

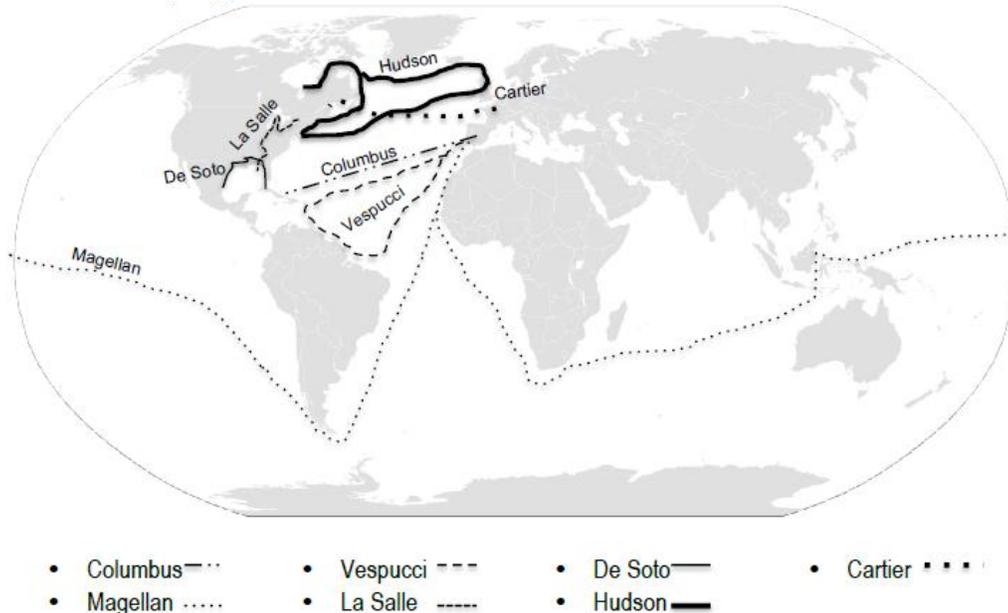
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: September 19, 2017

Social Studies Chapter 4 Study Guide  
Test will be on: Friday, September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017

\*Use this study guide and information written in your notebook as your primary resources when preparing for your test. Use your book for additional explanations and information, if needed. The test will be multiple choice and fill in the blank. We will cover a portion of this study guide each day in class.

### Routes of Early Explorers



### ROUTES OF THE EXPLORERS

- Columbus sailed west across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of finding a new route to Asia.
- La Salle claimed the Mississippi River basin and established a fort at Memphis, Tennessee.
- De Soto was hoping to find Cibola, but he landed at Florida instead and explored the southeast region of the US, including the Mississippi River.
- Hudson was in search of a northwest route to Asia but landed at New York and New Jersey.
- Cartier explored the coast of Canada.
- Vespucci explored the coast of South America including present-day Brazil.
- Magellan was the first European to sail around the tip of South America. Although he died along the way, one of his ships was the first to travel all the way around the world.

### IMPACT OF EXPLORATION

Columbian Exchange-The Columbian Exchange refers to a period of exchanges between the New and Old Worlds. Exchanges of plants, animals, diseases, and technology transformed European and Native American ways of life. Native Americans were now trading crops for animals and learned to raise pigs and cows for food rather than always have to hunt for food. Advances in farming, warfare, and increased death rates are a few examples of the effect of the Columbian Exchange on both European and Native Americans.

### LOST COLONY OF ROANOKE

Roanoke Colony was the first attempt by the English to start a colony in America. Governor John White led them. Not long after their arrival, White's daughter gave birth to a baby girl (Virginia Dare). She was the first child born in the Americas to English parents. Life at Roanoke was difficult; the colonists often fought with local American Indian tribes and ran low on supplies. White decided to go back to England to get more supplies and try to recruit more people to help establish the colony. White was unable to return until three years later in 1590, but the colony was abandoned. The only clues that White found included

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the word "Croatoan" carved into a fence post and "Cro" carved into a tree. White found no sign of a struggle, however, and figured that the colonists had moved to Croatoan, which was what they called a nearby island inhabited by the Croatoan tribe. He also had reason to hope because he had told the colonists to carve a Maltese cross if they were being forced to leave. Since he found no cross, he assumed the colonists were okay. White was unable to search the nearby island because of a bad storm and was forced to return to England. The colonists were never heard from again.

### INFLUENCES OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON AMERICA

COUNTRY (name when from that country)	AREAS EXPLORED (refer to map)	IMPACT
Spain (Spanish)	1	-explored with force with their Spanish soldiers called conquistadors -missions- places set up to convert (change) the Indians to the Catholic religion -searched for gold
England/Britain (English/British)	2	-settled the first 13 colonies after they took over all the land that the Dutch claimed
Netherlands (Dutch)	3	-claimed an area called New Netherland (renamed New York and New Jersey by the English) and New Amsterdam (renamed New York City by the English)
France (French)	4	-fur trade with the Indians; the Indians gave them beaver skins (pelts) and other furs in exchange for pots, beads, and guns; this made Indians begin competing with each other over hunting grounds

