

# PERIOD 1 APUSH NOTES: 1491-1607 VIDEO

## APUSH 1491-1607 NATIVE AMERICAN LIFE EARLY COLONIZATION

### REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 1  
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1  
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 1-2  
OR ANY APUSH BOOK COVERING THIS TIME PERIOD

Video & Textbook Notes

Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America.

### Native Americans Pre-Contact (Prior to 1492)

- Over 10,000 years before Columbus, people came to the Americas via the **Bering Strait**
- Native Americans developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based upon **interactions with each other and the environment**.
- Native American religion was very often connected to their **relationship with nature**
  - Animism**: belief that non-human things (plants, animals) possess a spiritual essence



### Native American Culture

- They developed different and complex societies that both **transformed and adapted to their diverse environments**
- Examples:
  - Southwest (Pueblo)**: lived in arid land and relied on **irrigation** to grow **maize** & other agricultural products
  - Great Basin & Great Plains (Lakota Sioux)**: lack of natural resources led to growth of **nomadic** lifestyle & the importance of hunting **buffalo**
  - Atlantic coast & Northeast (Iroquois)**: mix of agricultural & hunter-gatherer society. Established permanent villages
    - Iroquois Confederation



## Colonization of the "New" World

### 3 G's: Gold, Glory, God

- **Gold:** New sources of wealth (trade with Asia)
- **Glory:** ^ power & status
- **God:** convert the native population to Christianity



The arrival of **Columbus in 1492** (& other Europeans after) led to massive **demographic and social changes** on both sides of the Atlantic

- **Columbian Exchange:** Trans-Atlantic exchange of people, diseases, food, trade, ideas, etc. between the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Europe
  - **Horses** (from Europe) dramatically change Native life
  - **Disease** such as **smallpox** (from Europe) lead to massive population decline as deadly epidemics spread
  - **Maize/corn** (from America) fueled population increase in Europe

1) Explain the causes of exploration and conquest of the New World by various European nations. 2) Explain causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492.

## EARLY COLONIZATION: Spain & Portugal

- **Treaty of Tordesillas** Spain & Portugal agree to divide up the Western Hemisphere
- Spain was the earliest to colonize North America (**St. Augustine, 1565**)
- **Encomienda System:** Spanish colonists received land with native people
  - **Native slave labor** in mining (silver) or agriculture (sugar)
  - Spanish sought to **convert Native people to Catholicism**
- **Racially mixed populations** of European, Native, and African people
  - **Mestizo:** people of mixed Indian and European heritage
  - **Mulatto:** people of mixed white and black ancestry



Explain how the growth of the Spanish Empire in North America shaped the development of social and economic structures over time.

Attempts to change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict

## Pueblo Revolt

The map shows the Pueblo Revolt region in 1680, highlighting the Colorado River, Santa Fe, Acoma, and El Paso. It also shows the location of California missions (1769-1823) and the Pacific Ocean. A red arrow points to the Pueblo Revolt region.

1680

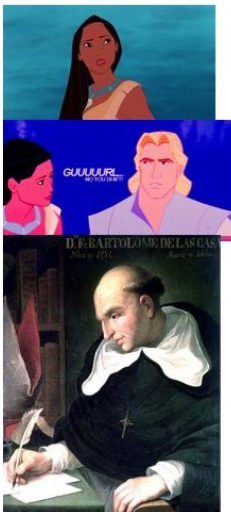
“Native people strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy”

Popé's Rebellion in 1680 leads to the death of hundreds of Spanish colonists and the destruction of Catholic churches in the area

A statue of Popé, the leader of the Pueblo Revolt, standing on a pedestal. The pedestal is inscribed with "NEW MEXICO" and "POPE".

## Debating Spanish Colonization

- “Debates occurred over how Native Americans should be treated and how “civilized” they were compared to European standards”
- **Juan de Sepúlveda** wrote “Just Causes for War Against the Indians” that justified Spanish colonization of the Americas
- **Bartolomé de las Casas** published in 1552 “A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies” that criticized Spanish treatment of the indigenous people



Explain how and why European and Native American perspectives of others developed and changed in the period.

## Comparing European Colonization

- **Protestant England** will soon challenge Spanish colonization of North America
- Unlike the **English** colonist, the **Spanish, French, and Dutch** are going to attempt to exploit new world resources **AND** form more complex relationships with indigenous people
  - Spain and Portugal formed colonies that used **Native American** and **African slave labor** in agriculture and mining
  - France, Holland, Spain will trade, intermarry with natives



### Reasons for colonization

- **Mercantilism:** colonies exist to enrich the Mother country
  - Access to raw materials
  - Provide gold and silver

Explain the effects of the development of transatlantic voyages from 1491 to 1607.

## Video & Textbook Notes

### SAQ Practice

- Explain ONE impact of the Columbian exchange on the Americas.
- Explain ONE impact of the Columbian exchange on Europe.
- Explain ONE way Native people sought to defend their sovereignty against ONE of the changes brought about by European colonization..