

The “Old” World Meets the “New”: **European Colonization in the Americas** *1492–1754*

Year 1
History Unit 1
Workbook

Lesson 1: Native Peoples of the Americas



Photograph of the Pyramid of the Sun and the Avenue of the Dead in Teotihuacán, an ancient civilization of the Aztecs (Wikimedia)

How did Native American societies differ across the Americas?

Lesson 1
Do Now



The Landing of Roger Williams in 1636, by Alonzo Chappel, 1857 (RISD)

1. What are **two** things you notice about the painting above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the painting above?

Lesson 1
Note-Taking Template

Northeastern Cultural Region	Southeastern Cultural Region	Southwestern Cultural Region	Great Plains Cultural Region

Lesson 1
Exit Ticket

1. All of the following illustrate the impact of geography on Native American tribes except
 - a. Native American tribes built shelters to protect themselves from the weather of their region.
 - b. Native American tribes had little interaction with one another because their regions were so isolated.
 - c. Native American tribes developed agricultural or hunting patterns based upon the food available to them.
 - d. Native American tribes established religious practices that reflected their environment.

2. Which of the following is a key difference between the Northeastern and Southwestern tribes?
 - a. The Northeast tribes were very religious, while the Southwestern tribes were not.
 - b. The Northeastern tribes were nomadic, while the Southwestern tribes relied on agriculture.
 - c. The Northeastern tribes lived in large, wood homes, while the Southwestern tribes built cities from mud.
 - d. The Northeastern tribes developed political organizations, while the Southwestern tribes had no form of government.

3. The documents best support which of the following claims about Native American communities in the Americas?
 - a. Native Americans developed complex communities with distinct technologies, customs, and governments.
 - b. Native Americans had one united culture across the Americas with little variety among regions.
 - c. Native Americans established simple societies, but they did not establish civilizations.
 - d. Native Americans were isolated from one another and developed completely unique customs and religions.

Lessons 2–3: Columbus and the Americas



Portrait of a Man, Said to be Christopher Columbus, by Sebastiano del Piombo, 1518 (Wikimedia)

How did Christopher Columbus's arrival in 1492 change the Americas for centuries to come?

Lesson 2
Map of the Americas Template



Lessons 4–5: European Colonization



An image from "A Map of the Inhabited Part of Canada from the French Surveys; with the Frontiers of New York and New England," by William Faden, 1777 (Library and Archives Canada)

Why did different peoples come to the Americas in the 16th and 17th centuries?

Lesson 4
Do Now



Portrait of Christopher Columbus landing on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, by Theodor de Bry, 1592 (The Public Domain Review)

1. What are **two** things you notice about the engraving above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the engraving above?

