

## Latitude and Longitude Practice

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Determine the latitude and longitude for the following locations that were important in the three revolutions studied.

Country	Latitude	Longitude
13 American Colonies		
Great Britain		
New Spain		
Spain		
Haiti		
France		
Africa		

What did you learn about the location of the colonizing countries in comparison to the colonies?

How would the location of the colonizing countries make it hard to rule the colonies?

## Latitude and Longitude Practice **Answer Key**

Directions: Determine the latitude and longitude for the following locations that were important in the three revolutions studied.

Country	Latitude	Longitude
13 American Colonies	40° North	80° West
Great Britain	50° North	0°
New Spain	24° North	102° West
Spain	40° North	4° East
Haiti	20° North	72° West
France	47° North	2° East
Africa	0°	20° East

What did you learn about the location of the Colonizing countries in comparison to the colonies?

The Colonizing countries were a long way from the colonies. The Colonizing countries were all in Europe while the colonies were in the Western Hemisphere.

How would the location of the colonizing countries make it hard to rule the colonies?

The colonies were far away, so communications were slow. Often times the Colonizing country did not understand how the colonists felt on issues. The colonists wanted to keep their resources and wealth at home and not want to send it to the Colonizing country. The colonists wanted everyone to be treated fairly. Colonists wanted representation in government.

## **Answer Key** to Geographic Reasons for Colonization of the New World

Colonizing Country	Colony	Geographic Reasons for Colonizing	Reason for Moving
Great Britain (England)	13 American Colonies	furs to trade, land for farming, grow tobacco, indigo, and rice to trade	free land, religious freedom, more opportunities
Spain	New Spain	mineral wealth, silver, gold, farming, ranching	religious conversion, wealth, more status
France	Saint-Domingue	grow sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo	forced labor, wealth, status

## **France, Spain, and England: Geographic Reasons for Colonization of the New World Student Reading**

### **From Exploration to Colonization**

You have learned how European nations began exploring the world in search of wealth in the 1400s. Portugal was the first to begin exploring, as the other nations were engaged in warfare; France with England, and Spain with the Muslims. By the end of the 1400s, the nations of Spain, France, Portugal, and England all had harbors on the Atlantic Ocean and were eager to find a sea route to Asia to get the silks and spices Europeans so greatly desired. The Portuguese made great advancements and found a water route around Africa to Asia by 1495. Christopher Columbus, sailing for Spain, left in 1492 and headed west searching for a water route to Asia, but instead arrived in the Americas. As news spread about Columbus' journey, England sent John Cabot to search for a northern route to Asia in 1497 and France sent Giovanni da Verrazano to America's coast to search for a route to Asia in 1524. From the arrival of Columbus's fleets in the New World, Spain, England, and France (along with the Dutch) competed at first for a route to Asia, and later for the wealth and resources of this "new" land.

Once the explorers arrived in the "new" lands, they sent back information concerning all that they had seen and found. Although they were disappointed in not finding a sea route to Asia, there were many good things to report back to the kings and queens who had sent them. When natural resources were found that were desired or needed at home, Spain, England, and France claimed the land and set up colonies. Spain, in particular, built a great empire in modern-day Mexico and Southwestern North America, while England, France, and the Dutch all claimed lands in the eastern part of the North American continent.

### **Natural Resources of the Colonies**

You are learning about three colonial areas in the New World: The 13 American Colonies; New Spain; and Saint-Domingue. Each of these areas had different natural resources that were found to be so desirable that the exploring country claimed the land from its original inhabitants and created colonies. The location of natural resources was not the only reason for colonization, but it was a very important reason.

## **Saint-Domingue**

The island was first inhabited by the Tainos Indians. Christopher Columbus arrived on this island on his first voyage in 1492 and named it Hispaniola. The climate of Hispaniola is generally humid and tropical and the soil in the island's rich valleys, plains, and coastal areas is very good for growing sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. All of these crops were highly desired in Europe. Because the Taino population had decreased sharply due to disease and mistreatment, African people were brought in to work in the fields. Spain began to lose interest in the island in the 1600s and France colonized the western third of the island in 1697, giving it the name Saint-Domingue.

