

Europeans Explore the New World

🕒 Time and Change

- Turn to pages 22–23 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the map “Vikings Reach North America.” Use the information to complete the following sentences.
 - People from Scandinavia, called Vikings, were the first Europeans to reach North America.
 - The Scandinavians set up villages first in Iceland and then in Greenland and L'Anse aux Meadows.
 - Viking stories, or sagas, of these settlements did not reach most of Europe.
 - Five hundred years later, Columbus also reached North America. He called it the Indies.

👤 People and Cultures

- Look at the map “English, French, and Dutch Explorations.” For each explorer, write **E** if he sailed for England, **F** if he sailed for France, or **D** if he sailed for the Dutch (the Netherlands). One explorer will have two letters.
 - Champlain F
 - Hudson E, D
 - Verrazano F
 - Cabot E
 - Frobisher E
 - Cartier F

📍 Location

- Look again at the map “English, French, and Dutch Explorations.” Match the explorer with the area he explored.

Explorer	Area Explored
a. Champlain	St. Lawrence River
b. Verrazano	Great Lakes
c. Cartier	Eastern coast of North America

🐼 Links Far and Near

4. Look at the photo and the graph “Gold and Silver Sent to Spain.” Use the information to answer the following questions.
- What were the main resources that were shipped to Spain from the Americas?
gold and silver
 - What two Native American empires had gold treasures that the Spanish wanted?
Inca and Aztec
 - What was the first decade during which a million pesos of gold and silver were sent to Spain? 1540s
 - How much gold and silver were sent in the 1570s? 3 million pesos
 - When did gold and silver production reach their peak? 1590s

★ History Through Maps

5. Look at the map “Spanish Explorations and Conquests.” Put the following explorations in order, based on the starting date for each expedition.
- Cabrillo and Ferrello 6
 - Pizarro 3
 - Ponce de León 1
 - Cortés 2
 - de Soto 4
 - Coronado 5

★ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

6. Compare the map “English, French, and Dutch Explorations” with the map “Spanish Explorations and Conquests.” Based on where explorers for the four countries traveled, circle the places most likely to have been claimed by the Spanish. Use the maps on pages 6–7 and 10–11 if you need help.
- New York
 - Cuba
 - Tennessee
 - Mexico
 - Ecuador
 - Canada
 - Colorado
 - Greenland

Exploitation and Settlement Begin

📍 Links Far and Near

1. Turn to pages 24–25 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the map “Atlantic Slave Trade.” Use the information to complete the following sentences.
 - a. The Atlantic slave trade began in the mid 1400s.
 - b. Ships from Portugal took people from the continent of Africa and sent them to Europe.
 - c. The Spanish enslaved Indians in the New World in the early 1500s.
 - d. As their slave laborers died out, the Spanish brought Africans to replace them.

📍 Location

2. Look again at the map “Atlantic Slave Trade.” Match each location with its description.

Location	Description
a. Sao Tiago	Slave trade destination in Spain
b. Azores	Slave trade port in Africa
c. Elmina	Sugar plantation colony that used slaves
d. Seville	Slave trade port used by the Spanish and the Portuguese

📍 Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Look at the map “Europeans Harvest American Waters.” Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
 - a. Columbus discovered North American fishing grounds. F
 - b. These fishing grounds were off the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. T
 - c. These fishing grounds were in shallow water. T
 - d. The largest of these fishing grounds was called the Browns Bank. F
 - e. Only the English were allowed to fish in these waters. F

👤 People and Their Environments

4. Look at the map “Native American Population Density” and the map “Empires of the Americas” on page 16. Use the information to answer the following questions.
- Which was more densely populated: the Caribbean Islands or around the Great Lakes? Caribbean Islands
 - What was the population density of the area ruled by the Aztec Empire?
20 to 100 people per square mile
 - Which empire held the city of Cahokia in 1492? Mississippian
 - In 1492 what was the largest settlement in the Americas? Tenochtitlan
 - Was most of the area that became the United States lightly or densely populated in 1492? lightly populated

👤 Time and Change

5. Look at the graph “Indians of Hispaniola Are Destroyed.” Write the year that each event happened.
- Taino first meet Europeans. 1492
 - Taino population drops to about 1.5 million. 1500
 - Tainos are at 2% of their 1492 population. 1508
 - Taino people are completely extinct. 1550

👤 History Through Maps

6. Look at the map “Three Worlds Meet in Chesapeake Bay.” Use the information to complete the paragraph below.

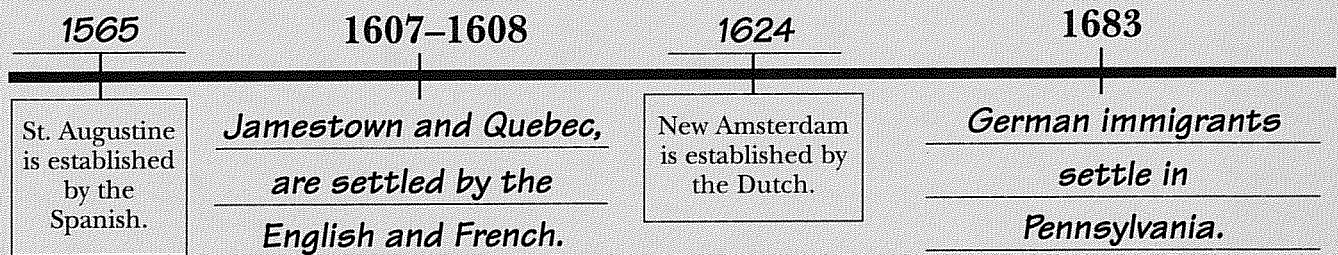
The area around Chesapeake Bay was controlled by Indians called the Powhatan Confederation. The English established a settlement called Jamestown near the Powhatan settlement of Paspahegh.