Lesson 4
Note-Taking Template

British	French	Dutch	Spanish	Africans

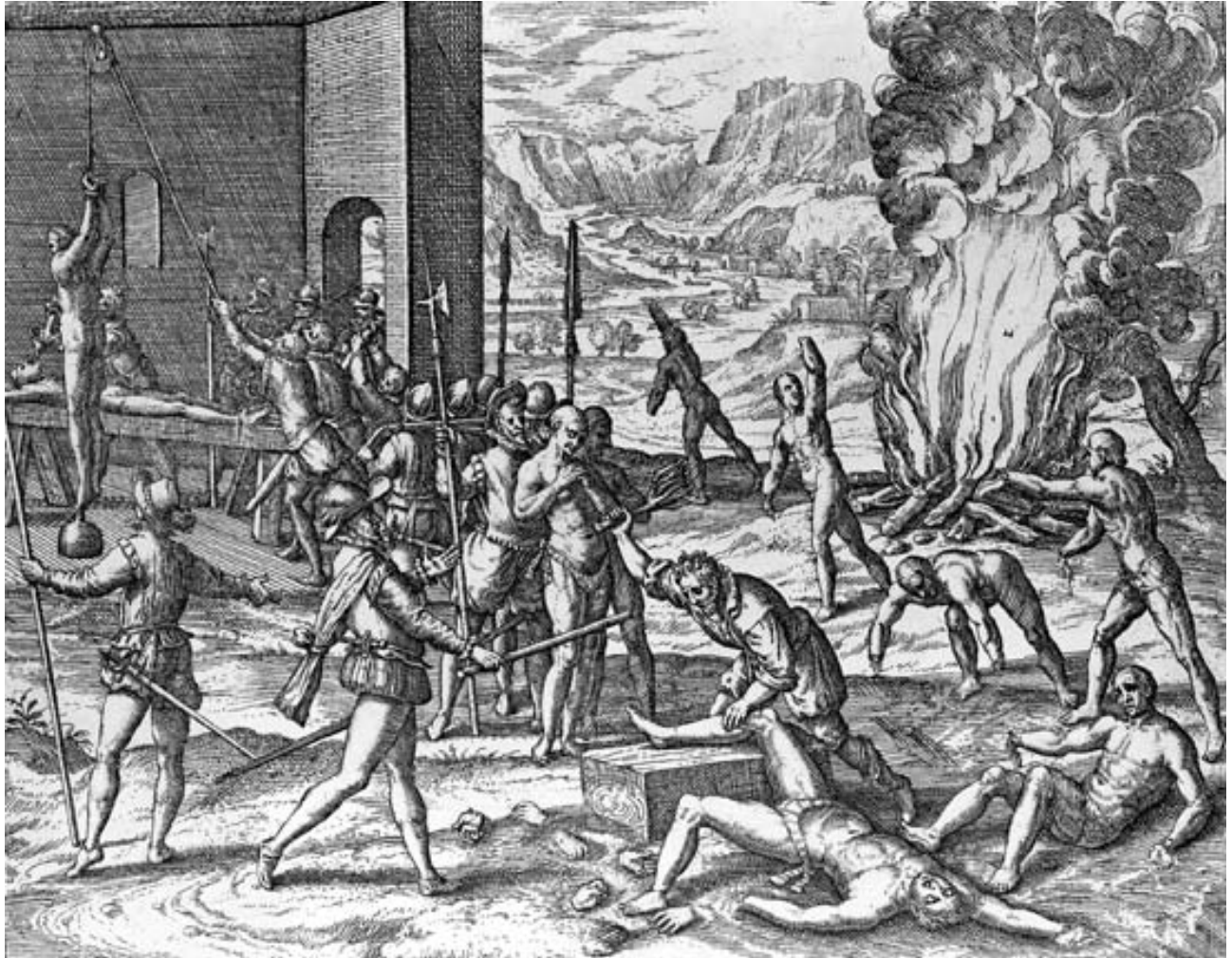
Lessons 6–8: Encounters in Colonial America



The First Thanksgiving 1621, by Jean Leon Gerome Ferris, 1915 (Library of Congress)

**How did Europeans and Native Americans
view one another?**

Lesson 6
Do Now



Hernando de Soto committing atrocities against Native Americans, engraving by Theodor de Bry, 1591 (Library of Congress)

1. What are **two** things you notice about the engraving above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the engraving above?

Lesson 6
Note-Taking Template

British-Native Encounters	French-Native Encounters	Spanish-Native Encounters

Lesson 6
Exit Ticket

1. How did the Spanish treat the Native Americans they encountered?
 - a. They attempted to create alliances with them, but eventually war broke out.
 - b. They tortured them, enslaved them, or converted them to Christianity.
 - c. They lived in isolation from each other and avoided all contact.
 - d. They created Catholic schools to convert all non-Christians.

2. How did Native American perceptions of the English and the French differ?
 - a. While the Native Americans worshipped the new goods of the English, they feared the brutality of the French.
 - b. While the Native Americans had no interest in interacting with the English, they welcomed the French warmly.
 - c. While the Native Americans distrusted but welcomed the English, they were bewildered by the French.
 - d. While the Native Americans were eager to share their land with the English, they were not willing to share with the French.

3. The arrival of Europeans affected Native Americans in all of the following ways except
 - a. European violence, disease, and depletion of resources destroyed many Native American communities.
 - b. Europeans brought new technology and tools that greatly improved Native American daily life.
 - c. Europeans converted many Native Americans to Christianity.
 - d. Europeans helped Native American communities build complex cities and towns.

Lesson 7
Do Now


1. Which of the following best describes the Columbian Exchange?
 - a. the trade of enslaved Africans for goods across the Atlantic
 - b. the many voyages and journeys of European explorers to the New World
 - c. the different cultural areas and territories of Native Americans in the Americas
 - d. the introduction of new goods and ideas between Native Americans and Europeans

2. Which of the following was most directly a consequence of European exploration?
 - a. the Iroquois Confederation
 - b. colonization
 - c. Christopher Columbus
 - d. Native American cultural regions

3. Which of the following best explains why Africans came to the Americas?
 - a. the Age of Exploration
 - b. missionaries
 - c. the Transatlantic Slave Trade
 - d. the Columbian Exchange

