

S.S. Unit 6 :
Contact: East Meets
West

Lesson 6-1

How did the meeting of Columbus and the Taino people change the world?

- **I can identify the Taino's way of life in 1492.**
- **I can explain why and how Columbus reached the Americas.**
- **I can analyze the effects of the Columbian Exchange on the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.**

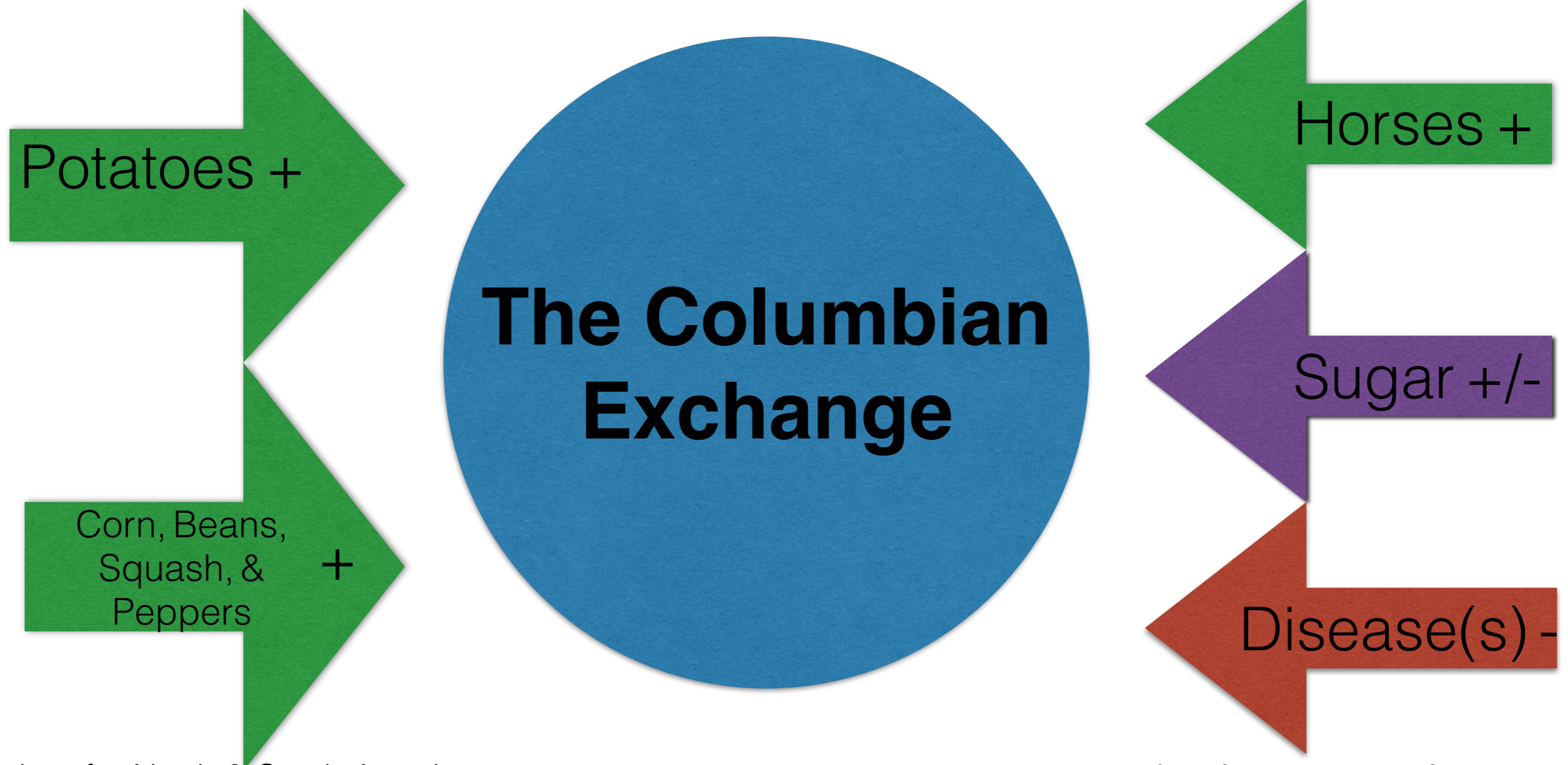
Lesson 6-1 notes

- Around 1000 A.D. Leif Ericson, a Viking, sailed the Atlantic Ocean and founded a colony in North America. It did not last!
- In 1492, Christopher Columbus "discovered" North America.
- The Taino people used canoes & hammocks, both words that survive today, even if the Taino aren't.
- The Taino were very primitive, with no written language. Only records from first contact are from Columbus's POV.
- They survived mainly by fishing and hunting, with some farming. They travelled by canoe around the Carribean Sea.
- Columbus's expedition was to find a sea route West to Asia.

