**Quick Review : Time Period #1: 1491-1607**

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**Prior to 1492, much of the large and diverse population of Native Americans in North America had already learned--to a significant extent through the use of fire--to shape the natural environment in which they lived.  After 1492, however, virulent epidemic diseases, brought to the Americas by Europeans as part of what historians now call “the Columbian Exchange,” drastically reduced the Native American population and made them susceptible to conquest, control and even enslavement, first to Spanish, and then to French, Dutch and English invaders.  Population growth in both Europe and Africa was stimulated by the importation of new foods such as corn, potatoes and tomatoes from the Americas, while the European economy was transformed by the inflationary “Price Revolution” sparked by the influx of large amounts of gold and silver from the colonies. The Spanish and French sought to save the immortal souls of these people they regarded as heathens, and, like the Dutch, to profit from commercial transactions and the mining of precious metals on the lands that the native peoples inhabited.

**TERMS IN CONTEXT OF COLONIZATION**

Each of the following terms contributes to a comprehensive understanding of the events that shaped English colonization in North America.  As you prepare for the exam on Time Period #1 review these terms, and be able to demonstrate why each person, event, concept, or issue is important to a thorough understanding of this period.

Christopher Columbus

Columbian Exchange

Hernan Cortes

Encomienda

New Laws, 1542

Bartolomé de Las Casas

Juan de Sepúlveda

Repartimiento system

Asiento System

Pueblo Revolt

Social Stratification in the Spanish colonies

Coureurs de bois

Dutch East India Company

Henry Hudson

Queen Elizabeth II (1558-1603)

Roanoke

Sir Walter Raleigh
Joint Stock Company

Jamestown