Contents

Introduction
What You'll Do
The Situation
A Letter from Your Advisor
The Secretary of Commerce’s Summary
Advisor Briefings
America
Armada
Bailout
Civilian
Columbus
Cut Off
Deal
Fur Traders
Georgia
Head Right
Independent
Joint-Stock
Late Start
Laws
Limits
Louisbourg
Open
Partners
Patience
Puritans
Quakers
Rebellion
Schenectady
Smith
Third Party
Timing
Glossary

Colonization

DECISIONS

Tom Snyder Productions
What You'll Do

Welcome to Decisions, Decisions: Colonization! You and your classmates will all be role-playing the same character: the President of the United States. To help you make decisions, you have four advisors, represented in the different Advisor Briefing Books. You are responsible for sharing the information in this book with your teammates. Use your Decisions Log (provided by your teacher) and the outline below to guide you through the decision-making process.

Analyze the Situation
- Watch the introduction on the computer.
- Read The Situation on pages 5–6.
- Read the Letter from Your Advisor and the Summary on pages 7–9.

Determine Your Goals
- Read pages 10–11, and then follow the directions on page 12 to prioritize your goals.
- Enter your goals into the computer and get ready to make your decisions.

Consider Your Options
- The computer will give you a keyword that matches one of the briefings found on pages 13–25.
- Read the briefings and share the information with your group.

Make a Decision
- Discuss your options with your group. When ready, enter your decision into the computer.

Examine the Consequences
- The computer will display the consequences of each decision and direct you back to this briefing book for more information.

The Situation

It's the future, and a worldwide energy shortage threatens the planet.

Many nations have turned to space in the search for new resources*, setting off to colonize new worlds.

The United States, however, has been left behind.

But now, the Astro Company has offered to set up a private colony in space.

The company needs government approval and support for its proposal.

But should a private company or the government control such a colony?

Or, for that matter, can you find everything you need right here on Earth?

You're the President, and it's an election year. What should you do?

* Words in bold are defined in the glossary starting on page 26.
Cast of Characters and Countries

You — President of the United States.

The Astro Company — a company that wants to search for new energy resources in outer space. Astro is asking you to help the company establish a colony there.

The colonists — the people who will become inhabitants of any colony you establish in space.

Rival nations — countries around the world who are competing to find new energy resources. Will one of these countries gain control of the world’s energy supply?

Your Four Advisors:

Rick Armstrong — A historian, Rick Armstrong is the author of several books on using history to improve decision-making.

Zoë Louie — This independent economist has given sound advice to several Presidents.

Eddie MacMurray — Mr. MacMurray is your Secretary of Commerce and a long-time advisor.

Yelena Krechenko — As your Secretary of Space Exploration, Ms. Krechenko is one of the world’s top experts in this field.

Now...

Read the Letter and Summary from your advisor on pages 7–9 and then turn to page 10 to determine your goals.

Department of Commerce
Constitution Avenue & 14th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20230

To the President,

Wow! Energy resources in space. Is it possible? You’ve really got your hands full this time. You’ll be facing some tough decisions. But don’t worry; I’ll be here to help. You should start by reading the summary I’ve written of the situation as I see it. I know you have other advisors, and they will have something to say too. But when you really want to know what to do, you know where to turn.

I’ll be talking to you.

Eddie MacMurray

Eddie MacMurray
Energy in space? It sounds too good to be true. After all, we've been exploring space since the middle of the 20th century, and no one has found anything useful yet. Even with all the advances we have now in the 21st century, I still have my doubts. But it sure would be nice. The nations of the world are facing a terrible energy crisis. The United States has almost completely used up its supplies of oil, gas, and coal. The price of energy has been going up, up, and UP!

Some desperate nations have started looking for energy resources in outer space. China, Russia, Japan, and many European nations have developed sophisticated space programs. They have sent groups of people to colonize planets and asteroids. A nation that discovers rich deposits of oil or a new energy resource will have an advantage over other countries.

