

BIG PICTURE THEMES:

Chapter 1



- 1. The New World, before Columbus, there were many different Native American tribes. These people were very diverse. In what's today the U.S., there were an estimated 400 tribes, often speaking different languages. It's inaccurate to think of "Indians" as a homogeneous group.





BIG PICTURE THEMES:

Chapter 1



- 2. Columbus came to America looking for a trade route to the East Indies (Spice Islands). Other explorers quickly realized this was an entirely New World and came to lay claim to the new lands for their host countries. Spain and Portugal had the head start on France and then England.

BIG PICTURE THEMES:

Chapter 1



- 3. The coming together of the two world had world changing effects. The biological exchange cannot be underestimated. Food was swapped back and forth and truly revolutionized what people ate. On the bad side, European diseases wiped out an estimated 90% of Native Americans



Overview –Big Ideas


- By 1600 Europeans had created the world's first truly global economy.
- The "age of discovery" resulted in the greatest human catastrophe in world history: 90% of Amerindians died by 1600; tens of millions of Africans were enslaved
- Cultural differences between European and Amerindians were so immense that major conflicts occurred.
- Relations between Europeans and Amerindians varied between empires





Motives for exploration in 15th & 16th centuries







1 . Greater Interest in Eastern products (Asia)

1100-1300 C.E. (AD) – Christian crusades
stimulated European interest in the East

– Creates a growing demand for Eastern products in
Europe (growing population)



2 . Interest in wealth (gold, silver) 1295 C.E. (AD) – Marco Polo returns to Europe from Asia with popular tales of fabulous wealth





3. Growth of Economic Competition - Italian city states dominated trade with the East, which created a need for an all water route to Asia

- 1453 – Constantinople falls to the Turks led to an increased price in the price of eastern products

4. The rise of Nation States – centralization of power and consolidation of taxing power enabled states to pursue glory (e.g. funding exploration costs)



5. Rising spirit of nationalism – led to an increasingly competitive Europe (i.e. Spanish removal of the Muslim Moors)



6. The rise of the middle class - contributed to a growing merchant class and tax base





7. **Technological advances** - compass, astrolabe, caravel, lateen sail, printing press - all made sailing more predictable

8. **Renaissance spirit** – intellectual unrest, philosophy of Humanism, challenged existing notions





9. Missionary zeal – Protestant
Reformation (beginning in 1517) led to
religious competition in Europe





Partner Up



- What were the motives for European Exploration!
- (hint..there are nine)



- Essential Question: What are the similarities & differences among the Spanish, French, & British patterns of colonization in America?



