

Period 1: 1491 - 1607

<p>Why 1491 – 1607 was chosen as the dates for period 1</p>	<p>Maize</p>
<p>Great Plains and Great Basin</p>	<p>Columbian Exchange</p>
<p>Role of the Spanish and Portuguese traders</p>	<p>Encomienda System</p>
<p>European goods that transformed Native life</p>	<p>American goods that transformed European life</p>

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<p>Corn; Cultivated in present-day Mexico and spread to the SW portion of the US. Native American societies were built around maize.</p>	<p>1491 is one year prior to the arrival of Columbus and Europeans, and 1607 is the year England established a permanent settlement at Jamestown</p>
<p>Exchange of goods, ideas, diseases, and people between the Americas, Africa, and Europe. Each region was significantly impacted as a result of trade and contact.</p>	<p>Located in the central/western portion of the US; a lack of natural resources led Natives to live a nomadic lifestyle in these regions.</p>
<p>Spanish system of granting land to colonists in the new world. Exploited natives and resources. Eventually, Natives were replaced with African slave labor.</p>	<p>Settled heavily in South America, reached West Africa and contributed to the development of the African Slave Trade.</p>
<p>Maize, potatoes, and other crops – helped increase European population and the shift from feudalism to capitalism</p>	<p>Horses – improved hunting and warfare for Natives (especially in the Great Plains and Basin), weapons and alcohol helped increase the destructiveness of warfare</p>

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<p>Technologies that allowed for increased trade and contact</p>	<p>How did Europeans justify the subjugation of Africans and Natives?</p>
<p>Examples of Africans seeking to preserve autonomy</p>	

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<p>White racial superiority, bible, view of groups as “savages”</p>	<p>Sextant – helped determine longitude and latitude</p>
	<p>Autonomy means independent or to have some form of self-government. Africans ran away and formed maroon communities, and combined elements of Christianity and African religions</p>