### Big Idea Questions

**Periods 1 And 2**

- Much of these periods focus on European exploration and their 
  ________________________________ on the Americas
- This is a GREAT potential short answer/essay topic
- Big Idea Questions:
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________
  - ________________________________

### Guided Notes

**European Exploration**

- Reasons For:
  - Wealth, power and status, spread of Christianity (1.2, II, A)
  - ________________________________
  - Technological improvements (1.2, II, C)
  - ________________________________
- Interactions with Natives:
  - Many (most) Europeans saw Natives as “__________________”
  - Differences over land “___________________,” family and 
    ___________________________ roles, and ____________________________ led to 
    conflicts between Europeans and Natives

**Spanish Colonization**

- Spain became the early European leader in exploration - settled in 
  ________________________________
- Spain sought precious metals (________________________) (1.2, I, D)
- Spanish Conquistadores:
  - __________________________ - Tenochtitlan, 1519, conquered the Aztecs 
    due to advanced weapons and disease
  - Francisco Pizarro - conquered the __________________________ 
- The **Columbian Exchange** - ________________________________
  - Impacts on the Americas?
  - __________________________ decreased Native 
    populations drastically; __________________________ 
    __________________________ altered hunting and warfare (1.2, I, C)
  - Impact on Europe?
  - New crops (____________________) increased the 
    __________________________; increased wealth led to 
    capitalism and decline of feudalism (1.2, II, B)
- Spanish colonial societies
  - Sought tight control from the crown and wanted to________________
    ________________________________ (2.1, I, A)
How could the Pueblo Revolt be seen as a “successful failure”?

What did John Winthrop mean when he gave his “City Upon A Hill” speech?

- Most Spanish settlers were _______, leading to racially mixed populations with the Natives
- Emergence of a caste system:
  - Mestizo - mixed ___________________________
  - Mullato - mixed ___________________________
- Encomienda System: (1.2, I, D)
  - Royal land grants to Spanish settlers; promise to Natives on the land and gain ___________ from the Natives
  - Eventually replaced by ___________________________
- Debates over how Natives should be treated: (16th century)
  - Juan de Sepulveda
    - Argued harsh treatment of Natives was ____________
  - Bartolome de Las Casas
    - Advocated for better treatment of Natives
    - Helped lead to the decline of the ___________________________
    - Writings introduced the idea of the “Black Legend” - ___________________________
- **Pueblo Revolt:** (1680)
  - Pueblo Indians (New Mexico) successfully rid the Spanish for over ___________________________
  - After Spain regained control, they became more ___________________________ of Native culture

**English Colonization**

- 1st permanent settlement was __________________ in 1607
- Settled along the Atlantic in the present-day __________________________
- Applied many of the same tactics used in Ireland towards the Natives
  - Seen as “______________”, excluded from English settlements
- England sent large amounts of ___________________________ to colonies, focused on ___________________________, and had hostile relationships with Natives (2.1, I, C)
- New England Colonies (Massachusetts, Rhode Island): (2.1, III, A)
  - Puritans - community of ___________________________
    (“______________”), focused on agriculture and commerce
  - Those that were not “like-minded believers” were outcasts - ___________________________
- Middle Colonies (Pennsylvania, New York):(2.1, III, B)
  - Most diverse religiously, ethnically, and demographically of English colonies
  - Many immigrants from Europe, ___________________________, Pennsylvania - William Penn’s “Holy Experiment”
- Southern Colonies: (2.1, III, C)
  - Chesapeake (Maryland and Virginia) and North Carolina - focused on ___________________________, initially used ___________________________, later African slavery (post Bacon’s Rebellion)
How were the French and Dutch similar in their colonization of the Americas?

- South Carolina and the West Indies - focused on ________________
- Colonies had some form of representative assembly
- England promoted ** ________________ ** (2.3, II, B):
  - Idea that colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country
    - Provide __________________________
  - Focused on controlling balance of trade - more ________________
    __________________ should flow into the country than out
  - Navigation Acts - allowed for colonies to trade __________________
    __________________
    - Many colonists resisted these acts and __________________

**French Colonization**

- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 (1 year after Jamestown)
  - Most of the colonists were ________________
    - Like Spain, France accepted __________________________
  - Focused on __________________________ with Natives - friendly
    relations with Natives
    - Coureurs des bois - French “runners of the woods”
- New France had a governor-general that ruled and was appointed in Paris
  - __________________________
- Relations with Natives:
  - Did not take a substantial amount of Native_____ (like English)
  - Did not force them into ________________ (like ________________)
  - Christian Indians were allowed to have a lot of autonomy
    (______________)
  - Many Natives were killed by __________________________

**Dutch Colonization**

- Henry Hudson of the Dutch East India Company reached NY in 1609
  - The Dutch established trade posts in NY - ________________
    and Albany
  - Like the French, the Dutch sent ________________ to settle and formed
    __________________________ with Natives (2.2, I, B)
  - The Dutch created the __________________________ - pooling $ together and sharing the profits and losses of voyages - helped lead to
    modern __________________________
  - New Netherland - dominated the Atlantic slave trade
    - Married women __________________________ when married
      (unlike English women who lost land)
    - Some religious toleration - privately, not publicly

**Test Tips**

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer:
  - __________________________ (3 Gs, technological improvements)
• Characteristics of European colonies (know the characteristics of colonies - New England, Middle, Southern)
• Impacts of contact on Natives AND Europeans
• Essays:
  • Comparing and contrasting characteristics/goals
    • British -
    • French -
• Synthesis Point:
  • Creating political, social, economic categories if NOT prompted to do so
  • Connecting AND EXPLAINING (2-3 sentences) to another time period