

Know about Christopher Columbus. Where was he from?

Columbus was an Italian-born explorer who sailed to the Americas in 1492. He was the first European to establish lasting contact between Europe and the Americas.

Know about Christopher Columbus. What was the cause of his journey West?

Causes: Columbus wanted to find a better way to reach the Indies, a part of Asia that was rich with gold, spices and other goods.

Know about Christopher Columbus. What was the effect of his journey West?

Effect: He established lasting contact between Europeans and Americans. Spain began colonies in the Americas. The Columbian Exchange began.

Know about Christopher Columbus. Why did the King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain agree to help fund his voyage?

The King and Queen of Spain agreed to fund the voyage because Columbus finally convinced them he could find a cheaper and quicker way to the Indies.

What was the Columbian Exchange?

The Columbian Exchange was a movement of people, animals, plants, diseases, and ways of life between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Know about what was exchanged during the Columbian Exchange.

- Europeans brought to the Western Hemisphere: horses, cattle, sheep
- In the Eastern Hemisphere people enjoyed new foods from the Americas like: corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cocoa, beans .

How did what was exchanged during the Columbian Exchange **HELP** the people who received them?

These changes helped the people of Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas by giving them new foods and animals.

How did what was exchanged during the Columbian Exchange **HURT** the people who received them?

Without knowing it Europeans also brought disease germs to the Americas. Many Native Americans died.
Many Native Americans were forced to work on large farms and give up their own beliefs.

Know about the conquistadors.

- The conquistadores were conquerors who came to the Americas in the 1500s.

What helped Cortés defeat the Aztecs?

- Cortés had several advantages that helped him beat the Aztecs: metal armor, better weapons, horses, the spread of smallpox, and help from his allies.
- Doña Marina was an interpreter for Cortés and helped him persuade thousands to join him.

Who defeated the Incas?

Francisco Pizarro went to South America to conquer the Incan empire.

Know about how New Spain's colonial society was organized. What determined a person's position in society?

There were four levels in New Spain's society. A person's position in society was based on wealth, place of birth, and ancestry.

How where the four positions in society ranked from the most powerful position in society to the lowest position?

The four groups in New Spain's society from the most powerful to the least powerful were: **peninsulares, creoles, mestizos, and Native Americans/Africans.**

How where the four positions in society ranked from the most powerful position in society to the lowest position?

Peninsulares were born in Spain. **Creoles** were born in New Spain but had 100% Spanish ancestry. **Mestizos** had a blend of Spanish and Native American ancestry. **Native Americans and Africans** had no relationship to Spain at all. They were the poorest and often were slaves.

Know the various reasons that people might leave Spain to come to the new world.

People left Spain to come to New Spain: – to search for Cibola – to find wealth – to start farms or businesses – to spread Catholicism (missionaries) – and to start gold and silver mines.

Know about life on an encomienda.

On an encomienda, peninsulares controlled slaves. Often the slaves were Native Americans (later Africans) who were: mistreated, forced to work long hours,, didn't get enough food, forced to convert to Christianity. Native Americans also paid the encomienda owners crops and goods.

Know about life on an encomienda.

- In exchange for receiving an encomienda, the peninsulares promised to take care of the Native Americans and convert them to Christianity.

What was Bartolomé de Las Casa's perspective on the treatment of Native Americans who lived on encomiendas?

Bartolomé de Las Casas wanted to stop the abuse of Native Americans. He freed his slaves and persuaded Spain to pass a law so Native Americans would be paid for their labor. The law wasn't enforced.

What was Bartolomé de Las Casa's perspective on the treatment of African slaves?

When Spain turned to Africa for slaves, Bartolomé de Las Casas was happy. Soon he realized that using African as slaves was just as cruel as using Native Americans as slaves.

Know about slavery in the Americas. Who were the first people used as slaves?

Native Americans were the first people enslaved in the Americas.

Know about slavery in the Americas. Who did the Spanish use as slaves when the first group died in large numbers due to overwork and disease?

Spain turned to African slaves when Native Americans died from overwork and disease.

Know about slavery in the Americas. What kinds of work might a slave be forced to do?

Slaves were forced to work in fields, mines, and serve in homes.

Know all vocabulary!

Use the thirteen vocab cards you created to study these terms. A list of the words can be found on your study guide.

Be able to use latitude and longitude.

When using lines of latitude and longitude: Begin by finding the distance north or south of the equator (latitude). Then find the distance east or west of the prime meridian (longitude). Label the location with the degree symbol ($^{\circ}$) and the cardinal direction (N, S, E, or W).