

SAMPLE A

Prompt:

Analyze the similarities and differences between TWO of the European colonizing groups (English, Spanish, French) in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following: politics, religion, economic development, relations with American Indians

The Spanish and French European colonization groups had many similarities and difference when it came down to ~~religion~~^{economic} and their relationship with native Americans. The Spanish were known more for religion, where as the French more towards the relationship with the native people.

The Spanish first came in search of the three G's, God, Glory, and Gold. They justified their means of tireney with the words "in Gods name" They stole, lied, and took prisoner many Native Americans which also lead to the hatred of the Spanish. Although ~~not~~^{not} all Spanish were so cruel, mainly the Conquistadors. They wanted wealth not a new civilization, Colony. All they needed was Gold.

The French were a completely different story. French were not in search of wealth mainly, they just wanted to expand their colony. The French wanted power. ~~In~~ the process of expanding their colony they had be friended the Native Americans. By doing this they began

to marry each other, starting a new race "Mestizo" creating a relationship between them that would last for centuries. Also allowing peaceful trading between the two, which ended ~~up~~ boosting the French economy, which gave benefits to both civilizations at the time.

Eventually both Spanish and French wanted similar things, for instance land, better trading goods, which would help boost their economies. Both wanted and fought over territories, ~~and~~ they also began three-sister farming allowing them to be on a one diet meal that boosted their economies because of the high demand of food.

The Spanish and French were more similar as the coming of the seventh century than most people realized. Their hunger for power and land were the reasons of their so close related colony. For these reasons the Spanish and French still resemble each other in the present.

SAMPLE B

Prompt:

Analyze the similarities and differences between TWO of the European colonizing groups (English, Spanish, French) in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following: politics, religion, economic development, relations with American Indians

The English and Spaniards had many different ideas and beliefs. They both longed for a stable settlement, though. Since the English wanted religious freedom and economic wealth, while the Spaniards searched for "God, gold, and glory", these two colonies grew in different directions, but also containing some similarities.

The Spaniards' religion was predominately Catholic. Missionaries were brought into the New World because the Spanish colonists believed they could convert the Indians to Catholicism. This mistreatment towards the Indians led to the Pope's Rebellion in 1680, when the Pueblo Indians attacked the colonists.

Many people from England came to the New World not to convert natives, but to escape religious persecution. Puritans didn't agree with the ideas of the Church of England, so they left to start a new life. John Winthrop helped the Puritans form "a city upon a hill" so they could grow religiously and economically. These Puritans were like the Spanish colonists, in a way that they wanted to grow in their own religious

beliefs.

The Spanish relied heavily on their natural resources. They farmed for cash crops such as maize, beans, tobacco and cotton. The Spaniards economy grew not only by living off the land, but by putting the hacienda and encomienda systems in place to provide stability.

Due to the rocky soil the English had, they focused more on manufacturing than agriculture. Though they did try to farm, like the Spanish. The main way their economy grew was from their lumber, fishing, and ship building industries. The mercantilist (navigation) laws were put into place to provide stability for trade, but didn't last long when "sawhany neglect" began so the English could trade illegally. The navigation laws were like the systems the Spaniards, in a way that they were put into place to provide stability in the colonies.

Overall, the Spanish and English both grew and had large economies + populations, but their cultures and ways of life differed. The Spanish had bad relations with the natives and grew agriculturally, while the English had a more diverse population with natives and other, and ^{also} grew industrially. These two colonies were in a race for power and the spread for their own ideas and beliefs.

SAMPLE C

Prompt:

Analyze the similarities and differences between TWO of the European colonizing groups (English, Spanish, French) in the seventeenth century in terms of TWO of the following: politics, religion, economic development, relations with American Indians

During the 17th century European nations colonized the recently discovered American continents, developing unique techniques, taking different approaches and occasionally reacting similarly to their new circumstances. Spain and England's differences and similarities during the 17th century and their colonization of the New World can be noted through their relations with Native Americans, whereas one party shunned the Indians and the other intermarried, their economic development at the time in which Spain had begun colonizing the Americas 100 years before the English, but comparisons can be made between the two high-profile European nations with sometimes far-too similar political schemes in their conquest for wealth.

100 years before the small meek settlement of Jamestown, Spain began their triumphant colonization of what is today mostly Latin America. The conquistadors took down the mighty Aztec Empire and set up a vast expanse of claimed Spanish land in which a system known as *encomienda* began. As the colonizers to New Spain began their more permanent residency they began marrying native women and creating the new race of Mestizo, blending together cultures that stood so far apart and now still remain in South America and up to Mexico as a legacy to this merging of peoples and ideals. Relations with the Native Americans began for the English pleasingly enough but alliances and truces repeatedly failed. The English colonists skirmished with numerous Indian tribes in such cases as the Iroquios War and the Powhatan tribes. Soon the battles reached a turning point when seeking revenge, a son of a killed tribe leader, raided and burned numerous English settlements, causing the English to forever since shun and isolate the Indians in their territory.

In ~~Political~~ ^{Economic} Development as well, Spain and England contrasted. Since the conquistadores arrived not only a century earlier, they also managed to encounter empires in their acquired lands that were wealthy and powerful. With the fall of the Aztecs, Spain soon took over the rest of the South American continent, conquering the Incas and plundering their gold and riches. These triumphs for Spain made it tremendously rich, gold & silver flooded into its economy and sparking envy among other nations. In the 17th century, a country's wealth equalled its power and Spain was mighty. England, in search of a way to compete Spain in its power and gold, set sail for the Americas and settled in Jamestown. After a slow, harsh winter, the colony began to prosper. Agriculture and hunting brought prosperity and more settlements followed. However, England's small closely-located colonies were no match for Spain's vast empire and it remained powerful for many years.

However, both nations contained a similar political system of monarchy and tight economic policies. These systems kept the nations themselves from providing opportunity and led to the growing amount of young people colonizing New Spain or New England in search of prosperity unobtainable in their European counterparts. Both nations sought out land in hopes of increasing their might and riches in gold and silver to increase their people's wealth and high class.

17th century Spain and England both obtained new territory in the new world in order to increase their power and land, however they contrasted in their treatment of the Native Americans and in their economic standing at the time which would leave a lasting legacy of ~~Christianity, & Mestizo~~ ^{Christianity, & Mestizo}, underlying prejudice toward the Indians and shape the nations that would form once independent of these countries. As well as treating Indians differently and having different economies, Spain and England's religions conflicted as Spain was Catholic and England was Protestant. This difference would remain a divider left behind by these two empires into the 21st century as Catholicism remains the majority

Religion by far in all nations once under Spanish control while in the North American continent, where England left its mark, Protestantism reigns regently. These divisions, yet also similar politics, divide the cultures these nations created from the 17th to the 21st century.