

## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 1 A Changing World

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*How do new ideas change the way people live?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Where did the Renaissance take place?*
2. *What technological advancements paved the way for European voyages of exploration?*
3. *What were the most powerful empires in Africa?*

#### Terms to Know

**Crusade** one of a series of expeditions Europeans made to regain control of Christian holy sites in the Middle East from the A.D. 1000s to the 1200s

**classical** related to the culture of ancient Greece and Rome

**Renaissance** a reawakening of culture and intellectual curiosity in Europe from the 1300s to the 1600s

**technology** the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes

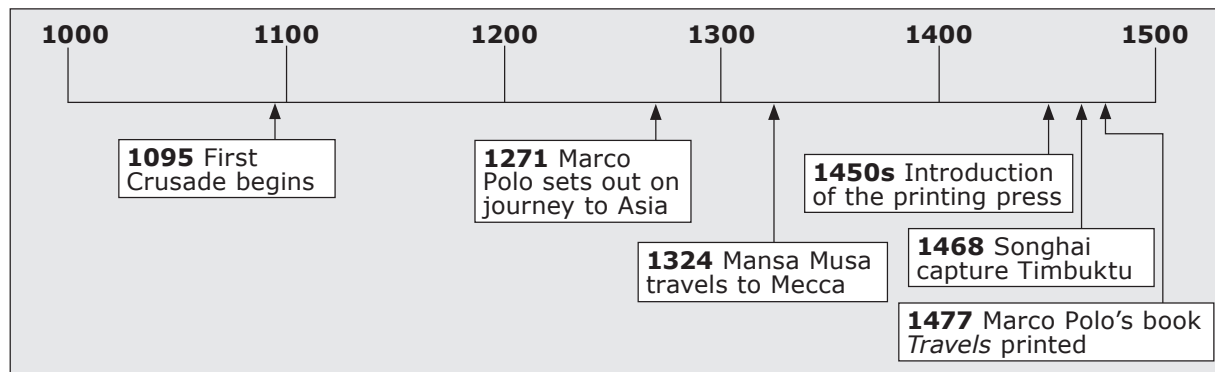
**astrolabe** an instrument used to plan a course, using the stars

**compass** an instrument that shows the direction of magnetic north

**pilgrimage** a journey to a holy place

**mosque** a Muslim house of worship

#### When did it happen?



#### What do you know?

In the first column, answer the questions based on what you know before you study. After this lesson, complete the last column.

Now...		Later...
	What church dominated Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire?	
	What countries in Europe became strong by the 1400s?	
	Which country developed the fastest ships during this period?	



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 1 A Changing World, *Continued*

#### New Ideas, New Nations

The people of Western Europe were isolated for centuries after the Roman empire fell in A.D. 476. The area was dominated by the Catholic Church. In the early 600s, Islam began to spread across the Middle East and Africa. The rise of Islam led to the end of Europe's isolation.

In 1095 Europeans started the **Crusades**. These were expeditions to gain control of the Christian holy sites from Muslims in the Middle East. There, Europeans came in contact with Arab merchants. These merchants sold them spices, silks, and other goods from faraway China and India. Europeans became interested in Asia.

Interest in Asia grew after an explorer named Marco Polo returned from China. He wrote about his trip in a book called *Travels*. Many Europeans read the book.

Wealthy Europeans wanted silks and spices from Asia. Merchants bought these goods from Arab traders. They sent the goods by caravan to the Mediterranean Sea. They then sent them on to Italian cities like Pisa, Genoa, and Venice. These cities became centers of trade.

By the 1300s, trade with Asia had made Italian merchants wealthy. They became interested in science and in **classical** art and learning. Classical refers to the works of ancient Greece and Rome. This time of renewed interest in classical learning was known as the **Renaissance** (REH•nuh•SAHNTS). Over the next 200 years, it spread throughout Europe. It changed the way Europeans thought about the world. It promoted exploration and scientific discovery.

European merchants were interested in exploration. They wanted to find a way to buy goods directly from Asia. This would be less expensive than buying them from Arab merchants.

By the 1400s, strong kings and queens had come to power in several nations. They set up laws and national armies. They wanted to find ways to increase trade to make their countries richer. Soon, Spain, Portugal, England, and France were competing with the Italian cities which had become rich through trade. This competition encouraged a period of exploration.

