### The Native American Experience

- **The First Americans:**
  - Many people came to the Americas via the __________ Straight
  - 6000 B.C.E. – Indians began raising crops – ________
    - Helped encourage population growth, especially in present-day ________________

- **American Empires:**
  - Aztec Empire – Tenochtitlán was the capital
    - Established trading routes throughout the empire
    - Used ______________ – payment (taxes)

- **Chiefdoms and Confederacies:**
  - Maize became a major crop throughout Central and North America
    - Mississippi Valley
    - Eastern Woodlands – villages were built around maize fields; also ________________
      - ________________ were in charge of crops and played instrumental roles in community affairs
    - Iroquois were a ________________ society – power based on female families
    - Great Plains and Rockies - hunted ________________; lack of natural resources made many Indians nomadic
      - The ________________ (introduced by Europe) drastically changed life of Plains Indians
    - Arid Southwest – based on agriculture (maize) and built elaborate irrigation systems (Pueblo Indians – see video in description)
    - Pacific Coast – Chinooks were strong warriors, relied heavily on ________________; built elaborate canoes

- **Patterns of Trade:**
  - Many Indians traded with each other throughout the Americas
    - Trade fairs between nomadic Navajos and Pueblos in the Southwest
    - Maize would be traded for meat, furs, and other supplies

- **Sacred Power:**
  - ________________ – religion associated with nature
    - Indians respected animals they hunted by performing rituals

### Western Europe: The Edge of the Old World

- **Hierarchy and Authority:**
  - European families were ________________ – property and wealth was based on male families
Why would primogeniture encourage migration to colonies?

- Females gave up many rights when married – name, ____________, expected to submit to husband
- Primogeniture – eldest son inheriting most of ____________
  - Later encouraged immigration to colonies

- Peasant Society:
  - Poor individuals, mostly farmers; made up most of the immigrants to Americas
  - Half of the children died before ____________!

- Expanding Trade Networks:
  - Merchant cities began to grow drastically
  - Guilds helped regulate trade

- Myths, Religions, and Holy Warriors
  - Roman Catholic Church had tremendous power in Western Europe
  - Individuals involved in ____________ (ideas inconsistent with Christianity) were persecuted
  - Reformation:
    - Martin Luther and his 95 Theses – protested the sale of ____________
    - John Calvin and Predestination
    - England became a Protestant nation
    - The Reformation weakened the strength of Catholicism in Europe

### West and Central Africa: Origins of the Atlantic Slave Trade

- Empires, Kingdoms, and Ministates:
  - Most of the African Slave Trade was based out of West Africa
  - Kings and Princes were regarded as divine
  - Ghana, Mali, and Songhai Empires – used extensive trade routes
    - Used the military to control trade routes – ____________!

- The Spirit World:
  - ____________ spread over trade routes in Africa
  - Many Africans still practiced versions of Animism and were polytheistic

### Exploration and Conquest

- Portuguese Expansion:
  - Portugal had an extensive role in exploration and ____________
  - Trading posts were established in ____________
  - Europeans had little luck exploring the interior of the African Continent:
    - Disease – malaria, the interior was well defended

- The African Slave Trade:
  - Slavery was widespread throughout Europe and Africa
  - Slaves were used on ____________ plantations
  - In the mid-16th century, the African Slave Trade expanded drastically and used in South America

- Sixteenth-Century Incursions:
  - Reconquista – Spanish Catholics tried to get rid of Muslims in Europe
• *Inquisition* against alleged Christian heretics

- Spain in the Western Hemisphere:
  - ____________________ – Spanish conquerors
    - Hernán Cortés: led 600 men to defeat the Aztecs at Tenochtitlán
      - Many of the Aztecs were defeated due to disease, especially smallpox
    - Francisco Pizarro: defeated the ____________________

- Effects of the Spanish Invasions:
  - ____________________ and war killed many Indians
    - 20 million Indians in 1500 -> 3 million in 1650

- Portugal focused on conquering ________________