

# Social Studies

## Chapter 4: Encounters in the Americas

Name: Key

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### I. Conquests of the Americas

#### A. Fall of the Aztecs

##### 1. Tenochtitlan in 1519

- King Motecuhzoma
- odd things happening
  - earthquakes
  - floods
  - comets
  - white men on horses

##### 2. Hernando Cortés

- the white god ?
- sent by the Spanish
- searching for gold
- brought over the first horses
- promised his men war, fame, and wealth

##### 3. Cortes's journey

- conquered the natives on the coast
- traveled 200 miles (83 days) to the valley of Mexico
- joined up with Aztec enemies
- reached the capital and were offered gold, etc.

##### 4. conquering the Aztecs

- took Motecuhzoma prisoner
- Killed him
- destroyed the empire within 2 years
  - Spanish weapons
  - horses
  - steel armor
  - European diseases

d. Spanish capitol built on top of the ashes - México City

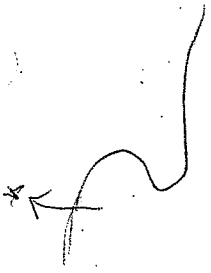
##### 5. conquistadors - conquerors

- became wealthy and famous

#### B. Fall of the Incas

##### 1. Francisco Pizarro (60 years old)

- 1531- sailed from Panama to west coast of South America
- wandered the Andes, stealing from the natives



2. Incan Empire

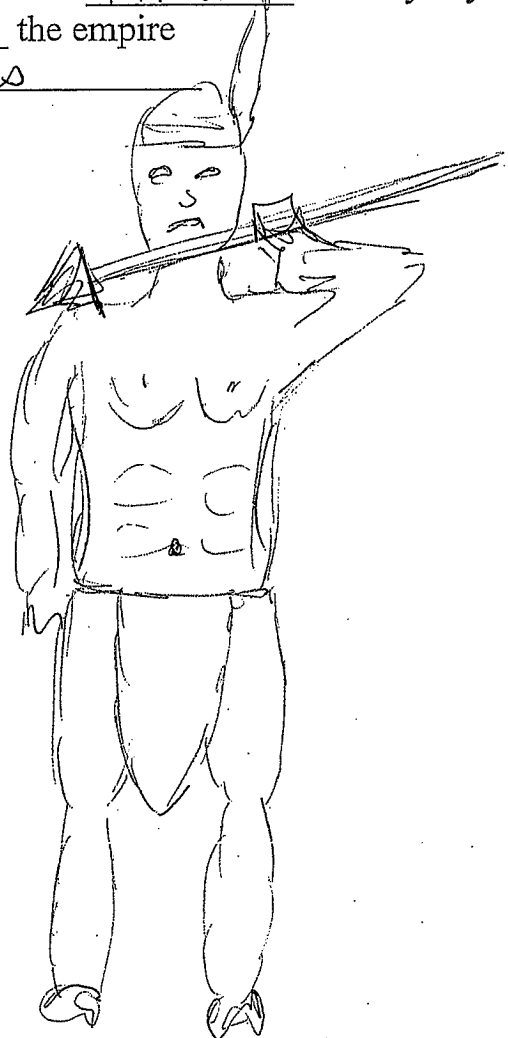
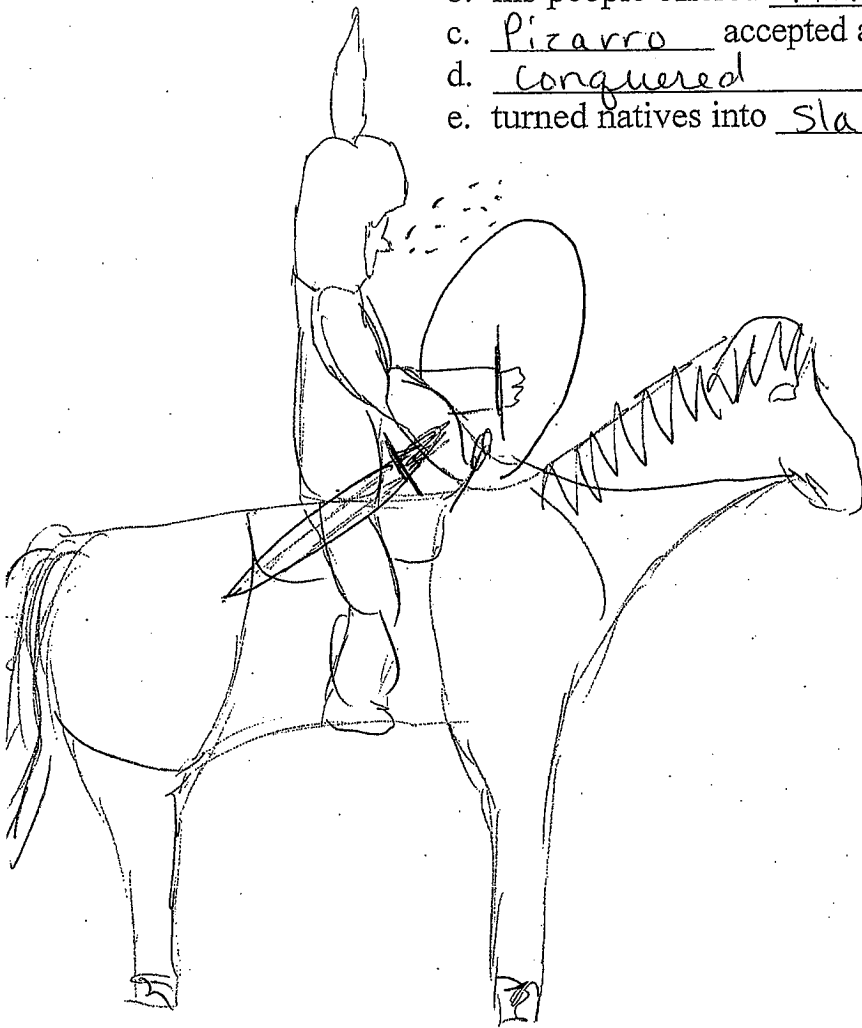
- a. covered 3,000 miles
- b. had 9 million people
- c. roads and stations
- d. paid "taxes"
- e. **civil war** - war between people of the same country
  - 1.) weakened the empire