America Prior to the Arrival of Europeans



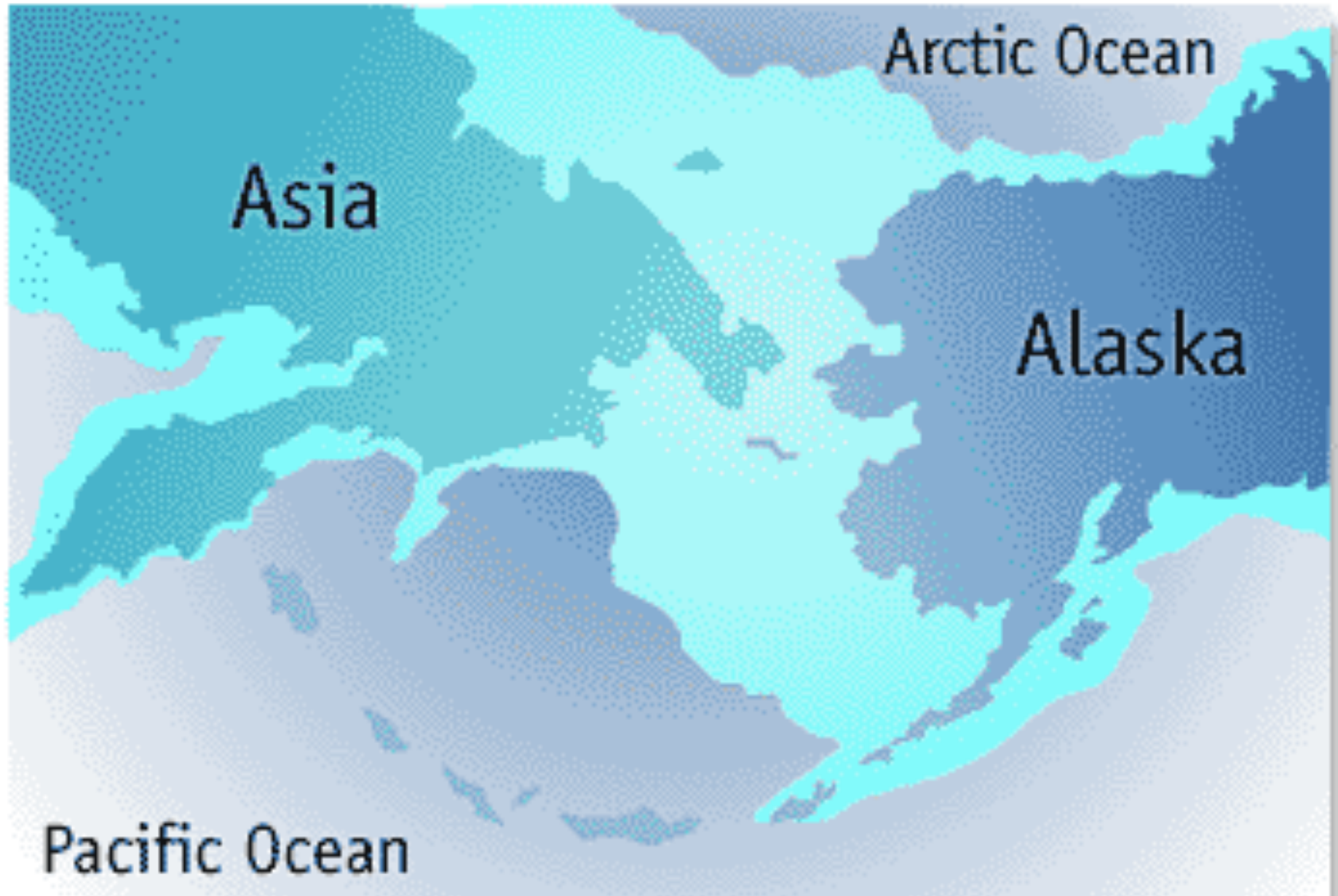


Native Americans / Amerindians

- Population: perhaps 100 million by 1500 CE
- Arrived as early as 33,000 BCE:
Bering Land Bridge (Beringia) is the most likely route taken by early Amerindians
- By 8,000 BCE, Amerindians reached the tip of South America



Bering Land Bridge



Native American Sub-Cultures



Most developed civilizations (sedentary societies) located in MesoAmerica and South America: **Aztecs, Mayans, Incas**





Exceptions:



