**The Americas: Pre-Columbian Empires to Colonies**

* In this unit, you will learn about the earliest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Then you will learn about the voyage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and how this voyage led to the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Europeans and Native Americans.
* Finally, you will learn about the effects of this on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Empire of the Americas**

* While complex civilizations were emerging in Asia, Africa, and Europe, equally striking developments had occurred in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In this unit you will review a chain of events set into motion when these two halves of the world collided in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The “encounter” of Europeans with the peoples of the Americas brought the major civilizations of the world together for the first time. The encounter had a profound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on all peoples.

**The First Americans**

* Scientists believe that during the last Ice Age, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were attached by a land bridge where the Bering Straits are found today. As long as 25,000 years ago, groups of Asian hunters crossed this land-bridge in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, following the migrations of animal herds.
* From Alaska, these earliest Americans spread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Over time, these people multiplied and spread throughout North America, Central America, the islands of the Caribbean, and South America. Separated by vast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and dense \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, these people developed their own separate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They settled along lakes and rivers, where they had fresh \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drink.
* “Native Americans” experienced their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Revolution in which they learned to grow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ *(maize*) and other crops. Several complex civilizations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in **Mesoamerica** (*present-day Mexico and Central America*). Historians refer to these civilizations as **pre-Columbian** because they existed in the Americas before the arrival of the explorer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1492.
* Unlike the early civilizations of Africa and Eurasia, the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ civilizations did not emerge in river valleys. Native Americans living in the warm and humid rain forests of Mesoamerica learned to plant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a crop unknown to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the basic food crop in the Americas, supporting the development of permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and large \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Maya
(1500 B.C. – 1546 A.D.)**

* Among the earliest civilizations in the region were the **Olmecs** and the **Toltecs**. Over 3,000 years ago, the **Maya** developed a complex civilization in present day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Each Maya city had its own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who was considered half-man and half-god. Most Maya were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who lived in thatched huts and grew corn.
* There was also a small class of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who made luxuries for the Maya nobles. The nobility were a small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class, who performed sacred ceremonies on special occasions and assisted the rulers. Maya \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measured the movement of the sun, moon, and Venus to predict the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Maya engaged in frequent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and practiced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They developed a ball game that became popular throughout the Americas. Two teams competed on a rectangular court, each attempting to hit a rubber ball into wooden rings. Archaeologists believe the game had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ significance. The losing team was sometimes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the gods after the game.
* Around the 9th century, Maya culture experienced a great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Archaeologists do not know if a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ brought an end to this classic period of Maya civilization. The Maya migrated northward to the Yucatan Peninsula in present-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There, they built a new series of city-states. One of these later Mayan cities is well-preserved at **Chichen Itza**. Constant warfare from the 13th to the 16th centuries, and pressures from neighboring wandering peoples, led to the final \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Maya civilization.

Pre-Columbian Empires in America

**The Aztecs
 (1200 – 1521)**

* The Valley of Mexico, in the center of Mexico, has a high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and temperate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Its location is excellent for growing crops. The Aztecs (*or Mexica*) were an alliance of several local peoples.
* Around 1300, they settled on an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the center of the Valley of Mexico. They learned to grow corn from their neighbors. In order to survive, they grew crops in “floating gardens” in wet, marshy lands. They made careful observations of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and aligned their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on the movements of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Over the next two centuries, the Aztecs engaged in frequent wars to conquer other peoples in the region. These conflicts continued until the arrival of the first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Americas.
* The Aztecs developed a highly complex \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. At the top of Aztec society was an all-powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Below the ruler were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who often held high positions in the government, army, or priesthood. Most people were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, working as farmers, fishermen, craftsmen, or as warriors in the Aztec armies. At the bottom of Aztec society were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Like other Native American cultures, the Aztecs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The most important was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ God. Their observations of the sky made it possible to construct accurate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of stone. The Aztecs believed the Sun God needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blood to continue his daily journeys across the sky. For this reason, the Aztecs practiced human \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on a massive scale. Captured warriors from other tribes were sacrificed, as well as Aztecs who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They believed their sacrifice was necessary to keep the universe in motion.

**The Inca Empire
(1200 – 1535)**

* Thousands of miles to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Mexico, advanced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed along the Pacific coast and in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountains of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ America. Peoples in the Andes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains and grew potatoes and other root crops that could resist the cold nights. They kept llamas and alpacas for their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Inca built upon the achievements of these earlier peoples. Around 1400, the Inca began \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their rule across the Andes. Eventually, the Inca ruled an empire covering much of present-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile. The Inca built stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stretching over ten thousand miles to unite the distant corners of their empire.
* Food was preserved and kept in storehouses along the roads. The Inca never developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, probably because such vehicles are unsuited to the rugged terrain of the Andes Mountains. The Inca also never developed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Instead, they used **quipu** – bundles of knotted and colored ropes to count, keep records, and send messages.
* Their superb engineering skills allowed them to construct vast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ high in the Andes. They had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but fitted stones of their buildings perfectly together. The ruins of **Machu Picchu**, an ancient fortress city in the Andes Mountains , provide the best surviving example of Inca building skills. Many of the building blocks weigh 50 tons but are so precisely fitted together that the joints do not permit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be inserted.

