

	WORK, EXCHANGE, & TECHNOLOGY	MIGRATION & SETTLEMENT	POLITICS & POWER	CULTURE & SOCIETY	AMERICAN & NATIONAL IDENTITY
1450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified economies of Native America Rise of the Ottoman Empire blocks Asian trading routes of the Italian city-states Europeans fish off North American coast Portuguese traders explore African coast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christopher Columbus explores the Bahamas and West Indies (1492–1504) Pedro Alvares Cabral makes landfall in Brazil (1500) Spanish conquest of Mexico and Peru (1519–1535) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of monarchical nation-states in Europe Aztecs and Incas consolidate their empires Probable founding of the Iroquois Confederacy Rise of the Songhai Empire in Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protestant Reformation (1517) sparks century of religious warfare Henry VIII creates Church of England (1534) Founding of Jesuit order (1540) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castile and Aragon joined to create Spain; the Inquisition helps create a sense of Spanishness John Calvin establishes a Protestant commonwealth in Geneva, Switzerland
1550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of the outwork system in English textile industry Spanish <i>encomienda</i> system organizes native labor in Mexico Inca <i>mita</i> system is co-opted by the Spanish in the Andes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castilians and Africans arrive in Spanish America in large numbers English colonies in Newfoundland, Maine, and Roanoke fail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elizabeth's "sea dogs" plague Spanish shipping English monarchs adopt mercantilist policies Defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philip II defends the Roman Catholic Church against Protestantism Elizabeth I adopts Protestant <i>Book of Common Prayer</i> (1559) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> English conquest and persecution of native Irish Growing Protestant movement in England
1600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First staple exports from the English mainland colonies: furs and tobacco Subsistence farms in New England Transition to sugar plantation system in the Caribbean islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First set of Anglo-Indian wars African servitude begins in Virginia (1619) Caribbean islands move from servitude to slavery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James I claims divine right to rule England Virginia's House of Burgesses (1619) English Puritan Revolution Native Americans rise up against English invaders (1622, 1640s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persecuted English Puritans and Catholics migrate to America Established churches set up in Puritan New England and Anglican Virginia Dissenters settle in Rhode Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilgrims and Puritans seek to create godly commonwealths Powhatan and Virginia Company representatives attempt to extract tribute from each other
1700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tobacco trade stagnates Maturing yeoman economy and emerging Atlantic trade in New England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing gentry immigration to Virginia White indentured servitude shapes Chesapeake society Africans defined as property rather than people in the Chesapeake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restoration of the English crown (1660) English conquer New Netherland (1664) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metacom's War in New England (1675–1676) Bacon's Rebellion calls for removal of Indians and end of elite rule Salem witchcraft crisis (1692) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobility for Africans ends with collapse of tobacco trade and increased power of gentry