#### ? Making Inferences

1. How did the rise of Islam affect Western Europe during this period?

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#### ✓ Reading Check

2. What was the Renaissance?

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#### ? Determining Cause and Effect

3. Why were kings and queens interested in exploring trade with Asia?

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## Exploring the Americas

Lesson 1 A Changing World, *Continued***Reading Check**

4. What three things helped sailors figure out their location?

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**Marking the Text**

5. Underline the sentences that describe the advantages of the Portuguese caravel.

**Reading Check**

6. How did Islamic religion and culture come to West Africa?

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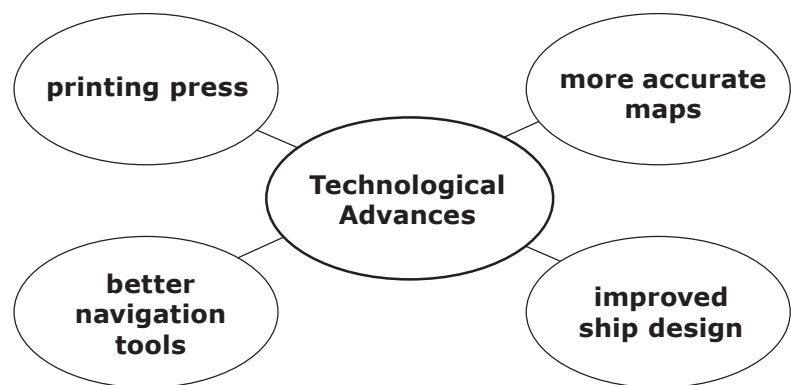
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**The Effects of New Technology**

Advances in **technology** helped pave the way for exploration. Technology is the use of scientific knowledge for practical purposes. The invention of the printing press in the 1450s made it possible for more people to read books and get information.

Mapmakers started to make better maps. They mapped the direction of the ocean currents. They also showed lines of latitude that measured the distance north and south of the Equator. The invention of new instruments helped sailors travel. The **astrolabe** measured the positions of stars. This helped sailors figure out their latitude while at sea. Europeans also began to use the magnetic **compass**, a Chinese invention. The compass helped sailors find their direction when they were far from land.

The design of ships also improved. Sailors were now able to make long ocean voyages. In the late 1400s, the Portuguese created the caravel. It had three masts and could sail into the wind. This ship sailed faster than other ships. It could carry more goods. All of these inventions helped start a new time of exploration. Countries like Portugal began searching for sea routes to Asia. Portugal started by sending ships south along the west coast of Africa.

**Kingdoms and Empires in Africa**

Between A.D. 400 and 1600, several powerful kingdoms prospered in Africa. They became powerful through mining and trade. Arab traders traveled along Africa's east coast. West Africans traded with societies in North Africa. This trade brought wealth and Islamic religion and culture to West Africa. The Portuguese set up trading posts along the west coast of Africa in the mid-1400s.



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 1 A Changing World, *Continued*

Ghana was a trading empire in West Africa. Caravans with gold and other goods from Ghana crossed the Sahara to North Africa. There, Muslim traders loaded the caravans with salt, cloth, and other goods to take back to Ghana. Ghana grew wealthy from the taxes it collected on this trade.

In 1076 people from North Africa attacked Ghana. Trade slowed down. New trade routes were set up that did not go through Ghana. Ghana then began to lose power.

Another powerful kingdom, called Mali, developed in the same region. Like Ghana, it developed trade routes across the desert to North Africa. Mali's greatest king was Mansa Musa. He made Mali famous. In 1324 Musa made a grand **pilgrimage** to the Muslim holy city of Mecca. A pilgrimage is a journey to a holy place. Musa returned to Mali with an Arab architect who built great **mosques** in Timbuktu, the Mali capital. Mosques are Muslim houses of worship. Timbuktu became an important center of Islamic learning.

In 1468 the Songhai (sawng • GEYE) people rose up against Mali rule and captured Timbuktu. Under Askiya Muhammad, the Songhai Empire became strong. Askiya divided Songhai into provinces. Each province had its own officials. He also set up laws for Songhai. These laws were based on Islamic teaching. In the late 1500s, Songhai was attacked and defeated by the kingdom of Morocco.

