

Part of the Easy Peasy All-in-One Homeschool

Early American History Days 1-8 Answers

Tell something about Native American groups of Southwestern, US. Native American groups of Southwestern, US, include the Pueblo and the Anasazi. Pueblo created complex irrigation systems and grew corn. The Anasazi carved cities in the sandstone cliffs and terrace gardens. Their name means “ancient ones” and it was given to them by the Navajo. We do not know what they called themselves because they no longer lived in these cities when the Europeans arrived.

Tell about the tribes of the Northeast, US. Iroquois's Confederacy was comprised of five Indian nations and were found in the Northeast of the US. They relied on agriculture which allowed them to store food for long periods. This decreased the treat of starvation during the winter.

Tell about the tribes of Northwestern, US. It is easy to see how the culture of the tribes of northwestern, US was formed by its environment. They found plentiful food from rivers and oceans and little agriculture. There were plenty of trees for building and they had large plank houses and seaworthy boats.

Tell about the tribes of the Central US (Plains regions) The tribes of Central US are greatly tied to the horse culture and the hunting of buffalo. However, until the Europeans introduced the horse they were hunter gathers or farmers. They lived in teepees.

Describe the factors that led the Europeans to begin their voyages of discovery. There were several factors that led Europeans to begin their voyages of discovery. Europeans had grown accustomed to the exotic Asian goods and the Muslim’s now controlled the key passageways to the east. They charged huge sums to travel though their lands. During this era there was also a desire for expansion and exploration and with the invention of the printing press information sharing was easier.

Why did Christopher Columbus not give the accurate distances traveled each day to his crew? Christopher Columbus did not tell his crew each day how far they traveled. Sailors of the 15th century were superstitious and wary of venturing too far from land. We learn from his journals that he was concerned the crew might be dismayed if the voyage should prove long.

Who were the Conquistadors? The Conquistadores were Spanish soldiers and explorers. Conquistadors were motivated by what factors. spreading Christianity to native peoples, gaining wealth they believed the New World offered, escaping their dubious past, seeking adventure and glory, as past explorers had.

How did political, economic, and technological developments in Europe between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries influence exploration and eventual conquest of the New World?

Exploration was influenced by the political, economic and technological developments in Europe of the time. In the Middle Ages-Feudalism, lords and serfs changes led to development of nation states and a move to cities as the center of commerce. Emergence of capitalism created a large urban middle class who wanted to buy products and goods. They influenced their government and this led to voyages of trade and discovery and an advanced growth of commerce. There were improvements in shipbuilding and navigational equipment. Reading and writing grew in importance and uniform copies of printed documents were created. Colonies provided raw materials to the “mother country” and the market grew for manufactured goods.

What is mercantilism? Mercantilism is an economic system that sought to increase national wealth through a strictly regulated economy and a favorable balance of trade.

Compare and contrast how the European and New World cultures influenced one another.

European and New World cultures influenced one another in many ways. Europeans learned about new animals such as turkeys, llamas, iguanas, rattlesnakes, vampire bats, and armadillos. They learned about new plants such as tobacco, tomatoes, potatoes, corn, squash, beans, peanuts, and chocolate. Potatoes were taken to Europe and became a primary food in the common peoples diet. Europeans learned to use several Native American creations such as canoes, snowshoes, moccasins and hammocks. New words were added to European languages such as teepee, skunk and tomahawk. They were also exposed to new diseases such as syphilis and spread it to Europe.

Americans learned about new animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs and horses. The horse changed the lives of the plains tribes. They learned about new plants such as wheat, sugar cane, peaches, Kentucky bluegrass, clover and dandelions. They were also exposed to new diseases and died because of it. They were affected by smallpox and measles as well as others and did not have the antibodies to fight the deadly diseases. Many died from these diseases.

What is the Black Legend?

The Black Legend is the belief that Spaniards stole from, tortured, and killed Native Americans.

Define Treaty of Tordesillas?

As Spain and Portugal battled for legal rights to the New World, Pope Alexander VI, a Spaniard, mediated a compromise that divided the non-Christian world between the two powers. The treaty drew an imaginary line from the Arctic pole to the Antarctic pole, 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands, which are located west of the African coastline.

Define encomienda.

Encomienda is the Spanish system where favored officers were given land and ownership of one or more Indian villages. As encomenderos they served as protectors, but also used the natives as laborers.

How might England have used the Black Legend to motivate and justify its colonization of North America?

England was able to use the Black Legend stories to justify its colonization of North America and might have even embellished them to show how cruel and inhumane the Spanish were. These stories could have been used to say that the English must colonize North America in order to protect the natives from the Spanish.

The rulers of Spain and the rulers of France had different goals for their explorations of the New World. What was the primary objective for French expeditions?

Although French explorers wanted a share of the American gold and silver like the Spanish, they were more interested in finding a westward route to Asia.

What happened at Roanoke?

The village of Roanoke was abandoned without sign of obvious struggle, and without human remains, eliminating the likelihood of war or disease. All that was found was the word 'Croatoan' engraved on a fence post, and the letters 'Cro' hastily carved into a tree. There was a nearby island known as Croatoan, but White was unable to search it since a hurricane was moving in. Though there are plenty of theories, the fate of the Roanoke settlers is one of history's true mysteries.