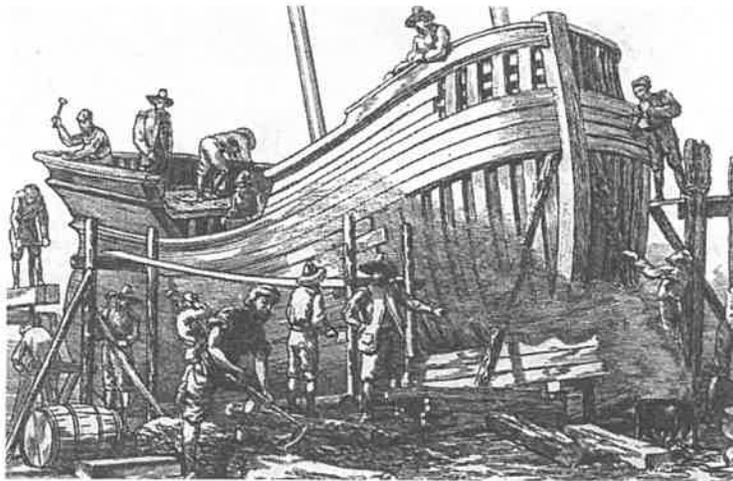
Reasons for Exploration and Colonization

The Spanish came first. They were followed by the Portuguese, French, and Dutch. These groups were followed by the English. The one thing all these people and nations had in common was the desire for new land and territories. All of these nations succeeded to some extent. New England was named for the English motherland. New Spain was the result of Hernan Cortes' conquests. New France was established by Samuel de Champlain. And because of Henry Hudson, the area we now call New York State was called New Netherland, in honor of the Dutch.

Wealth

Europeans founded colonies for several reasons. First, colonies gave them more **natural resources** and **wealth**. North, South, and Central America had many resources Europe did not. These included tobacco, lumber, and codfish. All of these made money for some Europeans. And the countries of England, Holland, France, and Spain became richer. But it wasn't just the people back home who got richer. Some of those who came to the New World did this also.

The different colonies had one big thing in common. They needed ships of all sizes to get things back to the Old World. **Shipbuilding** became one of the biggest businesses. The Spanish built ships that sailed well in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. The English built ships that could handle the long voyage from New England back to the motherland. And the French built ships that could sail all the way down the St. Lawrence River to reach Quebec.



Colonial Trade Ship

Of course, not everyone got rich. But many, maybe most, people who came to the Americas had more opportunity.

The average person could eventually own many acres of land. This was not possible in the Old World.

Glory

Some Europeans explored the Americas for **glory**. They wanted fame and fortune back home. Most of all, they wanted their names to be remembered. Some of them did achieve fame. But many did not. Some of the explorers are almost unknown to us. Their stories would only appear in the occasional diary or letter.

Debtor Colonies

Some colonies were established as places of imprisonment for people who could not pay their debts. These became known as **debtor colonies**.

In our time, debt is bad enough. It leads to all sorts of negative consequences. But in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, debt was much worse. Many nations had laws about debtors. These meant they could be put in jail for owing money.

Technology That Aided Exploration

New technology helped explorers travel farther than ever before. This way they could easily cross oceans in search of land and riches. The table below lists some of the key inventions and technologies that helped make the Age of Exploration possible.

Inventions and Innovations in Shipbuilding, Navigation, and Naval Warfare

	<p>Astrolabe: The astrolabe improved sea travel by helping sailors determine their location based on the position of the Sun and stars. Before this invention, ships had to keep land in sight so they could use landmarks to keep track of where they were.</p>
	<p>Compass: The compass is a device which uses the Earth's magnetic field to determine location and direction. A compass has a needle that always points north. Before the compass, sailors relied on landmarks or the stars to determine where they were. It made travel risky when stars were not as visible. The compass allowed for longer voyages and helped make the Age of Exploration possible.</p>
	<p>Galleon: A galleon was a large ship with several decks. Galleons were armed to defend themselves, but they were mostly used for economic purposes. Traders used galleons to transport goods. In the fifteenth century, many slaves came from Africa to Europe and the Americas aboard these ships.</p>
	<p>Telescope: The telescope was used to see things far away. Telescopes aided sea travel by allowing the commanders of ships to view weather conditions, land, and potential enemies. The telescope gave sailors extra time to react. The telescope made traveling by sea much less hazardous.</p>

Activity 1

Choose one of the innovations mentioned in this section. Do extra research on the invention and write a paragraph on your paper on how it impacted the Age of Exploration. Present your findings to the class.