Should the United States join this new space race? You're the President, so it's up to you to decide. Personally, I'd be cautious. We have to be careful with our resources and make wise investments. It's bad enough that we might become dependent on other nations, even our rivals, for energy. We don't want to throw our money away wastefully. I know that some people believe that the answer is in space. They might be right, but I don't know. Other citizens fear that the safety of the U.S. is in danger because foreign nations may have military forces in space. They fear the U.S. would not be able to protect itself from space attacks. They want the nation to have military forces in space. That would be very expensive.

You need to consider your options carefully. Space may be a wasteland, but Earth may yet surprise us. For all I know it might be best to spend our money on developing new sources of energy right here on Earth.

In fact, maybe we don't have to spend government money at all. A group of adventurous businesspeople has started a company called the Astro Company. The owners of Astro have a plan for setting up a colony in space. They will pay for the colony and provide a spaceship, colonists, and supplies. They want you to approve their plan. They also want to use a launching site in the United States to launch their spaceship. This plan could save the country a lot of money. But would they always consider the best interests of the nation? Or would they think first about themselves?

You have a lot of decisions to make. You will be up for reelection in less than a year. If you don't make good decisions and spend the nation's resources wisely, you could be out of a job. Good luck!
Before you start making decisions, take some time to think about what you hope to accomplish. In your position as President of the United States, you have four goals which are listed below. Bearing in mind my comments from the previous pages and your other advisors’ opinions, think about which of these goals is most important to you. Then put the goals in order, from most to least important.

A. Get control of energy resources.
Right now, the United States must rely on foreign nations for its energy resources. Part of fulfilling this goal is making the U.S. energy-independent. You must make sure that the U.S. has energy resources so that we will not need to buy these resources from other countries. To fulfill all of this goal, though, you must do more than that. You must make sure the U.S. gets new energy resources which other nations do not have. This will put the U.S. in a much more powerful position in the world and give us an advantage over our rivals. It doesn’t matter whether you find energy on Earth or in space, just as long as you get control of more energy.

B. Protect your nation and citizens wherever they are. Keep the U.S. safe from all attacks.
Achieving this goal means keeping U.S. citizens safe, whether they’re in outer space or at home on Earth. Foreign nations are establishing colonies in space. Some of your citizens worry that these nations may become more powerful than the United States. They fear the country might not be able to protect itself against attacks from space. If you send colonists into space, how will you protect them?

C. Get reelected as President of the United States.
The main question facing you in this goal is, What will impress the voters of the nation? You must appear to be taking strong action to prove that you are a good leader. But what actions do your voters want you to take? Do they support the colonization of space? Or do they want you to spend money on developing Earth’s resources? How much are they willing to spend on these projects? It’s difficult to know the answers.

D. Spend money wisely. Don’t waste the taxpayers’ money.
At first glance, this goal seems easy to accomplish: just don’t spend any money. But how will you achieve your other goals without spending money? You can spend as much money as you want and still give yourself full credit for reaching this goal, as long as you spend the money wisely. The key to success is paying for projects that actually provide energy resources and benefit the nation. But how can you be sure that your efforts will pay off?
Now...

- Use your Decisions Log to guide you through the decision-making process.

- Consider what each goal means to you.

- On your Decisions Log, rank the goals in order from most important to least important.

- Share your rankings with your group, and together agree upon a set of priorities.

- When you’re ready, enter them into the computer. You will then see a recap of your situation and the choices facing you.

- Next, the on-screen advisors will point you to a passage in this briefing book. Look it up (they’re listed alphabetically), read it, and summarize the information for the others in your group. Then discuss the issues and make a decision.

Good luck!

America

I want to warn you about making the colonists pay more taxes. Do you remember how the American colonists responded when England imposed taxes on them? It wasn’t long before they revolted. Don’t you think that your colonists might respond the same way if you ask them to pay more taxes? I think your safest action is to tax everyone equally. Don’t put any extra taxes on your colonists. You don’t know how they will react.

Armada

Your military may be strong now, but that doesn’t mean it will stay that way. I’m sure that eventually someone will defeat you! Spain’s source of power in the early period of colonization was its fleet of ships called the Armada. The Spanish Armada was feared and hated. But the English navy destroyed the Armada in 1588, after it had been weakened by storms at sea. After that, England replaced Spain as the dominant sea power in the world. If you use your military to expand, how long do you think you would be able to keep your position of power? Don’t you think you would be better off keeping your colony the way it is?

