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**UNIT I (1491-1607) Ch. 1 Student Outline– A New World of Many Cultures**

**SECTION 1 - Period Perspectives, p.1**

Consider the data in the chart at right as well as page 1 of the text when completing this section.

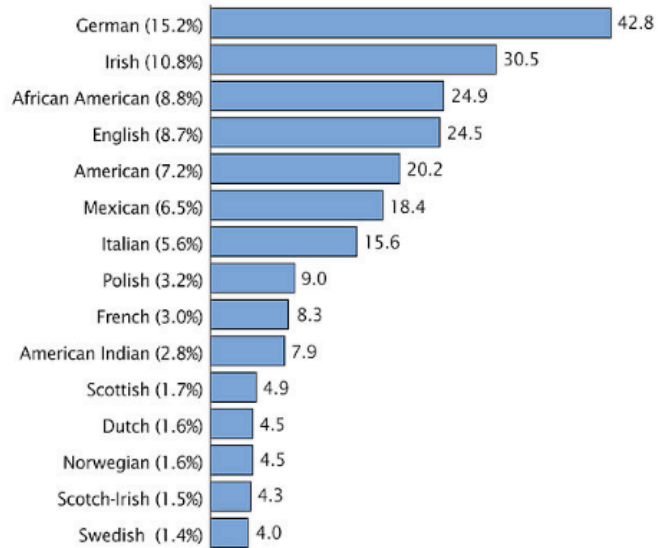
1. Period 1 begins with 1491. If the American Indian population in what is now the United States was nearly 10 million before 1492, why is the United States population in modern times only 2 to 3% American Indian?

2. Period 1 ends with the establishment of Jamestown, the first permanent British settlement in North America. Explain why 1607 is a major turning point in United States history.

Figure 2.

**Fifteen Largest Ancestries: 2000**

(In millions. Percent of total population in parentheses. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see [www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf))



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 special tabulation.

1. Describe the *similarities* and *differences* between the three highly developed native populations in the time before Columbus –
  - a. **Mayas:**
  - b. **Aztecs:**
  - c. **Incas:**
2. Describe how each of the following *adapted to their environments* and how that contributed to their varying lifestyles –
  - a. **Southwest settlements:**
  - b. **Northwest settlements:**
  - c. **Great Plains:**
  - d. **Midwest Settlements:**

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e. **Northeast Settlements:**

f. **Atlantic Seaboard settlements:**

3. Explain how each of the following impacted Europe's move toward exploration –

a. **Major improvements in technology:**

b. **Protestant Reformation:**

c. **Economic incentive:**

d. **Competition among nation-states:**

4. What was Christopher Columbus' goal? Explain how his discovery was a success and a failure?

5. Describe what the **Columbus Exchange** was –

6. Explain the impact of the Columbus Exchange on BOTH –

a. **Old World:**

b. **New World:**

7. Explain the impact of Spanish exploration and conquest in the context of –

a. **Image of conquistadores:**

b. **The Encomienda System:**

8. Identify early territorial claims (may be more than one location) of each of the following:

a. **Spanish:**

b. **English:**

c. **French:**

d. **Dutch**

e. **Describe the similarities and differences between these land claims –**

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9. *Compare* and *contrast* the treatment of Native Americans by each of the following groups –

a. **Spanish:**

i. Explain WHY the Spanish responded to Natives in this way –

b. **English:**

i. Explain WHY the English responded to Natives in this way –

c. **French:**

i. Explain WHY the French responded to Natives in this way –

d. Explain how the Native American response to European policy would eventually lead to their ultimate subordination –

### Historical Perspectives: Was Columbus a Great Hero? p.13

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
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.	Washington Irving...  President Franklin Roosevelt...  Revisionists...  Arthur Schlesinger...  Fact and fiction...	Support or refute the following statement: Christopher Columbus was a hero.    List 3 pieces of evidence to support your answer. a.  b.  c.  List 3 pieces of evidence that support the alternate view. a.  b.  c.

