



TERMS & NAMES

1. conquistador, p.36
2. mestizo, p.38
3. Popé, p.41
4. John Smith, p.42
5. indentured servant, p.45
6. John Winthrop, p.49
7. Anne Hutchinson, p.52
8. Metacom, p.54
9. proprietor, p.56
10. Quaker, p.56

MAIN IDEAS

1. A high rate of intermarriage created a large mestizo population; some Native Americans became Roman Catholics.
2. Natives often fought back, most notably against Cortés and in Popé's Rebellion.
3. He developed a high-quality strain of tobacco that became the key to Virginia's economic development.
4. Colonists desired more land for their growing population and for raising crops.
5. Frontier settlers were angry at Governor Berkeley for his refusal to protect them against hostile Native Americans.
6. The Puritans left England because of religious persecution. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, only church members had political power. The Puritans had a great concern for public morality and viewed their society as a "City upon a Hill."
7. Both argued for greater individual religious freedom. Williams escaped before being arrested, while Hutchinson was put on trial and banished from Massachusetts.
8. Settlers demanded more land; the two groups had differing ideas about the land and religion.
9. The Dutch welcomed settlers from many countries, including people of many different religious faiths.
10. Every adult male received land and the right to vote, there was a representative assembly and freedom of religion, the capital was called the "City of Brotherly Love," and Native Americans were treated fairly.

VISUAL SUMMARY

THE AMERICAN COLONIES EMERGE: 1513–1681

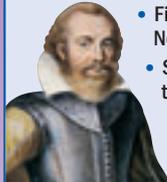
SPANISH COLONIES

- Hernándo Cortés conquers Mexico (1519–1521)
- Juan Ponce de León establishes Florida (1513)
- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado explores American southwest (1540)
- Pedro de Peralta founds Santa Fe (1609–1610)
- Native Americans led by Popé rebel in southwest (1680)



VIRGINIA

- Virginia Colony is established (1607)
- Colony is saved by export of tobacco (1612)
 - First African slaves are brought to North America (1619)
 - Settlers clash with Powhatan tribe (1622)
 - Settlement burns in Bacon's Rebellion (1676)



NEW ENGLAND

- English Pilgrims establish colony at Plymouth (1620)
- English Puritans establish colony at Boston (1630)
- Roger Williams is banished and founds colony at Providence (1635–1636)
- Anne Hutchinson is banished for heresy (1638)
- Puritans clash with Native Americans in Pequot War (1637) and King Philip's War (1675)



ENGLISH MIDDLE COLONIES

- Dutch found colony of New Netherland (1621)
- English acquire New Netherland and rename it New York (1664)
- William Penn establishes colony of Pennsylvania (1681)
- By the mid-1700s, there are 13 English colonies in North America



TERMS & NAMES

For each term below, write a sentence explaining its connection to the emergence of the American colonies. For each person below, explain his or her role in these colonies.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. conquistador | 6. John Winthrop |
| 2. mestizo | 7. Anne Hutchinson |
| 3. Popé | 8. Metacom |
| 4. John Smith | 9. proprietor |
| 5. indentured servant | 10. Quaker |

MAIN IDEAS

Use your notes and the information in the chapter to answer the following questions.

Spain's Empire in the Americas (pages 36–41)

1. How did Mexican culture develop out of both Spanish and Native American elements?
2. How did Native Americans react to Spanish efforts to establish colonies?

An English Settlement at Jamestown

(pages 42–48)

3. Explain how John Rolfe transformed the Virginia colony.
4. What conditions caused tension and warfare between settlers and Native Americans in Virginia?
5. What caused Bacon's Rebellion?

Puritan New England (pages 49–54)

6. Describe the role of religion in the lives of Puritans living in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
7. How were the experiences of Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson similar and different?
8. What caused conflicts between New England colonists and Native Americans?

Settlement of the Middle Colonies (pages 55–59)

9. Why did New Netherland develop a reputation for diversity?
10. How did Pennsylvania reflect William Penn's Quaker ideals?

CRITICAL THINKING

1. **USING YOUR NOTES** Using a chart like the one below, summarize the way European settlers and Native Americans interacted in the four listed regions.

Region	Interaction
New Mexico	
Virginia	
New England	
Pennsylvania	

2. **FORMING OPINIONS** John Winthrop dreamed that New England would be "like a City upon a Hill" in which "the eyes of all people are on us." In your opinion, what most impressed you positively and negatively about the founding of each North American colony?

