

Exercise walk-through

1.3

European Exploration in the Americas

AP United States History

Native American Societies Before Contact

Period 1 runs from **1491** to **1607** – from the eve of European contact to the founding of Jamestown. It exists to explain what the Americas were like *before* Europeans arrived, and what happened when three worlds met.

- In the **Southwest**, the spread of **maize** cultivation northward from present-day Mexico supported permanent settlement, **advanced irrigation**, and greater social complexity.
- In the **Great Basin** and the western **Great Plains**, dry conditions produced largely **mobile lifestyles**.
- In the **Northeast**, the **Mississippi River Valley**, and along the **Atlantic seaboard**, societies developed **mixed agricultural and hunter-gatherer economies**, which favoured permanent villages.
- In the **Northwest** and present-day **California**, abundant ocean resources allowed settled communities without farming.

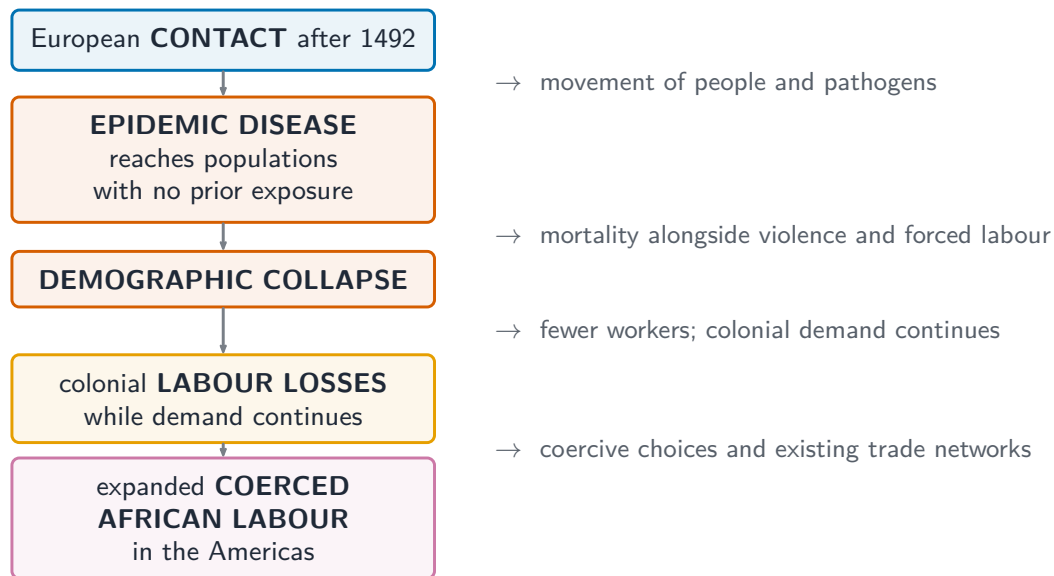
Both directions, and very different consequences on each side

Moving **east** to Europe: American crops – **maize** and the **potato** – raised nutrition and helped drive **European population growth**, while American **silver** reshaped global trade.

Moving **west** to the Americas: European animals, European crops, and – decisively – **epidemic disease**, reaching populations with no prior exposure.

Keep the exchange **two-directional**. Europe gained calories and bullion; the Americas suffered a **demographic collapse** that accompanied and enabled the conquest. An answer that describes only what Europe gained misses half the concept.

Population loss, labour demand and coercive choices



One causal connection: explain the mechanisms and the other factors, rather than treating arrows as proof.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name the three causes the CED gives.

[3]

2.2 Explain why competition is a distinct cause.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

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2.1

- a search for new sources of wealth; economic and military competition; a desire to spread Christianity
-

2.2 Explain why competition is a distinct cause. [2]

2.2

- a nation may explore because a rival is exploring, regardless of what it expects to find

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 A single-cause answer fails.

(a) State what it drops.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- two of the CED's three causes

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A single-cause answer fails.

(b) State what it cannot explain.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 A single-cause answer fails.

(b) State what it cannot explain.

[1]

(b)

- why the effort continued through failures

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED's causes include a desire to

[1]

☐

A spread Christianity

B end slavery

C found universities

D map the poles

3.2 A nation exploring because a rival is exploring illustrates

[1]

☐

A economic and military competition

B the search for wealth

C religious mission

D none of the causes

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D none of the causes

3.2 A

- competition

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A voyage returns with no wealth and another is funded the following year.

(a) State which cause this supports.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- competition, or religious mission

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A voyage returns with no wealth and another is funded the following year.

(b) Explain the reasoning.

[2]

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[2]

(b)

- the wealth motive alone would predict abandonment after a failed voyage, so continuing implies a motive that does not depend on the return