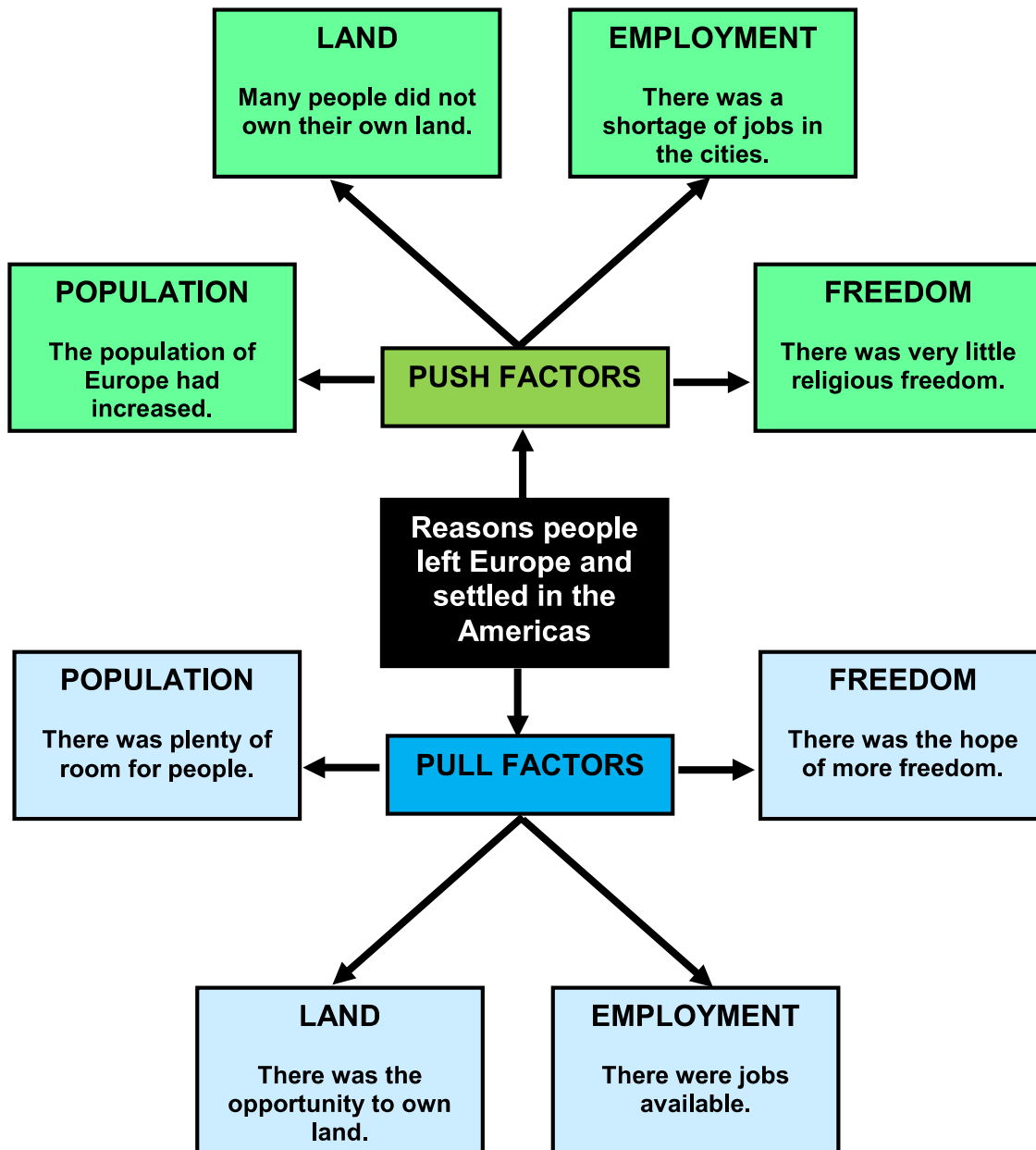


Graphic Organizer

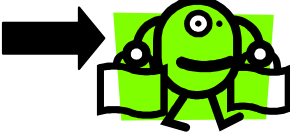



Big Ideas Card

Big Ideas of Lesson 1, Unit 3

- During the Age of Exploration European countries began to claim land in the Americas and form colonies.
- Both push and pull factors caused people to move from Europe to settle in these new colonies.
- The Spanish began a colony in the Americas known as New Spain.
- Both Native Americans and Africans were enslaved by the Spanish to work in mines and on plantations in the colony.
- Not long after the founding of New Spain, other European countries began to compete for their own colonies in the Americas.