Lessons 7–8
Illustration Planning Guide

Ask: *What is the idea of my piece?*



Ask: *What visual details will I include in my artwork to support my idea?*



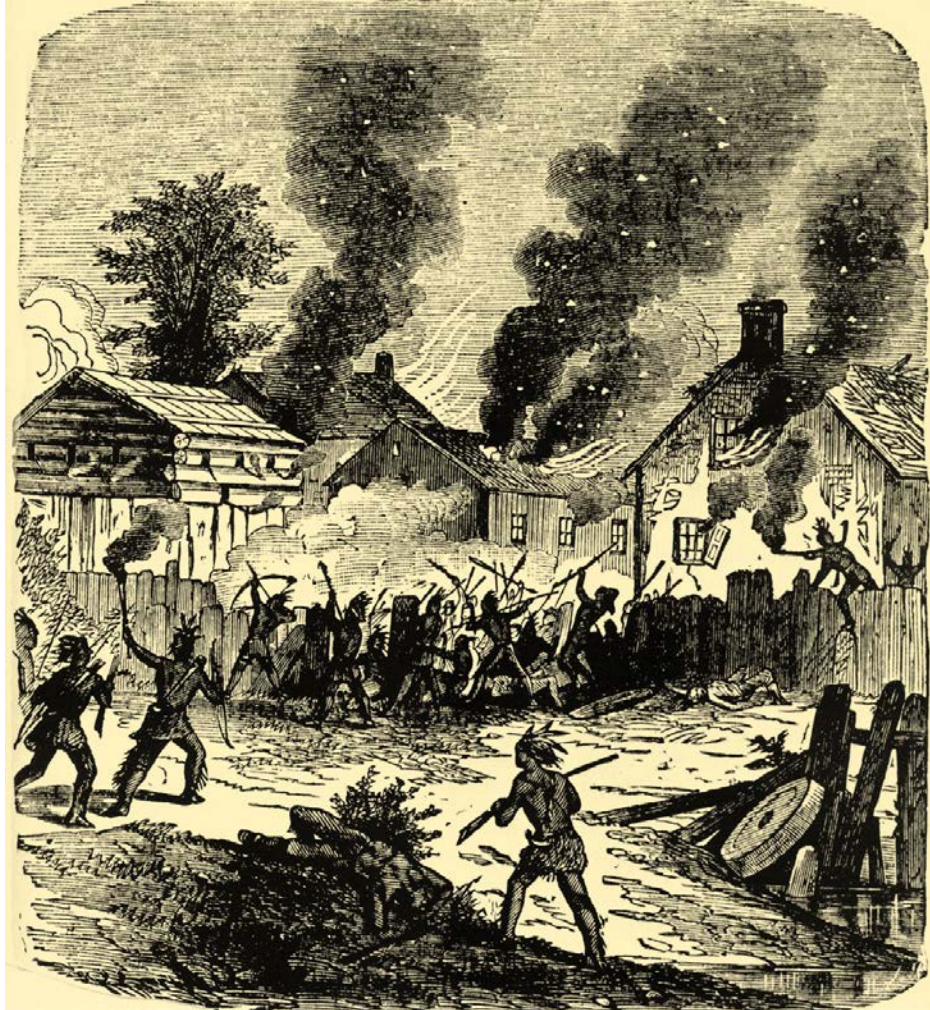
Draft a clear and compelling title and caption that supports your idea.



Lessons 7–8
Colonial Encounters Template

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Lesson 9: Colonial Conflicts with Native Americans



*King Philip's War — Capture of Brookfield, Massachusetts, 19th century
(California State Library)*

Why did war erupt between Native Americans and European colonists?

