Unit 1 - Chapters 1-4

# **Multiple Choice**

## **Give Me Liberty! Chapter 1: A New World**

* Bering Isthmus/Beringia
  + Land bridge between Alaska and Russia
  + Likely how humans first spread to the Americas
* Maize/Three-Sister Farming
  + Corn, beans, squash
  + Three plants growing symbiotically to deter weeds and pests, enrich the soil, and support each other
* Aztecs
  + Mexico area
  + Violent warriors who had mass ritual sacrifices (alienated Europeans)
  + Complex empire with cities, roads, irrigation, trade networks, and large structures (pyramid-temples, etc)
* Incas
  + Peru area
  + Pop. 12 million
  + Roads spread 2,000 miles along Andes mountains
* Mayans
  + Another advanced civilization conquered by Spanish (Cortes)
* Tenochtitlan
  + Center of Aztec empire
  + Was one of the world’s largest cities
  + Pop. of 250,000
* Cahokia
  + Mounds
  + Location of a fortified Indian civilization
  + Pop. of 10,000 to 30,000
  + Highest pop. in US until 1800 (overtaken by New York and Philadelphia)
  + An ancient settlement of southern Indians, located near present day St. Louis, it served as a trading center for 40,000 at its peak in A.D. 1200
  + Largest native american urban center
* Pueblo Bonita
  + Largest building in US until 1880s
  + Between 900 and 1200, Hopi and Zuni thrived in Arizona (built this)
* Great League of Peace
  + Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga
  + Leagues/confederations emerged to unite local Indians
    - Wanted to stop the constant warring
* Ferdinand and Isabella
  + Their marriage united Castile and Aragon into Spain
* Reconquista
  + In Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella
  + 1492: The "reconquest" of Spain from the Moors (African Muslims)
* Christopher Columbus
  + Knew the Earth was round, but thought it was a lot smaller (never knew of the Americas)
  + Got his info from the Bible and from Macro Polo's accounts
  + Religious and commercial reasons
    - Spread Christianity (and take back Jerusalem from Muslim control)
    - Wanted a trade route to the East
  + Sought various backers for his trip until Spain agreed
* Johannes Gutenberg
  + Invented printing press
    - Spread news of New World discovery
  + Mass printed the Bible
* John Cabot
  + 1497: Voyage to the coast of North America under the commission of Henry VII of England is the earliest-known European exploration of coastal North America
  + Landed in Newfoundland (while searching for northwest passage)
* Ferdinand Magellan
  + 1519-1522: Ferdinand Megellan led first trip around the world
* Hernan Cortes
  + 1519: Hernan Cortes lands in Tenochtitlan
  + Cortes conquered Aztecs, Mayans, with superior weapons, disease, and enlisted the aid of certain groups of Aztecs
* Francisco Pizarro
  + Conquered Inca kingdom in a similar way as Cortes
  + Founded city of Lima
* Conquistadores
  + Any of the leaders in the Spanish conquest of America, especially of Mexico and Peru, in the 16th century
* Columbian Exchange
  + Plants, animals, diseases, cultures, ideas now flowed between the worlds
  + Because of lack of previous contact, the natives were not immune to many of the diseases
    - In addition to military conquest and enslavement
* Mestizos
