

APUSH TERMS 36-70

36. Francisco Balboa

Spanish explorer and conquistador that was the first person to cross the isthmus connecting North America and South America discovering the Pacific Ocean.

37. Hernando de Soto

Spanish explorer and conquistador that searched Florida and southeast United States fighting off numerous Native American attacks and discovering the Mississippi River; later explorers would return to try and find the large populations, but only find abandoned villages for hundreds of miles; it is suspected that de Soto unwittingly brought disease that wiped out most of the native American population in the Southeast United States.

38. Francisco Pizarro

Spanish explorer and conquistador that kidnapped the Incan Emperor and held him hostage for a room filled with gold and silver. Once the ransom was delivered, Pizarro still killed Atahualpa. He proceeded to conquer Cuzco and renamed it Lima, making it the capitol of Peru, a new Spanish province.

39. Henry Hudson

An English explorer that searched for a fabled water route to Asia through North America or around it to the north; he discovered Hudson Bay in northern Canada and tried unsuccessfully to cross the Arctic Ocean before being turned back by ice flows; he was killed in a mutiny during his second voyage, but he laid the ground work for England to lay claims to land in North America.

40. Amerigo Vespucci

Italian merchant that sailed for Spain and Portugal; in 1507 Vespucci published a pamphlet that suggested the lands to the west were not Asia, but entirely new lands and the map that he included had his name on it “Amerigo the discoverer...”; people began calling the new world “Amerigo” or the Americas.

41. Jacques Cartier

French explorer that sought gold and a water route to Asia through the Americas; he discovered the St Lawrence River and had high hopes that the mouth of the river being so wide that it could lead to the Far East; his exploration led to the founding of Quebec and the French claiming Canada.

42. Martin Frobisher

English explorer that voyaged to eastern coast of Canada discovering Baffin Island and Frobisher Bay while looking for that fabled southwest passage to Asia and also gold; in a desperate attempt to bring something back to England he kidnapped some natives

43. Giovanni Cabot (John Cabot)

Italian merchant that sailed for England in 1497 and may have been the first European to set foot on North American soil (before de Soto, Pizarro or Verrazano); he died during his second voyage, but further laid the claims of England's colonization in the Americas

44. Giovanni de Verrazano

Italian explorer who sailed for France to explore the east coast of North America for the fabled passages to Asia and gold; during his second voyage Verrazano and his landing party explored an island just south of Jamaica where they were captured, killed and eaten by natives while his crew watched helplessly from their ship

45. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

Spanish explorer in the 1540s that searched the west coast of North America; Cabrillo Beach in San Pedro is named after him (the place where bon-fires are held)

46. Martin Luther

A German monk that unwittingly started the Protestant Reformation in 1517 by nailing 95 complaints against the Catholic Church to a Church in Wittenberg; Luther believed that salvation was by grace through faith which challenged the Church's practice of selling indulgences to get into heaven; Luther was going to be condemned at the Diet of Worms, but Lord kidnapped him and gave him protection in his castle at Wartburg; at Wartburg Luther translated the Bible from Latin to German so all Germans could read it Know the 3 Ws = Wittenberg, Worms and Wartburg

47. Protestant Reformation

Series of unorganized reform attempts (Hus, Wycliffe, etc.) to the Catholic Church which resulted not in changing the Catholic Church, but in a splitting of the Catholic Church; the various groups that protested parts of the Catholic Church were known as Lutherans (followers of Martin Luther), Calvinists (followers of John Calvin), Ana-Baptists (those who felt they had to be baptized again), Moravians and Anglicanism (Church of England)

48. Tenochtitlán

Capitol of the Aztec Empire and later the capitol of the province New Spain; it was founded in 1325 and was the largest city of the Americas in Pre-Columbian times with a population of 200,000; in 1519 Hernan Cortes conquered the city

49. Moctezuma II

Emperor of the Aztecs when the Spanish arrived in the Americas; Moctezuma welcomed Cortez into the capitol, but was later taken hostage as the Aztec people turned against Cortez and his soldiers; during the hostage crisis Moctezuma was killed by a stray arrow.

50. Hernán Cortes

Conquistador that conquered the Aztec empire; he landed in Mexico in 1519 and was assumed to be the god Quetzalcoatl because he rode a horse which the Aztec depicted their god to look like; after a misunderstanding in a marketplace the Aztecs turned on Cortez's

men and chased them out of capitol; Cortez returned with massive army and laid siege to the capitol until the Aztecs capitulated

51. Battle of Acoma

In 1599 the Spaniards marched north to expand their northern border and fought the Pueblo Indians; the Spaniards were able to secure the land which became New Mexico

52. Spanish at Santa Fe; 1610

After the Spanish first arrived in New Mexico in 1598 they faced several attacks from native people groups because the Spanish continually asked for food; for better protection the Spanish moved their capitol to Santa Fe in 1610

53. Pope's Rebellion

In 1680 the Pueblo Indians revolted from Spanish rule and kicked the Spaniards out; the Spanish were not able to regain control for over fifty years.

