

SS8H1b&c

*European*

**Exploration**

*and*

**Settlement**



# Standards

SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando De Soto.

c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

# Teacher Directions - CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

# Exploration CLOZE Notes I

## European Contact

- Spanish \_\_\_\_\_ entered Georgia in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- European missionaries attempted to \_\_\_\_\_ to their \_\_\_\_\_ religion.
- They also \_\_\_\_\_ that wiped out a large portion of the native population.

## Hernando De Soto

- In \_\_\_\_\_, a Spanish conquistador named \_\_\_\_\_ led 600 soldiers across Georgia.
- De Soto was searching for \_\_\_\_\_.”
- De Soto’s men \_\_\_\_\_ the natives in order to gain information about gold and silver locations.
- He \_\_\_\_\_, but he did leave a lasting impact on the Native Americans in Georgia.

## Diseases

- De Soto and other Spanish explorers \_\_\_\_\_ that devastated the Native American population.
- Some of the diseases included \_\_\_\_\_, influenza, \_\_\_\_\_, and chicken pox.
- The natives had \_\_\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ were wiped out at a time.

## Missions

- In 1565, the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_, Florida as their first permanent settlement.
- Then they moved north to establish posts on some of \_\_\_\_\_ including St. Catherine’s, Cumberland, \_\_\_\_\_, and Sapelo Islands.
- They established \_\_\_\_\_) in all of these places with the goal of converting Native Americans to the \_\_\_\_\_.

# Exploration CLOZE Notes 2

## The 3 G's

- **GOLD:** Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were \_\_\_\_\_.
- **GOD:** Another reason for exploration was a desire to \_\_\_\_\_ to other lands.
- **GLORY:** Many explorers were driven by personal ambition for \_\_\_\_\_.

## New World

- Beginning in 1400, \_\_\_\_\_ competed to conquer and claim \_\_\_\_\_.
- In the 1490s, \_\_\_\_\_ was given ships and sailors by the Spanish monarchy.
- His goal was to find a quick \_\_\_\_\_ through the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus didn't make it to Asia, but actually landed in the \_\_\_\_\_ ...

## Spain

- Exploration of the New World brought \_\_\_\_\_ to Spain.
- Spain had a \_\_\_\_\_ that spanned the globe.
- By the 1500s, the Spanish had established numerous settlements from \_\_\_\_\_.

## Great Britain

- Great Britain began exploring the New World in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- British explorers hoped to \_\_\_\_\_ that they could use to manufacture goods in their own country.
- Great Britain settled the \_\_\_\_\_ (from Georgia to Maine) from 1607 to 1732.

## France

- French explorers traveled to the New World in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- In 1603, French explorers found great \_\_\_\_\_ in eastern Canada and claimed the area for France.
- This became the center for the \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World.
- The French also explored along the Mississippi River and established settlements like \_\_\_\_\_.

## Native Americans

- As the Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas, they had \_\_\_\_\_ living in the areas.
- Many natives were \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_ diseases.
- The Europeans were only interested in the natives for trading, \_\_\_\_\_, and military alliances.

# Exploration CLOZE Notes I

## European Contact

- Spanish **explorers and missionaries** entered Georgia in the **early 1500s**.
- European missionaries attempted to **convert the natives** to their religion.
- They also **brought diseases** that wiped out a large portion of the native population.

## Hernando De Soto

- In **1540**, a Spanish conquistador named **Hernando De Soto** led 600 soldiers across Georgia.
- De Soto was searching for “**cities of gold**”.
- De Soto’s men **tortured and enslaved** the natives in order to gain information about gold and silver locations.
- He **never found the gold**, but he did leave a lasting impact on the Native Americans in Georgia.

## Diseases

- De Soto and other Spanish explorers **brought horrible diseases** that devastated the Native American population.
- Some of the diseases included **smallpox, influenza, measles**, and chicken pox.
- The natives had **no resistance** to the diseases.
- **Entire villages** were wiped out at a time.

## Missions

- In 1565, the Spanish **established St. Augustine**, Florida as their first permanent settlement.
- Then they moved north to establish posts on some of **Georgia’s barrier islands**, including St. Catherine’s, Cumberland, **St. Simons**, and Sapelo Islands.
- They established **missions (churches)** in all of these places with the goal of converting Native Americans to the **Catholic religion**.

