

Name: _____

America's History: Chapter 1 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The Native American Experience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The First Americans:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Many people came to the Americas via the _____ Straight● 6000 B.C.E. – Indians began raising crops – _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Helped encourage population growth, especially in present-day _____● American Empires:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Aztec Empire – Tenochtitlán was the capital<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Established trading routes throughout the empire○ Used _____ – payment (taxes)● Chiefdoms and Confederacies:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Maize became a major crop throughout Central and North America<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Mississippi Valley○ Eastern Woodlands – villages were built around maize fields; also _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">● _____ were in charge of crops and played instrumental roles in community affairs● Iroquois were a _____ <i>society</i> – power based on female families○ Great Plains and Rockies - hunted _____; lack of natural resources made many Indians nomadic<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Many Indians traded with each other throughout the Americas<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Trade fairs between nomadic Navajos and Pueblos in the Southwest○ Maize would be traded for meat, furs, and other supplies● Sacred Power:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● _____ – religion associated with nature<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Indians respected animals they hunted by performing rituals <p style="text-align: center;">Western Europe: The Edge of the Old World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Hierarchy and Authority:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Inquisition</i> against alleged Christian heretics● Spain in the Western Hemisphere:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ – Spanish conquerors<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Hernán Cortés: led 600 men to defeat the Aztecs at Tenochtitlán<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Many of the Aztecs were defeated due to disease, especially smallpox○ Francisco Pizarro: defeated the _____• Effects of the Spanish Invasions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ _____ and war killed many Indians<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 20 million Indians in 1500 -> 3 million in 1650● Portugal focused on conquering _____	
--	---	--