  + People of mixed origin
  + The Spanish in America allowed marriage between natives and those from Spain
  + By 1600, mestizos made up a large part of the population
  + Evolved into a hybrid culture
* Treaty of Tordesillas
  + 1494
  + Divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between the Portuguese Empire and the Spanish Empire
  + The lands to the east would belong to Portugal and the lands to the west to Spain
  + Not acknowledged/respected by countries other than Portugal and Spain
    - (And did not take into account the natives)
* Martin Luther
  + Started the protestant reformation
  + A German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Church
  + In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements of belief attacking the church practices
* Protestant Reformation
  + A religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the creation of Protestant churches
* Bartolomé de Las Casas
  + 1537: Pope Paul III outlawed Indian enslavement
    - Did not apply to Africans
  + Bartolome de Las Casas wrote about the unfair treatments
* Encomienda
  + A grant by the Spanish Crown to a colonist in America conferring the right to demand tribute and forced labor from the Indian inhabitants of an area
* Repartimiento System
  + 1550: The encomienda system is removed
  + Repartimiento system: Indians were free and could have wages, but had to do a fixed amount of labor per year
  + Still allowed for abuses and it wasn't quite true freedom
* Black Legend
  + Image of Spain as a brutal colonizer (all Spanish were like this)
  + Spanish treatment did improve, and they did bring European medicine and education
* Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo
  + 1530s-1540s: Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored Pacific coast
  + He sailed North from Mexico exploring the Coast of California and sailed into San Diego and Monterey Bay
* Pueblo Revolt/Pope’s Rebellion
  + 1680: New Mexico colonists and Indians had bad relations
  + The Pueblo's willing accepted some of the Spanish ideas/tech/religion
    - Add Spanish saints to their current "arsenal"
  + Drought + being raided by enemy tribes
    - Popé concluded the spirits were displeased → wanted to kick invaders out
  + Spanish crackdown
  + Popé convinced the individual tribes to work together
    - Attacked all on the same day
  + Killed settlers, priests, burned churches
    - Drove them out, but did not chase them
  + Spanish returned and reconquered (unity between them ended)
    - But were less strict
    - Merge of Spanish and native cultures
* Samuel de Champlain
  + French colonist, navigator, cartographer, draftsman, soldier, explorer, geographer, ethnologist, diplomat, and chronicler
  + 1608: Founded Quebec, and New France
  + French explorer in Nova Scotia who established a settlement on the site of modern Quebec (1567-1635)
* Peter Stuyvesant
  + Dutch colonial governor
  + Only tolerated his Dutch Reformed Church
    - Rejected the Remonstrance
* Flushing Remonstrance
  + Settlers drafted it in 1657 in Flushing
  + They wanted to petition the Dutch colonial government uphold freedom of conscience and permit religious pluralism
    - Especially for quakers