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#### Check for Understanding

**What was the religion of the Mali and Songhai Empires?**

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**What role did the Renaissance play in encouraging new technology and exploration?**

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7. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Draw a large circle on the tab and label it *A Changing World*. Draw two smaller circles inside the large circle. Label the small circles *Marco Polo* and *African Empires*. Use the space inside the circles to list words or short phrases that explain why both were important to the changing world. Use the reverse side to write additional information. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 2 Early Exploration

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*Why do people trade?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

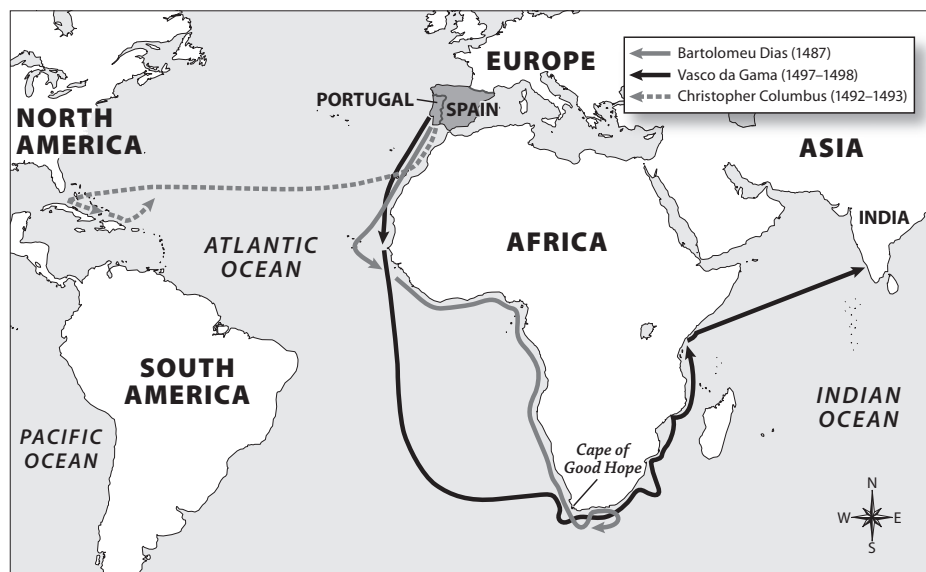
1. Which country took the lead in finding a trade route to India?
2. How did Spain and Portugal protect their claims in the Americas?

#### Terms to Know

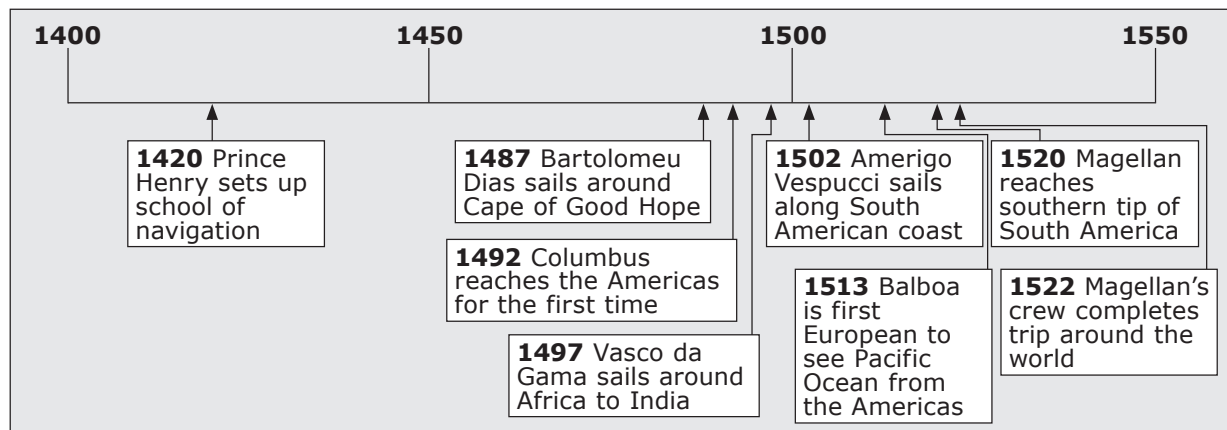
**cape** a point of land that sticks out into water, much like a peninsula

**circumnavigate** to travel completely around something, usually by water

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?





## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 2 Early Exploration, *Continued*

#### The Search for New Trade Routes

When Columbus began his voyage to America in 1492, he did not know North America existed. The maps that sailors used showed just three continents joined together—Europe, Asia, and Africa. Columbus believed that by sailing west, he would reach the Indies islands near China. Explorers believed that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were a single large body of water they called the Ocean Sea.

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The first European nation to explore the world in the 1400s was Portugal. Portuguese traders did not have a port on the Mediterranean Sea. This stopped them from using the same routes as other Mediterranean nations. Portugal's rulers wanted to find a new route to China and India. They also wanted to get gold from West Africa.

Around 1420, Prince Henry of Portugal set up a "school of navigation" in southwestern Portugal. At the school, astronomers, geographers, and mathematicians worked with sailors and shipbuilders. Mapmakers made new maps when explorers returned with new information.