3. emperor Atahualpa

- a. Pizarro tried to befriend
- b. showed up with thousands of people and many riches
- c. was asked to accept Christianity
- d. was asked to accept the King of Spain as his master

4. conquered

- a. Atahualpa refused and was taken prisoner
- b. his people offered riches for his return
- c. Pizarro accepted and then killed him anyway
- d. conquered the empire
- e. turned natives into slaves



# A Day in TENOCHTITLÁN

What was it like to live in the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán before it was conquered by Cortés? Here is an account of what a typical day for a male citizen in that city might have been like.

## Compare Cultures

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the story about daily life in Tenochtitlán. Complete the table that follows to compare your daily life with that of an Aztec living in Tenochtitlán.

The merchant's guild has accepted me as a member. I am now ready to travel with a caravan of my own. How my life will change!

The temple trumpets guide the daily routine in Tenochtitlán. My stucco house has one bedroom for the whole family, one other small room, a bathroom, and no furniture except mats. At sunrise the sound of the temple trumpets wakes me and I bathe, put on my loin cloth, pick up food to eat later, and go to work. Before long I hear the trumpets again. Then I take the day's first meal and return to work. At about the time the sun is directly overhead, the trumpets signal me to return home to eat and to take a brief nap. After my nap, I go back to work until nightfall, when the trumpets sound the end of the workday.

At the end of the workday, I go home and spend time with my family until the trumpets blow again. Then I know it is time to go to sleep.

	YOU	AZTEC
Wake-Up Time		
Housing		
Meals		
Work		

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## II. The Search for Gold and Riches

-Spain wanted the riches of North America as well.

-Offered **grants** - gifts of money

### A. The Fountain of Youth

1. Juan Ponce de León
  - a. sailed with Columbus
  - b. lived in Hispaniola
  - c. explored and conquered Puerto Rico
  - d. went searching for the Fountain of Youth in Florida
2. Florida
  - a. 1513 - landed on the **mainland** - main part of  
Continent
  - b. called it La Florida - filled with flowers
  - c. Leon killed by the Calusa Indians
  - d. first to step foot in present day U.S.