# Exploration CLOZE Notes 2

## The 3 G's

- GOLD: Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were **seeking riches such as gold**.
- GOD: Another reason for exploration was a desire to **spread religion** to other lands.
- GLORY: Many explorers were driven by personal ambition for **glory and fame**.

## New World

- Beginning in 1400, **Spain, France, and Great Britain** competed to conquer and claim **land in North America**.
- In the 1490s, **Christopher Columbus** was given ships and sailors by the Spanish monarchy.
- His goal was to find a quick **route to Asia** through the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus didn't make it to Asia, but actually landed in the **Bahamas**...

## Spain

- Exploration of the New World brought **great wealth** to Spain.
- Spain had a **huge empire** that spanned the globe.
- By the 1500s, the Spanish had established numerous settlements from **Florida to Georgia**.

## Great Britain

- Great Britain began exploring the New World in the **late 15<sup>th</sup> century**.
- British explorers hoped to **find raw materials** that they could use to manufacture goods in their own country.
- Great Britain settled the **13 colonies** (from Georgia to Maine) from 1607 to 1732.

## France

- French explorers traveled to the New World in the **1600s**.
- In 1603, French explorers found great **numbers of beaver** in eastern Canada and claimed the area for France.
- This became the center for the **fur trade** in the New World.
- The French also explored along the Mississippi River and established settlements like **New Orleans and Mobile**.

## Native Americans

- As the Europeans **competed for land** in the Americas, they had **little regard for Native Americans** living in the areas.
- Many natives were **enslaved or killed** from diseases.
- The Europeans were only interested in the natives for trading, **land deals**, and military alliances.

SS8H1b&c

*European*

**Exploration**

*and*

**Settlement**



SS8H1b

# European Contact

*on Native Americans*

# European Contact

- Spanish explorers and missionaries entered Georgia in the early 1500s.
- European contact made a dramatic impact on the Native Americans.
- European missionaries attempted to convert the natives to their religion.
- They also brought diseases that wiped out a large portion of the native population.