Bailout

I don’t think you should take over Astro Company. The government doesn’t belong
in private business. Look at how much trouble Astro is having with this project. Do you want to deal with those problems now? I don’t think the government is prepared to take on these kinds of responsibilities. However, the U.S. will lose a lot if Astro fails. The company has done all the work for you. You don’t want another country to take advantage of that work, do you? You will clearly benefit from Astro’s success. If you bail the company out, it will be indebted to you. You can make demands on it. During colonial days, the English king got one-fifth of all the gold and silver found in a joint-stock colony. You deserve to keep control over what Astro does with the resources it finds. After all, you’re lending Astro the funds to keep its colony going.

Columbus

The Astro Company is looking for another nation to support its colonization plans in space. It reminds me of the Italian explorers. Since Italy was unwilling to invest in developing the New World, these explorers turned to other countries for money. Christopher Columbus was a native of Italy, but he got money for his expedition from Queen Isabella of Spain. John Cabot was also Italian, but he did his exploring for England. (His real name was Giovanni Caboto.) Did Italy benefit from the discoveries made by Columbus and Cabot? How much do you think the United States would benefit from Astro’s discoveries if another country supports the company’s plans?

Cut Off

You can’t afford to deal with sanctions against you. You’re already behind in the race for new resources in space. These sanctions would just put you further behind. You’d be completely cut off. What if the colonial powers decided to take more serious action against you? You are totally unprotected from attacks launched from outer space. You’re not strong enough right now. Don’t challenge these big space powers.

Deal

The colonists who occupy the colonies in space right now are no different from the colonists who settled in the New World...
from the 16th to 18th centuries. Colonists are independent-minded people, filled with a sense of adventure and hope. They're interested in doing whatever they can to make the best of their situation. If they can make a better deal trading with another nation, then they will. Although they weren't supposed to, the American colonists (especially those in New England) traded with other countries. Of course, such actions angered England, but what could England do from so far away? Why would the colonists turn down an opportunity to make more money?

**Fur Traders**

I don't think it's fair to say that all Europeans mistreated the natives. Many French fur traders made friends with some Native American tribes. The French lived with them and shared the same hunting grounds. They respected and helped each other. They even fought together against the English. Couldn't you do the same thing with the natives on this asteroid? What are the pros and cons of becoming friends with the natives?

**Georgia**

I think the Astro Company's demands are quite reasonable. If the company is taking the risks, it should get the benefits. The colony of Georgia was started in a similar way. In 1732, the King granted a charter to General James Oglethorpe and 20 other English gentlemen to found the new colony. The charter gave Oglethorpe's group the right to govern the colony — and keep the profits it made — for 21 years, until control passed to the King. Without opportunities like this, no one would want to start a colony. Why would people start one if they weren't going to benefit from it?

**Head Right**

The early American colonies also had labor shortages. They tried different ways to recruit more workers from home. For example, throughout the 1600s the Virginia Company offered a program called the "head right system." The company gave land to every man who could pay his own way to Virginia. Each man received 50 acres of land for himself plus 50 acres for each additional person he brought with him. People who couldn't afford to pay their own way to the New World could become indentured servants. In exchange for passage, these people agreed to work in the colony for a number of years, usually seven. After that time, they would be free to do whatever they chose. There are probably other ways you can attract workers. I don't think you should put the natives to work — not until they get used to the American way of doing things. It would take a long time to teach them the language and the work skills they would need. You need people...
The King approved the establishment of companies, called joint-stock companies. Wealthy people would buy shares in these companies, and the companies profited or shared the losses of the colony. The King approved these private colonies because they spread England's power without ever spending a penny of England's money. It was a good deal then and it's a good deal now. Let the companies take all the risks. If it finds something worthwhile, the whole nation will benefit. Why wouldn't you want a private company to go into space? Besides, what do you think the company will do if it tells them they can't launch their spaceship from the U.S.?