**Art**

* Pre-Columbian art was highly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Maya, Aztec, and Inca artists made stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decorate the sides of temples and palaces. They made ceramic bowls carved with human and animal forms across the front for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ceremonies. Often these were used to ward off demonic spirits believed to be lurking in the afterlife.

**Gender Roles in MesoAmerica**

* Gender roles were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at birth. Boys were given a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*a type of knife with a wide blade*) by their fathers to help establish their masculine role. Girls received a stone instrument from their mothers, used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Boys were taught crafts, and girls were taught to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other necessities.
* Women held various roles in the family, from harvesting grains and preparing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to caring for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Aside from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and raising children, one of women’s major jobs was making maize into flour. After being boiled, the maize kernels were ground by stone into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Women could hold jobs outside the home. Some sold goods in the market or were skilled artisans. Others were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who worked in temples.

**The Columbian Exchange**

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of **Marco Polo** had increased European interest in trade with Asia. Goods, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, were carried overland to Constantinople and then shipped across the Mediterranean by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ city-states. The conquest of the Byzantine Empire by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 temporarily cut off Europe from overland trade with East Asia. As a result, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were created to find a new route to the East, especially by an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ passage.
* At the same time, the spirit of inquiry of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was leading Europeans to explore the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Europeans adapted technological innovations from other cultures to improve their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skills, including the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from China and the triangular lateen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used by Arab ships.

**The Age Of Discovery**

* Spain and Portugal Lead the Way

Spain and Portugal are located at the Western end of Europe. Spain has coasts on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sea and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ocean. Both countries were determined to gain a share of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with Asia, and had the resources needed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ costly overseas exploration. **Prince Henry** of Portugal developed a new, lighter sailing ship and sponsored expeditions along the coast of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Spain’s rulers, **Ferdinand and Isabella**, had just completed the **Reconquista** (*reconquest*) of Spain’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the country under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rule in 1492. In the same year, they expelled Spain’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ community. Spain’s rulers hoped to further spread the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ faith to glorify their country through overseas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Voyages of Christopher Columbus**

* **Christopher Columbus** (1451 – 1506), a sea captain from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was convinced that he could reach \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by sailing westward. After years of seeking support, he finally persuaded the rulers of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to provide him with three ships in 1492. Columbus actually thought the world was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than it was. After two months at sea, his men almost mutinied. Then they accidentally landed in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of reaching the East Indies. His “discovery” of the Americas provided new sources of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that would forever alter the economy of Europe.

**The Columbian Exchange**

* Columbus’ encounter with the peoples of the Americas quickly led to an important exchange of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, known as the **Columbian Exchange**. The European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was greatly improved by the introduction of new American foods such as tomatoes, corn, potatoes, squash, peppers, pineapples, and chocolate. Also, such animals as turkeys provided a new food source for Europeans. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was also brought to Europe, At the same time, wheat, sugar, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, chickens, and grains such as wheat were introduced from Europe into the Americas.

The Columbian Exchange

**Later Explorers**

* After Columbus’ great success, Europeans competed with one another in sending out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to find new trade routes to seek new lands.
* **Vasco Da Gama (1460 – 1524)**

A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explorer, **Vasco Da Gama** discovered an all-water route from Europe to India by sailing around the southern tip of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1497. His discovery made it possible for Europeans to obtain Asian goods without relying on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes.

* **Ferdinand Magellan (1480 – 1521)**

In 1519, **Magellan**, another Portuguese explorer, led the first expedition of ships to **circumnavigate** (*circle*) the world. Sailing around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and across the Pacific, Magellan proved conclusively that the world was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Magellan himself \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the voyage.

**Other Explorers**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ each sent their own explorers to find an all-water route to Asia and to claim new lands. Based on the voyages, of **John Cabot**, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claimed territories in North America. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent **Jacques Cartier**, **Samuel Champlain**, and **Robert de la Salle** to explore the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes, and the Mississippi River. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sent **Henry Hudson** on a quest to find a shortcut from Europe to the Far East. Hudson explored Hudson Bay in Canada and the Hudson River in America in hopes of finding a “Northwest Passage” to Asia.

**The Conquest of the Americas**

* The impact of the arrival of the Europeans was especially profound on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Spanish **conquistadors** (*conquerors*) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ arrived soon after the first explorers. They came to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ native peoples, seize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, obtain natural resources, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the natives to Christianity.

**The Conquest of Mexico**

* Soon after Columbus’ first voyage, the Spanish \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the main Caribbean islands. Small numbers of Spanish soldiers, using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and acting with local allies, were quickly able to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ large numbers of Native Americans. In 1519, **Hernando Cortes** sailed from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a small force of soldiers in search of gold and silver. Cortes met the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Emperor **Montezuma**. The Aztecs at first believed the Spaniards were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and showered them with gifts. Later, Cortes left Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, and made allies with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Aztecs.
* With a few hundred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and several thousand Native American warriors, Cortes attacked Tenochtitlan in 1521. Several factors explain Cortes’ final triumph. The Aztecs fought with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while the Spaniards had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, steel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, shields, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, horses, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Spaniards also gathered a large force of native warriors from neighboring peoples who opposed the Aztecs. Finally, the Aztecs were worn down by an outbreak of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, accidentally introduced by the Europeans. The Aztecs had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this disease. As a result, Cortes was quickly able to conquer the Aztec Empire.