## **Give Me Liberty! Chapter 2: Beginnings of English America**

* Henry VIII
  + Wanted an annulment for his marriage, but the pope did not grant it
  + Created the Anglican Church in response with him (the king) at its head
* Church of England/Anglican Church
  + King at head (not papal authority)
  + Kept many practices of Catholitic Church
  + English rulers flipped between Church of England and Catholicism
    - Example: Queen Mary I and King Philip temporarily restored papal authority
* Elizabeth I
  + Queen Elizabeth I was first to focus on New World
  + She granted Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh charters for colonies in the New World
    - At their own expense
* Roanoke
  + 1585: Raleigh sent up a base on Roanoke Island (charter from Elizabeth)
  + The settlers abandon it the next year
  + 1586: Tried again, but its fate was never known
* Defeat of the Spanish Armada
  + Spain and England were not friends
    - Catholicism vs Protestantism
  + Dispatched by Spain in 1588 as part of a planned invasion of England
  + Defeated
    - Significant chapter of the Anglo-Spanish War
* Enclosure Movement
  + Seizing of common lands into private property
  + Economic growth < pop. growth
  + Enclosure movement pushed many people into overcrowded cities
  + Could use New World land/space/resources for the overflow of people
* Indentured Servants
  + Settlers who could pay for their voyage landed in the New World as free people
    - The rest traded voyage for time (usually 5-7 years) as an indentured Servant
  + Very similar to slaves, but had a garenteed time of freedom
    - Many still died as servants
* Joint-Stock Company/Colonies
  + These colonies operated more like companies in the beginning; selling shares of stock or land and using the pooled profits to supply and equip overseas explorations.
* Virginia Charter
  + Charter of 1606
  + From King James I of England to the Virginia Company assigning land rights to colonists for the creation of a settlement which could be used as a base to export commodities to Great Britain and create a buffer preventing total Spanish control of the North and South American coasts
    - King asked for 20% profit
  + Granted those born in the colonies all the rights of English citizens elsewhere
* Jamestown
  + 1607: 3 ships of colonists from England land in Chesapeake Bay
    - Move inland (James River) to avoid Spanish warships
    - Establish Jamestown (named for King) in the colony of Virginia (named for last queen)
    - Sponsored by the Virginia Company
      * Private business of merchants, aristocrats, and members of Parliament
      * Queen gave her blessing (before dying in 1603)
    - All men, searching for gold/wealth (not functioning society)
  + High death rates and leadership turnovers
  + The Virginia Company wanted profit
    - Often set underwhelming supplies
    - Set few farmers/workers, mostly people looking for gold
  + Despite more settlers coming from England, disease, lack of food, and winter killed many tried to abandon, but were intercepted by next shipment of people
* Headright System
  + Gave land to those who paid for someone else to come to Jamestown
    - Rather than the company keeping the land for itself
  + Encouraged people to pay for others to come
    - The paying people would get a lot of land (wealth/etc)
* House of Burgesses
  + 1642
  + Replaced autocratic government
  + Elected representative element of the Virginia General Assembly, the legislative body of the Colony of Virginia
* John Smith
  + Imposed military discipline and forced labor
  + Held Jamestown together
  + Not liked by the colonists, but next leaders kept his iron fist policies
* Pocahontas
  + Powhatan was local and powerful leader of natives of area
    - He saw the benefits of trade with the newcomers
  + For first two years, trade and relations between the England and natives where good/equal
    - Story of Smith being captured and then saved by Pocahontas (likely ceremony)
  + Pocahontas became intermediary
    - Brought food and messages between the people
* John Rolfe
  + 1614: Pocahontas marries John Rolfe (Englishman)
  + 1616: They went to England and became a sign of harmony and success between the people
  + Discovered tobacco farming
* Anglo-Powhatan Wars
  + First war fought in 1614, ended with peace settlement by the marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe. In 1622 the Indians attacked leaving 347 settlers dead including John Rolfe. Raids drove the Indians farther west. The second war was fought in 1644, was a last ditch effort to dislodge the Virginians, the Indians were again defeated.
  + Uprising of 1622
* Uprising of 1622
  + Became clear the English meant to stay
  + 1622: Opechancanough (Powhatan's brother/successor) surprise attacks killing 1/4 of Virginia's pop.
    - Colonists strike back, massacring natives and destroying villages
  + Governor Francis Wyatt saw this as a sign that the (uncivilized/brutal) natives had no right/claim to any land
    - Wanted to push them out of Virginia
  + 1644: Another failed attack led by Opechancanough