Week 2 Day 3

Spanish Conquests

Soon after Columbus, the Spanish came to the Americas in increasing numbers. The Spanish conquerors who colonized the Americas became known as **conquistadors**. They mostly impacted what is today Mexico, Central and South America, and parts of the Caribbean. They also had some impact in what the United States is today. In the east, they established the colony of Florida. The Spanish explored large areas of what is now the US Southwest. Many of them went in search of “golden cities” which they believed existed. They never found such cities because they were a myth. Eventually, Spain controlled parts of New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, and California.



Hernán Cortés

Hernan Cortes Conquers the Aztecs

In 1519, Hernan Cortes landed on the east coast of Mexico. He had fewer than six hundred men. But Cortes was very good at making friends with local Native Americans and persuading them to join him to overthrow the Aztec Empire. Many of these natives did not like Aztec rule. They fought with Cortes, helping him to succeed. However, disease also played a role. More Aztec Indians died from smallpox than from Spanish guns and steel.

Excerpt from a Letter from Hernán Cortés to King Charles of Spain

Moctezuma came through the center of the street, attended by two lords, one upon his right, and the other upon his left hand, one of whom was the same nobleman who, as I have mentioned, came to meet me in a litter; and the other was the brother of Moctezuma, lord of the city of Iztapalapa, which I had left the same day; all three were dressed in the same manner, except that Moctezuma wore shoes, while the others were without them. He was supported on the arms of both, and as we approached, I alighted and advanced alone to salute him; but the two attendant lords stopped me to prevent my touching him, and they and he both performed the ceremony of kissing the ground; after which he directed his brother who accompanied him to remain with me; the latter accordingly took me by the arm, while Moctezuma, with his other attendant, walked a short distance in front of me, and after he had spoken to me, all the other nobles also came up to address me, and then went away in two processions with great regularity, one after the other, and in this manner returned to the city.

Francisco Pizarro Conquers the Incas

The Incan Empire was even larger than the Aztec Empire. The Incas ruled much of what is now western and northwestern South America. It seemed foolhardy for anyone to take on the Incas. But in 1531, Francisco Pizarro landed in what is now Peru with fewer than two hundred soldiers. But he had modern firearms and horses, both of which were completely new—and terrifying—to the Incas. Like Cortes, Pizarro was a skillful diplomat and a shrewd strategist. He captured Atahualpa, the Incan emperor, and eventually had him executed. Like Cortes, Pizarro was skillful at finding Native American allies. His success led to an entirely new Spanish empire centered in what is now Peru.

Practice 2: Spanish Conquests

1. Which disease was **most** deadly to the Native Americans, killing even more Indians than the number that died in combat against the Spanish conquistadors?
 - A measles
 - B smallpox
 - C chicken pox
 - D polio
2. Which sentence **best** expresses the relationship between the conquerors and the people who were conquered?
 - A Pizarro conquered the Aztecs while Cortes conquered the Incas.
 - B Montezuma conquered the Spanish while Cortes conquered the people of Florida.
 - C Columbus conquered the Incas while Magellan conquered the Aztecs.
 - D Cortes conquered the Aztecs while Pizarro conquered the Incas.
3. What major technological advantage did Pizarro have over the Inca Indians of present-day Peru?
 - A compasses
 - B ships
 - C tools
 - D firearms
4. Many Spanish conquistadors spent months – even years – in search of
 - A the Fountain of Youth.
 - B fabled cities built of gold.
 - C new types of food and drink.
 - D new types of shipping technology.

Chapter 3 Key Term Activity

Fill in the blank with the correct word.

Word Bank		
Christopher Columbus	Samuel de Champlain	Hernan Cortes
Ferdinand Magellan	John Smith	Moctezuma
Juan Ponce de Leon	Fountain of Youth	Rene-Robert, Cavelier de La Salle

1. _____ was the first European explorer to reach any part of the Americas. His exploration in 1492 set the stage for many others.
2. _____ was the first European to try to sail around the globe. He died in the Philippines, but his crew continued and reached Spain three years after setting out. At about the same time, Spanish adventurer 3. _____ went to attack the Aztec Empire in Mexico. He kidnapped the Aztec leader 4. _____ and accomplished his goal of taking over all of what is now Mexico. Yet another Spaniard, 5. _____, went looking for the fabled 6. _____ in what is now Florida.

The Spaniards were not the only European explorers and colonists. 7. _____ got the Jamestown colony in Virginia through its painful first three years. 8. _____ established the first French colony at Quebec in 1608. And another Frenchman, 9. _____, canoed down the Mississippi River to claim all the lands and waterways for King Louis XIV.

Key terms are defined in the book's glossary.
Answers to Key Term Activities and chapter reviews are found in the Teacher's Guide

Week 2 Day 4



Chapter 4

Early Colonial History

Standards Covered: 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.3.4, 5.3.5, 5.3.6, 5.3.7, 5.10.1

Key term activity found at the end of this chapter

European Colonies

In Chapter 3, you read about the **Age of Exploration**, when explorers from Europe often claimed lands in the New World for the king or queen of the nation that sponsored their journeys. But these explorers' efforts would not have succeeded without the colonists who came soon after. This chapter is about the brave people who established colonies in North America.