## **New Spain**

As the islands of the Caribbean were conquered by the Spanish after Columbus's first voyage, Spain sent soldiers further into the Americas searching for riches. They had heard stories of a land ruled by a wealthy king. As a result, the empires of the Aztec in Mexico and the Inca in South America were conquered, and their great treasures of gold and silver were claimed for Spain. Spain claimed land throughout much of North America from Mexico to what is now California and Florida, naming it New Spain. New Spain's wealth continued to come from its mines, farms, and ranches.

## **The 13 American Colonies**

Many different American Indian peoples lived in the regions of North America colonized by the English, French, and Dutch. Early French settlements centered near the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River because of the fur trade. The French traded with American Indians for furs, and then shipped the furs to France. The Dutch and English sent colonists who would settle and farm the land although some British colonists traded in furs. The northern colonies, with a harsh climate and rocky soil, had small farms and also fished. The middle colonies, with a good growing season and rich land, supported large farms growing crops such as wheat, barley, and oats as well as livestock. The southern colonies had a warm climate and long growing season and grew tobacco, rice, and indigo on large plantations to trade. Twelve American Colonies were founded by England for economic, political, and/or social reasons. The thirteenth, New York, was captured from the Dutch in 1664.

1. Write at least one way that England, Spain, and France competed with one another.

2. Explain how natural resources encouraged colonization in the following locations:

a. Saint-Domingue

b. New Spain

c. The 13 American Colonies

## **Answer Key to Questions 1 and 2**

Student Reading: France, Spain, and England: Geographic Reasons for Colonization of the New World

1. a route to Asia **or** for the wealth and resources of the “new” land
  
2. a. The climate of Hispaniola is generally humid and tropical and the soil in the island’s rich valleys, plains, and coastal areas is very good for growing sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. All of these crops were highly desired in Europe.  
  
b. Great treasures of gold and silver were claimed for Spain in Mexico and South America. Spain claimed a large piece of land. New Spain’ wealth continued to come from it mines, farms, and ranches.  
  
c. The fur trade supplied furs to England and France. Large plantations in the southern colonies provided tobacco, rice, and indigo for trade to England.

**Revolution Causes Worksheet**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Read about each revolution and write down 5 causes of each revolution. At the bottom of the page write 3 similar causes.

**Causes of Three Revolutions**

American Revolution	Haitian Revolution	Mexican War of Independence
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.

**Three Similarities**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## Revolution Causes Worksheet **Answer Key**

Read about each revolution and write down 5 causes of each revolution. At the bottom of the page write 3 similar causes.

### Causes of Three Revolutions

American Revolution	Haitian Revolution	Mexican War of Independence
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The governing country, Great Britain, was miles away across the Atlantic Ocean.</li><li>2. Laws were made in Great Britain with no representatives from the Colonies.</li><li>3. Colonists were not allowed to settle across the Appalachian Mountains.</li><li>4. Taxes collected in the Colonies were often sent to Great Britain.</li><li>5. Colonists were forced to have British soldiers in their homes.</li><li>6. Parliament restricted town meetings in Boston and closed the port.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. There was a caste system.</li><li>2. African-born enslaved people were treated badly.</li><li>3. Enslaved people had no say in their lives.</li><li>4. The governing country, France, was miles away across the Atlantic Ocean.</li><li>5. France made the laws for Haiti.</li><li>6. French planters made all the money from selling sugar.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. People were in a caste system with the low castes treated poorly.</li><li>2. Riches of the colony were sent to Spain.</li><li>3. Spain kept raising taxes.</li><li>4. Because of a drought, there was a famine.</li><li>5. Spain ruled the colony from many miles away in Europe.</li></ol>

### Three Similarities

Possible answers:

1. The colonizing country of the colonies was far away.
2. Money made in the colonies was not making most people rich.
3. Enslaved people were treated very poorly.
4. The ruling country made laws that were seen as unfair by the people in the colonies.

