

Encounters and Change

Compare how European groups interacted with Native American societies.

7.2b "Different European groups had varied interactions and relationships with the Native American societies they encountered. Native American societies suffered from loss of life due to disease and conflict and loss of land due to encroachment..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline European-Native relationships. Circle causes of Native population loss. Star details explaining loss of land.

Different Relationships, Lasting Effects

- ① English colonists in southern New England met Algonquian communities with their own leaders, farms, fishing places, and hunting grounds. People traded and sometimes made agreements. Many colonists believed a written deed gave one person permanent control of land. Many Algonquian communities instead shared access to fields, woods, and waterways. Expanding English towns and fences limited Native access to land and resources.
- ② French traders and officials often built fur-trade alliances with Algonquian-speaking peoples and the Huron-Wendat. Dutch traders in the Hudson Valley developed strong trade with the Mohawk, a nation of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy. These partnerships brought European goods and changed rivalries among Native nations. Native leaders pursued their own goals. Epidemics such as smallpox killed many people, weakening communities and changing the balance of power.
- ③ In the Southeast, Spanish officials interacted with Muscogee communities through trade, diplomacy, and conflict. Spaniards sought converts and influence; Muscogee leaders protected their communities and chose relationships with nearby powers. Spanish missions served other Southeastern peoples, while Muscogee communities generally remained outside the main mission settlements. Raids and warfare caused deaths and captives. Disease spread through contact networks. Across regions, population loss, violence, and settlers' land claims threatened Native independence.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How did many English colonists' ideas about land ownership differ from many Algonquian communities' ideas about land use?

2 Identify one Native group allied with French traders and one Native group that had a strong trade relationship with Dutch traders.

3 What are two causes of Native population loss named in the passage?

4 Give one way Spanish interactions with Muscogee communities differed from English interactions with Algonquian communities in southern New England.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write exactly four sentences comparing French interactions with Native peoples and Spanish interactions with Muscogee communities. Include one action or goal, one consequence for Native societies, and one similarity or difference.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline European-Native relationships. Circle causes of Native population loss. Star details explaining loss of land. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did many English colonists' ideas about land ownership differ from many Algonquian communities' ideas about land use?	Many English colonists believed a written deed gave one person permanent control of land. Many Algonquian communities shared access to fields, woods, and waterways.
2	Identify one Native group allied with French traders and one Native group that had a strong trade relationship with Dutch traders.	French traders allied with Algonquian-speaking peoples and the Huron-Wendat. Dutch traders had a strong trade relationship with the Mohawk.
3	What are two causes of Native population loss named in the passage?	Epidemics of diseases such as smallpox and conflict, including raids and warfare, caused population loss.
4	Give one way Spanish interactions with Muscogee communities differed from English interactions with Algonquian communities in southern New England.	Spanish officials interacted with Muscogee communities through trade, diplomacy, and conflict and sought converts and influence. English settlers expanded towns, fenced land, and limited Algonquian access to land and resources.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

French officials often built fur-trade alliances with Algonquian-speaking peoples and the Huron-Wendat. Spanish officials interacted with Muscogee communities through trade, diplomacy, and conflict. In both regions, diseases spread through contact networks and killed many Native people. Both relationships involved trade and Native leaders making choices about outside powers.

Accept equivalent comparisons that accurately identify relationships, disease or conflict as causes of population loss, and settlement or differing land concepts as causes of land loss. For the open response, check for exactly four sentences and all three required elements.