| Big Idea Questions | Guided Notes | Areas of Concern |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------

**America Before Columbus**

- Early Migrations:
  - Many people came to the Americas via the __________ Straight
  - Some came via boats to Chile and Peru
- Civilizations in the Americas:
  - __________ – 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:
  - Women raised children, prepared meals, and gathered food
  - Men hunted
  - In some societies (Iroquois, women helped make tribal decisions via ______________)

**Europe Looks Westward**

- Reasons for exploration:
  - 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 ______________________________
    - Spain claimed most of the New World (except for ______________)
- Conquistadores:
  - Cortes (1518) devastated natives (especially via ________________) • 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
  - Set up ________________ – convert natives to Christianity

What is a sextant similar to?
### What does assimilate mean?

- Many post-Conquistador Spanish immigrants came to spread religion

### How did the horse make native life easier?

- St. Augustine, FL – first permanent European settlement
- _______________________________ System:
  - Individuals were given land, could demand ____________ and labor from natives
  - Essentially ____________________________ for natives
- Pueblo Revolt:
  - What was it?
    - Native American Rebellion against the Spanish in ____________________________
  - Why did it occur?
    - 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?
    - Pope (Native religious leader) killed hundreds and forced Spanish to flee
    - Spain regains control in 1696
  - Significance?
    - Spanish sought to religiously ____________________________ the Natives
    - Pueblos were given more freedoms from the Spanish

- By end of 1500s, the Spanish monarchy controlled virtually all local government in its new world colonies
- Spain was more strict than Britain in terms of imposing ____________________________ policies
  - All trade must go through a few regulated ______
- Britain, France, and the Dutch focused on population growth and establishing ____________________________ settlements
  - Spain did not continue to send large number of immigrants
  - ____________________________:
    - Examples of goods:
      - Americas to Europe and Africa: potatoes, _______ (corn), tomatoes
      - Europe to the Americas: wheat, rice, ____________________________, chickens, oxen
    - Impact of exchange?
      - 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 __________________________
    • Coureurs de bois – French fur traders
  • The French developed an alliance with the __________________________
• The Dutch also traded furs, and were established around____________________________
  • Had a smaller population

• Spanish Armada:
  • Large Spanish fleet was defeated by the English
  • England emerged as a____________________________

• English Settlements:
  • ____________________________ – early English settlement known as the “lost colony”
    • In 1590, the colony was found deserted with “Croatoan” carved on a post
  • ____________________________ – established in 1607 as a charter by King James I
    • Would become the 1st permanent English colony