

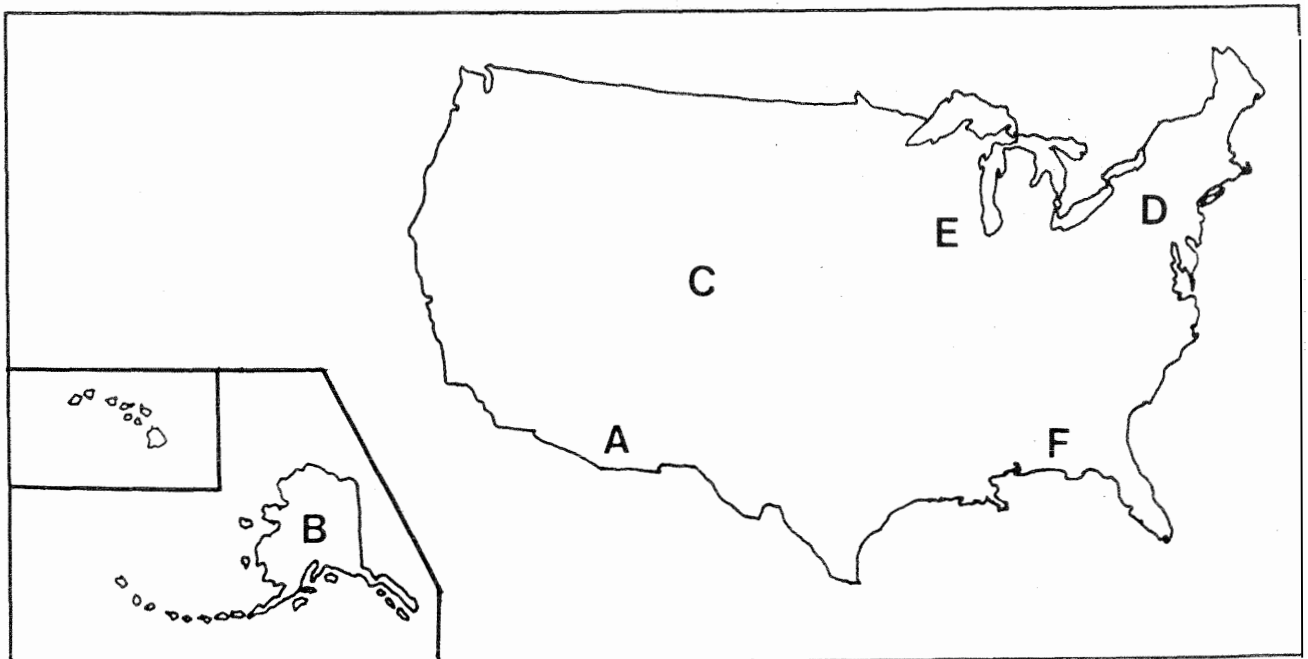
The First Immigrants Arrive

APUSH Guided Reading - Packet 1 **Chapter 1: Pages 2-13**

Directions: Study the descriptions below and locate the letter on the map that corresponds to the area where each group of American Indians lived. Then fill in the two columns by matching the letter with the correct group and giving one characteristic of that group's life style. (The first item has been done for you.) You will then better understand how the inhabitants of North America lived before the arrival of Europeans.

Descriptions

- Pueblo Indians (Southwest): Early farmers who used irrigation; democratic society; lived in joined houses made of adobe.
- Plains Indians (Great Plains): Hunted buffalo for food, clothing, and shelter; communicated by sign language between tribes.
- Southeastern Indians (Southeast): Built pyramids of mud; included the Cherokee and Seminole tribes.
- Iroquois (Eastern Woodlands): Lived in longhouses; matriarchal (managed by women) society; formed a council of chiefs that acted as judge.
- Mound Builders (Great Lakes area): Known as the Hopewell culture; built burial mounds shaped like serpents or birds.
- Eskimos (Alaska): Got food mainly from the sea; hunted with harpoons; lived in pit or domed houses.



Map Area	Name of Group	Characteristic
A	<u>Pueblo Indians</u>	<u>lived in joined adobe houses</u>
B	_____	_____
C	_____	_____
D	_____	_____
E	_____	_____
F	_____	_____

The Europeans Reach America

Directions: Study the summaries below; then complete the chart by writing the date, the name of the country each explorer represented, and the area explored or the explorer's contribution. You will then better understand the causes and results of European exploration and colonization of North America.

During the 1400's, four nation-states—Portugal, Spain, France, and England—sent explorers to search for a more direct route to the spice countries and for new sources of gold and silver. The contributions of these four nation-states are summarized below.

