

### Causation in Period 1

Learning Objective 1.G: Explain the effects of the development of transatlantic voyages from 1491 to 1607.

KC-1.1: As native populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

- Natives' living patterns were a direct result of their \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ and gender norms arose out of these living patterns and were slowly solidified

KC-1.1.I: Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.

- Agricultural was common across North and South America, those societies with more agriculture were more \_\_\_\_\_ and had larger populations
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ channels helped increase agricultural productivity

KC-1.2: Contact among Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian Exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

- European populations \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically due to introduction of new crops while Native populations are decimated by new \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ like enslaved African Labor grow in prevalence as a result of the end of the encomienda system.

KC-1.2.I: European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.

- The success of Spain will be \_\_\_\_\_ by the rest of Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the New World and Europe will leave it vulnerable to demise

KC-1.2.II: The Columbian Exchange and development of the Spanish Empire in the Western Hemisphere resulted in extensive demographic, economic, and social changes.

- Gold and silver extracted from South American and Mesoamerican mines partly contributed to the beginning of a \_\_\_\_\_ system in Europe
- Spanish gold often ended up in English coffers through " \_\_\_\_\_ " like \_\_\_\_\_
- Expansion of \_\_\_\_\_ across Mesoamerica and South America.

#7 - 1.7 Causation in Period 5

APUSH

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

KC-1.2.III: In their interactions, Europeans and Native Americans asserted divergent worldviews regarding issues such as religion, gender roles, family, land use, and power.

- Despite attempts at \_\_\_\_\_, Spanish norms and beliefs are eventually forced upon its New World Empires
- Spanish imposition of values did lead to successful instances of resistance as it did in \_\_\_\_\_

Quick Recap

- Environment was most impactful in the patterns of life in pre-contact North and South America
- Agriculture of three sisters farming led to larger more sedentary societies
- Columbian exchange impacted both sides dramatically, fatally for New World inhabitants
- Europeans forced their beliefs on those they conquered
- Mineral wealth leads to the start of capitalism

**Part II**

**Short Answer Responses**

1. Explain the effects of the development of transatlantic voyages from 1491 to 1607.

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2. Explain how gold and silver discoveries in the New World led to the beginnings of capitalism in Europe.

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3. Explain how the variety of climate and geography affected the living patterns of Natives before European contact.

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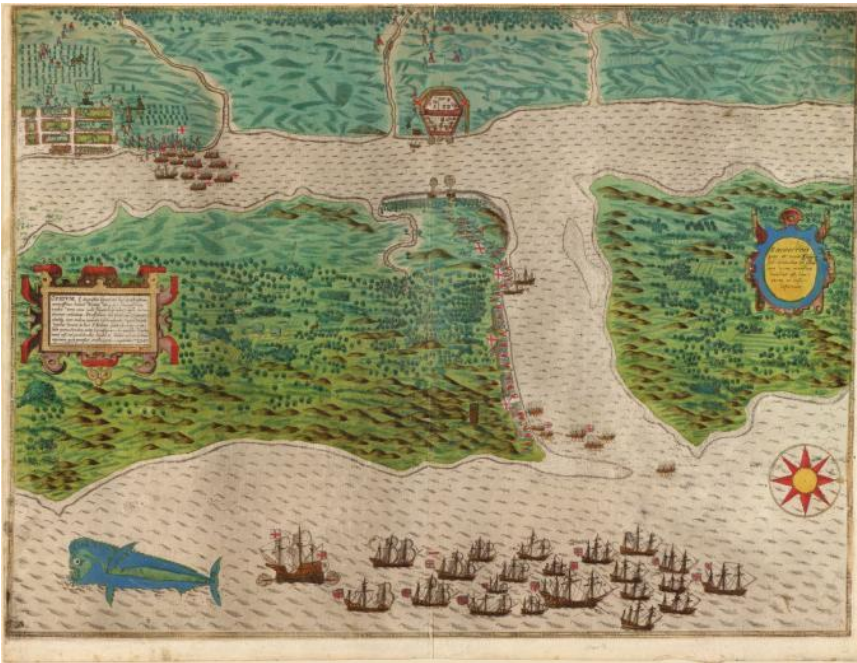
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**Primary Sources**



Five years after leading the first English circumnavigation of the globe in 1577–1580, Sir Francis Drake led a raid against Spanish settlements in the Caribbean including Santiago, Santo Domingo, and Cartagena, as well as St. Augustine (in present-day Florida). This engraving, by Baptista Boazio, was made to accompany a book describing Drake's 1586 expedition, *A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage* (published in 1588–1589). The illustration depicts the attack of Drake's fleet of twenty-three ships on St. Augustine, which was captured and destroyed on May 28–30, 1586. Although Boazio was not on the voyage, he worked from firsthand accounts. The engraving is the earliest known surviving view of a New World city north of Mexico.

Drake operated as a privateer under a "letter of marque and reprisal" issued by Queen Elizabeth I. His operations were part of the long-standing and escalating tensions between Protestant England and Catholic Spain. The Boazio illustrations and *A Summarie and True Discourse of Sir Francis Drake's West Indian Voyage* were published following the English victory over the Spanish Armada in 1588.

1. Explain how European competition began to shape the exploration and colonization of the New World between 1491-1607.

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The rivalry between Spain and England grew throughout the late sixteenth century. In the 1570s and 1580s, Sir Francis Drake led English attacks on Spanish vessels and raided Spanish settlements in the Americas. In 1588, Spain's King Philip II ordered a naval invasion of England. Philip's Spanish Armada of 124 ships, 27,000 men, and 1,100 guns departed from Lisbon on May 30, 1588. England meanwhile, led by Queen Elizabeth I, readied a counterforce of 197 vessels, 16,000 men, and 2,000 guns. The Spanish fleet entered the English Channel on July 30, and the two sides engaged in skirmishes for the next few days as the Spanish moved north. On August 8, the fighting culminated in the Battle of Gravelines, in which the English navy decisively defeated the Armada. What remained of the badly damaged Spanish fleet returned to Spain by sailing up through the North Sea, around the British Isles, and into the Atlantic.

Such imperial rivalries in Europe greatly influenced how Europeans perceived and interacted with the Americas and the native peoples. Whether the Europeans sought territory, gold, souls, or national pride, the Americas became a new arena for the ongoing battles for dominance in Europe that were now spreading around the globe.

This map was created in 1590 to accompany *A Discourse Concerning the Spanishe Fleete Invading Englande in the Yeare 1588*, by Petruccio Ubaldini. The English artist, Robert Adams, provided ten illustrations showing the positions of the two fleets and their actions in July and August. Here, the English, on the left, face the assembled Spanish ships, on the right, in the English Channel.

**1. Explain how European rivalries could have benefited the native populations of the Americas.**

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**2. Explain how European rivalries could have been detrimental to the native populations of the Americas.**

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