## **The American Revolution Student Reading**

The American Revolution refers to Thirteen Colonies of the British Empire gaining their independence and becoming the United States of America. Between 1775 and 1783 the colonies united against the British and entered into armed conflict known as the American Revolutionary War.

There were many causes for the American Revolution. Great Britain was many hundreds of miles across the Atlantic Ocean. Because of this, communication was slow. The colonists felt they were treated poorly by the government of Great Britain and did not have many rights. The British Parliament made laws without representation from the colonial legislatures. After a war with France, Great Britain wanted the colonies to pay a portion of the cost of this war. Taxes were put on documents like newspapers and playing cards; products like paper, glass, and tea. In addition, Colonists were not allowed to settle across the Appalachian Mountains. Colonists were expected to keep British soldiers in their homes. Finally, Parliament restricted town meetings in Boston and closed the port. When the American colonists became angry enough to declare their independence from Great Britain, Great Britain did not want to give up their colonies, so a war began between the colonies and Great Britain. It was called the Revolutionary War.

In 1781 the British surrendered to the American colonists. The peace treaty with Great Britain was called the Treaty of Paris. The outcomes of this treaty were that the colonies became independent from Great Britain and changed their name to the United States of America. The U.S. was given control of all the land east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes except for Florida. Eventually, a distant government in Britain was replaced with a local one as described in the U.S. Constitution. The Constitution becomes the law of the United States. Representatives from each state were elected by the citizens to make and vote on accepting this new form of government.

## **The Haitian Revolution Student Reading**

The Haitian Revolution was a revolt of enslaved people on the island of Saint-Domingue (as Haiti was known at that time) in the Caribbean Sea. This revolution occurred between 1791 and 1804. The enslaved workers from Africa revolted against the French owners of the sugar plantations. This rebellion was the most successful rebellion of enslaved people in the Western Hemisphere. Haiti was a colony of France.

By the 1740's, Saint-Domingue had become one of the leading suppliers of the world's sugar. Sugar was grown on plantations, and plantations needed a lot of workers. Most of the workers were enslaved Africans. There was a rigid caste system in place. At the top of the caste system were the white French plantation owners. Then came free (not-enslaved) blacks. African-born enslaved people were at the bottom and treated badly by the plantation owners. Because the death rate exceeded the birth rate, more enslaved workers had to be imported each year. These workers had no control over their lives.

The leadership in France was not stable, and France was many miles away from Haiti. The white planters made their wealth from the sale of sugar. Most of these planters were from France. Much of their wealth was spent in France. On August 22, 1791, a great uprising plunged the country into war. The enslaved people rebelled against the planters who were supported by French soldiers.

The French forces were finally defeated in 1803 by the enslaved people. The outcomes of this rebellion were that Saint-Domingue was declared independent from France and it was renamed "Haiti" after the Arawak Indian name for the island. Haiti became a free republic where all the citizens were entitled to vote for leaders and to make the laws. After years of war, its sugar plantations were destroyed. The enslaved people were freed, but they were uneducated. This made life hard for them in the future. The end of the Haitian Revolution in 1804 marked the end of colonialism in Haiti, but the caste system continued to affect the population.

## **The Mexican War of Independence Student Reading**

The Mexican War of Independence was an armed conflict between the people of Mexico and Spain from 1810 to 1821. Mexico was a colony of Spain known as New Spain. The people of New Spain sought independence from Spain. What started as a peasant's rebellion against their colonial masters ended as an alliance between all the people of New Spain against Spain.