Spanish Colonies

Christopher Columbus was the first Spanish explorer. He was followed by many other explorers. Most of them were strong Roman Catholics who wanted to spread that faith. They were also motivated by greed, however. The Spanish explored along the coasts and then moved inland. Eventually, Spain controlled parts of what are now New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and California. Spain already controlled all of Mexico. Thanks to the conquest of the Incan Empire, Spain now controlled large sections of South America, too.



Spanish Missions

Many Spaniards cared most about silver and gold. But the **Spanish missionaries** were different. They wanted to convert the Native Americans into Roman Catholics.

The monks and friars came to the American Southwest. They set up missions in Texas and New Mexico as well as California. These missions served as Catholic villages. The monks and friars who manned these missions taught Native Americans European customs. They also provided the Native Americans with many necessities, like food, and many valuable services. Despite this, however, many Native Americans resented the influence of the Spanish missionaries. In 1680, for example, many Pueblo peoples in New Mexico rebelled against Spanish rule. For a time, they threw the Catholic Church and the Spanish government out.

Spanish Colonies with outlines of modern states and countries

But why did Native Americans want to get rid of the Spanish missions when they were often helpful to indigenous people? Ultimately, the big mistake the missionaries made had to do with Indian culture. The missionaries believed that the Indians were a lot like Europeans. They did not realize that most Indians had a very different approach to culture, not to mention religion.

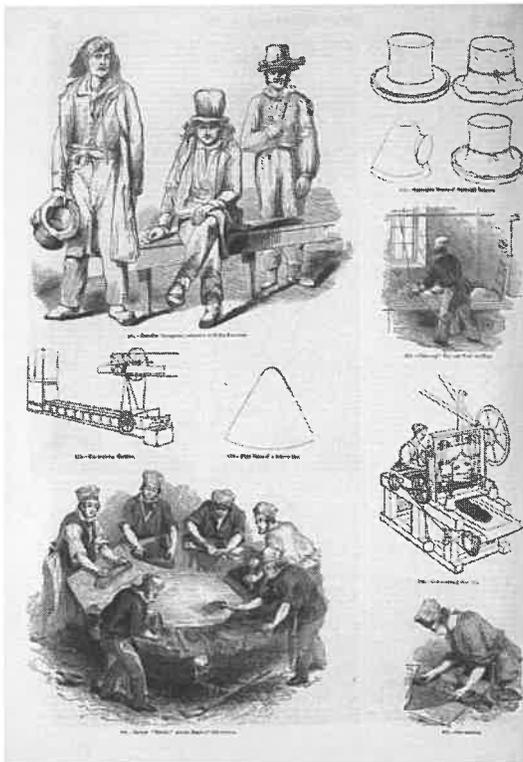
French Colonies

Canada lies just north of the United States. The first Europeans to visit Canada were Vikings. They came from Scandinavia sometime in the eleventh century, but they did not stay long. Hundreds of years passed before the next set of Europeans arrived. These were the French, who came in the early seventeenth century.

As you learned in Chapter 3, Samuel de Champlain was the first major French explorer. He was followed by many others. Unlike the Spanish, who used horses, the French primarily used canoes as their means of exploration. This is because the American Northeast has many rivers and lakes. Lake Champlain and Lake George and the Hudson River form one natural trade route. The five Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers form another.



Map of French Colonies in North America



Making beaver hats

France made a lot of money from the trade in beaver fur. Sometimes, it was Frenchmen who trapped and killed the beavers. Sometimes, it was Native Americans, who later sold the beaver pelts back to the French. The result was that Canada sent tens of thousands of beaver pelts back to France. In ways like these, Native Americans and French colonists came to rely on one another. They often became friends. Some Native American tribes later helped the French fight Great Britain for control of North America.

French Missionaries

Like Spain and Portugal, France was a Roman Catholic nation. French priests did amazing things in their efforts to convert the Native Americans. Some priests were also involved in exploration. Jesuit priest Father **Jacques Marquette** joined with a French-Canadian explorer named **Louis Joliet**. Together, they canoed about two-thirds of the way down the Mississippi River. Their maps helped the explorers who came later.

French missionaries operated differently from the Spaniards. They did not set up farms and missions. Instead, individual missionaries went to live among the

Indians. They learned the Indian languages. These missionaries became part of the merchant trading system, even though spreading the Catholic faith was their number-one goal.

Protestant Missionaries

English and Dutch Protestants were not as involved in converting the Native Americans. One major exception was in eastern Massachusetts. Reverend John Eliot organized many local Indians into what he called “praying villages.” Many of these Indians took on European cultural ways. A few of them even went to Harvard College, which we now know as Harvard University.



