CHAPTER 2

Essential Question: How did Europeans explore and establish settlements in the Americas?

What/Why?: Identify why Europeans settled the Americas to understand the initial causes of how the North American region became dominated by European peoples.

Section 2

1. In complete sentences, describe how Spain established territorial claims in the Caribbean and South America. Include these terms in your answer: Christopher Columbus, conquistadors, Hernán Cortés, Francisco Pizarro.

Answer: Spain sponsored the voyages of Christopher Columbus, an explorer who claimed territories in the Caribbean and South America for Spain. Spain later sent conquistadors like Hernán Cortés and Francisco Pizarro to discover and claim lands for Spain in the Americas.

2. Create a simple illustration or diagram of the Columbian Exchange. Label the following items in your illustration: people, foods, domesticated animals, diseases.
**Section 3**

1. Describe how Spain established territorial claims in North America. Include these terms in your answer: *Ponce de León, Francisco Coronado, pueblos*.

Answer: Spain sponsored several expeditions to North America. As conquistadors explored new territories, they claimed the areas for Spain. Ponce de León explored and established a colony in Florida. Francisco Coronado traveled as far north as the Great Plains in search of seven cities of gold, but all he found were seven little pueblos.

2. Create a simple illustration showing what life was like in a typical Spanish settlement in North America. Label the following items in your illustration: *presidio, mission*. Then describe your illustration in at least two sentences.

![Typical Spanish Settlement Illustration](image)

3. Describe the relationship that existed between the Spanish and the American Indians living in North America.

Answer: The American Indians and the Spanish learned many things from each other. Pueblo people learned how to use new tools, grow new foods, and raise sheep for wool. Many converted to Catholicism through the work of missionaries. From the Indians, the Spanish learned new techniques for growing crops. Some Spanish settlers treated the American Indians harshly by enslaving them and whipping those who continued to practice their traditional rituals.

**Section 4**

1. Describe how France established territorial claims in North America. Include these terms in your answer: *Jacques Cartier, Samuel de Champlain, Robert de La Salle*.

France sent explorers to the Atlantic coastline of North America. Jacques Cartier claimed Canada for France. Samuel de Champlain established the first settlement in Quebec. Robert de La Salle claimed the territory of Louisiana, which included everything west of the Mississippi River.

2. Create a simple illustration showing what life was like in a typical French settlement in North America. Label the following item in your illustration: *coureurs de bois*. Then
describe your illustration in at least two sentences.

3. Describe the relationship that existed between the French and the American Indians living in North America.

Answer: The French made American Indians their business partners. An especially friendly relationship existed between the French and the Huron, who were enemies of the Iroquois. Fur trappers lived in Huron villages, learned the Huron language, and married Huron women.

Section 5
1. Describe how England established territorial claims in North America. Include these terms in your answer: John Cabot, London Company, Jamestown.

Answer: John Cabot sailed across the Atlantic and claimed the island of Newfoundland for England. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to start a colony on Roanoke Island, but the colonists mysteriously disappeared. The London Company sent settlers to Virginia to start a moneymaking colony that became known as Jamestown.

2. Create a simple illustration showing what life was like in Jamestown. Then describe your illustration in at least two sentences.

The colony was built on a swamp where disease spreading mosquitos could be found. There was not gold like they hoped to find and none of the colonists wanted to participate in the farming
required to have enough food available.

3. Describe the relationship that existed between the British and the American Indians living in North America.
Answer: At first, the Indians were hesitant to trade with the settlers and many settlers died from hunger and disease. Pocahontas, the daughter of a powerful Indian chief, made friends with Jamestown leader John Smith and helped the settlers by bringing them food and keeping peace with her people. The American Indians refused to trade with the settlers during the “Starving Time.” Relations improved when John Rolfe married Pocahontas. Rolfe helped the colony to flourish with a cash crop known as tobacco.

Section 6
1. Describe how the Netherlands established territorial claims in North America. Include these terms in your answer: Henry Hudson, Peter Stuyvesant.
Answer: Dutch merchants sponsored the trip of Henry Hudson, who claimed land along the Hudson River. The Dutch West India Company established a colony near present-day Albany, New York. The colony of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island was governed by the unpopular Peter Stuyvesant, who peacefully surrendered it to the British in 1664.

2. Create a simple illustration showing what life was like in a trading post in New Netherland. Label the following items in your illustration: fur, Iroquois, weapons. Then describe your
3. Describe the relationship that existed between the Dutch and the American Indians living in North America.
Answer: The Dutch settlers were instructed to not use violence but to persuade or barter with the American Indians. The Dutch also established friendly relations with the Iroquois Confederacy and supplied them with weapons to fight the Huron.