Period 1: 1491 to 1607

BAGPIPE Themes

**Belief Systems: Culture and Society**

* Ideas
* Religion and Literature
* Art and Literature
* Cultural Values
* Mutual misunderstandings between Europeans and Native Americans often defined the early years of interaction and trade as each group sought to make sense of the other. Over time, Europeans and Native Americans adopted some useful aspects of each other's culture.
* Science
* Morality and Moral Values

**America in the World: Global Context**

* Competition for Resources
* European nations' efforts to explore and conquer the New World stemmed from a search for new sources of wealth, economic and military competition, and a desire to spread Christianity.
* Foreign Policy and Diplomacy
* Expansionism and imperialism
* Global Conflicts (World Wars)
* Military and Economic

**Geography & Environment: Physical and Human**

* Climate, Environment, and Geography
* Natural Resources
* *The spread of maize cultivation from present-day Mexico northward into the present-day American Southwest and beyond supported economic development, settlement, advanced irrigation, and social diversification among societies.*
* *In the Northeast, the Mississippi River Valley, and along the Atlantic seaboard some societies developed mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies that favored the development of permanent villages.*
* *Societies in the Northwest and present-day California supported themselves by hunting and gathering, and in some areas developed settled communities supported by the vast resources of the ocean.*
* Exchanges: plants, disease, animals
* *The Columbian Exchange brought new crops to Europe from the Americas, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, stimulating European population growth, and new sources of mineral wealth, which facilitated the European shift from feudalism to capitalism.*
* *Spanish exploration and conquest of the Americas were accompanied and furthered by widespread deadly epidemics that devastated native populations and by the introduction of crops and animals not found in the Americas.*

**Peopling: Migration and Settlement**

* Movement to, from, within the U.S.
* *Societies responded to the aridity of the Great Basin and the grasslands of the western Great Plains by developing largely mobile lifestyles.*
* *European traders partnered with some West African groups who practiced slavery to forcibly extract slave labor for the Americas. The Spanish imported enslaved Africans to labor in plantation agriculture and mining.*
* Nativism
* Immigrant groups impact on Society
* *The Spanish developed a caste system that incorporated, and carefully defined the status of, the diverse population of Europeans, Africans, and Native Americans in their empire.*

**Identity: Gender, Class, Racial, Ethnic Identities**

* Gender
* Class
* Racial and Ethnic Identities
* National and Regional Identities
* Nationalism and Patriotism
* Assimilation

**Politics and Power**

* Role of State in Society
* Political Process
* Role of Political Parties

* Struggles over / for Freedom
* *Extended contact with Native Americans and Africans fostered a debate among European religious and political leaders about how non-Europeans should be treated, as well as evolving religious, cultural, and racial justifications for the subjugation of Africans and Native Americans.*
* Federalism
* Liberty and Rights
* Citizenship
* Authority and Power
* *As European encroachments on Native Americans' lands and demands on their labor increased, native peoples sought to defend and maintain their political sovereignty, economic prosperity, religious beliefs, and concepts of gender relations through diplomatic negotiations and military resistance.*

**Economy: Work, Exchange, Trade, Technology**

* Agriculture and Manufacturing
* Commerce and Trade
* Technology and Innovations
* *Improvements in maritime technology and more organized methods for conducting international trade, such as joint stock companies, helped drive changes to economies in Europe and the Americas.*
* Labor Systems
* *In the encomienda system, Spanish colonial economies marshaled Native American labor to support plantation-based agriculture and extract precious metals and other resources.*
* Transportation
* Land Distribution