In 1619 a Dutch ship carrying Africans from the West Indies arrived at the English settlement. The Dutch sold the Africans as indentured servants. People from three worlds—the Powhatan from the Americas, the English from Europe, and Africans—now lived side-by-side.

A New World to the Europeans

Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 26–27 of the Atlas. Use the timeline at the top of the page to complete the following timeline.



Places, Regions, and Landscapes

2. Read the overview. Also look at the map “Forest and Grassland.” Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.

- a. Europeans thought natural resources of the Americas were unlimited. T
- b. Native Americans did not use the natural resources of the Americas. F
- c. Most of the American coast was forest. T
- d. Most grasslands are in the southwestern United States. F

People and Their Environments

3. Look at the maps “Forest and Grassland” and “Native Americans.” Use the information to complete the following sentences.

- a. Native Americans in the eastern forests farmed most of their food.
- b. Native Americans who lived on grasslands in the middle of the continent hunted their food.
- c. Many cultures along the coasts fished for food.
- d. The forests in the northeast were home to hunting cultures.
- e. Cultures that farmed and fished had more permanent settlements.

👤 People and Cultures

4. Look at the map “Native Americans.” Match the Indian nation with its main source of food.

Indian Nation	Main Food Source
a. Sioux	Fishing
b. Choctaw	Hunting
c. Chinook	Gathering
d. Navajo	Farming

★ Links Far and Near

5. Look at the map “The Great Exchange.” Write **NW** for New World if a plant or animal originated in the Americas. Write **OW** for Old World if it originated in Europe, Africa, or Asia.

Plant or Animal	Origin
a. Potatoes	<u>NW</u>
b. Rice	<u>OW</u>
c. Chili peppers	<u>NW</u>
d. Cattle	<u>OW</u>
e. Rubber	<u>NW</u>
f. Coffee	<u>OW</u>
g. Peanuts	<u>NW</u>

👤 Time and Change

6. Look again at the map “The Great Exchange.” Also look at the graph “Indians of Hispaniola Are Destroyed” on page 25 and the picture on page 28. Use the information to answer the following questions.
- On what continents did the exchange of plants and animals improve the health of the people? North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia
 - Which European disease resulted in the deaths of millions of Native Americans?
smallpox
 - What European animal changed the lives of some Indian nations? horse

Early Claims, Early Conflicts

Gathering the Facts

1. Turn to pages 28–29 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the map “North America.” Use the information to answer the following questions.
 - a. Who claimed land in the Americas? European explorers
 - b. Which countries had the largest land claims? Spain, France, England
 - c. How did Native Americans react to European claims?
They violently resisted.

Location

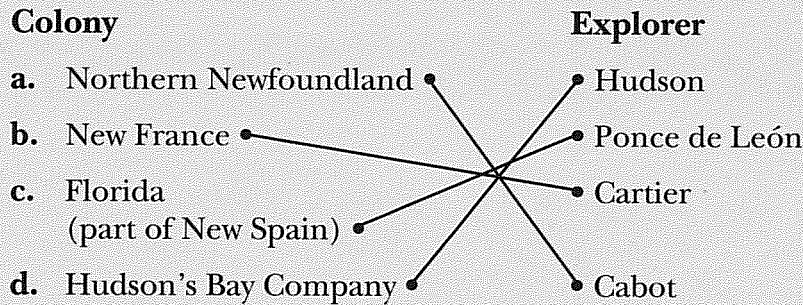
2. Look at the map “Spain’s Empire in the New World.” Write **NS** if the city is in the New Spain, **NG** if the city is in the New Granada, and **NC** if the city is in New Castile.
 - a. Cartagena NC
 - b. Santa Fe NS
 - c. Caracas NG
 - d. St. Augustine NS
 - e. Lima NC
 - f. San Juan NS

Links Far and Near

3. Look at the graph “Newcomers to the Americas.” Use the information to complete the following sentences.
 - a. The largest number of immigrants to the Americas came from Spain.
 - b. About 107,000 Africans were sent to the Americas.
 - c. Most Africans were sent to colonies in the West Indies and Brazil.
 - d. The Dutch brought the fewest number of colonists to the Americas by 1625.
 - e. The English had about 7,600 colonists in the Americas by 1625.

Thinking About History

4. Look at the map “North America.” Compare it with the maps “English, French, and Dutch Explorations” and “Spanish Explorations and Conquests” on pages 22 and 23. Match the colony with the explorer who gave his country the basis for that claim.



Time and Change

5. Look at the map “Armed Conflicts with Native Americans.” Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
- a. Violence broke around Jamestown in 1622. T
 - b. Conflicts between Europeans and Native Americans were only about forced labor. F
 - c. Spanish, French, and English all fought Native Americans. T
 - d. Conflicts never lasted more than a year. F

History Through Maps

6. Look at the map “Armed Conflicts with Native Americans.” Use the information to complete the following timeline.