  + Failed uprising shifted power into colonists' hands
    - Forced natives to move designated lands
* King James I
  + King James I warned against tobacco
    - People thought it had health benefits (also people just liked it)
  + Tobacco became Virginia's substitute for gold
  + Heavy taxes to dissuade tobacco usage/trade
    - Still continued
* Dower Rights
  + Women in England had a claim to dower rights (claim 1/3 of husband's property if he died)
* Proprietary Colonies
  + Granted by the king to a proprietor or head of a proprietary family, who owned the colony by title and governed it as he saw fit
* Royal Colonies
  + Controlled by the king through his representative, the royal governor
* Maryland Act of Toleration
  + 1649
  + Was meant to ensure freedom of religion for Christian settlers of diverse persuasions in the colony
    - Granted freedom of conscience to all Christians
  + First sense of religious toleration
* Puritans
  + English who thought the Church of England contained too many of the problems of the Catholic Church
  + Saw church ceremonies and other random rules as "popery"
  + Rejected religious power structure
    - "Congregationalists"
  + Calvinism: predestination for hell/heaven
  + 1620s-1630s: King Charles I was sort of restoring Catholicism
    - Puritans emigrated to New England
      * Wanted to set up there and influence England
    - Puritans hoping for right to worship and govern themselves freely in a Christian manner
      * Set up a "city upon a hill"
* Pilgrims
  + Puritans
  + 1608: fled to Netherlands
  + 1620: came on Mayflower
  + Natives already cleared by smallpox
  + Principle of consent
    - More people could vote
* Separatists
  + People who wanted to have a separate, or different church
  + Also known as Pilgrims
* William Bradford
  + Founder and longtime governor of the Plymouth Colony settlement
  + Leader of the Pilgrims
* Mayflower Compact
  + Male adults of Mayflower all agreed to obey equal/just laws set by representatives
  + Signed before pilgrims landed in New World
* First Thanksgiving
  + Pilgrims were under prepared when the landed
  + Most died to winter (rest saved by natives)
  + 1621: first Thanksgiving
* Great Migration
  + 1629-1642: the Great Migration 21,000 Puritans move from England to Massachusetts
    - Base for stable society
  + Most came in families
    - Compared to young single men
* John Winthrop
  + 1645 speech
  + "Natural liberty": acting without restraint
    - "Liberty to do evil"
    - Irish, Indians, bad Christians
  + "Moral liberty": liberty to do good
    - "Subjection to authority"
    - Puritans
  + Uncultivated land is free to take
    - Worried Indian freedom (wrong kind of freedom) would temp settlers
      * Punished those who left
      * Encouraged captivity narratives (stories of how they were captured by Indians) and how they wanted to return
  + Inequality was expression of God's will
* Massachusetts Bay Company
  + 1629: charter for Massachusetts Bay Company
  + Group of London merchants (Puritans)
    - Eventually moved to Americas
  + Wanted to avoid outside/non-Puritans influence
  + Massachusetts
    - Puritans feared individualism and lack of social unity
      * Massachusetts organized into self governing towns
    - Settlers received land grants from the colony's government
      * Plenty of common land
    - Each town had a Congregational Church
      * 1647: each had to have a school (to learn to read the Bible)
    - People of Massachusetts elected their governors
* Harvard College
  + 1636: Harvard, first college of new world, founded to train educated ministry
  + (Massachusetts)
* Roger Williams
  + Separate church and state
  + Religious toleration
* Anne Hutchinson
  + She held influential meetings that criticized the ministers of Massachusetts for faulty preaching
  + Antinomianism: putting one's own judgment of faith above both human law and teaching of the church
  + Well educated but went against Puritan beliefs (no chance)
    - Banished
* Pequot War
  + New England Indians had lower numbers and no leader
    - Wanted peace/alliance
  + 1637: Pequot War
    - Pequots killed a fur trader
    - Europeans retaliated
    - Pequot name to be erased from books
* The Congregational Church
  + Self-governing Puritan congregations without the hierarchical establishment of the Anglican Church.
* Half-Way Covenant
  + New England became a significant point of trade
  + Led to Puritans being overtaken by merchants
  + Allowed partial membership rights to persons not yet converted into the Puritan church; It lessened the difference between the "elect" members of the church from the regular members; Women soon made up a larger portion of Puritan congregations
  + 1662: Half-way covenant, half baptism for grandchildren of the first migration
    - To boost Puritan numbers
* English Civil War
  + Conflict from 1640 to 1660; featured religious disputes mixed with constitutional issues concerning the powers of the monarchy; ended with restoration of the monarchy in 1660 following execution of previous king