### B. De Soto Moves Ahead

1. expedition to North America in 1539 for Spain
2. explored the southeast
3. first to reach the Mississippi River
4. ran into the Mound Builders
  - a. fought and killed between 2,500- 11,000
  - b. the natives fought to die rather than be defeated
5. De Soto's army in poor condition
  - a. some deaths
  - b. **desertions** - Soldiers ran away from their duties
6. after 3 years, De Soto died and was buried in the Mississippi River

### C. The Seven Cities of Gold

1. **rumors** - stories without proof
2. Cabeza de Vaca, Esteban, and Niza
  - a. shipwrecked off the coast of Texas
  - b. heard of these seven rich cities on their way to Mexico
  - c. Estebán and Marcos de Niza went looking
  - d. the Zuni Indians supposedly killed Esteban
  - e. Niza claimed he saw a golden city
3. Vasquez de Coronado
  - a. believed him
  - b. went north looking in 1540 but found none
  - c. returned to Mexico after traveling 3,500 miles
  - d. only 100 of his 1,000 men returned with him
  - e. **claimed** many lands for Spain - declared ownership

# Estéban in Time and Place

## Sequence Events

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following quotations about Estéban, also known as Estevanico. Place the events discussed in the proper sequence by numbering the passages from 1 to 5, with 1 being the first event and 5 the last. Then use the information to answer the questions that follow.

- \_\_\_\_\_ "In 1538 Governor Mendoza organized an expedition to discover this land of great wealth and picked Father Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan friar, to lead it. Estevanico was his advance scout and advisor." *William Loren Katz*
- \_\_\_\_\_ "Estevanico traveled ahead of the main group, taking only a few Indians with him. The Indians could not speak Spanish, so Estevanico agreed to send Friar Marcos a cross made of twigs or tree branches to report his findings. A small cross would mean he had found nothing out of the ordinary. But if he found great cities he would send back a large cross." *Sibyl Hancock*
- \_\_\_\_\_ "Some historians, unfriendly toward the African, . . . [believe] he was murdered. One scholar believes Estevanico died for claiming to represent a powerful white country to Indians. Some historians have wondered if the young slave saw an opportunity for freedom and took it." *William Loren Katz*
- \_\_\_\_\_ "Not too much is known of his [Estéban's] early life. Born in Azamore, Morocco, around 1500, he was probably made captive as a teenager when Portugal's King Manoel seized the city in 1513." *William Loren Katz*
- \_\_\_\_\_ "[Estéban] . . . proceeded into the interior and sent back wooden crosses to indicate his progress. When his crosses increased in size until they were as tall as a man, the Spaniards realized that the [African] explorer had experienced great success. Indians brought news of Little Stephen's [Estéban's] approach to the fabulous seven cities about which so much had been heard." *John Hope Franklin*

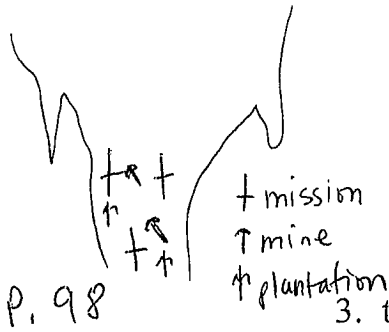
1. In what country was Estéban born? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who was chosen to lead the expedition? \_\_\_\_\_
3. List all of Estéban's jobs. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Reread Katz's different descriptions of Estéban's death. On a separate sheet of paper, write your own ending to the story of Estéban's search for the Seven Cities of Gold.

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### III. New People in America

#### A. Building New Spain

1. **colony** - settlement ruled by another country
  - a. Conquistadors were rewarded with land in Mexico
  - b. set up New Spain
2. **colonists** - people who live in a colony (settlers)
  - a. **missionaries** - teach their religion (Christianity)
  - b. some worked in mines
  - c. others set up **plantations** - huge farms
    - 1.) sugarcane
    - 2.) tobacco
    - 3.) coffee
    - 4.) cotton
3. the Columbian Exchange:



From the Western Hemisphere		From the Eastern Hemisphere		
Corn	Squash	Cattle	<u>Horses</u>	Oxen
Tomatoes	<u>Peanuts</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	Bananas	<u>Trees</u>
Potatoes	Cacao ( <u>chocolate</u> )	Sheep	<u>Coffee</u>	beans
<u>Turkeys</u>	Beans	<u>Plows</u>	Grain	Fruits and Veggies