Lesson 9
Do Now

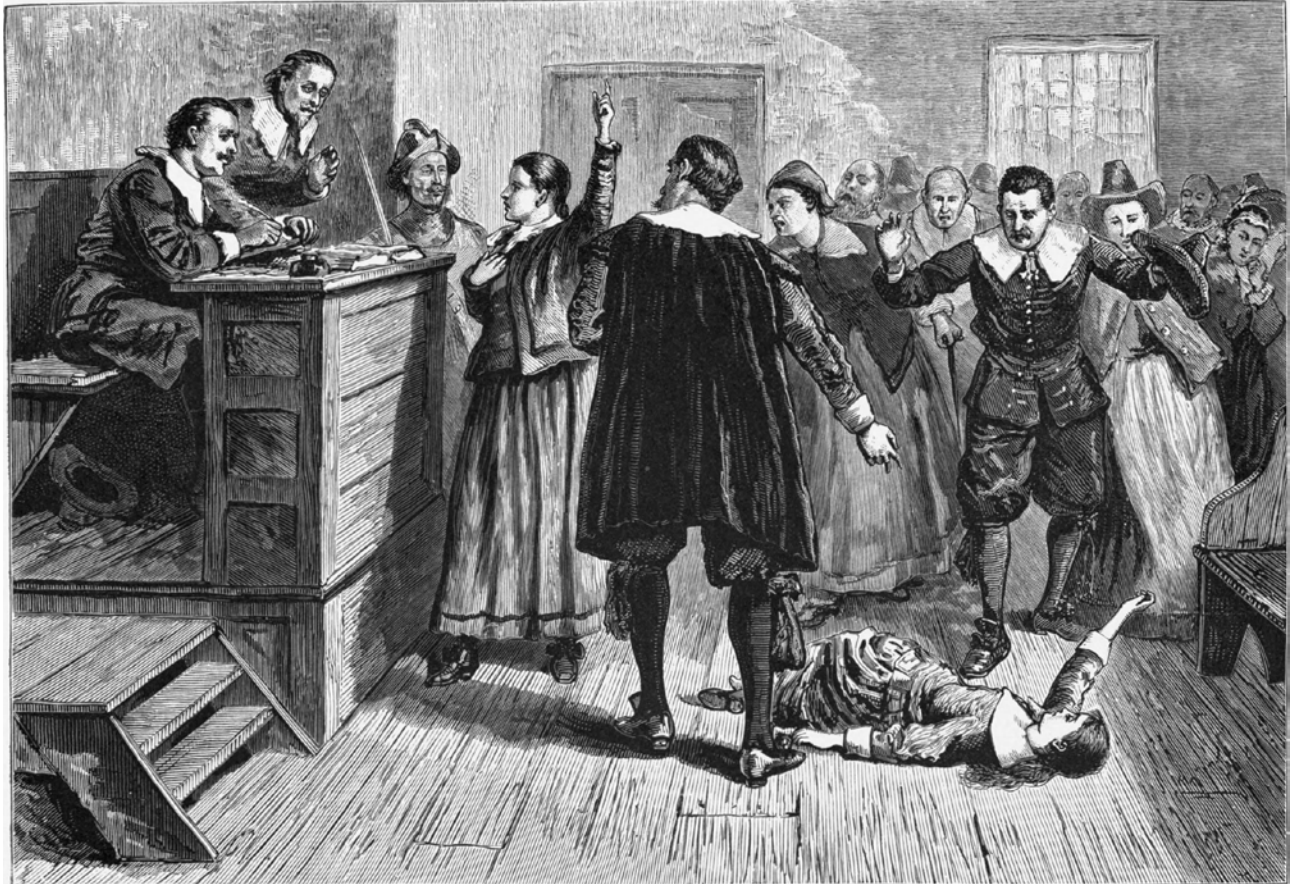


THE KING PHILIP WAR — A RAID ON THE SETTLERS.

"The King Philip War — A Raid on the Settlers," by Darley, as seen in The Providence Plantations for 250 Years: Welcome Arnold Greene, 1886 (Wikimedia)

1. What are **two** things you notice about the illustration above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the illustration above?

Lesson 13: The Salem Witch Trials



Witchcraft at Salem Village by William A. Crafts, 1876 (Wikimedia)

Why did the Salem Witch Trial hysteria erupt in Puritan Massachusetts?

Lesson 13
Do Now



Trial of George Jacobs of Salem for witchcraft, by T. H. Matteson, 1900 (Library of Congress)

1. What are **two** things you notice about the painting above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the painting above?

Lesson 13
Exit Ticket

1. FOR MEMBERS OF THE JURY: Why did you vote for or against Bridget Bishop's guilt?

2. FOR BRIDGET BISHOP OR THE ACCUSERS: Based on the perspective of your role, was the jury's decision fair? Why or why not?

