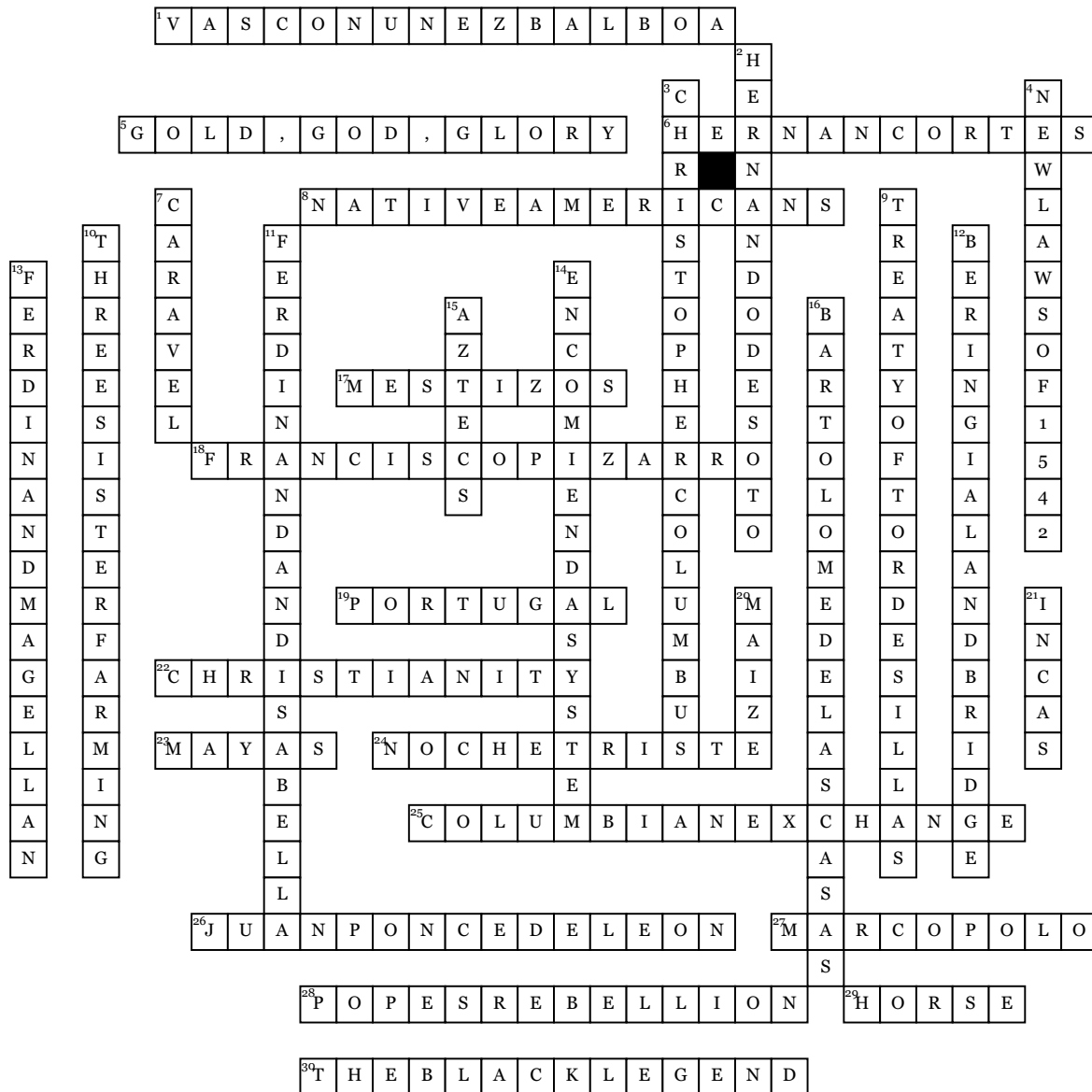


APUSH Period 1 Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. First European to see Pacific by crossing Panama in 1513 (claiming all land for Spain).
5. The 3 main reasons many colonists wanted to come to the New World.
6. In 1519, he entered Aztec capital and discovered their rituals and wealth. He kidnapped Moctezuma, killed 100s of natives, but Spanish ended up running for their lives. He teamed up with other natives to defeat Aztecs. By 1521, he defeated the Aztecs.
8. About 91% of all of them died from diseases that were being brought over to the Americas from Europe.
17. Person of mixed European and Indian ancestry.
18. In 1509, he went to the Caribbean because of wealth and titles. In the 1520s, he failed to conquer the Inca Empire. In 1533, he founded Peru. Eight years later, he was killed by a fellow conquistador named Diego de Almagro.
19. It was the 1st European nation to send explorers around the west coast of Africa.
22. It taught people had to be constantly on defense against temptations. Europeans also wanted to share this with others around the world and became a major reason for exploration.
23. They were located in Peru and Andes Mountains. They built road networks, terrace farming, and quipu.
24. The night Moctezuma drove Cortes from Tenochtitlan.
25. It was a process of transferring plants, animals, diseases, and people between the Old and New Worlds.
26. From 1513 to 1521, he explored Florida seeking gold and the "fountain of youth" but unfortunately didn't find either of those.

27. One of the causes of exploration, He was an Italian adventure who travelled to China, lived there 17 years and wrote a book that described the wealth and products of China.

28. In 1680, Pueblos revolt against attacks on their religion, killing priests and destroying Catholic missionaries. Spain lost control of Santa Fe and New Mexico for 50 years.

29. An animal brought from Europe that changed the Indians way of life.

30. It was a belief that the Spanish only killed, tortured, and stole in the Americas while doing nothing good.

Down

2. From 1539 to 1542, helped with the Inca defeat and explored in Southeast U.S. seeking for gold. He discovered the Mississippi River. He mistreated the Indians and died of fever and wounds. His people threw his body in the Mississippi River.

3. He was given 3 ships (the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria) by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain. He arrived at the Bahamas on October 12, 1492. By 1494, he decided to "subjugate by force of arms" the Taino, Arawak, and Carib people.

4. It put regulations on inhuman practices.

7. It allowed sailors to sail with or against wind and made it capable for Europeans to now sail south toward Africa.

9. Spain went to the Pope because they were scared Portugal would try to take their territory. This treaty, in 1494, divided the world between Spain (having the western hemisphere) and Portugal (having land east however Portugal technically had Brazil). They didn't ask the native people or anyone else in Europe for that matter.

10. It was a practice of growing beans, corn, and squash together. It improved diet and also led to large populations.

11. They married and merged Castile and Aragon unifying Spain and stopping the encroachment of the Moors (Reconquista). They also funded Christopher Columbus's voyage to America.

12. The bridge that got the earliest Americans between 11,000 and 35,000 years ago from Asia. It was created during the Ice Age.

13. Started in Spain in 1519 with 5 ships, led the 1st successful European circumnavigation of globe in 1522.

14. A system where encomenderos would offer protection and Catholicism for labor.

15. Their capital city was Tenochtitlan. They had a warrior culture and are well known for their rituals (human sacrifices). They lived in central Mexico.

16. He was an encomendero. In the Mid-1500s, he came to see his encomienda and saw the inhumane treatment and abuse the encomienda system promoted. He started petitioning the King of Spain to institute laws that would protect natives against abusive practices.

20. In other words, it is corn cultivation, (in 6,000 BCE) domesticated crops and animals, led to civilization, and ended nomadic lifestyle. It was majorly significant to South America.

21. They were located in Peru and Andes Mountains. They built road networks, terrace farming, and quipu.