

Teacher Guide For

16th and 17th Century Turning Points

in U.S. History

For grade 7 – College

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MATERIALS IN THE SERIES

Teacher's Guide –This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this series. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the series and read the related Student Goals and Teacher Points for each individual program. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt each program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. The programs can be divided into chapters accessed through the DVD's Menu Screen under Chapter Selects. It is also suggested that each program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional programs outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on Blackline Master Quizzes 1A, 2A, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History takes students on an incredible, 200 year journey of American history. Examining the significant exploits that would mark the beginning of the European influence on the New World, the series is designed to present these critical turning points in this most crucial era of American history in a way that promotes successful student learning. *16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History* opens with the final voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1502. It then follows the Spanish explorers and Conquistadors who made their mark on American history, and it looks at the failed English colony of Roanoke. The series next presents the establishment of the English colonies along the Atlantic seaboard, the founding of Santa Fe, New Netherlands by the Dutch, the arrival of blacks and the origins of black slavery, and the contributions of women to the survival of the first colonies. The series ends with the French explorations that would open up the interior of North America, offering the prospect of more land for more settlers, the founding of Pennsylvania and the conflicts with American Indians trying to save their lands from European invaders.

Below is a list of the programs and their chapters. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific issues, themes and the historical figures mentioned.

Program 1: 1500 - 1585

- 1502 – Christopher Columbus
- 1513 – Ponce de Leon Discovers Florida
- 1539 – Hernando De Soto Explores Southern U.S.
- 1540 – Francisco Vasques de Coronado Maps America's Southwest
- 1565 – Spanish Found First American City: St. Augustine
- 1585 – Sir Walter Raleigh and the Roanoke Colony

Program 2: 1586 - 1619

- 1607 – Jamestown, England's First Successful American Colony
- 1608 – Spanish Found Santa Fe in America's Southwest
- 1614 – Pocahontas Marries John Rolfe
- 1614 – The Dutch Claim New York and Name It New Netherlands
- 1619 – The Virginia House of Burgesses Holds Its First Democratic Meeting

Program 3: 1619 - 1650

- 1619 – Blacks Arrive at Jamestown
- 1621 – The Role of Women in the English Colonies
- 1621 – Squanto and Massasoit Help Pilgrims Survive
- 1629 – John Winthrop is Elected Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony
- 1650 – Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet Use Newfound American Independence to Express Themselves

Program 4: 1651 - 1699

- 1673 – Marquette and Joliet Explore Great Lakes and Mississippi River
- 1675 – Metacom Leads “King Philip’s War”
- 1680 – Popé Drives Spanish from Santa Fe
- 1681 – William Penn Finds Pennsylvania Colony
- 1682 – LaSalle Claims Louisiana Territory for France
- 1699 – England’s 12 Colonies Become Self Sufficient

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation–Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5–12, Era 9 Postwar United States –Standard 4 for grades 5–12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 – Standards 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (#4 – #7), Standard 8.8 (#1) and Grade 11, Standards 11.1 (#2, #3), 11.3 (#5), 11.5 – (#3, #4) and 11.10 (#2, #3) and Grade 12, Standards 12.1, 12.4 and 12.5.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS 16th AND 17th CENTURY TURNING POINTS IN U.S. HISTORY

Program 1: 1500 - 1585

Program one looks at the establishment of European colonies in North America from 1502 to 1590.

Chapter one looks at the voyages of Christopher Columbus to the New World and how his daring trips would set the stage for the colonization of North America.

Chapter two discusses the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon.

Chapter three looks at the explorations of Hernando de Soto throughout the southeastern U.S.

Francisco Vasques de Coronado's travels are outlined in chapter four.

Chapter five describes the founding of the United States oldest European city, St. Augustine, by the Spanish.

The mystery of Roanoke Island and the vision of Sir Walter Raleigh to colonize North America for England are recounted in chapter six.

1502 – Christopher Columbus

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Christopher Columbus made four voyages to the New World from 1492 to 1502
 - He landed on Santo Domingo, Cuba and Haiti on his first voyage
 - He landed on the Virgin Islands on his second voyage
 - He landed in South America on his third voyage
 - He landed in Central America on his fourth and final voyage
- He was aided in his quest sailing west by Spain's Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand II
- Columbus's voyages would set the stage for Europe's colonization of North America and ultimately the founding of the United States of America
- The greatest colonization the world has ever undertaken was in North America

1513 – Ponce de Leon Discovers Florida

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- The first Europeans to set foot upon the pristine sands of Florida were Hispanic explorers nearly 500 years ago
 - Conquistadors were military leaders who invaded foreign lands and conquered the inhabitants
- Ponce de Leon was one of the first Conquistadors, first conquering Puerto Rico, then landing in Florida
 - Ponce de Leon established the oldest European City in Puerto Rico

- He named this land La Florida in honor of the Easter Sunday known as Pascua de Florida - Feast of Flowers
- Ponce de Leon would discover the Gulf Stream current
- Spanish galleons, loaded with treasure from Mexico and Peru, would use the Gulf Stream in their return journeys to Spain

1539 – Hernando De Soto Explores Southern U.S.

