**Colonization Vocabulary Terms: Ch. 1-5 and Ch. 2**

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|  |  |  Establishment of outlying settlements that are controlled by the parent company (p. 29) |
|  |  |  A method of farming used by the Europeans to produce popular crops like sugar and used forced labor. (word is not bold) (p. 29) |
|  |  |  The global transfer of living things. Ships took items from the Americas back to Europe and brought items from Europe to the Americas. For example items like corn and potatoes were sent to Europe and animals such as horses, cattle and pigs were brought to America. (p. 31) |
|  |  |  Spanish explorers (P. 38) |
|  |  |  Natives farmed, ranched, or mined for Spanish landlords. Many landlords abused their workers and worked many to death. (P. 40) |
|  |  |  Paid by Native American to help support Spanish missions. Took the form of goods or services and frequently Native Americans were forced to work for the Spanish. (word is not bold) (P. 43) |
|  |  |  Official permit granted by the king to begin a colony (word is NOT bold) (P. 44) |
|  |  |  In exchange for passage to North America, and food and shelter on arrival, a person agrees to a limited term of servitude. Usually four to seven years (P. 46) |
|  |  |  An effort to lure settlers to Jamestown where each new arrival received 50 acres of land and another 50 for each family member who immigrated (P. 46) |