## **Give Me Liberty! Chapter 3: Creating Anglo-America**

* King Philip’s War
  + 1675: Indian alliances attack farms
    - Wanted to stop English authority/stop them from taking their land
  + Largest conflict of 17th century
    - Huge death counts for both sides, many settlements destroyed
  + Indians had early success
    - Supposedly lead by mastermind Metacom (King Philip)
  + But were pushed back and stopped
    - Iroquois allianced with New England
    - More freedom for Europeans
* Mercantilism
  + Economic system that sought to increase the wealth of a nation
  + Government controlled
  + Increasing exports and decreasing imports
    - Used colonies for this purpose
* Navigation Act
  + 1651
  + Promote the self-sufficiency of the British Empire
  + Protected them from forgien competition
  + Restricting colonial trade to England and decreasing dependence on foreign imported goods
  + Goods had to flow to/from colonies on British ships through England
* Royal African Company
  + English mercantile (trading) company set up in 1660 by the royal Stuart family and City of London merchants to trade along the west coast of Africa
  + Led by the Duke of York, who was the brother of King Charles II
    - Owned by British Crown
    - Given monopoly over slave trade
  + Shipped more African slaves to the Americas than any other company in the history of the Atlantic slave trade
* New Amsterdam/New York
  + 1664: England took over New Netherland from Anglo-Dutch war
  + Transformed into New York
    - Charles II gave it to his brother James (the duke of York)
      * Could rule with full and absolute power
    - Transformed into imperial outpost, trade port
  + Religious toleration (because there was Dutch already living there)
    - But limited women's rights and black people's rights
  + Duke of York gave huge benefits to his friends
* Iroquois Confederation
  + Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga
  + **Covenant Chain**: alliance between the Indians (Iroquois Confederacy) and New York
    - Their ambitions aligned
      * Helped to attacked French
      * Helped to clear rival tribes
  + Iroquois later transition to policy of neutrality
    - After getting sort of counter attacked (alliance made them a target)
* Charter of Liberties and Privileges
  + People of New York did not like the duke’s all powerful ruling
    - Especially over taxation
      * Wanted the "rights of an Englishman"
  + 1683: assembly meets and creates a Charter of Liberties and Privileges
    - Reaffirmed basic English rights
    - Elections every 3 years
* Yamasee Uprising
  + 1715
  + Yamasee and Creek Indians rebelled, but were crushed
* William Penn/Pennsylvania
  + 1681: Pennsylvania established
  + William Penn
    - Society of Friends (Quaker)
    - Wanted to create a utopia, spiritual freedom, Indian/European peace
      * Religious freedom
  + Wanted to create a refuge for those facing persecution
  + Large number of immigrants
    - (See above, Pennsylvania was a looking like a pretty good place to be)
    - Led to other colonies being starved for indentured servants
      * Had to use slave labor
    - Led to conflict with Indians
  + Elected government
* Society of Friends/Quakers
  + Equality for all
    - No slaves, women had rights
  + Pacifists
* Bacon’s Rebellion
  + 1676: Bacon's Rebellion
  + Governor (William Berkeley) was ruling corruptly for 30 years
  + People wanted Berkeley to expand and take over Indian land so they could have some
    - Berkeley was keeping all the good land for him/his friends
  + He refuses
  + Nathaniel Bacon used a combined force of blacks and whites
    - Wanted to reduce power/wealth of the elites and give it back to the rest
    - Did not like that Berkeley was protecting the Indians
  + Showed power of Africans
    - Especially the combined power of Africans + whites
    - Led to increasing divide between whites and blacks to prevent this from happening again
* Salem Witch Trials
  + 1692-1693
  + People accused of witchcraft in colonial Massachusetts