Marquette Preaching by Wilhelm Lamprecht (1869)

Louisiana

Even though they were both Catholic nations, France and Spain sometimes disputed with and fought each other. One of the big areas they fought over included what is now **Louisiana** and Texas. The Spanish arrived there first, but the French claimed it because of the explorations of Rene-Robert Cavalier de La Salle.



Map of Louisiana Territory



King Louis XIV

Activity 1

Imagine you have just arrived in either a Spanish or French colony. The Spanish Colonies were in the warmer areas of the United States, and the French Colonies were in a colder climate. Make a list, on your paper, of what you may need to survive. How would you get along with Native Americans? How would you earn money? Present your findings to the class.

English Colonies

England was the last of the European nations to colonize. Once England got going, there was no stopping its people, however.

Different Regions

The English settled in three distinct regions. The **New England Colonies** included Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The **Middle Colonies** were New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. And the **Southern Colonies** were Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Different Governments

Most of the New England Colonies had a **charter system** of government. This means that the colonists had a signed and stamped document, usually from the king or queen. Most of the Middle Colonies had a **proprietary form** of government. This means that a leading man was called the proprietor of the colony or province. Many of the Southern Colonies were **royal colonies**, meaning that the king or queen could change the form of government at any time. And some colonies were governed under systems that combined charter and royal forms.

The Virginia Colony

Jamestown

Three small ships brought English settlers to **Jamestown** in what is now Virginia in 1607. The **Virginia Company** was a joint-stock corporation. The owners intended to make a profit from Jamestown. The colonists had more immediate concerns, however. Many of them died in the first two years. The colony was saved by two men who shared their first name.

Captain **John Smith** established a strong rule in Jamestown. When gentlemen (who were used to servants doing all the hard work) refused to work, he declared that "he that does not work, neither shall he eat." This made a big difference right away. But while John Smith is better known, **John Rolfe** is just as important. He discovered a new strain of tobacco which grew well in Virginia. Native Americans showed him how to "cure," or dry, the tobacco. Virginia suddenly had a new crop, one that could make a lot of money for the colonists. John Rolfe married the Indian princess **Pocahontas**.



Map of British Colonies

English Colonists and Native Americans

Many Native Americans already lived in Virginia. They did not know what to think about the English colonists, at least not at first. The two groups were very different. English colonists often looked down on Native Americans, saying they were lazy. The Indians were often puzzled by the English. They said that the English did not know how to value or use free time. The religious difference was also important. The Jamestown colonists were mostly Anglicans, meaning that they belonged to the Church of England. The Indians had religion, but it was quite informal compared to the religion of the settlers. **Chief Powhatan** worried that the English colonists would take over Virginia. When Captain John Smith was brought in as a prisoner, Chief Powhatan nearly had him executed. But Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, begged her father to spare the Englishman's life. For a few years, the English and Native Americans kept an uneasy peace. This was destroyed in 1622, when Chief Powhatan's younger brother led the tribe in a surprise attack. About three hundred colonists were killed. A much larger number of Indians died in the fighting that followed. Conflicts between English settlers and Native Americans continued. The result was usually the same. After a series of bitter battles, the English won, and the Indians had to move further inland.

New England

The Jamestown settlers wanted to become rich. Other English settlers came for different reasons. The Pilgrims, Puritans, and Quakers all came to North America looking for **religious freedom**. All of these groups experienced some kind of persecution in Old England.

The **Pilgrims** came first. They landed at what is now Plymouth on the coast of Massachusetts. The Pilgrims called themselves Separatists. This means they separated from the Church of England back home. The **Puritans** arrived ten years later. They landed at what is now the city of Boston in Massachusetts. And the **Quakers** started to arrive in the 1640s.

Religious Differences

The Pilgrims were a quiet, even humble, people. They were thrilled to be in America, far removed from the king and the Church of England. The Puritans were quite different. They, too, were motivated by religion. But they also cared a lot about the things of this world, especially success in business and trade. The Puritans gained their name from the fact they wanted to “purify” the Church of England.



Powhatan

The Quakers were a Christian group that formed in England in the early 1600s. Outsiders called them Quakers, but their own name for themselves was the **Society of Friends**. Unlike the Pilgrims, Puritans, and just about every other religious group, the Quakers had no ministers or priests. They believed each individual could hear and interpret the word and communication of God for himself. The Quakers were unique in another way. Unlike almost every other group of that time, they believed in the equality of all persons. This is why they refused to call anyone “Sir.”

What was the Great Awakening?

The first English colonists were deeply religious. Their children and grandchildren tended to be very religious. But by about the year 1730, religious feeling seemed to be drying up. Many ministers complained that their congregations had no life, or religious excitement. This changed when Reverend **George Whitefield** arrived in Georgia in 1738.

