

## EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION OF AMERICA

Country	Reasons for Exploration	Areas Explored (Areas of Greatest Influence)	Negative Consequences	Positive and Lasting Contributions to American Life
<b>Spain</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Wealth &amp; Power</u>—Asian trade, gold &amp; silver, land &amp; colonies</li> <li>2. <u>Religion</u>—convert Native Americans to Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>3. <u>Nationalism</u>—Competition with Italy, Portugal, &amp; England; fame &amp; glory</li> <li>4. <u>Renaissance</u> spirit of curiosity, adventure, etc.</li> </ol>	<p>West Indies Mexico Florida Southwest U.S. Texas Central America South America</p>	<p><u>Slavery</u> (Native Americans &amp; Africans) <u>Diseases</u> (killed millions of Native Americans) <u>Forced</u> Native Americans to convert to Roman Catholic Church, work as slaves, and give up gold &amp; silver <u>Authoritarian</u> government and rigid social class system Introduced <u>guns</u> and armor</p>	<p><u>Language</u> (Place names—Rio Grande, San Antonio, Florida; common words—patio, canyon, rodeo, hurricane, cafeteria) <u>Religion</u> (Roman Catholic Church) <u>Ranching</u> Industry (first horses, cattle) <u>Mining</u> Industry <u>Farm Crops</u> (wheat, sugar cane, citrus fruits) <u>Architecture</u> (buildings with central open courtyards or patios; flat roofs)</p>
<b>France</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Wealth &amp; Power</u>—looking for the Northwest Passage to Asia, fur trade, land &amp; colonies</li> <li>2. <u>Religion</u>—convert Native Americans to the Roman Catholic Church</li> <li>3. <u>Nationalism</u>—competition with Spain and England, fame &amp; glory</li> <li>4. <u>Renaissance</u> spirit of curiosity, adventure, etc.</li> </ol>	<p>St. Lawrence River (Canada) Great Lakes Mississippi River (Louisiana)</p>	<p><u>Diseases</u> (killed millions of Native Americans) <u>Peasant</u> system of farming (rich landlords lived in France owned farms in Canada, poor workers sent from France to work on them) <u>Fur trade</u> (fur traders lived peacefully in Native American villages, but they traded guns for furs and incited Native Americans to attack English colonies; millions of animals killed for fur) <u>Guns</u></p>	<p><u>Language</u> (Place names—Louisiana, New Orleans, Baton Rouge; common words--prairie) <u>Religion</u> (Roman Catholic Church) (missionaries lived peacefully in Native American villages) <u>Architecture</u> (2 story houses with verandahs—covered porches; wrought iron railings) <u>Respect</u> for Native American culture</p>

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<b>England</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Wealth &amp; Power</u>—looking for the Northwest Passage to Asia, fishing grounds, fur &amp; lumber trade, land &amp; colonies</li> <li>2. <u>Religion</u>—freedom of religion in different Protestant churches</li> <li>3. <u>Nationalism</u>—competition with Spain, France, &amp; Netherlands, fame &amp; glory</li> <li>4. <u>Renaissance</u> spirit of curiosity, adventure, etc.</li> <li>5. <u>Conflicts</u> with government (escaping from a government and/or religion to live according to their own beliefs)</li> </ol>	<u>Atlantic Coast</u> of North America (13 English colonies) <u>Hudson Bay</u> in Canada	<u>Diseases</u> (killed millions of Native Americans) <u>Conflicts</u> with Native Americans—taking land, fencing fields, cutting down trees, & killing game Importing African <u>slaves</u> Use of African & European <u>indentured servants</u> <u>Tobacco</u> industry <u>Guns</u>	American concepts of <u>law &amp; government</u> (self-government, representative assemblies, written laws, equality under the law, religious freedom, right of people to disagree with their government, etc.) <u>Language</u> (major language of U.S.) <u>Religion</u> (religious diversity, many Protestant churches) <u>Cash crop agriculture</u> (people owning and working their own land, growing crops to sell for profit) <u>Joint-stock companies</u> (basic organization of business corporations today) <u>Architecture</u> (standard 1 or 2 story house, sloped roof, wooden boards or brick)
<b>Nether-Lands (Dutch)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Wealth &amp; Power</u>—looking for the Northwest Passage to Asia, fur trade, land &amp; colonies</li> <li>2. <u>Religion</u> (Roman Catholic Church)</li> <li>3. <u>Nationalism</u>—competition with England, Spain, &amp; France; fame &amp; glory</li> <li>4. <u>Renaissance</u> spirit of curiosity, adventure, etc.</li> </ol>	Hudson River in <u>New York</u> (founded New York City—known as the city of New Amsterdam in the New Netherlands)	<u>Diseases</u> (killed millions of Native Americans) <u>Fur trade</u> which led to animal slaughter <u>Guns</u>	Language (Place names—Harlem, Bronx, Catskill Mts.; common words—cookie, boss, spook) <u>Architecture</u> (brick houses with steep roofs, stair-step gables along the roof, brightly colored wood trim)

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORATION AND COLONIZATION

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the chart *European Exploration & Colonization of America* to complete the paragraphs below.

