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# Amsco us history chapter 1 notes

Before the Europeans arrived in the Americas, there were many American Indian tribes scattered across North and South America. These tribes had complex societies with unique religious, political, and cultural beliefs. European countries sought to conquer the New World in order to gain wealth and military status, and to spread the ideas of Christianity. European exploration often resulted in negative consequences for native populations, such as widespread epidemics and forced labor systems like the Spanish encomienda system. Relationships between the Europeans and American Indians were often fraught with misunderstandings and conflict regarding not only land and resources but also differing cultural beliefs. The Columbian Exchange resulted in tremendous social, cultural, and political change for both the Europeans and the American Indians. New food crops and new sources of mineral wealth brought about extensive demographic, economic, and social change in Europe. The introduction of new food crops and animals also impacted the Americas. As native populations dwindled, Europeans turned to Africa as a new source of forced labor, giving rise to the early plantation system and widespread system of slavery in the Americas. Remember that the AP US History exam tests you on the depth of your knowledge, not just your ability to recall facts. While we have provided brief definitions here, you will need to know these terms in even more depth for the AP US History exam, including how terms connect to broader historical themes and understandings. Three Sisters: Three staple crops (corn, beans, and squash) favored by many native tribes in North America. Their collective name references their interdependence: the cornstalks provided a structure for the beans to grow up, and the squash held moisture in the soil for all three. Great League of Peace: Also called the Haudenosaunee. A political confederation of five (later six) Iroquois tribes, which sought to coordinate collective action. Each tribe maintained its own political system and religious beliefs. Believed to have formed around 1450. Christopher Columbus: Italian explorer and colonizer. While attempting to prove a westward sea route for East Asian trade existed, he stumbled across the Bahamas in October 1492. The first European to visit the islands of Hispaniola and Cuba. Amerigo Vespucci: Italian explorer and cartographer. His 1499-1502 trip along the South American coast determined that the New World was a distinct continent from Asia. Columbian Exchange: The transmission and interchange of plants, animals, diseases, cultures, human populations (including slaves), and technologies between the New World and the Old World. Greatly benefited Europe and Asia while simultaneously bringing catastrophe to American Indian populations and cultures. © Copyright Kaplan, Inc. All Rights Reserved. CHAPTER ONE: Exploration, Discovery, & Settlement, 1492-1700 The first people in America migrated from Asia across the Bering Strait 4000 years ago. Later generations migrated south throughout North, Central, and South America.

