Chapter 3
Exploration and Colonization
1492-1675

Grade 7
History
Mr. Norton
Chapter 3
Section 1: An Era of Exploration

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Essential Questions

- Why did the voyage of Christopher Columbus have a more lasting impact than earlier voyages?
- How did Spanish explorers find a route across the Pacific Ocean?
- How did exploration set off a global exchange of goods and ideas?
The Lasting Impact of Columbus’ Voyages

- Columbus founded the first Spanish colony in the Americas.
- The voyages began a lasting contact among the peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas.
- His voyages marked a turning point in world history.

**Colony**—A group of people who settle in a distant land but are still ruled by their native land

**Turning Point**—A moment in history that marks a decisive change
The Lasting Impact of Columbus’ Voyages

- Europeans brought new ideas, plants, animals, and diseases to the Americas.
- Native Americans introduced new ideas, plants, and animals to the Europeans.
- Because this exchange began with Columbus, it is called the **Columbian Exchange**.
- Started a global exchange of goods and ideas.
The Lasting Impact of Columbus’ Voyages

From the Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia:
- maize
- potato
- sweet potato
- beans
- peanut
- squash
- pumpkin
- peppers
- pineapple
- tomato
- cocoa

From Europe, Africa, and Asia to the Americas:
- wheat
- sugar
- banana
- rice
- grape (wine)
- olive oil
- dandelion
- horse
- pig
- cow
- goat
- chicken
- smallpox
- typhus
The Lasting Impact of Columbus’ Voyages

http://www.belmonthighlibrary.org/5-the-columbian-exchange-geography-world-history.html
Sailing for Spain, Ferdinand Magellan’s expedition sailed westward from Spain. His ships *circumnavigated*, or sailed completely around, the world. Magellan did not complete the journey, he died in the Philippines.
Columbus’ voyages to the Americas had a more lasting impact than earlier ones because the voyages

a) brought smallpox to the Native Americans.
b) were the beginning of lasting contact among peoples of many continents.
c) became the subject of many songs and stories.
d) let people know how wide the Pacific Ocean is.

The Columbian Exchange changed the lives of

a) people around the world.
b) just the Native Americans.
c) Europeans only.
d) Europeans and Native Americans.
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Chapter 3
Section 2: Spain Builds an Empire

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Essential Questions

- How did conquistadors defeat two Indian empires?
- What areas did the Spanish explore?
- How did Spain settle and organize its colonies?
- What was life like for Native Americans under Spanish rule?
The Spanish *conquistadors*, or *conquerors*, had better military equipment.

Native Americans had never seen horses before. Soldiers on horseback alarmed them.

Native American fighters held back. Aztecs thought Spaniards might be gods. Incas were just getting over a war.

Many Indians died from chicken pox, measles and influenza.
Spain’s Laws of the Indies set up three kinds of settlements:

- **Pueblos** - towns, centers of farming and trade
- **Presidios** - forts where soldiers lived
- **Missions** - religious settlements run by priests and friars
Spain’s Laws of the Indies set up four social classes:

- **Peninsulares**—people born in Spain
- **Creoles**—people born in the Americas to Spanish parents
- **Mestizos**—people of mixed Spanish and Indian background
- **Indians**—treated as conquered people
Native Americans Led a Harsh Life

- Spanish settlers with encomiendas, a kind of land grant, could demand labor or taxes from Indians.
- The Spanish forced many Indians to work in gold and silver mines.
- Many Indian laborers died working on plantations, or large estates that were farmed by many workers.
- The Spanish replaced Indian laborers with enslaved Africans.
Section 2 Review

What was one problem Native Americans did not have under Spain’s rule?
   a) poverty
   b) disease
   c) shortage of work
   d) harsh treatment

What three kinds of settlements did the Laws of the Indies call for?
   a) peninsulares, creoles, and mestizos
   b) pueblos, presidios, and missions
   c) encomiendas, estates, and plantations
   d) viceroyalty of New Spain, viceroyalty of Peru, viceroyalty of the West Indies
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Chapter 3

Section 3: Colonizing North America

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Essential Questions

- Why did England, France, and the Netherlands seek a northwest passage to Asia?
- How did the Protestant Reformation affect rivalries among European nations?
- How did rivalry develop between New France and New Netherland?
England, France, and the Netherlands Looked for a Northwest Passage

- They wanted to trade with Asia.
- Thought Magellan’s route to Asia was too long.
- Everyone looked for a quicker way.
- They searched for a *northwest passage*, *a waterway through or around North America*. 
The Protestant Reformation Affected European Rivalries

- Martin Luther wanted to reform the Catholic Church.
- His followers, called Protestants, split off from the Catholic Church. Protestants split into different churches.
- This movement is called the Protestant Reformation.
- Some European nations stayed Catholic. Some became Protestant.
- Religious differences made their rivalries stronger.
New France and New Netherland Competed for Furs

**New France**
- Settlements along the St. Lawrence River
- **Coureur de bois** trapped, hunted, and traded for furs with Indians of the northeastern woodlands.
- **Missionaries** traveled the woods to convert Indians to Christianity.
- **Alliance**, or *agreement to help and protect each other*, with the Hurons.
- Sold furs in Europe