1. Pueblo



2. Moundbuilders & Mississippians



3. Southeast: Creeks, Choctaw, Cherokee



4. Iroquois Confederacy– Five Nations

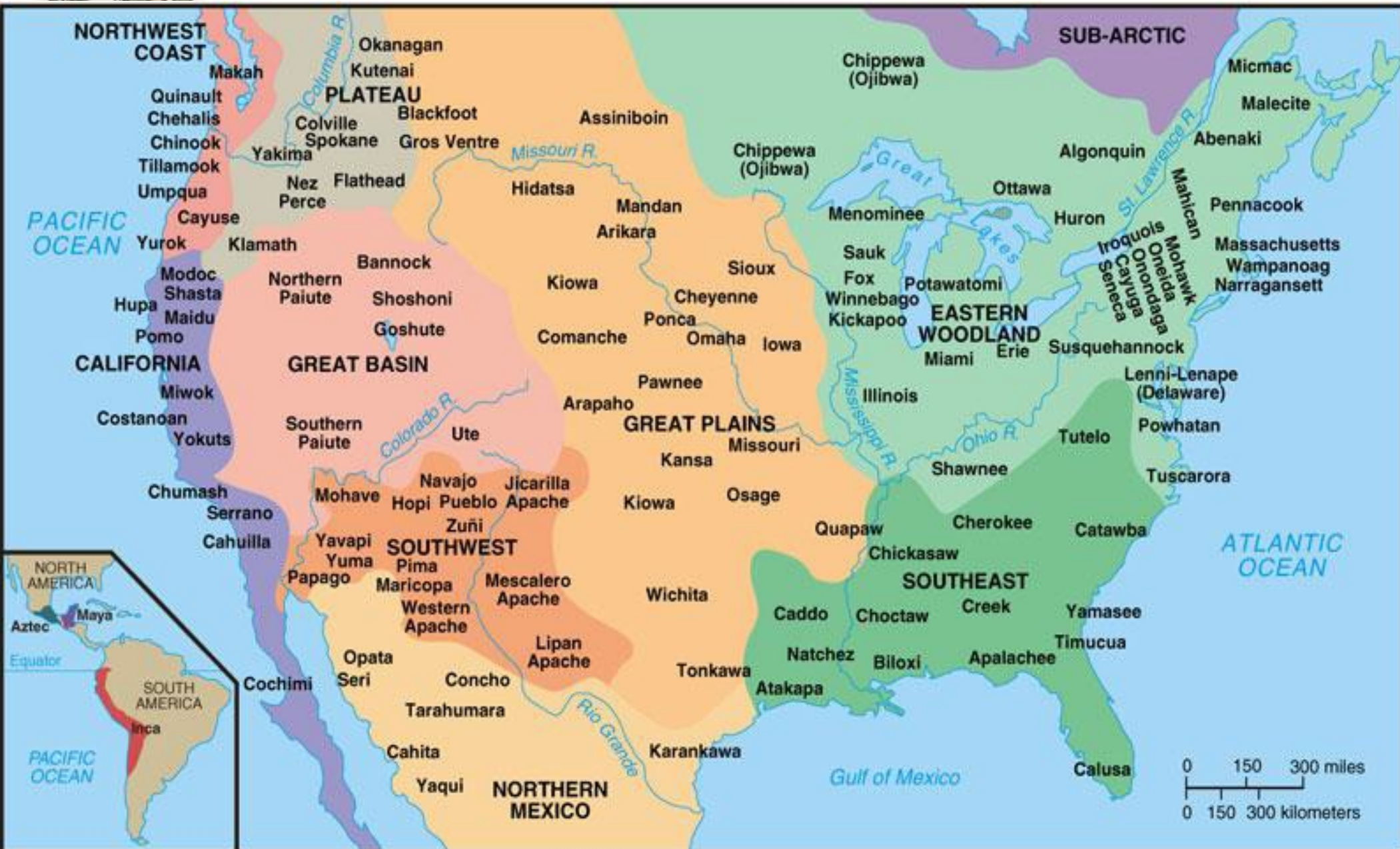


Eastern Woodland Cultures

- Along the Atlantic Coast of North America, Native Americans lived in smaller, mobile bands:
 - Farming was supplemented by hunting and gathering
 - Eastern woodland Indians were likely the first natives to be encountered by English settlers



Locations of Major Indian Groups and Culture Areas in the 1600s



Voyages of European Exploration





Exploration



Once the conditions were
ripe for European discovery,
who was the first European
power to dominate
exploration?





