

APUSH STUDY GUIDE: Period 1- 1491-1607

Readings (Textbook and Zinn Only)

- Read textbook Chapter 1 and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 8/24)
- Read textbook Chapter 2 and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 8/25)

One-Pager

- Choose one topic from Key Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary below (Due 8/23)

Key-Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary (Due 8/23)

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|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Animism | 5. Cultural autonomy | 9. Predestination |
| 2. Capitalism | 6. Demographic change | 10. Primogeniture |
| 3. Civic humanism | 7. <i>Encomienda</i> system | 11. Social diversification |
| 4. Columbian Exchange | 8. Feudalism | 12. Social issue |

The years prior to the introduction of the European peoples to the Americas were markedly different from those that occur after the founding of Jamestown. The interpersonal, religious, social, and economic systems were greatly impacted.

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.

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

A. The spread of maize 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.

Evidence:

B. Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.

Evidence:

C. In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages.

Evidence:

D. Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean

Evidence:

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.

I. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.

A. 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.

Evidence:

B. 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.

Evidence:

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

Evidence:

II. The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.

A. 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.

Evidence:

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

Evidence:

C. European traders partnered with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining.

Evidence:

D. 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.

Evidence:

III. In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power.

A. 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.

Evidence:

B. 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

Evidence:

C. 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.

Evidence:

Thematic Question Review (Due 9/3)

American and National Identity

1. In what ways did American Indians and Africans struggle to maintain their identity and autonomy in the face of Europeans' attempts to subjugate them?

Work, Exchange, and Technology

1. Why did the economies of Native societies differ so much?
2. What advantages and disadvantages accrued to both European and native societies as a result of the Columbian Exchange?
3. What impact did technological advancements have on Portuguese and Spanish exploration to the New World?

Migration and Settlement

1. What forces resulted in the emergence of diverse native societies in both North and South America?
2. Why were Europeans able to develop and maintain an extensive slave trade?
3. Why did African slaves replace Indian labor in Spanish New World Colonies?

Politics and Power

1. In what ways was European colonization of the New World promoted by national conflicts in Europe?
2. What factors led American Indian societies to resist the European domination and influence?
3. What shape did Indian resistance take and how successful was it?

America in the World

1. How did economic and political rivalries in Europe affect the forms of colonization in North America?
2. What effects did Spanish and Portuguese colonists have on the American Indian population?
3. What effects did the Columbian Exchange have in Europe, Africa, and the Americas?

Geography and the Environment

1. How did different Indian societies confront the environmental challenges?
2. How did the varied environments in North and South America shape the emergence of vastly different economic, social, and political development among American Indian societies?

Culture and Society

1. What religious and social beliefs promoted Spanish and Portuguese colonization in the New World?
2. In what ways did overseas expansion change how Europeans viewed Africans and American Indians?
3. How and why did Africans and American Indians both adapt some aspects of European culture and resist European attempts to change their values and beliefs?