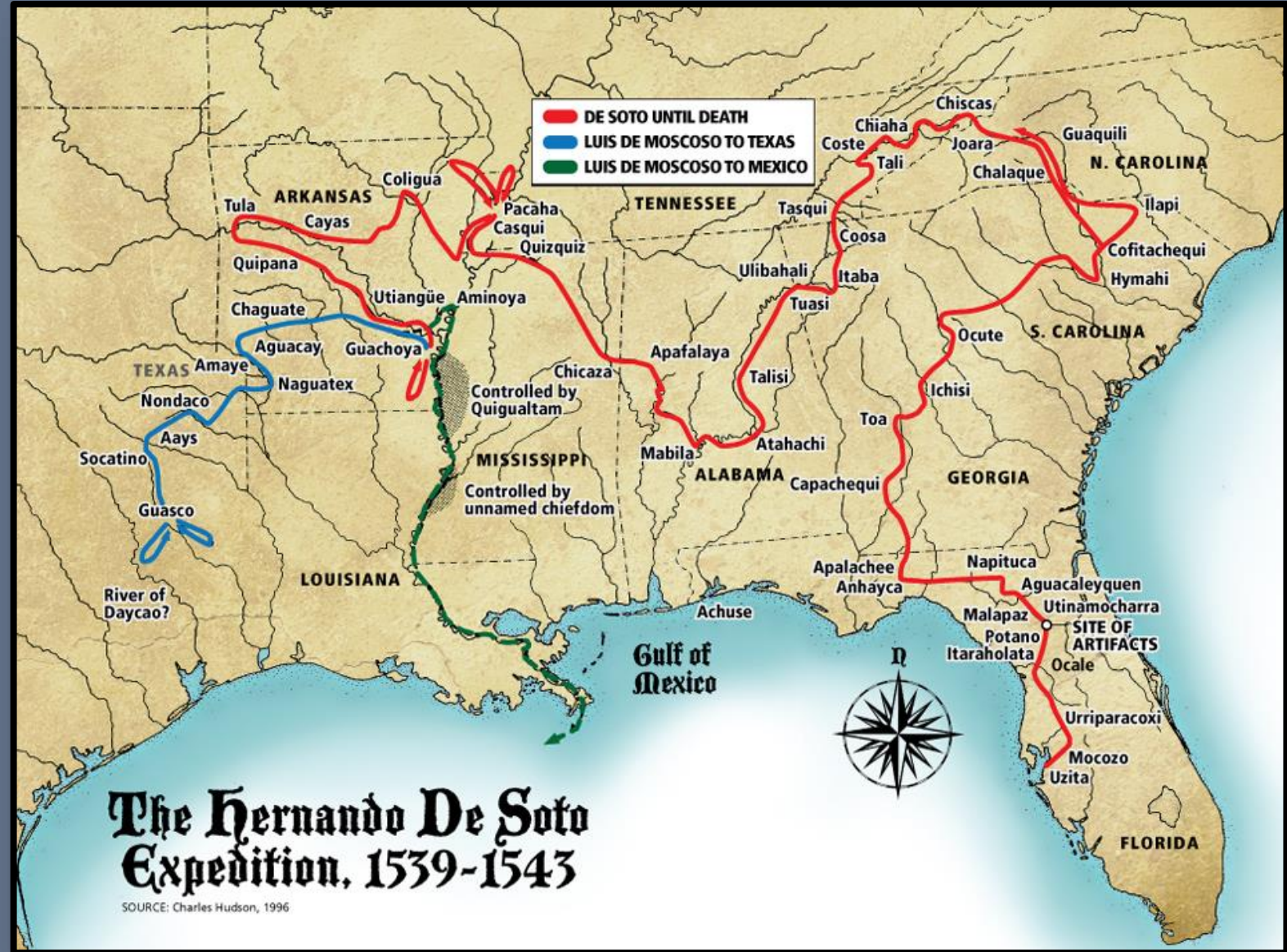
# Hernando De Soto

- In 1540, a Spanish conquistador named Hernando De Soto led 600 soldiers across Georgia.
- De Soto was searching for “cities of gold”.
- De Soto’s men tortured and enslaved the natives in order to gain information about gold and silver locations.
- He never found the gold, but he did leave a lasting impact on the Native Americans in Georgia.

# Hernando De Soto



As Hernando De Soto marched throughout the Southeast, thousands of Native Americans were tortured and killed by his men.



# Diseases

- De Soto and other Spanish explorers brought horrible diseases that devastated the Native American population.
- Some of the diseases included smallpox, influenza, measles, and chicken pox.
- The natives had no resistance to the diseases.
- Entire villages were wiped out at a time.

# Missions

- In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine, Florida as their first permanent settlement.
- Then they moved north to establish posts on some of Georgia's barrier islands, including St. Catherine's, Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands.
- They established missions (churches) in all of these places with the goal of converting Native Americans to the Catholic religion.





Spanish Missions were established along the barrier islands to convert natives to Christianity.

SS8H1c

# European Exploration

# The 3 G's...

Why did Europeans go exploring?

- I. **GOLD:** Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were seeking riches such as gold.
- II. **GOD:** Another reason for exploration was a desire to spread religion to other lands.
- III. **GLORY:** Many explorers were driven by personal ambition for glory and fame.

