

CHAPTER 19 - THE DIVERSITY OF AMERICAN COLONIAL SOCIETIES, 1530-1770

MAIN OBJECTIVES / THEMES:

1. How did the development of European colonies in the Americas alter the natural environment?
2. What were the most important differences in the colonial political institutions and economies created by Spain, Portugal, England, and France?
3. How important was forced labor to the European colonies?

KEY TERMS:

Columbian Exchange
creoles
indentured servant
conquistadores

Potosi
mestizo
Puritans

encomienda
mulatto
New France
Iroquois Confederacy

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. What were the demographic effects of the Columbian exchange?
2. How did the European market demand for natural resources and forest products affect the relationship of Amerindian peoples with each other and with their environment?
3. What role did the environment play in the development of the economies of the New World colonies?
4. How many different forms of labor organization can you identify in the various New World economies? What factors explain the development of different forms of labor organization and the transition from one form to another?
5. What factors explain the differences in social organization of the Spanish, Portuguese, French, and English colonies in the New World?

"Big Picture" → when we have gained a bigger picture

1. In comparing the European empires in the Americas with the Russian, Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires, should world historians emphasize the similarities or the differences? What are the implications of each approach?
2. Why did the European empires in the Americas have such an enormously greater impact on the conquered people than did the Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires?