



BIG PICTURE IDEAS

- #1. Native American societies in North America developed unique cultures by adapting to their environments, such as the small, semi-nomadic tribes of the _____, and transforming the land like the _____ mound builders.
- #2. _____ Cultivation supported economic development, advanced farming techniques, and social stratification among native societies such as the _____ of the Southwest and the _____ in present-day Mexico.
- #3. The _____ brought new crops and sources of wealth to Europe from the New World, facilitating positive changes to the European economy, while Old World diseases, such as _____, devastated Native communities.
- #4. As Spanish _____ sought to extract wealth from the New World, they developed institutions based on subjugating native populations, such as the _____ System.

KEY VOCAB



Tenochtitlan
Iroquois
Maize
Columbian Exchange
Treaty of Tordesillas

Conquistador
Encomienda
Valladolid Debates
Asiento
Casta System

MAIN CHARACTERS



Ferdinand and Isabella
Christopher Columbus
Bartolomé Las Casas
Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda
Hernán Cortés

■ PRE-COLUMBIAN NORTH AMERICA

1. Anthropologists believe that the Americans were originally settled somewhere between 10,000 and 40,000 years ago. Migrants from _____ may have crossed a frozen _____ that once connected Siberia and Alaska.
2. Complete the table below.

Region	Tribes	Two Cultural Characteristics
Southwest Settlements	Pueblos Apache	
Northwest Settlements	Nez Perce Shoshone	
Great Plains	Comanche, Dakota, Sioux	
Mississippi River Valley	Choctaw, Shawnee, Cahokia	
Atlantic Seaboard	Powhatan, Iroquois, Pequot	

3. The spread of _____ cultivation from present-day Mexico into the American Southwest caused Native populations to grow and civilizations to become more complex.

■ PRE-COLUMBIAN CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

4. Describe each of the following. Include their location and cultural accomplishments.

Aztecs	Incas	Mayans

■ EARLY EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

5. Describe two technological improvements that allowed for European exploration.

6. Explain one economic and one political motivation for early exploration.

7. Describe the purpose of the Treaty of Tordesillas.

8. In 1519, Hernan Cortes attacked the Aztec empire and destroyed the capital city at [REDACTED]. In 1532, Francisco Pizarro conquered the [REDACTED] empire.
9. List two ways conquistadors were able to easily conquer the indigenous people of the Americas.

■ THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

10. What was the "Columbian Exchange"?

11. Identify important items exchanged in each category as part of the Columbian Exchange.

	Plants	Animals	Germs
New World to Old World			
Old World to New World			

■ THE ECONOMICS OF EXPLORATION

12. How did the theory of mercantilism encourage the establishment of colonies?

13. How did exploration of the New World cause Europe to transition from feudalism to capitalism?

14. Provide two examples of how Spanish exploration of the new world created competition among other European nations.

STUDY GUIDE

Period 1: 1491-1607

■ LABOR SYSTEMS

15. Identify two strategies Native Civilizations used to resist subjugation by European colonizers.
16. Describe one similarity between the encomienda and the asiento systems
17. Describe one difference between the encomienda and asiento systems.

■ CULTURAL INTERACTIONS

18. Using the [image](#), describe the relationship between three different groups in the Spanish Casta System.
19. What are two effects of the Spanish Mission System in the New World?
20. Early African additions to life and culture in the Americas included _____ styles of music and dancing.
21. Africans were skilled at harvesting _____, which became key to the economies of the West Indies and South Carolina.

☰ SAQ PRACTICE

"The Spaniards have a perfect right to rule these barbarians of the New World and the adjacent islands, who in prudence, skill, virtues, and humanity are as inferior to the Spanish as children to adults, or women to men, for there exists between the two as great a difference as between savage and cruel races and the most merciful...Compare, then, these gifts of prudence...and religion with those possessed by these half-men (*homunculi*), in whom you will barely find the vestiges of humanity, who not only possess any learning at all...nor do they have written laws, but barbarian institutions and customs."
-Juan Gines de Sepulveda *The Second Democrates* (1547)

Now if we shall have shown that among our Indians of the western and southern shores... there are important kingdoms...great cities, kings, judges and laws, persons who engage in commerce, buying, selling, lending, and the other contracts of the law of nations...From the fact that the Indians are barbarians it does not necessarily follow that they are incapable of government and have to be ruled by others, except to be taught about the Catholic faith and to be admitted to the holy sacraments...long before they had heard the word Spaniard they had properly organized states, wisely ordered by excellent laws, religion, and custom...Next, I call the Spaniards who plunder that unhappy people torturers...For God's sake and man's faith in him, is this the way to impose the yoke of Christ on Christian men? Is this the way to remove wild barbarism from the minds of barbarians? Is it not, rather, to act like thieves.
-Bartolome de las Casas *The Destruction of the Indies* (1552)

22. Use the excerpt to answer the following.
- Briefly describe one specific difference between Sepulveda's and de las Casas' view on Natives.
 - Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development from the period 1491 to 1607 could be used to support Sepulveda's argument.
 - Briefly explain how ONE historical event or development from the period 1491 to 1607 could be used to support de las Casas' argument.