## **Give Me Liberty! Chapter 4: Slavery, Freedom and the Struggle for Empire**

* Olauah Equiano
  + Kidnapped into slavery from Africa
  + Long chain of being passed around before he bought his freedom and published a autobiography
* Atlantic Slave Trade
  + Segment of the global slave trade that transported between 10 million and 12 million enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas from the 16th to the 19th century
  + Often used the triangular trade route and its Middle Passage
  + Mostly slaves from Central and West Africa
    - Mostly sold by the Africans
* Triangular Trade
  + Europe to Africa: manufactured goods, rum, guns, cloth, tools, etc.
  + Africa to Americas: slaves
  + Americas to Europe: raw materials (sugar, rice, tobacco, etc)
* Middle Passage
  + Middle leg of the triangular trade route
  + Terrible conditions
  + Very few slaves survived the journey and even less survived after a couple years in the colonies
* James Oglethorpe
  + Founder of Georgia
  + Wanted to abolish slavery
  + Wanted Georgia to be a refuge for the "worthy poor"
  + Georgia was approved, but more as a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish forces in Florida
  + Settlers unhappy with banned slavery (and liquor)
  + 1751: Gave colony to the British crown
  + Settlers got the right for elected assembly (can create their own laws)
    - Introduced slavery
    - Become South Carolina "0.8"
* Stono Rebellion
  + The largest slave rebellion in the Southern Colonies (South Carolina)
  + From the Stono River
  + Headed for Spanish Florida
    - Where it was promised that fugitive slaves from British North America would be given freedom
  + In response to the rebellion, the General Assembly passed the Negro Act of 1740
    - Restricted slaves' freedoms but improved working conditions and placed a moratorium on importing new slaves
* Salutary Neglect
  + Unofficial policy by Britain (by prime minister Robert Walpole)
  + Relaxed enforcement of strict regulations (especially trade laws) imposed on its colonies
  + Late 17th century and early 18th century
  + As long as the colonies remained loyal to the British government and contributed to the economic profitability of Britain
  + Led to increased autonomy of colonial legal and legislative institutions
* Enlightenment
  + 18th century movement
  + Spread from France → Britain (→ America)
  + Use reason and science to understand the world and to govern people
    - Not religion
* John Peter Zenger
  + Proved freedom of press in trial of him vs corrupt Governor William Cosby
* Benjamin Franklin
  + Enlightenment
    - *The* Enlightenment leader in America
  + Established newspaper, debating, library, lightning is a form of electricity
* Poor Richard’s Almanack
  + Written by Benjamin Franklin
* Deism
  + God but he doesn't do anything (just created the world and left)
  + World functions according to scientific laws (no divine intervention)
    - Followed Newton's laws
  + Study nature instead of worship in church
* The Great Awakening
  + Response to Enlightenment's emphasis on church = bad
  + Wanted to keep religion at the forefront of life
  + Less organized, more personal and emotional Christianity than the existing churches
    - Enlarged the boundaries of liberty
* Jonathan Edwards
  + Intensely emotional style of preaching
  + Only acknowledging one's sins and pleading for divine grace could save you from eternal damnation
* George Whitefield
  + English minister
  + Emotional preaching
  + From Georgia to New England
  + God was merciful
  + No predestination
    - Could save yourself by repenting sins
  + Was often in the press
    - Had followers ("evangelists")
* Old Lights
  + Traditionalists (in relation to Great Awakening)
* New Lights
  + Revivalists
  + Created new churches
  + Criticized taxes for established churches
  + Defended religious freedom
  + Seek salvation over profit
  + Some were anti-slavery
  + Trust own views rather than than established elites
* French and Indian War/Seven Years’ War
  + Seven years war
    - Global conflict
  + French and Indian war
    - North American theater of Seven Years’ War
    - British colonies vs French colonies + Indian allies
  + 1756–1763
  + Virginia gives 1/2 million acres of West land to the Ohio company
  + In response France increases presence there
  + Ohio Company demanded that the French recognize that it was their land
  + 1754: George Washington sent to negotiate with the French
    - Could not get them to leave the land
    - Returned with men, failed to attack
  + General Braddock tries to attack Fort Duquesne
    - Ambushed by French and Indian forces
  + Led to two years of fighting
    - Both sides cruel
  + Secretary of State William Pitt raised huge money to fight
  + 1759: British forces (with colonial and Indian aid) had captured many forts
  + Britain seized control of French Caribbean islands and India
  + Peace of Paris: 1763
    - Frances gives control of Canada to Britain
    - France regains sugar islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique (from British)
    - Spain gives Florida to Britain
    - Spain gets Philippines and Cube (from Britain)
    - Spain gets Louisiana (from France)
  + Win for Protestant Britain
    - Americans happy to be British at this time
  + Very expensive for all involved
    - Britain increased taxes on American colonies
  + Lead to an increased nationhood between all Indians rather than just between their kins
    - Not fully agreed upon, wanted to protect their independence from Britain/Spain/France/etc
* Pontiac’s Rebellion
  + Frances departure from Americas from the war meant that Indian French lands became British
  + Lead by Indians of the Ohio River Valley and Great Lakes
  + Named for Ottawa war leader
  + Also sparked by Neolin (religious prophet) who saw that they must reject Europeans and retake their land
    - Regain lost independence
    - Used new ideas of pan-Indian identity
* Proclamation of 1763
  + By London
  + No further settlement West than the Appalachian Mountains
    - Reserved for Indians
  + Main goal to stabilize colonies and avoid further conflicts
  + Ineffective: ignored by colonists
    - Wanted to take the land "left" by the French
    - Settlers not happy
* Albany Congress/Albany Plan of Union
  + 1754 by Benjamin Franklin at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War
  + Creation of Grand Council to unite colonies
    - The colonies were all very isolated from each other
  + Could levy taxes, create forces, etc
  + Rejected

