

American History

Vocabulary

Colonize

Convert

Custom

Conquistadors

Reading Skills

Cause/Effect

Underline the causes in each paragraph in red and the effects in blue.

Key Details

Who?

Where?

When?

Causes and Effects of Colonization

European colonization on Native American tribes of Florida

The arrival of Europeans greatly affected the land and people of North America. They wanted to take over much of the land, including what is today called Florida. At that time, the land was already occupied by Native Americans. This did not stop Europeans from wanting to **colonize**, or control the land themselves.

There were several motivations for the Europeans to colonize North America. The European countries had different reasons they wanted to explore. Some wanted to find better trade routes to Asia for their ships. Others, like the Spanish, wanted to find gold and claim land for their country. Additionally, some wanted to **convert** the Native Americans to Christianity. The Spanish sent men called **conquistadors** to do this. These **conquistadors** sought fame and glory for themselves and for Spain.

When the Spanish first arrived in Florida at St. Augustine, they wanted to be friendly with Native Americans. The native peoples were suspicious of these new intruders because there had been a few Spanish **conquistadors** that had already explored the area. The previous **conquistadors** were mean and violent to the native people. Some of the tribes developed friendly relationships with the Spanish. The Timucua tribe, for example, helped the Spanish get the French out of Florida. Additionally, the Calusa tribe traded with the conquistadors for some time. The Spanish traded cloth in exchange for gold.

Unfortunately, friendly relationships did not last long. The Spanish eventually drove the Timucua away from St. Augustine. The Timucua responded by attacking the Spanish in 1577. The French also tried to claim Florida. The Native Americans and the French were friendly to begin with, too. However, over time their relationship also fell apart as they became more hostile towards the natives.

On top of the strained relationship with the natives, Europeans brought new diseases to North America as well. Smallpox, measles, and influenza are some of the diseases the Europeans exposed Native Americans to upon their arrival. These diseases killed many Native Americans across North America, including many in Florida. In 1600, there were over 13,000 Timucua living in northeast Florida. By 1700, there were only 1,000. Diseases continued to spread across Florida, along with violence from the Spanish. As a result, the population of Native Americans continued to decline. The Natives had lived for centuries without diseases before the Europeans arrived. Now that the Europeans had arrived, life would never be the same for the Native American people.

Another goal the Spanish had was to try to **convert** Native Americans to Christianity. Native Americans did not respond well to their attempts. The native people wanted to protect their own cultures and values. They did not want to change their language or clothing. They also wanted to practice their own **customs**, the same ways of acting that they had practiced for thousands of years. This led to conflicts between the Native Americans and the Spanish for many more years.

Causes and Effects of Colonization

Directions: Match the vocabulary term to its definition.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. _____ to send a group of settlers to a place to take control of it | a. Colonize |
| 2. _____ ways of acting that are widely accepted by a particular group | b. Convert |
| 3. _____ a person who traveled the world seeking fame and fortune | c. Customs |
| 4. _____ to cause to change | d. Conquistador |

Directions: Circle the best answer choice based on the passage.

- Which is NOT a common reason for European exploration listed in the passage?
 - To find gold
 - To claim land
 - To adopt Native American customs
 - To convert others to Christianity
- Why were many Native Americans suspicious of Europeans they met?
 - They previously had hostile encounters with other Europeans.
 - They did not like the way they dressed.
 - They are hateful people.
 - They never saw people travel on boats before.
- By 1700 there were only _____ Timucua people living in northeast Florida.
 - 10,000
 - 13,000
 - 1,000
 - 700
- Which Native American tribe traded with the Spanish for some time?
 - Timucua
 - Calusa
 - Apalachee
 - Tequesta
- Which was NOT a disease brought to North America by early Europeans?
 - Influenza
 - Smallpox
 - Ebola
 - Measles

6. The French had a better relationship with Native Americans than the Spanish did.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Most Native Americans were happy to convert to Christianity.
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Native Americans were already living in Florida when Europeans first arrived there.
 - a. True
 - b. False

A series of horizontal lines for handwriting practice. Each set consists of a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line. There are five such sets stacked vertically, providing ample space for practicing letter formation and alignment.

This image shows a blank sheet of primary-ruled paper. It features ten horizontal rows, each designed for handwriting practice. Each row is defined by three parallel lines: a solid top line, a dashed middle line, and a solid bottom line. The entire page is white and contains no other markings or text.