

Social Studies
Chapter 5: Europeans Settle Throughout
North America

Name: _____

I. The Spanish Borderlands

-borderlands - protected New _____ from French, Dutch and English colonies to the north

-stretched from Florida to _____

A. **Presidios** - _____

1. to protect Spain's _____ and _____ mines further south
2. St. Augustine – most important
 - a. feared English _____ and Indian _____ in Florida
 - b. conquistador Pedro Menendez de _____ started
 - c. built wooden houses and _____ for protection
 - d. called it Castillo de San _____ (like a castle)
 - e. was Spain's _____ headquarters and protected _____
 - f. became first **permanent** European settlement in present day U.S. - _____
 - g. founded 42 years before _____

B. Ranches and Haciendas

1. couldn't have mines or plantations in borderlands
 - a. gold and silver were **scarce** - _____ that far north
 - b. very _____ for crops
2. started many ranches and **haciendas**
 - a. large animal farms that raised _____ and _____
 - b. traded _____ and fats with natives for corn, _____, and cotton cloth
 - c. grew enough crops to be **self-sufficient** - _____
 - d. had their own village and _____
3. changed life for _____
 - a. Indians began using horses in hunting and _____
 - b. _____ now raised sheep and wove _____

C. Missions

1. wanted to spread _____ to natives
 - a. Franciscans built **missions** - _____
 - b. Nombre de _____ was first
 - c. scattered throughout _____

- d. Father _____ Serra built _____ in California
 - 2. were self-sufficient
 - a. brought livestock, _____, _____, seeds
 - b. built _____ and ranch and farm buildings
 - c. many missions turned into large _____ much later
 - 1.) San _____
 - 2.) San _____
 - 3.) many more
 - 3. interacted with the _____
 - a. learned about _____, herbs, and medicines
 - b. taught them about _____ and other tools and machines
 - c. changed natives way of life and _____
 - 4. some natives _____ back
 - a. became _____ on farms and ranches against their will
 - b. treated _____
 - c. fought back and killed _____ and destroyed churches
- D. El _____ Real
- 1. the _____ road
 - 2. built by Spanish to connect missions to _____
 - 3. soldiers from the forts could easily protect _____

II. The Growth of New France

A. A Slow-Growing Empire

1. began with _____ and trading
 - a. grew rich from _____ trade
 - b. not interested in _____
 - c. built only Quebec, _____ and a few other trading _____
2. Quebec's _____ barely grew
 - a. _____ War in France
 - b. then TOO peaceful to leave
3. fighting over the fur trade
 - a. between French, English, and _____
 - b. _____ defeated Hurons
 - c. France lost their trading _____
4. King _____ XIV
 - a. declared New France to be a **royal colony** - _____
 - b. wanted to _____ it
 - c. _____-generals lived their to help him rule
 - d. King encouraged looking for the _____
5. Count de _____
 - a. sent to explore _____
 - b. natives taught them to build _____ canoes
 - c. **portage** - traveling _____ waters and carry canoes between _____
 - d. thought Mississippi might be the _____

B. Exploring the Mississippi

1. Jacques _____ and Louis _____
 - a. missionary and fur _____
 - b. found the Mississippi but it flowed _____ (not west)
 - c. traveled to the _____ River where natives told them of other settlers
 - d. they turned around
2. built _____ for trade along the Mississippi
 - a. St. _____
 - b. Des _____
 - c. Louisville

C. Founding Louisiana

1. La _____ set out to find the mouth of the Mississippi
 - a. took _____ months
 - b. stuck his _____ in and said "Long live the King!"
 - c. claimed the entire river _____ and all the **tributaries** -

- _____
2. Louisiana
 - a. reached from Appalachians to _____ Mountains
 - b. Great Lakes to Gulf of _____
 - c. called it Louisiana after the _____
 - d. La Salle was killed trying to build a _____
 - e. others followed to build more _____
 3. Jon _____ became **proprietor** - _____
 - a. **proprietary colony** - _____
 - b. built _____ and towns
 - c. brought _____ of settlers
 - d. New _____ became the capital
 - e. brought in African _____ to do the work
 - f. passed _____ (Code Noir) restricting how Africans could live
 4. New France still didn't grow and _____ like other colonies

III. The New England Colonies

A. _____ Bay

1. Puritans - _____

a. charter

- 1.) written _____
- 2.) gives official _____ to take a certain _____
- 3.) King allowed them to start their own _____

2. set up towns

- a. Salem - John _____ was leader and governor
- b. _____ - had many small villages around it
- c. had a meeting _____ in the center
 - 1.) served as the _____ too
 - 2.) held **town** _____ – gathering for elections and voting on laws
 - 2.) one law was everyone had to go to _____

3. schooling

- a. children had to know how to read the _____
- b. if _____ families or more, must have a _____ for reading, writing, and arithmetic
- c. didn't have a _____ break, but had much time off to work at home
- d. built _____ College - the first in the colonies

4. _____ was most important

- a. gave newcomers _____ and government voice if they followed religious ways
- b. **dissenter** - _____
- c. they were not welcomed and sent away
- d. these groups started different _____