- He thought Asia was only 3,000 miles away, but actually it's 16,500 miles West of Spain.
- King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella made him wait 6 years until they said "Yes!" He got "No's" from every other crown.
- It took nearly 6 weeks to make a voyage he thought would only take 10 days! He lied to his crew & used 2 ships' logs.
- The meeting was a scam, as he traded "Dollar Store Junk" for what they had, and KIDNAPPED 6 Taino as servants.
- He did think they were nice, trusting, and quick to learn.

Western Hemisphere

Eastern Hemisphere



The Columbian Exchange

Negatives for North & South America were they now had less population (millions died) due to diseases, slavery became widespread (due to desire for sugar cane), and were colonized by Europeans. The positives were that horses were introduced, which helped transportation.

Negatives were few for Europe, Africa, and Asia, but included kidnappings for slavery from Africa. Positives for the East was an increased population due to a healthier diet. This led to less infant mortality rate and longer lifespans. Eventually(1800's), this will become an issue.

Lesson 6 Thinking Skills

View Points on Columbus' Expedition

I can compare and analyze contrasting points of view about financing Columbus's voyage of exploration.

- The Church was not in favor of Columbus's voyage. They saw it as a waste of time, a "hare-brained" idea, but it could spread the Christian religion.
- King Ferdinand's account, was in favor of the voyage, as the Risk / Reward would have a great payoff.
- The lesser nobleman / merchant was willing to pay for the voyage himself, but didn't want to get in trouble with the king / queen for being a glory hound.

Lesson 6-2: Explorers and Conquerers

How did the battle for Tenochtitlan change the Americas?

- **I can describe Moctezuma II's rule over the Aztec empire.**
- **I can explain how Hernando Cortes was able to conquer the Aztec.**
- **I can identify major Spanish explorers and conquistadors of the Americas.**

Lesson 6-2 notes

- Cortes came to the "New World" for gold. He had to farm at first, but then was sent out to get more slaves, since the Native Americans died from diseases.
- He disobeyed his boss and started an expedition to Mexico in search of gold instead. Once on land, he burned his ships, and marched on.
- Moctezuma II and the Aztecs continue to dominate Central America taking tribute, sacrifices, and slaves from all the surrounding villages. This makes them many enemies!
- Dona Marina, a native, helped Cortez by being a translator. She is ESSENTIAL to his success.
- Moctezuma II invites Cortez into the city, thinking he is a god, Quetzalcoatl. Oops, guess he was wrong!

- Cortes arrests the king, and later kills him, fleeing Tenochtitlan.
- He comes back with even more people who hate the Aztecs and blockade the city. Most of the Aztecs die of starvation or disease.
- Spanish soldiers and native american allies destroy, demolish, smash, burn, and seriously mess up the city.
- Spanish TOTALLY rebuild the city using the stone and building materials to remake it as Mexico City.
- In review, the Spanish came for the 3G's - Gold, God, and Glory!

Major Spanish Explorers & Conquistadors

- Francisco Coronado, 1540-1542, explored American Southwest for the 7 Cities of Gold.
- Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, 1528 - 1536, shipwrecked, he was the first Spaniard to explore Texas.
- Vasco Nunez de Balboa, 1513, led an expedition across Central America, and was the 1st European to see the Pacific Ocean.
- Francisco Pizarro, 1531-1533, his forces conquered the Incan Empire in South America.
- Hernando de Soto, 1539 - 1542, explored American Southeast, and was the 1st European to see the Mississippi River.
- Juan Ponce de Leon, 1513, he searched Florida for the Fountain of Youth.
- Ferdinand Magellan, 1519 - 1522, he set sail for Asia by sailing SOUTHWEST from Spain around the tip of South America on his way to circumnavigate the globe.

Lesson 6 Map Skills: Reading Historical Maps

- **I can read and interpret a historical map.**
- **Tips for determining if a map is a "historical or not".**
- **Look for dates in the title or key / legend. If they are listed and are not current, they are historical.**
- **Look for "weird" political boundaries that don't look familiar (ex. France owns much of the Great Plains in the Louisiana Territory in North America.)**



