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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 1: 1491–1607**  On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.  **Key Concept 1.1: Before the arrival of Europeans, native populations in North America developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based in part on interactions with the environment and with one another.**   1. As settlers migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed quite different and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments. (PEO-1) (ENV-1) (ENV-2) 2. The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the American Southwest and beyond supported economic development and social diversification among societies in these areas; a mix of foraging and hunting did the same for societies in the Northwest and areas of California. 3. Societies responded to the lack of natural resources in the Great Basin and the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles. 4. In the Northeast and along the Atlantic Seaboard some societies developed a mixed agricultural and hunter–gatherer economy that favored the development of permanent villages. |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 1: 1491–1607**  On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.  **Key Concept 1.2: European overseas expansion resulted in the Columbian Exchange, a series of interactions and adaptations among societies across the Atlantic.**   1. The arrival of Europeans in the Western Hemisphere in the 15th and 16th centuries triggered extensive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic. **(PEO-4) (PEO-5) (ENV-1) (WXT-1) (WXT-4) (WOR-1)** 2. Spanish and Portuguese exploration and conquest of the Americas led to widespread deadly epidemics, the emergence of racially mixed populations, and a caste system defined by an intermixture among Spanish settlers, Africans, and American Indians. 3. Spanish and Portuguese traders reached West Africa and partnered with some African groups to exploit local resources and recruit slave labor for the Americas. 4. The introduction of new cropsand livestockby the Spanish had far-reaching effects on native settlement patterns, as well as on economic, social, and political development in the Western Hemisphere. 5. In the economies of the Spanish colonies, Indian labor, used in the *encomienda* system to support plantation-based agriculture and to extract precious metals and other resources, was gradually replaced by African slavery. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building. **(ENV-1) (ENV-4) (WXT-1) (WOR-1) (POL-1)** 2. European exploration and conquest were fueled by a desire for new sources of wealth, increased power and status, and converts to Christianity. 3. New crops from the Americas stimulated European population growth, while new sources of mineral wealth facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism. 4. Improvements in technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas. |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 1: 1491–1607**  On a North American continent controlled by American Indians, contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and West Africa created a new world.  **Key Concept 1.3: Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.**   1. European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples. **(CUL-1)** 2. With little experience dealing with people who were different from themselves, Spanish and Portuguese explorers poorly understood the native peoples they encountered in the Americas, leading to debates over how American Indians should be treated and how “civilized” these groups were compared to European standards. 3. Many Europeans developed a belief in white superiority to justify their subjugation of Africans and American Indians, using several different rationales. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. Native peoples and Africans in the Americas strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy in the face of European challenges to their independence and core beliefs. **(ID-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1) (ENV-2)** 2. European attempts to change American Indian beliefs and worldviews on basic social issues such as religion, gender roles and the family, and the relationship of people with the natural environment led to American Indian resistance and conflict. 3. In spite of slavery, Africans’ cultural and linguistic adaptations to the Western Hemisphere resulted in varying degrees of cultural preservation and autonomy. |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 2: 1607**–**1754**  Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.    **Key Concept 2.1: Differences in imperial goals, cultures, and the North American environments that different empires confronted led Europeans to develop diverse patterns of colonization.**   1. Seventeenth-century Spanish, French, Dutch, and British colonizers embraced different social and economic goals, cultural assumptions, and folkways, resulting in varied models of colonization. **(WXT-2) (PEO-1) (WOR-1) (ENV-4)** 2. Spain sought to establish tight control over the process of colonization in the Western Hemisphere and to convert and/or exploit the native population. 3. French and Dutch colonial efforts involved relatively few Europeans and used trade alliances and intermarriage with American Indians to acquire furs and other products for export to Europe. 4. Unlike their European competitors, the English eventually sought to establish colonies based on agriculture, sending relatively large numbers of men and women to acquire land and populate their settlements, while having relatively hostile relationships with American Indians. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. The British–American system of slavery developed out of the economic, demographic, and geographic characteristics of the British-controlled regions of the New World. **(WOR-1) (WXT-4) (ID-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1)** 2. Unlike Spanish, French, and Dutch colonies, which accepted intermarriage and cross-racial sexual unions with native peoples (and in Spain’s case with enslaved Africans), English colonies attracted both males and females who rarely intermarried with either native peoples or Africans, leading to the development of a rigid racial hierarchy. 3. The abundance of land, a shortage of indentured servants, the lack of an effective means to enslave native peoples, and the growing European demand for colonial goods led to the emergence of the Atlantic slave trade. 