

# Social Studies

## Chapter 3: Settling the Colonies

Name: Key

### I. Spanish Colonies

#### A. The Spanish Borderlands

1. **borderlands** - protected New Spain
2. from French, Dutch and English colonies to the north
3. stretched from Florida in the east to California in the west

#### B. Presidios - forts

1. protected Spain's gold and silver mines further south
2. St. Augustine - most important \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. feared English pirates and Indian raiders in Florida
  - b. was Spain's military headquarters and protected settlers
  - c. became first **permanent** European settlement in present day U.S. - long-lasting
  - d. founded 42 years before Jamestown

#### C. Ranches and Haciendas

1. couldn't have mines or plantations in borderlands
  - a. gold and silver were **scarce** - not plentiful that far north
  - b. very arid for crops
2. started many ranches and **haciendas**
  - a. large animal farms that raised cattle and sheep
  - b. traded hides and fats with natives for corn, pottery, and cotton cloth
  - c. grew enough crops to be **self-sufficient** - self-supporting

#### D. Missions

1. built many **missions** - small religious communities throughout New Spain
2. wanted to spread Catholicism to natives
3. Nombre de Dios was first
4. Father Junipero Serra built 21 in California
5. were self-sufficient
  - a. brought livestock, fruit trees, seeds
  - b. built churches and ranch and farm buildings
6. many missions turned into large cities much later
  - a. San Antonio
  - b. San diego
  - c. many more

#### E. El Camino Real

1. the royal road
2. built by Spanish to connect missions to presidios
3. soldiers from the forts could easily protect missionaries

# 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.

## II. English Colonies in Virginia

### A. Early Englishmen

1. many came – nobles, adventurers, skilled workers, farmers
2. for many reasons – explore the Coast, Wealth, freedom, a better life
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 Baleigh
  - 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?

### C. Success of Jamestown

1. wanted to build a trading post (1607)
2. settled Jamestown in a terrible location
  - a. bad well water
  - b. wet land, mosquitos, 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!"
  - b. gardens, shelters, fences, etc. were built
  - c. Chief Powhatan (Easter Woodlands chief) captured Smith
  - d. his daughter, Pocahontas, saved Smith
4. John Bolfe
  - 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

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

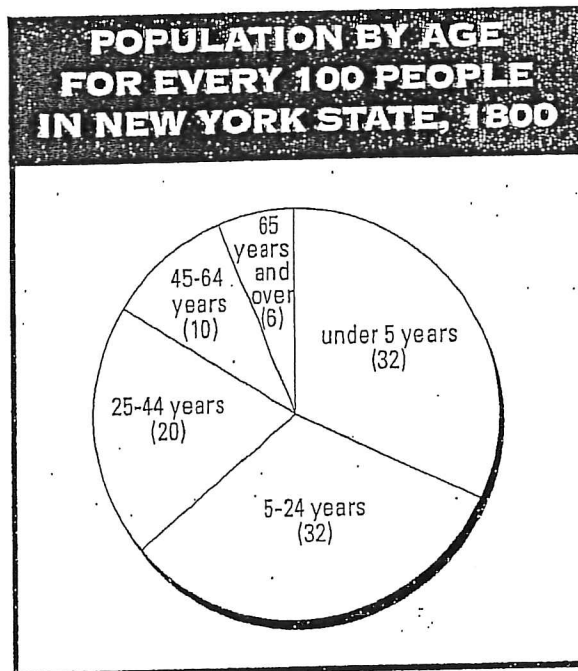
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# HOW TO READ

# a Circle Graph

*Apply Chart and Graph Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** The circle graph below shows how the population of New York State was divided in 1800. Study the graph and then answer the questions that follow.



1. In 1800, for every 100 people in New York State, how many were between the ages of 25 and 44? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What was the smallest age group in New York State? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Which were the largest age groups in New York State in 1800? \_\_\_\_\_
4. For every 100 people, which was larger: the age group 25-44 years or the combined age groups of 45-64 years and 65 years and over? \_\_\_\_\_
5. For every 100 people, was the population of those aged 24 years and younger more than or less than half of the overall population of New York State in 1800? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. The Pilgrims and Puritans

#### A. 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 for awhile
  - 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!