Whitefield was a fantastic preacher. He liked to preach outdoors. Sometimes he was listened to by thousands of people. Many traditional pastors disliked Whitefield. His message was too emotional, they said. Tens of thousands of regular people thought Whitefield was brilliant. They also listened to Reverend Jonathan Edwards.

Born in Connecticut, **Jonathan Edwards** preached in Northampton, Massachusetts. He was even more scholarly and intense than George Whitefield. Between them, these two men set off the spiritual event we call the **Great Awakening**. People became more excited about religion. They gathered in informal groups to discuss the Bible. And they began to think more for themselves. Some historians even believe that the Great Awakening was an important ingredient in bringing about the American Revolution.

Religious Freedom in the Colonies

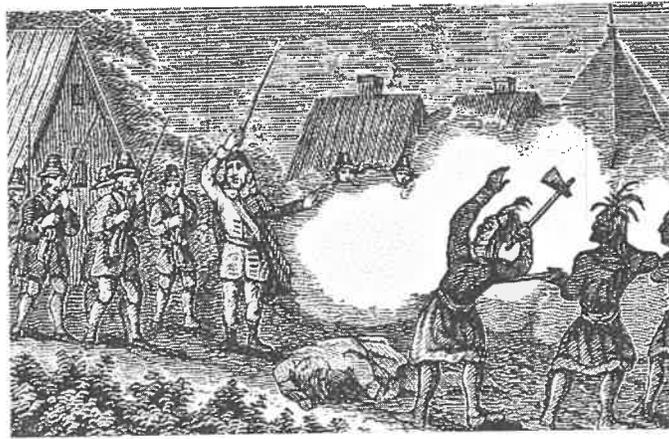
Most English Protestants did not like Jews. England, France, Spain, and other countries had a long history of persecuting the Jews. At first, it seemed unlikely that Jews would – or could – come to America. But the first small group arrived in 1654. Landing at the Dutch colony of New Netherland, they were allowed to stay. And about the same time, the new colony of Rhode Island allowed Jews to settle. The oldest synagogue in North America is in Newport, Rhode Island.

By about the year 1750, the majority of colonists were churchgoers. They were Baptists, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Pilgrims, Puritans, Roman Catholics, and Jews. Not all American colonists approved of all the religions. But there was greater religious tolerance in America than in most parts of Europe.

King Philip's War

The New England settlers and the Native Americans got along rather well – at first. Each year that passed showed how much land the English colonists wanted, however. Some Indians became convinced they had to fight the English to save their traditional tribal homelands.

In 1675, a Native American leader named **Metacom** started a revolt against the settlers of New England. The settlers called him King Philip. This was a half-insult, referring to King Philip of Macedon, the father of Alexander the Great. In **King Philip's War**,



King Philip's War

Metacom's warriors fought very hard for more than a year. They were eventually defeated by the whites' numbers and their use of firearms. Metacom himself was cornered and killed in a cave in 1676. After the war ended, the English colonists had firm control over New England.

Practice 1: European Colonies

- King Philip's War happened in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Which **three** of these sentences are **most** true concerning that war?
 - King Philip's real name was Metacom.
 - The war grew out of the permanent hostility which started the day the Pilgrims arrived at Plymouth Rock.
 - The colonists had larger numbers and many firearms: these ensured their victory in the war.
 - The Massachusetts and Rhode Island colonists were Roman Catholics. This allowed them to believe they were on the "right" side and that God favored their success.
 - Many Native Americans defected from King Philip's army. Some of them revealed King Philip's location to the white settlers, leading to the final battles and victory for the colonists.
 - Cornered in a cave in 1676, King Philip was killed, thereby ending the war.
 - King Philip surrendered peacefully to the colonists in 1676.

2. Why was the fur trade so important to New France (French Canada)?

3. The Virginia colony was threatened by many things. Which **two** of these men played key roles in saving the colony in some of those darkest times?

- A John Rolfe
- B John Smith
- C Roger Williams
- D Thomas Dudley
- E James Oglethorpe

4. Describe how Native Americans helped English colonists—at least at first.

5. Describe conflicts between the English colonists and the Native Americans. Choose either Virginia or New England.

6. The curing and sale of tobacco helped save—

- A the Virginia colony.
- B the Massachusetts colony.
- C New Jersey and New York.
- D Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Week 2 Day 5

Innovations That Aided Colonization

Technology made exploration and colonization better and easier. Here are some examples of such technologies.

