

Theme #1: _____

- o Describe this theme:

- o Observations from Doc #1: Secotan, an Algonquian village, ca. 1585 (attached AND on screen)

- o Complexities of Indian Civilizations:

Theme #2: _____

- o Columbian Exchange:

- o Observations from Doc #2 & Doc #3: Landing of Columbus in 1492 & Columbus reports on his first voyage, 1493 .

- o *1st large-scale interaction between Europe and the Americas:*

- o *GROUP WORK: Using a separate sheet, brainstorm & list as much evidence of impact of the Columbian Exchange.*

Video Notes: What were the impacts on the two worlds?

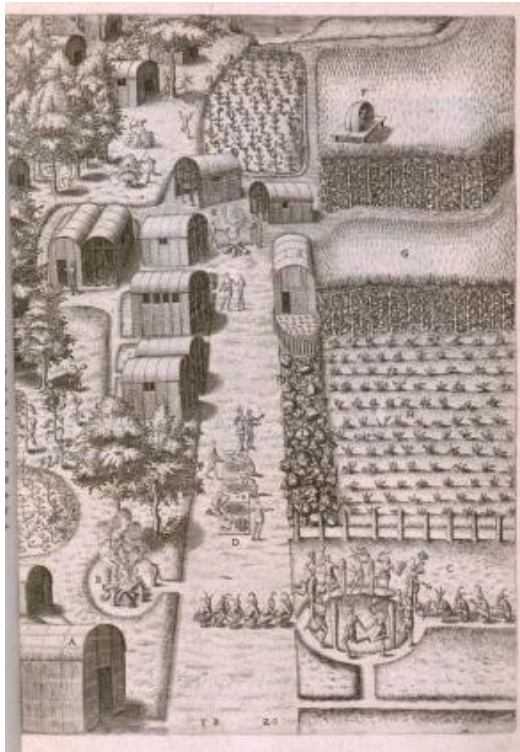
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Theme #3: _____

- o Describe this theme:

- o Observations from Doc #4 Doctrine of Discovery, 1493:

Period 1 - Documents



DOCUMENT 1 - Secotan, an Algonquian village, ca. 1585 (*Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, AP US History Study Guide*)



DOCUMENT 2 - Landing of Columbus, 1492 (engraving, H.B. Hall) (*Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, AP US History Study Guide*)

This engraving depicts Columbus's first landing in the New World, on the island he called San Salvador, on October 12, 1492. Columbus is surrounded by his men on the beach. Discussing the landing in his journal, Columbus wrote that he "leaped on shore, and . . . took, possession of the said island for the King and for the Queen." In the engraving, he holds a sword in one hand and the royal banner of Aragon and Castile in the other, declaring the discovery for Spain. To the side, Native Americans watch the Europeans from behind a tree. In his journal, Columbus recorded that they "asked us if we had come from heaven" and called them "the best people in the world, and the gentlest." He also, however, made note of his plan to "with force . . . subjugate the whole island."

This engraving, by H. B. Hall, is based on an oil painting by John Vanderlyn. Vanderlyn (1775-1852) was an American neoclassicist painter from Kingston, New York. In 1836, Vanderlyn was commissioned by Congress to paint *The Landing of Columbus*. A commission of that caliber was both a boon to an artist's standing and an opportunity to create an enduring historical image, and the painting would prove to be one of Vanderlyn's most well-known works. He completed the painting in 1846, and it was mounted in the Rotunda of the Capitol in 1847. Vanderlyn's portrayal soon appeared in advertisements, on postage stamps in 1869 and 1893, and on currency in the 1870s. Viewed by thousands in the Capitol and by countless more in various incarnations, *The Landing of Columbus* came to be the prevailing representation in the American imagination of Columbus's discovery of the New World. (Description taken from *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, AP US History Study Guide*)

DOCUMENT 3 - Columbus reports on his first voyage, 1493

“I have determined to write you this letter to inform you of everything that has been done and discovered in this voyage of mine.

On the thirty-third day after leaving Cadiz I came into the Indian Sea, where I discovered many islands inhabited by numerous people. I took possession of all of them for our most fortunate King by making public proclamation and unfurling his standard, no one making any resistance. The island called Juana, as well as the others in its neighborhood, is exceedingly fertile. It has numerous harbors on all sides, very safe and wide, above comparison with any I have ever seen. Through it flow many very broad and health-giving rivers; and there are in it numerous very lofty mountains. All these island are very beautiful, and of quite different shapes; easy to be traversed, and full of the greatest variety of trees reaching to the stars. . . .