Late Start

I don't think you should worry about getting late start on colonizing outer space. England was behind Spain, Portugal, and even France in claiming territory in the New World. That didn't stop the English from becoming the major colonial power. Getting a late start certainly didn't hurt them. You might even think of it as an advantage. The other nations have already done much of the work for you. You can benefit from their experience.

Independent

You have two options for organizing a group to manage and control space. One is to use the United Nations model. The UN consists of representatives from the nations around the world. Each member has a say, and decisions are made by majority votes. The only way the UN can enforce its decisions is by using the power and influence of the member nations. This seems like a fair way to manage arguments about who gets what in space. The second choice is to have space managed by an independent group, such as a private company or a neutral organization, which doesn't owe anything to anybody. That group would have a lot of power. This solution might be more efficient than trying to get the representatives of different nations to agree on something. Which choice do you think is better?

Joint-Stock

I know that establishing colonies in outer space is an expensive investment, but not all of the money needs to come from the government. Let private companies establish the private colonies. That's pretty much what English kings did to colonize the
**Laws**

I think you’ve got to make a treaty or some kind of agreement about how the nations of the world will share outer space. We need rules and laws so countries will know how to behave as they colonize new worlds. I think you need something like the rules drawn up by the Geneva Conventions. These international meetings, which began in 1864, established guidelines for the way nations should treat prisoners-of-war. Agreeing on some restrictions now could prevent many problems in the future. But what should these rules be? How would you organize the exploration and colonization of space?

**Limits**

I just want to warn you to be careful. Don’t go beyond your limits. The United States just happened to get lucky when it bought Alaska. But that doesn’t mean this asteroid will contain anything valuable. You don’t want to throw money away, even if it’s Astro’s money. I don’t think you should stay on the asteroid. You’ll just waste time and money developing an asteroid that doesn’t have any resources. It’s too expensive to do more exploring in space. I say quit now. Let Astro focus its attention on developing new resources on Earth. Don’t you think you’ve already done enough in space?

**Louisbourg**

I think the colonial forces are probably stronger than either you or they think. Just look at what colonists from Massachusetts and other New England colonies did to the French fort of Louisbourg on the St. Lawrence River in 1745. Militiamen and sailors attacked the heavily-armed fort and, to the surprise of everyone, they captured it. They succeeded without any help from British troops. It just goes to show you how strong colonial forces can be. I say let the colonists take care of themselves. It’s too expensive to use the nation’s military forces in outer space. What could possibly go wrong if you let the colonists defend themselves?

**Open**

If you restrict trade, smuggling is bound to increase. No one’s ever been able to stop it. I think you should keep trade open. If you do, nations will begin offering higher and higher prices to be able to get some of the resource. Higher prices means more money for the colonists, and this will encourage them to mine and develop the new resource faster. If you restrict trade, on the other hand, the colonists will have to settle for the lower price the U.S. will pay them. This will only discourage them from mining. You risk angering the colonists by restricting trade. They’ll feel that you’re taking money out of their pockets, no matter how good your reasons may be.
Partners

Even if you keep up your official ties to the colony, you can still maintain a special relationship with it. You are all citizens of the United States, sharing the same culture, language, and set of political beliefs. Look at the United States and Britain today. They are very close allies, in spite of the fact that they fought a war with each other. You can be special partners who receive special treatment. Just ask the colony to do what you want. The worst the colony can say is “No.” How bad is that?

Patience

Be patient. It takes time for subtle pressures and actions to take effect. I bet the colonists will soon realize that it is important for them to stay attached to the United States. Just give them a chance. You've gone this far, so you can go just a little bit further. The wrong action now could ruin everything you've done so far.

Puritans

During the 16th and 17th centuries, several English settlements began as independent colonies. For instance, the Massachusetts Bay Company, which was a group of Puritans, was granted a charter to settle in New England and set up its own independent government. That government would then owe loyalty to the king. The Puritans who founded Massachusetts established laws that promoted their religious beliefs. They strictly enforced these laws. I think that allowing self rule probably helped Massachusetts and other colonies get a better start. The people were able to organize themselves better by choosing their own leaders rather than being led by an outsider. Besides, how could the king rule the Puritans effectively from so far away?