The route of the Portuguese ships went south along the coast of West Africa. The Portuguese set up trading posts along the African coast. There they traded for gold and ivory. Later, they began to trade for enslaved Africans.

King John II of Portugal wanted to set up a trading empire in Asia. He believed ships could get to India and China. They just had to sail around Africa and keep on going. If they could do this, Portugal could trade directly with Asia. They would not have to rely on caravans to bring goods across Asia and North Africa.

In 1487 Bartolomeu Dias sailed around the southernmost point of Africa. King John called this point the Cape of Good Hope. A **cape** is a point of land that sticks out into water. He hoped that the passage around Africa's cape might lead to a route to India.

In 1497 Vasco da Gama led the first Portuguese voyage around Africa. They sailed around Africa and reached Africa's eastern coast. They met an Indian pilot who guided them the rest of the way. They sailed across the Indian Ocean and on to India.

Six months later, Pedro Álvares Cabral sailed from Portugal with 13 ships. They, too, were headed for India. His route took them so far west of Africa that they reached what is now Brazil. Cabral claimed this land for Portugal.

#### FOLDABLES®



#### Describing

1. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover the text beginning with "The first European nation ...". Create a memory map by writing the title *Portugal* in the middle of the Foldable tab and draw four arrows around the title. List four words or phrases that describe Portugal's connection to world exploration. Use the reverse side to write additional information.



#### Marking the Text

2. Underline the groups of people that contributed to Prince Henry's "school of navigation."



#### Locating

3. Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

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**Exploring the Americas****Lesson 2** Early Exploration, *Continued***Identifying**

4. Who was the first European to reach the Americas? What date did he do it?

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**Comparing**

5. How were the missions of Spanish and Portuguese explorers similar in the 1400s?

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**Drawing Conclusions**

6. Why did Christopher Columbus name the native people "Indians"?

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He went on to India and returned with spices and other goods. The Portuguese continued their voyages to India. Soon, Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, became an important marketplace in Europe.

**Columbus Crosses the Atlantic**

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, in 1451. He became a sailor for Portugal. After many voyages north and south, he came up with a new idea. He planned to reach Asia by sailing west, not east.

Columbus had studied the works of Ptolemy (TAHL•uh•mee). Ptolemy was an ancient Greek astronomer. Based on his works, Columbus thought Asia was 2,760 miles (4,441.8 km) from Europe. However, Ptolemy was incorrect, so Columbus believed Asia was much closer than it is.

Columbus was not the first European to sail to the Americas. Hundreds of years earlier, people from northern Europe, called Vikings, had already sailed there. Norse sagas, or traditional stories, tell of a Viking sailor named Leif Eriksson who explored a land west of Greenland around A.D. 1000. Some ruins in eastern Canada suggest this may be true. But Europeans did not know about Viking voyages.

Spain saw the success of Portugal's sailing voyages. They wanted to trade with Asia as well. Spain's queen, Isabella, agreed to pay for Columbus's voyage. She had two reasons for doing this:

- Columbus promised to bring Christianity to any lands he found.
- If Columbus found a sea route to the Indies, Spain would become very wealthy. Trade would increase.

On August 3, 1492, Columbus set out from Spain. He had a crew of about 90 sailors. They had three ships, the *Niña*, the *Pinta*, and the larger *Santa María*. Columbus was captain of the *Santa María*. They sailed with a six-month supply of food and water. A little over two months later, on October 12, 1492, the ship's lookout saw land. The land he saw was in an island chain now called the Bahamas. When Columbus went ashore, he claimed the island for Spain. He named it San Salvador. Columbus believed he had reached the East Indies near China because of the earliest maps. He named the people he saw "Indians."



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 2 Early Exploration, *Continued*

He returned to Spain. Spain's king and queen, Ferdinand and Isabella, received him with great honor. They agreed to pay for more voyages. He made three more trips: in 1493, 1498, and 1502. He explored the Caribbean islands. These included what are now Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Jamaica. He sailed along the coasts of Central America and part of South America. He made maps of the coastline of Central America.

Spain and Portugal wanted to protect their claims in the new world. With the help of the Pope, they chose a line down the center of the Atlantic Ocean. Portugal would control all new lands east of the line. Spain would control everything to the west. They divided the entire unexplored world between them.

Others followed Columbus. As a result of their voyages, the Spanish built an empire in the Americas. In 1502 Amerigo Vespucci (veh•SPOO•chee) sailed along the coast of South America. He discovered that South America was a continent. "America" is named for him.