Word Cards

<p>1 primary sources</p>  <p>records made by people who saw or took place in an event</p> <p><i>Example: Photographs, diaries, newspaper articles and letters are primary sources.</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>	<p>2 secondary sources</p> <p>records generated by someone who did not experience an event first hand</p> <p><i>Example: Textbooks are secondary sources.</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>
<p>3 push factors</p>  <p>reasons people leave an area</p> <p><i>Example: When people have a hard life in a place, this can be a push factor that encourages them to move to a new place.</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>	<p>4 pull factors</p> <p>reasons people migrate to a new area</p> <p><i>Example: Job opportunities and the chance to own land are example of pull factors.</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>
<p>5 colony</p> <p>a territory controlled by another country</p> <p><i>Example: New Spain was Spain's colony in the 'New World.'</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>	<p>6 settlement</p>  <p>a new community in a new place</p> <p><i>Example: St. Augustine was an early Spanish settlement in what is now Florida.</i></p> <p>(SS050301)</p>

7
plantation



a very large
farm where
people grow crops to sell.

*Example: There were many plantations in
New Spain.*

(SS050301)

8
fort



buildings and land
protected by a tall wall and often lookout
towers

*Example: The city of Detroit began as a fort
along a river.*

(SS050301)

The Questions of History

What happened?

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources

When did it happen?

- Time order (Chronology)
- Timelines

Who was involved?

- Thoughts and feelings
- Point of View

How and why did it happen?

- Cause
- Effect



Mystery Source

We soon realized that the sea was not man's natural habitat. Everyone became so seasick that nothing in the world could induce us to move from the spot where we lay.

A more befouled hospital and one so filled with the moans of the sick can hardly be imagined. Some sufferers were cooked alive in the heat below deck. The sun roasted others lying about the deck, where they were trod upon and trampled, and where they were so filthy that words cannot describe the scene.

A ship is a very narrow and stout prison from which no one can escape. Closely crowded in cramped quarters, heat and suffocation are unbearable. The deck floor is usually one's bed. And though some passengers brought soft mats, ours were small, hard and thinly stuffed with dog hair.

Adapted from: Fray Francisco Ximenez, *Historica de la Provincia de San Vicente de Chiapas y Guatemala de la Orden de Precicadores*, Prologo del Lic. Antonio Illacorta, 1929.

Push or Pull???

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p>The European population in the Americas was still very small. There seemed to be plenty of room for people.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p> <p>Many people left rural areas in search of employment in European cities. They found increased competition for jobs that paid well and in many cases a shortage of jobs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p> <p>People believed they would be free to practice their religion in the Americas. The Americas also provided a place to live free from direct rule by a king or queen.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p> <p>Around the 16th century, some kings and queens in Europe believed that they had the right to rule both the church (religion) and state (the government). People were not allowed to worship the way they wanted. Some people who did not accept the official religion often got in trouble.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p> <p>People no longer believed that evil caused illness, but learned that illness is related to unclean living conditions. Population increased due to the control of disease and improved public health conditions. This caused some areas to be overpopulated.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p> <p>People had the chance to have a job that might make them wealthy. The Americas also provided the opportunity to earn money by owning or working for a company.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">7</p> <p>European countries had limited land and natural resources. Land became scarce in the countryside. Increased family population left less land for children to inherit but people wanted to own their own land.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p> <p>People who had no chance of owning land in Europe could become landowners in the Americas. The “New World” also had an abundance of natural resources including metals, minerals, and animals that attracted people.</p>

The Growth of New Spain – Organizer Pieces

From the islands, settlements moved to the mainland where Spanish communities grew. These communities included large ranches and plantations as well as mines

More and more Native American workers died from disease, hunger, and overwork. The Spanish killed many enslaved Native Americans when they fought for their freedom.

The mines and plantations required many workers so the Spanish began to use Native Americans as slaves.

