

Columbian Exchange

Starting with Europeans, mainly spaniards, coming to america

the "old world" presented more crops

brought deadly diseases with them: smallpox, measles, chickenpox, influenza, malaria, yellow fever

^shows long term effects of the columbian exchange: killed off most of the native population

Columbian Exchange

The native people suffered from white brutality, alcoholism, & the killing & driving off of game previously used to sustain the population

^^short term effects of the columbian exchange

Social Hierarchy of america

viceroys high ranking officials of the catholic church

peninsulares pure spaniards that moved from spain to america

creoles decedents of spaniards that were born in the new world

mestizos spanish and native american children

Native americans

slaves brought from the caribbean or africa

Mexican revolution

the spanish rewrote the hierarchy of power

put themselves at the top

1535- **vice royalty of new spain** was created

➡ new political structure, made spanish king the basis of power in the americas

Mexican Revolution

1910-1920

partially caused by the **treaty of tordesailles** (1494) *the treaty that gave the spanish control over all of the west except brazil*

25 million natives down to 1 million due to disease

Early history

societies in the north american & canadian region tended to be smaller & less sophisticated than Mexico & south america

this was due to the slowness of the northward spread of corn cultivation from Mexico

non sustainable food source = less people

lived in semi-permanent settlements in groups of around 300 people

men made tools & hunted while women gathered plants & nuts & grew crops

potential patriarchy, men dominated society

Early history

cultures of the native americans were very diverse

languages branched off to create more than 20 seperate language families

New mexico & arizona

lived in caves, under cliffs, & multistoreied buildings

Pacific coast

rich & diverse diet: hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, berries, & roots; carved totem poles to keep record of stories

Great plains

nomadic hunters & sedentary peoples, farmed & traded, lived in teepees: easily deconstructable for travel

Early history

first people to arrive in the americas arrived arpund 40,000 years ago

migrated from Asia through the land bridge between Siberia and Alaska (is now under water)

Mayas built extensive cities in the rainforests of the *Yucatan Peninsula*

Early history (cont)

Aztecs prospered several centuries after the Mayas, created a powerful empire in central Mexico

Incas based in peru, developed an extensive empire in south america

^^all civilizations created highly developed societies

carried trade, and created calendars based on observation

farmed to create a sustainable food supply

European exploration

until the 1400's the continents had no knowledge of each other

Columbus' voyage across the atlantic finally connected people

the renaissance *a rebirth in classical learning in the 15th-16th centuries*

^made Columbus' voyage possible^

innovations in technology included: gunpowder, sailing compass, printing press

Early exploration

early 1500s- chrisitans in germany, england, france, holland & other northern european countries revolted against the pope in rome



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Early exploration (cont)

known as didnt think the
the pope should
protestant have supreme
reformation rule

resulted in a series of religious wars

catholics of different countries spread their versions of christianity to the people of africa, asia, & the americas

Expanding trade

increased competition spurred among european explor- kingdoms for trade to ation africa, india, & china

Portugals *Prince henry the navigator* opened a sea route around africa's **cape of good hope**

cape of good hope

Exploration

spains expanding power was because of its explorers and conquistadores

they found large deposits of silver in the new world, which were then shipped back to spain

it made spain one of the richest and most powerful forces at the time

spanish king of spain created the gives grants of *encomienda* land & slaves to system spaniards

natives do benefits go to hard labor - their spanish > masters

in turn the natives are "protected" by their owners



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