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- By 1530, Spain's first generation of Conquistadors, led by Hernan Cortes, expanded her western empire to include all of Mexico and Central America
- De Soto was part of Francisco Pizzaro's campaign to overthrow the Incas
- De Soto led an expedition of discovery through the southeastern part of what would become the United States
- De Soto's expedition covered more than 4000 miles and lasted four years

1540 – Francisco Vasques de Coronado Maps America's Southwest

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado was seeking the fabled golden cities of Cibola
- His expedition would cover the American Southwest
- Spain would enlarge its holdings in North America to include Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California

1565 – Spanish Found First American City: St. Augustine

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Don Pedro Menendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest permanent European settlement in the United States
- The Spanish fort, Castillo de San Marcos was built from 1672 to 1695 in order to protect St. Augustine
- Menendez chased the French out of Florida and made peace with the Native Americans
- Menendez's efforts and the city he founded protected Spain's colonies in the Caribbean from English invaders well into the 17th century

1585 – Sir Walter Raleigh and the Roanoke Colony

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- The disappearance of the Roanoke Colony is one of the 16th century's greatest mysteries
- Roanoke's greatest importance lies in the fact that its founder, Sir Walter Raleigh, was responsible for England's drive to colonize North America
- Raleigh was one of the 16th century's swashbuckling heroes
- Raleigh sent two expeditions to North America and they both failed

- But Raleigh's vision of England colonizing North America would lead to colonies being established in the 17th century

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 1A

1-d; 2-a; 3-c; 4-d; 5-b; 6-c; 7-c; 8-b; 9-d; 10-a; 11-b

Program 2: 1586 - 1619

Program two examines the founding of England's all important first colony in Virginia, Spain's first colony in the desert southwest, the influence of American Indians in Virginia and the founding of New Netherlands by the Dutch. In addition, it looks at the issues faced by the Virginia colony that would later become the core of the U.S. Constitution.

Chapter one shows how Jamestown became a successful colony.

The settling of New Mexico and Santa Fe is examined in chapter two.

Chapter three recounts the importance of Pocahontas to the success of Jamestown and of how whites and American Indians would interact.

Chapter four follows the explorations of Henry Hudson the founding of New Netherlands colony by the Dutch in present day New York.

Starting with Virginia, chapter five follows the English settlers as they established colonies in North America, learned to survive, sought different ways to govern themselves and established legal systems that would evolve into the U.S. Constitution.

1607 – Jamestown, England's First Successful American Colony

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

chapter the students will learn:

- Today the United States' heritage as an economic power house can be traced back to the first permanent English settlement in North America – Jamestown Colony
- The joint stock company made it possible for London merchants to back colonizing ventures to North America
- The Jamestown colony was founded in 1607 and almost failed
- Two men made it possible for Jamestown to succeed – planter John Rolfe and Captain John Smith
 - Captain Smith instilled discipline, setting colonists on the course for building a colony
 - John Rolfe brought tobacco to Virginia making the colony economically valuable to England

1608 –Spanish Found Santa Fe in America's Southwest

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

chapter the students will learn:

- Juan de Oñate was an explorer/warrior in the mold of Cortes and Coronado

- Oñate led a group of 500 soldiers, colonists and Franciscan friars along with 7000 head of cattle to settle in present-day, northern New Mexico
- A Castilian-born adventurer, Juan Martinez de Montoya, founded Santa Fe
- In 1680 the Pueblo revolt kicked the Spanish out of New Mexico for 12 years
- The Spanish retook the city in 1692

1614 – Pocahontas Marries John Rolfe

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Powhatan’s chiefdom was part of a political renaissance among American Indian nations of the eastern woodlands
 - A renaissance that saw the emergence of coalitions, such as the Powhatan Confederacy
 - Leagues of friendship, such as the Iroquois League
 - Alliances based on a common language and interests like the Algonquin Confederacy
- Indians, led by Pocahontas’s father Chief Powhatan were suspicious of the white settlers, but Pocahontas convinced Powhatan to help the white colonists
- Pocahontas was a renaissance woman who saw that working with the English colonists would improve life for her people
- Pocahontas would later become a Christian and marry Englishman John Rolfe