**The Conquest of Peru**

* In 1530, **Francisco Piza**rro set sail from Panama to conquer the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Pizarro arrived just when the Inca were recovering from a brutal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. High in the Andes Mountains, Pizarro and a handful of soldiers faced a much larger force of Inca warriors. Again, the Native Americans could not resist the more technologically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Europeans. Pretending \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Pizarro invited the Inca emperor to visit him. Pizarro and his army next ambushed the Incas and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the emperor. Pizarro was then able to conquer the Inca capital by 1533. The Spanish treated the conquered Indians \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The defeated Indians were forced to accept the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ religion and to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their new rulers.

**Colonial Latin America**

* The Spanish conquest of the Caribbean, Mexico, and Peru brought many important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Although their explorations did not find the cities of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they were seeking, the Spanish asserted their dominance, religion and culture on the native tribes. The region was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into **Latin America** – a fusion of European and Native American cultures.

**Colonial Government**

* As a result of these conquests, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ now ruled an American empire many times larger than Spain itself. Special Royal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, known as **viceroys**, were sent to rule the colonies in the king’s name. Officials born in Spain filled the most important positions in the colonial government and military. Gold and silver from the Americas were shipped to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, making it the strongest power in Europe in the 16th century.

**Colonial Society**

* The conquered lands were often divided among the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They used Native Americans to till the land and work the mines. This system of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor was called the **encomienda system**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ also formed an elite class and shared in political power. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sought to convert Native Americans to Catholicism, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their actual enslavement. The **Jesuits**, the religious order founded in the Counter-Reformation, built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, founded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and taught agricultural skills. However, in 1767, the Jesuits were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from Latin America.
* Gradually, a new colonial order emerged. At the top of society were noble officials and landowners who were born in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*peninsulares*). They formed the head and heart of colonial society in Latin America. Just below them were those with a Spanish background born in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (*creoles*). Below this group were those of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish and Native American ancestry (*mestizos*). At the bottom of the social scale were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who performed most of the hard work.
* Meanwhile, Native American populations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because they had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to diseases from the Eastern Hemisphere like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Until the coming of the Europeans, the New World had been free of smallpox, typhus, and measles. Because of the sharp decline in Native American population from the new diseases and overwork, Spanish landowners in the Caribbean and Brazil needed a source of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ able to survive the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ working conditions. As a result, they turned to importing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Other European Colonial Empires**

**New France**

**New France** was established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and along the Great Lakes and Mississippi River. New France never became as populous as the Spanish or English colonies. It consisted of a handful of towns and a series of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outposts. French missionaries arrived in the Americas to convert the Native American Indians to Christianity.

By the end of the seventeenth century, French territory covered almost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of North America. The region continued to attract French explorers who found that the region contained valuable fur-bearing animals, especially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – whose pelts were greatly desired by Europeans for making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**New Netherland**

* Based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explorations, the Dutch claimed control of the region around present-day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They set up a successful fur-trade with the native peoples of the Hudson River Valley and called their colony **New Netherland**. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government gave control of the colony to merchants of the **Dutch West India Company**. In 1624, thirty families came to settle in **Fort Orange** (*present day Albany*). More settlers arrived the next year and established a second fort at the tip of Manhattan island. They named this settlement **New Amsterdam** after the Dutch city of Amsterdam. The city of New Amsterdam, with its fine natural harbor, became a leading center for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The English Colonies**

* The first permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony in the “New World” was established by a private company at **Jamestown**, Virginia in 1607. The first settlers were men who came in search of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Despite initial challenges, the colony of Jamestown became profitable by growing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for sale in Europe. A second English colony was founded by a Protestant group known as the **Pilgrims**. They landed at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Another group of English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the **Puritans**, landed in nearby Massachusetts Bay in 1630. They came to practice their own religious beliefs without persecution. Eventually, the number of English colonies along the Atlantic coast of North America expanded to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – from Georgia to Massachusetts.

**The Atlantic Slave Trade**

* Finding enough workers available to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ harsh working conditions became a major problem for many of the colonies, especially in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The solution to the problem led to one of the most negative aspects of the European conquests of the Americas – the rise of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade. Slavery had existed in Africa long before European intervention. However, the new Atlantic slave trade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the institution of slavery on a scale \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ history.
* Enslaved people were usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by powerful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes in raids on neighboring villages. The slaves were brought to the West Coast of Africa where they were imprisoned in fortified castles and traded to European and American slave traders in exchange for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and other \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* It is estimated that the Atlantic slave trade took away as many as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ African men and women over the next \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years. More than 11 million of these went to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colonies. Many died during the “**Middle Passage**,” the voyage across the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, because of the horrible conditions they endured on board the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Once they arrived in the Americas, most Africans worked long hours in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fields of the Caribbean and Brazil, or toiled raising \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in North America.