The inhabitants . . . are all, as I said before, unprovided with any sort of iron, and they are destitute of arms, which are entirely unknown to them, and for which they are not adapted; not on account of any bodily deformity, for they are well made, but because they are timid and full of terror. . . . But when they see that they are safe, and all fear is banished, they are very guileless and honest, and very liberal of all they have. No one refuses the asker anything that he possesses; on the contrary they themselves invite us to ask for it. They manifest the greatest affection towards all of us, exchanging valuable things for trifles, content with the very least thing or nothing at all. . . . I gave them many beautiful and pleasing things, which I had brought with me, for no return whatever, in order to win their affection, and that they might become Christians and inclined to love our King and Queen and Princes and all the people of Spain; and that they might be eager to search for and gather and give to us what they abound in and we greatly need.” (*Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, AP US History Study Guide*)

DOCUMENT 4 - Doctrine of Discovery, 1493

The Papal Bull “Inter Caetera,” issued by Pope Alexander VI on May 4, 1493, played a central role in the Spanish conquest of the New World. The document supported Spain’s strategy to ensure its exclusive right to the lands discovered by Columbus the previous year. It established a demarcation line one hundred leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands and assigned Spain the exclusive right to acquire territorial possessions and to trade in all lands west of that line. This effectively gave Spain a monopoly on the lands in the New World.

The Bull stated that any land not inhabited by Christians was available to be “discovered,” claimed, and exploited by Christian.

“Wherefore, as becomes Catholic kings and princes, after earnest consideration of all matters, especially of the rise and spread of the Catholic faith, as was the fashion of your ancestors, kings of renowned memory, you have purposed with the favor of divine clemency (mercy, kindness) to bring under your sway the said mainlands and islands with their residents and inhabitants and to bring them to the Catholic faith. Hence, heartily commending in the Lord this your holy and praiseworthy purpose, and desirous that it be duly accomplished, and that the name of our Savior be carried into those regions, we exhort you very earnestly in the Lord and by your reception of holy baptism, whereby you are bound to our apostolic commands, and by the bowels of the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, enjoy strictly, that inasmuch as with eager zeal for the true faith you design to equip and dispatch this expedition, you purpose also, as is your duty, to lead the peoples dwelling in those islands and countries to embrace the Christian religion; nor at any time let dangers or hardships deter you therefrom, with the stout hope and trust in your hearts that Almighty God will further your undertakings.

And, in order that you may enter upon so great an undertaking with greater readiness and heartiness endowed with benefit of our apostolic favor, we, of our own accord, not at your instance nor the request of anyone else in your regard, but out of our own sole generosity and certain knowledge and out of the fullness of our apostolic power, by the authority of Almighty God conferred upon us in blessed Peter and in the servitude of Jesus Christ, which we hold on earth, do by tenor of these presents, should any of said islands have been found by your envoys and captains, give, grant, and assign to you and your heirs and successors, kings of Castile and Leon, forever, together with all their dominions, cities, camps, places, and villages, and all rights, jurisdictions, and accessories, all islands and mainlands found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered towards the west and south, by drawing and establishing a line from the Arctic pole, namely the north, to the Antarctic pole, namely the south, no matter whether the said mainlands and islands are found and to be found in the direction of India or towards any other quarter, the said line to be distant one hundred leagues towards the west and south from any of the islands commonly known as the Azores and Cape Verde...” (*Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, AP US History Study Guide*)

First Skills Focus - Multiple Choice

- o 55 minutes to answer 55 questions, answer ALL of them!
 - o 40% of overall grade
 - o All stimulus-based: maps, timeline, political cartoons, paintings, quotes, etc.
 - o Video Practice Notes: _____
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-----*—Fold paper here / Don't peek—*-----

PRACTICE EXERCISE:

Questions 1-3 refer to the excerpt below :

“Concerning the treatment of Native American workers:

When they were allowed to go home, they often found it deserted and had no other recourse than to go out into the woods to find food and to die. When they fell ill, which was very frequently because they are a delicate people unaccustomed to such work, the Spaniards did not believe them and pitilessly called them lazy dogs, and kicked and beat them; and when illness was apparent they sent them home as useless, giving them some cassava for the twenty- to eighty-league journey. They would go then, falling into the first stream and dying there in desperation; others would hold on longer, but very few ever made it home. I sometimes came upon dead bodies on my way, and upon others who were gasping and moaning in their death agony, repeating ‘Hungry, hungry.’” (Bartolomé de Las Casas debates the subjugation of the Indians, 1550 / AMSCO, 2015)

1. Which of the following best explains the underlying cause of the Spanish actions described by Las Casas?
 - A. Racism
 - B. Religion
 - C. Desire for wealth
 - D. Fear of native power
2. The primary audience that Las Casas hoped to influence by his writing was the
 - A. monarchs of Spain
 - B. Roman Catholic Church
 - C. conquistadores
 - D. Native Americans
3. Which of the following factors that affected Native Americans is directly implied but not stated in this excerpt?
 - A. Many Spaniards were sympathetic to the Native Americans
 - B. The Catholic Church was trying to help the Native Americans
 - C. European diseases were killing millions of Native Americans
 - D. The Spanish faced strong resistance from Native Americans