Spain and Portugal

A World Transformed

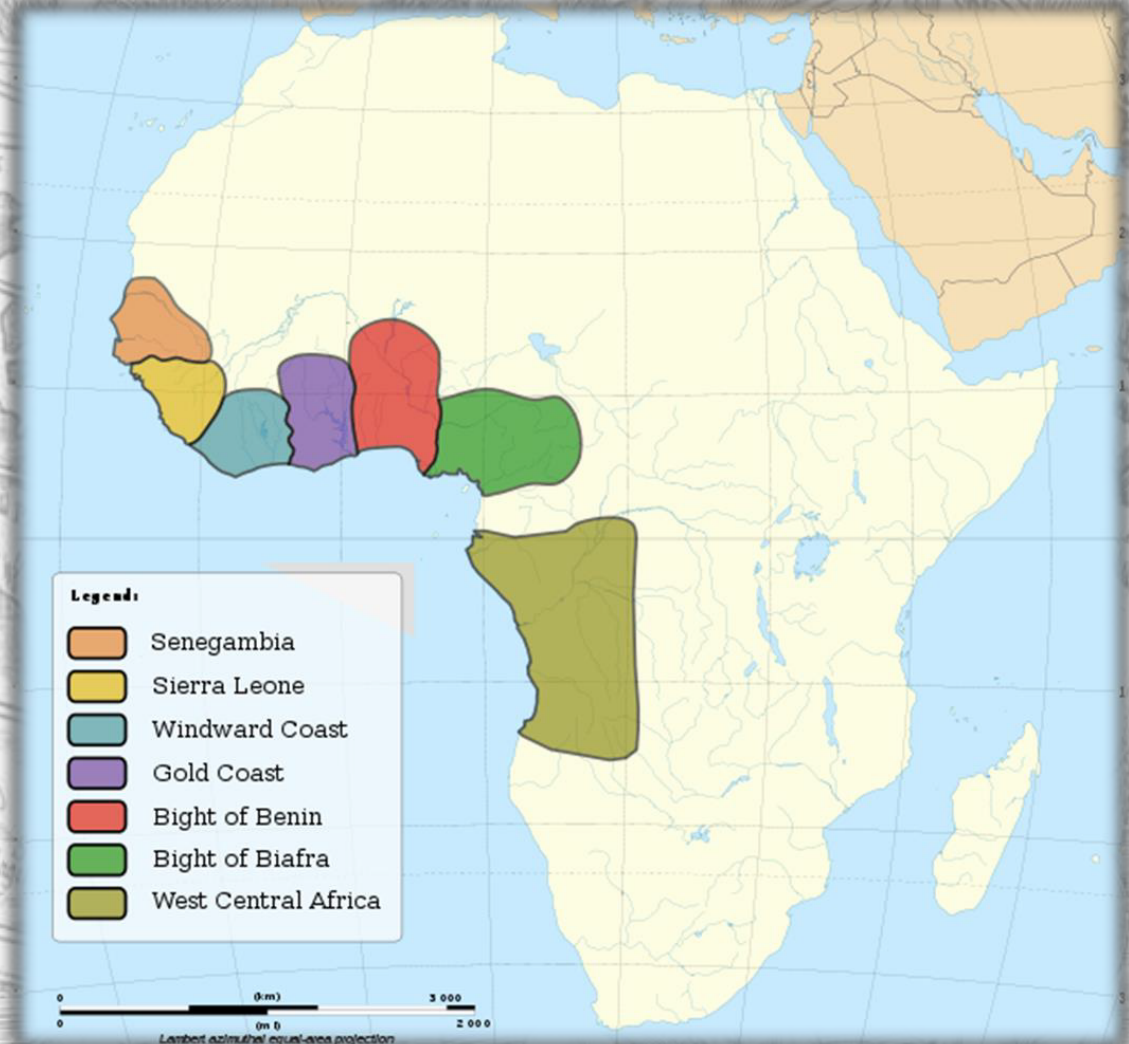
- Native Americans were eager for European trade; they were not initially victims of Spanish exploration
- They became dependent on and indebted to Europeans
- Disease decimated perhaps 95% of Native American population



Portugal was the leader in exploration

- Introduced slavery in the New World (Brazil)