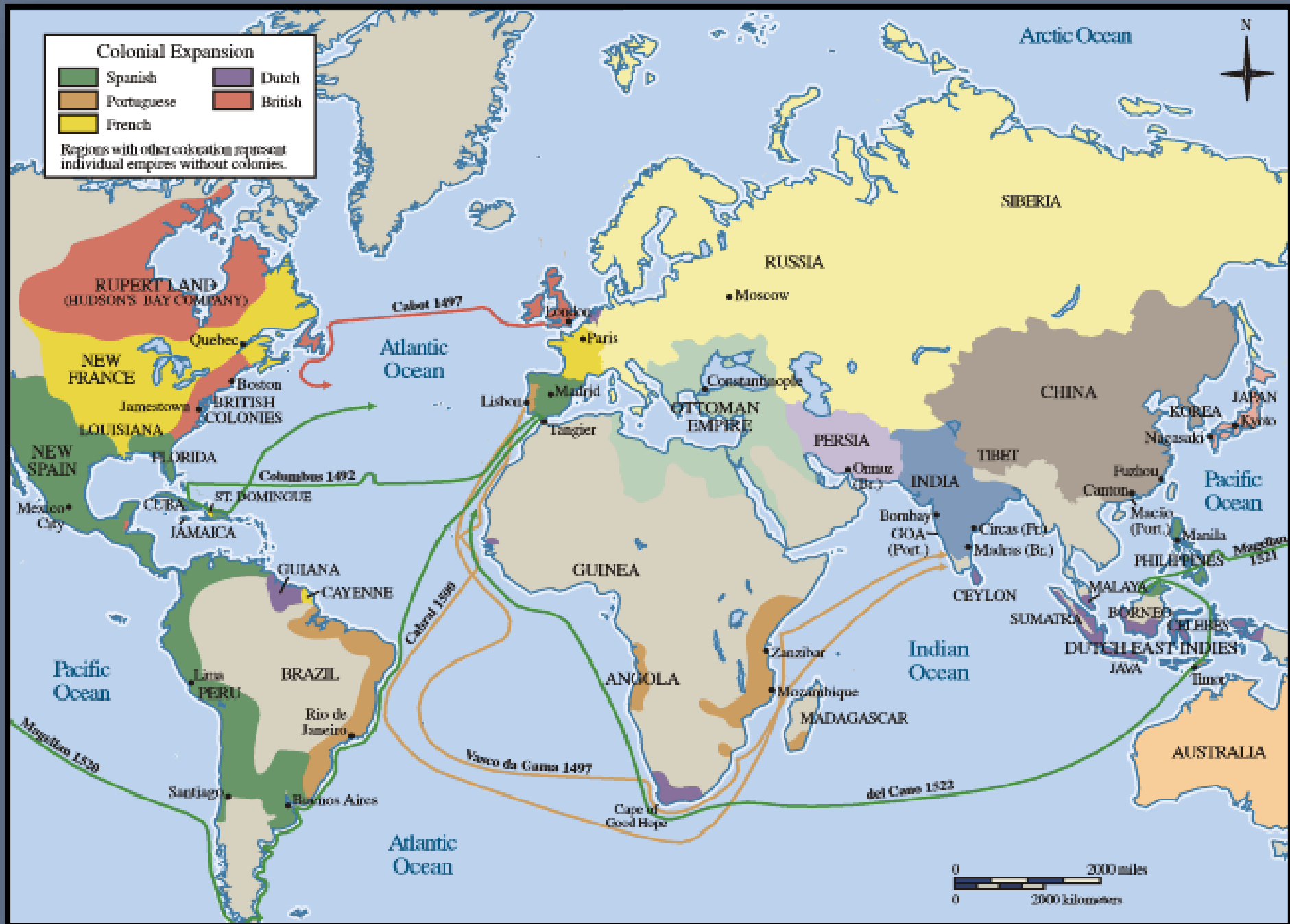


# New World

- Beginning in 1400, Spain, France, and Great Britain competed to conquer and claim land in North America.
- In the 1490s, Christopher Columbus was given ships and sailors by the Spanish monarchy.
  - His goal was to find a quick route to Asia through the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus didn't make it to Asia, but actually landed in the Bahamas...

# Christopher Columbus





# Spain

- Exploration of the New World brought great wealth to Spain.
- Spain had a huge empire that spanned the globe.
- By the 1500s, the Spanish had established numerous settlements from Florida to Georgia.





# Spanish Missions and Forts Along Georgia & Florida's Coast

# Great Britain

- Great Britain began exploring the New World in the late 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- British explorers hoped to find raw materials that they could use to manufacture goods in their own country.
- Great Britain settled the 13 colonies (from Georgia to Maine) from 1607 to 1732.

### THE JOHN CABOT FLAG

The first flag flown over the mainland of America. Under this flag, the *Constant* brought the settlers to Jamestown in 1607, and the *Mayflower* the Pilgrim fathers to Plymouth in 1620.



# France

- French explorers traveled to the New World in the 1600s.
- In 1603, French explorers found great numbers of beaver in eastern Canada and claimed the area for France.
  - This became the center for the fur trade in the New World.
- The French also explored along the Mississippi River and established settlements like New Orleans and Mobile.



First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1608), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.

