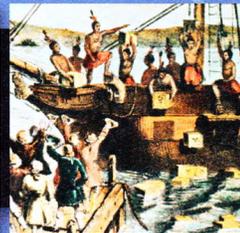


There's More Online!

- ✓ BIOGRAPHY John Locke
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Marquis de Lafayette
- ✓ BIOGRAPHY Roger Williams
- ✓ MAP Revolutionary War Battles
- ✓ MAP Native American Cultures
- ✓ VIDEO Origins of the American Nation
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ



LESSON 1

Origins of the American Nation

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • *What characteristics define a society?*
 • *Why do people form governments?* • *How should societies settle disputes?*

IT MATTERS BECAUSE

A number of civilizations flourished in the Americas before Europeans looking for trade routes colonized the region. Escalating tensions over British control of the colonies resulted in a revolt against British rule.

Reading HELPDESK



Academic Vocabulary

- eventually
- enforce

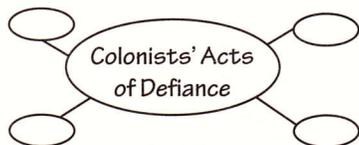
Content Vocabulary

- conquistador
- joint-stock company
- indentured servant
- committee of correspondence

TAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you read about the colonization of America, use a graphic organizer similar to the one below to indicate ways in which the colonists defied British rule.



Pre-Columbian America

GUIDING QUESTION *How did geography influence the ways Native American cultures developed?*

No one knows exactly when the first people arrived in America. Recent research suggests that they may have arrived between 15,000 and 30,000 years ago. In time, Native Americans learned how to raise crops. This shift led to the first permanent villages and to new building methods. Societies became more complex, and civilizations arose, marked by advanced knowledge of trade, government, the arts, science, and language.

Early Civilizations

Anthropologists think the first American civilization arose between 1500 B.C. and 1200 B.C. among the Olmec. They lived in Mesoamerica, the region that today includes central and southern Mexico and Central America. Later, the Maya and the Aztec also developed civilizations in Mesoamerica, building impressive temples and pyramids and establishing trade networks.

After A.D. 300, the Hohokam and the Anasazi began growing crops in North America's dry Southwest by building elaborate irrigation systems. People in the Eastern Woodlands were developing their own cultures. The Hopewell built geometric earthworks that served as ceremonial centers, observatories, and burial places. By A.D. 900, the Mississippian people had built Cahokia, one of the largest early American cities.

Native Americans of North America

By the 1500s, Native Americans had established an array of cultures suited to their environments. In the Eastern Woodlands, most Native Americans combined hunting and fishing with farming.

In the Southeast, many Native Americans built wooden stockades around their villages for protection. Southwestern peoples farmed corn, beans, and cotton. By the 1500s, the Apache and the Navajo had come to the Southwest. The Navajo settled in farming villages, but many of the Apache remained nomadic hunters. Hunting also sustained the Sioux and other peoples of the western Great Plains.

The Pacific Northwest was home to fishing peoples. In what is today central California, groups such as the Pomo trapped small game and gathered acorns. In the Far North region from Alaska to Greenland, the Inuit and the Aleut hunted sea mammals, polar bears, and caribou.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining In what different ways did Native American cultures provide food for themselves?

Early Modern Europe

GUIDING QUESTION *What ideas and inventions encouraged Europeans to begin overseas exploration?*

As the people of Europe emerged from the Middle Ages, they wanted to find a quick trade route to Asia, the source of many luxury goods. Rulers of Portugal, Spain, France, and England wanted to find a water route to Asia that would bypass the Italian and Arab merchants and traders who controlled trade in the eastern Mediterranean.

Renaissance and Reformation

In Western Europe, an intellectual revolution—the Renaissance—was underway. The arts flourished amid a rebirth of interest in ancient Greek and Roman culture. Europeans rediscovered the works of ancient thinkers and began reading the works of Arab scholars. A renewed commitment to reason helped trigger a scientific revolution. Inventions such as the astrolabe and the compass made sea travel easier.