1614 – The Dutch Claim New York and Name It New Netherlands

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English navigator working for the Netherlands, sailed up the Hudson River in the *Half Moon*, looking for a route to Asia
- Five years later, Dutch explorer Adriaen Block’s map of North America claimed present day New York as New Netherlands for the Netherlands
- In 1624, the Dutch West India Company landed 30 families on modern day Governors Island
- According to tradition, the colony’s Director-General, Peter Minuit, purchased Manhattan Island from the Lenape Indians for \$24 dollars in trade goods
- From the start, New Netherlands was conceived as a Utopian colony, where people were free to practice their religion and live by their consciences
 - Ultimately, these early Dutch codes would become a part of the American fabric of diversity and liberty
- In 1664 New Netherlands surrendered to the English and in 1675 it was renamed New York

1619 – The Virginia House of Burgesses Holds Its First Democratic Meeting

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Private land ownership would become the cornerstone of American democracy

- The first colonial legislature was Virginia's House of Burgesses in 1619
- England sent settlers with diverse religious backgrounds
- Puritan beliefs and practices would help shape the American character
- England's neglect would foster American independence and lead to American ideas of self government

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 2A

1–b; 2–c; 3–c; 4–b; 5–d; 6–a; 7–d; 8–c; 9–b; 10–c; 11–b; 12–d

Program 3: 1619 - 1650

Program three explores how the new world's harsh and unforgiving landscape would shape the American character.

Chapter one traces the beginnings of enslavement through the experiences of Anthony Johnson, a black man who purchased his own freedom and lived through a time when the evolution of enslavement was determined by skin color.

Chapter two covers those women who made the difference between survival and failure at the Jamestown and Plymouth Plantation colonies.

Chapter three explores the role of American Indians in the survival of the English colonists in the new world.

The founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and its importance to the American Independence and democracy is discussed in chapter four.

In Chapter five, the lives of two famous Puritan women are followed as they begin the transformation from English women to American women.

1619 – Blacks Arrive at Jamestown

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- The first black slaves arrived in 1619 at Jamestown aboard a Dutch slave ship
- In the beginning of enslavement skin color was not as important as religion in determining who had rights and who didn't
- The rise of Anthony Johnson from slave to freedman to slave owner
- Despite the color barrier, blacks participated in the creation of the new nation

1621 – The Role of Women in the English Colonies

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- That women made the difference between colonies surviving and failing
- American women and families arrived at Jamestown in 1609 and Plymouth in 1620

- The foundation of the fiercely independent American woman began at Plymouth and continued throughout America's conquest of North America

1621 – Squanto and Massasoit Help Pilgrims Survive

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- The Wampanoags were woodland Indians living in present day Massachusetts who survived by fishing, hunting, and growing maize, beans and squash
- From these native people, two men would become pivotal figures in American history – Massasoit and Squanto
- Massasoit, signed a treaty agreeing to live in friendship with the whites for as long as he lived
- Squanto stayed with the Pilgrims, showing them how to plant corn and where to hunt and fish
- Squanto and Massasoit envisioned cooperation between the American Indian nations and the newly arriving English as a means to make a stronger, better life for both Indians and English
- Squanto's and Massasoit's examples of friendship and aid helped forge the American spirit of helping others when in need

1629 – John Winthrop is Elected Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- In the early 1600s, joint stock companies made it possible for England to establish colonies in North America
- The companies were little more than dictatorships, run by a board of investors, whose meetings were held in England
- In 1629, John Winthrop, a wealthy Puritan landowner, led a group of Puritans in organizing the Massachusetts Bay Company and changed everything
- King Charles I's charter for Massachusetts Bay Colony gave the Puritans unprecedented control over their own destiny in North America
- Winthrop and the company investors created a commonwealth with the governor, an executive council of assistants and a body of representatives all elected annually by the colony's freemen
- America had its first, self-governing commonwealth

1650 – Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet Use Newfound American Independence to Express Themselves

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- At the start of the 17th century, the accepted social and religious belief throughout the world was that women were inferior to men
- Puritan men and religious leaders deeply mistrusted women, considering them 'daughters of Eve' and therefore greedy for both power and sexual gratification

- Life for women in the new world was harsh
- They did typical woman's work, but also tended the fields, managed the farm's accounts and at times fought Indians
- But colonial life also opened a door for women to become equal
- If a male settler died, his wife was allowed to manage his property and provide for their children's welfare
- Anne Hutchinson and Anne Bradstreet were the first of many Puritan women to embody the independent spirit of American women
 - Hutchinson and about 60 followers went south into Rhode Island, where they started their own community
 - Bradstreet was America's first poet

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 3A

1-c; 2-b; 3-c; 4-a; 5-d; 6-a; 7-b; 8-b; 9-a; 10-c; 11-c

Program 4: 1651 - 1699

Program four follows the establishment of all the English colonies and the explorations that would open up the vast interior of North America to settlement. It also examines the American Indian resistance to European expansion.

Chapter one recounts the great exploration of Joliet and Marquette on the Mississippi River.