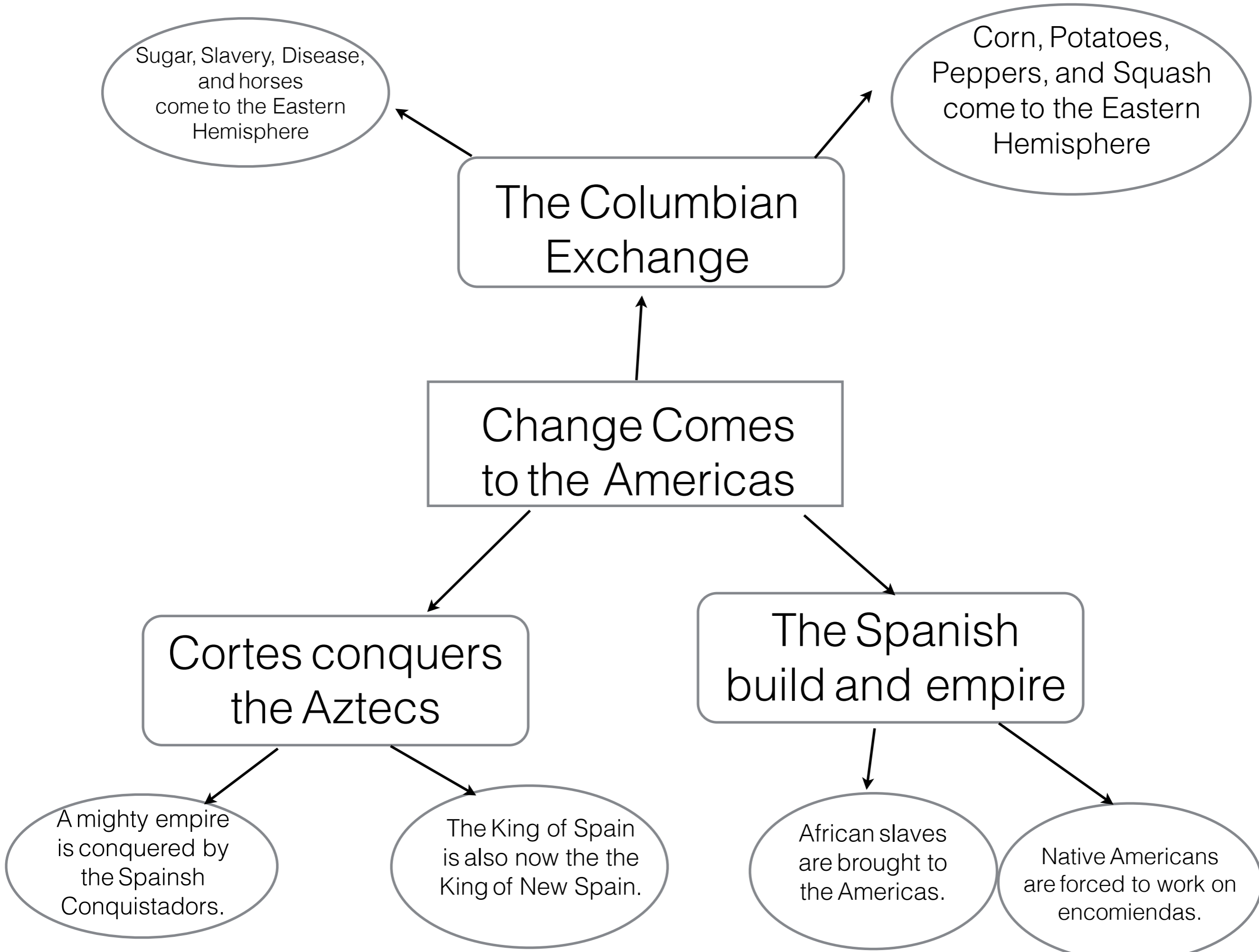
Lesson 6-3: Life in New Spain

What was life like in New Spain?

- **I can describe the growth of New Spain.**
- **I can explain why the encomienda system and African enslavement development in New Spain.**
- **I can explain how Las Casas defended the rights of Indians.**

Lesson 6-3 notes

- The Spanish king gives encomiendas (big chunks of land) to loyal subjects as rewards.
- The gift of land included everything and EVERYONE on it.
- Many land owners treated Native Americans like slaves.
- The Spanish thought this was OK, because they were teaching them about God.
- Bartolome de las Casas, a priest, eventhough he was an encomienda owner, fought for Native Americans' rights because he wanted to teach them about God and treat them like human beings as well.
- The Spanish king passed a law because of de las Casas's constant bugging of him to give rights to Native Americans.



Sugar, Slavery, Disease, and horses come to the Eastern Hemisphere

Corn, Potatoes, Peppers, and Squash come to the Eastern Hemisphere

The Columbian Exchange

Change Comes to the Americas

Cortes conquers the Aztecs

The Spanish build and empire

A mighty empire is conquered by the Spanish Conquistadors.

The King of Spain is also now the the King of New Spain.

African slaves are brought to the Americas.

Native Americans are forced to work on encomiendas.

Chapter 6 Major Events Timeline

CHAPTER 6 REVIEW

Major Events