3. FOR ALL: How did Puritan cultural and religious beliefs contribute to the hysteria in Salem?

Lesson 14: The 13 Colonies

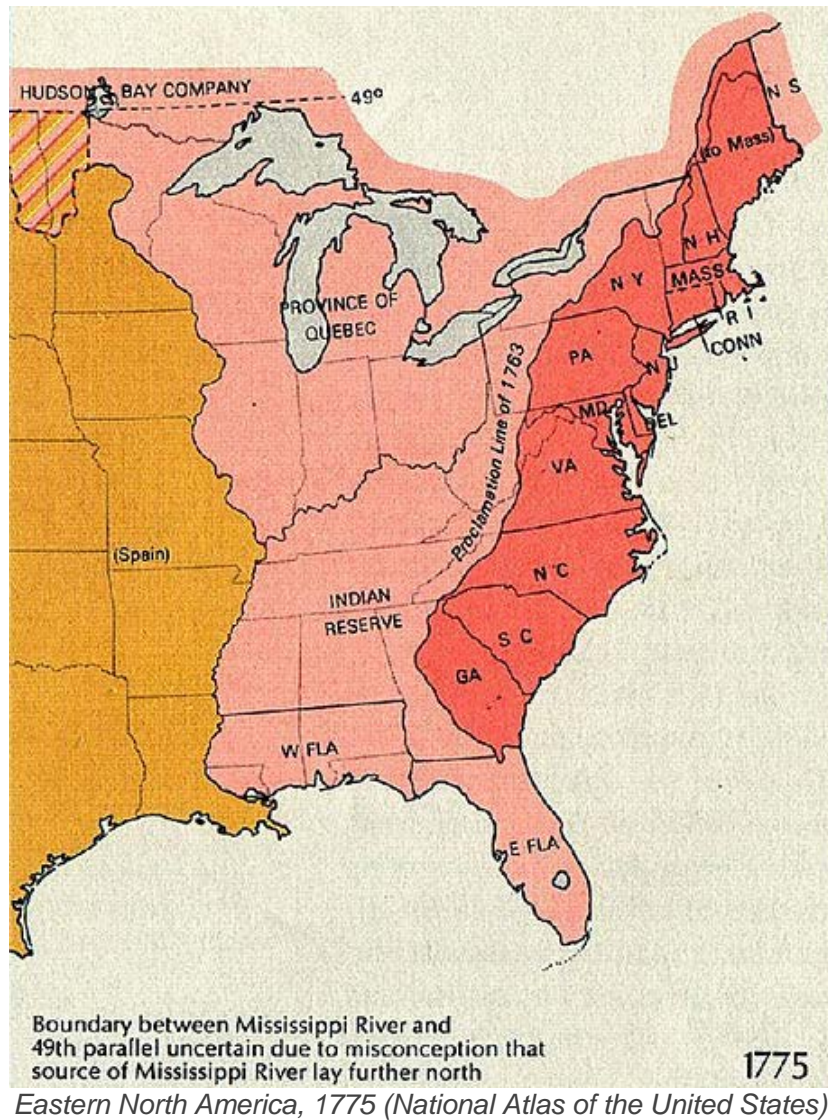


The Landing of the Pilgrims, by Henry Bacon, 1877 (Wikimedia)

To what extent did colonial life differ across British America by the turn of the 18th century?

Lesson 14

Do Now



1. What are **two** things you notice about the map above?
2. What are **two** questions you have about the map above?

Lesson 14
Note-Taking Template

New England Colonies	Middle Colonies	Southern Colonies

Lesson 14
Exit Ticket

1. How did the impact of the environment in the New England and Southern colonies differ?
 - a. While the New England colonies had fertile land to build farms, the Southern colonies were too swampy to farm and built cities instead.
 - b. While the New England colonies had rocky soil but good harbors for trade, the Southern colonies had fertile soil for farming.
 - c. While the New England colonies were too cold for farming, the Southern colonies were too warm for farming.
 - d. While the New England colonies had a dry climate that helped cities develop, the Southern colonies had a wet climate that made farming difficult.

2. To what extent did all British colonies rely on slave labor?
 - a. All the British colonies had large plantations with a slave labor staff.
 - b. While the Southern and Middle colonies had plantations worked by slave labor, the New England colonies outlawed slavery.
 - c. While slave labor was most used in the South, the Middle and New England colonies benefited from the slave trade.
 - d. Only the Southern colonies relied on slave labor, while the Middle and New England colonies outlawed it.

3. The documents best support which of the following statements about the Middle Colonies?
 - a. The Middle Colonies were the least wealthy of the British colonies and often struggled to survive.
 - b. The Middle Colonies relied only on large farms to support their economy and society.
 - c. The Middle Colonies were very intolerant of non-Quaker religious groups, like the Puritans.
 - d. The Middle Colonies were the most diverse of the British colonies, with large cities and many religions.