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English	French	Spanish
Most colonies established by royal charter. Earliest settlements were in Virginia and Massachusetts but soon spread all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia, and into the continent's interior as far as the Mississippi River	First colonies were trading posts in Newfoundland; others followed in wake of exploration of the St. Lawrence valley, parts of Canada, and the Mississippi River. Settlements include Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642). Louisiana settled in the late 1600s.	Crown-sponsored conquests gained riches for Spain and expanded its empire. Most of the southern and southwestern regions claimed, as well as sections of the California coast. Settlements include St. Augustine, Florida (1565); Santa Fe, New Mexico (1610); and numerous cities in Texas and California.
Colonists were recruited from among middle-class farmers, artisans, and tradesmen. Indentured servants, specialists in certain areas (i.e., sawmill workers, lumbermen), and convicted criminals were also brought over. Immigrants from other countries were welcomed.	Initially fur traders, merchants, and missionaries. In 1665 some 1100 French soldiers arrived and were given land. Neither Protestants nor peasant farmers were allowed to emigrate.	Conquistadores, soldiers, and missionaries were the primary Spanish colonizers; farmers and traders came later.
Distance from England and a frugal Parliament allowed colonists to set up local governments and representative assemblies and to tax themselves, as long as they did not take up arms against the Crown	Colonies were fully subject to the French king. There were no political rights or representative government, and public meetings could not be held without permission.	Colonies were governed by crown appointed viceroys or governors. Settlers had to obey the king's laws and could make none of their own.
Largely non-Catholics. Although some tolerance was practiced in most colonies, the Puritans in Massachusetts established an autocratic and restrictive religious leadership. Pennsylvania mandated complete tolerance.	Even though Protestants had played a role in the founding of New France, from around 1659 on they were excluded from the colony. Colonial life was largely controlled by the French Catholic clergy.	Settlers were restricted to Catholics; Protestants were persecuted and driven out.
Rapid growth due to liberal immigration policies. By 1627 Virginia had approximately 1,000 settlers. By 1754 total population in the English colonies had grown to 1.5 million; this included large proportions of German and French.	Slow growth; by 1672 no more than 5,000 colonists had settled throughout New France. In Canada the French population totaled just under 40,000 by 1734. In Louisiana, by 1763 there were approximately 10,000 settlers, including 5,000 slaves and Acadians.	Slow growth due to greater emphasis on military conquest, poor relations with Native Americans, and numerous early failures to establish permanent settlements. Largest Spanish populations were in Florida, Texas, California, and Mexico.
Originally friendly; early colonists relied on Native Americans for trade and for help with survival. Eventually greed for land led to major conflicts with Indians.	Despite conversion efforts of missionaries, French respect for Native Americans allowed many to forge alliances, especially in their wars against the British.	Spanish missionaries saw Native Americans as heathens to be converted to Christianity; soldiers viewed them as fit only for killing or subjugation.

**Excerpt: Letter from Cortes's to King Charles I of Spain, July 10, 1519**

...It should be believed, that it is not without cause that God, Our Lord, has permitted that these parts should be discovered in the name of Your Royal Highnesses, so that this fruit and merit before God should be enjoyed by Your Majesties, of having instructed these barbarian people, and brought them through your commands to the True Faith. As far as we are able to know them, we believe that, if there were interpreters and persons who could make them understand the truth of the Faith, and their error, many, and perhaps all, would shortly quit the errors which they hold and come to the true knowledge; because they live civilly and reasonably...

...In order that Your Majesty may see how well prepared they were, before I went out of our quarters, they had occupied all the streets, and stationed all their men, but, as took them by surprise, they were easily overcome, especially the chiefs were wanting, for I had already taken them as prisoners. I ordered fire to be set to some towers and strong houses, where they defended and assaulted us; and thus I scoured the city fighting during five hours... until I had forced all the people out of the city...

**Excerpt: The Broken Spears, 1523 Aztec poem**

Broken spears lie in the roads;  
 We have torn our hair in our grief.  
 The houses are roofless now, and their walls  
 Are red with blood.

Worms are swarming in the streets and plazas,  
 And the walls are spattered with gore.  
 The water has turned red, as if it were dyed,  
 And when we drink it,

It has the taste of brine.

We have pounded our hands in despair  
 Against the adobe walls,  
 For our inheritance, our city, is lost and dead.  
 The shields of our warriors were its defense,  
 But they cannot save it...

Are these primary or secondary sources?

How will you analyze this type of source differently from the other?

Using your knowledge of history as well as your analysis of the two documents, answer the following questions in complete sentences.

- a. Briefly explain ONE major difference between these two accounts of Spanish interactions with Natives.
- b. Briefly explain ONE similarity between these two accounts.
- c. Briefly explain ONE additional piece of outside information not found in either document (historical evidence) that can further illustrate or explain the Spanish interaction with Natives during the colonial era.

Answer the multiple-choice questions by writing the correct answer in the spaces below:

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. | 9. |

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Please answer **Short Answer #4** in the spaces below:

Write your answer to **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3 or 4** on this page only. Do **NOT** write outside the box.

Q3

or

Q4