

# Mr. Peters' Cray-Cray APUSH Study Guide & Crystal Ball

## Historical Period 1 COLLIDING WORLDS (1491-1607)

### Why were these years chosen for this period?

1491 marks one year prior to the arrival of **Columbus** and **Europeans** in large numbers to the Americas. Additionally, 1607 is the year that the first permanent English settlement was established in **Jamestown, Virginia**. Historical Period 1 focuses significantly on Native American life **PRIOR** to the arrival of Europeans. Furthermore, the impact of the **Columbian Exchange** on **Africans, Native Americans**, and **Europeans** are important to know.

### Key vocabulary terms to know for this historical period:

**Autonomy** - to have self-government, or independence. Native Americans and Africans sought to preserve autonomy in the face of contact with Europeans.

**Subjugation** - to take control of a person or group of people by force. Native Americans and Africans were subjugated by Europeans, often in the form of slavery.

**Maize** - corn, grown in present-day Mexico and spread to the Southwest portion of the present-day United States. Native Americans built societies around maize. Once it was introduced to Europe (Columbian Exchange), it resulted in a drastic increase in population.

**Columbian Exchange** - Spread of goods, ideas, people, and diseases between Africa, Europe, and the Americas.

**Encomienda System** - Spanish system of granting land to colonists in the New World. This system exploited Native Americans and resources. Eventually, Native American labor was replaced with African slave labor.

### What do I absolutely have to know?

#### 1. Native American life both before and after European contact.

- a. *Examples:* Maize production, nomadic hunter/gathering, Pueblo, Northeast & Atlantic tribes like Algonquin, Powhatan, & Iroquois developed permanent villages, THEN horses, guns, disease, Columbian Exchange

#### 2. European Patterns of Conquest/Colonization:

- a. **Spain:** God, Gold & Glory! New World a source of precious metal and religious conversion, Native Americans = people to be converted to Christianity...settled central and South America, Caribbean; encomienda
- b. **England:** New World a source of precious metal and raw material – settler colonies – Native Americans = savages...settled Atlantic seacoast
- c. **France:** New World = source for raw materials like fur – Natives = friends and trading partners.... settlements in Canada and the Ohio River Valley

#### 3. Interactions between Natives and European people.

- a. *Examples:* Encomienda System, Mestizos, Fur Traders, Columbian Exchange, Columbus vs. Las Casas, Trade, Smallpox

On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.

### Key Concepts 1.1 & 1.2

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

- ✓ European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.
- ✓ The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.
- ✓ In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power.

## Native Societies in North America

The spread of maize (corn) 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. Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.

In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, & along the Atlantic seaboard some societies developed mixed agricultural & hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages. Societies in the Northwest & present-day California were supported by hunting & gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean.

**Algonquin** - Native Americans found living over a large area from the Atlantic coast to the Great Lakes.

**Chinook** - Native Americans living in the Pacific Northwest of the present-day United States.

**Iroquois** - Native Americans living in the present-day northeastern United States

**Pueblo** - A name for the Native Americans of the present-day southwestern United States. Pueblos were also apartment-like structures made of adobe and mud that formed the "towns" of the Pueblo people.

## European Expansion into North America

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 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. Improvements in maritime technology along with more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint-stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.

**St. Augustine, 1565** - Pedro Menendez de Aviles established a colony for the Spanish that has become the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in the United States.

**Roanoke, 1586** - First attempt by the English to establish a colony in America. The settlers on Roanoke Island, which is located off the coast of North Carolina, managed badly and when an expedition with supplies arrived in 1590, the colonists were gone. What happened to the colonists remains a mystery (But Mr. Peters believes that THE SHADOW KNOWS....).

**Astrolabe** - Instrument for measuring the position of the sun and stars; using these readings, navigators could calculate their latitude (their distance north and south of the equator).

**Christopher Columbus** - Led a voyage to the present-day Bahamas in 1492 and claimed the land he explored for the king and queen of Spain. By 1504, Columbus had made four voyages to America.

**Columbian Exchange** - The exchange of people, plants, and animals between Europe, Africa, and North America that occurred after Columbus's arrival in the Western Hemisphere.

**Joint stock companies** - Businesses owned by shareholders that invested in exploration and colonization.

**Juan Ponce de León** - Claimed Florida for the King of Spain in 1513.

**Sextant** - Instrument used to measure the angle between a celestial object & the horizon, became essential to navigation at sea.

**Walter Raleigh** - Englishman who sponsored the failed attempt to establish an English colony at Roanoke.

## **Spanish Settlement in the New World**

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. In the encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources. European traders collaborated with some West African groups who practiced slavery and forcibly extracted slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining. 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.