In 1513, Vasco Núñez de Balboa (bal•BOH•uh) landed in Panama in Central America. He hiked through the jungle and saw the Pacific Ocean. He was the first European to see it from the Americas.

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese seaman. He wanted to **circumnavigate**, or sail around, the world. In 1520 he reached the southern tip of South America. He sailed through a narrow sea passage to another ocean. He noticed that the waters were very calm. *Pacífico* means "peaceful" in Spanish. Magellan named the ocean the Pacific. Magellan died on the journey, but his crew kept on going. In 1522 they returned to Spain.

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#### Check for Understanding

List two reasons Spain chose to pay for Columbus's voyage.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

What effect did the Portuguese school of navigation have on future explorations?

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#### ? Evaluating

7. Which voyage of exploration do you think was the most important? Why?

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8. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Create a memory map by writing the title *Columbus* in the middle of the tab and drawing four or more arrows. List words or phrases describing Christopher Columbus's first voyage. Use the reverse side to write additional information. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 3 Spain in America

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What are the consequences when cultures interact?*

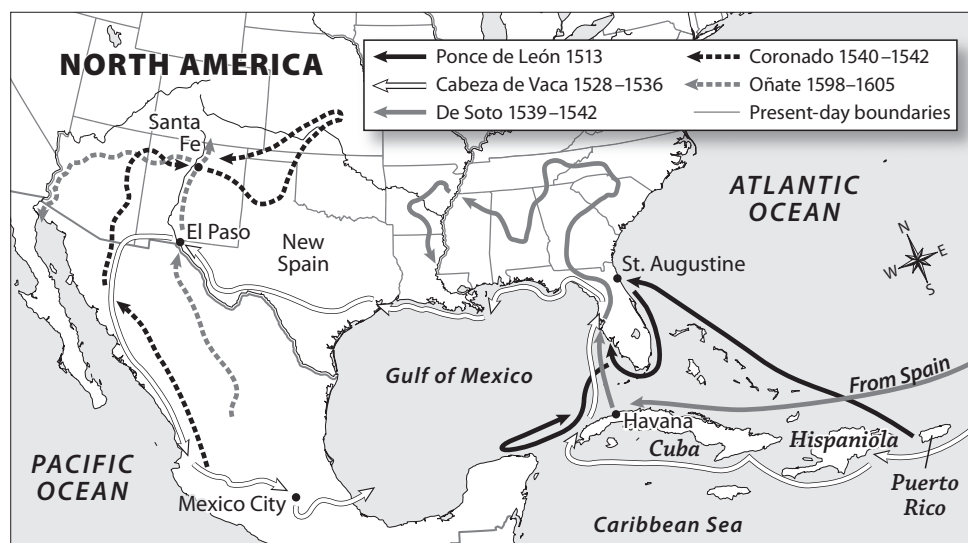
#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What were the goals of early Spanish explorers?*
2. *What did Spain hope to find in the Americas?*
3. *What effect did Spanish rule have on society?*

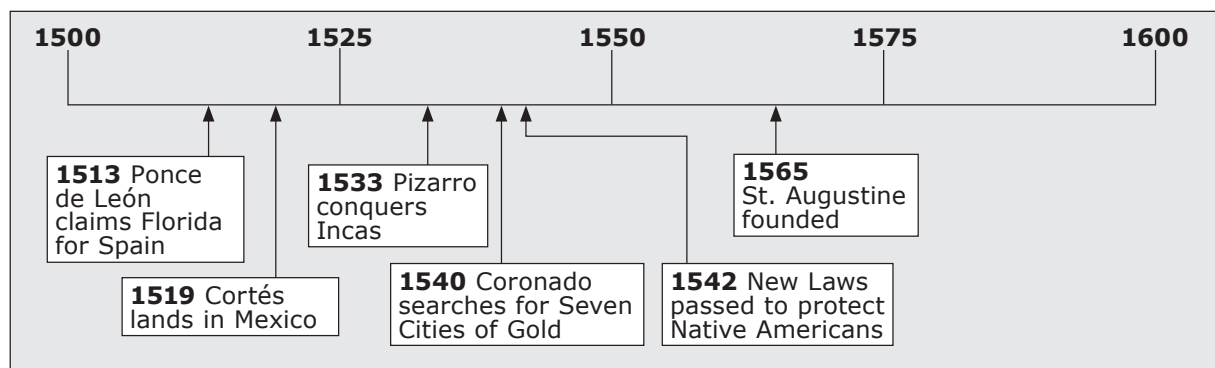
#### Terms to Know

**conquistador** Spanish explorer  
**immunity** resistance, such as to a disease  
**pueblo** a town in the Spanish-ruled lands  
**mission** a religious community where farming was carried out and Native Americans were converted to Christianity  
**presidio** a fort  
**plantation** a large farm

### Where in the world?



### When did it happen?





## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 3 Spain in America, *Continued*

## European Explorers and Conquerors

Early Spanish explorers were known as **conquistadors**, or conquerors. Their main goal was to find riches. Spanish rulers gave them the right to explore and settle in the Americas. The conquistadors would give the rulers part of the wealth they found.

