

# Lesson 1: The Spanish Move North

## Vocabulary

**hacienda** a large ranch with houses, gardens, workshops, and mills

**presidio** a Spanish army fort

**El Camino Real** a road built by Spanish settlers that connected New Mexico and Mexico City

**Pueblo Revolt** attacks by the Pueblo people on Spanish settlers in New Mexico

## Fighting for Florida

The Spanish wanted Florida to be part of their colony, New Spain. They hoped that a Spanish settlement in Florida would keep the French or English out of Florida. In 1565 the Spanish attacked the French in Florida. Spain won the battle. Florida became part of New Spain. Then the Spanish set up the colony of St. Augustine in Florida. It was the first permanent European colony in what is now the United States.

## New Mexico

The Spanish began to settle in the Southwest. In 1598 the Spanish entered an area they called New Mexico. The Pueblo, Apache, and Navajo peoples had been living on this land. The Spanish were looking for gold and silver in New Mexico. They did not find much. The area was too hot and dry for farming. However, the grasslands were good for ranching. The Spanish set up **haciendas**, or large ranches, to raise sheep and cattle. The Spanish also set up missions in the area. They wanted the Native Americans to become Christians. They built **presidios**, or forts, to protect their missions. They also built a road to connect New Mexico to Mexico City. It was called **El Camino Real**.

## The Pueblo Revolt

The Pueblo peoples in New Mexico were angry with the Spanish. The Spanish took over Pueblo land. They forced the Pueblo to become slaves. They also tried to force the Pueblo to give up their traditional ways of life. In 1680 the Pueblo attacked the Spanish. These attacks were called the **Pueblo Revolt**. The Pueblo forced the Spanish to leave New Mexico.

## The Spanish Return

The Spanish took over New Mexico again in 1692. They also moved into what is now Texas and Arizona. The Spanish founded the town of San Antonio, Texas, in 1718. The Spanish wanted to keep control over the Southwest. The colony of New Spain grew in the 1700s.

# Lesson 2: French Explore the Mississippi

## Vocabulary

**trading post** a place where people meet to trade goods

**tributary** a stream or river that flows into a larger river

## Exploring the Mississippi

In 1534, the French founded the colony of New France in present-day Canada. The French who lived in the colony learned important things from the Native Americans. They learned how to make canoes and snowshoes. They traded goods with the Native Americans at **trading posts**. The French also learned of the Mississippi River from Native Americans. The French wanted to control the river. They thought it might help them reach new lands. They could set up more trading posts on these lands. They hoped the river might flow to the Pacific Ocean. Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet were French explorers. They explored the Mississippi in 1673. They realized that the river did not flow to the Pacific Ocean.

## Founding Louisiana

Robert La Salle was a French explorer. In the 1680s he traveled to the mouth of the Mississippi River. Then La Salle claimed the entire Mississippi River valley for France. He also claimed the river's **tributaries**. Tributaries are streams or rivers that flow into larger rivers. He named the area Louisiana. It became part of New France.

## New French Settlements

Many settlements in New France became large cities. The city of New Orleans was set up in 1718. It became the capital of Louisiana in 1722. New Orleans was built near the mouth of the Mississippi River. This helped it become a busy trading center.

# Lesson 3: The French and Indian War

## Vocabulary

**King Philip's War** a war in the 1670s between Native Americans and English settlers

**backcountry** an area near the Appalachian Mountains

**French and Indian War** a war in the 1750s in which the British fought against the French and Native Americans

**Pontiac's Rebellion** a Native American attack to drive the British off of land near the Ohio River and Great Lakes

**Proclamation of 1763** an announcement that British colonists could not settle on land west of the Appalachian Mountains

## Conflicts Over Land

The English, French, and Native Americans fought to control parts of North America. **King Philip's War** began in New England in 1675. This war was between Native Americans and the English settlers who wanted their land. The English won control over most of New England. In the 1700s some English families moved to the **backcountry**. This was land near the Appalachian Mountains. The English also claimed the Ohio River valley. The Native Americans and the French also wanted this land.

## The Ohio River Valley

France would not leave the Ohio River valley. England also wanted this land. England was now called Great Britain. George Washington was an officer in the British army. In 1754 Washington and his soldiers went to build a fort on the Ohio River. Washington decided to take over Fort Duquesne from the French.

## The French and Indian War

The **French and Indian War** began in 1754. In this war the British fought against the French and Native Americans friendly with the French. Britain asked a Native American group called the Iroquois League to help them fight the French. The Iroquois refused. Britain was losing the war.


## British Victory

British soldiers were sent to fight in North America. The Iroquois also agreed to fight for the British. This helped Britain win the war. The war ended in 1763. Britain took over most of New France. Britain now controlled a lot of Native American land. British settlers began moving onto this land.

## Pontiac's Rebellion

Pontiac was a Native American leader. He was angry that the British were settling on his people's land. Pontiac led an attack on the British settlers. This attack is called **Pontiac's Rebellion**. Then King George III made the **Proclamation of 1763**. It said that colonists could not settle on land west of the Appalachian Mountains. Many colonists were upset at the British government. They wanted to settle these lands.