Quakers

I think that you should respect the natives on the asteroid and stay out of their territory, at least for now. You can try to develop friendly relations with them and learn to live side by side. The Quaker colonists in Pennsylvania did that with the Native Americans. Other colonies suffered from raids and war with the Native Americans, but the Quakers had almost no problems. The Quakers were pacifists. Pacifists don't believe in violence, so the Quakers never used force on the natives. Instead, they treated the natives with respect. Don't you think you should treat these natives with respect?

Rebellion

If you're wondering what will happen if you decide to leave your forces in the colony, I'll tell you. You'll have a rebellion on your hands. The colonists will hate it, just like the American colonists hated
quartering British soldiers. In fact, I’m convinced that the presence of British men in uniform made the colonists more eager for a revolution. How would you feel if there were troops in your neighborhood?

Schenectady
I think that you’re going to have a lot of trouble keeping your old boundaries safe. You don’t want to spread your forces too thin by sending them to take over new areas. Keeping your troops to protect your boundaries will serve you best in the long run. You need to protect your settlers along the border. Borders are often disputed areas, and nearby settlements may be attacked. In 1690, Schenectady, New York, was attacked and burned by French and Indians from Montreal, Canada. Don’t you think that you should protect your colonies from attacks like that one?

Smith
I may have said this before, but I think it’s worth repeating. It’s difficult to organize a colony and get everyone working together. Maybe the colonists just need a little more time or a little push to get going on their own. Look at Jamestown, for instance. That colony had many problems after the settlers first landed. They chose a poor location for the colony, and many colonists died. Then the colonists became discouraged and didn’t want to work. They fought over who should lead the group. Finally, one of the colonists, John Smith, just took charge. He got the people together and motivated them to go back to work. His efforts saved the colony. Eventually, the colonists were able to take care of themselves. I think that if you force your colony to handle things on its own, it will rise to the occasion. What have you got to lose?

Third Party
If you let each nation have its own space, you’re bound to have disputes over borders and trading rights. I think that no nation should own space. Every nation should have an equal share of the resources in space. If you choose to share space, you’ll have a chance to decide what kind of an organization should manage space. You might want to turn over the control of space to an independent third party.

Timing
If you can come up with a new energy source on Earth, right before the election, all your problems will be solved. People would forget about the defense issue and you’d be a hero. I think that you should put everything you’ve got into the development of new sources of energy on Earth. If you find a new energy source, you’ll have extra money to spend on defense, space colonies, or whatever else you want. It’s an all-or-nothing strategy, but I think that it’s worth it.
ally — a country or state which has agreed to support another in a treaty or other special arrangement.

   England is one of America's closest allies.

asteroid — one of the thousands of small planets located between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

   Some scientists believe that the asteroids are pieces of a planet that blew apart.

balance of trade — the difference between the total amount of a country's imports and exports during a specific period of time.

   In order to have a favorable balance of trade, more money must come into a country than the country spends. The country must export more than it imports.

border dispute — a conflict between two or more states about boundaries.

   The United States has had numerous border disputes with both its neighbors, Canada and Mexico.

charter — a written agreement from a government granting permission for the establishment of a colony.

   The colonial charters granted by the King of England described the privileges and responsibilities of each colony.

civilian — a person who is not part of the military.

   Should your colony be run by the military or by civilians?

colonize — to make or establish settlements in a new territory that maintain ties with the parent country.

   England colonized many territories in North America.

compromise — a settlement to a conflict in which each side gives up some of its demands.

   If the colony and the mother country are unable to reach a compromise, they may end up going to war.

dependent — relying on someone for support.

   Some people are afraid that the United States might become dependent on foreign countries for energy resources.

depleted — used up or reduced in quantity.

   The United States' reserves of oil were severely depleted.

deposit — a natural buildup or accumulation of a resource.

   The explorers were seeking a rich deposit of oil.

embargo — a government prohibition on trade or shipping.

   The Arab nations' oil embargo against the U.S. forced the Americans to get their energy elsewhere.

empire — a group of nations or states that is under the rule of a single government.