4. Reinforced by a strong belief in British racial and cultural superiority, the British system enslaved black people in perpetuity, altered African gender and kinship relationships in the colonies, and was one factor that led the British colonists into violent confrontations with native peoples. 5. Africans developed both overt and covert means to resist the dehumanizing aspects of slavery. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. Along with other factors, environmental and geographical variations, including climate and natural resources, contributed to regional differences in what would become the British colonies. **(WXT-2) (WXT-4) (ENV-2) (ID-5) (PEO-5) (CUL-4)** 2. The New England colonies, founded primarily by Puritans seeking to establish a community of like-minded religious believers, developed a close-knit, homogeneous society and — aided by favorable environmental conditions — a thriving mixed economy of agriculture and commerce. 3. The demographically, religiously, and ethnically diverse middle colonies supported a flourishing export economy based on cereal crops, while the Chesapeake colonies and North Carolina relied on the cultivation of tobacco, a labor-intensive product based on white indentured servants and African chattel. 4. The colonies along the southernmost Atlantic coast and the British islands in the West Indies took advantage of long growing seasons by using slave labor to develop economies based on staple crops; in some cases, enslaved Africans constituted the majority of the population. |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 2: 1607**–**1754**  Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.    **Key Concept 2.2: European colonization efforts in North America stimulated intercultural contact and intensified conflict between the various groups of colonizers and native peoples.**   1. Competition over resources between European rivals led to conflict within and between North American colonial possessions and American Indians. **(WXT-1) (PEO-1) (WOR-1) (POL-1) (ENV-1)** 2. Conflicts in Europe spread to North America, as French, Dutch, British, and Spanish colonies allied, traded with, and armed American Indian groups, leading to continuing political instability. 3. As European nations competed in North America, their colonies focused on gaining new sources of labor and on producing and acquiring commoditiesthat were valued in Europe. 4. The goals and interests of European leaders at times diverged from those of colonial citizens, leading to growing mistrust on both sides of the Atlantic, as settlers, especially in the English colonies, expressed dissatisfaction over territorial settlements, frontier defense, and other issues |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. Clashes between European and American Indian social and economic values caused changes in both cultures. **(ID-4)(WXT-1) (PEO-4) (POL-1) (CUL-1)** 2. Continuing contact with Europeans increased the flow of trade goods and diseases into and out of native communities, stimulating cultural and demographic changes. 3. Spanish colonizing efforts in North America, particularly after the Pueblo Revolt, saw an accommodation with some aspects of American Indian culture; by contrast, conflict with American Indians tended to reinforce English colonists’ worldviews on land and gender roles. 4. By supplying American Indian allies with deadlier weapons and alcohol, and by rewarding Indian military actions, Europeans helped increase the intensity and destructiveness of American Indian warfare. |

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|  |  |  |  |  | **PERIOD 2: 1607**–**1754**  Europeans and American Indians maneuvered and fought for dominance, control, and security in North America, and distinctive colonial and native societies emerged.    **Key Concept 2.3: The increasing political, economic, and cultural exchanges within the “Atlantic World” had a profound impact on the development of colonial societies in North America.**   1. “Atlantic World” commercial, religious, philosophical, and political interactions among Europeans, Africans, and American native peoples stimulated economic growth, expanded social networks, and reshaped labor systems. **(WXT-1) (WXT-4) (WOR-1) (WOR-2) (CUL-4)** 2. The growth of an Atlantic economy throughout the 18th century created a shared labor market and a wide exchange of New World and European goods, as seen in the African slave trade and the shipment of products from the Americas. 3. Several factors promoted Anglicization in the British colonies: thegrowth of autonomous political communities based on English models, the development of commercial ties and legal structures, the emergence of a trans-Atlantic print culture, Protestant evangelism, religious toleration, and the spread of European Enlightenment ideas. 4. The presence of slavery and the impact of colonial wars stimulated the growth of ideas on race in this Atlantic system, leading to the emergence of racial stereotyping and the development of strict racial categories among British colonists, which contrasted with Spanish and French acceptance of racial gradations. |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1. Britain’s desire to maintain a viable North American empire in the face of growing internal challenges and external competition inspired efforts to strengthen its imperial control, stimulating increasing resistance from colonists who had grown accustomed to a large measure of autonomy. **(WOR-1) (WOR-2) (ID-1) (CUL-4)** 2. As regional distinctiveness among the British colonies diminished over time, they developed largely similar patterns of culture, laws, institutions, and governance within the context of the British imperial system. 3. Late 17th-century efforts to integrate Britain’s colonies into a coherent, hierarchical imperial structureand pursue mercantilist economic aims met with scant success due largely to varied forms of colonial resistance and conflicts with American Indian groups, and were followed by nearly a half-century of the British government’s relative indifference to colonial governance. 4. Resistance to imperial control in the British colonies drew on colonial experiences of self-government, evolving local ideas of liberty, the political thought of the Enlightenment, greater religious independence and diversity, and an ideology critical of perceived corruption in the imperial system. |