The Aztec Empire was in the area that is present-day Mexico and Central America. The Inca Empire was in present-day Peru. Both of these empires were very wealthy.

Hernán Cortés was a conquistador. He landed on the east coast of Mexico in 1519. He conquered the Aztec Empire by 1521. Cortés took gold from the Aztec. He shipped great amounts of gold back to Spain. In 1533 conquistador Francisco Pizarro led an army into the Inca capital city, Cuzco. He killed the Inca leader and took control of the Inca Empire.

Spanish armies were much smaller than the Aztec or Inca armies. Still, they won. There were three main reasons for this:

- The Spanish had many weapons, many which Native Americans had never seen
- Many Native Americans helped the Spanish fight their Aztec rulers
- Native Americans were weakened by European diseases for which they had no **immunity**, or resistance.

## Spain in North America

Not everyone in the Spanish Empire was a conquistador. One important figure of the time was Juana Inés de la Cruz. She became a very famous writer at a time when women were not often taught to read. She is still considered one of the greatest Mexican writers of the colonial days.

News of the riches that Cortés and Pizarro found spread in Europe. Other conquistadors came to search for riches in the Americas.



### Reading Check

1. How were the Spanish able to conquer the Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire?

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### Determining Cause and Effect

2. How did the success of Cortés and Pizarro affect later explorations of the Americas?

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### Marking the Text

3. Underline the sentences that describe the accomplishments of Juana Inés de la Cruz



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 3 Spain in America, *Continued*



#### Reading Check

4. What can you conclude about the Seven Cities of Gold?

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#### Contrasting

5. How was a pueblo different from a mission?

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Explorer	Year	Achievement
Juan Ponce de León	1513	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>landed on Florida coast</li> <li>established first Spanish settlement in modern United States</li> <li>searched for the "Fountain of Youth"</li> </ul>
Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	1528	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sailed south toward Mexico</li> <li>spent time in present-day Texas</li> <li>told his eager audience a legend about "Seven Cities of Gold"</li> </ul>
Hernando de Soto	1541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>searched for "Seven Cities of Gold"</li> <li>crossed Mississippi River</li> <li>got as far west as Oklahoma</li> </ul>
Francisco Vásquez de Coronado		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>searched for "Seven Cities of Gold"</li> <li>wound up in present-day Kansas</li> </ul>

## Life Under Spanish Rule

In 1598 Juan de Oñate (day ohn • YAH • tay) traveled north from Mexico. He started the province of New Mexico. He established Santa Fe in 1607. Santa Fe was the first Spanish city there. It became the province capital in 1610.

Spanish law called for three kinds of settlements in their colonies: **pueblos**, **missions**, or **presidios**.

<b>pueblo</b>	town, trading center
<b>mission</b>	religious community, including a small town, surrounding farmland, a church; goal of the mission was to spread the Catholic religion and the Spanish way of life among the Native Americans
<b>presidio</b>	fort, usually built near a mission

There were different classes, or levels, in Spanish American society:



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 3 Spain in America, *Continued*

- People who were born in Spain were the top class of society. They were called *peninsulares*. Peninsulares owned land and ran the government. They served in the Catholic Church.
- People who were born in America to Spanish parents were next. They were called *creoles*.
- People with one Spanish parent and one Native American parent were called *mestizos*.
- Native Americans and enslaved Africans were at the bottom level of society. The conquistadors could demand taxes or labor from the Native Americans. Therefore, they also became slaves to the Spanish. For example, Native Americans were forced to work in silver mines owned by the Spanish.

A Spanish priest, Bartolomé de Las Casas, helped to convince the Spanish government to pass the New Laws in 1542 to protect Native Americans.

Some Spanish settlers had **plantations**, or large farms. They shipped crops and raw materials to Spain. At first, they made Native Americans do the hard labor. Later, they were replaced by enslaved Africans.

In the 1600s and the 1700s, the Spanish settled the Southwest, including modern California, Texas, and New Mexico. California was the northern border of Spain's empire. Spain wanted more colonists to live there.

