|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AP US Unit 1 Focused Note-Taking Guide (**[**Link to Reading**](https://pinellascountyschools-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/whitlocke_pcsb_org/EnbO845aSjhBh9jNtrIl28cBt2hr8XNHSIzLzpn4UJW-lQ?e=65EQaw)**)** | | | | | |
| * 1. **Contextualizing Period 1 (p. 1-2)**   Big Picture: Explain the context for European encounters in the Americas from 1491 to 1607. | | | | | |
| * 1. **Native American Societies before European Contact (p. 3-6)**   LO: Explain how and why various native populations in the period before European contact interacted with the natural environment in North America. | | | | | |
| Historical Developments:   * Maize cultivation led to the growth of centralized societies through economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, & social diversification * General Patterns & Language Differences * Societies responded to the environment of the Great Basin and the Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles. | * Some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages. * Some societies supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and developed settled communities | | | Key Focus Areas and Terms:   * Mayas/Aztecs/Incas * Maize * Algonquian/Siouan * Pueblos * Great Basin/Great Plains * Mississippi River Valley * Longhouses * Iroquois Confederation * Atlantic Seaboard * Woodland mound builders | |
| * 1. **European Exploration in the Americas (p. 8-12)**   LO: Explain the causes of exploration and conquest of the New World by European nations | | | | | |
| Historical Developments:   * European nations’ efforts to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from: * Changes in Thought and Technology * Religious Conflict and a desire to spread Christianity * Economic motivations including expansion of trade, search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition * The Development of Nation-States * European Division of land claims in Americas | | Key Focus Areas and   * Context for exploration * Gunpowder * Sailing compass * Printing press * Catholic Victory in Spain * Ferdinand and Isabella * Protestant Revolt * Protestant Reformation | | | Terms   * Increased Trade * Henry the Navigator * Slave Trading * European political changes * Nation-States * Spanish & Portuguese claims * Treaty of Tordesillas * English claims * Roanoke Island * Frenche claims |
| * 1. **Columbian Exchange, Spanish Exploration and Conquest (p. 14-16)**   LO: Explain causes of the Columbian Exchange and its effect on Europe and the Americas during the period after 1492. | | | | | |
| Historical Developments:   * New crops were brought to Europe, stimulating population growth, and new mineral wealth caused the European shift from feudalism to capitalism * Spanish conquest of the Americas was furthered by deadly epidemics that decimated & brought new crops and animals | * Maritime technology and new organization of trade, such as joint-stock companies, drove changes to economies in Europe and the Americas | | | Key Focus Areas and Terms:   * Columbus’ voyage to Asia * The Columbian Exchange: horses, diseases (smallpox, measles) * Capitalism * Joint-Stock Companies | |
| * 1. **Labor, Slavery, and Caste in the Spanish Colonial System (p. 19-20)**   LO: Explain how and why European and Native American perspectives of others developed and changed in the period. | | | | | |
| Historical Developments:   * Spanish economies used Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and to extract precious metals/resources. * European traders partnered with some West African groups to forcibly extract enslaved laborers for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture & mining. * The Spanish developed a caste system that defined the status of the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire. | | Key Focus Areas and Terms:   * Conquistadors (Cortes and Pizarro) * Encomienda System * Sugarcane Plantations * Asiento System * Transatlantic Slave Trade * Middle Passage * Africa Resistance * Spanish Caste System (Casta) | | | |
| * 1. **Cultural Interactions in the Americas (p. 23-25)**   LO: Explain how and why European and Native American perspectives of others developed and changed in the period. | | | | | |
| Historical Developments:   * Europeans & Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, & power. * Mutual misunderstandings shaped early interactions & trade among Europeans & Native Americans * Europeans and Indigenous people adopted aspects of the other’s culture. | * As Europeans encroached on Native Americans’ lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, cultural beliefs through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance. | | * Contact with Native Americans and Africans led to a debate among European leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, and evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans. | | |
| Key Focus Areas and Terms:   * Spanish System * Bartolome de Las Casas * New Laws of 1542 | * Valladolid Debate * Juan Gines de Sepulveda * English Policy | | * French Policy * Survival strategies * Role of Africans | | |
| * 1. **Causation in Period 1 Society and Culture (p.27-28)**   LO: Explain the effects of the development of transatlantic voyages from 1491 to 1607. | | | | | |
| This chapter summarizes the entire unit and does not include any new historical developments. Instead (or in addition to) taking notes on this chapter, answer the following Short Answer Questions:   1. Explain the factors that resulted in various Native American groups developing their own unique cultures. 2. Explain a significant development in Europe by the 15th-16th Centuries that caused a surge in exploration. 3. Explain the extent to which the Columbian Exchange had beneficial effects on both the Native Americans and Europeans. | | | | | |