

Ch. 1: New World Beginnings

Key Concept 1: Native Americans develop complex societies.

Key Concept 2: Arrival of Europeans triggered extensive changes on both sides of the Atlantic.

Key Concept 3: European expansion altered their views of the relationship between white and nonwhite peoples.

Key Concept 4: Competition and empire building in Europe.

Peopling the Americas

Land Bridge: People crossed from Siberia to Alaska to populate North America

KC 1: Complex societies like the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayans developed.

The Earliest Americans

Maize (Corn) – A staple crop that allowed for large societies

Aztecs – A complex, large-scale nation-state in Mexico

Incas – Another large-scale nation-state in South America

Pueblo – Means village

Mound Builders – Ohio River Valley, large society because of corn

Three Sister Farming – Corn, Squash, and Beans. Caused high population densities

Cherokee – Used three sister farming

Iroquois – NE Woodlands, Hiawatha – leader. Had a robust military alliance.

KC 1: Through corn and the other three sisters, native societies were able to become more complex.

Indirect Discoverers of the New World

Finland – Present day Newfoundland – abandoned with no desire to expand

Crusaders – Developed a taste for Eastern luxuries

Venice – Italian merchants who sold Eastern goods

Genoa – Another Italian trade location

KC 2: Exposure to Eastern goods during the Crusades made it necessary to seek trade routes to Asia.

Europeans Enter Africa

Marco Polo – Italian adventurer – went to China and spread tales of his travels

Caravel – A ship that could sail against the wind

Bartholomeu Dias – 1488 – sailed down Africa’s coast and around the tip

Vasco de Game – Reached India in 1498

Ferdinand & Isabella – Marriage unified Spain .Wanted to beat out Portuguese

Moors – Muslims expelled from Spain

KC 4: In order to compete with Portugal in trade, Spain hoped to expand their empire.

Columbus Comes upon a New World

Christopher Columbus – Italian sailor employed by Spain to go to the New World

KC 4: In order to expand Spain’s empire, Columbus sought an alternate route to Asia.

When Worlds Collide

Corn – Grown to feed the people of Europe

Potatoes – Also take to Europe to be grown

Sugar – Sugar revolution in Europe

Horses - Brought from Europe to America

Smallpox – A disease that was brought to America from Europe

KC 2: Not only were European goods brought to the Americas, but new crops were able to feed the people of Europe – allow for growth

The Spanish Conquistadores

Treaty of Tordesillas – Divided the New World between Spain and Portugal.

Vasco Nunez Balboa – Discovered the Pacific Ocean of Panama 1513

Ferdinand Magellan - First circumnavigation of the globe 1522

Juan Ponce de Leon – Explored Florida seeking gold 1513 & 1521

Francisco Coronado – Explored Arizona and New Mexico 1540-1542

Hernando de Soto – Discovered and crossed the Mississippi River 1539-1542

Francisco Pizarro – Crushed Incas in 1532

Encomienda – Could give natives to Europeans as property in order to Christianize them

KC 3: Pizarro and other Europeans take land and property from natives and use encomienda to justify slavery

Makers of America: the Spanish Conquistadores

Granada – A Moorish city in Spain

Moors – Muslims from Africa “the dark ones”

“Reconquista” – The driving of Moors out of Spain.

KC 3 - Spanish grew intolerant of the Moors through years of fighting. Cortes and Pizarro brought similar views to America as they conquered natives

The Conquest of Mexico

Hernan Cortes – Sailed to Mexico from Cuba 1519

Tenochtitlan – The capital of the Aztecs

Moctezuma – The leader of the Aztecs

Mestizos – Mixed Indian and Spanish heritage.

KC 2 – Cortes not only took gold and riches from the Aztecs, but through intermarriage a new class of people was created