**Conquistadors** - Spanish soldiers who conquered Indian civilizations.

**Encomienda system** - Spanish system to regulate and control Native Americans. The Spanish crown granted Spanish colonists a specified number of natives for whom they were to take responsibility.

**Smallpox** - Infectious disease brought to America by the Spanish that devastated native populations.

## **Changes Resulting from Contact between Native American, Europeans, and Africans**

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. Over time, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other's culture. As European encroachments on Native Americans' lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance. 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.

**African American Religion** - African slaves mixed African beliefs & practices with Catholic rituals and theology, resulting in the formation of entirely new religions such as vaudou in Haiti ("voodoo"), Santería in Cuba, & Candomblé in Brazil.

**Bartolomé de Las Casas** - Spaniard who fought against the enslavement and colonial abuse of Native Americans

**Juan de Oñate** - Spanish Conquistador and governor of the Spanish province of New Mexico. In the Acoma Pueblo uprising of 1598 his soldiers killed over 800 Native Americans.

**Juan de Sepúlveda** - Spaniard who supported the Spanish Empire's right of conquest and colonization in the New World. Sepúlveda also argued in favor of the Christianization of Native Americans.

**Mestizo** - Term used by the Spanish, referring to people whose ancestors were both European & American Indian

**Maroons** - African refugees who escaped slavery in the Americas & developed their own communities in Brazil & the Caribbean.

**Spanish Mission System** - Spanish network of missions in the New World established to bring Christianity to native Americans who were required to learn the Spanish languages, as well as Christian teachings

**Zambo** - Term used in Spanish & Portuguese colonies to describe someone of African and American Indian ancestry

## HP 1 CONTENT OUTLINE (1491-1607)

### Native American Civilization (Pre-Columbian)

- Developed civilizations ("sedentary societies"—non-migratory)—late-Stone Age
  - Incas in Peru
  - Mesoamerica: Aztecs in Mexico, and Mayans in Yucatan (earlier) developed advanced agricultural techniques based primarily on corn.
    - Built stone-carved cities rivaling many in Europe.
    - Studied mathematics and astronomy
    - Men and women worked fields and families saved surpluses for trade.
- North American Indians were generally less developed: most were "semi-sedentary" by Columbus' time
  - Most people lived in small scattered nomadic settlements.
  - Some agriculture, probably developed by women
    - Men were the hunters; women the gatherers
    - Among Eastern Woodlands Indians, women did the farming (except tobacco)
    - Later, Europeans sought to turn men into farmers; Indian men saw it as "women's work"
    - Indian males enjoyed much leisure time (like the European aristocracy)
  - Most societies were matrilineal and matrilocal: women owned the property (e.g. Iroquois)
    - Few cared to acquire more property than could be carried from one site to another.
      - Antithesis to European capitalism; Europeans saw them as poor consumers
  - No individual land ownership (even in sedentary societies)
    - Clans or families guarded their "use rights" to land allocated by chiefs.
  - Extensive trade in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys
    - Most important man in the tribe was the man who gave the most away
    - Trade was not like a contract in the European sense
    - When trade stopped it was tantamount to declaring war.
- Civilized societies in North America (exceptions to the predominance of less-developed tribes on the continent)
  - **Pueblo Indians**: Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, Arizona, southwest Colorado. Corn planting, elaborate irrigation systems, multi-storied & terraced dwellings. Some villages are among the oldest in North America
  - **Mound Builder** civilizations in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys
    - Mississippian culture perhaps rivaled Egyptian architecture; home to as many as 40,000 people
    - Central mound, 100 ft. high, world's largest earthen work; largest city north of Mexico
    - Iron tools, wore woven fabrics, buried dead in collective graves
    - Trade spanned from Appalachians to Rockies; Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico.
  - Atlantic seaboard tribes began growing maize, beans, & squash (Three-Sisters)
    - **Creeks** practiced democratic style government
    - **Choctaw** and **Cherokee** were also prominent
  - **Iroquois** in upstate NY built strong military confederacy (led by Hiawatha, late 16th c.)
    - The "longhouse" was the foundation of Iroquois culture: 8 to 200 ft. in length.
- Religious differences between Amerindians and Europeans
  - Christian view:
    - Bible: God gave Adam dominion over animals and plants.
    - Bible did not mention Amerindians. What were they? From where did they come?
    - Sacrificial temples, skull racks, cannibalism and snake motifs of Mesoamerica meant Aztecs worshipped Satan in the eyes of Europeans.
      - Yet, 100,000 "witches" were killed in Europe between 1500-1700 in Europe
      - Spanish Inquisition burned thousands of "heretics"
      - Amerindians saw these too as human sacrifices
  - Amerindian view
    - Amerindians had no concept of heaven (in the Christian sense); disliked Christian heaven because few souls there were Indian; preferred to be buried with the own ancestors.