CRITICAL THINKING

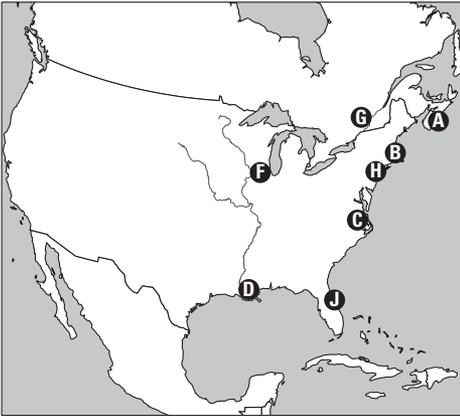
1. **Using Your Notes** New Mexico: settlers tried to impose the Roman Catholic faith and Spanish culture on Native Americans but met strong resistance. Virginia: settlers conquered Native Americans and seized their land. New England: many settlers tried to convert Native Americans to Christianity, but many wanted to remove or destroy native soci-

- eties. Native Americans helped colonists early on, but later mounted organized resistance. Pennsylvania: Quakers respected Native American rights and negotiated treaties for land.
2. **Forming Opinions** New Spain introduced a mestizo culture that has lasted to this day, but the conquistadors mistreated the Native Americans. The Jamestown

colonists were adventurous but also greedy. The Puritans remained faithful to their religious and moral convictions, but these convictions were accompanied by intolerance. Pennsylvania's founding ideals of tolerance and fairness were compromised once the colony reached prosperity.

Standardized Test Practice

Use the map and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer questions 1 and 2.



- Which letter on the map shows the first permanent British settlement in North America?
 - A
 - B
 - C
 - D
- Which letter shows an area colonized by Spain?
 - F
 - G
 - H
 - J

Use the information in the box and your knowledge of U.S. history to answer question 3.

- William Penn
- Roger Williams
- John Winthrop

- Of these three colonists, who insisted that Native Americans be paid for land?
 - William Penn and Roger Williams only
 - John Winthrop and Roger Williams only
 - John Winthrop and William Penn only
 - John Winthrop, William Penn, and Roger Williams
- Anne Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts because she taught that —
 - colonists should remain loyal to the English king.
 - individuals could interpret the Bible for themselves.
 - the colonists should not trade with local Native Americans.
 - the Puritans should break away from the English church.

ADDITIONAL TEST PRACTICE, pages S1–S33.

TEST PRACTICE CLASSZONE.COM

ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

- INTERACT WITH HISTORY** Recall your discussion of the question on page 35:

How can a land be shared by two different peoples?

Imagine that it is now 1685 and you are a colonist living in one of the English-speaking colonies. Relatives have written to tell you that they are about to emigrate to North America, and they are asking for your thoughts about sharing the land. Write a letter back in which you describe what you think they should know. Include important details from the history of the colonies that you have read about in this chapter.

- LEARNING FROM MEDIA** How did lawyers defend their clients against some of the colonists' very strict laws?

Using legal documents from colonial days, find out the legal punishments for infractions of certain laws in specific colonies. Use the CD-ROM *Electronic Library of Primary Sources* and other reference materials to research a specific law and punishment in 17th-century America.

Cooperative Learning Activity With a group of students, act out a colonial trial. Each student should know the law and perform his or her part carefully. The rest of the class must decide the verdict and punishment. Then have a class discussion about the value of the law and its punishment.

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ALTERNATIVE ASSESSMENT

1. INTERACT WITH HISTORY

Rubric

Students' letters should . . .

- demonstrate in-depth understanding of life in the colonies
- include examples of major issues the colonists faced
- express an opinion on sharing the land and appropriate advice for a newcomer

2. LEARNING FROM MEDIA

Rubric

The jury trial should . . .

- reflect research into colonial law and traditions
- present testimony that reflects the experiences of colonists
- exhibit creativity in the presentation of the trial

Standardized Test Practice

- Letter C is the correct answer. Letter A is incorrect because Newfoundland and Nova Scotia were explored by the British before the Jamestown settlement, but not settled. Letter B is incorrect because the Massachusetts Bay Colony was settled after Jamestown. Letter D is incorrect because the Spanish settled Florida.
- Letter J is the correct answer. Letters F, G, and H are incorrect because these areas were settled by the British.
- Letter A is the correct answer. Letters B, C, and D are incorrect because John Winthrop did not insist that Native Americans be paid for land.
- Letter G is the correct answer. Letter F is incorrect because Hutchinson did not teach that colonists should remain loyal to the English king. Letter H is incorrect because Hutchinson did not teach that colonists should not trade with local Native Americans. Letter I is incorrect because Hutchinson was not banished for teaching that Puritans should break away from the English church.

UNIT

PROJECT

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Tips for Teaching

- Advise students who chose to write about colonists' rights to carefully study this chapter to identify reasons and facts that support their positions.
- Model a letter to the editor or look for examples from a newspaper or magazine.



Formal Assessment

- Chapter Test, Forms A, B, and C, pp. 26–37