

Aditya Patel

Aditya Patel  
APUSH  
Period 4  
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## Classwork 1

3 Things US History is:

1. Story of the United States of America from colonization to the new millennium
2. Catalog of important events & people in the US
3. Actions of US Govt & effect on ROW

What I wish US History was:

1. More focused on analyzing US Government Structure & how it is/isn't effective.
2. More about culture throughout history
3. More about basketball History

Keep up with NOTES DAILY

# CH 1 Pg. 1-7 AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS

## I. The Peoples of the Precontact Americas

### A. The Clovis People

1. Crossed Bering Strait into North America
2. Ethnically similar to Siberians & Mongolians
3. Followed large mammals with stone tools

### B. Other Migrations

1. South American migrants might have come by sea
2. These were the same people who populated Jap, Aus, + Pacific Isl.
3. These peop. were dominated by The Clovis Peop.

### C. The "Archaic" Period

1. History of Amercan Humans from 8000-5000 BCE
2. Large mammals went extinct
3. Late Archaic Period allowed humans to develop new ways
  - a. ~~fish~~ fishing technique, traps for animals, baskets
  - b. Some groups began to farm (corn, beans, squash)

## II. The Growth of Civilizations: The South

### A. The Incas of Peru (Early 15th century)

1. Pachacuti made it from small tribe to huge empire
2. Stretched 2,000 miles in West South America
3. Had innovative administrative sys. + very nice roads

### B. Meso-Americans of Mexico & Central America

1. Organized society began 10000 BCE, Olmec began 1000 BCE
2. Yucatán Peninsula Mayans began 300 CE
  - a. Developed written language, numerical sys., calendar, agricultural system, & important trade routes
  - b. The mayans were sophisticated & traded cross america

### 3. The Aztec Culture (Mexico)

- a. Built large city Tenochtitlan in lake (100,000 p)
- b. Large public buildings, public school, military, medical, + slave labor
- c. Mexica captured all of Meso America & controlled through tributaries
- d. Had religion built on human sacrifice

### C. These civilizations didn't survive European diseases.

- 1. They were great but technologically inferior (no wheels)

## III The Civilizations of the North

### A. Northern Circle Eskimos

- 1. Hunted & fished seals for food
- 2. Civilization spanned thousands of miles
- 3. Pacific Northwest formed permanent cities
  - a. fished for salmon for food
  - b. fought violently with each other

### B. Far West Civilizations

- 1. Successful communities based on fishing, hunt + gather
- 2. Some societies were also agricultural-based
  - a. these were in the Southwest
  - b. built large irrigation systems in arid lands
  - c. had large cities with farms.
- 3. Great plains had farming cities.

### C. Northeastern People (Woodland Indians)

- 1. Many people lived in plentiful northeast
- 2. Tribes combined farming & hunting
  - a. temp land was cleared by fires
  - b. didn't develop permanent settlements

- c. land was not very fertile due to forests
- 3. People changed settlement once every few years due to land overuse

#### D. Language in Northern America

- 1. Many Tribes near the Mississippi spoke similar languages
- 2. Largest lang. was Algonquian
- 3. The Iroquois Nations were 5 powerful New York Tribes

### IV Tribal Cultures

#### A. American Agricultural Revolution

- 1. In the century before European, more tribes became farmers
- 2. Most region population ↑
- 3. Culture, Religion, & societal norms developed

#### B. Role of Gender

- 1. Women cared babies, preped meals, gathered food
- 2. Men often hunted & fought battles

#### C. It is difficult to generalize cultures of so many people

### In Class Notes

Reasons US is successful as a democracy:

- Transition of power has always been peaceful
- Capitalism helped higher the standard of living
- Relatively safe from foreign dangers & interference
- lots of natural resources (ie. oil, coal, steel)
- 

MY BRAIN > PAPER

THINKING faster than WRITING

for debating the <sup>past</sup> ~~class~~

write 150 typed words with 4 key words

↳ -only in this chapter.  
-to make sure this no B.S.

