Unit #1:  Period 1: 1491-1607
Founding the New Nation (CA. 33,000 B.C.E.-1783 C.E)

DURATION: 3 weeks

READINGS:
- The American Pageant (16th Edition)  Chapters 1-3

OBJECTIVES: By the end of this unit, each student will be able to:
- Understand that a North American continent was controlled by American Indians, and that contact among the peoples of Europe, the Americas, and the West African people created a new world.

ASSESSMENTS:
1. QUIZ – Aug. 09 & 12 (Chapter 1) (Chapter 1 Key Terms and Questions due) [5 points]
2. QUIZ – Aug. 15 & 16 (Chapter 2) (Chapter 2 Key Terms and Questions due) [5 points]
3. EXAM – Aug. 21 & 22 (Chapters 1-3) (Chapter 3 Key Terms and Questions due) [45 points]

Chapter 1 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (19 points)

Chapter 1 Questions: (15 points)
Using the images of “Conquistadores, ca. 1534” and “An Aztec View of the Conquest, 1531” on American Pageant, pp. 18–19 answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain ONE major difference of the two artists’ points of view of the Spanish conquest.

b) Briefly explain ONE development from 1492 to 1534 not represented in “Conquistadores, ca. 1534” that supports the artist’s point of view.

c) Briefly explain ONE development from 1492 to 1531 not represented in “An Aztec View of the Conquest, 1531” that supports the artist’s point of view.

Chapter 2 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (18 points)
17. Yamasee Indians  18. buffer

Chapter 2 Questions: (25 points)
Using Document 3 in DBQ 2 (p. A63): Matthäus Merian, “An Indian Massacre of 1622,” in de Bry’s America, 1628, answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain the point of view expressed by the artist about EACH of the following:
- American Indians
- British Colonists
- Colonial Warfare
b) Briefly explain ONE development from the period 1492 to 1628 that led to the point of view
expressed by the artist.

c) Briefly explain ONE way in which the period from 1628 to 1754 challenged or supported the
point of view expressed by the artist.

Chapter 3 Key Terms: Briefly identify, define, and/or explain. (21 points)

Chapter 3 Questions: (15 points)
• Thomas J. Wertenbaker, The Founding of American Civilization (1938).
  “The most stupendous phenomenon of all history is the transit of European civilization to the two
American continents. For four and a half centuries Europeans have been crossing the Atlantic to
establish in a new world their blood, languages, religions, literatures, art, customs. This movement,
involving many nations and millions of men and women, has been termed the expansion of a new
Europe in America. The Indian civilizations have been overwhelmed or subordinated, and in their
place have arisen great nations speaking English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French, whose peoples
profess the Christian religion, are partly or entirely European in blood, accept Shakespeare or
Cervantes or Molière or even Tolstoy as their own . . . . Historians have been too prone to neglect the
factor of inheritance in interpreting the United States, especially the multiple inheritance which
makes it the child, not of England, but of Europe.

  “In practice, the colonization of the Americas, like all colonization, consisted of a continuous
interplay between imported attitudes and skills, and often intractable local conditions which might
well impose themselves to the extent of demanding from the colonists responses that differed
markedly from metropolitan norms. The result was the creation of colonial societies, which, while
‘distinguishable’ from each other . . . were also distinguishable from the metropolitan communities
from which they had sprung. New Spain was clearly not old Spain, nor was New England old
England.”

Using the excerpts, answer parts d, e, and f.

  d) Briefly explain ONE major difference between Wertenbaker and Elliot’s historical
     interpretation of the European colonization of North America.
  e) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1607 to 1754 not directly mentioned in
     the excerpts supports Wertenbaker’s argument.
  f) Briefly explain how ONE development from the period 1607 to 1754 not directly mentioned in
     the excerpts supports Elliot’s argument.