4. enslaved the natives to do their work
  - a. died from hunger and overwork
  - b. diseases killed many
    - 1.) measles
    - 2.) influenza
    - 3.) small pox
    - 4.) scarlet fever
  - c. Bartolome de Las Casas
    - 1.) fought slavery
    - 2.) King passed laws
    - 3.) these laws were not always followed
  - d. Pope
    - 1.) Pueblo Indian leader
    - 2.) led a revolt in New Mexico
    - 3.) Pueblo kept Spanish out for 12 years until conquered again

#### B. Demand for Labor

1. slavery
  - a. Europeans had been trading for slaves for years
  - b. Africa had slaves for a very long time (prisoners of

war)

c. worked as house servants

d. earned freedom (and even helped the explorers in America)

2. servants and freed men became slaves once again in the Americas

### C. The Slave Trade

1. traded goods for slaves in Benin

2. no longer only prisoners of war

3. many died on the ship before reaching Americas

a. chains and cruel treatment

b. diseases

c. jumped into the Ocean

4. survivors worked long, hard hours

5. 130,000 enslaved Africans in New Spain by 1650

6. Spain became the most powerful country in Europe!

# Do You Speak *Spanish*?

## Understand Word Origins

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the information in the dictionary box below. Use your textbook to help you fill in the blanks in the box. Then answer the questions that follow.

**alligator** came to English through Spanish. The Spanish word for "alligator" is *lagarto*. The Spanish word for "the" is *el*. When English speakers heard *el lagarto*, it sounded to them like "alligator."

**armadillo** a Spanish word meaning "armed man," or "little armored one." This word describes an animal whose body is almost entirely protected by an armorlike covering.

\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the Spanish word meaning "one who conquers by physical, mental, or moral force."

\_\_\_\_\_ a state name that comes from the Spanish word meaning "filled with flowers."

**mosquito** a Spanish and Portuguese word that means "little fly."

**parakeet** comes from the Spanish *periquito* and the Old French *parouquet*, both meaning "parrot."

1. What part of speech are all of these words? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which word came to English through a misunderstanding? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which words came to English from two different languages? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which Spanish word is the name of a state? \_\_\_\_\_
5. On a separate sheet of paper, make a list of all the words you know that come from Spanish.
6. On the same sheet of paper, make a table with the following headings: ANIMALS, PEOPLE, PLACES. Write the words from the dictionary box and the words from the list you made for question 5 under the proper headings. Circle the category heading under which you have the most words.



# HOW TO USE A MAP to Show Movement



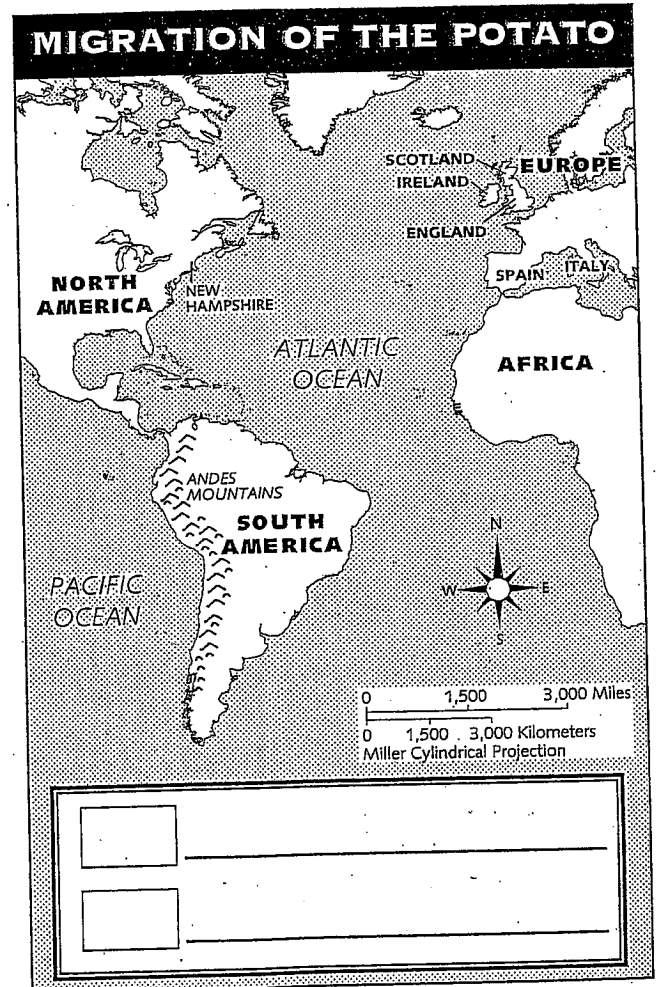
*Apply Map and Globe Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the following paragraph and study the map. Then complete the activities below.