**Reasons for Exploration:** All of the European nations ( \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the Netherlands) came to America for the same 4 major reasons: \_\_\_\_\_ & power, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and the \_\_\_\_\_ spirit of curiosity and adventure. Europeans hoped to acquire wealth and power through reaching the continent of \_\_\_\_\_ and trading. Even after learning that America was a new continent, explorers kept looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ Passage to Asia. In the meantime, Europeans looked for wealth by finding \_\_\_\_\_ and silver, engaging in the \_\_\_\_\_ trade, and claiming land & \_\_\_\_\_. France, Spain, and the Netherlands also wanted to convert Native Americans to the \_\_\_\_\_ church. The English came to have freedom of religion in many different \_\_\_\_\_ churches. The English were also the only country to allow explorers and colonists to come to America who were in \_\_\_\_\_ with their government, coming to America to live differently than they could in Europe.

**Areas Explored:** Spain claimed most the southern part of the United States - \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, the Southwestern U.S. as well as lands further south - Mexico, \_\_\_\_\_ America, \_\_\_\_\_ America and the islands of the \_\_\_\_\_. France (looking for the Northwest Passage) explored along inland waterways: the \_\_\_\_\_ River, the \_\_\_\_\_ Lakes, and the \_\_\_\_\_ River. England claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast and \_\_\_\_\_ Bay in Canada. The Dutch claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ River in the state of \_\_\_\_\_. (This put the Dutch in the middle of the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies.) (*Think about it:* Which explorer worked for the both the Dutch and the English? \_\_\_\_\_).

**Negative Consequences:** All of the Europeans brought \_\_\_\_\_ (chicken pox, measles, flu, small pox) to America which killed 90% of the Native American population. In addition, the \_\_\_\_\_ made slaves of Native Americans, forcing them to work, to convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and give up gold and silver. The \_\_\_\_\_ did not make slaves of Native Americans, but forced Native Americans off their lands (clearing fields, building fences, and killing game). The \_\_\_\_\_ and the Dutch had friendly relationships with Native Americans, but in trading with Native Americans, they exchanged \_\_\_\_\_ for guns, which not only led to the near extinction of certain animals in America, but also encouraged the Native Americans to engage in warfare. The \_\_\_\_\_ in particular, used Native Americans to attack the English.

Other groups also suffered negative consequences due to European exploration and colonization of America. The Spanish and \_\_\_\_\_ imported slaves from \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

The English also used \_\_\_\_\_ servants (African & \_\_\_\_\_). Spain instituted an authoritarian government with a rigid \_\_\_\_\_ class system (slaves and Native Americans formed the lowest class). France tried to use the \_\_\_\_\_ system of farming where poor workers from France were sent to America to farm for rich landowners that remained in Europe. The English began the American \_\_\_\_\_ industry. (*Think about it:* What problems do we face today because of this industry? \_\_\_\_\_ )

**Positive and Lasting Contributions to American Life:** All of the European countries contributed to our language today, with \_\_\_\_\_ being the most important. Countries gave us common words and place names. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ place names are found today in Florida, \_\_\_\_\_, and the Southwest. The \_\_\_\_\_ place names are found along the Mississippi River and around the \_\_\_\_\_ Lakes. The \_\_\_\_\_ place names are still found in parts of New York. Religion is an important of American life—both the Roman Catholic Church (started by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_) and the many \_\_\_\_\_ churches (first founded by the \_\_\_\_\_). All of the Europeans left a distinctive style of architecture. Here in Texas, there are many standard English style houses (sloped roof, 1 or 2 story) as well as flat-roofed, open courtyard style buildings originated by the \_\_\_\_\_. Texas also boasts of its \_\_\_\_\_ industry, founded by \_\_\_\_\_ who brought the first horses and cattle to America. The Texas Rio Grande Valley orange crop is also due to the \_\_\_\_\_ who brought the first citrus fruits to America. Our basic economic structure, with business organizations selling stock to raise money and people owning land/companies and selling products for profit were begun in America by the \_\_\_\_\_. All of American concepts of law and government came from the \_\_\_\_\_ colonies - people governing themselves ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) electing \_\_\_\_\_, written laws, \_\_\_\_\_ under the law, freedom of \_\_\_\_\_, and the right to disagree with the \_\_\_\_\_. (*Think about it:* Which of these concepts is the most important and why?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

**Summary:** All four European countries came to America for most of the same \_\_\_\_\_. All of them brought negative consequences (especially to the \_\_\_\_\_ Americans). All of them still have a lasting influence on our lives today, with the \_\_\_\_\_ being the most important (and the \_\_\_\_\_ being the least important). In Texas, the second most important to our lives today is the \_\_\_\_\_. The common reasons for European exploration can be summarized in the following four symbols. What does each symbol represent?