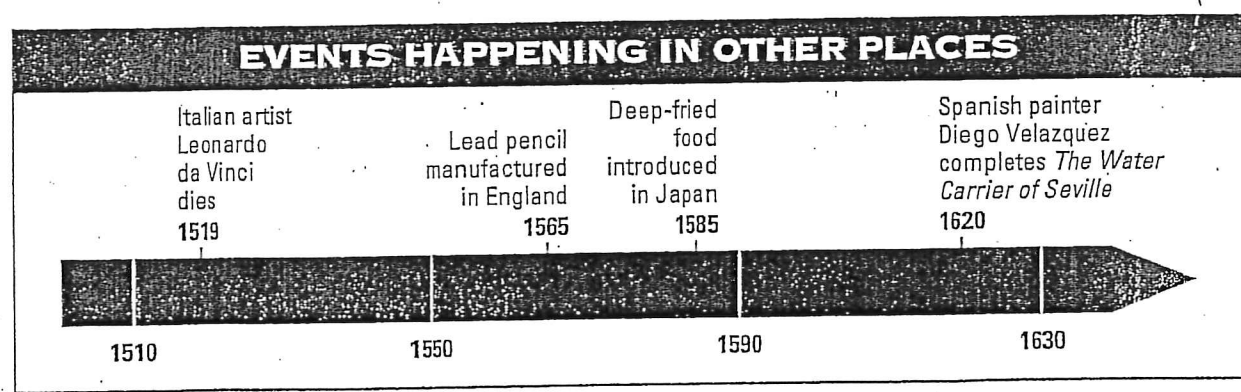
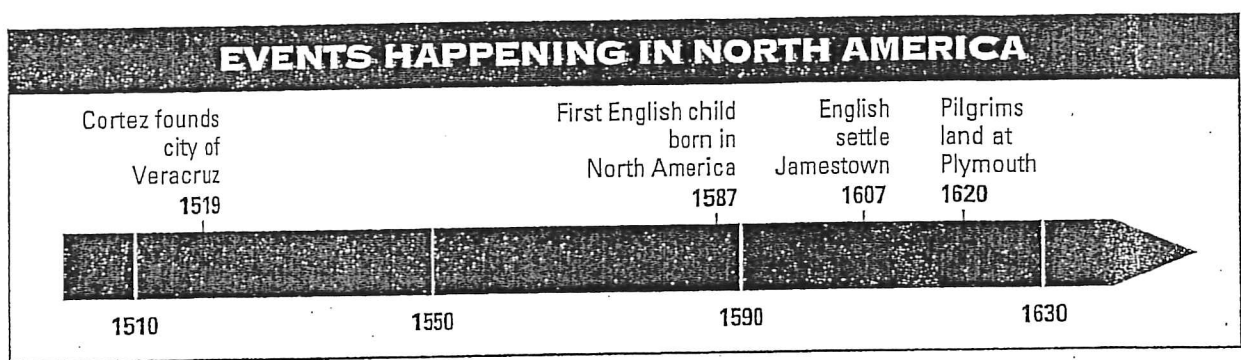
#### B. The Puritans in Massachusetts Bay

1. **Puritans** - wanted a more pure religion
2. got a **charter**
  - a. written document
  - b. gives official permission to take a certain action
  - c. King allowed them to start their own colony
  - d. John Winthrop was their leader
3. established towns
  - a. like Boston
  - b. every town had a church
  - c. build schools and libraries so everyone could read the Bible
  - d. founded Harvard College to train church leaders
4. very strict
  - a. had to follow Puritan ways or were expelled/banished
  - b. set up Praying Towns to convert natives to Christianity

# 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*? \_\_\_\_\_

#### IV. French and Dutch Colonies

##### A. The French in North America

1. fished and traded
  - a. Iron tools, pots, pans and guns for beaver and other furs
  - b. made and sold beaver hats in Europe for a high price
2. Jacques Cartier
  - a. sailed up the St. Lawrence River
  - 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 mapped out where the beavers were
  - c. explored New France (east coast of Canada), the St. Lawrence River area, Nova Scotia, and present day New York
  - d. set up Quebec the first French settlement

##### B. The Dutch Fur Trade

1. Henry Hudson
  - 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. set up New Amsterdam, New Netherland (New York City)

##### C. A Slow-Growing Empire

1. Quebec's population barely grew
  - a. French weren't interested in settling in the Americas
  - b. Civil War in France
  - c. then TOO peaceful to leave
2. fighting over the fur trade
  - a. between French, English, and Dutch
  - b. Iroquois defeated Hurons
  - c. France lost their trading partner
3. King Louis XIV
  - a. declared New France to be a **royal colony** - ruled by king
  - b. wanted to save it
  - d. King encouraged looking for the Northwest passage
4. Count de Frontenac
  - a. sent to explore west
  - b. natives taught them to build birch bark canoes
  - c. **portage** - traveling shallow waters and carry canoes between rivers
  - d. thought Mississippi might be the Northwest passage

##### D. Exploring the Mississippi

1. Jacques Marquette and Louis Sollet
  - a. missionary and fur trader
  - b. found the Mississippi but it flowed South (not west)
  - c. traveled to the Arkansas River where natives told them of other settlers

- d. they turned around
- 2. built Settlements for trade along the Mississippi
  - a. St. Louis
  - b. Des moines
  - c. Louisville

