

Period 1 (1491 – 1607) Chapter 1 of the Textbook
Review Sheet

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Welcome to Period 1! This period accounts for roughly 5% of the exam. Although you will not see a Long Essay or DBQ based solely on this time period, you could see a topic that incorporates this period as part of a larger idea.

Why were these years chosen for this period?

1491 marks one year prior to the arrival of Columbus and Europeans in large numbers to the Americas. Additionally, 1607 is the year that the first permanent English settlement was established in Jamestown, Virginia. Period 1 focuses significantly on Native American life **PRIOR** to the arrival of Europeans. Furthermore impacts of the **Columbian Exchange** on **Africans**, **Native Americans**, and **Europeans** are important to know.

Key vocabulary terms to know for this time period:

Autonomy - to have self-government, or independence. Native Americans and Africans sought to preserve autonomy in the face of contact with Europeans.

Subjugation - to take control of a person or group of people by force. Native Americans and Africans were subjugated by Europeans, often in the form of slavery.

Maize - corn, grown in present-day Mexico and spread to the Southwest portion of the present-day United States. Native Americans built societies around maize. Once it was introduced to Europe (Columbian Exchange), it helped lead to a drastic increase in population.

Columbian Exchange - Spread of goods, ideas, people, and diseases between Africa, Europe, and the Americas.

Encomienda System - Spanish system of granting land to colonists in the New World. This system exploited Native Americans and resources. Eventually, Native American labor was replaced with African slave labor.



Watch [this](#) video on Period 1 before you proceed. (Less than 7 minutes)

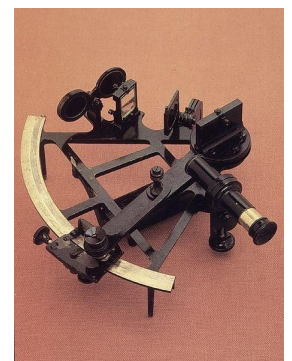


1. For each region listed below based on the map, describe what Native American life was like.

- Great Plains/Great Basin: Dry grasslands in the plains native followed food very mobile. Hunted and follow Bison and sheep.
- Southwest: Farmed more. Grew corn spread from Mexico to southwest USA. Less Hunting more diverse and permanent villages increased population.
- Northeast: Mix of hunting and gathering and agriculture people. Created villages around maize.

2. What technological improvements allowed for European Exploration?

- The sextant, joint stock companies and caravel.



3. What is the Columbian Exchange?

- Spread of crops diseases people and ideas.

4. What impact did the Exchange have on Europe?

- Increased the European population and gave them potatoes and maize.

5. What impact did the Exchange have on Natives?

- They got Horses and guns.

6. What impact did the Exchange have on Africans?

- African became slaves for people in the Americas and were forcefully taken away from their homes.

7. How did the Encomienda System impact Natives? Check out [this video](#) on the Encomienda System for a quick review if you need it.

- This system labeled and defined the Natives and it could make the Natives slaves.

8. What replaced the Encomienda System?

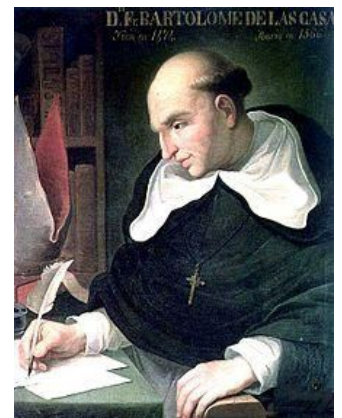
- The hacienda system

9. How did Europeans often view Natives?

- The Europeans often viewed them as lesser and more primitive then they were.

10. In what ways did Africans preserve autonomy in the Western Hemisphere?

- They preserved it by selling their own people to the europeans which was making their economy.



Document Analysis

“The Spanish have a perfect right to rule these barbarians of the New World and the adjacent islands, who in prudence, skill, virtues, and humanity are as inferior to the Spanish as children to adults.....”

- Juan De Sepulveda (1547)

Need help with this document? Check out [THIS](#) quick video.

1. What is Sepulveda’s Point of View towards Natives? Sepulveda's views on the Native Americans is that they are inferior and not as intelligent or intellectual develop enough like the Europeans. He thinks they are beneath him and all of Spain.

2. How does this contrast with Bartolomé de Las Casas? Bartolome was an Native American Advocate and he believed that they deserved equal rights because they were human as well and they were there before us.

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1. What is the Point of View of Spanish Colonization according to the illustration? **According to this illustration Spanish colonization is all about conquering enslaving converting and forcefully converting the Natives While the church is looking the other way.**
2. What is the Purpose of the above illustration? **I think the purpose of this illustration is to show us that when the spanish were colonizing they weren't just taking land they were taking lives and taking religion while the church looked the other way on the brutality.**