# Native Americans

- As the Europeans competed for land in the Americas, they had little regard for Native Americans living in the areas.
- Many natives were enslaved or killed from diseases.
- The Europeans were only interested in the natives for trading, land deals, and military alliances.

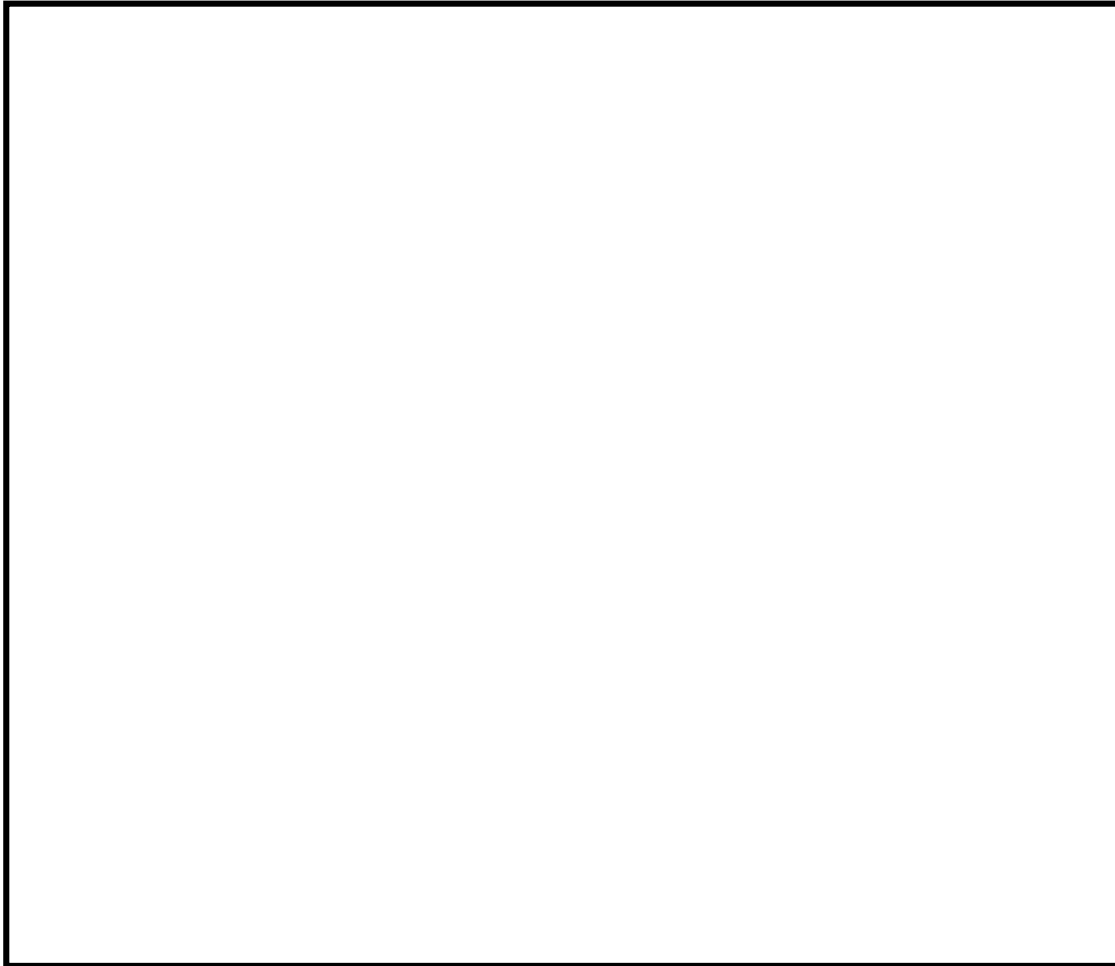


# Teacher Info - Citation for Injustice

- Print off the Citation for Injustice handout for each student.
- The students will write a “ticket” to Hernando de Soto (Offender) for his poor treatment of Native Americans. They should describe how the explorer treated Native Americans (took land, spread diseases, enslaved, killed, etc.). Then, they will write how they think de Soto should have treated the Indians.
- In the “polaroid picture”, they will draw a scene that shows the poor treatment of Native Americans.



