**Period 1 (1491-1607) Concepts and Explanations**

**Key Concept 1.1:** As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

1. Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.

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| A) The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies. | * Maize cultivation accounted for the size and sophistication of the Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America. This crop alone created a transformation from hunting and gathering tribes to settle, complex, large scale, centralized nation states like the Incas and the Aztecs which created a more social environment. It was planted everywhere and slowly made its way from the south of North America upwards into the east coast to the Europeans. The timing of its arrival in different locations explained the different rates of the development of different native american societies, like the Pueblos and all the way up to the tribes of the Ohio River Valley. |
| B) Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the Western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles. | * The English brought over livestock during their travels to the Americas. With this migration of livestock, horses were introduced to the the Natives. The Sioux began to heavily implement the horses into their daily lifestyles. The heavy use of horses   transformed them into nomadic societies. This is different than the hunter-gatherer or agricultural societies they were used to. The inclusion of horses also allowed them to hunt buffalo, and become great mounted warriors. Because of this, horses changed the life of natives and became prized as emblems of tradition and source of pride |
| C) In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages. | * One of the major tribes that lived on the Atlantic seaboard were the Iroquois, this tribe built long houses made out of a large wood frame. The Iroquois used agriculture to help them settle permanently. The Iroquois grew crops such as beans, corn, and squash, using the three sister growing system, they also grew sunflowers to eat their seeds. The men of this tribe used the ocean to their advantage, hunting trout, sturgeon, and whitefish. A huge tribe that lived by the Mississippi River Valley  were the Chickasaws. This tribe grew corn and cotton they used these two crops to sell and trade with other natives. They also raised cattle, very few mulch cows were to be found. |
| D) Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean. | * Natives in California spent most of their lives around the Klamath and Trinity rivers hunting and gathering. The Natives had 7 main tribes called the Tolowa, Yurok, Wiyot, Karok, Hupa, Chilula, and Whilkut. The Yurok, Hupa, and Karok joined together to form one main society. These natives ate mainly acorns. They also hunted and gathers things such as fish, shellfish, deer, elk and/or antelope, and plants. The ocean was a great way to move around and collect food for the natives. They created boats to hunt and trade with other tribes along the coast. The ocean was what many tribes' way of life revolved around. |

**Key Concept 1.2:** Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

1. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.

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| Topic | Supporting Evidence |
| A) European nations’ efforts to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity. | The Spanish wanted to explore and conquer the new world because of the 3 G’s, God, Glory, and Gold. The first reason is God, they wanted to convert everyone to Catholic Christianity, when they came to the new world they created missionaries to convert the Native Americans to Christianity. They also wanted Glory, so they started to conquer and take over lands, and have battles and wars over the land and the soldiers wanted to be known. The last reason was gold, they came over to America to find gold and other important metals so they could become rich.  The French wanted to explore and conquer the new world because they wanted to get a part of the wealth Spain and England were receiving. The fur trade was a new source of wealth for them. They also came because of economic and military competition, they wanted to explore just like Britain and Spain, and conquer and take over the land.  The British wanted to explore and conquer the New World after they found a new sense of power from defeating the Spanish Armada. They wanted to show that they were superior to the other European countries because back then having a strong navy meant having a strong military. Britain also wanted resources from the New World and more money. The people also came for religious freedom, they wanted to practice their faith and some wanted to spread it. |
| B) The Columbian exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism. | The Columbian Exchange was the widespread transfer of animals, plants, disease, and culture between the Old World and the Americas around Columbus’s arrival in 1492. The Old World brought wheat, sugar, rice, coffee, horses, cows, pigs, and many diseases like smallpox, measles, bubonic plague, influenza, typhus, and scarlet fever. The New World brought corn, potatoes, pineapples, tomatoes, tobacco, beans, vanilla, and chocolate. The New World also brought diseases like syphilis. 90% of Native Americans perished due to the microbes. The Old World (European) population began growing rapidly. The New World’s plants like potatoes revolutionized the economy, as well as the Europeans. Some of the main minerals the Americas provided was gold and silver. Trade caused the shift from feudalism to capitalism. |
| C) Improvements in the maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas. | Two factors helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas- improvements in maritime technology and a better method for conducting international trade. The astrolabe, sextant, and the caravel are all naval tools that helped people sail much more efficiently. The astrolabe was used to calculate the sailors’ current altitude, the sextant became essential and helped sailors determine the angle between an object in the sky and the horizon, and the caravel was a light sailing ship that could sail very fast and well into the wind. Joint-stock companies were the best, main method for conducting international trade. With the joint-stock companies more expeditions to the Americas can be funded which lead to profits in Europe and colonization in the New World and the better naval tools helped more colonists be able to reach the New World faster, easier, and more efficiently.These helped drive changes to economies by bringing people from Europe to the Americas, set up the colonies, and brought on a whole new style of life which started up an economy in the New World. |

