NEW YORK STATE STANDARD

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENTS:
European exploration of the New World resulted in various interactions with Native Americans and in colonization. The American colonies were established for a variety of reasons and developed differently based on economic, social, and geographic factors. Colonial America had a variety of social structures under which not all people were treated equally.

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS:
1. How did the search for a water route to Asia affect both Europe and the Americas?
2. How did Spain establish an empire in the Americas?
3. What impact did the establishment of a French and Dutch colonies in North America have on the Americas?
4. How did the establishment of colonies and desire for wealth steer the Americas into slavery?

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:
1. Christopher Columbus led to the European transformation of the Americas.
2. The colonies development of New Amsterdam led to New York City today.
3. The desire for wealth in the colonies led to slavery in the Americas.

I CAN STATEMENTS:
I can explain what factors led the early explorers to establish colonies in the Americas.

I can explain how New Amsterdam became New York City.

I can explain how the desire for wealth in the colonies led to the development of African slavery in the Americas.

LANGUAGE OBJECTIVE:
1. To determine the central idea from an informational text
2. To determine the topic and supporting details from an informational text.
1. What factors led the early explorers to establish colonies in the Americas? Explain your answer.

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2. How did New Amsterdam become New York City?

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3. How did the desire for wealth lead to the development of African slavery in the colonies?

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1. The Age of Exploration

1-The Vikings were the earliest people from Europe and Asia sailing to the Americas. Evidence shows that these trips were rare, if they occurred at all.

First Visitors From Europe

2-Lief Erickson, a Viking in 1001, sailed to the northern tip of North America.

The Vikings settled in a town they named Vinland which is located in present day Newfoundland.

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First Visitors From Europe

As the Portuguese sailed West toward Asia, the Spanish people wanted to share in the trade and wealth from Asia like the Portuguese people.

3-In 1492, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to finance, or pay for a voyage by Christopher Columbus.

4-On August 1492, Columbus set sail with three vessels and a crew of 90 sailors. The Santa Maria, Nina and the Pinta were his three sailing ships.
On October 7th, Columbus changed his course to follow the birds.

On October 12th, one of the sailors discovered land. This land was not the West Indies it was the island we call the Bahamas.

5- Columbus established the first Spanish colony in the Americas. Columbus called this colony **Hispaniola**

6- A **colony** is a **territory** under the immediate political control of a distant country.

He named the Native Americans on the island, “Indos” He thought he reached the West Indies and named the people after the people of the West Indies. Columbus did not realize he was not in the West Indies.

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On this island Columbus met the Native American Indians or Tainos.

7- Columbus soon promised Queen Isabella that in another trip he could convert the Indians to Christianity and enslave them. Upon his visits to the Americas he claimed the land and enslaved the Native Americans.
Columbus forced the Indians to work the farms and mines. The first voyage of Columbus marked a turning point in history of the Tainos; within one hundred years of his arrival, they were virtually wiped out by European diseases and slavery.

Decorated stones were used to surround the ceremonial plaza served as the field for ball games and holidays. Petro glyphs were engravings on rock surfaces.

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A Lasting Impact

Today we recognize Christopher Columbus as the bold sea captain that discovered America. In truth, the Native Americans discovered America first.

For better or worse, the voyages of Columbus became the turning point for the Americas.

9-A **turning point** is a moment in history that marks an important change in history.

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The Continuing Search for Asia

In 1510 the Spanish settled in the Caribbean Islands.

10-Columbus had conquered Puerto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba.

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In 1510, an adventurer, named **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** reached the Pacific Ocean.

He explored the Caribbean coast of what today is now Panama.

**11-**He claimed the Pacific Ocean for Spain.

He explored the Caribbean coast of what today is now Panama.

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Ferdinand Magellan soon afterwards, in 1519, sailed across the Pacific Ocean. He was looking for a strait, a narrow passage that connected two bodies of water.

Magellan and his followers discovered the first all water route to Asia.

For the first time Europeans became aware of the true size of the world.
Only one ship from Magellan’s fleet returned home to Spain in 1522. The other ships were lost in a battle with Filipinos. In all, Magellan was the first European to circumnavigate the globe.

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The encounter between the people of the Eastern and Western hemispheres sparked. A global exchange of goods and ideas.

Because it started with the voyages of Columbus, this was known as the **Columbian Exchange**
How did Spain establish an empire in the Americas?

2. Spain's Empire in the Americas

Spanish Conquistadors

15-In their search for glory and gold, the conquistadors, or conquerors,
marched into the Americas. They came into the America to get rich. Spanish colonists had created a great new empire in the Americas.

16-The conquistadors caused the Aztecs, Native Americans and the Incas to suffer in their own cities. They enslaved the people of these cultures.

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Cortes and Pizarro

In 1519, the Aztec people spotted sailors in ships on the Gulf of Mexico. They reported this to their emperor, Montezuma. The emperor thought that the Spanish sailors were sent to them from their God.

The Spanish sailors wanted the Aztec gold.

17-The Spanish led by Cortes defeated the Aztecs and destroyed their city. They took the riches of the Aztecs.
Why the Spanish were Victorious

18- A few years later, **Francisco Pizzaro**, a conquistador, did the same thing and conquered the Incas. He captured and executed the Incan emperor, **Atahuallpa**.