# **Short Answer**

## **Be able to describe Native American migration to and settlement in the Americas, including some of the major civilizations and cultures that emerged.**

* Crossed Beringia
* Spread rapidly southward
* All are related, however many tribes diverged over the course of thousands of years
* Complex empire with cities, roads, irrigation, trade networks, and large structures (pyramid-temples, etc)
  + Mainly in Latin and South America
  + There were cities and bif tribes in current USA, but no major civilizations like Aztecs or Incas
* Aztecs
  + Mexico
  + Violent warriors who had mass ritual sacrifices (alienated Europeans)
  + Capital: Tenochtitlan
  + Complex empire encompassing many people
    - Not all loyal
* Inca
  + Peru
  + Pop. 12 million
  + Roads spread 2,000 miles along Andes mountains
* Cahokia
  + Mounds
  + Location of a fortified Indian civilization
  + Pop. of 10,000 to 30,000
  + Highest pop. in US until 1800 (overtaken by New York and Philadelphia)
  + An ancient settlement of southern Indians, located near present day St. Louis, it served as a trading center for 40,000 at its peak in A.D. 1200

## **Be able to discuss the events leading up to and involving European “discovery” of the Americas, including the policies and actions of the Spanish toward the New World inhabitants**

* God, glory, gold
* Protestant reformation
  + People wanted religious freedom
* Gold, general wealth, mercantilism
* Personal fame and discovery
* Discover trade route to Asia because Muslims were in control of Middle East and Europeans no like that and going around Africa was too long
* Also Europeans, once found America, really wanted that good good that was just lying around, aka gold. So they takie takie
* Spain recently formed from marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella
  + Reconquista
* Portugal was content with Africa, so Columbus went to Spain and Spain was like sure and Columbus went and found land, other people, and gold. So Spain was like yes please and Portugal was like yes please so colonization of Americas began.
* Treatment was very bad
* Encomienda system
  + form of forced and unpaid labor used by Spanish authorities and settlers in the colonies of the Spanish Empire. In return, the laborers were given military protection and the opportunity to be converted to Christianity
* Conquest for personal benefit
  + Not much cares given to natives (decimated Aztecs, etc)
  + Had better military technology
* Spanish were more open though to a mixing of cultures
  + Mestizos
  + Or after Pope/’s rebellion

## **Be able to discuss the impetus behind and events surrounding English colonization, the challenges they faced, and their interaction with Native Americans.**

