



APUSH

Bell Ringer Activities





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Period Two: Unit Presentation Preview



European Goals for Colonization and Settlement

Each of the European powers had differing goals for the North American continent.

Spain: The Spanish created the mission system after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 to try to assimilate the American Indian cultures who lived on their lands. The Spanish sought to continue to mine precious metals in Mexico and Peru and to harvest products from their plantation farms and growing ranches.

Portugal: The Portuguese focused on the development of Brazil and trade between the ports and small islands it had acquired in the Indian Ocean. By 1600, the Portuguese had started losing their holdings to the Dutch— especially in the Indian Ocean.

Holland: The Dutch acquired islands in the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean Sea and territories along the Atlantic coast in what is today New York. In North America, the Dutch established a lucrative fur and timber trade with the American Indian groups living in their midst.

European Goals for Colonization and Settlement

France: The French explore the Mississippi River Valley and come to control it until losing the French and Indian War to the English and their Native American allies. The French control part of what becomes Canada, the lands west to present-day Minnesota and southward to the port of New Orleans. Though their colonies remained thinly populated, the French established a great relationship with the Native Americans which led to a lucrative trade in furs.

England: The English would come to dominate the Atlantic Coast— taking over the Dutch and later (after winning the French and Indian War) the French colonies to the Mississippi River Valley. While the French and the Dutch establish a great partnership with the Native Americans, the English do not. Unlike the Spanish who enslave them, the English eventually go to war with them, wiping them out and forcing them into the West. The English colonies develop into different regions: New England— based on the timber trade and fishing, the Middle Colonies— based on farming, the Chesapeake region— based on the tobacco trade and the Old South— based on large-scale plantations growing sugarcane, indigo, and rice and later, cotton (after the invention of the cotton gin in 1793).

European Settlements in the Americas 1650

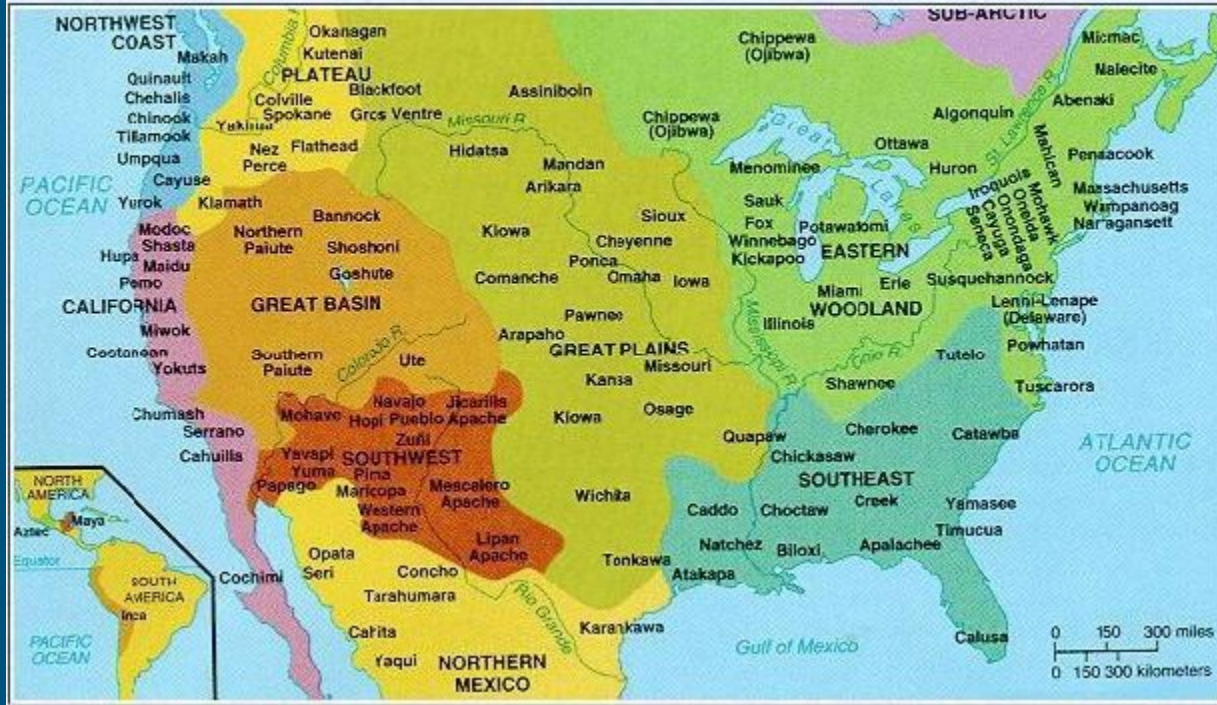


European Settlements in North America, 1650



European Settlements in North America by 1750

The First Americans: Location of Major Indian Groups and Culture Areas in the 1600s



Native American Tribal Lands in 1600



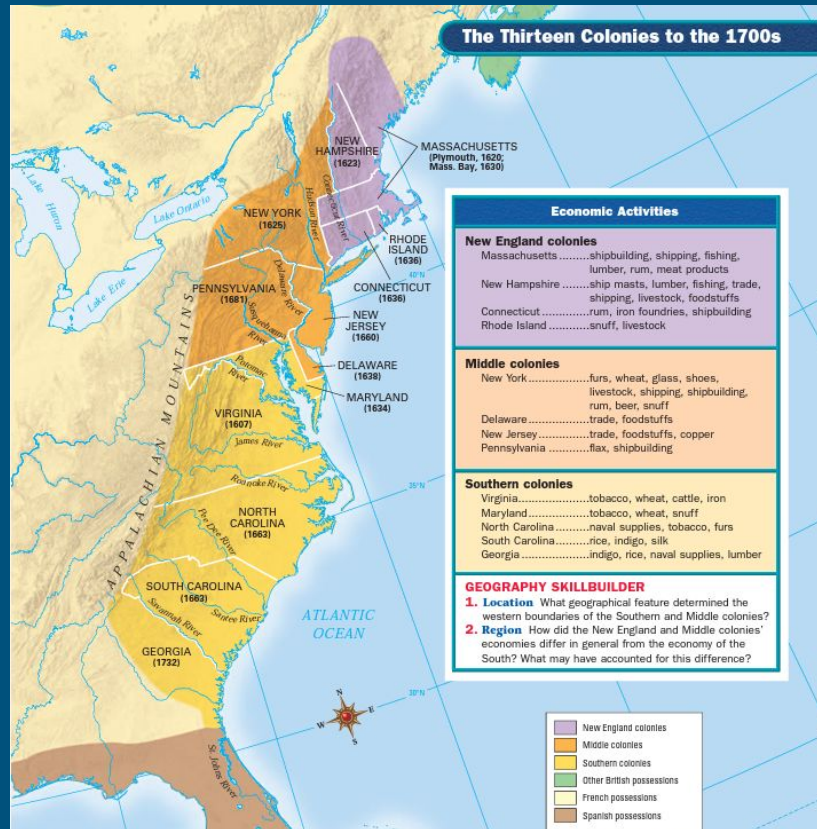
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Concept Map Directions



Concept Map Directions

1. Create a concept map which examines the following:
 - a. How was each colony in each region established?
 - b. When was each colony established?
 - c. Who settled in each colony? (religious and or ethnic groups)
 - d. What were the major items of trade in each colony?
 - e. How would you best describe the relationship between the colonists in this colony and the American Indian groups living nearby?



Map of Colonial America – Economic Development in the 1700s