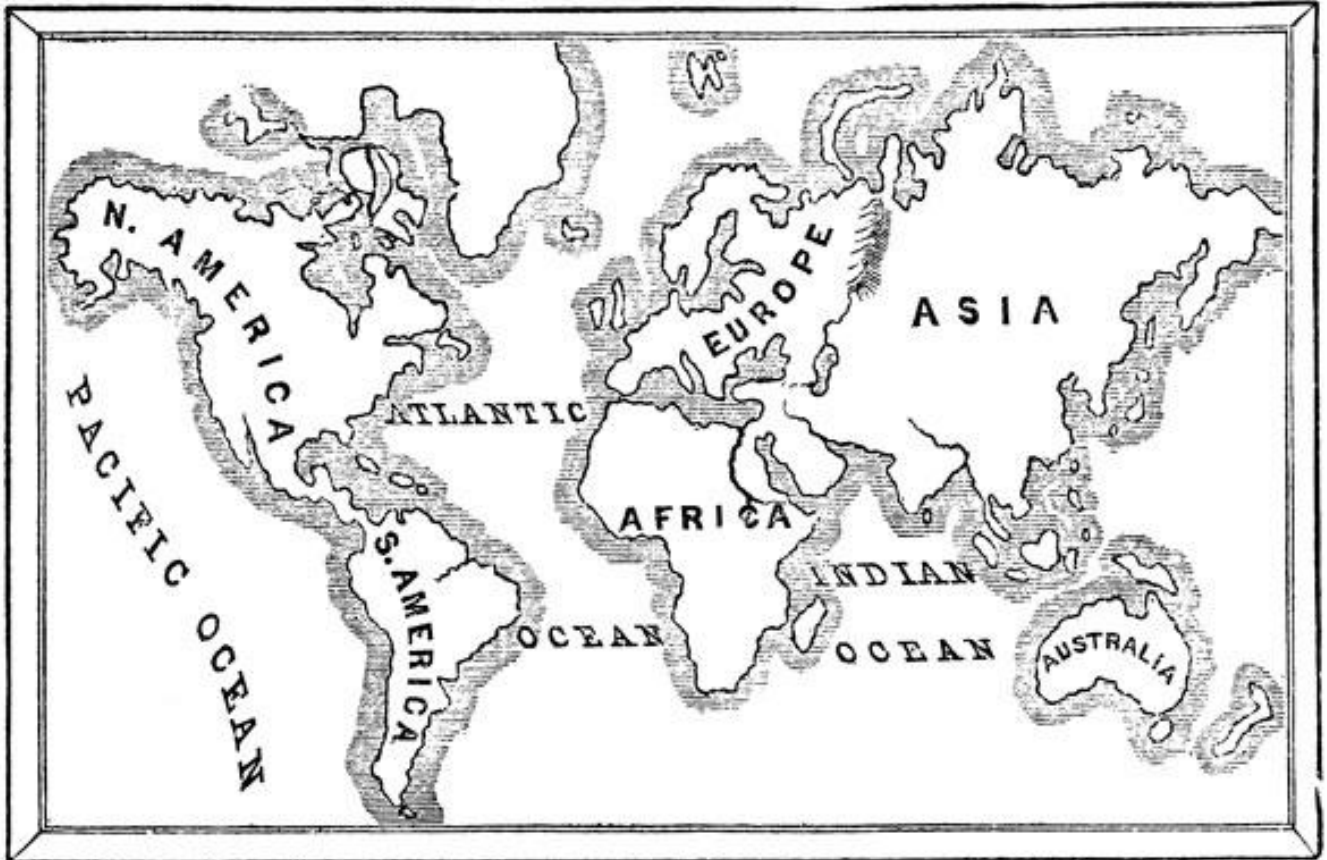


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Chapter 2 New Empires in the Americas:

**Focus on Themes** In this chapter you will read about European exploration of the sea and of North and South America. As you read, you will learn about how **politics** encouraged the desire to explore new trade routes and lands. You will also

read about how **geography** affected the race for empires in the New World. European nations began exploring the newly discovered continents in an effort to establish colonies.



# Europeans Set Sail

## Section 1

Leif Eriksson (p. 38)

Henry the Navigator (p. 39)

astrolabe (p. 40)

caravels (p. 40)

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Europeans were interested in the goods of Africa and Asia. In order to find new routes to these goods and to find new lands to settle, many European nations sent explorers on voyages.