Religious changes were taking place as well. In 1517 the German monk Martin Luther called for the reform of the Catholic Church, launching the Protestant Reformation. New churches emerged in Germany and England, including a burgeoning movement known as Puritanism. Puritans hoped to “purify” the new Church of England, but faced challenges after King James I became the English monarch in 1603.

Overseas Exploration Begins

Portugal took the lead in searching for a sea route around Africa to Asia in the early 1400s. Later, Spain funded an expedition by Italian sea captain Christopher Columbus to sail west across the Atlantic. In August 1492, Columbus and his crew left Spain and landed two months later on an island in the Caribbean. Columbus’s news that he had reached land on the other side of the Atlantic triggered a wave of European exploration. Soon people realized that Columbus had not reached Asia but instead a continent they did not know. They named the new continent *America* in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, who explored the South American coastline for Portugal.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Summarizing What drove some European rulers to send explorers in search of a water route to Asia?

The caravel was ideal for exploration. These small ships ranged from 70 to 90 feet (23 to 27 m) long, were highly maneuverable, and very fast. Their smaller size enabled them to sail along shallow coastlines and explore up rivers much farther than other ships.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Determining Cause and Effect Why might the development of the caravel have encouraged European exploration?



The Spanish and French Establish Colonies

GUIDING QUESTION Why did Spain and France establish colonies in the Americas?

After sailing west from Spain, Columbus reached the Bahamas in October 1492. He then headed farther into the Caribbean, searching for gold. At about that time, Spain and Portugal both claimed control over the Atlantic route to Asia. The Treaty of Tordesillas resolved the rivalry in 1494, and recognized Spain's claim to most of the Americas.

New Spain

In 1519 a Spaniard named Hernán Cortés sailed from Cuba to explore the Yucatán Peninsula. He had heard reports of vast riches in that region and set sail with an army seeking glory and gold. After conquering the peninsula, Cortés, his troops, and Tlaxcalan warriors (enemies of the Aztec) destroyed the Aztec city of Tenochtitlán in 1521. On its ruins, the Spanish built Mexico City, which became the capital of the colony of New Spain. Cortés then sent several expeditions to conquer the surrounding regions. The men who led these expeditions became known as **conquistadors**, or “conquerors.” Deadly diseases brought by the Spanish killed many native peoples and severely weakened their ability to resist the invaders. The Spanish soon controlled a territory stretching from Florida to California and into South America.

New France

France began exploring eastern North America, funding trips by Jacques Cartier and Giovanni da Verrazano in the early 1500s. In 1602 French king Henry IV authorized a group of French merchants to establish a colony in what is now Canada. They hired Samuel de Champlain to help them. In 1608 Champlain founded Quebec, the eventual capital of New France. The backers of the colony sought fur, and Frenchmen began a brisk trade with Native Americans. In the late 1600s, France began expanding the colony. Explorers Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette reached the Mississippi River, and René-Robert Cavelier de La Salle followed it to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle named the newly claimed region Louisiana for King Louis XIV. The French went on to found Biloxi, Mobile, and New Orleans.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Contrasting How did Spanish and French relations with native peoples differ?

Settling the Thirteen Colonies

GUIDING QUESTION For what reasons were the thirteen colonies founded?

Soon after Columbus made his historic voyage, England began exploring the eastern part of North America, sending John Cabot on expeditions in 1497 and 1498. It was not until the 1600s, however, that England succeeded in establishing colonies in North America.

Jamestown

English business and government leaders saw colonies as sources of raw materials and as markets for English goods. In 1607 they established Jamestown, the first lasting English settlement, in Virginia. The settlement was funded by a **joint-stock company**—a group of private investors who supported major projects to gain profits. The Jamestown settlers overcame early troubles with the help of a group of local Native Americans known as the Powhatan Confederacy, and **eventually** prospered by growing tobacco.

CCSS

Analyzing PRIMARY SOURCES

The Defeat of the Aztec

“A thing like a ball of stone comes out of its entrails: it comes out shooting sparks and raining fire. . . . If it is aimed against a tree, it shatters the tree into splinters. This is a most unnatural sight, as if the tree had exploded from within.

