

<b>Chapter 1: New World Beginnings</b> <b>Period 1</b>		<b>Name:</b>
		<b>Date:</b>
Key Concepts 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		
How did native populations develop distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure? (pp. 8-10)	<b>Notes:</b> Important Dates, Definitions, Events, Ideas, People, Places	
How did maize cultivation in present-day Mexico and the American Southwest support economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies? (pp. 8-10)		
Why did native populations in the Great Basin and western Great Plains develop mobile lifestyles? (pp. 8-10)		
Why did some societies in the Northeast, Mississippi River Valley and along the Atlantic seaboard develop mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages? (pp. 8-10)		
How did societies in the Northwest and present-day California support themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean? (pp. 8-10)		
How did European traders partner with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas? (pp. 11-13)		
How did contact among Europeans, Native Americans and African result in the Columbian Exchange? (pp. 14-15)		
How did Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations (pp. 15-22)		

How did Spanish colonial economies use the encomienda system to marshal Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources? (pp. 16-22)	
How did European nations' efforts to explore and conquer the New World stem from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity? (pp. 18-22)	
How did the Columbian Exchange bring new crops and new sources of mineral wealth to Europe and facilitate the European shift from feudalism to capitalism? (pp. 14-15; 18-19)	
How did the Spanish develop a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire? (pp. 18-22)	
How did extended contact with Native Americans and African foster a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated? (pp. 16 & 22)	
How did Spanish efforts to take wealth from the land lead them to enslaving native populations, converting them to Christianity, and incorporating them, along with enslaved and free Africans, into the Spanish colonial society (pp. 15-22)	
How did American Indian resistance to Spanish colonizing efforts, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, lead to Spanish accommodation of some aspects of Indian cultures (p. 21)	
<p><b>Argumentation:</b> The authors contend that 1492 was a "fateful year" in North American history when "the land and the native peoples alike felt the full shock of the European discovery." After reading the chapter support, modify or refute this assertion.</p> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	