

CHAPTER 3 STUDY GUIDE

Bartolome de Las Casas	<i>A Spanish priest who defended Indian rights.</i>
conquistador	<i>A Spanish explorer whose main goal was to find gold and riches.</i>
courier de bois	<i>In New France, a person who trapped furs without permission from the French government.</i>
encomienda	<i>A large area of land given to Spanish colonists, in New Spain, that included Indian Villages.</i>
fertile	<i>Soil or land that is good for growing crops.</i>
gold & salt	<i>The two resources items that made West Africa a very rich area.</i>
mission	<i>A settlement where missionaries lived and worked to convert natives to Christianity.</i>
Pope'	<i>Pueblo priest who lead a revolt against the Spanish, Keeping them out for 12 years.</i>
religion	<i>In addition to land & riches, the third reason many explorers began coming to the new world.</i>
Roanoke	<i>The first English colony. Lasted a few years before it was mysteriously abandoned.</i>
slavery	<i>The act of owning another person(s).</i>
Songhai	<i>Large and rich West African Kingdom that control many trade routes and was well known for its cities of Jenne (medicine), Gao (art), and Timbuktu (education).</i>
Trade Routes	<i>Any route regularly followed by traders in ships, merchants and caravans</i>

ESSAY 1

Q: Compare and contrast the reasons for the French and Spanish settlement in North America.

Be sure to discuss how the Spanish and the French got along with the Native Americans.

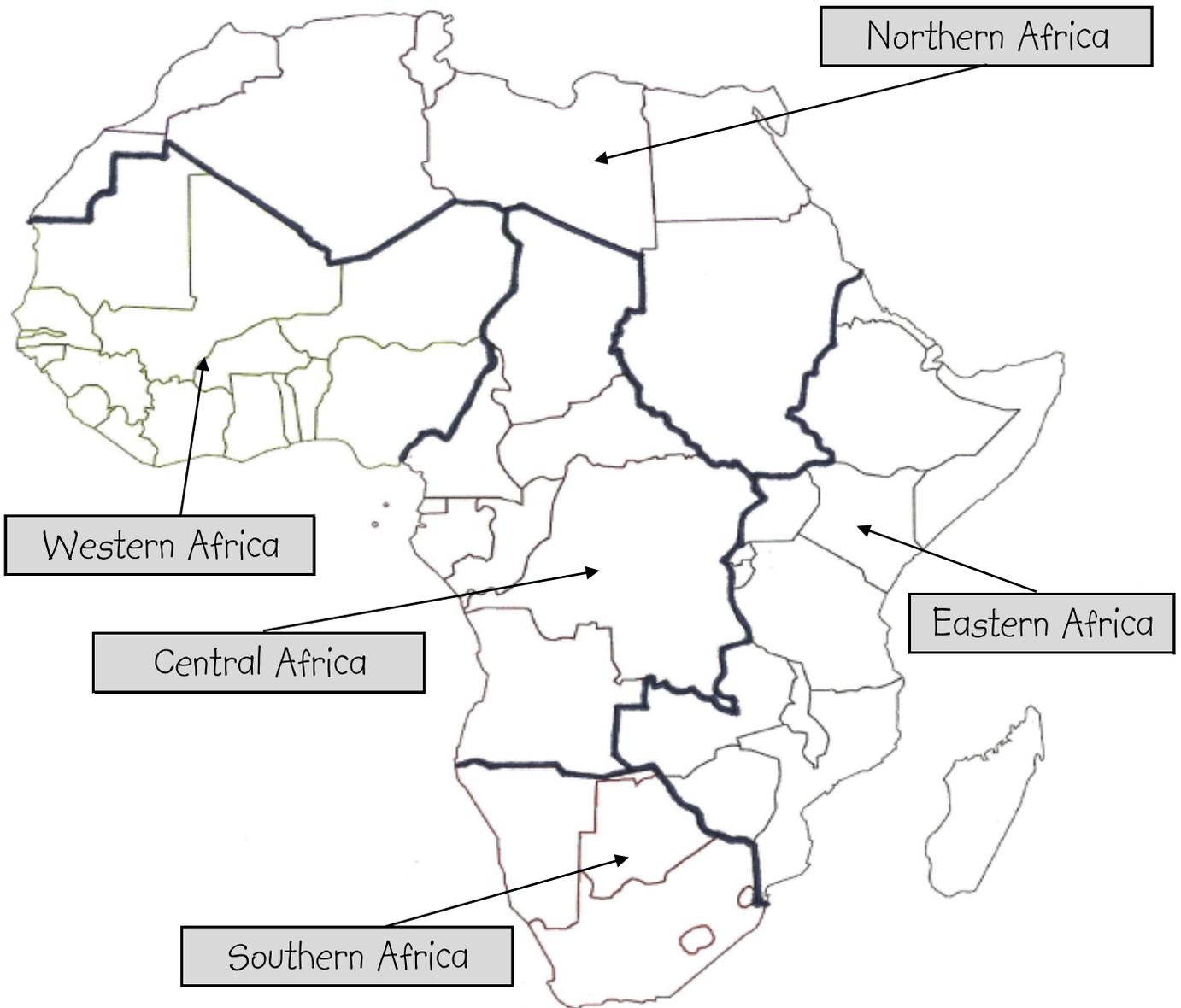
A: The Spanish began settling in North America in order to spread religion to the Natives that they had conquered. They set up mission, on the land taken from the natives, where the Natives could work. The conditions were often poor and the Natives were underfed and overworked. On the other hand the French began settling in North America in order to send fur back t France through hunting and trade with the Native Americans. Their relationship with the Natives was much better that that of the Spanish. The French lived with the Natives and learned their ways and language. They had a very successful relationship.

ESSAY 2

Q: What was the Columbian Exchange? Who was it named after and why? What positive and negative effects did the Columbian exchange have on the peoples of both North America & Europe? Be sure to talk about the Seeds of Change.

A: The Columbian Exchange was the movement of people, animals, plants, and disease across the Atlantic Ocean. It was named after the first explorer to the Americas, Christopher Columbus. The 5 most important items are referred to as the "seeds of change" they were horses, sugar cane, potatoes, maize (corn), and disease. Europeans were introduced to new foods, especially potatoes which were cheap and easy for the poor to grow. The disease brought by the Europeans killed many of the Natives in the Americas. The Horse would eventually benefit many Native American tribes in hunting.

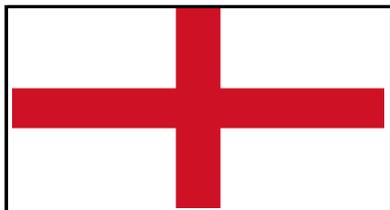
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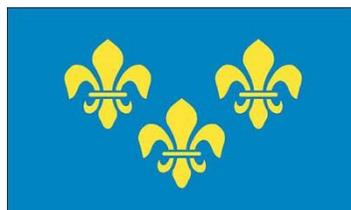
3 Continents Interact (North America, Europe & Africa)



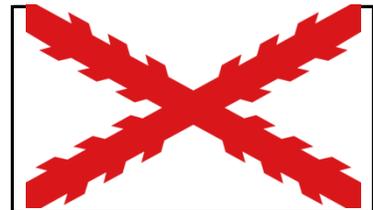
3 Countries had begun to claim land in North America



ENGLAND



FRANCE



SPAIN