➤ Differences in War

- Amerindians were curious why Europeans sought decisive battles on an open battlefield.
  - Saw it as tremendous waste of humans who could be used for replenishment or sacrifice
  - Used guerrilla-type warfare.
  - Europeans made poor torture victims (except Jesuits)
- Europeans could not easily catch Amerindian warriors.
  - Resorted often to killing women and children.
    - Pequot War in 1630s was the most gruesome example
  - By King Philip's War (1670s) Amerindians learned this lesson well & destroyed Puritan villages.
- Amerindians often captured children of other tribes and assimilated them.
- Warriors were often sacrificed in Mesoamerica; Iroquois had an all-night torture ritual from "Mourning Wars" where Iroquois women sought retribution for death of a loved one (even if the tortured warrior was not from same tribe).
- European weapons deeply intensified warfare among Amerindians.
  - Ohio region depopulated in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century after the Iroquois defeated Hurons & Algonquins.

### Impact of Colonization on Amerindians and Europeans

**Imperial Goals:**

- Mercantilism: each empire sought economic self-sufficiency and increased wealth
- Conversion of Amerindians (commitment to conversion varied among the different empires)

➤ **France: trade and conversion**

- Sought trade with Indians (especially fur); Indians gained firearms and alcohol
  - French fur traders befriended Indians in New France (Canada)
- Jesuit missionaries sought to convert them through example, not force.
- Made friends with Algonquins and Huron ensuring the survival of Quebec.
- Iroquois League in NY prevented French from spreading into NY and Ohio Valley
  - After the end of King William's War in 1697, Iroquois remained neutral
- French expansion into Mississippi Valley resulted in trade relations with southeast Indians

➤ **Spain: convert and exploit: "God, Gold, and Glory"**

- Juan de Oñate established New Mexico, 1598
  - Retaliated against Pueblo Indians at Acoma by killing 800 and enslaving 600 others
  - Pueblos submitted to Spanish demands for labor and food, especially during droughts
- Sought to Christianize Indians: mission system in CA & Southwest (17 & 18 century)
  - Forbade practice of Indian religion; practices driven underground
- Santa Fe made capital of New Mexico in 1610
- Forced labor: *encomienda* system
- Spain introduced horses and sheep which transformed the region
- Nearly 90% of Pueblo population died between 1550 and 1680
- Inter-marriage between Spaniards and Indians: *mestizos*
- **Popes Rebellion (Pueblo Revolt)**, 1680, in Santa Fe drove out the Spanish for over a decade
- Later, Spanish authorities accepted Indian traditions so long as Indians attended Mass.
- Tucson, Arizona established as a Spanish outpost in 1701
- Missions established in Texas in the early 1700s (e.g. San Antonio in 1718, the Alamo)

➤ **England: removal or extermination**

➤ **Dutch in the 17<sup>th</sup> century: New York (New Netherlands)**

- Dutch East Indian Co. established New Netherlands along the Hudson River Valley in NY
- Sought trade fur trade with the Iroquois
- Peter Minuit purchased Manhattan from local Amerindians to serve as fortress.
- Eventually, unregulated trade resulted in violent wars with coastal India

➤ **90% of Amerindians died between 1492 and 1600**

➤ **Europeans introduced horses, guns, alcohol, Christianity; Indians introduced potatoes, corn, cocoa, coffee**



# HP 1

## Colliding Worlds (1491-1607)

B



PROTESTANT

Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture (CUL)

PROTESTANT  
REFORMATION

"CIVILIZED" VS.  
"SUBJUGATED"



A

America in the World (WOR)

EUROPEAN COMPETITION

Environment and Geography

Physical and Human (ENV)

NATIVE AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Agricultural Civs—Aztec, Anasazi

Mobile Hunters—Plains Indians

Mixed—  
Iroquois, Algonquian

COLOMBIAN EXCHANGE



P

Politics and Power (POL)

CONQUEST,  
RESISTANCE  
Pueblo Revolt

NATIVE AMERICAN

CONVERSION

Spanish Mission System



I

Identity (ID)

MESTIZO

ZAMBO



P

Peopling (PEO)

EXPLORATION &  
COLONIZATION

SMALLPOX



E

Work, Exchange, and Technology (WXT)

CASH "CROPS" - Silver, sugar

JOINT-STOCK CORPORATION

SLAVE TRADE ENCOMIENDA

Merchants of Virginia.