B. Connecticut

1. Thomas _____

- a. left Massachusetts Bay because of controlling _____
- b. joined together groups along the _____ River
- c. set up _____

2. wrote the **Fundamental Orders**

- a. allowed _____ colonists to elect government _____
- b. first written _____ in North America

C. _____ Island

1. Roger _____

- a. didn't like _____ ways either
- b. said _____ should give land, not king or leaders

- c. was _____ - kicked out
- d. bought land from _____ Indians and founded _____
- e. kept _____ separate from church

- 2. Anne _____
 - a. questioned Puritan _____ and teachings
 - b. she was _____
 - c. formed a colony and joined Rhode Island

D. New _____

- 1. started by others who also left _____
- 2. wanted more _____ land and better economic opportunity
- 3. headed _____
- 4. started present day _____
- 5. became successful because of _____ (lumber)

E. King _____ War

- 1. natives and English disagreed over _____
 - a. _____ didn't think land could be owned
 - b. Connecticut settlers bought land from _____
 - c. when "sold" natives thought they could _____ it
 - d. English wanted them to _____ completely
- 2. Metacomet
 - a. "King Philip"
 - b. _____ leader
 - c. son of _____ who helped the _____
- 3. fought back
 - a. destroyed English _____
 - b. had their _____ destroyed, were defeated, and lost their land

IV. The Middle Colonies

A. wheat farming

1. soil wasn't so _____ and was more _____ than up north
2. good _____ for crops with longer _____ and more _____
3. nicknamed the "_____ colonies"

B. New _____, New _____, and Delaware

1. Dutch colony of New _____
 - a. set up by Peter Minuit
 - b. controlled by the Dutch _____ Company
 - c. later governed by Peter _____ (very disliked)
 - e. capital New Amsterdam later becomes _____

2. King of England

- a. wanted all Dutch and Swedish colonies between New England and _____
- b. told his brother, Duke of _____, he could have them
- c. Stuyvesant's people wouldn't _____ for him
- d. had to give up the land to the Duke
- e. the Duke kept New York and gave New Jersey to _____
- f. Delaware became a separate colony later

3. colonial New York City was very diverse

- a. English
- b. free _____
- c. French
- d. _____
- e. Dutch influence
 - 1.) **influence** - _____ people or things have to _____ other people or things
 - 2.) houses of Dutch style with _____, variety of _____ colors, and two-part _____
 - 3.) _____ that ground flour

C. Pennsylvania

1. William Penn

- a. Penn wanted a **refuge** - _____ for _____ to worship
 - 1.) thought all people are _____ and good
 - 2.) no _____
 - 3.) settle things peacefully

b. King of England gave him a _____ to own Pennsylvania

c. only _____ trading posts were there

2. wrote _____ of Government

- a. freedom of _____

- b. freedom of _____
 - c. trial by _____
 - d. General Assembly - _____
3. set up Philadelphia
- a. in _____ blocks
 - b. great for trading and shipping on the _____ River
 - c. received **immigrants** - people who come to live in a _____ after leaving their _____ country
 - d. became the _____ city in the colonies
 - e. also became home to the famous Benjamin _____
4. many people came for _____
- a. Irish _____
 - b. German _____
 - c. Jews
 - d. Scotch Irish – first to settle the **frontier** - _____

D. Relations with Indians

1. Penn was very _____
2. Scotch-Irish _____ them, though, for land
3. natives attacked the settlers
4. settlers demanded _____ protection from Quakers
5. Quakers said settle it _____
6. settlers didn't like the Quakers anymore

V. The Southern Colonies

A. Virginia

1. first _____ settlement
 - a. started by the _____ Company
 - b. meant to be a _____ post
2. successful because of _____ plantations
 - a. **cash crop** - crop people raise to _____

 - b. _____ workers paid at first and then _____
3. **House of Burgesses**
 - a. _____ that speak for other people
 - b. wealthy, white _____
 - c. made _____

B. Maryland

1. founded by the _____ for religious freedom (Catholics)
2. named after the _____
3. people of any _____ were allowed, but still fought

C. The Carolinas

1. first started to keep out France and Spain
2. split between _____ proprietors
3. people came from England, the Caribbean, and French _____
4. North Carolina
 - a. small _____
 - b. _____ stores - products produced from _____ tar that were used in rebuilding and repairing _____
5. South Carolina
 - a. large _____
 - b. _____ became their cash crop
 - c. also grew _____ - plant from which blue dye is made (from the Caribbean)
 - d. began using _____
 - e. Charleston - most important sea _____, social center, and _____ market in the south

D. Georgia

1. James _____
 - a. named the colony after the king
 - b. created a settlement in _____
2. **debtors** - _____
 - a. gave settlers _____ acres + 50 for any debtors they brought to work

- b. thought this would help them more than _____
- c. failed

3. no _____ were allowed, so no plantations until later

E. Indian Wars

1. started off nice

2. _____ Indians

- a. Chief Powhatan died

- b. _____ stopped aiding settlers

- c. natives fought _____

- d. lost their land

3. _____ Indians

- a. fought to stop settlement in Carolina

- b. farms and settlements _____

- c. settlers and natives _____

- d. lasted _____ years

- e. natives lost again

- f. land was taken over and used to build more farms and towns