# Tests:

- might not be on meet days
- could be anything

## Outline Notes Pgs 8-18: Europe looks West

### SS-PIE: Change through Commerce & Nationalism

#### A. Population of Europe soared after Black death

1. 15 century after Black Death (SNT III)

2. Land value ↑ & Rich people born

3. Increased trade led to better shipbuilding & interest

#### B. New govs in Europe

1. More United + powerful

2. Powerful monarchs & nation state with lots of \$\$\$

#### C. Maritime Exploration & Trade

1. Since Marco Polo in 14th cent, Curiosity grew

2. Muslim empires blocked land routes to Asia

3. Portuguese find sea route to India

Portuguese Prince Henry the Navigator sponsored many  
modern technology voyages

## II. CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS DISCOVERS THE "East Indies"

#### A. The First Voyage

1. Failed in Portugal got permission from Spain in 1492

2. Landed in Bahamas & thought it was East Indies

#### B. A new land?

1. On Columbus' 3rd voyage, he realized it was a new continent

2. It was named America after Amerigo Vespucci, who wrote nice descriptions

#### C. Religious motivations of Columbus & Spain

1. He was very religious & thought he was messenger of God

2. Many more would go to the New World for Religion

not true at all

John Smith  
Henry  
Alonso de Ojeda  
Christopher Columbus

First English colony: 1607 - First settled in 1609

D. Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigates (died halfway)

1. his crew completed the voyage from 1519-22
2. Spanish cartographers discovered all of America

### III. The Conquistadores

A. Hernando Cortés vs. Aztecs & Montezuma

1. 1519, he went to Mexico with 600 people (Spanish)
2. Brought smallpox + diseases to Aztecs, which led to Spanish victory & destruction of Aztecs.

B. Other Conquistadores & Pillagers followed Cortés

1. Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru (Inca) in 1532-33
2. Hernando de Soto (1539-41) crossed Mississippi river
3. Francisco Coronado (1540-42) came to southwest US

### IV. Spanish America and Colonization

A. Gold & Riches draw people

1. Gold made Spain richest nation.

2. People came in search of land for plantations

B. Help from Catholic Church in colonization

1. Catholic missions popped up across America

2. This helped Church spread influence across New World

### V. The Spanish Empire

A. Early outposts struggle to stay working

1. St. Augustine was first Spanish settlement in America (1565), but was later abandoned

2. Struggles in Santa Fe (revolts & oppression) 1609

a. Spanish set up small towns & forced natives to work for them

- b. Population of Santa Fe was 3,000 Euro & 30,000 Pueblos, or the Christian natives
- c. Harsh treatment & religious oppression strained relations between Spanish & Pueblo.
- d. In 1680, Pueblos revolted & many Spanish died.
- e. After retaking Santa Fe, intermarriage & religious tolerance solved tensions.

### B. Rise & Peak of Spanish empire followed.

- 1. Controlled huge swaths of land
  - a. after merging with Portugal, near control of all of America.
  - b. included lands of the Caribbean
- 2. Economically diff. from Brit. colonies
  - a. state surface level wealth (gold, silver)
  - b. strict regulations which stifled econ.
- 3. Low colonial population
  - a. no families moved, only rulers
  - b. population stayed lower than native
  - c. didn't create European society like US.

## In Class Notes | #3

criticism + criticism + history = A

| 12th Cent.   | 13th Cent.   | 14th Cent.         | 15th Cent.                     | 16th Cent.                       |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| -Middle ages | -Magna Carta | -Black death       | Columbus sets foot for America | Spanish colonialism in New World |
| -Notre Dame  |              | -calculus invented |                                | -Whiskey invented<br>ramps up    |

### Note taking:

- read blue to blue before note-taking (I make this mistake too much)
- 2-3 pages **THINK > WRITE**
- Review notes before ending session & Box before test
- Review each day

What is History? spelled as not simpler, easy preferred

- Peop. place, events, things, ideas (from) - POV
- History = artifacts of past
- ex. email, blogs, tweets, phone
- Primary Sources (no) drawing (odd, odd, odd) - b
- Secondary Sources.