**New Netherland**
- Settlements along the Hudson River
- Merchants traded for furs with Indians of the northeastern woodlands.
- Alliance with the Iroquois
- Sold furs in Europe
**Effects of European Exploration in America**

**Causes**
- Europeans want more goods from Asia
- Muslims gain control of trade between Europe and Asia
- Rulers of European nations seek ways to increase their wealth
- European nations look for a sea route to Asia
- Columbus reaches the Americas

**Exploration of the Americas**

**Effects**
- Spain builds an empire in the Americas
- English, French, and Dutch set up colonies in North America
- Millions of Native Americans die from “European” diseases
- Slave traders bring enslaved Africans to the Americas
- Foods from the Americas are introduced into Europe

**Effects Today**
- The United States is a multicultural society
- American foods, such as corn and potatoes, are important to people’s diets around the world
Section 3 Review

Which European country did not establish a colony in North America?

a) Germany  
b) France  
c) The Netherlands  
d) Sweden

European nations in North America competed for

a) the right to convert Indians.  
b) control of land and furs.  
c) colonists from many nations.  
d) gold and silver ore.
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Searching for a Passage to Asia

• Christopher Columbus first landed in the America looking for a route to Asia
• Over the next 125 years, European explorers continued to search
  • because it would be faster than sailing around South America
  • they searched for the route to bring back silk and spices from Asia
People figured out that the land Cabot had found was not part of Asia.

Explorers continued their search for a water passage through the North American continent.

The sea route that explorers looked for became known as the *Northwest Passage*. 
John Cabot

- An Italian explorer who thought, like Columbus, he could reach Asia by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean
- The king of England agreed to pay for his voyage
  - He left England in 1497
  - One month later he landed in present-day Canada
- He explored the land and waters
  - He didn’t find any silks or spices
  - He did find a rich fishing area off the coast of Canada
- When he returned he told everyone about the rich fishing area
  - European fishing boats returned
France Explores North America

- Giovanni da Verrazano [VEHR uh ZAH noh]
  - An Italian sea captain
  - Sailed for France in 1524 exploring much of the east coast of North America including what is now New York City
- Jacques Cartier [kahr TYAY]
  - In 1534 continued France’s search for a water route to Asia
  - Sailed far up the St. Lawrence River in Canada
- Samuel de Champlain [sham PLAYN]
  - In 1608 founded a fur-trading post on the St. Lawrence River
  - Quebec [kwih BEHK] was the first permanent French settlement in North America
Chapter 3
Section 4: Building the Jamestown Colony
Building the Jamestown Colony

- What challenges did the first English colonies in North America face?
- How did Virginia begin a tradition of representative government?
- What groups of people made up the new arrivals in Virginia after 1619?
Challenges at Jamestown

The settlers at Jamestown faced several challenges:

- Swamps—bad water, mosquitoes, and malaria
- Quarrelsome ruling council failed to make plans
- Starvation
- Colonists searched for gold and wouldn’t work
- Poor relations with Indians
The king gave the Virginia Company a charter—a legal document that gave the company certain rights.

From English tradition:

- **Magna Carta**—The Great Charter of 1215 that said the king could not raise taxes without consulting a Great Council of leaders.
- **Parliament**—Great Council grew into an assembly of representatives that make laws.
Virginia Company reforms of 1619

- New governor would consult settlers.
- Male settlers would elect representatives called **burgesses**.
- Burgesses would meet in an assembly called the **House of Burgesses** to make laws.
New Arrivals in Virginia after 1619

- The Virginia Company sent about 100 women.
- A Dutch ship arrived with about 20 Africans.
Jamestown colony survived hard times when colonists
a) found a way to clear the swamp.
b) discovered gold.
c) began to grow corn.
d) found a profitable crop—tobacco.

The main characteristic of Virginia’s representative government was that
a) every male settler voted on the laws.
b) the council consulted the colonists.
c) every male settler voted for burgesses.
d) the governor appointed burgesses.
Section 4 Review

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Section 5: Seeking Religious Freedom

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Essential Questions

- How did European states control or regulate religion?
- Why did the colonists at Plymouth feel they needed the Mayflower Compact?
- How were the Pilgrims able to survive early hardships?
European States Controlled Religion

- Established church the religion supported by the state
- **Persecution** - *mistreatment or punishment of people for their beliefs*
Plymouth Colonists and the Mayflower Compact

- Plymouth colonists are known as “Pilgrims” because they made a long journey for religious reasons.
- They settled outside the boundaries of their charter, so its terms would not apply to them.
- Therefore they wrote a framework for governing their colony—the Mayflower Compact.
They chose a good governor.
Their religious faith was strong.
They planted crops.
Indians gave them seeds and showed them how to plant.
Pilgrims Establish American Traditions

- Pilgrims set important precedents, or examples for others to follow.
- The idea of religious freedom
- A day of thanks for a good harvest, or Thanksgiving
Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony because they wanted to
a) worship as they pleased.
b) give up being English.
c) keep out “strangers” with different religious beliefs.
d) stay away from Virginia.

The Mayflower Compact established a tradition of government where
a) the king was no longer honored.
b) religious leaders made the rules.
c) people obeyed the laws they liked best.
d) people governed themselves through elected representatives.
Section 5 Review

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