Key Inventions and Innovations	
Printing Press	In the fifteenth century, Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. The printing press significantly impacted Europe and eventually colonization. It allowed people to make copies of printed materials much more quickly. Written material and maps could be reproduced and distributed much more quickly. Accounts of the New World and maps of ocean routes to the newly discovered region increased the rate of colonization in the Americas and around the world.
Weaponry	New weapons also aided colonization. Crossbows, swords, and guns helped Europeans conquer Native Americans. Much of the land they conquered became European colonies.
Food Preservation	Innovations in food preservation also helped in colonization. European settlers were able to sail longer distances because they learned to preserve food. Cured meat is preserved by a thick pack of salt. The salt takes all the water out of the meat. It keeps bacteria from growing. It is easier to store and takes up less space. Cured meat is ready to eat during times when no fresh food is available. Canning made migration easier. It involved sealing food in airtight containers to keep it from spoiling.
The Plow	The plow changed the way people farmed. It allowed farmers to grow crops in large quantities. They could plow more land in less time. The first plows were made of wood and pulled by animals. However, the invention of the steel plow made farming even faster.
Written Language	The Native Americans did not understand the written language of the settlers. The government and settlers would use this to their advantage when they would make treaties. Understanding written language has always given different cultures an advantage.

Activity 2

Choose one of the innovations mentioned in this section. Do extra research on the invention and write a paragraph on your paper discussing how it impacted colonization.

Life in the Colonies

Southern American Culture

Life in the Southern Colonies was harder than life in the Northern ones. The plantation-based economy helped bring this about. The Southern Colonies mostly upheld the differences in class. They believed that the wealthy, upper class people were superior to the working class people.



Southern Colonial Plantation

Southern Education

Public education did not exist in the Southern Colonies. The only education available was for wealthy families. They often had tutors come and live at their homes. Rich, white Southerners sometimes sent their sons to England for an education. Most girls did not receive any education. Those that did were taught the arts of reading, cooking, and needlework.

Southern Religion

England established the Southern Colonies mostly in order to make money. Religion was not as strong or as deep as it was in the Northern Colonies. Wealthy landowners usually attended Church of England services. Over time, **Methodist** and **Baptist** congregations became common among poorer Southerners. The difference between the groups was obvious. Church of England services tended to be quiet, formal, and harmonious. Methodist and Baptist congregations tended to be informal and exuberant.

Southern Colonial Economy

Farming was the main economic activity in the South. **Tobacco** was very popular in Europe, especially England and Holland. It became an important cash crop for Virginia, Maryland, and North Carolina. A **cash crop** is one grown mostly to trade and make lots of money.

Jamestown was the first permanent settlement in the colonies. It served as the capital of Virginia until 1699, when the capital was moved to nearby Williamsburg.

Between 1607 and 1618, 1800 Europeans arrived at Jamestown. By 1618, only 600 of them were still alive. We can only imagine their sufferings. These years are known as the “starving time,” during which the colony almost perished.

From Jamestown to the Old Dominion

Jamestown could have folded. The entire experiment could have failed. But, through the efforts of many people, including John Rolfe and John Smith, the little colony survived. By about the year 1700, the colony of Jamestown had grown into the much larger colony of **Virginia**. King Charles II of England never saw Virginia. But he liked it so much that he called it his “Old Dominion.” Virginia grew in population dramatically, and it was both the largest and most heavily populated of all the colonies.



King Charles II

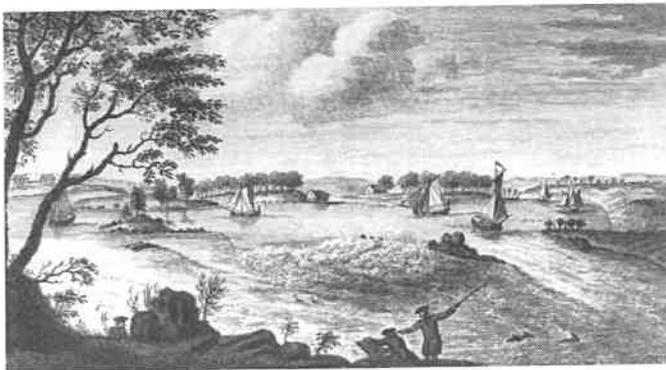
Middle Colonial Culture

The Middle Colonies were more diverse than either the Southern or the Northern Colonies. The Middle Colonies were among the last to be settled. By then, many people from other countries, including Ireland and Germany, had heard of the success of America. Many German settlers came to New York, but they also came to Pennsylvania. And New York had a special sort of diversity because it was Dutch even before it became English.

One English governor commented that there were fifteen different types of churches in New York City and that many languages were spoken there. New York had more Jews than any other colony, for example. And everything that was true of New York City was also true of Philadelphia.

The Middle Colonies grew rapidly. Philadelphia and New York were the biggest cities, but the frontier kept expanding to the west.

Middle Colonial Economy



Colonial New York City

The **Middle Colonies** depended both on farming and **commerce**, or trade. Farmers raised cash crops like wheat, barley, and rye. The Middle Colonies had several large ports which allowed them to get their crops to markets overseas. Philadelphia goods were known all around the Atlantic World.