They dress in iron. . . . Their deer carry them on their back wherever they wish to go. These deer, our lord, are as tall as the roof of a house.”

—from *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*, 1959

DBQ IDENTIFYING What do you think the Aztec are seeing for the first time?

conquistador Spanish for “conqueror;” the men who led the expeditions to conquer the Americas

joint-stock company a form of business organization in which many investors pool funds to raise large amounts of money for large projects

eventually at an unspecified time or day; in the end



Anne Hutchinson (1591–1643)

Anne Hutchinson arrived in Boston in 1634. There, she held meetings with other women to discuss sermons, express her own beliefs, and evaluate the ministers. Hutchinson stirred up controversy with her views on how salvation could be obtained. She was tried for sedition and banished by the Massachusetts General Court in 1637. Hutchinson, her family, and some followers settled in what is today Rhode Island. She later moved to Long Island, where she was killed in an attack by Native Americans.

▶ CRITICAL THINKING

Identifying Central Ideas Why was Anne Hutchinson banished from Massachusetts?

Encouraged by the Virginia Company, more than 4,500 settlers immigrated to Virginia by 1622. Alarmed Native Americans attacked Jamestown. An English court blamed the company's policies for the settlers' deaths and revoked its charter. Virginia then became a royal colony.

The New England Colonies

Not all settlers came for economic gain. Some Puritans had decided the Church of England was too corrupt to be reformed. They were called Separatists. In 1620 a group of Separatists, later known as the Pilgrims, set sail from England on the *Mayflower* to escape persecution for their religious beliefs.

The Pilgrims finally settled near what is now Plymouth, Massachusetts. The colonists drew up the Mayflower Compact, a plan for self-government. Ten years later, facing increasing persecution in England, another group of Puritans arrived in Massachusetts Bay with a charter for their new colony. They founded several towns, including Boston.

Before long, Puritan efforts in Massachusetts to suppress other religious beliefs led to the formation of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Dissenter Roger Williams founded the town of Providence. Anne Hutchinson and others banished from Massachusetts settled in the area and eventually joined their towns to become the single colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. Religious freedom became a key part of the colony's charter. Reverend Thomas Hooker and his congregation moved to the Connecticut River valley and founded the town of Hartford, marking the beginning of the colony of Connecticut, which adopted America's first democratic constitution in 1639. The territory north of Massachusetts was divided into Maine and New Hampshire, but claimed by Massachusetts. In 1679 New Hampshire became a royal colony. Maine remained part of Massachusetts.

The Middle Colonies

In 1609 Henry Hudson, a navigator hired by Dutch merchants, had discovered what is now the Hudson River valley in New York. The Dutch called the region New Netherland and established their main settlement of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island. Charles II seized New Netherland from the Dutch and granted the land to his brother, the Duke of York. Much of the land was renamed New York. The rest became New Jersey, a colony that offered greater land grants, religious freedom, and political rights. In 1681 William Penn, wanting to help his fellow Quakers escape persecution in England, created the colony of Pennsylvania south of New York. The "lower counties" became Delaware.

The Southern Colonies

Farther south, tobacco helped Virginia thrive. Its neighbor colony, Maryland, was a proprietary colony that began in the 1630s to provide a refuge for Catholics who faced persecution in England.

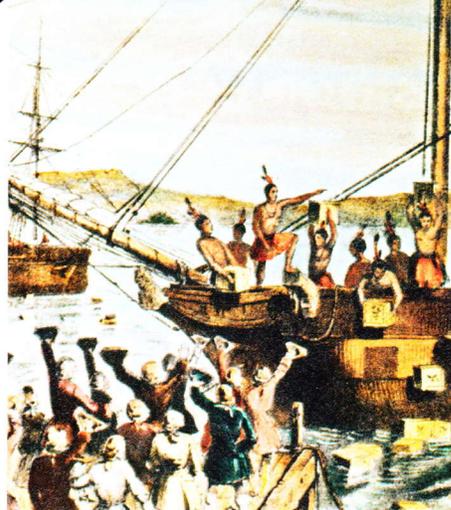
In 1663 King Charles II gave eight friends a vast tract of land named Carolina. This region developed into two distinct areas: North Carolina, with scattered tobacco farms, and South Carolina, where a larger number of settlers established the community of Charles Towne (Charleston), exported deerskins, and grew rice. With a charter from King George II, James Oglethorpe founded Georgia as a place for English debtors to begin a new life.

