

# Encounters and Choices

Trace exchange, resistance, and conflict in early colonial contact.

**11.1a** "Contact between Native American\* groups and Europeans occurred through cultural exchanges, resistance efforts, and conflict."

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## 1 READ AND MARK \_\_\_\_\_ Read it twice

**YOUR JOB** Underline an exchange. Circle a resistance effort and mark a conflict with C. An event may fit more than one category.

### Many Forms of Contact

- ① Contact involved exchange, resistance, and conflict, often together. Spanish colonists founded St. Augustine in Timucua territory in 1565. Spaniards depended on Native food and knowledge, while Native communities acquired European goods. Missions imposed religious and labor demands; some Timucua resisted by leaving settlements or rebelling. Coercion and introduced diseases devastated communities. Relationships changed over time.
- ② French traders along the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes depended on Native partners for furs, food, and travel knowledge. Partners included Algonquian-speaking peoples and the Iroquoian-speaking Huron-Wendat. Native traders obtained tools, cloth, and firearms. Alliances linked commerce to conflicts involving French allies and Haudenosaunee nations. Native leaders pursued their own diplomatic and military goals. Dutch merchants likewise traded for furs with Munsee Lenape and other nations; land disputes and Dutch attacks helped produce Kieft's War in the 1640s.
- ③ English settlers established Jamestown within the Powhatan chiefdom in 1607. Powhatan communities sometimes exchanged corn for English goods, but English expansion threatened their lands and authority. Leaders used trade restrictions and armed resistance. Opechancanough organized the 1622 attacks on English settlements; English retaliation intensified warfare. Resistance describes opposition to domination, while conflict describes confrontation, so the categories can overlap. Disease, warfare, and dispossession reduced many Native populations and territories, but Native communities continued to adapt, resist, and preserve their identities.

**2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE** \_\_\_\_\_ Use the passage

**1** Identify one exchange involving Timucua communities and Spaniards.

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**2** How did Powhatan leaders resist English expansion, and why?

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**3** Why can an action be both resistance and conflict? Use one example.

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**4** Name two consequences of colonization and one sign of Native agency.

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**3 YOUR TURN** \_\_\_\_\_ Your own words

In three sentences, compare two contact relationships from the passage. Include an exchange, a resistance effort or conflict, and one consequence for a named Native community.

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**PART 1 • READ AND MARK**

Underline an exchange. Circle a resistance effort and mark a conflict with C. An event may fit more than one category. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

**PART 2 • ANSWERS**

| # | QUESTION                                                             | ANSWER                                                                                                                                                                       |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Identify one exchange involving Timucua communities and Spaniards.   | <b>Native food or knowledge supported Spaniards, while Native communities acquired European goods.</b>                                                                       |
| 2 | How did Powhatan leaders resist English expansion, and why?          | <b>They used trade restrictions and armed resistance because English expansion threatened land and authority.</b>                                                            |
| 3 | Why can an action be both resistance and conflict? Use one example.  | <b>Armed opposition to domination is resistance and confrontation. For example, the 1622 attacks opposed English expansion and involved violent conflict.</b>                |
| 4 | Name two consequences of colonization and one sign of Native agency. | <b>Consequences include population decline, land loss and disruption from disease or war. Agency includes trade choices, diplomacy, resistance or preserving identities.</b> |

**PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)**

Timucua communities exchanged food and knowledge with Spaniards, but mission demands also provoked resistance. Powhatan communities traded with English settlers before expansion prompted trade restrictions and attacks. Warfare and dispossession reduced Native control of territory, showing how exchange and coercion could coexist.

Accept accurate comparisons using supplied relationships and evidence. Resistance and conflict may overlap; students need not assign mutually exclusive labels.