# Citation for Injustice



**Photographic Evidence**



**Ticket Number 67483928-22**

Offender:

Date:

**Describe the Offense:**

**Instead, the lawbreaker should have:**



*Signature:*

# Teacher Info - Explorer Job Application

- Print off the Job Application handout for each student.
- The students will complete a job application as if they were interested in being an explorer during the 1500s. They should think about what an explorer did, the motivation behind exploring, etc., when completing the application.
- In the picture box, the students will draw a picture of themselves as an explorer in action.

# Explorer Job Application

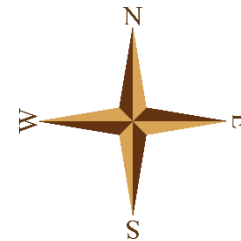


*Applicant:*

Age:

Location:

- Do you like taking risks? Describe the biggest adventure that you've been on.
- Are you interested in making a lot of money? What would you do with a chest full of gold?
- What is your religious preference? How do you feel about forcing others to convert to your religion?
- Would you like to be famous? What would you do with fame and glory?



**Your Skills in Action**

# Teacher Directions - Extra! Extra!

- The students will write a news article about the European countries' impact on the Americas (exploration, contact with natives, settlement) as if they were alive during the time period.
- They will write a catchy headline in the top box.
- They will draw an illustration and a caption in the photograph section.

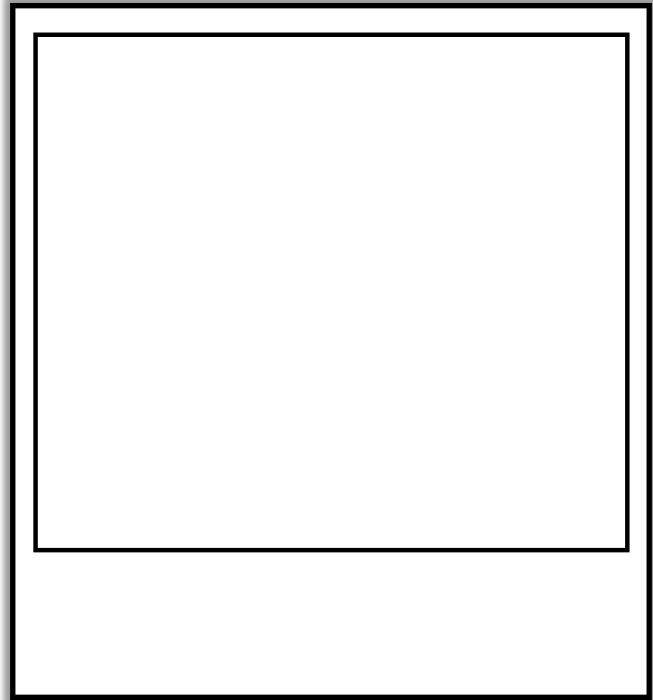
# Extra! Extra!

**Directions:** Write a news article that describes European countries impact on the Americas – from exploration to contact with natives, to settlement. Add a catchy headline (top box) and an action shot (snapshot box).

