

Name: _____

Chapter 1 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What is a sextant similar to?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">America Before Columbus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early Migrations:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many people came to the Americas via the _____ Straight• Some came via boats to Chile and Peru• Civilizations in the Americas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – located in Peru; largest empire in the Americas• _____ – located in Central America; developed a written system, calendar, and agricultural advancements• _____ – Tenochtitlan – largest city ever to that point• Southwestern US – based on agriculture (_____) and built elaborate _____ systems• Great Plains and Great Basin – hunted Buffalo; many were _____• Northeastern (_____) – developed permanent villages; hunted, gathered, and agriculture dominated society• Many native religions were associated with _____• Tribal social roles:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women raised children, prepared meals, and gathered food• Men hunted• In some societies (Iroquois, women helped make tribal decisions via _____)	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Europe Looks Westward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reasons for exploration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population growth – _____ in Europe was expensive• Advances in _____ – sextant• Desire for new _____• As a result of Columbus’s explorations, Spain increased interest in exploration, surpassing _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spain claimed most of the New World (except for _____)• Conquistadores:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cortes (1518) devastated natives (especially via _____)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many Conquistadores saw this as _____ work• Spanish sought gold and silver in the new world• Ordinances of Discovery (1570s) – banned _____• Spain required _____ be the only religion in their new territories<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set up _____ – convert natives to Christianity	

<p>What does assimilate mean?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many post-Conquistador Spanish immigrants came to spread religion • St. Augustine, FL – first permanent European settlement • _____ System: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals were given land, could demand _____ and labor from natives • Essentially _____ for natives • Pueblo Revolt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native American Rebellion against the Spanish in _____ • Why did it occur? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 Spanish and 30,000 Pueblos • Spanish priests and government suppressed Native practices that were inconsistent with _____ • Spanish demanded tribute and labor from Natives • What happened? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pope (Native religious leader) killed hundreds and forced Spanish to flee • Spain regains control in 1696 • Significance? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish sought to religiously _____ the Natives • Pueblos were given more freedoms from the Spanish 	
<p>How did the horse make native life easier?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By end of 1500s, the Spanish monarchy controlled virtually all local government in its new world colonies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain was more strict than Britain in terms of imposing _____ policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All trade must go through a few regulated _____ • Britain, France, and the Dutch focused on population growth and establishing _____ settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain did not continue to send large number of immigrants • _____: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americas to Europe and Africa: potatoes, _____ (corn), tomatoes • Europe to the Americas: wheat, rice, _____, chickens, oxen • Impact of exchange? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Europe and Asia: massive _____ growth due to new food • In Africa: _____ used Africans from West Africa to be used as slaves in the Americas • In the Americas: spread of diseases (_____), social classes (_____), horse transformed Native life (made hunting easier), Encomienda system 	

- Spanish Hierarchy:
 - People from Spain were at the top, natives and Africans were at the bottom
 - In the middle emerged a large _____ class (mixed _____ ancestry)
- African societies:
 - Tended to be _____, unlike Europeans
 - Property was inherited from mother's family, not father's
 - Women played a large role in trade
 - Slavery in Africa existed, but was not usually _____ like later in the US
 - The slave trade (dominated by Portugal and Spain) increased because of goods such as sugar, and later _____
 - African tribes fought with one another and traded captured enemies to sell as slaves

The Arrival of the English

- Reasons for English exploration:
 - Rising population, lack of _____
 - Joint-stock companies – investors would pool ____ together and share in profits and losses
 - Mercantilism:
 - Goal was to benefit the _____ (England)
 - Increased desire for colonies to gain _____
 - Religion:
 - Puritans (those that wanted to _____ of Catholic rituals) sought refuge in the Americas
 - Puritans believed in _____ – introduced by John Calvin
 - Belief that God chose who to save, fate could not be changed
 - _____ – wanted to break away from the Anglican Church (Pilgrims)
- English experiences in Ireland:
 - English viewed the Irish, that were mostly Catholic, as _____
 - Believed the Irish could not be assimilated and must be oppressed
 - The English would use similar tactics against _____ in the Americas
- French and Dutch:
 - Spain barely colonized North America
 - The French explored into the North American Continent and developed _____
 - *Coueurs de bois* – French fur traders
 - The French developed an alliance with the _____

What does *coueurs de bois* mean?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Dutch also traded furs, and were established around _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Had a smaller population • Spanish Armada:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Large Spanish fleet was defeated by the English• England emerged as a _____• English Settlements:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – early English settlement known as the “lost colony”<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In 1590, the colony was found deserted with “Croatoan” carved on a post• _____ – established in 1607 as a charter by King James I<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would become the 1st permanent English colony	
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