

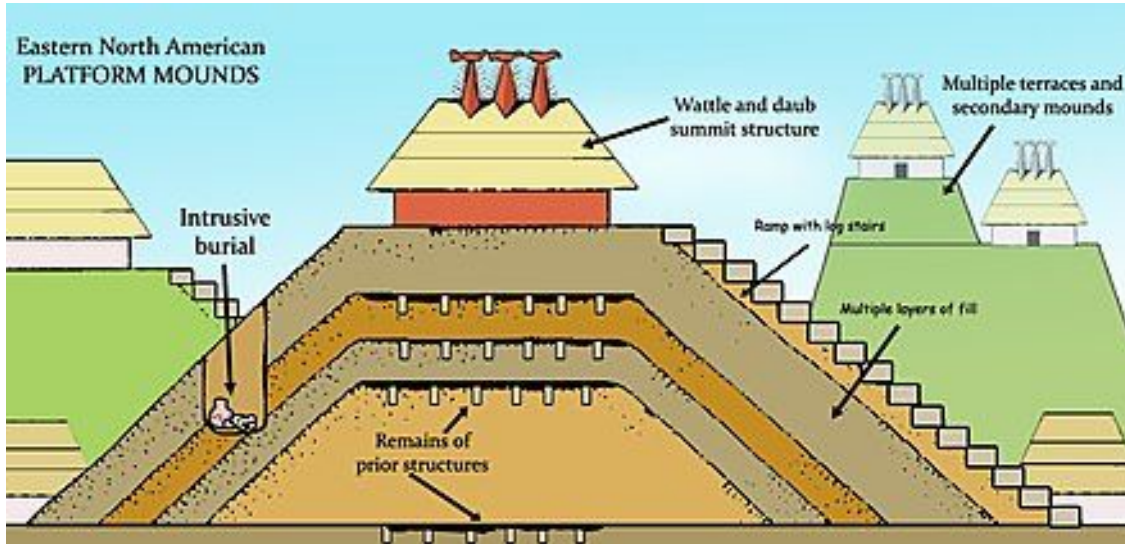
Identifies Period 1: 1491-1607

AMSCO Chapter 1, [American Yawp](#) Chapters 1-2

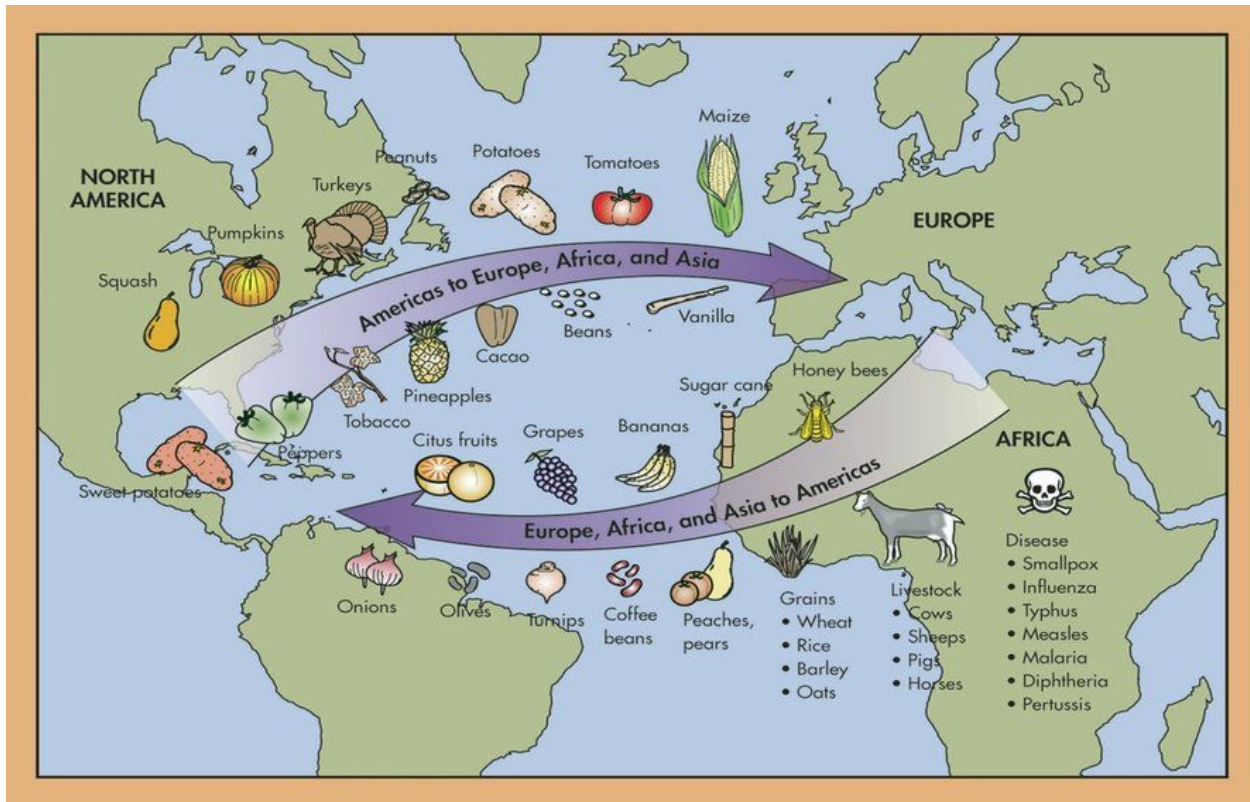
1. Southwest Settlements: Hokokam, Anasazi, Pueblos
2. Northwest Settlements
3. Great Plains: Lakota Sioux
4. Midwest Settlements: Adena-Hopewell
5. *Primary source: Mississippi Mounds*
6. Northeast Settlements
7. Atlantic Seaboard Settlements
8. Religious Conflict: Protestant Reformation
9. Exchanges: Columbian Exchange
10. *Primary source: Columbian Exchange*
11. Spanish Exploration and Conquest: Conquistadors; Encomienda system, Asiento system
12. Spanish Policy: New Laws of 1542
13. *Primary source: The Second Democrates (excerpt)*
14. *Primary source: A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies (excerpt)*
15. English Policy
16. French Policy
17. Native American Reaction

Primary Sources

Mississippi Mounds



Columbian Exchange



The Second Democrates, Juan Gines de Sepulveda, 1547

The man rules over the woman, the adult over the child, the father over his children. That is to say, the most powerful and most perfect rule over the weakest and most imperfect. This same relationship exists among men, there being some who by nature are masters and others who by nature are slaves. Those who surpass the rest in prudence and intelligence, although not in physical strength, are by nature the masters. On the other hand, those who are dim-witted and mentally lazy, although they may be physically strong enough to fulfill all the necessary tasks, are by nature slaves. It is just and useful that it be this way. We even see it sanctioned in divine law itself, for it is written in the Book of Proverbs: "He who is stupid will serve the wise man." And so it is with the barbarous and inhumane peoples [the Indians] who have no civil life and peaceful customs. It will always be just and in conformity with natural law that such people submit to the rule of more cultured and humane princes' and nations. Thanks to their virtues and the practical wisdom of their laws, the latter can destroy barbarism and educate these [inferior] people to a more humane and virtuous life. And if the latter reject such rule, it can be imposed upon them by force of arms. Such a war will be just according to natural law. . . .

A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies, Bartoleme de las Casas, 1552

"The Americas were discovered in 1492, and the first Christian settlements established by the Spanish the following year. . . . [I]t would seem . . . that the Almighty selected this part of the world as home to the greater part of the human race. . . . [T]heir delicate constitutions make them unable to withstand hard work or suffering and render them liable to succumb to almost any illness, no matter how mild. . . . It was upon these gentle lambs . . . that, from the very first day they clapped eyes on them, the Spanish fell like ravening wolves upon the fold, or like tigers and savage lions who have not eaten meat for days. . . . The native population, which once numbered some five hundred thousand, was wiped out by forcible expatriation to the island of Hispaniola."

Bartolomé de Las Casas, 1552