A = fact + context + Perspective

fact: Who wrote declaration of Independence

context: Why did they?

perspective: Should they have?

Lenses to look at history

Political  
Economics  
Religious

Social  
Intellectual  
Artistic

School loop

Area (geography & history) within which certain analysis

- Historiography - history of history

i.e. debating past, required for AP College Board

Africa VS Europe

Why Whites did well?

- Geo, Geo, Geo (Animals Cox)

Notes Chap 1 pgs 14-25

Notes Chap 1 pgs 14-25

## I. Biological & Cultural exchanges between Euro & Amer. Americans occur.

### A. Disease ravages Native American life

1. Native Caribbean people extinct after 50 years contact
2. Small pox was biggest killer due to lack of immunity
3. Places which came in contact were devastated (but not north Mexico)

### B. Europeans were brutal to native "savage" populations

1. They did deliberate "subjugation and extermination"

### C. Native American gains from meeting Euro were here but few

1. New crops like sugar & bananas
2. livestock like cattle, pigs, & sheep & HORSE
3. quickly spread amongst natives & their society transform.

### D. European gains were mainly agricultural

1. maize, squash, pumpkins, beans, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, & POTATOES

### E. Social contact & race hierarchy developed in South America

1. Religion & language adopted by natives but with American twists & modifications

2. Not many Euro women came so mixed race ↑

3. race hierarchy formed with <sup>to euro</sup> mixed <sub>native</sub>

4. work system like slavery but not slavery

5. African slaves imported starting 1500s

## II. African Society & the slave trade

### A. Extensive civilizations existed in Africa

1. Mali & Ghana traded with Euro about iron, gold, slaves
2. Mali city Timbuktu was fabled as trade & education
3. Southern Africa had rural kingdoms

Notes about  
History  
Period  
08/18/20

25-1) opp. Egypt's civilization

B. African family was Matrilineal

1. less sexist, women traded & farmed & childcare
2. Religion was Islam & other natural worship

C. African society was very diverse

1. Priests & nobles, middle farmers, trade etc, temporary slaves

2. Slavery wasn't permanent nor hereditary

D. Slave trade boomed with European exploration

1. Slave trade existed for long time, with Port. traders coming & taking them back to Europe
2. in 16th Century, sugar plantations in Caribbean needed slaves, which led to more warring & exploiting in Africa
3. By 1700s, Britain controlled slave trade

## The Arrival of the English

III Changes occur in Britain's economy

A. New World could be like a Utopia

B. Over population troubles England

1. Changes in farmland to sheep land due to enclosures

- a. led to homeless people & beggars & gangs
- b. laws to reduce ↑ had no effect

2. Population hit 4 million in 1603

C. Merchantilism & Chartered companies need colonies

1. Merchant class got charters from monarchs (monopoly trading over a region)
2. Merchantilism promoted high exports; low imports (COLONY)

a. finite wealth so extract & steal wealth

b. colonies will create more wealth

3. "Colonies will provide England with gold & silver, also other materials"

#### IV Religious Incentives for Colonization Grow

A. The Protestant Reformation started by Martin Luther

1. Advocated for more religious freedom

2. Said faith would get salvation

3. Caused large split in Catholic Church

B. Calvinism complicates religion with predetermination

1. This believed that all actions are predetermined

2. Formed the group of Puritans in England

C. English Reformation

1. King Henry broke off from Catholic church due to political issue

2. Resulted in church controlled by crown

3. Puritans & Protestants were discontent & some advocated for separation from English church (separatists)

D. Oppressive Catholics hurt Puritans & Protestants

1. King James demonized Puritans & was ~~very strict~~ <sup>no divorce</sup> believing of divine right.

2. Convinced those discontent to look out for distant lands.

## CH1 pg 26-33

### I. Mercantilism inspires colonialism

- A. There is finite amount of wealth in world
- B. Colonies will increase wealth of a nation
- C. The nation, not individual, ~~soos~~ should control economic centers
  - 1. Nations need to increase exports & decrease imports
  - 2. Wealth will only flow from colonies to heartland