### Main Ideas

1. Vikings were skilled sailors, and they were the first Europeans to reach North America.
2. Prince Henry the Navigator established a school for sailors and provided financial support that enabled the Portuguese to start exploring the oceans.
3. Portuguese sailors sailed around Africa and found a sea route to Asia.

### The Big Idea

Europeans explored the world, searching for new lands and new trade routes.

### SKILLED VIKING SAILORS:

1. Who were the first people to land in North America?
2. Who was Leif Eriksson?
3. What did he do?

### PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR:

1. Who became the leader in world exploration?
2. What did Prince Henry do?
3. What did the explorers want?

## Causes and Effects of the Discovery of a Sea Route to Asia

Several factors led to the discovery of a sea route from Europe to Asia.

### Causes

- Financial backing from Prince Henry the Navigator
- New technology (caravel and mariner's astrolabe)
- Seeking trade with Asia and financial gain
- Converting people to Christianity
- Curiosity

### Effects

- Discovery of a sea route to Asia
- Face-to-face contact with traders in distant lands
- Awareness of different cultures and ways of life

4. Define "Caravel"

**A SEA ROUTE TO ASIA:**

1. What did Portuguese sailors do?
2. Who was Vasco de Gama?
3. What three effects did these voyages have?
  - a. -
  - b. -
  - c. -



## Europeans Reach the Americas

### Section 2

Christopher Columbus (*p. 42*)

Line of Demarcation (*p. 44*)

Treaty of Tordesillas (*p. 44*)

Ferdinand Magellan (*p. 44*)

circumnavigate (*p. 44*)

Columbian Exchange (*p. 45*)

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Europeans, Africans, and Asians had traded with each other for centuries using land and sea routes. Native American groups also knew of each other through trade routes. Although sailors often explored new areas, before 1492 the two worlds had no communication with each other.

#### Main Ideas

1. Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and reached a continent that was previously unknown to him.
2. After Columbus's voyages, other explorers sailed to the Americas.

#### The Big Idea

Christopher Columbus's voyages led to new exchanges between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

#### COLUMBUS SAILS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC:

1. Who was Christopher Columbus?
2. What did his voyages do?
3. What is the "Line of demarcation?"

#### OTHER EXPLORERS SAIL TO THE AMERICAS:

1. Who was Amerigo Vespucci?
2. What did Ferdinand Magellan do?
3. Define the term circumnavigate

#### Columbian Exchange:

1. What was the Columbian exchange?
2. What are some of the products this trading pattern involved?

## Spain Builds an Empire

### Section 3

conquistadors (p. 46)

Hernán Cortés (p. 46)

Moctezuma II (p. 46)

Francisco Pizarro (p. 47)

encomienda system (p. 50)

plantations (p. 50)

Bartolomé de Las Casas (p. 51)

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** Spain sent many expeditions to the Americas. Like explorers from other countries, Spanish explorers claimed the land they found for their country. Much of this land was already filled with Native American communities, however.

### Main Ideas

1. Spanish conquistadors conquered the Aztec and Inca empires.
2. Spanish explorers traveled through the borderlands of New Spain, claiming more land.
3. Spanish settlers treated Native Americans harshly, forcing them to work on plantations and in mines.