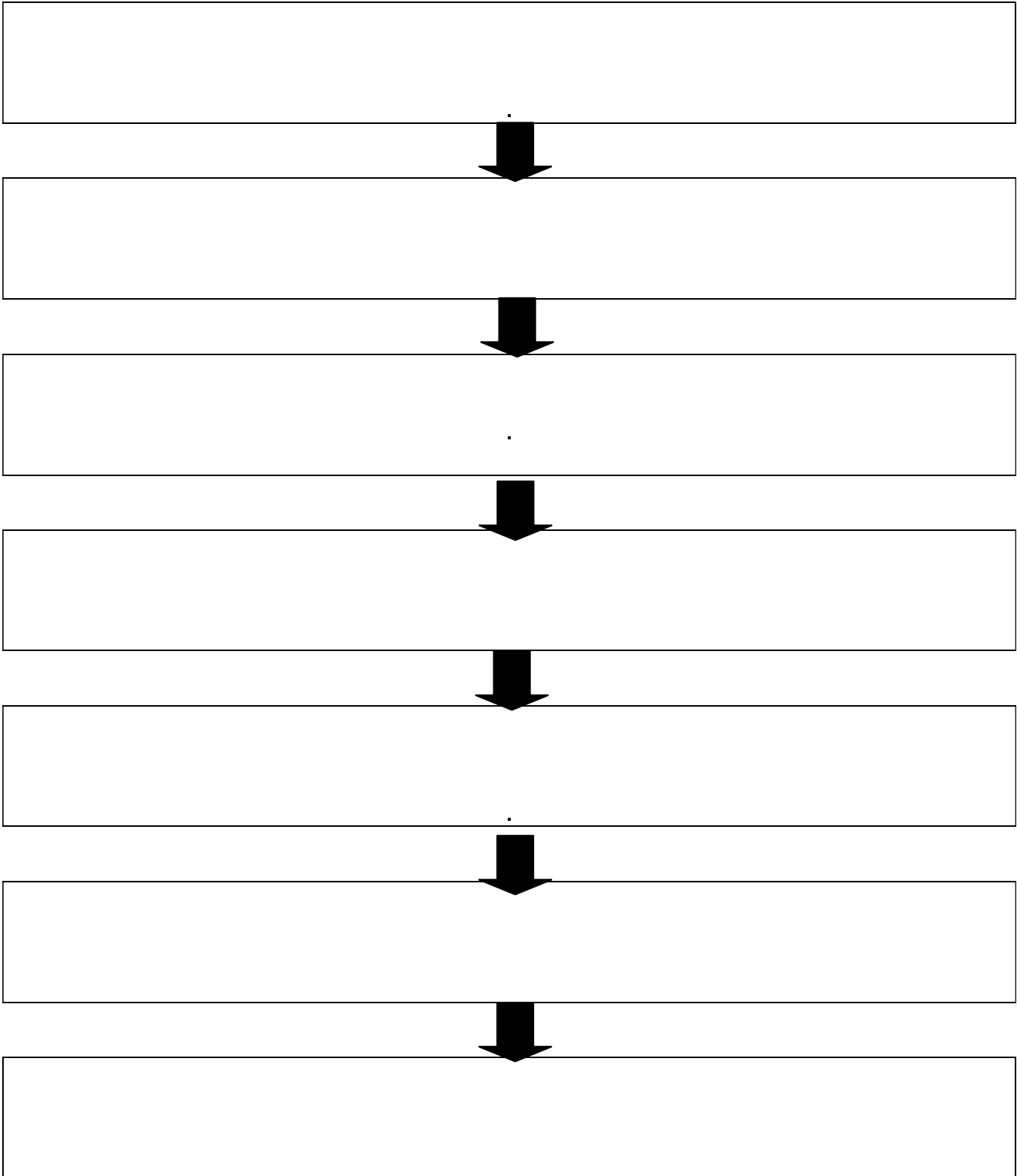
Many Spanish people grew wealthy in New Spain. Shiploads of gold, silver, and other treasures were sent back to Spain as well as crops such as sugar and tobacco

As the supply of gold was exhausted, settlers began to farm cash crops such as sugar cane.

Settlers first came to the islands of the Caribbean where they searched for gold.

The Spanish began to use enslaved Africans to work in the mines and plantations. Thousands of people from West Africa were forced to go to New Spain.

The Growth of New Spain – Sequence Organizer



Casillo de San Marcos

Overhead #5



Source: *Castillo de San Marcos*. National Park Service Website. 25 July 2011 <<http://www.nps.gov/casa/>>.

Completed Timeline

