**PERIOD 1: 1491–1607**

**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 Concept 1.1: 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.**

I. 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. (PEO-1) (ENV-1) (ENV-2)

**Key Concept 1.2: European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.**

I. 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. (PEO-4) (PEO-5) (ENV-1) (WXT-1) (WXT-4) (WOR-1)

II. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/ religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building. (ENV-1) (ENV-4) (WXT-1) (WOR-1) (POL-1)

**Key Concept 1.3: Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.**

I. 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. (CUL-1)

II. Native peoples and Africans in the Americas strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy in the face of European challenges to their independence and core beliefs. (ID-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1) (ENV-2)

**Required Readings:**

[**Period One Period One Basics**](https://docs.google.com/a/westcta.ccsd.net/document/d/1zzcsYFwjZz_OsgPjVdP_GdBOy3-xpjNtohyiuxnBBPI/edit)

[**Native Peoples to 1500 CE**](https://docs.google.com/a/westcta.ccsd.net/file/d/0BxXPmvWkPqWGcXhhV1d1VzRZVzA/edit)

[**Rise of the Atlantic World to 1625**](https://docs.google.com/a/westcta.ccsd.net/file/d/0BxXPmvWkPqWGXzVWNXRqVzNyYTA/edit)

**Short Answer Questions/ Discussion Questions:**

-In the text box directly below each question, please write a paragraph or two that adequately responds to the question and incorporates empirical evidence.

1. How did the spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the American Southwest and beyond support economic development and social diversification among societies in these areas; how did a mix of foraging and hunting do the same for societies in the Northwest and areas of California.
	1. (Include info on the Pueblo and Chinook tribes)

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| 1. |

1. Explain how societies responded to the lack of natural resources in the Great Basin and the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.

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| 2. |

1. Describe how and why Native Peoples of the the Northeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard mixed agricultural and hunter–gatherer economy; explain why this lifestyle favored the development of permanent villages.
	1. (Include specific examples from the Iroquois and Algonquin tribes)

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| 3. |

1. Describe how and why Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest of the Americas led to widespread deadly epidemics, the emergence of racially mixed populations, and a caste system defined by an intermixture among Spanish settlers, Africans, and Native Americans.
	1. Include: smallpox, Mestizos, Zambo

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| 4. |

1. Explain how and why the Triangle Trade existed, and its impact on West Africa as some West Africans partnered with Spanish and Portuguese traders to exploit local resources and recruit slave labor for the Americas.

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| 5. |

1. How did the introduction of new crops and livestock by the Spanish have far-reaching effects on native settlement patterns as well as on economic, social, and political development in the Western Hemisphere.
	1. Include: horses, cows

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| 6. |

1. Explain the economic system Spanish colonies; Indian labor used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and to extract precious metals and other resources; and why Indian labor was gradually replaced by African slavery.
	1. Include: silver, gold, sugar

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| 7. |

1. How and why might European exploration and conquest fuel a desire for new sources of wealth, increased power and status, and converts to Christianity.

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| 8. |

1. Describe how new crops from the Americas stimulated European population growth, while new sources of mineral wealth facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.
	1. Include: potatoes, corn

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| 9. |

1. How did improvements in technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.
	1. Include: sextant, joint stock companies

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| 10. |

1. Explain and analyse this quote: “With little experience dealing with people who were different from themselves, Spanish and Portuguese explorers poorly understood the native peoples they encountered in the Americas, leading to debates over how American Indians should be treated and how “civilized” these groups were compared to European standards.”
	1. Include: Juan de Sepúlveda, Bartolomé de Las Casas

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| 11. |

1. List and describe empirical evidence that supports or refutes this quote: “Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, using several different rationales.”

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| 12. |

1. How did European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict.
	1. Include: Spanish mission system, Pueblo, Juan de Onate

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| 13. |