Portugal: Portugal led the way for other European explorations. Prince Henry the Navigator set up a school of geography and navigation in 1416. In 1488 Bartholomeu Dias, sailing for Portugal, rounded the southern tip of Africa in his search for a water route to India. In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan commanded the first voyage around the world.

Spain: In 1492 Christopher Columbus landed near the Americas on an island that is now part of the Bahamas. He mistakenly believed the land was China. In 1521 Hernándo Cortés, the Spanish governor of Cuba, defeated the Aztec Indians in what is now Mexico City. He made Spain the ruler of Mexico. By 1533

Francisco Pizarro conquered the Inca empire in Peru and gained access to its rich silver mines. The Spanish established a settlement called St. Augustine in Florida in 1565.

France: French explorers mainly sought to save souls and establish a fur trade in the Americas. Jacques Cartier explored the St. Lawrence River in 1535 and discovered what is now called Montreal. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded the first permanent French settlement in New France (now Canada) at Quebec. Sieur de La Salle claimed the Mississippi River Valley for France in 1682 and named it Louisiana, for Louis XIV.

England: In 1497 John Cabot was sent to set up trading posts in the Americas and landed on an island he named New Founde Lande (now Newfoundland). Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1585, tried to establish a colony on Roanoke Island but failed.

Explorer	Date	Country Represented	Area Explored/Contribution
1. Prince Henry	_____	_____	_____
2. Bartholomeu Dias	_____	_____	_____
3. Ferdinand Magellan	_____	_____	_____
4. Christopher Columbus	_____	_____	_____
5. Hernándo Cortés	_____	_____	_____
6. Francisco Pizarro	_____	_____	_____
7. Jacques Cartier	_____	_____	_____
8. Samuel de Champlain	_____	_____	_____
9. Sieur de La Salle	_____	_____	_____
10. John Cabot	_____	_____	_____
11. Sir Walter Raleigh	_____	_____	_____

Spanish Settlements in North America, pp 10-11

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
European expansion into the Western Hemisphere caused intense social/religious, political, and economic competition in Europe and the promotion of empire building.	<p>Florida...</p> <p>New Mexico...</p> <p>Texas...</p> <p>California...</p>	<p>What were <i>three chief features</i> of the Spanish empire in America?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Identify <i>one cause</i> and <i>one effect</i> of Spanish settlement in North America.</p> <p>Cause:</p> <p>Effect:</p>

European Treatment of Native Americans, pp 11-12

Key Concepts & Main Ideas	Notes	Analysis
<p>Contacts among American Indians, Africans, and Europeans challenged the worldviews of each group.</p> <p>European overseas expansion and sustained contacts with Africans and American Indians dramatically altered European views of social, political, and economic relationships among and between white and nonwhite peoples</p>	<p>Spanish Policy...</p> <p>English Policy...</p> <p>French Policy...</p> <p>Native American Reaction...</p>	<p>Identify <i>three major consequences</i> of European contact with American Indians?</p> <p>a.</p> <p>b.</p> <p>c.</p> <p>Which of these were the <i>most significant</i>? Explain your answer.</p> <p>In what ways was English policy toward Native Americans different from those of France and Spain?</p> <p><i>Different from France in that...</i></p> <p><i>Different from Spain in that...</i></p> <p><i>How effective</i> were Native Americans in overcoming the negative aspects of European policies?</p>

Watch the Period 1 Review Videos on Heimler's History YouTube page (7 Videos):

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLEHRHjICEfDUkwIhx0SFi4-dgPI82_Wn3

For the following picture/document, use **HAPPY** analysis to explain it. HAPPY is an acronym which breaks down as:

Historical Context - What is the historical context and/or situation which helps to explain the document? What is happening in the document?

Intended **A**udience - For whom was the document created?

Author's **P**urpose - Why was this document created? What was the author's purpose in creating it?

Author's **P**oint of View - What is the point of view of the author? Does the author appear to support what is happening in the document? Why or why not?

"y" is it important? - What is the importance of what is happening in the document? Why does it matter?

HAPPY analysis is used in the writing portion of the AP Test where documents are used. This activity is intended to introduce students to the skill of analyzing a document.

Explain the HAPPY of the image below.

Image Source: Public Domain, Library of Congress,
*First landing of Columbus on the shores of the
New World, at San Salvador, W.I., Oct. 12th 1492,*
Dióscoro Teófilo Puebla Tolín

HAPPY:

Historical Context:

Intended **A**udience:

Author's **P**urpose:

Author's **P**oint of View:

"y" Why is it important?:

