**Christopher Columbus**
- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella financed Columbus’ voyage in search of a shorter route to Asia.
- Columbus set sail on August 3, 1492.
- He and his crew sailed aboard the Santa María, the Niña, and the Pinta.

On October 12, the expedition spotted land.
- Columbus claimed the land in the name of Spain.
- Columbus was sure he was in India; he had reached islands now called the West Indies.
- Eyewitness to History-Christopher Columbus

Spain funded three more expeditions.
- Columbus founded the first Spanish colony in the Americas.
- He died convinced that he had reached Asia.

**The Columbian Exchange**
- Columbus’s voyages began a lasting contact among the peoples of Europe and the Americas.
- Europeans brought new ideas, plants, animals, and diseases to the Americas.
- Native Americans introduced new ideas, plants, and animals to the Europeans.

**Chapter 3 Key Terms**

1) Colony
2) Circumnavigate
3) Conquistador
4) Peninsulare
5) Creole
6) Mestizo
7) Plantation
8) Northwest passage
9) Alliance
10) Charter
11) Burgess
12) Representative government
13) Pilgrims
14) Persecution
15) Precedent
Section 2 Guided Reading and Review

- What motivated the Spanish conquistadors to sail to the Americas?
- The conquistadors wanted to serve God and the king, and they hoped to get rich.

- How were Cortes and Pizarro able to conquer the Aztecs and Incas?
  - The Spanish had armor and guns.
  - The Native Americans were frightened by the horses and thought the Spanish were gods.
  - European diseases also weakened the Indians.

- Why did Spaniards, such as De Soto and Coronado, fail to settle North America?
  - They were more interested in riches plus they faced strong Native American resistance in the north.

- What were the four social classes in the Spanish colonies of North America?
  - TOP TO BOTTOM:
    - Peninsulares
    - Creoles
    - Mestizos
    - Indians

- Why did the Spaniards begin the Atlantic slave trade?
  - Native American slaves died from hunger, disease, and mistreatment.
  - As a result, the Spanish looked to Africa for replacement slaves.

- How did the explorers begin the Atlantic slave trade?
  - Native American slaves died from hunger, disease, and mistreatment.
  - As a result, the Spanish looked to Africa for replacement slaves.

- Answer the following questions for each explorer.
  1. Who was the explorer?
  2. What was his goal or mission?
  3. Where did he go (location/region)?
  4. When did he accomplish his goal, explore the Americas, or make his achievement?
  5. What did he achieve or what was the outcome of his expedition?
Your newspaper will cover six of the most significant Spanish explorers.
- Christopher Columbus (page 69 and 73)
- Ferdinand Magellan (page 71)
- Hernando Cortes (pages 74-75)
- Juan Ponce de Leon (page 76)
- Hernando De Soto (page 77)
- Francisco Coronado (page 77)

The newspaper must have a historically relevant title and a date.
- You should have six articles and a headline for each article.
- You must use complete sentences as well as correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation.
- You must include at least one illustration.

Your project is due by the end of class today.
- No exceptions!
- No excuses!
- Your project will be counted as late if you do not turn it in before you leave class.

Christopher Columbus—while searching for a shorter route to Asia, he discovered the Americas in October 1492
- Ferdinand Magellan—sailed across the Pacific Ocean, was killed in the Philippines, and some of his crew were the first to circumnavigate the Earth in 1522

Hernando Cortes—explored Mexico, killed Moctezuma, and conquered the Aztecs in 1519
- Juan Ponce de Leon—explored Florida and the Southeast looking for the legendary fountain of youth
- Hernando De Soto—explored the Southeast from 1539-1542 and reached the Mississippi River; he died on the banks of the river
- Francisco Coronado—explored the Southwest in the 1540s looking for the seven cities of gold
European Explorers
- entered present-day New York Harbor and sailed up the river that is now named after him
  - Henry Hudson
- founded the first permanent French settlement of Port Royal and built a trading posted known as Quebec
  - Samuel de Champlain

European Explorers
- explored 700 miles of the Mississippi River
  - Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet
- explored the MS River all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and named the region Louisiana
  - Robert de La Salle
- bought Manhattan Island and established New Amsterdam
  - Peter Minuit

New France vs. New Netherland
- NEW FRANCE
  - Built Ft. Detroit near Lake Erie
  - Used thousands of African slaves on plantations
- NEW NETHERLAND
  - Welcomed people of different religions and nationalities
  - Established Ft. Orange on the Hudson River
  - Celebrated St. Nicholas’s birthday

- BOTH formed Native American alliances
- BOTH brought in European diseases to Native Americans

People of Jamestown
- King James I – English king who gave the Virginia Company a charter; Jamestown is named after him
- Captain John Smith – leader of Jamestown; he set up tough rules to make settlers concentrate on planting crops; worked out an agreement with Powhatan to get corn for Jamestown
- Anthony Johnson – free African planter who owned 250 acres of land and five servants

Jamestown
- In 1587, John White went back to Roanoke Island near present-day North Carolina with new settlers. When White returned after a three year trip to England, all of the settlers were gone.
- Beginning, Challenges, and Survival
- In 1606, the Virginia Company of London received a charter from King James I allowing them to settle between present-day North Carolina and the Potomac River. In the spring of 1607, 105 colonists arrived in Virginia.

Jamestown-Challenges and Survival
- Soon, the colonists realized they had settled in a swampy area, the water was unhealthy, and mosquitoes were spreading diseases.
- Jamestown faced other challenges as the 13 member ruling council argued with one another and made very few plans.
- The colonists also focused too much time looking for gold and not enough time planting crops.
**Jamestown**
- John Smith established new rules that required colonists to work if they wanted food.
- They got corn from the nearby Native Americans, and tobacco soon became a hugely profitable crop.
- Harsh laws and tough living conditions made Jamestown less than appealing to new settlers.

**Jamestown-Reforms of 1619**
- The Virginia Company sent a new colonial governor to Jamestown, and male settlers could elect burgesses to the government.
- The House of Burgesses marked the beginning of representative government in the English colonies.
- The Magna Carta helped to establish the belief that people have rights and kings have to obey laws.
- In 1670, Jamestown began to restrict the right to vote to free, white, male landowners.

**Jamestown-New Arrivals**
- In 1619, the Virginia Company sent 100 women to help settle the men.
- In 1619, only about 32 blacks lived in Virginia, but a Dutch ship came and sold 20 Africans into slavery that year.
- By 1644, about 300 Africans lived in Virginia: some were slaves, some were servants, and some were free planters.
- At the end of the 1600s, Virginia established laws that permitted white colonists to enslave Africans for life.
- By the early 1700s, black property owners could no longer vote.

**Pilgrims at Plymouth**
- Separatists were persecuted for wanting to separate from Church of England
- Pilgrims and non-pilgrims set sail for Virginia aboard the *Mayflower*—September 1620
- The men wrote and signed *Mayflower Compact* establishing government
- Pilgrims set a precedent of religious freedom in the Americas
- Colonists faced tough first winter
- William Bradford became the second governor of Plymouth Colony
- Wampanoag Indian named Squanto helped Pilgrims plant crops and taught them how to catch eels
- Pilgrims celebrated a day of thanksgiving after their first harvest—fall 1621