New England Colonial Culture

The Puritans were the first colonists to have public education. Puritans thought all children needed to read the Bible.

Massachusetts passed laws requiring public schools for towns of fifty families and above. Towns of one hundred families or more needed to establish grammar schools. These schools were almost entirely for boys, not girls. They prepared boys to attend college. New England founded the first two colleges seen in America. Harvard was established in the little town of Cambridge, right across the Charles River from Boston. And Yale was established at New Haven, on the coast of Connecticut.

Religion and Dissent

The Puritan church was the central part of life in New England. Every settler in Massachusetts had to attend and support the church. **Dissenters** (those that disagreed with church leaders) were often banished from the colony. **Roger Williams** and **Anne Hutchinson** both left Massachusetts because they disagreed with teachings of the Puritan church. Both of them were involved in founding the new colony of Rhode Island.



Puritan Church

Thomas Hooker also disagreed with the church. He left Massachusetts in 1636. Hooker and thirty of his followers founded the Connecticut colony. They wrote a new set of laws called the **Fundamental Orders of Connecticut**. This document stated that the government's power came only from the "free consent of the people." Some historians say that this was the most liberal—even revolutionary—of all early colonial documents and publications.

New England's Colonial Economy

The Pilgrims and the Puritans faced a difficult climate. Cash crops like tobacco would not grow this far north. The New England settlers turned to three major items: **lumber**, **codfish**, and **shipbuilding**. There was enough timber for forever, or that was how it seemed. And the supply of fish—codfish especially—seemed unlimited. The New England colonists were excellent merchants and traders. Beginning in 1630, they established trade connections with the Caribbean, as well as with the English motherland. The prime example of New England's success was the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The **Massachusetts Bay Colony** (or simply Massachusetts) was established in 1630. Governor **John Winthrop** led the first settler group, which consisted of about 800 travelers aboard twelve ships.

Soon after landing, these bold immigrants were followed by thousands of others. The Puritans worked very hard. They succeeded in the lumber and fishing businesses. They also traded horses and mules for sugar and molasses from the Caribbean. Massachusetts ultimately became the most successful of the Northern Colonies.

The **Lost Colony of Roanoke** was one of the few failures. In 1587, a group of English settlers came to the coast of North Carolina. Their leader, John White, soon had to return to England. He was gone for three long years.



"The Landing of the Pilgrims" (1877) by Henry A. Bacon



Illustration depicting discovery of the word "Croatoan" on a tree on Roanoke Island. (Credit: Stock Montage/Getty Images)

When John White returned, he found the settlement empty. His wife, child, and grandchild were all gone. He found the word CROATOAN carved on a nearby tree. That was the name of a nearby island. White wanted to go to Croatoan, but a storm blew up. He had to sail back to England. Even though many people have investigated, we still don't know what happened to the people of Roanoke. They may have joined a friendly Indian tribe or died from a severe drought. But the mystery remains.

The **fur trade** became very important. Beaver hats and cloaks were fashionable in Europe. The thickest beaver pelts came from the coldest climates. French Canada was a great source of beaver pelts. No one expected that

an environmental tragedy would take place. Before the fur trade began, there were about 6 million beavers in North America. About 200,000 pelts were sent to Europe each year. By 1800, many of the beaver were trapped out.

As the colonies increased in population, they had more things to trade. More tobacco was produced. Europeans loved tobacco. They smoked it in clay pipes made by the Dutch.

Trading posts were set up in many parts of the colonies. One of the most famous was at Albany, New York. Native Americans brought products, including beaver pelts, to these trading posts. They exchanged beaver pelts and deer skins for many items, including muskets and gunpowder. Not everyone thought this was a good idea. The more muskets the Indians had, the more likely a war was to begin.

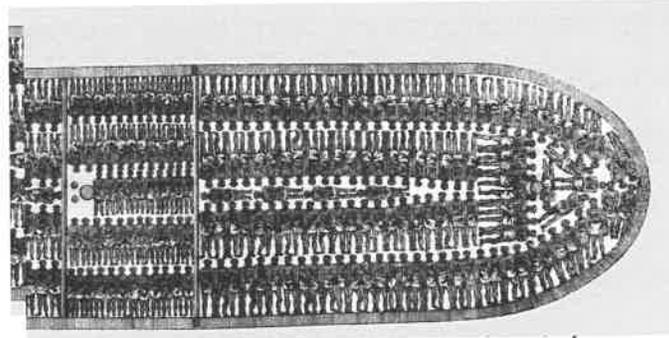
Colonial African American Culture

Africans were brought to America to work as **slaves**. Very few people spoke against this. One of the few was a Puritan merchant who wrote *The Selling Of Joseph*. Most English colonists thought slavery was part of the natural order of things, however. By the time people did speak up, it was too late. Tens of thousands of slaves had already come. And their owners did not want to set them free.