**Key Concept 1.2:** Contract among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and Significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean

1. The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.

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| A.) Spanish Exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas. | - The Global exchange of products between Columbus and the Indians. It destroyed Villages too.  - The Native Americans were not immune to the European Diseases and soon died from the Disease like Smallpox, Malaria , and Yellow Fever.  -90% of the Native American Population was gone by the Europeans. |
| B.) In the *Encomienda* System, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources. | -The System was another way to get Native Americans into Slavery and enslave them.  - In Mexico, The Native Americans were forced by the Spaniards to help them find the valuable Gold.  -The Native Americans were slaves for a while but soon the population dramatically decreases and they die off too early.  - *Encomienda* was also known as “ a moral pestilence invented by Satan” |
| C.) European traders partnered with some West African Groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining. | - “African Diaspora” was the transport of black slaves to the New World for three centuries.  - Africans were **cheaper** than Native Slaves.  - The Natives died too early and indentured servants were hard to control so the Europeans look to the defenseless Africans.  - The African Population grew and many crops were made faster with the Africans due to experience. |
| D.) The Spanish developed a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire. | -The Spanish’s System was more like a Social Triangle It was based on their Diversity and Wealth to determine where they stand on the triangle.  -The social triangle is similar to the South’s System too ( Rich White,Poor White, Slaves) |

**Key Concept 1.2:** Contract among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and Significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean

1. In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religions, gender roles, family, land use, and power.

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| A. Mutual misunderstandings between Europeans and Native Americans often defined the early years of interaction and trade as each group sought to make sense of the other. Overtime, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other’s culture. | Europeans adopted many aspects of the Native American culture such as…   * a. Agriculture * b. Language * c. Food * d. Art   Native Americans adopted many aspects of the European culture such as…   * a. Horses from Spanish invaders catalyzed a substantial Indian migration onto the Great Plains. * b. Adopted an entirely new way of life as mounted nomadic hunters. * c. Trade with Europeans intensified competition among tribes for access to hunting grounds that could supply items European traders desired. * Disease killed off entire populations but it also extinguished cultures to help shape new ones. * Religion |
| B.  As European encroachments on Native Americans’ lands and demands on their labor increased, native people sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance. | As Europeans pushed the Indians more and more off their land, they responded in many ways such as...   * In Chesapeake, when the Native Americans were tired of the colonists taking great amounts of land from them and the diseases they carried so they fought back with a series of attacks. * When in the Second Anglo-Powhatan War they tried to be at peace through a treaty but were denied and they were defeated. * They developed confederacies such as Powhatan’s Confederacy or the Iroquois Confederacy to unite against a common enemy. |
| C.  Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans. | People justified the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans by…   * In the Americas there was a spread of a social class known as the mestizos who were people of mixed Indian and European heritage. * Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and Native Americans. * The European exploration increased due to the 3 G’s gold, glory, and god. The Europeans spread Christianity and became the richest due to gold and the glory that emphasized their power. |