

Name: _____

APUSH Review: Key Concept 1.2 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The New Curriculum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Key Concept 1.2 “Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.”<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Page 26 of the Curriculum framework● The _____ revolutionized life in the Americas, Europe, and Africa.● Big Ideas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● _____● _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Key Concept 1.2, I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Key Concept 1.2, I: “European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.”<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Page 26 of the Curriculum framework● A) Reasons for European exploration:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Countries sought new sources of wealth – _____● _____ competition – glory (defeat of the Spanish _____ by the English)● Spread _____ – Spain● The Spanish often tried to convert Natives to Christianity<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Spanish _____ System:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Outposts throughout the Americas to help _____ Natives● Outposts were often _____ bases as well● _____ – Gold, Glory, Gospel● B) Columbian Exchange and its impacts<ul style="list-style-type: none">● What was it?<ul style="list-style-type: none">● ____________________● Examples of goods:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Americas to Europe and Africa: potatoes, _____, tomatoes● Europe to the Americas: wheat, rice, _____, chickens, oxen● Impact of exchange?<ul style="list-style-type: none">● In Europe and Asia: massive _____ growth due to new food; increase in _____;	

What is a caravel?

- decrease in feudalism and a rise of _____
- In Africa: Spanish and Portuguese used Africans from _____ to be used as slaves in the Americas
- In the Americas: spread of _____ (smallpox and measles), _____ (Mestizos), horse transformed Native life (made hunting easier), _____ system
- C) Technology and trade
 - New technology aided exploration:
 - _____ – could be used to find exact position on earth – more precise sailing
 - _____, compass, and quadrant improved sailing efficiency
 - Economic improvements:
 - _____ – used to raise \$ for explorations
 - Used in _____ (1607)

Key Concept 1.2, II

- Key Concept 1.2, II: “The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.”
 - Page 27 of the Curriculum framework
- A) Impact of Spanish exploration:
 - Deadly diseases:
 - _____
 - Killed as many as ____% of Natives in some areas – not immune to European diseases
 - Introduction of new animals and crops:
 - _____ – transformed Native life on the Great Plains
 - _____ – wheat, rice, and sugar
- B) Encomienda System (Check out video in the description)
 - Native American labor was _____ (arranged, assembled) on plantations
 - The goal was to use labor for agriculture and gain _____
 - Eventually, the encomienda system was replaced by _____
 - _____ of 1542 outlawed the encomienda system
- C) Spanish and Portuguese traders acquired slaves from some _____ groups
 - Slaves were used by the Spanish on plantations and mines
- D) Spanish Caste System:
 - Incorporated Europeans, Africans, Natives
 - Europeans were at the top (peninsulares and creoles)
 - _____ (mixed European and Native, European and African ancestry)

Key Concept 1.2, III

What does matrilineal mean?

- Key Concept 1.2, II: "In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power."
 - Page 28 of the Curriculum framework
- A) Misunderstandings between each group
 - Gender – many Natives societies were _____
 - Land – Natives did not _____ individual land
 - Religion – Natives believed in _____, polytheistic; _____ held power
- Some useful aspects of each other's cultures were eventually adapted:
 - Natives adapted _____
 - Europeans adapted _____ techniques
- B) Native resistance to European encroachment and labor:
 - Natives sought to preserve political, economic, and religious _____ (_____)
 - Diplomatically and/or militarily
- C) Debates over how non-Europeans should be treated:
 - Many Europeans saw Natives and Africans as " _____ "
 - Juan de Sepulveda:
 - Advocated _____ treatment of Natives
 - Claimed slavery for Natives was justified under _____
 - Bartolome de Las Casas:
 - Argued that Natives deserved the same treatment as all other men
 - Played an instrumental role in the ending of the _____
 - Contributed to the " _____ "
 - Arguments used to subjugate Africans and Natives?
 - _____, _____ - spread of Christianity, Natives and Africans were seen as " _____ "

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice Questions and Short Answer:
 - Be familiar with the impacts of the Columbian Exchange – not just _____
 - Increase in world _____, permanently connecting two hemispheres
 - Identify specific goods and their impacts – _____
 - _____
 - Impact on Africans – drastic growth in slavery
- Essay Questions:
 - _____
 - Could be part of larger topic – _____
 - _____

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APUSH Review: Key Concept 1.1 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	<p style="text-align: center;">The New Curriculum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Key Concept 1.1 “As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.”<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Page 25 of the Curriculum Framework☒ Big idea:<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ _____☒ _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Key Concept 1.1, I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ “Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.”☒ A) Impact of _____ cultivation:<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Very popular in the _____☒ Societies developed vast _____ systems (Pueblos in Rio Grande)☒ How did maize transform societies?<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Less emphasis on _____☒ Increase in _____☒ Establishment of _____ with socially diverse societies<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Tenochtitlan – 250,000 people, social classes <p style="text-align: center;">B) Great Plains and Great Basin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Most natives lived off of hunting and gathering<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Lack of natural resources☒ Large, flat area that was _____ (dry) – Basin☒ Grassland - Plains☒ With the introduction of the _____, life on the Great Plains was drastically altered<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ _____ hunting became much easier☒ Natives with horses became stronger militarily☒ Natives in the Great Basin hunted _____<ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Like natives on the Great Plains, horses helped natives become more powerful <p style="text-align: center;">C) Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, and Atlantic Seaboard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">☒ Many societies were a mix of hunting and gathering, and agriculture and developed permanent villages☒ _____ (Present day NY and PA):	

How were natives on the Great Plains and Great Basin different from Iroquois natives?

- ☒ Adapted to their environment:
 - ☒ Burned _____ to hunt and grow crops
 - ☒ Villages were built around _____
- ☒ Iroquois were a _____ society:
 - ☒ Power was based on _____ authority
 - ☒ Women were instrumental in councils and decision-making
 - ☒ Women would tend to crops and oversaw community affairs while men _____
- ☒ Cahokia Indians – near present-day _____ (around 30,000 people in 1200)
 - ☒ Built giant _____
 - ☒ Largest settled community until NY and Philadelphia in 1800

D) Northwest and Present-Day California

- ☒ Roughly 300,000 natives lived in California prior to the arrival of Europeans
 - ☒ Most of these societies were based on _____
 - ☒ Gather nuts, fish, and hunted
 - ☒ Societies tended to be ruled by wealthy families
- ☒ Chinooks
 - ☒ Advocated _____ traditions
 - ☒ Used advanced fighting techniques
 - ☒ Lived in longhouses which could house many families

Test Tips

- ☒ Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
 - ☒ _____ of different areas of North America: How did natives adapt to their environment?
- ☒ Essay Questions:
 - ☒ Not likely since it is from period 1