**Date:**

**\$**

**Article By:**

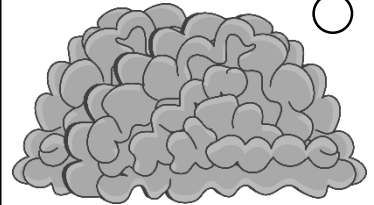
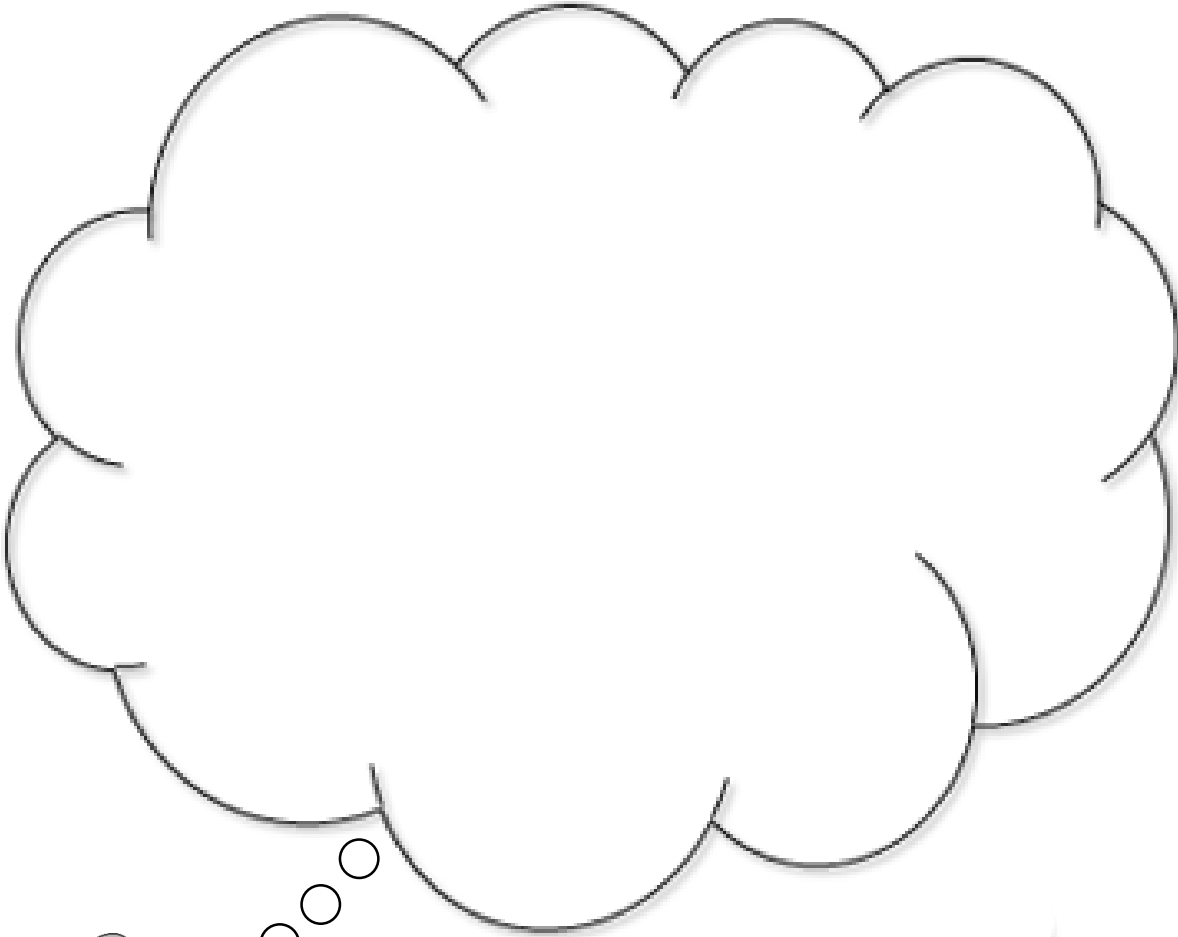


# Teacher Directions - Ticket Out the Door

- Have the students complete a Ticket Out the Door at the end of the lesson.
- They will spend 3-5 minutes and write down all of the important things that they learned about European exploration, contact with Native Americans, and settlement in the New World.

