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Chapter 1 – The Collision of Cultures

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. **No answer should be one word or sentence**. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Describe the differences between the North American and South American native societies.** The main difference between the North American and South American native societies was that the North Americans were more primal, and the South Americans were more on the scientific side. For instance, North Americans farmed, hunted, made tools and weapons while South Americans made organized societies, bartered and made inventions such as the calendar.
2. **What were the major developments in Europe that enabled the Age of Exploration?** The Age of Exploration explored European’s curiosity of the world and new developments and technologies would be made to explore the world. Major developments would be the creation of navigation techniques, navigation instruments, better maps, and better ships overall. Long story short, the Europeans made innovations to existing technology and developed new technology for navigation, which enabled the Age of Exploration.
3. **Explain how the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affect both societies.** One way the Columbian Exchange between the “Old” and “New” Worlds affected both societies was through items. Items such as crops because the Columbian Exchange introduced new food products to America and Europe, which was seen as a big positive for both worlds. Furthermore, the exchange of culture, technology, ideas and animals would also be seen as a positive. On the other hand, the Columbian Exchange would bring new diseases and slavery upon thousands of people. In the New World, the natives were not immune to the European diseases, and many died off. Then, due to the lack of workers, the Americans sought for people who could complete the labor, which resulted in slaves being obtained through the slave trade.
4. **Describe the Encomienda system and its role in colonization of the “New World”.** The Encomienda system had a big role in colonization of the New World. The Encomienda system was a Spanish labor system where the Spaniards had control over the native Amerindians. Essentially, the natives had to work in the fields and mines under the Spaniards with a promise to Christianize the Natives living among the land that the Spanish owned. In turn, the Encomienda system would secure land for Spain which made it less difficult to get rid of the natives because it was not illegal due to the natives technically living on Spanish territory. This greatly helped in colonization of the “New World.”
5. **Discuss why African slavery was introduced into the “New World”?** African slavery was introduced into the New World because Native American workers were dying since they were not immune to diseases yet and were weak. The Natives had a difficult time doing labor since they were not used to such harsh conditions. Due to the lack of workers and the need for a labor force, Europeans turned to Africa for workers and captured them. Africans were captured and then forced to work for little food. This was the cause of African slavery being introduced to the “New World.”
6. **Describe how the Protestant Reformation affected colonization of the “New World”?** The Protestant Reformation affected colonization of the New World that made many Europeans go to the New World for a better life and a new fresh start. Due to the Protestant Reformation bringing an end to medieval Christianity, Europeans saw colonization of America as a good way to escape the reformation. The effort of the Protestant Reformation had helped to further develop religious freedom and tolerance in the New World because of the religious, social, and political problems in Europe.
7. **Why was the defeat of the Spanish Armada important to the development of the American colonies?** The defeat of the Spanish Armada was important to the development of the American colonies because Spain had no longer controlled settlements in America after their defeat. Thus, this would change the development of American colonies since Spain is now weak, so Protestant England began colonizing in the United States.
8. **Identify each of the following and explain their significance to United States history:**
   1. *Christopher Columbus* – Christopher Columbus was a Spanish explorer who “discovered” the New World when he was trying to search for a faster sea route to Eastern Asia and India. This discovery of the New World led to colonization of the Americas.
   2. *Conquistadores* – Conquistadores are Spanish conquerors and soldiers who sought power, riches and glory for themselves during the conquest of America. They were important since they noted and wrote down details about the New World and allowed this information to be public.
   3. *Roanoke Island Colony* – The first English colony in the New World on the island of Roanoke. Sir Walter Raleigh had sponsored this first English settlement and even so, the colony failed, and Roanoke Island Colony has become known as “The Lost Colony.”
   4. *St. Augustine* – St. Augustine was the first European city that lasted in North America in the 16th century located in present-day Florida. This was the first permanent European settlement in the United States, and it was owned by the Spanish.
   5. *Tenochtitlan* – Tenochtitlan was the capital of the Aztec Empire, located in modern-day Mexico City and built on an island over Lake Texcoco. During its time period, the population of this capital was over 100,000 people before the Spanish conquest.
   6. *Treaty of Tordesillas* – The Treaty of Tordesillas was an agreement between Portugal and Spain. The treaty backed by the Pope’s blessing, allowed Spain and Portugal to divide the world. Anything west of the imaginary line in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean would belong to the Spanish and anything east of that line belonged to the Portuguese.
   7. *Vikings* – The Vikings are seafaring Norse people who had lived in Scandinavia and explored much the world during their sea adventures. They had a voyage and discovered Greenland, which is the largest island in the world. The Vikings made a settlement on this island and after that, they sailed to Newfoundland. Not long after that, the colonies of Greenland had mysteriously disappeared.
9. **In what ways did the Spanish form of colonization shape North American history?** The Spanish form of colonization shaped North American history through the exchange of culture, beliefs, agriculture and the destruction of the Native Americans. For instance, the Spanish carried many diseases that the Native Americans were not immune to. Many of Natives would die to diseases from the Spanish and violent treatment from the Spanish such as genocide and kidnappings. Moreover, Catholic missionaries would see the Natives as Heathens and the Natives would be forced to convert to Catholicism.