### America Before Columbus

- **Early Migrations:**
  - Many people came to the Americas via the _________ Straight
  - Some came via boats to Chile and Peru

- **Civilizations in the Americas:**
  - ________ – located in Peru; largest empire in the Americas
  - ___________ – located in Central America; developed a written system, calendar, and agricultural advancements
  - ___________ – Tenochtitlan – largest city ever to that point
  - Southwestern US – based on agriculture (___________) and built elaborate ________________ systems
  - Great Plains and Great Basin – hunted Buffalo; many were ____________
  - Northeastern (__________________) – developed permanent villages; hunted, gathered, and agriculture dominated society

- **Many native religions were associated with __________**

- **Tribal social roles:**
  - Women raised children, prepared meals, and gathered food
  - Men hunted
  - In some societies (Iroquois, women helped make tribal decisions via _______________)

### Europe Looks Westward

- **Reasons for exploration:**
  - Population growth – __________ in Europe was expensive
  - Advances in ___________________ – sextant
  - Desire for new ____________________________
  - As a result of Columbus’s explorations, Spain increased interest in exploration, surpassing ________________
    - Spain claimed most of the New World (except for ________________)

- **Conquistadores:**
  - Cortes (1518) devastated natives (especially via __________________)
    - Many Conquistadores saw this as _________ work
  - Spanish sought gold and silver in the new world
  - Ordinances of Discovery (1570s) – banned ________________

- **Spain required ___________________ be the only religion in their new territories**
  - Set up _______________ – convert natives to Christianity
Many post-Conquistador Spanish immigrants came to spread religion

- St. Augustine, FL – first permanent European settlement

- ___________________________ System:
  - Individuals were given land, could demand ____________ and labor from natives
  - Essentially ____________________ for natives

- Pueblo Revolt:
  - What was it?
    - Native American Rebellion against the Spanish in __________________________
  - Why did it occur?
    - 2,000 Spanish and 30,000 Pueblos
    - Spanish priests and government suppressed Native practices that were inconsistent with ____________
    - Spanish demanded tribute and labor from Natives
  - What happened?
    - Pope (Native religious leader) killed hundreds and forced Spanish to flee
    - Spain regains control in 1696
  - Significance?
    - Spanish sought to religiously ____________________________ the Natives
    - Pueblos were given more freedoms from the Spanish

- By end of 1500s, the Spanish monarchy controlled virtually all local government in its new world colonies
  - Spain was more strict than Britain in terms of imposing ____________________ policies
  - All trade must go through a few regulated ______
  - Britain, France, and the Dutch focused on population growth and establishing __________________________ settlements
  - Spain did not continue to send large number of immigrants

- ____________________________:
  - Examples of goods:
    - Americas to Europe and Africa: potatoes, _______ (corn), tomatoes
    - Europe to the Americas: wheat, rice, ____________, chickens, oxen
  - Impact of exchange?
    - In Europe and Asia: massive ____________ growth due to new food
    - In Africa: _______ used Africans from West Africa to be used as slaves in the Americas
    - In the Americas: spread of diseases (___________), social classes (___________), horse transformed Native life (made hunting easier), Encomienda system
What does coureurs de bois mean?

- Spanish Hierarchy:
  - People from Spain were at the top, natives and Africans were at the bottom
  - In the middle emerged a large __________________ class (mixed __________________ ancestry)
- African societies:
  - Tended to be __________________, unlike Europeans
    - Property was inherited from mother’s family, not father’s
  - Women played a large role in trade
  - Slavery in Africa existed, but was not usually __________________ like later in the US
  - The slave trade (dominated by Portugal and Spain) increased because of goods such as sugar, and later
    - African tribes fought with one another and traded captured enemies to sell as slaves

The Arrival of the English

- Reasons for English exploration:
  - Rising population, lack of ______________
  - Joint-stock companies – investors would pool ___ together and share in profits and losses
  - Mercantilism:
    - Goal was to benefit the ___________________________ (England)
    - Increased desire for colonies to gain _____________
- Religion:
  - Puritans (those that wanted to _____________________________ of Catholic rituals) sought refuge in the Americas
  - Puritans believed in ____________________________ – introduced by John Calvin
    - Belief that God chose who to save, fate could not be changed
    - ____________________________ – wanted to break away from the Anglican Church (Pilgrims)
- English experiences in Ireland:
  - English viewed the Irish, that were mostly Catholic, as ______________
    - Believed the Irish could not be assimilated and must be oppressed
  - The English would use similar tactics against ____________ in the Americas
- French and Dutch:
  - Spain barely colonized North America
  - The French explored into the North American Continent and developed ______________
    - Coureurs de bois – French fur traders
    - The French developed an alliance with the ______________
• The Dutch also traded furs, and were established around
  • Had a smaller population

• Spanish Armada:
  • Large Spanish fleet was defeated by the English
  • England emerged as a ____________________________

• English Settlements:
  • __________________________ – early English settlement known as the “lost colony”
    • In 1590, the colony was found deserted with “Croatoan” carved on a post
  • __________________________ – established in 1607 as a charter by King James I
    • Would become the 1st permanent English colony