The slaves who came to America came from many different African tribes. They often spoke different languages. Sometimes they had different religious beliefs, too. There was a lot to separate the Africans. But because of slavery, they formed tight-knit communities.

Language

African American slaves learned English. It was the common language of their masters. Since the slaves spoke many languages back home in Africa, English often became their common language. And English was not the only European language slaves learned. If they lived in Spanish islands in the Caribbean, they learned Spanish. If they came to Louisiana, they learned French.



Slaves Packed into Crowded Rows on a Slave Ship

Religion

Slaves brought their own religious beliefs. West Africa was very rich in tribal and group religions. Some slaves also adopted parts of the Christian faith. You might think a moral slaveowner would free his slaves after they became Christians. But most did not.



Slave Life on Plantations

Regional Cultures

Slaves brought different cultures. The way they lived depended on the region in which they lived. In the South, where there were lots of plantations, slaves worked in fields. The South's economy was dependent on slavery. In the North, slaves often lived in cities. Sometimes they were allowed to work for other people. This allowed them to make some money.

Free Black People

Not all black people were slaves. Some were free. Some of these **free blacks** had been slaves who bought their freedom. Others were born free because their parents had been freed at the end of their lives. Some others fled slavery and lived in hidden settlements. These were mostly in the Caribbean.

Some free blacks became slave owners. Sometimes they bought slaves because they wanted to seem important. Others bought slaves who were relatives or loved ones. Even free African Americans knew that their rights could slip away. A new colonial government could always change the rules.

Venture Smith is one of the best examples. Born in West Africa, he came to Rhode Island as a slave. He succeeded to the extent that he became free and a landowner. He died in Haddam, Connecticut, where his grave can still be seen today,



Free Colonial Black Man

The Roles of Women, Men, and Children

Colonial Women

Colonial women were usually considered less important than men. They could not vote. Usually, they could not attend school. By law, they were under their husband's or father's control. But it's important to say that they did have more rights than women back home in England.

Colonial women had many responsibilities. They took care of the home and raised the children. When a husband or a father was gone, women sometimes owned property or took on roles usually held by men. **Liza Pinckney** is a good example of such a woman. Born in the Caribbean, she came to South Carolina as a young woman. After her husband died, she started planting a new crop. This was indigo, which is used to produce dye. Indigo became the new cash crop of the colony.



Colonial Woman and Child

Colonial Men

Men were the heads of their families. They earned a living through farming, fishing, or trade. They often were very involved in the lives of their children. In Boston, for example, Samuel Sewall kept a diary of the life of his entire family. From his words, we know what sicknesses the children had.

Colonial Children

The American colonies were filled with children. Many parents had ten or even twelve children. These children did not have many rights. Their parents decided what was best for them. **Benjamin Franklin** is a good example of such a child. He was the youngest son in a family of sixteen children. He wanted to be a sailor. But his father decided that Benjamin would become an apprentice to his older brother, James. And this turned out rather well. Benjamin Franklin later became the most famous printer in the colonies.

Hard Work and Social Mobility

Most Europeans came to America for new opportunities. In Old England, it was very hard to own land. The illustration to the right shows a tightly-packed English town, for example. The nobility owned most of the land. In America, things were different. Through hard work, a person could get ahead. This is known as **social mobility**.



Plymouth, 1600

Practice 2: Life in the Colonies

1. It was unusual to find a free black person in the American colonies. But on those rare times when you did meet one, that person was most likely— free because— (Select **three** correct answers.)
 - A their masters freed them out of guilt
 - B they bought their freedom from their masters.
 - C they were born free because their parents had gained their own freedom late in life.
 - D they fled the plantations and moved to hidden settlements in the mountains of the Caribbean.
 - E abolitionists from the North helped them escape.
 - F the English government placed a limit on how many slaves one person could own.
 - G many slaves revolted, killed their masters, and created their own towns.
2. Which group of English colonies was the **most** successful in terms of trade, meaning that its merchants succeeded in buying and selling things for a profit?
 - A the Southern Colonies
 - B the Middle Colonies
 - C the Northern Colonies
 - D the French colony in Canada
3. Which statement is **most** accurate about the languages spoken by African slaves who lived in America?
 - A They spoke English or French and nothing else.
 - B They spoke only the African languages of their homeland.
 - C They spoke English, French, or Spanish depending on which colony they lived in.
 - D They spoke only Hebrew and Latin.
4. The Pilgrims, Puritans, Anglican, and Baptists were different in many ways. One thing that they had in common is that they all were—
 - A Roman Catholics.
 - B Jews.
 - C Protestants.
 - D Muslims.
5. Not everyone succeeds in life. Sometimes the odds are just too great. But there are some wonderful examples of people who did succeed against the odds. Explain how Venture Smith and Benjamin Franklin fit into this category.