19- The Aztec and Incas were easily defeated by the Spanish because they did not have guns, swords, cannons and armor. The Aztec and Inca arrows were no match for the war technology of the Spanish.

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Spanish Explorers in North America

In 1513, Juan Ponce de Leon traveled and discovered the land we call Florida today.

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In 1539, Hernando De Soto discovered the waters of the Mississippi River.
In 1540 *Francisco Coronado* led an expedition into in search of the famous “seven cities of gold.”

This area we know today as the known as the *Grand Canyon.*
Colonizing Spanish America

After the Spanish explorers made their discoveries they set up settlements in the Americas. A code called the Law of the Indies permitted three types of settlements.

22-Under the Law of the Indies the Spanish set up *pueblos* or small towns, for farming and trade.

They called their settlement New Spain.

23-They also set up forts made of high adobe brick walls. These forts were called *Presidios*. The soldiers lived in the forts.

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Lastly the laws, they set up religious settlements, run by Catholic priests, called missions.

They set up missions to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.
Society in New Spain

A Class System

The people in the Spanish Colonies were divided into four social classes. A social class is when we group people according to how much money they have. We group them from highest income to lowest income.

**25-Peninsulares** - These people were the rulers of the colonies. They held high government jobs in New Spain.

**26-Creoles** - These people were the wealthy educated Spanish people.

**27-Mestizos** - These people were from a mixed Spanish/Indian background. They were the farmers. They worked on land owned by the Creoles.

**28-Indians** - These people were the poorest people. They lived in poverty for hundreds of years.

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Native American and African Workers

African American slaves were brought to the Americas to work on the farms to replace the Native American Indians that were dying of diseases. They worked as slaves just as the Native American Indians did on plantations.

29-A plantation was a large estate farmed by many workers.

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Hard Labor

Mines in Mexico, Peru, and other parts of the Americas made Spain rich. Treasure ships carried these treasures across the Atlantic Ocean to Spain. Native Americans worked as slaves to the Spanish until they died in the mines or died from disease brought over from Europe.

Another source of free labor was soon found in the Northwest Passage. The demand for African labor began when the Indians died. Enslaved Africans were forced to work on plantations. A plantation was a large estate farmed by many workers.

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Asia Continues to Beckon

Throughout the 1500's, European nations looked for a shortcut to get to the riches of Asia. They searched for a **northwest passage**, or a sea route from the Atlantic to the Pacific that passed through North America.

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In 1497, John Cabot tried to search for the Northwest Passage and discovered the land we call today Newfoundland.
In 1524, **Giovanni Verrazzano** searched for the northwest passage and discovered the land that we call the **Carolina's** today.
In 1607-1608, **Henry Hudson** sailed and discovered the **New York Harbor**.
The French began to settle in the colonies in the early 1600’s. In the 1530's, Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence River and discovered the land we call Canada today.

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The French people came to the Americas. French people that lived and worked in the woods became known as, *couriers de bois*. They could not build an empire of gold like the Spanish people so they brought items to trade with the Native Americans. The French aligned themselves with the Algonquin Indians. In return, the French took home beaver skins. These furs sold for high prices in Europe. Catholic missionaries often traveled with fur traders. A *missionary* is a person who goes into another land to convert people to their religion.

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Impact on Native Americans

Native American cultures influenced French life. The French adopted many Indian traditions such as ponchos and moccasins. Indians used Adobe bricks were used to build churches and libraries. The French and Native Americans created an alliance.

36-An alliance is an agreement between parties that benefits them both.

Spanish people needed workers to work their farms, mines, and ranches. They created a system of mercantilism.

37-Mercantilism stated that the colonies existed to make the home country wealthy and powerful.

They did not work out an alliance with the Native Americans.

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Religious and Political Rivalries

There were many religious rivalries between Catholics and Protestants.

38-A German monk, named Martin Luther challenged the teachings of the Catholic Church and the power of the Pope in 1517.

Luther believed that the church was too wealthy and greedy. Luther believed people can achieve eternal life only by having faith in God, not by simply doing good deeds.

39-Luther’s movement was called the Protestant Reformation.

His followers caused a split in the Christian church. These people later became Protestants.
New Netherland
The Dutch also hoped to profit in the America like the Europeans. In 1626, **Peter Minuit** led a group of settlers to the Hudson River.

There he bought Manhattan Island from local Indians. Minuit called his settlement, **New Amsterdam** in 1626. Other colonies settled farther up the Hudson River. The entire colony was known as **New Netherland**.

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41- **New Amsterdam** is now it is called **New York today!**

The Dutch and the French made an **alliance** with the Native Americans. The Dutch made an alliance with the Iroquois. An agreement to aid and protect one another. The Dutch were fur traders that soon rivaled the French. The Dutch brought many of their customs such as ice skating and Christmas.

42- The Dutch captured and brought black slaves to build their colonies from Africa.

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1. What factors led the early explorers to establish colonies in the Americas? Explain your answer.
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2. How did New Amsterdam become New York City?
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3. How did the desire for wealth lead to the development of African slavery in the colonies?
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