Chapter 3 Settlements Take Root

Lesson 1 The Spanish Colony in the Americas

Monarchs – rulers of Spain

New Spain = present day Mexico, Texas, and parts of California and Southwest U.S.

Forced enslaved Native Americans to work in gold and silver mines.

Encomienda – grant (permission) from Spanish gov’t that gave the right to control Native Americans

Forced Christianity on N.A.

-expected to repay with free labor, gold, silver, and other goods

Class structure – system for ranking people, according to power or wealth

St. Augustine – oldest European settlement in U.S.

-near shipping route for Spanish treasure

-soldiers protected shipping from pirates

Spanish settlements spread because of new missions built

Spaniards carried diseases that wiped out entire N.A. communities

Lesson 2 The English Colonies in Virginia

-England and Spain were enemies

-England was jealous of Spain’s American riches

-England decided to start a colony, too

Roanoke Island:

-drought – long period without rain

-food shortages caused conflict between English and N.A.

Jamestown:

-started by the Virginia Company

-investor – gives money to a business hoping to earn more in return

-picked a location that would be easy to defend

-location had problems:

 -water unfit to drink

 -mosquitoes

 -disease carried by insects

-colony struggled to survive

-John Rolfe started growing tobacco

-brought in money

-cash crop – raised for sale, not for use of farmers

-John Rolfe married Pocahontas

 -kept peace between English and N.A.

-House of Burgesses – special legislative (law-making) body

-representatives – people chosen by voters to speak and act for them

Success factors for Jamestown:

1. Tobacco

2. Years of peace with N.A.

3. House of Burgesses

Lesson 3 Pilgrims and Puritans in New England

Pilgrims:

-wanted religious freedom

-pilgrim – person who goes on a religious journey

-Mayflower Compact – agreement – promised to work together to make “just and equal laws”

-1st winter was tough to survive

-N.A. helped farm and raise food

-Pilgrims helped protect N.A. from attack

-Mutual cooperation benefited both groups

-Good harvest led to 1st Thanksgiving

-indentured servant – someone who agrees to work without pay for someone else for a set time

Puritans:

-established Massachusetts Bay Colony

-wanted religious freedom

-tried to force Christianity onto N.A.

 -led to conflict and war

Similarities and differences with Pilgrims and Puritans:

-Pilgrims cooperated with Native Americans and benefited from it

-Puritans had conflict with Native Americans because of forced Christianity

-Both groups came to Americas for religious freedom

Lesson 4 The French and Dutch in North America

Northwest Passage – a shortcut by water across North America to Asia

French fur traders and fishermen traded with Native Americans early in the colony

Trading = successful

Conflict with Iroquois led to some warfare

Dutch started New Netherland

-based on commerce – business of buying and selling goods

Tried to build positive relationships with N.A. because of fur trading

-Conflict over Dutch taking land

CHAPTER THREE GENERAL THOUGHTS:

-English, French, and Dutch started colonies for different reasons

-All had economic motives

Different beliefs about land:

Europeans: Native Americans:

-land was private property -could not be owned

-could be bought and sold -could not be bought or sold

-used for economic advantage -spirits lived in it