The introduction of Eurasian animals was an important part of the colonial enterprise in North America. Yet the processes and consequences of this introduction and subsequent acceptance (or rejection) of Eurasian animals by Native Americans are poorly understood. Until recently, it was frequently assumed that there was a single Native American response to the introduction of domestic animals, and that this response was uniformly positive. However, recent research in southeastern North America indicates that Eurasian domestic animals did not entirely replace indigenous resources in the subsistence strategy of missionized Native American groups, and that non-missionized groups did not practice animal husbandry as a primary subsistence strategy until the early nineteenth century, three centuries after the introduction of these animals. Native American historical archaeology in the Southwest is a relatively new research endeavor, but zooarchaeological evidence available to date suggests that the introduction of animal husbandry met with greater success in this region. Subsistence change in both regions was influenced by a number of similar push and pull factors, including the environment, land pressure, ideological and political pressure, indigenous economic and settlement systems, and the expansion of the European market economy.