### The Big Idea

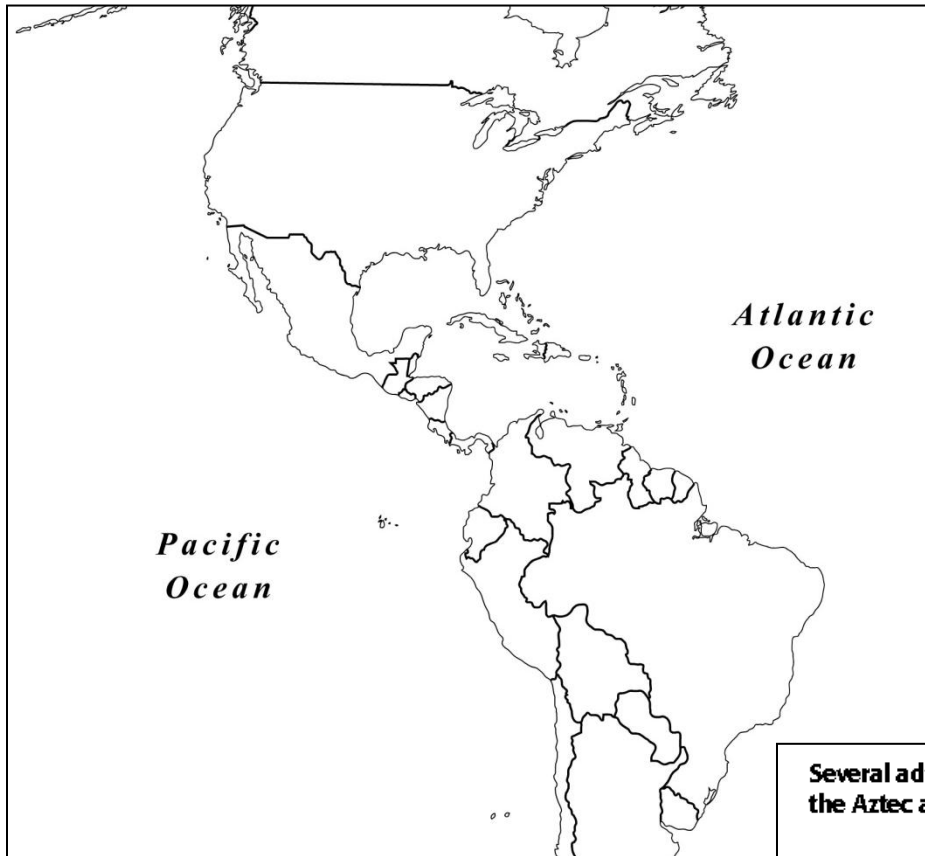
Spain established a large empire in the Americas.

#### SPANISH CONQUISTADORS:

1. What is a conquistador?
2. Who was Hernan Cortez?
3. Who was Montezuma?
4. What did the Spanish believe?
5. What happened to the Aztecs?

## EXPLORING THE BORDERLANDS OF NEW SPAIN:

Shade in the map where Spanish influence was:



**Several advantages helped the Spanish defeat the Aztec and Inca.**

### **Causes of the Aztec and Inca Defeat**

- Spanish steel armor and weapons
- Spanish horses
- European diseases
- Spanish alliances with Aztec and Inca enemies

### **Effects**

- Reduced Native American population
- Spanish rule of the Americas
- Columbian Exchange

## SPANISH TREATMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS:

What was the **encomienda system**?

Why was it established?

How did this impact the Natives?

# The Race for Empires

## Section 4

Protestant Reformation (p. 53)

Protestants (p. 53)

Spanish Armada (p. 53)

Northwest Passage (p. 54)

Jacques Cartier (p. 54)

charter (p. 54)

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** During the 1400s, the Catholic Church was one of the most powerful institutions in Europe. Not everyone agreed with all of its teachings, however. Disagreement, and sometimes violence, led some people to search for new places to settle.

### Main Ideas

1. Events in Europe affected settlement of North America.
2. Several explorers searched for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.
3. European nations raced to establish empires in North America.

### The Big Idea

Other European nations challenged Spain in the Americas.

#### EVENTS IN EUROPE:

What did Martin Luther do?

What was the Spanish Armada?

#### SEARCH FOR A NORTHWEST PASSAGE

What was the Northwest Passage?

What did Jacques Cartier do?

Was it found?

#### EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN NORTH AMERICA

What did Sir Walter Raleigh do?

What happened to the colony of Roanoke?

## Beginning of slavery in America:

### Section 5

immune (p. 58)

Middle Passage (p. 59)

African Diaspora (p. 60)

**BUILDING BACKGROUND** European settlers in the Americas relied on support from their home countries to establish trade and provide protection. In return, the colonies were expected to produce money for the home country. Many colonies did this through plantations, mines, and other ventures that required a large labor force.

#### Main Ideas

1. European diseases wiped out much of the Native American population, causing colonists to look for a new labor force.
2. Europeans enslaved millions of Africans and sent them to work in their colonies.
3. Slaves in the Americas created a distinct culture.



#### The Big Idea

Europeans forced millions of African slaves to work in their colonies.

#### THE NEED FOR A NEW LABOR FORCE:

1. Where did Europeans need a new labor force?
2. Where did they begin getting slaves from?

#### THE SLAVE TRADE:

1. How did the slaves get to America?
2. What was the middle passage?

#### SLAVE CULTURE IN THE AMERICAS:

1. What are some ways in which slaves differed from each other?
2. What are some of the things they had in common?
3. What happened to slave families?