Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern

How did the sextant improve exploration?	**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:
	    • _____?
	    • _____?
	
	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?"	- 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)	

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

- 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)

- _____ 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
        - _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____