

Colonial World Stations

Answer Key for Handout A

Station #1

During the 1500s, European nations competed for colonies in the Americas, driven by wealth and religious tensions from the Protestant Reformation. Spain established a vast empire, enriched by resources like gold and silver, while England sought its own foothold in the New World. Under Queen Elizabeth I, Sir Walter Raleigh founded a short-lived colony on Roanoke Island, remembered for the mystery of its disappearance in 1590.

In 1607, the Virginia Company of London established Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement. Despite disease, food shortages, and conflicts, the colony endured under leaders like John Smith, who traded with Native Americans and strengthened defenses. The introduction of tobacco farming by John Rolfe in 1611 turned Jamestown into an economically viable colony.

By 1618, colonists gained more autonomy, including land ownership and self-governance. In 1619, the first General Assembly convened, marking a step toward democracy.

Station #2

1. b) for work and tribute
2. c) the República de Españoles and República de Indios
3. c) by being led by local leaders
4. b) to prevent corruption and abuse
5. c) working in fields, mines, and homes
6. c) by purchasing their freedom

Station #3

- F European explorers in the 1500s and 1600s found a Northwest Passage and large quantities of gold and silver in North America.
- T The fur trade between Europeans and American Indians became a significant part of the competition between European countries.
- T American Indians traded beaver and other furs for items like knives, copper pots, and beads.

- F Beavers were hunted to extinction in North America during the 1500s and 1600s due to overhunting.
- T The fur trade introduced new tools, weapons, and alcohol to American Indians, significantly altering their way of life.
- F The French built large settlements in North America to support the fur trade.
- T The fur trade played a role in the outbreak of the French and Indian War.
- T The demand for beaver furs caused conflicts between different American Indian tribes.
- F The coureurs de bois were Dutch traders who married American Indian women.
- T The fur trade caused environmental changes, including the disruption of ecosystems and a decline in animal populations.

Station #4

- c. Henry Hudson
- d. Barents Sea
- e. Dutch merchants
- f. Hudson River
- a. 1614
- g. New Amsterdam
- h. England
- i. the river became too shallow

Station #5

Note: This station involves creating a map based on primary sources. The exact answer may vary depending on student interpretations, but should show settlements from English, French, Spanish, and Dutch colonies.

Station #6 (Handout G)

- 1. Spain - Artifact 1
- 2. England - Artifact 4
- 3. France - Artifact 2
- 4. Holland - Artifact 3

Image Citations for Handout G:

- **Artifact 1:** *Crown of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception, Known as the Crown of the Andes*. Circa 1660 (diadem) and circa 1770 (arches). Gold, repoussé and chased; emeralds. Metropolitan Museum of Art, Colombia. *Wikimedia Commons*. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Crown_of_the_Virgin_of_the_Immaculate_Conception,_known_as_the_Crown_of_the_Andes_MET_DP365520.jpg.
- **Artifact 2:** *Currier & Ives, and F Palmer. The trappers camp-fire. A friendly visitor* ca. 1866. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. Photograph. <https://www.loc.gov/item/92516020/>.
- **Artifact 3:** "Block-House and City Gate (Foot of Present Wall Street), 1674, New Amsterdam." *Wikimedia Commons*. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Block-House_and_City_Gate_%28foot_of_present_Wall_Street%29_1674_New_Amsterdam.jpg.
- **Artifact 4:** Thorpe, Francis Newton. *A Course in Civil Government*. Philadelphia: Eldredge & Brother, 1894. *Wikimedia Commons*. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_course_in_civil_government_%281894%29_%2814787460813%29.jpg.

