Period 1: Major Ideas and Events (1491-1607)

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| Key Concepts: On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world. |
| 1.1: Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and each other. |
| 1.2: European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic. |
| 1.3: Contacts among American Indians, Africans and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group. |

Example of expected student completion

Part 1: Timeline and Terms

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| Pre-European Contact | Event/Date:  (If the date is not provided, you must find it! [when applicable]) | Description/Significance:  (Make sure to include **WHY** the event is significant as well as the factual information) |
| Mayans  (A.D. 300-800) | * Built remarkable cities in the rain forest of the Yucatan Peninsula (present day Guatemala, Belize, and southern Mexico * Remembered for their Maya script, which is the only known fully developed writing system of the pre-Columbian Americas, * Notable art, architecture, and mathematical and astronomical systems as well |
| Aztecs |  |
| Incas |  |
| Maize (corn) |  |
| How did Native Americans language differ from Europeans? |  |
| Southwest Settlements |  |
| Northwest Settlements |  |
| Great Plains |  |
| Pre-European Contact | Midwest Settlements |  |
| Northeast Settlements |  |
| Atlantic Seaboard Settlements |  |
|  | How did improvements in technology during the Renaissance make European expansion possible? |  |
|  | Uniting of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella  (1469) |  |
|  | Protestant Reformation  (early 1500s) |  |
|  | What new routes did European Powers attempt to travel? Why? |  |
|  | Where did the slave trade originate? Why?  (15th century) |  |
|  | How did Africans attempt to resist slavery? |  |
| Spanish | Christopher Columbus  (1492… he sailed the ocean blue) |  |
| What did Columbus’s voyages bring about for the first time in history? |  |
| Columbian Exchange |  |
| Line of Demarcation |  |
| Treaty of Tordesillas  (1494) |  |
| Vasco Nunez de Balboa |  |
| Ferdinand Magellan  (1521) |  |
| Hernan Cortes |  |
| Francisco Pizzaro  (1532-1572) |  |
| Encomienda System |  |
| Spanish | Asiento System |  |
| English | John Cabot  (1497) |  |
| Why did England not immediately follow up Cabot’s discoveries with other expeditions of exploration and settlement? |  |
| Sir Francis Drake |  |
| Sir Walter Raleigh & Roanoke Island  (1587) |  |
| French | Giovanni da Verrazano |  |
| Jacques Cartier  (1534-1542) |  |
| Samuel de Champlain  (1608) |  |
| Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette (1673) |  |
| Robert de la Salle  (1682) |  |
| Dutch | Henry Hudson  (1609) |  |
| Spanish | Florida  (1565) |  |
| New Mexico  (1610) |  |
| Texas |  |
| California  (1769-1784) |  |
| How did Spanish settlers treat Native Americans? |  |
| Bartolome de Las Casas |  |
| Valladolid Debate  (1550-1551) |  |
| English | How did English settlers treat Native Americans? |  |
| French | How did French settlers treat Native Americans? |  |
|  | How did Native Americans react to European Settlement? |  |