From the College Board Content Outline for Period 1 and Period 2

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.

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.

Key Concept 2.1: Europeans developed a variety of colonization and migration patterns, influenced by different imperial goals, cultures, and the varied North American environments where they settled, and they competed with each other and American Indians for resources.

KC 2.1. I. Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers had different economic and imperial goals involving land and labor that shaped the social and political development of their colonies as well as their relationships with native populations.

Objectives:

Identify the development and characteristics of varied Native American societies in North and South America.

Cite the factors that prompted European exploration in the 1400-1600s.

Contrast the settlement & colonization patterns of the Spanish, English, French and Dutch in the New World.

Describe the varied interactions of Native American societies with European nations in the New World.

Outside Readings and resources

⇒ Henretta, Chapter 1 ~ all & Chapter 2, pp. 40-62
⇒ Handout: Native American Cultures in North America

Background Information

Europeans called the Americas “The New World.” But for the millions of Native Americans they encountered, it was anything but. Humans have lived here for over ten millennia. American history begins with them, the first Americans. But where did they come from? Native Americans passed stories down through the millennia that tell of their creation and reveal the contours of indigenous belief. The Salinan people of present-day California, for example, tell of a bald eagle that formed the first man out of clay and the first woman out of a feather.1 Archaeologists and anthropologists, meanwhile, studying artifacts, bones, and genetic signatures, have pieced together a narrative for the origins of humans’ presence in the Western Hemisphere: the Americas were once a “new world” for Native Americans as well. http://www.americanyawp.com/text/01-the-new-world/

The Columbian Exchange transformed both sides of the Atlantic, but with dramatically disparate outcomes. New diseases wiped out entire civilizations in the Americas, while newly imported nutrient-rich foodstuffs enabled a European population boom. Spain benefited most immediately as the wealth of the Aztec and Incan Empires strengthened the Spanish monarchy. Spain used its new riches to gain an advantage over other European nations, but this advantage was soon contested.

Portugal, France, the Netherlands, and England all raced to the New World, eager to match the gains of the Spanish. Native peoples greeted the new visitors with responses ranging from welcome cooperation to aggressive violence, but the ravages of disease and the possibility of new trading relationships enabled Europeans to create settlements all along the western rim of the Atlantic world. New empires would emerge from these tenuous beginnings, and by the end of the seventeenth century, Spain would lose its privileged position to its rivals. An age of colonization had begun and, with it, a great collision of cultures commenced. New World colonization won support in England amid a time of rising English fortunes among the wealthy, a tense Spanish rivalry, and mounting internal social unrest. But English colonization supporters always touted more than economic gains and mere national self-interest. They claimed to be doing God’s work. http://www.americanyawp.com/text/02-colliding-cultures/
I. CULTURES OF NORTH AMERICA AND CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, p. 1-2

Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other.

As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

1. Small Settlements and Larger Societies

Native American population in the Americas in 1490?

State the main characteristics of small settlements

State the main characteristics of larger societies ~ Pueblo, Cahokia, Iroquois.

State the main characteristics of Central & South American cultures ~ Maya, Aztec, Inca

What was ONE key similarity & ONE key difference b/w the cultures of North America vs. Central/South America?

II. EUROPE MOVES TOWARD EXPLORATION, p. 2-4

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.

Economic motives drove exploration, and “discovery” altered the European, African, and America economically, politically, and culturally.

How did each of these long term factors prompt European exploration starting in the 1400s?

1. Improvements in Technology (Renaissance & science)

2. Religious Conflict (Isabella and Ferdinand; Protestant Reformation)

3. Expanding Trade (Constantinople, Prince Henry & Vasco da Gama)

4. Developing Nation States (politics and wealth creation)
III. EARLY EXPLORATIONS pp. 4-7

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 arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the Encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources.

1. Columbus

What various factors influenced Columbus to set out on his several voyages?

Explain the varied positive and negative aspects of Columbus’ legacy.

What were the short and long term effects of the Columbian Exchange on Europeans and Native Americans?

2. Dividing the New World ~ The Treaty of Tordesillas

3. Spanish Exploration and Conquest ~ Conquistadores, Cortes and Pizarro

What effects did Spanish exploration have on Spain, Native Americans and Africans? (wealth, Encomienda, asiento)

4. English Claims ~ Cabot, Elizabeth I, Drake and Raleigh

5. French Claims~ What factors prompted slower French colonization?

Champlain, de La Salle
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6. Dutch (the Netherlands) Claims ~ Hudson, New Amsterdam, Dutch West Indies Company

**IV. EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS pp. 7-10**

Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians.

Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies.

To what extent were the late 1500s a turning point in (English) American history? Spanish Armada, joint-stock companies

1. Jamestown & the Virginia Company.

John Smith, John Rolfe, Pocahontas, tobacco, indentured servants, King James I & royal colony

Explain ONE significant political cause and ONE significant economic cause for Jamestown’s early struggles for survival.
2. Puritan Colonies

John Calvin & predestination

How did King Henry VIII and James I influence the rise of the Puritans?

3. The Plymouth Colony

Trace the key Separatists’ motives and challenges in their experiences from England to Massachusetts; William Bradford

4. Massachusetts Bay Colony

What factors in England drove the Puritans to seek out a colony in the New World? John Winthrop, Great Migration

V. EARLY POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS p. 10

New England: Mayflower Compact; Puritan Church

Jamestown: House of Burgesses

Limits to colonial democracy

Compare and contrast the political development of Virginia to that of New England. Are they more similar or different? Explain your thoughts.
European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What challenges and successes faced the Spanish in North America?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
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<td>New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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What were three chief features of the Spanish empire in America?

a.  

b.  

c.  

VII EUROPEAN TREATEMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS p. 11-12

What were two long-term effects of European colonization on Native Americans?

1. Spanish Policy

2. English Policy

3. French Policy

In what ways was English policy toward Native Americans different from those of France and Spain?

Different from France in that...

Different from Spain in that...
European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples.

Was Columbus a “discover” or a “conqueror”?

Paragraph 2 Main Idea (In recent years, revisionists)

Paragraph 3 Main idea (Some revisionists...)

Paragraph 4 Main Idea (The revisionist argument....) Schlesinger

Paragraph 5 Main Idea (The debate...)

Support or refute the following statement: “Columbus was a hero”. Your opinion, supported by evidence from the readings. Write it in third person. (YES / NO / Somewhat)

⇒ Strongest argument that opposes your viewpoint: (1)

⇒ Your strongest arguments: (2)
**Q1.** To what extent (somewhat, greatly, minimally) is Stannard’s view (DOC D) either supported or contradicted by Columbus’ own worlds in Document A?

**Q2.** Which of the primary source documents (DOC A, B, or C) gives the strongest support for Stannard’s thesis? WHY (Explain and provide evidence in your own words)

**Q3.** Which of the primary source documents (A, B, or C) offers the weakest support—or no support—to Stannard’s thesis?

**Q4.** Look back to the last page where you answered the question “Columbus was a hero”. In what ways is your answer to that question either reinforced or contradicted by the information given in DOCS A through D? Explain.