

Ch. 1 Reading Guide: New World Beginnings (pg. 4-22)

Learning Targets:

Target #1: I can identify key characteristics of native societies among a variety of North American regions before European contact; And list numerous exchanges and impacts that resulted from the Columbian Exchange between the Old World and New World.

Target #2: I can compare and contrast among various regional native societies of North America before European contact; Explain the impacts of the Columbian Exchange; And compare different world views of Europeans, Africans, and natives as they came in contact with one another.

Big Ideas:

- Native American societies were complex prior to European contact
- Varying environmental conditions created regional differences among native groups
- The Columbian Exchange drastically changed the economies and societies of both Old World and New
- Contact between natives and Europeans challenged both groups' worldviews.

Prediction Statement (50 words or less): What is one prediction you have about what you will learn based on the big ideas above?

Key Questions:

Peopling the Americas + The Earliest Americans (pg. 5-10)

Know: Inca, Aztec, Cahokia, maize

1. List a variety of characteristics of early American groups that would support the idea that such early populations should be categorized as civilizations.

Indirect 'Discoverers' of the New World (pg. 9-11)

2. Briefly describe what life was like for the following North American regions:

(refer to map on pg. 9)

- A. Northwest
- B. Southwest
- C. Great Plains
- D. Southeast
- E. Northeast

<p><u>Indirect ‘Discoverers’ of the New World (pg. 10-11)</u> Know: Crusades, Silk Road, Indian Ocean Trade Networks</p> <p>3. Briefly explain how the following contributed to the ‘discovery’ of the Americas by Europeans:</p> <p>A. The Crusades (~1100-1300) B. Muslim middlemen</p>	
<p><u>Columbus Comes Upon a New World (pg. 14)</u> Know: Christopher Columbus, Trans-Atlantic Trade System</p> <p>4. Briefly describe the role of each of the following continents in establishing an interdependent global economic system as a result of increased European traffic to the New World.</p> <p>A. Africa B. The Americas (North & South) C. Europe</p>	
<p><u>When Worlds Collide (pg. 14-15)</u> Know: Columbian Exchange</p> <p>5. Why did European & African populations see a dramatic increase after Europe’s discovery of the America?</p> <p>6. Why might the horse be considered one of the most impactful exchanges for native groups as a result of the Columbian Exchange?</p> <p>7. What happened to native populations in the Americas as a result of contact with European groups?</p>	
<p><u>Conquest of Mexico & Peru (pg. 15-19)</u> Know: Encomienda, Bartolome de Las Casas, Hernan Cortes, Francisco Pizarro</p> <p>8. How was <i>encomienda</i> an example of imposing old world culture on natives of the new world?</p> <p>9. Briefly describe how European conquest in the Americas changed the economies of Europe?</p> <p>10. Besides death & destruction, how else did European contact change native populations?</p>	

Exploration & Imperial Rivalry (p. 20-21)

Know: Battle of Acoma, Pope's Rebellion,
Catholic missionaries

11. In what ways did natives resist colonization, and what were the effects? Give examples.

12. While the Spaniards are often remembered for the death and destruction that resulted from their conquest (Black Legend**), in what ways can such conquest be remembered in a positive light (if any)?**

Summary Exit Ticket:

Cause & Effect: (3 parts)

#1. Analyze a cause, using historical context, of Spanish exploration (and eventually colonization) to the New World in the late 15th century and early 16th century.

#2. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to European societies in the Old World.

#3. Analyze an effect, using historical evidence, of how contact between Native Americans & Europeans brought change to AmerIndian societies in the Old World.