* Glory, Gold, God
* Protestant England
  + Struggle against Spain and France
* Economics
  + Mercantilism
* Space for overcrowded land in England
  + Enclosure movement
* Challenges
  + Surviving
    - Often underprepared
  + Jamestown was just single men looking for gold
    - Not a functioning society
  + Required constant influx of new people to keep population
  + Internal conversy
    - People vs their leaders
      * Duke of York
      * Governor William Berkeley
      * James Oglethorpe
    - Religion
      * Many people coming to New World with either religious agendas or as refugees
      * Flushing Remembrance
* Most interactions ended badly for one side
  + Rebellions, wars, etc
* However, there were times of peace or cooperation
  + Covenant Chain: alliance between the Indians (Iroquois Confederacy) and New York
  + Pocahontas

## **Be able to compare and contrast the lives and livelihoods of the colonists and others in the Chesapeake/Southern, New England and Middle colonies.**

* Southern/Chesapeake
  + Large scale plantations
    - Cash crops were the big money
  + Bc needed cash crops, slaves were used to make them bc owners needed a work force
  + Tobacco based plantations in Chesapeake
  + Rice based plantations in South Carolina and Georgia
    - Rice required lots of land and workers
      * Slaves were the best option (were also partially immune to malaria, more common where rice is grown)
* Middle colonies
* New England
  + Taken from Dutch
  + Trade based
  + Slaves more household based
    - Nonplantation slavery in New England and Middle Colonies
  + Slavery less important to nonplantation areas of New England and Middle Colonies
    - Still important, but less than for plantation areas
  + Laws against slaves were less harsh in North than in South
    - Less of a threat (because there was less total slaves)
  + As New Yorks role in the slave trade expanded, so did its slave count
* In Chesapeake, slave populations began to reproduce
  + Better climate
  + Smaller plantations, large number of white yeoman (small) farmers
    - Africans were exposed to white culture
* In South Carolina and Georgia, slave conditions were much harsher
  + Less reproduction
  + Need for continuous supply of imported slaves
  + Low white and African mixing/contact
    - Africans lived separately
* In Charleston and Savannah some slaves were able to assimilate
  + Sexual liaisons between white owners and slaves → first free mulattos

## **Be able to discuss the origins and development of slavery in the New World and English colonies.**

* Perfect labor source
  + Already immune to malaria
  + Didn’t know the land (couldn’t escape)
  + Already knew how to do the work well

## **Be able to discuss the causes and effects of the French and Indian War.**

**Causes**

* Main conflict between British and French
  + French wanted to dominate fur trade
  + Made many alliances with Indian tribes
* Virginia gives 1/2 million acres of West land to the Ohio company
* In response France increases presence there
* Ohio Company demanded that the French recognize that it was their land
* 1754: George Washington sent to negotiate with the French
  + Could not get them to leave the land
  + Returned with men, failed to attack
* General Braddock tries to attack Fort Duquesne
  + Ambushed by French and Indian forces
* Led to two years of fighting
  + Both sides cruel
* Secretary of State William Pitt raised huge money to fight
* 1759: British forces (with colonial and Indian aid) had captured many forts
* Britain seized control of French Caribbean islands and India

**Effects**

* Peace of Paris: 1763
  + Frances gives control of Canada to Britain
  + France gets sugar islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique (from British)
  + Spain gives Florida to Britain
  + Spain gets Philippines and Cube (from Britain)
  + Spain gets Louisiana (from France)
* Win for Protestant Britain
  + Americans happy to be British at this time
* Very expensive for all involved
  + Britain increased taxes on American colonies
* Lead to an increased nationhood between all Indians rather than just between their kins
  + Not fully agreed upon, wanted to protect their independence from Britain/Spain/France/etc
* British struggled but eventually won in North America, Caribbean, and India
  + At the end of war Indians revolted (Pontiac's rebellion)
  + Wanted to avoid further conflict so marked western land as Indian territory (Proclamation of 1763)
  + Colonists ignored this because they just fought a war to the right to take that land

# **Map**

You will only need to identify the 13 English colonies and their different colonial regions (e.g., “New England,” “Middle,” etc.), not the other items (e.g., “Province of Quebec,” “Nova Scotia,” etc.)



# **Image Analysis**

Being sure to incorporate specific outside information in your analysis