

European Colonization in North America: Spanish, French, Dutch, & British Colonies

I. American Before the Europeans

A. Class Discussion: What was North America like before the “discovery” of America by Columbus in 1492?

- B. Before the arrival of Europeans, North America was dominated by _____
1. In the _____, Indians like the Iroquois, Powhatans, & Cherokee were settled into _____
 2. In the central plains, Indians like the Sioux & Cheyenne _____ using mass-hunting techniques
 3. In central America, the _____ formed a powerful _____ & dominated surrounding Indians

II. The Renaissance and Age of Exploration

- A. During the _____, a desire for new _____ to Asia led to an Age of Exploration
1. European explorers found new trade routes & formed _____
 2. _____ “discovery” of America in 1492 transformed the future of American Indians & Europeans
- B. The arrival of Europeans led to the introduction of new products between _____ & _____ called the _____
1. The introduction of _____ & _____ helped improve the diets & life expectancy of people throughout the world
 2. The introduction of European grains, _____, & _____ transformed many Indian cultures
 3. The introduction of European _____ like smallpox & influenza killed as many as _____% of Native Americas
- C. Spain sent explorers called _____ to the New World to find _____ & conquer lands
1. Gold from America increased Spain’s _____ & _____
 2. The success of the Spanish colonies encouraged _____ to form permanent colonies in North America

III. The European Colonies in America: Spain, France, the Netherlands, & Britain

A. The Spanish Colonies in North America

1. What were the Spanish colonies in North America like?

2. In the 1600s & 1700s, Spain dominated _____ & _____ Americas and the SE & SW regions of North America
 - a. Spanish conquistadors searched for _____ & _____
 - b. Spain converting Indians to _____ & created missions in America
3. Government: The King of Spain who sent _____ to strictly govern the colonies (Colonists could _____ & had few freedoms)
4. Economy: The economy of the Spanish colonies was based on mining gold & silver (_____)... & haciendas (_____) using the encomienda system of Indian workers to farm cash crops like _____
5. Society:
 - a. Viceroy (_____) had power & were at the top of society
 - b. _____ Spanish _____ (creoles) had land & wealth
 - c. The lack of colonial women led to _____ between white colonist & Indians (mixed-race Indians were _____)
 - d. Native _____ & African _____ made up the bottom of colonial society

B. The French Colonies in North America

1. What were the French colonies in North America like?

2. In the 1600s, French explorer _____ failed to find a _____ through Canada but created the French colony of _____
- a. France claimed land from _____ to _____ & controlled territory along the Mississippi River
 - b. Like Spain, the French colonists focused on wealth & converting Indians to _____
3. Economy: Most French colonists profited from the _____, small-scale farming, or lumbering
4. Society: Because the French needed furs, they were the most _____ with the local _____... French colonists had to be _____ & few people immigrated to America
5. Government: Like the Spanish colonies, the French colonial gov'ts were _____ by the King of France who ruled via royal _____

C. The Dutch Colonies in North America

1. What were the Dutch colonies in North America like?

2. The Dutch created a colony in present-day _____ called New Amsterdam that became New Netherland
3. Economy: New Amsterdam was created by private investors of a _____ who hoped to profit from _____ in America
4. Society & Government: To attract settlers, the Dutch gov't allowed _____, regardless of religion or nation, to immigrate & granted _____ to their colonists...As a result, New Netherland was one of the most free & _____ colonies in America

D. The British Colonies in North America

1. What were the British colonies in North America like?

2. Like the Dutch, the British settled in America through _____ of private investors
3. British colonists came to America for a wide _____:
- a. Some colonists came to America to escape _____, gain wealth, or gain land
 - b. Some came for _____ & to flee religious persecution
 - c. Some colonists came to escape _____ during the English Civil War
4. As a result, the British colonies were very different from each other & were never very _____
5. Government: Britain developed a policy called _____ that allowed colonists could create local laws & taxes in colonial assemblies... Royal governors were sent by the king, but they had _____ power
6. The societies & economies of the British colonies were dependent upon the _____ people settled
- a. _____ colonies, like Virginia, had _____, large gaps between rich & poor farmers, & _____ labor
 - b. _____ colonies, like Massachusetts, were closely connected by _____ & families with an economy based largely on subsistence farming
 - c. Unlike the Spanish & French, the British colonists never tried hard to _____, marry, or trade with local _____, although conflicts over land were common

Closure Activity

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6.

7.

8.

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