The Wampanoag war to push the Puritans out of New England is discussed in chapter two.

Chapter three looks at the Pueblo rebellion against Spanish colonists in New Mexico and the consequences of releasing horses into the interior of North America.

William Penn's holy experiment to set up Pennsylvania Colony with religious freedom and democratic ideals is recounted in chapter four.

How France gained the Louisiana territory is shown in chapter five.

Chapter six recounts the founding of the Britain's 12 colonies.

1673 – Marquette and Joliet Explore Great Lakes and Mississippi River

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

chapter the students will learn:

- But over three hundred years ago the Straits of Mackinac were the starting point of the French inland water highway in North America
- Jesuit missionaries and fur trappers called *coureurs du bois* pushed deep into the heart of the continent along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River

- In 1673, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet would embark on their renowned journey of discovery following the Mississippi River
- Marquette and Joliet had opened the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River basin for French colonization
- By the end of the 17th century, nearly 60,000 French had settled along these North American waterways

1675 – Metacom Leads “King Philip’s War”

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

chapter the students will learn:

- Since the founding of Jamestown in 1607, the peace between English colonists and the coastal Indian nations was fragile
- The basic problem was that Indians did not understand the English concept of land ownership, which meant a person owned the land and it was not available to anyone else
- There were conflicts
- A war between Powhatan Confederacy and Jamestown settlers in 1622
- The Pequot War between New England Puritans and Pequot Indians near present day Rhode Island in 1636
- By 1675 one Wampanoag leader, Metacom, known as King Philip by the Puritans, believed that if his people were to survive, they would have to drive the colonists out of New England
 - As a result war broke out between the Puritans and the Wampanoags in 1675
 - Metacom used guerilla style tactics against outlying settler communities that almost forced the settlers out of New England
 - A Puritan militiaman, Captain Benjamin Church, adopted Metacom’s own tactics to defeat the Indians
 - Metacom was killed and the war ended swiftly
- For the next 200 years American Indians would unsuccessfully try to stop white expansion

1680 – Popé Drives Spanish from Santa Fe

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

chapter the students will learn:

- Horses had evolved on the North American continent but long before the Europeans arrived in the 16th century they had become extinct
- The reintroduction of horses by Spanish Conquistadors transformed Native American life
- Popé, a charismatic Pueblo Indian leader, would lead a revolt against Spanish overlords in New Mexico in 1680
- As a result, wild horses would spread out across the American west and lead to a nomadic Plains Indian horse culture in the middle of the 18th century
- Ironically, the Plains Indian horse cultures saved the West for the Americans who were establishing a new nation to the east

- The new nation would eventually crush the Indian horse culture a hundred years later

1681 – William Penn Founds Pennsylvania Colony

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- With the founding of Pennsylvania, the triumvirate of American colonies – Virginia, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania – were at last in place to lead the push for independence from England in the 18th century
- Pennsylvania, the 12th and last English colony to be founded in the 17th century, was founded by William Penn as a sanctuary for Quakers and other religions
- In 1681 King Charles II granted Penn a charter to Pennsylvania, as repayment for the debt owed Penn's father, a naval war hero
- Penn saw Pennsylvania as a holy experiment in popular government and Christian living, based on the Quakers' humanism
- Quakers dealt fairly with Indians and opposed slavery
- Quakers were despised because of their non-conformist ways
- Pennsylvania would become the foundation for freedom of religion in the U.S. Constitution

1682 – LaSalle Claims Louisiana Territory for France

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- Throughout most of the 17th century, European colonists had stayed in the relatively safer areas of the coasts and America's waterways
- The French explorer La Salle would change that by opening up America's heartland, using the Mississippi River
- In 1682, La Salle led an expedition down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico
- He claimed the entire region from the western slopes of the Appalachian Mountains to the Rocky Mountains for France
- He named it Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIVth of France
- La Salle was murdered trying to found a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi
- New Orleans was eventually founded in 1718
- In the centuries to come, all commerce from the interior of the continent flowed down the Mississippi and through New Orleans

1699 – England's 12 Colonies Become Self Sufficient

Student Goals – In this 16th and 17th Century Turning Points in U.S. History chapter the students will learn:

- England sought to create an empire of immigrants ruled entirely from London
- The English saw opportunities in the New World and traveled to North America to stay permanently
- In the 17th century, the English immigrants settled along the eastern seaboard from Massachusetts to South Carolina, partitioning this largely wooded land into colonies that were granted charters by England's Kings

- The names of each colony and when it was founded

Answers to Blackline Master Quiz 4A

1 – a=e, b=f, c=d; 2–b; 3–c; 4–a; 5–a; 6–d; 7–c; 8 – a=f, b=d, c=e; 9–b; 10–c; 11–b;
12–d; 13–a