

GUIDED READING

Alabama: Our Beautiful Home

Chapter 3: Europeans Come to Alabama

Section 1 The Spanish Explore Alabama

Directions: Use the information from pages 75 - 87 to complete the following.

1. _____ came to the New World for the first time in _____.
2. He was exploring for _____.
3. His mission was to find a _____ route to the Indies near Asia.
4. He [Columbus] thought _____ was China.
5. Columbus even called the friendly natives _____.
6. In the late 1400s, _____ began arriving in the New World.
7. Some European explorers came looking for _____.
8. Several European nations wanted to set up _____.
9. A _____ is a settlement of people in a new land who are ruled by their homeland.
10. King Philip II of Spain wanted colonies to help _____ the Roman _____.
11. He also wanted to _____, a Protestant nation, from _____ colonies in the New World.
12. American Indians, explorers, and settlers _____ on how to share the land.
13. The _____ explorers in the land that is now Alabama were from _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

14. They were looking for _____ (riches).
15. They also wanted to _____ the _____ for Spain.
16. They came to _____ and the land around the bay.
17. Unknown to the Europeans, the explorers also brought _____ with them.
18. The Europeans had a natural _____ (resistance) to most of the diseases.
19. But the _____ did not have immunity, and the diseases were deadly to them.
20. The Indians' _____ were very different from the beliefs of the white men.
21. In their [Indians] _____, the land belonged to _____, not to any one person.
22. Some believed that _____ were their ancestors.
23. An _____ is a person from long ago from whom someone is directly descended.
24. Europeans wanted to _____ land and all that was on it.
25. These Europeans wanted to _____ land for their _____.
26. Alonzo Alvarez _____ and his men sailed into the "Bay of the Holy Spirit" in 1519.
27. He drew _____ of the Mobile area to help future explorers.
28. De Piñeda also kept a _____ (daily writings like a diary).

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

29. His maps and journal established de Piñeda as the _____ known _____ of the land we call Alabama.
30. Hernando _____ was an experienced _____ (conqueror) before he came to Alabama.
31. The Spanish king made Hernando de Soto _____ of Cuba and Florida.
32. A _____ is the head of the executive level of a state or territorial government.
33. De Soto left Cuba in 1539 [to head to Florida] with about 600 men. There were soldiers, carpenters, farmers, and _____ (religious men who help others).
34. For about a year, De Soto and his men traveled through present-day _____, Georgia, and the Carolinas.
35. They _____ Indians during their journey.
36. One of these captives was really a Spaniard named Juan _____. He had been _____ with the Indians.
37. Ortiz became the _____ for de Soto.
38. An _____ is a person who translates a conversation from one language to another.
39. The explorers were _____ to the American Indians they met along the way.
40. In the fall of 1540, de Soto and his men met Chief _____ ("Black Warrior").

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

41. Hernando de Soto was the _____ white man to _____
the _____ River. He _____ find gold.
42. But things learned on de Soto's _____ (journey) did help other
explorers.
43. Indians told stories about how de Soto and the white men stole food and made
_____ of Indians.
44. A _____ is a person forced to work for someone regarded as the
slave's owner.
45. King Philip II of Spain decided to start a Gulf Coast _____.
46. The Spanish king chose Don Tristán de Luna to begin the first
_____ (lasting) colony in the area of Mobile Bay.

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Section 2 The French Arrive in Alabama

Directions: Use the information from pages 90 - 94 to complete the following.

1. King Louis XIV of _____ wanted a _____ on the _____ Coast.
2. He chose Pierre Le Moyne, Sieur d'Iberville, to lead an _____ of 5 ships.
3. An _____ is a trip made by a group for a special purpose such as exploring unknown lands.
4. They [French] turned back east from the Mississippi River and built a fort near present-day _____.
5. It became the _____ of all land claimed by the French in Alabama and Mississippi.
6. They called the area _____ in honor of King Louis XIV.
7. The main colony _____ up the Mobile River to Twenty-seven Mile Bluff.
8. The French built a town _____ walls to make _____ with the Indians easier.
9. The _____ wanted to trade more with the Indians.
10. They also wanted to keep the _____ out of their trading area.
11. So the French _____ Fort Toulouse.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