Potatoes were first grown by Inca Indians living in the Andes Mountains in northwestern South America. Spanish explorers in South America brought potatoes back to Spain. From Spain, potatoes were taken to Italy and England.

The English introduced the potato to Ireland and Scotland. Although English colonists brought potatoes to the colonies as early as 1621, potatoes did not become an important crop until the Irish immigrants brought them to New Hampshire in 1719.

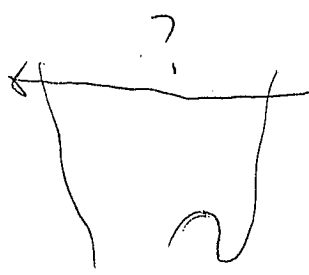
1. Imagine that you are a Spanish explorer. You have just set sail from an area near the Andes Mountains of South America. You are sailing south on the Pacific Ocean. Draw in red the route that you will follow to sail back to Spain.
2. Imagine that you are an Irish immigrant. You have just arrived in New Hampshire. Draw in blue the route that you followed as you sailed from Ireland to New Hampshire.
3. In the spaces provided, use the same two colors to make a map key to explain the information shown on your map.



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A. The French in North America

- 
1. fished and traded
    - a. European goods for beaver and other furs
    - b. iron tools, pots, pans and guns
    - c. for beaver hats!
  2. Jacques Cartier
    - a. sailed up the St. Lawrence River in 1535
    - b. wanted to cut through North America to Asia - **Northwest Passage**
    - c. traded with the Hurons
  3. Samuel de Champlain
    - a. the King wanted to start a colony to control the trade
    - b. Champlain was sent to map it out where the beavers were - 1603
    - c. explored New France (east coast of Canada)
    - d. went again to explore the St. Lawrence River area, Nova Scotia, and present day New York
  4. Quebec
    - a. natives called it Kebec
    - b. became first French settlement
    - c. also set up a trading post in Montreal

B. The Struggle for the Fur Trade

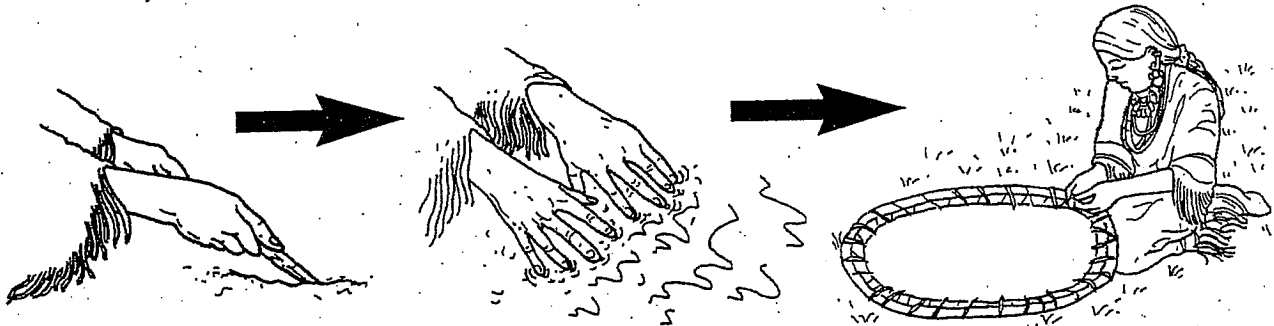
1. Henry Hudson and the Dutch
  - a. also looked for the Northwest Passage
  - b. only found forests, fish, and wildlife
  - c. traded with the Iroquois
  - d. claimed land near Hudson River and Hudson Bay
  - e. New Amsterdam, New Netherland (New York City)
2. **trade network** - System of trading
3. **agents** - Hurons doing business for other Indian groups
4. Hurons and Iroquois began to fight
  - a. weakened them
  - b. French and Dutch took their land
  - c. natives changed the way they farmed, hunted, cooked, and dressed (changed their entire way of life)

# Preparing Furs for Trade

The French bartered with the American Indians, exchanging European goods for beaver furs. At first the French did not hunt the beavers. American Indians trapped the beavers and prepared the beaver skins, or pelts, for trade.