54. St Augustine

Oldest European city in North America; founded in 1565 on the east coast of Florida; it was intended to expand the Spanish border into North America but was hampered by resistance from local tribes whom remembered Hernando de Soto's brutal quest for gold.

55. Mission Indians

Native Americans who converted to Christianity/Catholicism were required to give up their former way of life and come live at the missions adopting Spanish culture; unwittingly the Franciscan priests brought disease and thousands of mission Indians died.

56. Father Junipero Serra

In 1767 he was charged by the Franciscan order to establish missions in Alta California; he founded the first mission, San Diego Mission in 1769 and continued to establish 21 more missions throughout California.

57. Black Legend vs White Legend

Black Legend originated in the 16th century in an attempt to depict the Spaniards as evil, bigoted, cruel, self-righteous conquerors that committed unimaginable atrocities towards those they dominated through war, enslavement, destruction of cultures and genocide; the White Legend was created to counter the anti-Spanish attitude that had grown and depicted the Spaniards as bold explorers that braved unimaginable fears going into the unknown, facing death (from accidents, natives and their own crews), disease, potential financial ruin while leaving their families and all they knew behind; these men unwittingly brought disease and did not know what a germ was (germs were first discovered in 1676), let alone what germs did (germs were discovered to cause sickness in circa 1876); these men were following the instructions of Christ as they brought the gospel message "to the ends of the earth"

58. Sir Francis Drake

English explorer that circumnavigated the globe and was knighted for his act; in 1577 he was commissioned as an English privateer (legal pirate) to attack Spanish ships and any bounty

he captured he divided up with his crew; he became hated by the Spanish because he was so successfully; his acts of privateering pushed the Spanish and England toward war and the destruction of the Spanish Armada

59. Spanish Armada

In the 1580s the English had begun raiding the Spanish ships taking gold and other treasures from the Americas; King Phillip II of Spain set out to conquer England in 1588 and sent his massive armada to secure the English Channel and transport and army; the English inflicted heavy losses and the armada had to flee north around Scotland to evade destruction only to be caught in a freak hurricane and be destroyed; this symbolized the beginning of a 500 year decline for Spain and the ascendancy of England as a European and colonial power

60. Jesuits and Franciscans

Jesuits were an order of monks that was founded in 1534 and sent missionaries around the globe sharing the gospel message of Christ; they were very active in Canada and the province of Peru in Spanish America; Franciscans were an order of monks that were founded in 1209 which tried to preach the gospel of Christ through withdrawing from the entanglements of the World, both symbolically and figuratively; they were very active in the Holy Land during the Crusades and maintained the mission system north of Mexico City in the Spanish Americas

61. Mestizos

A term used in Spanish America to indicate mixed heritage of Spanish and Amerindian descent.

62. English at Jamestown; 1607

The English established their first permanent colony in North America in the Chesapeake Bay in 1607; the English had tried to colonize several times (Roanoke Island in 1586, and in Maine), but these attempts failed.

63. French at Quebec; 1608

Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec in 1608 as part of New France; Quebec became the capitol of New France and the central point of French fur trading activities

64. Henry VIII

King of England that needed a male heir to his throne and sought a divorce from the Pope; the Pope refused to grant it, so King Henry the VIII created his own church the Anglican Church with himself as the head of the Church; his first act was to grant himself a divorce; he ended up having six queens (divorced, executed, died, divorced, executed widowed = Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Kathryn Howard, Katherine Parr); all three of his children (Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I) would take a turn as ruler of England

65. Robert de La Salle

French explorer that sailed down the St Lawrence River and the Great Lakers regions, claiming the entire Mississippi River Valley for France

66. Triangle Trade Route

A three part trade between Europe, Africa and the Americas; Slaves and gold were brought from Africa to the Americas (molasses, sugar, fish, flour, meat and lumber were traded between the British West Indies and their North American colonies), the Americas sent Africa rum and iron products while the Americas sent Europe fish, whale oil, lumber and tobacco, Europe sent iron products to Africa and Europe sent teas, spices, cloth, tools and furniture to the Americas. See interactive map on Mr. Groven's web page.

67. West Indies

Crescent shaped group of islands that Columbus first landed on; initially gold was discovered on a few islands, but later their main economic use was sugar plantations

68. Elizabethan England

The reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) was the Golden Era of England where national pride, international expansion, massive economic growth, a flowering of music, poetry and literature (Shakespeare wrote during this time), there was internal peace between Catholics and Protestants, and a naval triumph over the Spanish occurred; power had passed from Italy to Spain and now was shifting to England.

69. Restoration Period

A period starting in when Scotland, Ireland and England were restored under one monarchy, King Charles II; the Restoration Period started in 1660 and ended in 1688 when the Glorious Revolution occurred

70. Glorious Revolution

The bloodless overthrow of King James II in 1688 and the installment of William of Orange as King of England; as part of his taking of the throne William of Orange had to agree to abide by the English Bill of Rights; the revolution permanently ended any chance of Catholicism being re-established in England