The Spanish, with the help of the Native Americans, built missions along the southern coast of California. After the missions were built, Native Americans were made to live and work on the missions. They were forced to become Christians.

#### Check for Understanding

**What were the goals of the Spanish conquistadores?**

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**How did Native Americans contribute to the success of the Spanish American colonies?**

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#### ? Explaining

6. What was the purpose of the New Laws in 1542?

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7. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Searching for Riches* on the anchor tab. Label the tabs *Fountain of Youth*, and *Seven Cities of Gold*. Use both sides of the tabs to write two or more facts that you remember about each. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.



## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 4 Competing for Colonies

#### ESSENTIAL QUESTION

*What are the consequences when cultures interact?*

#### GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *What were the religious motives behind the Age of Exploration?*
2. *How did French and Dutch settlements compare to the Spanish colonies?*

#### Terms to Know

**Reformation** a sixteenth-century religious movement rejecting or changing some Roman Catholic teachings and practices and establishing the Protestant churches

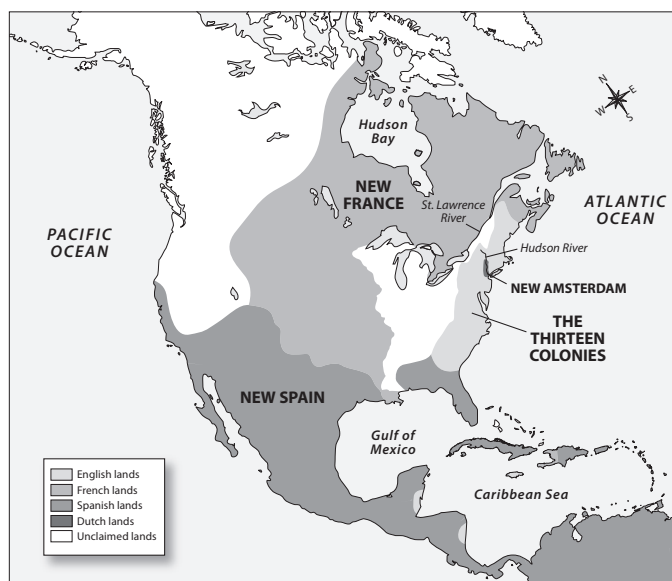
**Protestantism** a form of Christianity that was in opposition to the Catholic Church

**armada** a fleet of warships

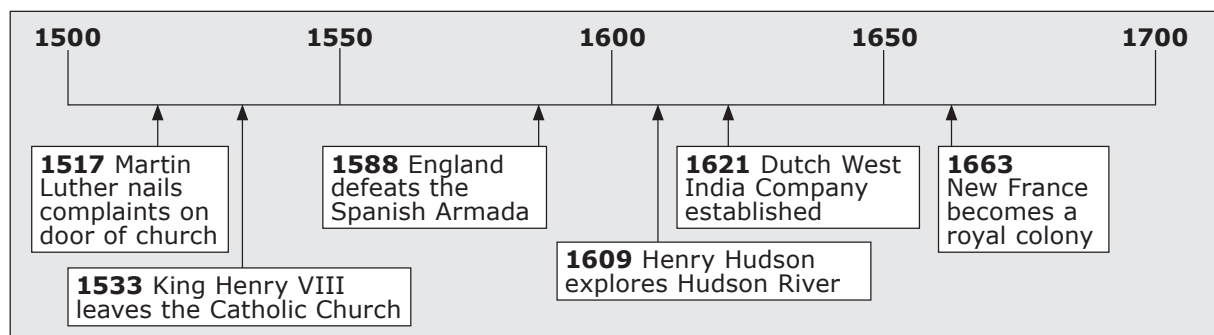
**Northwest Passage** a sea passage between the Atlantic and the Pacific along the north coast of North America

**tenant farmer** settler who pays rent or provides work to a landowner in exchange for the right to use the landowner's land

#### Where in the world?



#### When did it happen?





## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 4 Competing for Colonies, *Continued*

#### Religious Rivalries

Part of the purpose of exploring the Americas was to spread the Christian religion there. The first explorers were Roman Catholics. In 1517, a new form of Christianity began. It opposed the Catholic Church. It was called **Protestantism**.

Protestantism started with Martin Luther, a German priest. He did not agree with many Catholic Church practices. In 1517, he nailed a list of complaints on the door of the local Catholic Church. He questioned the power and authority of Catholic leaders. His actions led to the **Reformation**. This was a religious movement that took hold in many parts of Europe. It led to widespread conflict within and between the nations of Europe.

