

- Cortes, Francisco Pizarro, and other Spanish conquistadors entered much of Central America, South America, the southeastern section of North America, and the area now known as Florida, conquering the Aztecs, the Incas, and other Native American tribes. Guns, horses, and diseases brought from Europe all aided the Spanish in their efforts to defeat the native tribes.
- The Columbian Exchange was the exchange of animals, plants, diseases, and ideas that took place between the Western Hemisphere and Europe as a result of initial Spanish and Portuguese exploration.

### Time Line

2500 BCE: Migration of Asians to the Americas across the Bering Strait begins

1492: Voyage of Columbus to the Americas

1519: Cortes enters Mexico

1520–1530: Smallpox epidemic devastates Native American populations in many parts of South and Central America, virtually wiping out some tribes

1542: Spanish explorers travel through southwestern United States

## > Review Questions

- Which of the following was *not* an initial result of interaction between Spanish explorers and Native Americans?
  - Diseases that killed many of the Native Americans
  - Domestication by Native Americans of animals brought by Spanish explorers
  - Spread of Catholicism among Native Americans
  - Plants from South and Central America being sent back to Europe
- Slave labor was brought to the Western Hemisphere by colonists because
  - the region was lightly populated when the Spanish arrived.
  - Native Americans were unfamiliar with the tools and methods necessary to harvest sugarcane.
  - Aztec and Inca leaders had already begun to import slaves even before Spanish explorers arrived.
  - there was a lack of manpower to do the labor-intensive work of harvesting sugarcane.
- North American Native American tribes
  - displayed a uniformity of lifestyle
  - modeled themselves after tribes from Central America and Mexico
  - were greatly varied in lifestyle and economic systems
  - formed alliances on numerous occasions to fight competing tribes
- One factor *not* responsible for European expansion into the Western Hemisphere was
  - desire for economic expansion
  - desire to expand Christianity
  - democratization of European society
  - better shipbuilding and navigational tools
- The very first Americans
  - were nomadic wanderers
  - lived in permanent sites
  - were subsistence farmers
  - predated Spain's arrival in the New World by only two centuries

## › Answers and Explanations

---

1. **B.** It would take a long time before these animals were used by Native Americans; Native Americans were terrified of them and the Spanish explorers who rode on them.
2. **D.** Harvesting sugar took a massive amount of manpower. Since the Spanish had killed off a large number of native laborers and many more died from European diseases, slaves were needed.
3. **C.** There was a tremendous variety in the lifestyles and economic systems of Native Americans living in North America.
4. **C.** European expansion into the Western Hemisphere was supported and financed by European monarchs; no democratization of society or government was taking place at this time.
5. **A.** Almost all early Native American tribes were nomadic in nature.

## › Review Questions

---

- Which colonists enjoyed the best relations with the Native Americans?
  - The Spanish
  - The French
  - The Dutch
  - The English
- Who of the following was *not* a religious dissenter in Massachusetts Bay?
  - William Bradford
  - Roger Williams
  - Anne Hutchinson
  - Thomas Hooker
- A colony designated as a refuge for English Catholics was
  - Pennsylvania
  - South Carolina
  - Maryland
  - Virginia
- English people came to the New World because of
  - their dislike for the Church of England
  - overcrowding in English cities
  - economic opportunity
  - All of the above
- Most early English colonies were different from those of Spain and France because they
  - were not directly ruled by the crown
  - granted rights to Indians
  - were economic failures
  - were more sparsely populated

## › Answers and Explanations

---

- B.** The French were mainly interested in fur trading rather than farming, and so posed less of a threat to Native American lands. French missionaries and fur traders were more respectful of Native American culture.
- A.** Bradford was a governor of Massachusetts Bay for 20 years; all of the others left for religious reasons and founded colonies elsewhere.
- C.** George Calvert settled this colony in 1632 for exactly that purpose.
- D.** The overcrowding of cities was an additional factor in convincing some English people to “try their lot” in the New World.
- A.** Most of the early English colonies were governed by companies or proprietors granted charters by the King.

- In the early eighteenth century, colonial assemblies became increasingly powerful and independent in several colonies, including Massachusetts.
- Even during the era of “salutary neglect,” the British attempted to increase their economic control over the colonies.
- The religious revival called the Great Awakening caused some colonists to question many of the religious, social, and political foundations on which colonial life was based.

### Time Line

1651: First of several Navigation Acts approved by British parliament

1676: Bacon’s Rebellion takes place in Virginia

1682: Dutch monopoly on slave trade ends, greatly reducing the price of slaves coming to the Americas

1686: Creation of Dominion of New England

1688: Glorious Revolution in England; James II removed from the throne

1689: Beginning of the War of the League of Augsburg

1692: Witchcraft trials take place in Salem, Massachusetts

1702: Beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession

1733: Enactment of the Molasses Act

1739: Stono (slave) Rebellion in South Carolina

1740: George Whitefield tours the American colonies—the high point of the Great Awakening

## > Review Questions

- The creation of the Dominion of New England
  - increased democracy in the colonies
  - increased the power of the governor of the area
  - allowed New England colonies to discuss common grievances
  - guaranteed direct control of the king over affairs in the New England colonies
- A major effect of the Stono Rebellion was
  - an increase in the number of slaves brought into the Southern colonies
  - increased fortifications around several southern cities
  - an attempt by slave owners to lessen the horrors of the Middle Passage
  - harsher treatment of slaves in many parts of the South
- The growth of colonial assemblies alarmed the British for all of the following reasons *except*
  - Assemblies holding the “power of the purse” could ultimately undermine British control.
  - Assemblies increased democratic tendencies in the colonies.
  - Assemblies occasionally ignored or resisted instructions from Great Britain.
  - Governors appointed in Britain had little control over these assemblies in most colonies.

4. For the British, the major economic role of the American colonies was
  - A. to produce manufactured goods the English did not want to produce
  - B. to produce crops such as tobacco
  - C. to produce raw materials such as lumber
  - D. B and C above
5. What changes in the slave system of the southern colonies began in the 1730s?
  - A. The Dutch lost the monopoly on slave trading, thus increasing the number of slaves being brought into the Americas.
  - B. Conditions during the Middle Passage began to slightly improve.
  - C. More slaves began to live and work on larger plantations.
  - D. A series of slave rebellions created much harsher treatment for slaves.

## › Answers and Explanations

---

1. **B.** This occurred after resistance in Massachusetts to the Navigation Acts, and it gave increased power to Sir Edmund Andros.
2. **D.** Many plantation owners were fearful of additional rebellions and felt that harsh treatment of slaves would prevent rebellious behavior.
3. **B.** These assemblies were in no way democratic, as in every colony they were dominated by the landowning elite.
4. **D.** The role of the colonies under mercantilism was to provide England with crops and raw materials.
5. **C.** Before the 1730s, most slaves worked on small farms. The Dutch lost their monopoly on slave trading back in 1682. The Stono Rebellion was the first major slave rebellion and occurred in 1739.