CRASH COURSE: U.S. History

EPISODE 1: THE BLACK LEGEND, NATIVE AMERICANS, AND SPANIARDS

Native Americans in the 1600s had no languages or
animals, but they did have complex
structures as well as large networks.
It is a mistake to believe that the story of humanity is one that progresses from to
The number of Native Americans living in what is now the United States was probably between
Native American populations were greatly reduced once Europeans arrived because of diseases like and
In general, West Coast Indians lived by fishing, gathering, and hunting , while Great Plains Indians hunted
Most Native American groups organized themselves as,
and these sometimes united into loose leagues such as the Iroquois
Native American religions generally included a single creator god, but they were not
In Native American culture, land was usually regarded as belonging to
Women in Native American societies were often leaders; they also often owned their, although not the land they stood on.
The first Europeans to explore the New World were such
as Ponce de Leon, who roamed, looking for the Fountain of Youth.
The Spanish wanted military bases in the New World to discourage attacking Spanish galleons. However, Spanish
had a different motive; they wanted to convert Native
Americans to Christianity.
The first permanent Spanish settlement in the Southwest United States was at, New Mexico. It was in this region that the Indians known
as revolted against the Spanish and tore down all their
Christian churches.
According to the "Mystery Document," the Spanish basically treated the Indians like
According to the tale known as the, the Spanish were
unspeakably cruel toward the Indians. This tale was later used by the to justify their own settlement of land in the New World.
From a historian's perspective, the fact that the Indians didn't have writing means that today, we don't have records of their

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1.	Native Americans in the 1600s had no languages or
	animals, but they did have complex
	structures as well as large networks. (1:09)
2.	It is a mistake to believe that the story of humanity is one that progresses from to (1:31)
	The number of Native Americans living in what is now the United States was probably between (2:01)
4.	Native American populations were greatly reduced once Europeans arrived because of diseases like and (2:06)
5.	In general, West Coast Indians lived by fishing, gathering, and hunting, while Great Plains Indians hunted (3:22)
6.	Most Native American groups organized themselves as, and these sometimes united into loose leagues such as the Iroquois (3:33)
7.	Native American religions generally included a single creator god, but they were not since this god stood above a variety of lesser gods. (3:56)
8.	In Native American culture, land was usually regarded as belonging to (4:10)
9.	Women in Native American societies were often leaders; they also often owned their, although not the land they stood on. (4:50)
10.	The first Europeans to explore the New World were such
	as Ponce de Leon, who roamed, looking for the Fountain of Youth. (5:41)
11.	The Spanish wanted military bases in the New World to discourage attacking Spanish galleons. However, Spanish had a different motive; they wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity. (6:24)
12.	The first permanent Spanish settlement in the Southwest United States was at, New Mexico. It was in this region that the Indians known
	as revolted against the Spanish and tore down all their
	Christian churches. (7:44)
13.	According to the "Mystery Document," the Spanish basically treated the Indians like (8:54)
14.	According to the tale known as the, the Spanish were unspeakably cruel toward the Indians. This tale was later used by the to justify their own settlement of land in the New World.
	(9:57)
15.	From a historian's perspective, the fact that the Indians didn't have writing means that today, we don't have records of their (10:11)