

_____ Beginnings

Contact: _____ and _____ or _____

• Pre-	•	• Crossed the	• Following a food source • (_____)	•
--------	---	---------------	--	---

Coming to America

- First _____.
- Around _____.
- Over _____.
- Civilized societies (exception to the rule):
 - Pueblo Indians in _____ region (present day ____). Best known for: (Pueblo _____ (1680) AKA: _____)
 - Mound Builders in Mississippi and Ohio Valleys – largest city north of Mexico, _____, Central mound (world’s largest earthen work), Alliance of _____ tribes consisting of the _____, _____, Oneida, Onondaga, and Cayuga
 - Iroquois in eastern woodlands – built a strong military confederacy of five nations
 - Type of Government? _____ and _____.

Great Basin	Great Plains	Northeast & Atlantic Seaboard	Mississippi River Valley
-------------	--------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------

Pacific Northwest	California	Southwest
-------------------	------------	-----------

Who really discovered America?

European Motives for Exploration

Motives can be linked to either the quest _____.

- Desire to _____
- Needed a _____.
- _____.
- Aided by new _____.
- (_____, _____, _____)

AND...

_____pox

•	•	•
---	---	---

Why do you think diseases like smallpox affected the natives to such a great degree?

Treaty of _____, 1494

- The Treaty of Tordesillas was an agreement between Spain and Portugal aimed at settling conflicts over lands newly discovered/explored by Columbus and other 15th century explores _____.

The Columbian Exchange Game

- The Columbian Exchange: _____ between _____.

Top 5 most influential crossovers 1.(Animal) 2. (Animal) 3.(Plant) 4.(Plant) 5.(Diseases)	Top 5 cash crops in U.S. History 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. _____ (not pictured)
--	---

Debate over Treatment

<p>Juan de Sepúlveda (Why)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ _____• _____ _____ <p>Define: _____ _____</p>	<p>Bartolomé de las Casas</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Helped _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ Define: _____</p>
--	--

Pope's Rebellion, 1680

(_____)

- _____
- _____
- Most successful uprising against colonial authority in the New World
- _____ for almost 50

Impact of Spanish Conquest

- Mestizo culture
 - _____
 - Encomienda system: Native forced labor; given as a gift by Spain in exchange for Christianizing natives.
 - "_____"
- The "Black Legend".

Results of contact between Native-Americans and Europeans

For Native Americans

- _____ of Native American population _____.
- European impact on culture: _____
- _____ firearms.

Results of contact between Native-Americans and Europeans

For Europeans

- _____
- Explosion of capitalism (_____)
- Improved diet = higher mortality, which leads to = higher _____ = bigger push for _____.
- Stimulants: _____.

The French had Settlements in

- _____ - "Father of New France", founded _____.
- Most settlers were _____
- Known as _____
- Focus was on fur trade, especially _____
 - Coueurs de bois*
 - Voyageurs*
- Jesuits: Catholic missionaries who _____

England vs. Spain

- _____ with _____
- Whichever country proved to be more powerful, it implied that their religion was God's preferred religion

Pirates vs. Privateers

- Pirates attack ships of any origin for their own personal benefit
- Privateers are given permission to attack ships of enemy nations on behalf of their home country; often had a background in piracy and brought to work for a king or queen.
 - Sir Francis Drake: a "sea dog" the pirated Spanish ships on the high seas; netted heavy profits to his financial backers including Queen Elizabeth.
 - Would later lead an exploration of the New World and name it "Virginia"

The Invincible Spanish Armada

(_____)

- King Philip II of Spain had the largest and most formidable fleet that existed at the time.
- After the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, he waged a holy war against Elisabeth I.
- England was not only outnumbered but outmatched by the ultra-modern fleet.
- Severe English storms and military planning allowed England to destroy the Spanish.

This changed the _____

Causes for British Colonization

- Eventual _____ provided opportunities
- _____ Provided workers/potential colonists to emigrate (b/c: _____, _____)
- _____ (economic opportunity, especially for second sons), farm land, adventure, markets, political freedom, religious freedom, social change.
- _____

The Lost Colony of Roanoke

- Between 1585 – 1587, Sir Walter Raleigh funded the colonization of the New World in the name of England.
- 90 men, 17 women, and 9 children established the colony of Roanoke on an island just off the coast of present-day North Carolina
- The colonists were discovered to be missing in 1590, just months after their last contact with English sailors
- Nothing was found, but for the word "Croatoan" carved on a post.
- The principal hypothesis is that the colonists were absorbed by one of the local indigenous populations, although the colonists may possibly have been massacred, by the Spanish or by the Powhatan Confederacy.

The First English Colony

- _____: A group of investors who pool their money to support big projects
 - The _____
- Jamestown (_____)

The REAL Pocahontas

- She was in adolescence when Jamestown was founded
- Was around 12 years old when she supposedly "saved" John Smith
- Married _____, not _____
- Died at the age of _____

The Real John Smith

- Captain John Smith organized the colony beginning in 1608:
- " _____ "
_____ "
- Smith _____

- Smith perhaps " _____ " by Pocahontas, Powhatan's daughter, but evidence is shaky at best.
- John Smith founded the colony, John Rolfe made it profitable.