*Read a Flow Chart*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the flow chart that shows the steps American Indians followed to tan and cure beaver skins. Then answer the questions that follow.



**Step 1**  
Scraping: Scraping the pelt with a stick to clean it

**Step 2**  
Tanning: Rubbing the pelt with marrow (sticky center of bone)

**Step 3**  
Curing: Drying the scraped and tanned pelt on a stretching frame

1. What was the first step in preparing the beaver skins for trade?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Describe the tanning process.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What was the final step in preparing the hide for trade?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Rewrite these steps in the correct order: tanning, scraping, curing.

\_\_\_\_\_

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V. The English in the Americas

A. Early Englishmen

1. many came

- a. nobles
- b. adventurers
- c. skilled workers
- d. farmers

2. for many reasons

- a. explore the coast
- b. wealth
- c. freedom
- d. a better life

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3. Sir Francis Drake

- a. attacked Spanish treasure ships (pirates)
- b. stole treasure and sailed around world to escape
- c. fought the Spanish armada - fleet of warships

B. The Mystery of Roanoke

1. Queen Elizabeth I encouraged exploration

2. Sir Walter Raleigh

- a. set up Roanoke, Virginia (1585)
- b. first English colony
- c. failed
- d. took the starving people back

3. John White

- a. tried again
- b. returned to England for supplies
- c. couldn't get back because of a war
- d. ship had to be used for the armada
- e. returned 3 years later
- f. everyone had disappeared!
- g. CROATOAN carved in a wooden post - went to live with this group of Indians?

B. Success of Jamestown

1. wanted to build a trading post (1607)

2. settled Jamestown - bad choice

- a. bad well water
- b. wet land, mosquitoes, and disease
- c. mean to the Indians
- d. wanted to get rich from gold and didn't bother with food or shelter
- e. half died the first year

3. John Smith

- a. "If you don't work, you don't eat!"

\* Plymouth  
 \* Jamestown  
 \* Roanoke

- b. gardens, shelters, fences, etc. were built
  - c. Chief Powhatan (Easter Woodlands chief) captured Smith
  - d. his daughter, Pocahontas, saved Smith
4. John Rolfe
- a. made peace with the Powhatans after marrying Pocahontas
  - b. learned to grow tobacco from the Indians
  - c. became their Cash crop - sold to earn money
  - d. led to the success of Jamestown
  - e. required African slaves years later

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C. The Founding of Plymouth Colony

1. Virginia Company
  - a. had sent people to set up Jamestown
  - b. hired 101 colonists to set up another colony in Virginia
  - c. planned to send back furs, fish, and lumber
2. Separatists and Pilgrims
  - a. separated from the Church of England
  - b. **pilgrim** - person who makes a journey for a religious reason
  - c. worked for the Virginia Company
3. Mayflower (1620)
  - a. blew off course to Massachusetts
  - b. 100 people signed the Mayflower **Compact** - agreement
  - c. agreed to make laws and obey them
  - d. first self-rule in the Americas
  - e. William Bradford - governor
4. Plymouth Rock
  - a. landed in November, too late to plant
  - b. half died from lack of food that winter
5. Squanto
  - a. Wampanoag Indian
  - b. escaped slavery and lived in England
  - c. spoke English
  - d. interpreted - translated language and explained life ways
  - e. convinced leader, Samoset, to work with the Pilgrims
  - f. showed where to fish, how to plant squash, pumpkins, and corn
  - g. helped them SURVIVE !
6. New colonists came and forced them off their lands!

# HARVEST FESTIVALS

Was the Pilgrims' Thanksgiving the first Thanksgiving? You already know that there are many ideas about the first Thanksgiving in the Americas. What about the rest of the world? People around the world have held harvest festivals since they first harvested crops.

*Compare Holiday Celebrations*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the chart below to learn about harvest festivals around the world. Next, complete the chart by filling in the information for the United States. Then use the chart to complete the activities that follow.

