

UNIT 5: EARLY MODERN EUROPE
Reading Guide 31: Conquest of the Americas

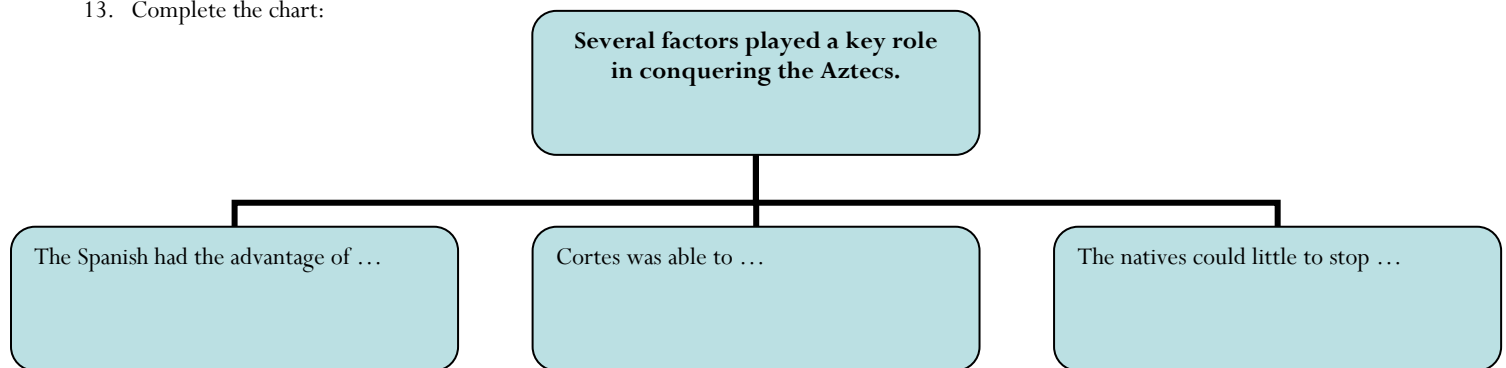
20.1: Spain Builds an American Empire

• **Objective A: Describe the voyages of Columbus and his contemporaries.**

1. Thinking he had successfully reached the _____, Columbus called the surprised inhabitants by a term which translated into “_____,” a word mistakenly applied to all the native peoples of the Americas.
2. Define *colonies*:
3. In 1500, _____ explorer _____ reached the shores of modern-day _____ and claimed the land for his country.
4. In 1507, a German mapmaker named the new continent “America” in honor of _____.
5. Out of _____’s original crew, only _____ men and one ship arrived back in _____ in _____. They were the first persons to _____, or sail around, the world.

• **Objective B: Describe the Spanish conquests of the Aztecs and the Inca.**

6. In 1519, a Spaniard named _____ landed on the shores of _____.
7. Define *conquistadors*:
8. The _____ were the first European settlers in the Americas. As a result of their _____, the Spanish greatly enriched their empire and ...
9. Cortes learned of the vast and wealthy _____ in the region’s interior.
10. Montezuma II was convinced that Cortes was ...
11. Cortes admitted that he and his comrades had ...
12. Despite being greatly outnumbered, Cortes and his men ...
13. Complete the chart:



14. _____, _____, _____, and _____ were just some of the diseases Europeans were to bring with them to the Americas.
15. In 1532, another conquistador, _____, marched a small force into _____ and conquered the _____.
16. The Battle of Cajamarca: Pizarro’s army of about _____ men vs. Atahualpa’s forces of about _____. The Spaniards waited _____, crushed the _____, and _____ Atahualpa.
17. After receiving Atahualpa’s ransom, the Spanish ...
18. By the middle of the 16th century (1501-1600), Spain had created _____ which included New Spain (_____ and parts of _____), as well as other lands in _____ and _____ and the _____.

• **Objective C: Identify the effects of Spanish and Portuguese colonization on the Americas.**

19. Define *encomienda*:

20. The main crop of Brazil was _____.
21. Spain's American colonies helped make it ...

22. Throughout the 16th century, Spain increased its military might.
 - a) To protect its treasure-filled ships, Spain built ...
 - b) The Spanish also strengthened their other military forces, creating ...

• **Objective D: Trace the level of resistance to Spanish rule by indigenous people.**

23. Spanish priests worked to spread Christianity in the Americas and also pushed ...

24. How did the end of the *encomienda* system lead to the use of enslaved Africans?

20.2: European Nations Settle North America

• **Objective A: Summarize competing claims in North America.**

25. After Spain's successful colonization efforts in the Americas, _____, _____, and _____ soon became interested in obtaining their own valuable colonies.

Complete the table of French exploration of New France:

Explorer(s)	Location Traveled
26.	St. Lawrence River, Montreal
27.	Quebec
Jacques Marquette & Louis Joliet	28.
29.	Louisiana

30. France's North American empire was immense but it was _____. Unlike the _____, the French were less interested in occupying territories than they were in ...
31. What was the first permanent English settlement in North America and when was it founded?
32. High demand in England for _____ turned it into a profitable cash crop.
33. In _____, a group known as _____ founded a second English colony, _____, in _____. These colonists sought _____.
34. The Dutch built trading posts along the _____ River at Fort Orange (today _____) and on _____.
35. On Caribbean islands, Europeans built huge _____ and _____ plantations. _____ would supply a large and steady supply of labor for these products.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

- **Objective B: Identify English colonial activities in North America.**

36. As they expanded their settlements in North America, the nations of France, England, and the Netherlands ...

Complete the timeline:



- 1664** 37. The English captured the Dutch colony of New Netherland and renamed it _____.
- 1750** 38. About _____ million English settlers lived in _____ colonies from _____ to _____.
- 1754** 39. A dispute over land claims in the _____ led to a war between the _____ and _____ on the North American continent known as the _____ which was part of a larger conflict known as the _____.
- 1763** 40. The _____ were defeated and surrendered their North American holdings. As a result of the war, the _____ seized control of the eastern half of North America.

- **Objective C: Describe the Native American response to land claims made by Europeans.**

41. French and Dutch settlers developed a mostly cooperative relationship with Native Americans due mainly to ...

42. Relations between English settlers and Native Americans worsened over the issues of _____ and _____.

43. More destructive than Europeans' weapons was their _____.