D. Navigation Acts in Britain banned colonial trade with other countries

### II The English in Ireland

- A. English begin to try to colonize Ireland in 1560s & 1570s
  - 1. Colonists moved to Ireland, capturing territory & suppressing.
- B. The English believed that the ~~Ashkenazis~~ Irish were savages
  - 1. because they spoke diff. lang. & diff. culture ("crude + waste")
  - 2. They couldn't assimilate into English society, only suppression, isolation, & if necessary destroyed. Eventually, they became civilized
  - 3. "Educated" & "civilized" Humphrey Gilbert ruled district & suppressed rebellion with viciousness (beheadings) & atrocities
- C. The Plantation Model is used by Brits & they trust it
  - 1. Separate English plantations contained English society
  - 2. filled with English Emigrants & no natives
  - 3. This transferred to North America

### III The French & the Dutch do a little bit of Colonization

- A. The French North American settlements didn't attract many people
  - 1. France was highly catholic & protestants weren't allowed ~~long~~
  - 2. French fur traders & hunters were friendly with natives & became part of Native society (Massive Industry)  
↳ Coureurs de bois

3. Fur trade helped open the way for French presence in North America (agriculture + trade + military) in Quebec/Montreal

4. Created alliance with Algonquins & enemy Iroquois

B. Dutch explorer Hudson founds New Amsterdam. 1609

1. Dutch had larger (England) merchant fleet & very active WORLDWIDE

2. Henry Hudson founded New Amsterdam on Hudson River 1609

3. In 1624, Dutch West India Comp. estab. outposts on Hudson, Delaware, & Connecticut Rivers

4. New Amsterdam was diverse with North Euro. but small

#### IV English defeat Spanish to gain access to North America

A. English Nationalism grows under Queen Elizabeth I

1. English dreamt of expansion

2. English were scared of Spain, which was dominant in America & had a seemingly more powerful military

B. Spanish Armada is destroyed

1. Phillip II sent massive fleet to England to make them join Catholic Church & try not to challen. Span. econ.

2. English Fleet destroyed Spanish armada

C. English free to colonize & explore New World

1. Humphrey Gilbert & Walter Raleigh pioneered English colonial

2. in 1578, Gilbert set out for Newfoundland & died in storm

#### V The Mystery of Roanoke

A. The first Roanoke colony abandoned

1. Settled by Raleigh after getting grant in Virginia

2. Burned an Indian Tribe down for theft

3. Colonists left with Sir Francis Drake

### B. The Second Colony founded in 1587

1. Raleigh came with 91 men 17 women (2 preg) for try 2
2. First American child to english parents (Virginia Dare) was born
3. Raleigh returned to England after a few weeks for supplies & more settlers

### C. The deserting of Roanoke

1. Hostilities with Spain delayed Raleigh 3 years, but when he came back in 1590, island was deserted
2. "Croatoan" was written
3. Raleigh's career soon ended

### D. Colonies continue to come.

1. Under King James I, Plymouth colonists got ~~the~~ rights of the north & London colonists rights of the south

## Looking Back

### I Native Americans had complex societies

- A. Great civilizations like Inca, Mayans, Aztecs were created
- B. Human population was smaller & less advanced
- C. Many civilizations thrived.

### II Spanish invade Mid + South America

- A. Devastating plagues destroyed Native societies
- B. By mid-16th centuy, Spanish & Portuguese lived alongside natives (unequally)

### III North America colonized much later

- A. French & Dutch created small fur trading outposts
- B. England ~~was~~ in position to send many colonists to new world