#### E. Founding Louisiana

- 1. La Salle set out to find the mouth of the Mississippi
  - a. took 2 months
  - b. stuck his flag in and said "Long live the King!"
  - c. claimed the entire river valley and all the **tributaries** - branch rivers
- 2. Louisiana
  - a. reached from Appalachians to Rocky Mountains
  - b. Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico
  - c. called it Louisiana after the king
  - d. La Salle was killed trying to build a settlement
  - e. others followed to build more settlements
- 3. Jon law became **proprietor** - owner
  - a. **proprietary colony** - king gave ownership to one person
  - b. built plantations and towns
  - c. brought thousands of settlers
  - d. New Orleans became the capital
  - e. brought in African slaves to do the work
  - f. passed Black Codes (Code Noir) restricting how Africans could live
- 4. New France still didn't grow and prosper like other colonies

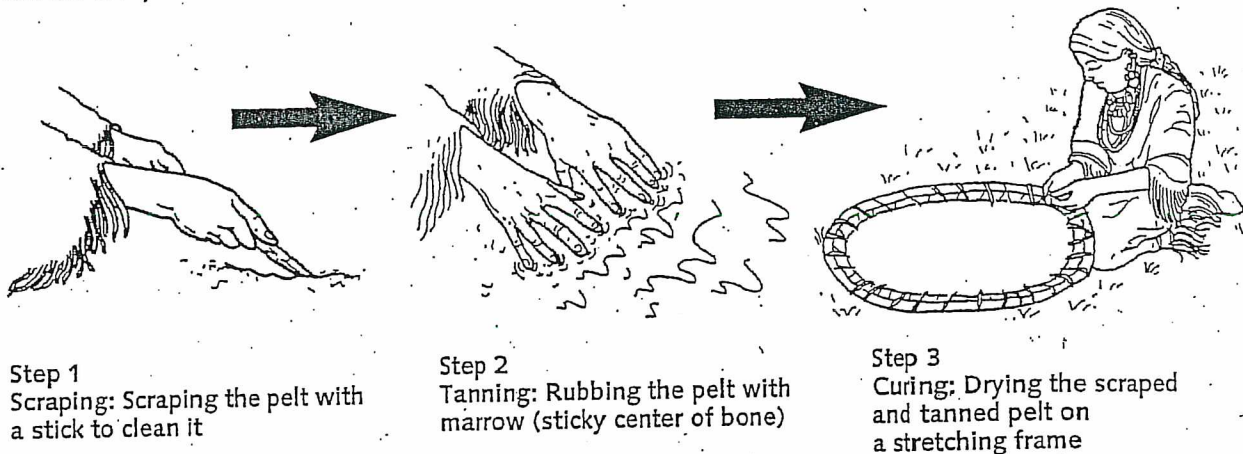


# Preparing Furs for Trade

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.

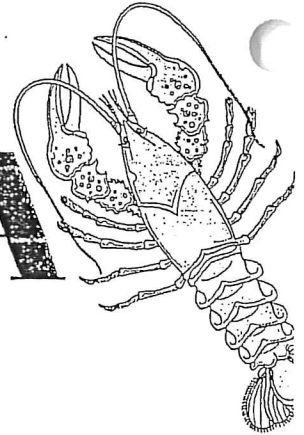
*Read a Flow Chart*

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



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.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# a taste of LOUISIANA



*Apply Reading and Research Skills*

**DIRECTIONS:** Study the list of words in the box and read the passage about Louisiana below. Then write the correct word for each numbered blank on the lines following the passage.

Welcome to Louisiana, a spicy, southern state splashed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Water dominates Louisiana. Slow-moving streams known as **1** are common sights. The Mississippi River carries millions of tons of sediment, or sand and soil, into the Gulf of Mexico and deposits it at the mouth of the river, forming a delta. The Mississippi Delta covers about one-fourth of the state. The average Louisiana resident lives on land that is five feet below sea level. Wetlands throughout Louisiana are home to many kinds of wildlife. Herons, bald eagles, and brown pelicans thrive there. Millions of ducks, geese, and other birds winter in Louisiana. But the state is more than colorful geographic features and birds: A multicultural spirit flavors Louisiana! Treat yourself to the flavorful local foods by eating a hot bowl of **2** or a spicy rice dish of **3**. As you eat, listen for the street-side musicians playing toe-tapping **4**. Visit New Orleans, where jazz was born, and join in one of the many music festivals.

In New Orleans, excitement is in the air. People in the street chat about the upcoming **5**, a fun-filled celebration of music, costumes, and parades. Louisiana natives come from all over the state to join in this celebration.

**A DICTIONARY OF LOUISIANA**

*bayous* slow-moving streams

*gumbo* a spicy soup made with a mixture of vegetables, meat, seafood, and sassafras leaves

*jambalaya* spicy rice cooked with seafood or meat

*Mardi Gras* a day of merrymaking and carnival

*zydeco* a type of music that combines rock and roll with Cajun and African American sounds

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_