

Name: _____

Give Me Liberty!, Chapter 1 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The First Americans</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Settling Of The Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natives were a diverse group of people - hundreds of different _____ and different societies/cultures • They came to America from the Bering Straight • Agriculture was based off _____ (corn), squash, and beans <p style="text-align: center;">Indian Societies Of The Americas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aztecs - present-day Mexico - Tenochtitlan • Incas - present-day _____ • Natives did NOT have the advanced technology of Europeans - guns, metal tools, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europeans used this as a _____ for conquest of Natives <p style="text-align: center;">Mound Builders Of The Mississippi River Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natives traded across much of North America - _____ of present-day St. Louis <p style="text-align: center;">Western Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages were established in present-day SW US <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ systems for corn, beans, and cotton • Called _____ by the Spanish due to buildings • Great Plains Indians - hunters - lack of _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Indians Of Eastern North America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix of agriculture and hunting • Great League of Peace - 5 _____ • Native society was incredibly diverse across North America <p style="text-align: center;">Native American Religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animism - spirits were found in nature • Shamans and medicine men held great power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped many Europeans believe they needed to _____ Natives to Christianity <p style="text-align: center;">Land And Property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native view of land - _____ resource; European view of land - individual holdings • Gift giving played an instrumental role in Native society <p style="text-align: center;">Gender Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many societies were _____ - family focused on the mother's side, not the father's (European view) • Native women owned tools and dwellings, English married women could not be _____ independent <p style="text-align: center;">European Views Of The Indians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially viewed as either " _____ " or uncivilized • As time passed, they were more often seen as uncivilized and barbaric • England, France, and Dutch believed Natives did not "use" land, so they could not claim it • Europeans saw Natives as not "free" - private property, religion, gender 	

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Indian Freedom, European Freedom

Indian Freedom

- Natives not having established governments was seen as barbaric by Europeans
 - Natives resented being used as slaves - _____
Christian Liberty
 - Freedom in Europe often meant embracing _____
 - European countries dictated which form of Christianity to practice - dissenters were often persecuted
- ### Freedom And Authority
- European kings claimed the right to rule from God - _____ right
 - Men had complete authority over families
 - _____ - women surrendered their legal identities when married - could not own property or sign contracts
- ### Liberty and Liberties
- _____ requirements to vote limited those that could participate in voting
 - Many liberties we know today did not exist then - freedom of worship, economic, etc.

The Expansion of Europe

Chinese And Portuguese Navigation

- Zheng He - 62 ships and _____ men explored the coast of Africa
 - Sought to demonstrate China's advancements
 - _____, compass, and quadrant improved sailing efficiency
- ### Portugal And West Africa
- Established trading posts in West Africa - slave traders
- ### Freedom And Slavery In Africa
- African slaves traditionally were criminals and captives
 - Between 1450 and 1500, _____ slaves were transported to Spain and Portugal
 - 1502 - first slaves sent to the Caribbean
- ### The Voyages Of Columbus
- Columbus did _____ think the world was flat, he just thought it was smaller
 - Sought to increase trade with Asia and spread Christianity
 - Spain eventually sponsored his exploration in 1492

Contact

Columbus In The New World

- Columbus landed at the Bahamas
 - _____ - initially became the center of the Spanish Empire
- ### Exploration And Conquest
- Spain was inspired by wealth, power, and spread of Christianity (_____)
 - Conquistadores:

What is a Mestizo?

- _____ - Aztecs in Tenochtitlan - advanced weapons and disease helped the Spanish conquer the Natives
- Pizarro - conquered the Incas in Peru
The Demographic Disaster
- _____ - spread of goods, disease, and people across the Atlantic forever changed both hemispheres
 - _____ from the Americas **increased population in Europe**
 - Horses, guns, and diseases from Europe transformed Native life in the Americas
- In some areas, as many as _____% of Natives died due to disease

The Spanish Empire

- Spain sought to acquire _____
- Mexico City became its new center in North America
Governing Spanish America
- The _____ and Catholic Church administered the colonies
- Spanish appointees from Spain ruled the colonies
Colonists In Spanish America
- Natives were _____ in gold and silver mines and performed other labor
- Initial settlers were mostly _____ - intermarrying with Natives - emergence of _____
Colonists And Indians
- Spain hoped to eventually assimilate the Natives into Spanish society
- Spanish America eventually morphed into combinations of _____

Justification For Conquest

- Natives were expected to adopt _____ ways (religion), those that resisted were seen as uncivilized "heathens" or savages
- _____ - Pope Alexander VI - divided the New World between Spain and Portugal

Spreading The Faith

- Spain sought to spread Catholicism throughout the Americas
- Spain used this as a justification in order to "save" Natives

Piety And Profit

- Enslaving Natives and converting them was a way to "save" them from their backwardness

Las Casas's Complaint

- _____ - *A Very Brief Account of the Destructiveness of the Indies*

- Advocated for better treatment of Natives
- Believed Natives were not savages, but _____

Reforming The Empire

- 1542 - _____ - Indians no longer were enslaved
- 1550 - _____ System was abolished (check out video in the description)

- _____ - Depicted Spain as brutal and exploitive
Exploring North America

- Juan Ponce de Leon - explored Florida in 1513
- Other expeditions reeked havoc on Native societies in North America

Spanish Florida

- Spain sought to establish a military base in Florida
- St. Augustine - oldest site in US inhabited by Europeans
- Spanish _____ were established to spread Christianity

Spain In The Southwest

- Juan de Onate - Conquistador that attacked and subdued Natives in Acoma

Pueblo Revolt (Check out video in description)

- Spanish friars sought to eliminate Pueblo Indians practices that were inconsistent with Christianity
- Pueblos revolted, killing 100s, and expelled the Spanish for _____ years
- When the Spanish recaptured the area in 1692, they became more _____ of Native practices

The French And Dutch Empires

- New Netherland and New France focused more on _____ than settlement in large numbers of colonists

French Colonization

- Initially, only fishermen and fur traders settle in North America
- Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 (1 year after _____)

- There was no representative assembly in New France
- 80% of settlers were _____

New France And The Indians

- Focus on the fur trade required friendly relations with the Natives
- Christian Indians were allowed more _____ than from other European countries

- _____ - children of French and Native ancestry

The Dutch Empire

- Henry Hudson explored New York on behalf of the Dutch East India Company
- Dutch invented the joint-stock company - prelude to _____

Dutch Freedom

- Freedom of press and private religious practice was afforded to the Dutch

Freedom In New Netherland

- Initially the Dutch dominated the Atlantic Slave Trade
- Unlike the English, Dutch women were kept _____ legal identities when married

The Dutch And Religious Toleration

- In private, individuals were allowed to practice their religion, but NOT in public
- Religious dissent was _____, so long as it remain private
- Individuals were NOT executed for holding the "wrong" religious beliefs

Settling New Netherland

- The Dutch encouraged migration by giving free _____ after 6 years
- Many immigrants did NOT settle in New Netherland

New Netherland And The Indians

- Dutch sought to _____ in, not conquer North America
- Settlement in Native territory could not occur until the land was _____ from Natives

What does autonomy mean?