The causes of the Mexican Revolution were many. Mexico (New Spain) was unhappy under the Spanish rule. People were organized into a caste system based on race. First came the European born whites, then the creoles (colonial born whites), mestizos (part Indian and part Spanish), and last were the Indians. Different castes had different rights. The creoles and mestizos were treated poorly and not given many rights. The wealth of the colony went to Spain as the Spanish government kept raising taxes without the support of the people in New Spain. Spain needed money to fight a war with France. Because of droughts, famine spread over New Spain. There was confusion and division in the governments of both Spain and New Spain. Spain was miles across the Atlantic Ocean. These causes resulted in a declaration of war against Spain.

The outcome of this war was on August 24, 1821 representatives of the Spanish crown and the rebels signed the Treaty of Cordoba, which recognized Mexican independence ending three centuries of Spanish colonial rule. New Spain became known as Mexico. Now the people of Mexico could form their own government where all the citizens were entitled to vote. The Roman Catholic Church would be the state church. And some of the castes were given more rights.

# Revolution Outcomes Worksheet

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Using the readings about each revolution, write down at least 3 outcomes.  
At the bottom of the page write three outcomes that are similar

## Outcomes of Three Revolutions

American Revolution	Haitian Revolution	Mexican War of Independence
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

## Three Similarities

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

## Revolution Outcome Worksheet **Answer Key**

Using the articles of each revolution, write down at least 3 outcomes.  
At the bottom of the page write three outcomes that are similar

### Outcomes of Three Revolutions

American Revolution	Haitian Revolution	Mexican War of Independence
1. New name – United States of America 2. Formed a new government under the Constitution with voting for citizens 3. Won its independence from Great Britain 4. Given control of all the land east of the Mississippi River and south of the Great Lakes except Florida	1. Won independence from France 2. New name - Haiti 3. Citizens could form a government and vote for laws 4. Enslaved people were freed.	1. Gained independence from Spain 2. Formed a new government where citizens could vote 3. New name – Mexico 4. Roman Catholic Church became the state church

### Three Similarities

Possible answers:

1. New names for these political units  
     British Thirteen American Colonies – United States of America  
     New Spain – Mexico  
     Saint-Domingue – Haiti
2. All won independence from their colonizing countries.
3. Formed their own governments where citizens could vote on laws.

## Writing Prompt for Assessment

Name \_\_\_\_\_

You are a colonist living in one of the three colonies (America, Saint-Domingue, or New Spain). You are writing a friendly letter to a cousin in the colonizing country (Britain, France or Spain) of your colony. You must identify 2 reasons why you moved to the Americas. You must clearly identify where you live and where the cousin lives either in the letter or through the address on an attached envelope. You must also sound like a cousin writing a cousin.

### Checklist

\_\_\_\_\_ You mentioned the colony that you are from.

\_\_\_\_\_ You mentioned the colonizing country where the cousin lives.

\_\_\_\_\_ You identified 2 reasons for moving to Americas.

\_\_\_\_\_ You sounded like a cousin writing a cousin.

\_\_\_\_\_ Your letter is in the friendly letter format.

## Writing Prompt for Assessment

Name \_\_\_\_\_

You are a colonist living in one of the three colonies (America, Saint-Domingue, or New Spain). You are writing a friendly letter to a cousin in the colonizing country of your colony. You must identify 2 causes why your colony fought for independence. You must also identify 2 outcomes of the revolution. You must clearly identify where you live and where the cousin lives either in the letter or through the address on an attached envelope. You must also sound like a cousin writing a cousin.

### Checklist

\_\_\_\_\_ You mentioned the colony that you are from.

\_\_\_\_\_ You mentioned the colonizing country where the cousin lives.

\_\_\_\_\_ You identified 2 causes for the revolution.

\_\_\_\_\_ You identified 2 outcomes of the revolution.

\_\_\_\_\_ You sounded like a cousin writing a cousin.

\_\_\_\_\_ Your letter is in the friendly letter format.