

U.S. History to 1865- Study Guide – 2023 standards

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STANDARD USI.3A -- EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

The student will demonstrate knowledge of European explorations in North America and West Africa by

a) describing the motivations for, obstacles to, and accomplishments of the [Dutch, English, French, Portuguese, and Spanish](#) explorations

- Major European countries were in **competition** to **extend their power** into North America and claim the land as their own.
- The goal of the exploration was to **expand European empires**; however, North America was already **inhabited by various tribes**.
- Long before their contact with Europeans, **Indigenous people** populated the Americas and were successful stewards and managers of the land.



Reasons for the exploration

- **Economic**—Gold, natural resources, and trade
- **Religious**—Spread Christianity
- **Competitions for empire** and **belief in superiority** of own culture

Obstacles in crossing the Atlantic Ocean

- **Poor maps** and navigational tools
- **Disease** and **starvation**
- **Fear of the unknown**
- Lack of adequate **supplies**

Accomplishments of the explorations

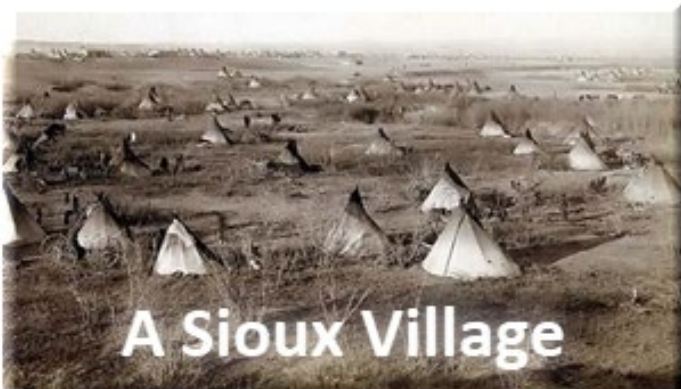
- Exchanged **goods** and **ideas**
- Improved **navigational tools** and ships
- Claimed **territories** (see countries below)

Regions of North America explored by Spain, France, and England

- **Spain:**
 - **Francisco Coronado** claimed the **Southwest** of the present-day United States for Spain.
- **France:**
 - **Samuel de Champlain** established the French settlement of **Québec**.
 - **Robert La Salle** claimed the **Mississippi River Valley** for France.
- **England:**
 - **John Cabot** explored **eastern Canada**.
- **Portugal**
 - The **Portuguese** made voyages of discovery along the **coast of West Africa**.

STANDARD USI.3B CONFLICT OVER LAND

b) describing cultural and economic interactions between Indigenous people and Europeans that led to cooperation and conflict.



Different beliefs about land ownership
between Indigenous people and Europeans
led to conflicts

Indigenous people and Europeans had different values and belief systems about **land ownership** and resource usage.

These differences led to **conflict** between **Europeans and Indigenous people**.

Cultural interactions

- **Spanish**
 - **Conquered and enslaved** American Indians
 - Brought **Christianity** to the New World
 - Established **missions**
 - Introduced **European diseases** to American Indians
- **French**
 - Established **trading posts**
 - Spread **Christian** religion



English

- Established **settlements** and **claimed ownership of land**
- Learned **farming** techniques from American Indians
- **Traded** with American Indians
- **American Indians**
 - **Taught farming** techniques to European settlers
 - Believed that **land** was to be used and shared but **not owned**



Areas of cooperation

- Europeans brought **weapons** and **metal farm tools**.
 - **Trade**
 - **Crops**

Areas of conflict

- **Land**
- **Competition** for trade
- Differences in **cultures**
- **Diseases**
- **Languages** differences

QUESTIONS FOR THOUGHT

? *What were the consequences of European exploration and colonization on the Indigenous tribes of North America?*

When Europeans came to North America, it had a big **impact on Indigenous people**. Some of the major consequences were:

- **Loss of Land:** Europeans took over the land where Indigenous tribes had lived for centuries. Many tribes were **forced to move** away from their homes.
- **Diseases:** Europeans brought **new diseases like smallpox and measles**. Indigenous people had never been exposed to these, so many got sick and died.
- **Fighting and War:** There were many battles between settlers and Indigenous tribes. Some tribes tried to **protect their land**, but they often lost.
- **Loss of Culture:** As Europeans built towns and spread their way of life, many Indigenous **traditions, languages, and customs were lost or pushed aside**.
- **Forced Change:** Some Indigenous people were forced to go to boarding schools, become farmers, or **give up their traditional ways of life**.
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? *How did the cultural and economic decisions of explorers affect the environment and daily life of Indigenous communities?*

When European explorers came to North America, the choices they made **changed the land and the lives of Indigenous people**.

- **Hunting and Trading:** Explorers traded goods like metal tools, guns, and cloth for furs. This led many Indigenous tribes to hunt more animals like beavers and deer, which changed the balance of nature.
- **New Goods and Tools:** Indigenous people started using European tools, weapons, and clothing, which changed their **daily life** and sometimes replaced traditional ways of doing things.
- **Taking Natural Resources:** Europeans **cut down forests, built farms, and took over rivers and land** for their own use. This hurt the environment and made it harder for Indigenous people to hunt, fish, and live as they had before.
- **Changing Roles:** Some Indigenous tribes became involved in the fur trade or helped explorers as guides and translators. This changed their **economy** and way of life.