

c. American Colonization

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **Social Studies 5**
Time Period: **Trimester 2**
Length:
Status: **Published**

Unit Overview

Essential Questions

- Why did Europeans want to seek new trade routes?
- How did the Taino survive in their environment?
- Why did the Taino share food with neighboring groups?
- What goods did Europeans get from the Indies?
- Why did Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand agree to pay for Columbus's voyage?
- Why did Columbus look for a new route to Asia?
- Why did Columbus keep two ship's logs?
- What tools did Europeans introduce to the Americas?
- How did the Columbian Exchange change life in Europe and the Americas?
- How did the Americas benefit from the Columbian Exchange?
- What was the major negative effect of the Columbian Exchange?
- How did the arrival of Spanish explorers change life in the Americas?
- Who was the emperor of the Aztec at this time?
- What was the Aztec capital city?
- What mistake did Moctezuma II make when Cortez arrived in Mexico?
- How did Moctezuma treat Cortez and his men and why?
- How did Dona Maria help Cortes?
- How were the weapons used by the Aztec and Spanish different?
- Why did Francisco Pizarro want to conquer the Inca?
- What effect did the conquest of the Aztec and Inca have on Spain?
- What was the most important result of Francisco Coronado's expedition?
- How were Native Americans treated within the encomienda system?

What role did Bartolome de las Casas play in ending the encomienda system?

Why did Spain turn to Africa for workers?

What were some effects of the Spanish conquest of Central and South America?

What lands make up New Spain?

Content

Religion was important to the native americans. They believed in many gods.

Christopher Columbus wanted to find a sea route to the Indies.

A sea route would make trade less expensive and faster.

Europeans used the Silk Road to travel by land to the Indies.

The Ottoman Empire controlled the Silk Road.

His voyage was funded by Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain.

The Indies had gold, spices and jewels.

Columbus reached the Bahama Islands.

The Columbian Exchange allowed products to be traded between Europe and the Americas.

The Columbian exchange brought technology such as the wheel, iron making and plows to the Americas.

A bad effect was that it brought diseases that killed many Native Americans.

Europe was introduced to potatoes, and maize which improved their diets and health.

Tenochtitlan was the Aztec capital and Moctezuma was the leader.

Hernando Cortes was a Spanish conquistador who defeated the Aztec empire.

Moctezuma thought Cortes was a God and gave him gold and silver discs.

Cortes and his army had steel weapons, gunpowder, Indian allies, horses, and diseases.

Francisco Pizarro defeated the Inca Empire because of his quest for gold and riches.

Tenochtitlan is present day Mexico City.

Francisco Coronado claimed the largest area of Southwestern US for Spain and saw the Grand Canyon.

Encomiendas were large areas of land in the Americas given to new settlers by Spain.

Native Americans were forced to work as slaves.

Africans were used after Native American populations dropped.

Spain was the richest country in the 1500's.

Mexico, central America, parts of South America, Florida, and parts of the southwestern US were part of New Spain.

Skills

Describe the Taino culture

Analyze the reasons Columbus set out on a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean

Explain the effects that Columbus's travels had on Europe and the Americas

Explain the reasons for Cortes's interest in the Aztec Empire

Describe the events that led to the fall of the Aztec Empire

Describe the results of Pizarro's conquest of the Inca empire

Interpret a historical map by applying geographic tools such as legends and symbols

Analyze the growth of New Spain

Describe important economic activities in New Spain

Identify features of colonial cities

Assessments

Discussion and participation during the lessons

Assigned workbook pages

Skills worksheets

Map skills: locating key areas

Notes

Chapter questions

Chapter reviews

Tests

Lessons/Learning Scenarios

- Taino: largest Arawak Indians in Caribbean, religious people, dujo, zemis, amulet,
- Christopher Columbus voyage, route to Indies, funded by Spain, landed on Bahama Islands, San Salvador
- Columbian Exchange: swap of goods between Americas and Europe: bad diseases, good technology, food, animals
- Spanish conquistadors conquer Maya and Inca empires
- Tenochtitlan leader Moctezuma conquered by Hernando Cortes became New Spain
- Inca empire conquered by Francisco Pizarro for wealth
- Historical maps show and compare information of the past.
- Francisco Coronado claimed the most land in SW US for Spain and Grand Canyon.
- Spain opened encomiendas
- Bartolome De las Casas fought to end the encomienda system
- Slavery in New Spain, Native Americans & Africans
- Hernando Cortes began to rebuild Tenochtitlan into Mexico City

Standards

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.2	The colonists adapted ideas from their European heritage and from Native American groups to develop new political and religious institutions and economic systems. The slave labor system and the loss of Native American lives had a lasting impact on the development of the United States and American culture.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.2.c	Explain how race, gender, and status affected social, economic, and political opportunities during Colonial times.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.3.a	Examine the ideals found in the Declaration of Independence, and assess the extent to which they were fulfilled for women, African Americans, and Native Americans during this time period.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.A.3.b	Evaluate the effectiveness of the fundamental principles of the Constitution (i.e., consent of the governed, rule of law, federalism, limited government, separation of powers, checks and balances, and individual rights) in establishing a federal government that allows for growth and change over time.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.2.a	Determine factors that impacted emigration, settlement patterns, and regional identities of the colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.2.b	Compare and contrast how the search for natural resources resulted in conflict and cooperation among European colonists and Native American groups in the New World.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.3.a	Assess how conflicts and alliances among European countries and Native American groups impacted the expansion of the American colonies.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.3.c	Use maps and other geographic tools to evaluate the impact of geography on the execution and outcome of the American Revolutionary War.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.B.4.b	Map territorial expansion and settlement, as well as the locations of conflicts with and removal of Native Americans.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.C.2.a	Relate slavery and indentured servitude to Colonial labor systems.
SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.a	Analyze the power struggle among European countries, and determine its impact on people living in Europe and the Americas.

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.b

Explain the system of mercantilism and its impact on the economies of the colonies and European countries.

SOC.5-8.6.1.8.D.2.b

Compare and contrast the voluntary and involuntary migratory experiences of different groups of people, and explain why their experiences differed.

Resources

Our Nation Teacher's Edition, volume 1

Our Nation student edition

The Nystrom Atlas of Our Country's History

Activity Maps

Activity Globes

notes

Teacher made worksheets

Teacher made tests

Safari Montage Videos