12. They [French] _____ guns, cloth, bullets, knives, axes, and other goods for _____ (pelts, skins).
13. In _____, France and Great Britain were at _____.
14. Because of the war, France _____ afford to send _____ to its colony.
15. So the French government _____ the right to _____ the colony to Antoine Crozat.
16. He [Crozat] believed the future of the colony was in _____ and _____.
17. But Bienville, the _____, believed the colony's future was in _____.
18. France _____ its _____ with Great Britain.
19. In 1763, France gave up _____.
20. It also _____ all of its _____ east of the Mississippi River.
21. _____ received the city of _____ and the French lands west of the Mississippi.
22. The _____ flag replaced the French flag over all land east of the Mississippi.

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Section 3 From British Rule to Revolution

Directions: Use the information from pages 95 - 101 to complete the following.

1. The _____ took over French land east of the Mississippi on October 20, 1763.
2. The British allowed the Roman Catholic church to stay, but they added an _____ church.
3. They demanded that _____ be _____ and that people _____ British common law.
4. _____ was as important to the British as it had been to the French.
5. By the 1770s, many colonists were _____ with Great Britain's _____.
6. King George III made them _____, _____, _____, but they had no say about those taxes.
7. A _____ is money charged to people and businesses for services provided by the government.
8. This " _____ " caused big problems.
9. On July 4, 1776, the colonists _____ that they were _____ of Great Britain.
10. They did this by having representatives sign a document called the _____.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

11. The colonists then prepared to _____ for freedom to govern themselves.
12. The war to free colonists from Great Britain's rule was called the _____
_____.
13. Spain and France were _____ about having _____ land to
Great Britain in the past.
14. The two countries decided to _____ the American _____
fight against the British.
15. In January 1780, Bernardo de Galvez, the governor of Spanish _____,
set out for Mobile. He led his 11 Spanish ships into Mobile Bay and _____
Fort Charlotte.
16. After 14 days, the British _____ of the fort _____ it
over to the Spaniards on March 14.
17. To _____ is to be in charge; commander is a _____
_____.
18. The American Revolution finally _____ in 1781.
19. After the American Revolution, Spain _____ Florida and the land west
of the Mississippi River.
20. Most people did not know where _____ Florida ended and the
_____ began.
21. The two countries agreed on how to settle the _____ (border)
problem.
22. The United States hired Andrew Ellicott to _____ (map) and mark the
boundary line.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

23. The Declaration of Independence gave birth to a _____.
24. The committee named to write the Declaration of Independence included Benjamin _____ and Thomas _____.
25. The main _____ of the Declaration of Independence was that _____ have _____.
26. Between 1776 and 1784, the _____ Congress of the _____ states wrote rules for a new government.
27. Never before had people had the chance to _____ the _____ that they would live under.
28. This new government was to get its _____ (power) from the _____.
29. The leaders also wanted certain _____ to be greater than ordinary laws.
30. These rights were _____, _____, and the _____.
31. In 1781, the Continental Congress had a plan for the _____ government.
32. This agreement was called the _____.
33. The Articles gave the _____ most of the _____.
34. The _____ government was very _____.
35. _____ with the weak national government became worse.
36. _____ of the new nation saw a _____ for a stronger government.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

37. They called for the 13 states to send _____ (representatives) to a meeting.
38. The 55 delegates met in _____, Pennsylvania.
39. Among the delegates were Benjamin Franklin, George _____, and James Madison.
40. The document agreed upon by the delegates was a _____ (a written statement of basic laws).
41. This constitution provided for _____ branches of government.
42. The _____ **branch**, which is called _____ (the legislature), makes the _____.
43. The _____ **branch**, which is headed by the _____, carries out the laws.
44. The _____ **branch** is the _____ system.
45. This separation of powers is called a " _____-and- _____" system.
46. This document, now called the _____, was signed on September 17, 1787.
47. However, at least 9 of the 13 states still had to _____ (approve) it.
48. The first 10 _____ (additions or changes) to the U.S. Constitution were called the _____.
49. The War of _____ was between Great Britain and the United States.
50. The British often _____ the _____ fight the Americans.

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

51. The British often _____ from American ships and made them work on British ships.

52. This practice is called _____.