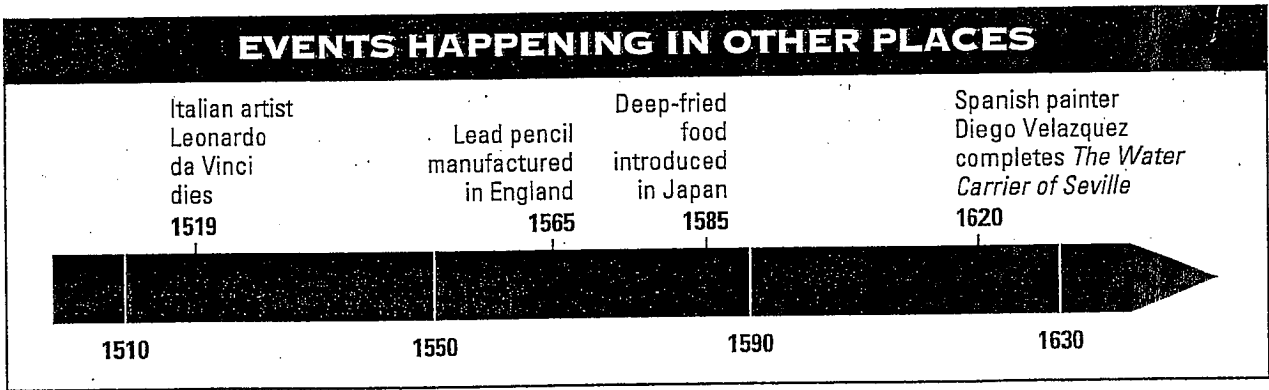
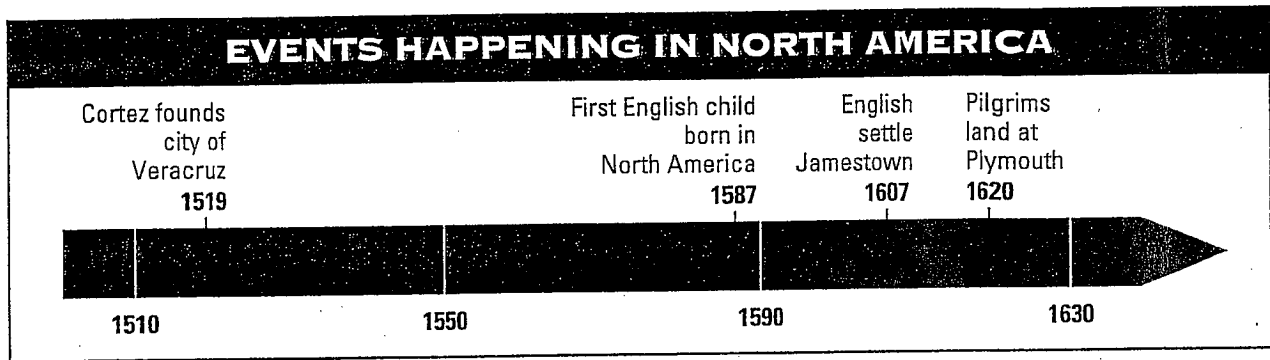
HARVEST FESTIVALS			
PLACE	NAME OF FESTIVAL	WHEN HELD	FESTIVITIES
India	In honor of Gauri, goddess of the harvest and women.	September	Offerings of milk and sweets to Gauri; feasting
Israel	Sukkot (also called the Feast of Tabernacles)	Autumn	Special shelters called succahs or tabernacles are built
Ancient China	Hhung-Ch'iu (the birthday of the moon)	Fifteenth day of the eighth month	Round moon cakes and round fruits on altars
England	Harvest Home	Harvest time; autumn	Feasting on roast beef, pudding, songs
Inca Empire	The Song of the Harvest	May (autumn in Southern Hemisphere)	Offering of first corn to their gods
United States			

1. During which season of the year are most harvest festivals held?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Why do you think the Incas celebrated their harvest festival in May?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. On a separate sheet of paper, describe what you think would be the perfect Thanksgiving Day celebration, from the beginning of the day to the end.

# HOW TO READ Parallel Time Lines

*Apply Chart and Graph Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** The parallel time lines below list events that happened in many different places. Study the time lines and then answer the questions that follow.



1. In which year did the English settle Jamestown? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which event occurred first—Diego Velazquez's completion of *The Water Carrier of Seville* or Leonardo da Vinci's death? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was the first lead pencil manufactured in England before or after the first English child was born in North America? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was happening in North America in the same year that Diego Velazquez completed *The Water Carrier of Seville*? \_\_\_\_\_