\$ - \_\_\_\_\_

† - \_\_\_\_\_

☆ - \_\_\_\_\_

? - \_\_\_\_\_

### Answer Key to Reasons for European Exploration and Colonization

**DIRECTIONS:** Use the chart *European Exploration & Colonization of America* to complete the paragraphs below.

**Reasons for Exploration:** All of the European nations ( Spain, France, England, and the Netherlands) came to America for the same 4 major reasons: wealth & power, religion, nationalism, and the Renaissance spirit of curiosity and adventure. Europeans hoped to acquire wealth and power through reaching the continent of Asia and trading. Even after learning that America was a new continent, explorers kept looking for a Northwest Passage to Asia. In the meantime, Europeans looked for wealth by finding gold and silver, engaging in the fur trade, and claiming land & colonies. France, Spain, and the Netherlands also wanted to convert Native Americans to the Roman Catholic church. The English came to have freedom of religion in many different Protestant churches. The English were also the only country to allow explorers and colonists to come to America who were in conflict with their government, coming to America to live differently than they could in Europe.

**Areas Explored:** Spain claimed most the southern part of the United States - Florida , Texas , the Southwestern U.S. as well as lands further south - Mexico, Central America, South America and the islands of the West Indies. France (looking for the Northwest Passage) explored along inland waterways: the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. England claimed the Atlantic Coast and Hudson Bay in Canada. The Dutch claimed the Hudson River in the state of New York. (This put the Dutch in the middle of the English colonies.) (*Think about it:* Which explorer worked for the both the Dutch and the English? Hudson)

**Negative Consequences:** All of the Europeans brought diseases (chicken pox, measles, flu, small pox) to America which killed 90% of the Native American population. In addition, the Spanish made slaves of Native Americans, forcing them to work, to convert to the Roman Catholic religion, and give up gold and silver. The English did not make slaves of Native Americans, but forced Native Americans off their lands (clearing fields, building fences, and killing game). The French and the Dutch had friendly relationships with Native Americans, but in trading with Native Americans, they exchanged fur for guns, which not only led to the near extinction of certain animals in America, but also encouraged the Native Americans to engage in warfare. The French in particular, used Native Americans to attack the English.

Other groups also suffered negative consequences due to European exploration and colonization of America. The Spanish and English imported slaves from Africa .

The English also used indentured servants (African & European ). Spain instituted an authoritarian government with a rigid social class system (slaves and Native formed the lowest class). France tried to use the peasant system of farming where poor workers from France were sent to America to farm for rich landowners that remained in Europe. The English began the American tobacco industry. (*Think about it:*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

What problems do we face today because of this industry? **Possible answers include teen smoking, lung cancer, and problems with pregnancy and smoking**

**Positive and Lasting Contributions to American Life:** All of the European countries contributed to our language today, with **English** being the most important. Countries gave us common words and place names. Most of the **Spanish** place names are found today in Florida, **Texas**, and the Southwest. The **French** place names are found along the Mississippi River and around the **Great** Lakes. The **Dutch** place names are still found in parts of New York. Religion is an important of American life - both the Roman Catholic Church (started by the **Spanish** and the **French**) and the many **Protestant** churches (first founded by the **English**). All of the Europeans left a distinctive style of architecture. Here in Texas, there are many standard English style houses (sloped roof, 1 or 2 story) as well as flat-roofed, open courtyard style buildings originated by the **Spanish**. Texas also boasts of its **ranching** industry, founded by **Spanish** who brought the first horses and cattle to America. The Texas Rio Grande Valley orange crop is also due to the **Spanish** who brought the first citrus fruits to America. Our basic economic structure, with business organizations selling stock to raise money and people owning land/companies and selling products for profit were begun in America by the **English**. All of American concepts of law and government came from the **English** colonies - people governing themselves ( **self-government**) electing **representatives**, written laws, **equality** under the law, freedom of **religion**, and the right to disagree with the **government**. ( **Think about it:** Which of these concepts is the most important and why?)  
**Answers will vary, but students must support the concept they select as the most important.**

**Summary:** All four European countries came to America for most of the same **reasons**. All of them brought negative consequences (especially to the **Native** Americans). All of them still have a lasting influence on our lives today, with the **English** being the most important (and the **Dutch** being the least important). In Texas, the second most important to our lives today is the **Spanish**. The common reasons for European exploration can be summarized in the following four symbols. What does each symbol represent?

**\$ - Wealth and power**

**† - Religion**

**☆ - Nationalism (fame for one's country)**

**? - Renaissance spirit of curiosity**