**Period 1: America Before European Arrival to the Establishment of Jamestown, 1491-1607**

**Key Concept 1.1: Native American diversity in lifestyle resulting from different climate and environmental regions.**

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.

**Standard Subject Understandings Content Vocabulary/Identifications Academic Vocabulary Readings**

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| 1.1.1 | Different native societies adapt to and transformed their environments via innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure | The various settlement patterns, economic development, technological needs and innovations, social diversification and other adaptations in Mexico and present-day American Southwest and beyond, the Great Basin and grasslands of the western Great Plains; Northeast, Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic Seaboard; Pacific Northwest and California. | Mexico, Aztec Empire, chinampas, American Southwest, Pueblo Nation, maize, beans, squash, irrigation, adobe, pottery, terraced buildings, Great Basin, Shoshone Nation, Great Plains, Bison, Cheyanne and Arapaho Nations, tepee, warrior culture, hunter-gatherers, wickiup, Northeast woodlands, Iroquois League, Hiawatha, Algonquin Nation, Mississippi River Valley, Atlantic Seaboard, Beaver Wars, Wigwam, slash and burn agriculture, Pacific Northwest, California Coast, Chinook Nation, Salmon, Elk, Longhouses, Flatheads, Totem poles | Sedentary society, caste, hierarchy, animism, patriarchy, patrilineal clans, matrilineal clans, arid, nomadism, egalitarianism, gender equality, semi-nomadism | Whatever you need to look up online! |

**Period 1: America Before European Arrival to the Establishment of Jamestown, 1491-1607**

**Key Concept 1.2: Consequences of contact between Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans.**

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

Standard Subject Understandings Content Vocabulary/Identifications Academic Vocabulary Readings

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| 1.2.1 | European expansion into the Western Hemisphere and the social, religious, political, economic, and military competition between various European nations. | Why Europeans were driven to explore and conquer the Americas; the Columbian Exchange’s effect on Europe; role of maritime technology and new business models in transforming economies in Europe and the Americas. | Columbus, Renaissance, Reconquista, Protestant, Prince Henry the Navigator, Spain, Portugal, France, England, the Netherlands, nation-states, the Silk Roads, the Cape of Good Hope, the Columbian Exchange, compass, astrolabe, Treaty of Tordasillas, joint-stock companies |  |  |
| 1.2.2 | Demographic, economic, and social changes brought by the Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Americas. | Demographic effects of Spanish exploration and conquest (epidemics, new crops and animals); the Spanish model for colonial economies; reasons for and consequences of the introduction of West African slaves; the new caste system in the Spanish Empire. | Smallpox, conquistadores, Isthmus of Panama, Mexico, Aztec, Peru, Inca, *encomienda* system, sugar cane, plantations, missions, New Laws of 1542, *asiento* system, chattel slavery, *Sociedad de las Castas*, Peninsulares, Creoles, Mestizos, Mulattos, middle passage | Demography, circumnavigation, mercantilism, scarcity, surplus, economics |  |
| 1.2.3 | Consequences of interaction between the divergent European and Native American worldviews (e.g. religion, gender roles, family, land use, and political power). | Europeans and Native Americans adopted useful aspects of each other’s cultures; Native Americans’ defend their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic and military resistance; Debates amongst Europeans on how to treat Native Americans and Africans, and how to justify subjugating them. | Pueblo Revolt, Popé Bartholomé de las Casas, Valladolid Debate, Juan Ginés Sepúlveda, | Sovereignty, diplomatic, subjugating, cultural diffusion, adaptation |  |