# Lesson 1: Review

1.  **Compare and Contrast** Complete the chart by comparing Spanish attempts to begin colonies in different regions of North America.

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**Florida****New Mexico**

2. Why did the Spanish want to build a colony in Florida?

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3. **Critical Thinking: Make Inferences** Did the geography of New Mexico influence the economic activities of Spanish settlers in this region? Explain.

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4. Explain the purpose of missions in New Spain.

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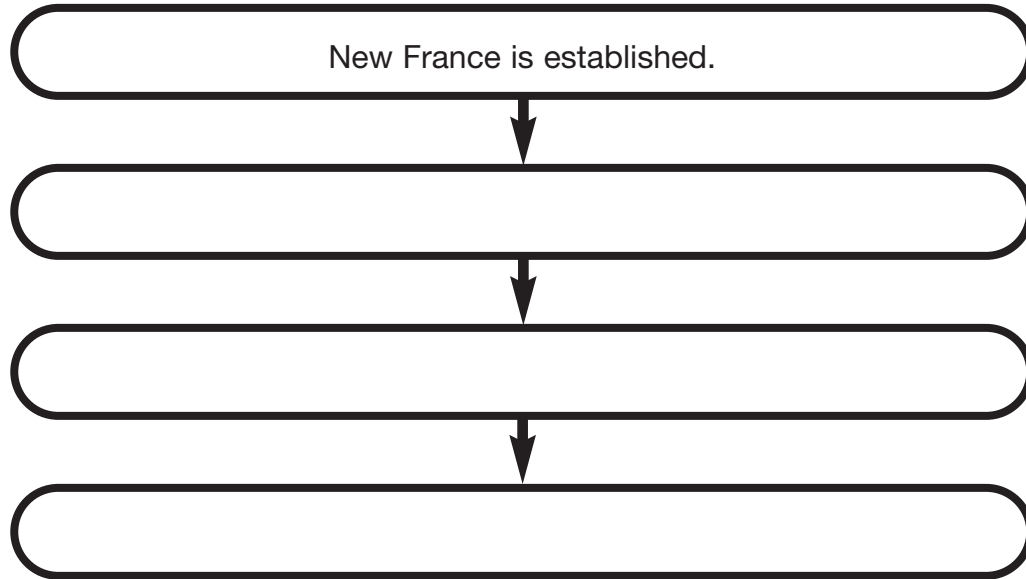
5. Describe three causes of the Pueblo Revolt.

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## Lesson 2: Review

1. **Sequence** Fill in the sequencing chart by putting the lesson's events in correct order.



2. How did French settlers first learn about the Mississippi River?

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3. **Critical Thinking: Point of View** Give two reasons the French were interested in exploring the Mississippi.

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4. What did La Salle do when he reached the mouth of the Mississippi?

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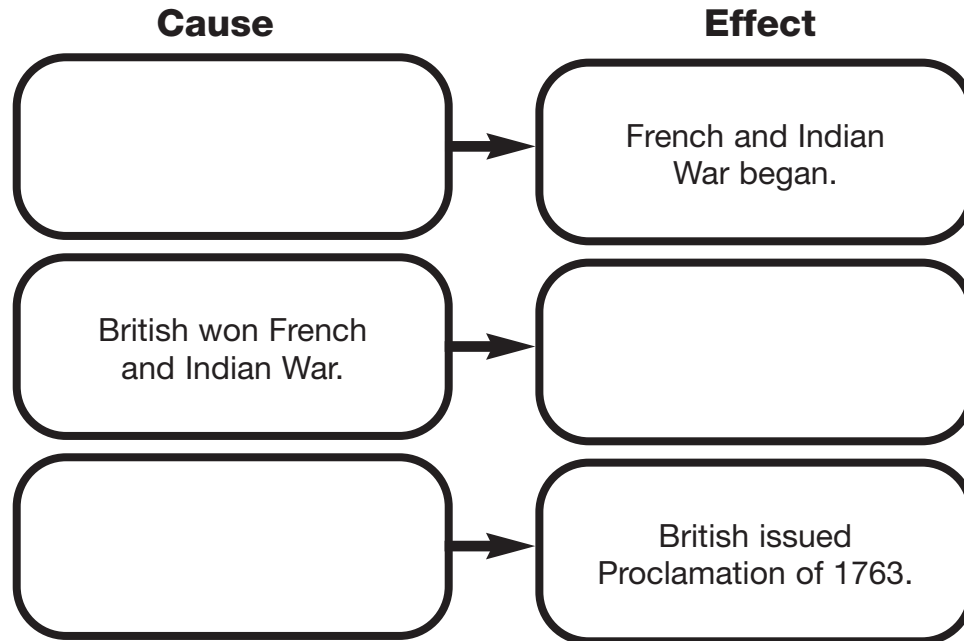
5. How did New Orleans's location help the city grow?

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## Lesson 3: Review

1. What are the causes and effects of the French and Indian War?



2. What factors led to conflicts between the British and the Native Americans?

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3. Where and when did the French and Indian War begin?

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4. What factors helped the British begin winning battles in the late 1750s?

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5. **Critical Thinking: Evaluate** Why did the outcome of the French and Indian War lead to new conflicts between British settlers and Native Americans?

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