

Chapter 17

NOTES

Lesson 1

Summarizing: use a graphic organizer like this one to identify which European nations and individuals explored which region(s)

Portugal: Dias, da Gama, Vespucci; South Africa; India; South America. Spain: Columbus, Magellan, Cortes, Caribbean; Mexico. France: de Champlain; Canada; Louisiana

RPC: What does the phrase "Gold, glory, and God" mean?

Gold: wealth from precious metals; glory: adventure and prestige; God: bringing Christianity to new peoples.

CT: What does this image suggest about Portugal's role in international trade at the end of the 16th century?

Lisbon was a busy port and that trade must have been important to Portugal's economy.

RPC: How were the first explorations of Spain and Portugal similar and different?

Portugal's explorers went to Africa for gold. Both the Portuguese and Spanish went west to the Americas.

CT: How did the differences between Aztec and Spanish methods of waging war affect the outcome of the Spanish invasion?

The Spaniards had superior equipment, so the Spanish were easily able to win battles and take control of Aztec territory.

RPC: How were the conquests of the Aztec and the Inca similar and different?

Similarities: Guns and epidemics; captured the ruler. Differences: Cortes used native peoples as allies, Pizarro took advantage of a civil war.

RPC: Where were the earliest settlements of the Dutch, French, and English in the Americas?

The Dutch settled New York; the French settled Canada and Louisiana; the English settled along the coast.

Lesson 2	
Identifying- Use a graphic organizer like this one to note how plants, animals, and diseases moved between Europe, Africa, and Asia and the Americas as a result of the Columbian Exchange.	Europe, Africa, and Asia: wheat; horses; enslaved people. The Americas: potatoes; tobacco; sugarcane
RPC: How might mercantilism have encouraged colonial expansion abroad?	Mercantilists believed prosperity depended on a favorable balance of trade. Colonies were good for a country's balance of trade.
CT: About how many times greater were gold imports in 1551-1560 than they had been at the beginning of the century?	More than 8 times greater.
CT: How does this pattern of change show mercantilist goals?	It shows an increasing supply of gold and silver.
RPC: How did the introduction of European livestock, foods, and diseases affect people in the Americas?	Cattle and horses changed hunting and travel; new crops led to plantations; diseases devastated local populations.
RPC: How was the Dutch form of mercantilism different from that of Portugal or Spain?	The Dutch focused on the spice trade. The Spanish and Portuguese had more diverse trade and focused on colonial expansion.
RPC: How did epidemics among the Native American populations contribute to an increase in the trade of enslaved Africans?	Epidemics killed many of the Native Americans on plantations. Europeans imported enslaved Africans to take their place.

Lesson 3	
Organizing Information- Use a graphic organizer like this one to summarize the political, social, and economic characteristics of colonial Latin America.	Social: multiracial society. Political: colonial officials; role of the Church. Economic: removal of natural resources; encomienda system; trade.
CT: How would Europeans find workers to mine silver.	Native Americans would be forced to work in the mines.
RPC: What were the 2 key factors in determining status in colonial Latin America?	Birth in Europe conferred higher status; being multiethnic brought lower status.
CT: What freedoms did becoming a nun afford Juana Ines de la Cruz?	She was able to continue her studies and to do professional jobs, including as an archivist and accountant.
RPC: What role did the Catholic Church play in colonization of Latin America?	The Catholic Church built churches, schools, and hospitals, converted the native population, and provided an outlet other than marriage for women.

