**Chapter 1 Focus Question:**

Analyze and evaluate the effects of the “collision of worlds” on the people of Europe, Africa, and Latin America between 1450 and 1600?

**Chapter 1 Objective Questions**

1. According to the most accepted scientific theory, where and when did the migration of humans to the American continents happen?
2. What was the population of the American continents in 1492?
3. What were the common characteristics of the most advanced Native American cultures?
4. How important was agriculture in the creation of large and sophisticated civilizations in Mexico and South America?
5. What crop was the staple of life in Mexico and South America?
6. How did the development of civilization in North America compare to the development of civilization in Mexico and South America?
7. What effect did the number of inhabitants in North America have on European efforts of conquest?
8. Why didn’t the settlement of North America by Scandinavians become permanent?
9. How were Christian Crusaders “indirect” discoverers of America?
10. What were the reasons for Europeans to search for a shorter route to eastern Asia?
11. What had kept sub-Saharan Africa remote from Europe prior to the mid-fifteenth century?
12. What factors came together to facilitate European voyages of discovery?
13. Which nation enslaved some forty thousand Africans by the end of the fifteenth century, beginning the modern plantation system and where did they use their slave’s labor?
14. What event united Spain into a single nation-state?
15. What factors combined to set the stage for a cataclysmic shift in the course of history by the end of the fifteenth century?
16. Why did Spain choose to look westward in order to reach the Indies?
17. Where did Columbus believe he had sailed after his first voyage and how did that affect his decision in naming the natives?
18. What contributions were made by each of the three worlds in the Columbian Exchange? (Text and chart on p. 14-15)
19. How did they introduction of American plants effect the populations of Europe and Africa?
20. What impact was made by the introduction of Old World diseases on the New World population?
21. What were the primary accomplishments attributed to: Balboa, Magellan, Ponce de Leon, Coronado, de Soto, and Pizzaro?
22. What effect did the flood of precious metals from the New World have on the prices of goods in Europe and what economic system grew as a result?
23. What was the Encomienda System?
24. What were the factors cited for the decision of men to become Conquistadores?
25. How were the spoils of conquest divided among the soldier/conquistadores?
26. What new race resulted from the marriage of Spanish conquistadores and Native American women?
27. What factors helped Cortez succeed in his conquest of Montezuma and the Aztecs and what was the significance of the conquest?
28. How did Spain’s conquest change the culture of the Americas?
29. Why did Spain begin to fortify and settle the borderlands in North America?
30. Why did Juan de Onate lead an expedition into New Mexico and what was the result?
31. What was the Pope’s Rebellion and what were the results?
32. What was the result of Cabrillo’s exploration of the California coast in 1542?
33. Identify Bartolemeo de las Casas (pg. 16) and Juniper Serra and tell how they were different from other Spaniards such as Cortez, Pizzaro, and de Ornate?
34. What was the “Black Legend” and what social and cultural evidence argues against it?
35. How did Spain’s colonial history in the New World compare to efforts made later by the Anglo-Saxons (England)?