Most colonists relied on agriculture for their livelihoods. Often, poor English people came to America as **indentured servants** who agreed to work for four or more years in return for ship's passage and basic needs. Large Southern landowners also relied on the labor of enslaved Africans.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Drawing Conclusions What is the historical importance of the Mayflower Compact?

indentured servant an individual who contracted to work for a colonist for a specified number of years in exchange for transportation to the colonies, food, clothing, and shelter



This lithograph, titled *The Destruction of Tea at Boston Harbor*, was created by engravers Currier & Ives in 1846.

► CRITICAL THINKING

Interpreting What was the significance of the Boston Tea Party being a physical demonstration?

The American Revolution

GUIDING QUESTION *Why did the colonists fight a war for independence against Great Britain?*

The American colonies experienced rapid population growth. In time, colonists revolted against what they saw as oppressive British rule. They established a new, independent government for themselves.

New Ideas Influence the Colonists

During the 1600s and 1700s, philosophers of the Age of Enlightenment stressed the use of reason and logic to understand natural laws. Enlightenment writer John Locke attempted to use reason to discover natural laws that applied to politics and society. He argued that governments existed because the people who were governed allowed them to exist: “For no government can have a right to obedience from a people who have not freely consented to it; which they can never be supposed to do, till . . . they are put in a full state of liberty to choose their government.” Locke’s ideas influenced Thomas Jefferson and other colonists.

Also in the 1700s, some Americans renewed their Christian faith in what became known as the Great Awakening. The new ideas of Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists won many converts. Along with the Enlightenment, this movement emphasized an individualism that inclined American colonists toward political independence.

The Growing Rift With Britain

In the 1750s, Great Britain and France began fighting for control of North America. Both countries relied on Native Americans as allies, and the war became known as the French and Indian War. The British victory in the war left Britain with steep debts and new territories to govern and defend. Many British leaders thought that the colonies should share in these costs. The American colonists, however, did not like the policies Britain adopted to solve its financial problems.

The Proclamation of 1763 tried to halt colonial expansion into Native American lands west of the Appalachians. King George III wanted to avoid another costly war with the Native Americans, but the colonists, who wanted access to the Ohio River valley, were enraged.

“No Taxation Without Representation” Colonists had been smuggling goods without paying customs duties, so Britain tightened customs and introduced unpopular taxes such as the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act—the first direct tax Britain had levied on the colonists. In October 1765, representatives from nine colonies issued the Declaration of Rights and Grievances, arguing that only representatives elected by the colonists—not Parliament—had the right to tax them. “No taxation without representation” became a popular catchphrase. Colonists boycotted British goods, and Britain repealed the Stamp Act in 1766. In 1767 the Townshend Acts put new customs duties on key British imports and **enforced** rules against smuggling. Colonial anger turned to violence in 1770, resulting in the Boston Massacre on March 5. Eventually Britain repealed the Townshend Acts.

The resumption of smuggling soon led to strife. Colonists created **committees of correspondence** to communicate with one another about British activities. In 1773 colonists dumped hundreds of cases of tea off British ships in a protest called the Boston Tea Party. Outraged, Parliament passed the Coercive Acts to punish the colonists for their defiance and the Quebec Act, which extended the boundaries of what was then the Province of Quebec to include much of what is now Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Together these laws came to be known as the Intolerable Acts.

enforce to urge or carry out using force

committee of correspondence a committee organized in each colony to communicate with the other colonies about British activities