In 1533, King Henry VIII of England left the Catholic Church. His daughter ruled later as Queen Elizabeth I. During her rule, England became a Protestant nation. The people were required to follow the Protestant religion. If they didn't, they might lose their land and money.

The king of Spain, a Catholic, saw a chance to invade England. He wanted to wipe out the Protestant religion there. The king sent an **armada**, or war fleet, to attack England. The fleet was huge. It was the strongest naval force in the world. The English fleet was smaller but faster. The British defeated the Spanish.

This meant that Spain no longer ruled the seas. The English decided it was time to set up colonies in North America. English and Dutch settlers were Protestant. They set up colonies along the Atlantic coast. Spanish settlers were Catholic. They settled in southwestern and southeastern North America. The French were also Catholic. They settled in the northeast. Religious differences caused conflicts between the colonies.

Explorers mapped the coast of North America. They set up colonies and traded with the Native Americans. Explorers also wanted to discover a direct water route through the Americas to Asia. They called this the **Northwest Passage**. Many explorers looked for it and found other things instead.

#### ? Determining Cause and Effect

1. What was a major cause of conflict between England and Spain in the 1500s?

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#### ? Sequencing

2. What happened right before the English started to set up colonies in North America?

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#### ? Explaining

3. Why was finding a Northwest Passage so important to European nations?

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## Exploring the Americas

### Lesson 4 Competing for Colonies, *Continued*



#### Listing

4. Which countries sent explorers to find a Northwest Passage to Asia?

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#### Reading Check

5. What were France's main interests in North America?

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#### Marking the Text

6. Underline the sentences which describe *tenant farmers*.

#### Searching for the Northwest Passage

Explorer	Sailed For	Year	Found Instead
John Cabot	England	1497	Probably present-day Newfoundland
Giovanni de Verrazano	France	1524	Explored coast of North America from Nova Scotia to the Carolinas
Jacques Cartier	France	1535	Sailed up St. Lawrence River, named the mountain at the site of modern Montreal
Henry Hudson	Netherlands	1609	Discovered Hudson River, sailed as far north as Albany; later discovered Hudson Bay

### French and Dutch Settlements

At first, the French were mainly interested in the rich natural resources of North America. They fished and trapped animals for their fur. French trappers and missionaries went far inland into North America. They traded with Native Americans. They built forts and trading posts. They treated the Native Americans with respect. Native Americans did not see them as a threat to their way of life.

In 1663 New France became a colony. New France was made up of estates along the St. Lawrence River. Those who owned estates received land in exchange for bringing settlers. The settlers were known as **tenant farmers**. They paid rent to the estate owner. They also worked for him a certain number of days each year.

The French explored the Mississippi River. In the 1670s, fur trader Louis Joliet and priest Jacques Marquette explored the Mississippi River by canoe. They turned back when they realized the river flowed south, not west to Asia. A few years later, Robert Cavelier de La Salle also traveled the Mississippi. He went all the way to the Gulf of Mexico and claimed the whole area for France. He called it



**Exploring the Americas****Lesson 4** Competing for Colonies, *Continued*

Louisiana, after France's king, Louis XIV. In 1718, the French established a port city where the Mississippi River meets the Gulf of Mexico. It was named New Orleans.

French explorers had traveled west to the Rocky Mountains and southwest to the Rio Grande. This led to New France claiming that entire territory.

The Netherlands was a small country in Europe. It had few natural resources and a limited amount of farmland. The people of the Netherlands were called the Dutch. They were attracted by the vast lands and natural resources of North America. They already had a large fleet of trading ships. They sailed all over the world. In 1621 the Netherlands set up the Dutch West India Company. Its purpose was to ship goods for the Netherlands between the Americas and Africa. In 1623 this company took control of the country's North American colony, New Netherland.

The center of New Netherland was New Amsterdam. New Amsterdam was located on the tip of Manhattan Island, where the Hudson River enters New York Harbor. Governor Peter Minuit purchased the land from the Manhattoes people in 1626 for about \$24 worth of trade goods.

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**Check for Understanding**

**What started the Protestant Reformation? What was the result of that action?**

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**What were the French hoping to find as they explored the Mississippi River?**

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**? Describing**

7. How did the Dutch acquire the land for New Amsterdam?

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8. Place a one-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Draw a large circle on the tab and label it *Religion in North America*. Next, draw two smaller circles inside the large circle. Label the small circles *Catholic* and *Protestant*. Use the space inside the circles to list the countries of each religion that established colonies in North America. Use your Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.