   England's establishment of colonies all over the world gave the country a great empire.

ethnocentric — considering one's own culture to be superior to others.

   Many of the European colonists had an ethnocentric view of the world. They thought that other cultures were inferior to them.

export — to send products or resources out of the country for use elsewhere.

   The United States exports grain to many parts of the world. This brings money into the country.

head right system — a plan to encourage immigration to the Virginia colony in the 1600s.

   The Virginia Company offered fifty acres of free land to each new settler for himself and for each person he brought with him. The head right system brought many new colonists to Virginia throughout the 1600s.

import — to bring in from a foreign country; goods brought into a country this way.

   The United States imports some of its oil from countries in the Middle East. Food and water are important imports for a space colony.
**indentured servant** — someone who agreed to work for a period of time, usually seven years, in exchange for something, often passage to the new world.

Many of those who couldn’t afford passage to the colonies in America chose to become **indentured servants**.

**independent** — self-governing; not under the control or influence of an outside source.

Many colonists wanted to be **independent**, free from the control of the mother country.

**investment** — the outlay of money, time, or other resources in the hope of making a profit.

The Astro Company hopes that its **investment** in a space colony will bring the company a great deal of money.

**joint-stock colony** — a colony established by a joint-stock company.

The **joint-stock colony** shipped bags of gold and silver back to its founder, a wealthy joint-stock company.

**joint-stock company** — a business formed when individuals pool their money and receive shares of stock (representing partial ownership of the company) in proportion to the size of their investment.

Many colonies were established by **joint-stock companies** that were hoping to strike it rich in the New World.

**labor** — workers employed to do a certain job.

The space colonists had a shortage of **labor** to work in the mines.

**mercantilism** — an economic system used by European countries in the 1500s and 1600s. In this system, a nation was supposed to increase its power by maintaining a favorable balance of trade.

The theory of **mercantilism** prompted many European nations to establish colonies in other parts of the world.

**militia** — a citizens’ army.

The colonial **militia** acted only in times of emergency.

**minutemen** — special members of the colonial militia in New England who could be ready for action at a minute’s notice.

The colonial citizens who were **minutemen** always had to be prepared to fight.

**mother country** — the nation from which people leave to settle or colonize new lands.

England was the **mother country** of many colonists in the New World.

**nationalize** — to give ownership of something to the national government.

Some countries have **nationalized** their oil companies to give the government control over this important resource.

**native** — an original inhabitant of a particular area.

The colonists were surprised to find **natives** on the asteroid.

**negotiation** — a discussion intended to lead to an agreement among the participants.

It took a lot of **negotiation**, but the colonists and the mother country finally reached a trade agreement.

**nullify** — to make ineffective or worthless; to invalidate.

The king decided to **nullify** the charter he had granted to the Massachusetts Bay Company because the colonists had become too independent.

**pacifists** — people who are opposed to the use of violence.

The Quakers were **pacifists**, so they didn’t use force on the Native Americans.

**quartering** — the providing of food and shelter to someone.

The colonists might get upset if you make them responsible for **quartering** the troops you have left behind.

**resources** — items or supplies that have important uses.

Oil, coal, and water are important natural **resources**.
**royal** — owned by a king or queen.

Colonies that were taken over by the king were called **royal** colonies.

**sanctions** — special actions, often penalties, imposed by a nation or group of nations on another country to force a change in that country’s actions.

The United States placed **sanctions** on the Soviet Union when the Russians invaded Afghanistan.

**sponsor** — to support and be responsible for.

Every colony needs a government or private company to **sponsor** its development.

**strategic** — of special value, often political or military; giving an advantage.

The colony had **strategic** importance, since it provided a crucial source of energy that the mother country lacked.

**suppress** — to stop or put down, often by force.

The President called on the army to **suppress** the rebellion.

**venture** — a risky undertaking, especially in business.

Astro Company executives are willing to spend money on this **venture** because they expect it to make a good profit.

**veto** — to refuse to approve legislation, so that it does not become law.

The royal governors had power to **veto** the acts passed by the colonial assemblies.

**vital** — something necessary or of great importance.

In order to survive, the country needs to get more **vital** energy sources.