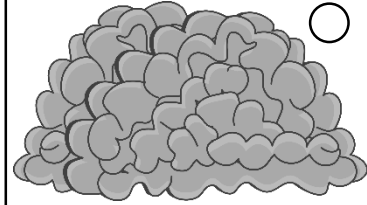
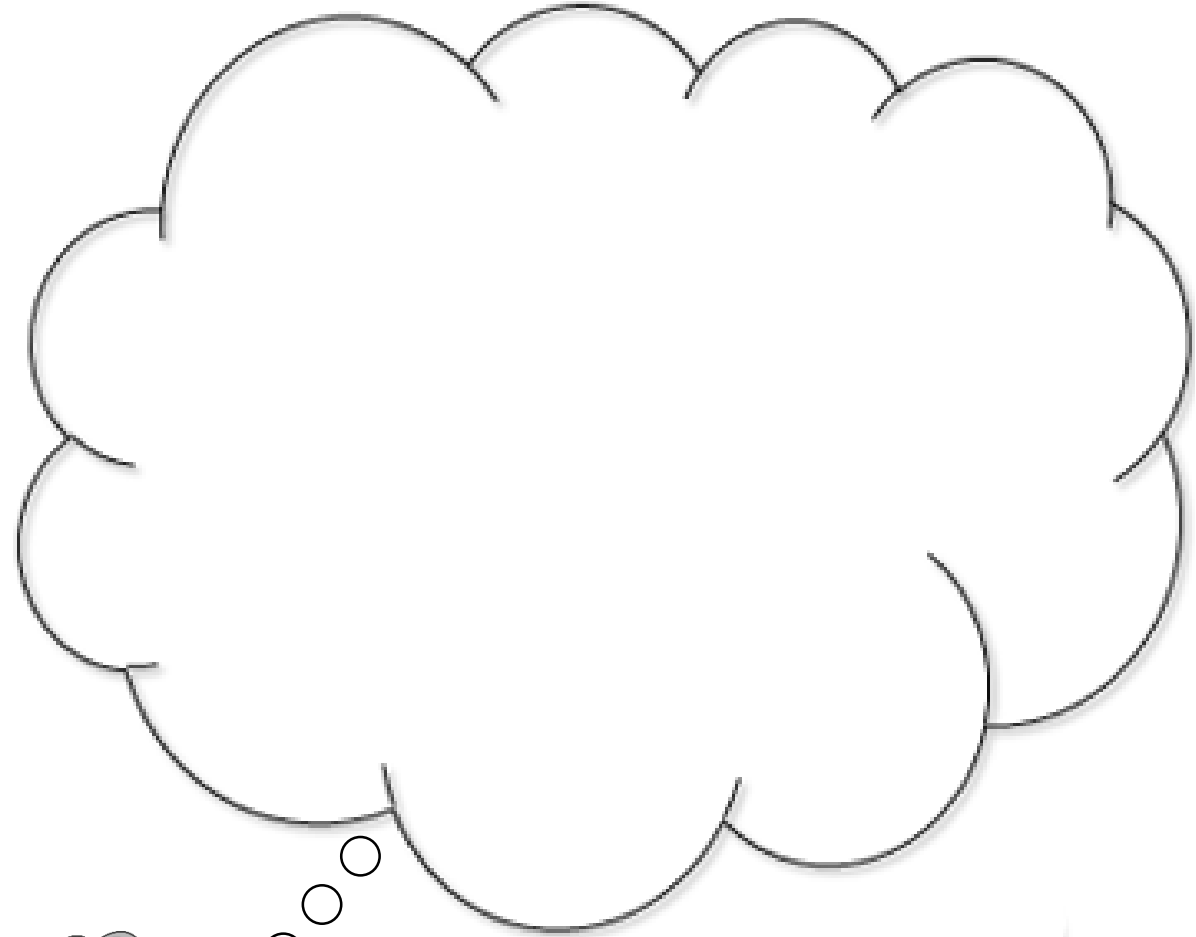
# Pick Your Brain

Write down the most important things that you can remember about European exploration, contact with Native Americans, and settlement in the New World.

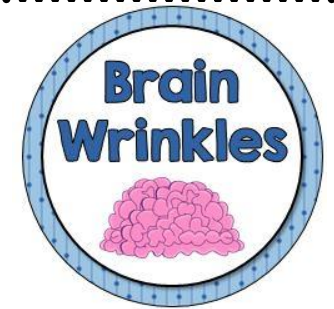


# Pick Your Brain

Write down the most important things that you can remember about European exploration, contact with Native Americans, and settlement in the New World.



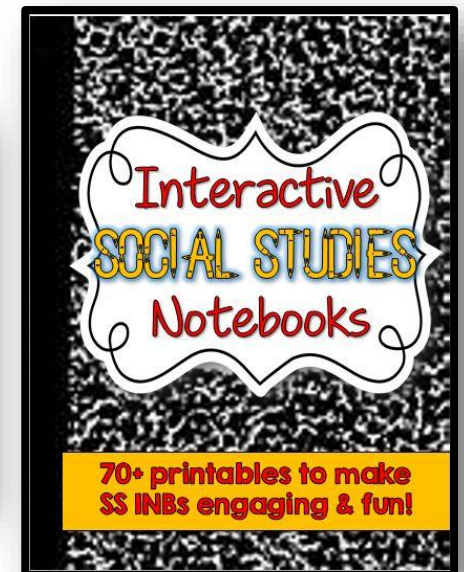
# Thank You!



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