I. CULTURES OF NORTH AMERICA A. Native American life, 3 ways: 1. some tribes lived in semipermanent settlements with populations seldom over 300 (men make tools/hunt, women grow corn, beans, tobacco) 2. some tribes were nomadic (Great Plains: Sioux/Pawnee follow buffalo) 3. some tribes developed more complex cultures & societies (SW Pueblos; Mississippi River Woodland Native Americans) B. The League of the Iroquois was a political confederation that withstood attacks from opposing NA tribes and Europeans during much of the 17th and 18th centuries. II. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CULTURE A. Larger NA population than North America B. 3 complex civilizations: Mayas in the rain forest of the Yucatan Peninsula; Aztecs in Central Mexico (Capital: Tenochtitlan); Incas in Peru. III. EUROPE MOVES TOWARDS EXPLORATION A. Improved technology: gunpowder, sailing compass, improved shipbuilding & map making, printing press made it easier to spread knowledge. B. Religious conflict 1. Catholic victory in Spain: Ferdinand and Isabella defeat Moors of Granada and unite Spain 2. Protestant Reformation: Germany, England, France, Holland and other northern European countries revolt against the pope's authority; leads to Catholic/Protestant conflict & a series of religious wars C. Economic motives: Expanding trade D. Explorers search for easier ways to get to India and Asia for trading 1. Prince Henry the Navigator (Portugal) opened a sea route around South Africa's Cape of Good Hope 2. Vasco de Gama (Portugal) is the first European to get to India using this route 3. Christopher Columbus discovers the Americas IV. EARLY EXPLORATIONS A. Columbus sets out to find a new route to Asia, but lands in the Bahamas and thinks he is in the Indies B. Exchanges: Natives introduce the Europeans to beans, corn, sweet and white potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and syphilis; Europeans bring sugar cane, bluegrasses, pigs, horses, wheels, iron implements, guns, and diseases such as smallpox. C. Dividing the New World: In 1493 the Pope draws a vertical line, Spain gets west, Portugal gets east. Treaty of Tordesillas moves the line a few degrees west. D. Spanish exploration and conquest: Vasco Nunez de Balboa crosses the Isthmus of Panama; Magellan's ship circumnavigates the world; Hernan Cortes conquers the Aztecs; Francisco Pizarro, the Incas. Spaniards ship much gold and silver back to Spain. E. English claims: John Cabot (Italian) explored the coast of Newfoundland for Henry VII; Sir Francis Drake attacks/pillages Spanish ships; Sir Walter Raleigh tried but failed to settle Roanoke Island. F. French claims: French-sponsored Italian navigator Giovanni de Verrazano tried to find NW passage through Americas to Asia; In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established Quebec; Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette explore upper Mississippi River in 1673; Robert de La Salle explores/names Louisiana. G. Dutch Claims: Henry Hudson (English) was hired to seek the NW passage, sailed up Hudson River and claims the lands that becomes New Amsterdam V. EARLY ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS A. The English were now able to settle in America because they had defeated the Spanish Armada. B. The population was growing, but the economy was depressed, so many poor and landless were attracted by the idea of economic opportunities in America. C. Jamestown, 1607: King James I chartered the joint-stock Virginia Company, which established the first permanent English colony. 1. Problems: Indian attacks, famine, disease 2. Tobacco Prosperity: John Rolfe & Pocahontas develop a new variety of tobacco which became very popular in Europe. 3. The colony went bankrupt despite the tobacco, and the VA Company's charter was revoked. Jamestown became a royal colony. D. Puritan Colonies: Plymouth (Separatists, Pilgrims, led by Captain Miles Standish, Governor William Bradford); Massachusetts Bay Colony (not separatists, led by John Winthrop, founded Boston); Great Migration: civil war in the 1630s drove about 15000 more settlers to MBC. VI. EARLY POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS A. Majority rule in Plymouth B. Representative Government at Jamestown and Massachusetts Bay Colony C. Limited nature of colony democracy: only male property owners can vote VII. SPANISH SETTLEMENTS IN NORTH AMERICA A. Florida: St. Augustine, 1565, now the oldest city in North America B. New Mexico: Santa Fe: harsh efforts to Christianize Native Americans caused Pueblos to revolt in 1680 and the Spanish were driven from the area until the 1700s C. Texas: the Spanish formed a few small settlements after being driven from New Mexico D. California: San Diego, 1769; San Francisco, 1776; by 1784, a series of Franciscan mission settlements were established (Father Junipero Serra ) VIII. EUROPEAN TREATMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS A. Native Americans were viewed as inferiors. Their population and culture were destroyed through disease and warfare B. Spanish Policy: Millions of Native Americans were killed by Spanish methods of warfare, efforts at enslavement, and European diseases. The Spanish intermarried with the Natives and Africans, which led to a caste system dominated by the pure-blooded Spaniard. C. English Policy: Initially, in Massachusetts, the English and Native Americans coexisted, traded, shared ideas. The NA taught the settlers to grow new crops (corn, etc), showed them how to hunt in the forests, and traded furs for English manufactured goods. The English did not respect the "savages" and the NA tribes became threatened by the settlers continually taking up land, so war broke out. D. French Policy: The French maintained good relations with the NA tribes in the St. Lawrence Valley and Great Lake region. They assisted the Huron in fighting the Iroquois. The French had few colonists, farms or towns, so they posed little threat to the NA population.









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