Major Slave Trading Regions of Africa, 15th–19th centuries



Spanish Exploration and Conquest

1. Christopher Columbus: significance



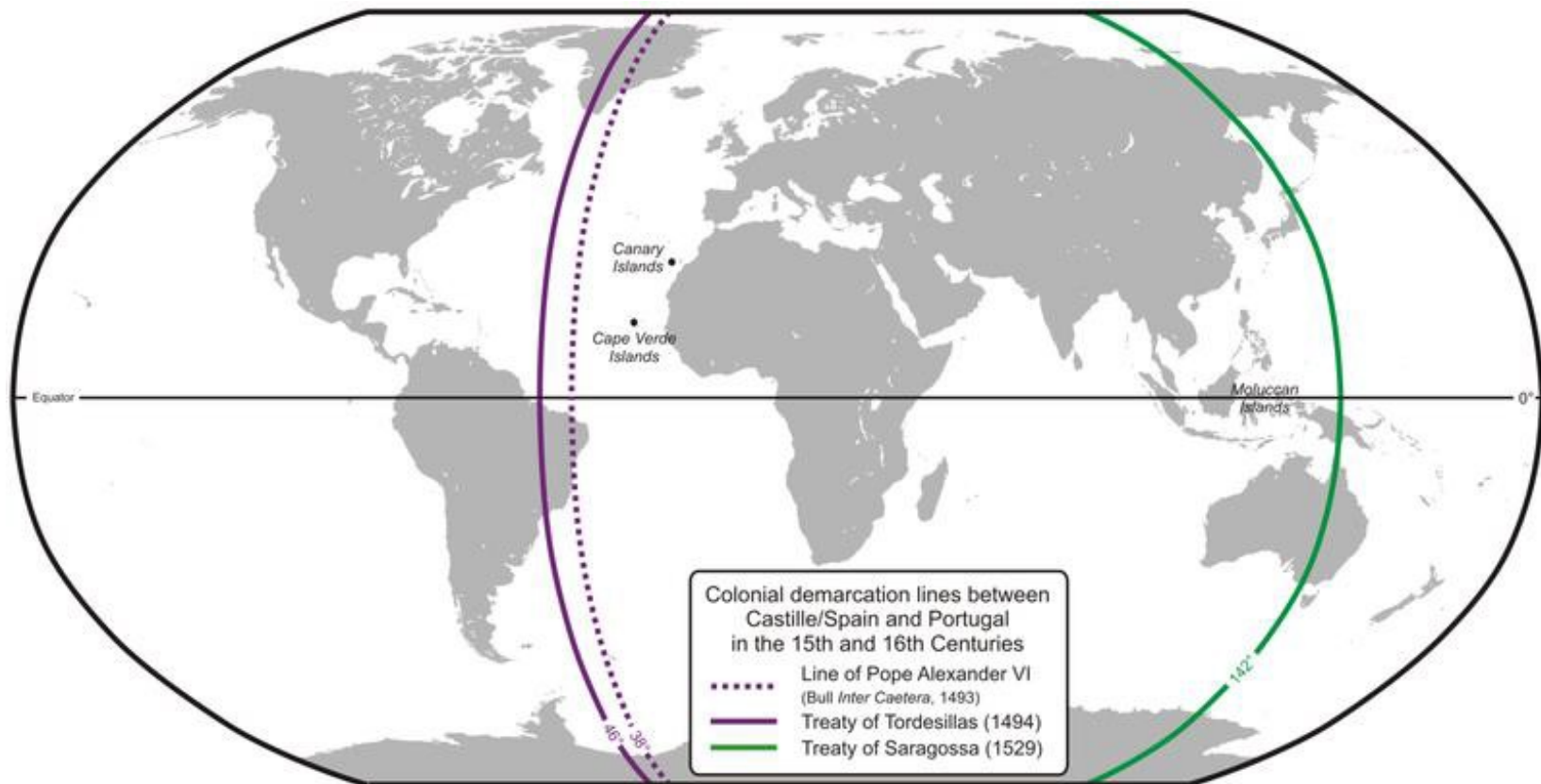
Replicas of the *Pinta* and
the *Santa Maria*



2. Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

a. Provisions: Spain v. Brazil

b. Significance: Spanish motives “God, Gold, Glory”



3. Spanish Conquistadors:

- a. Hernan Cortés: conquered the Aztecs
- b. Francisco Pizarro: conquered the Incas



4. **St. Augustine** (1565): oldest European settlement in modern-day U.S.



Castillo de San Marcos





. **Spain** and the Pueblo Indians in the Southwest

1. New Mexico established in 1598

- **Santa Fe**

2. **Encomienda system**

3. **Mission System: Forcible
conversion to Christianity**



4. Intermarriage: **mestizos**

5. **Pope's Rebellion (Pueblo Revolt), 1680**



From Plunder to Settlement

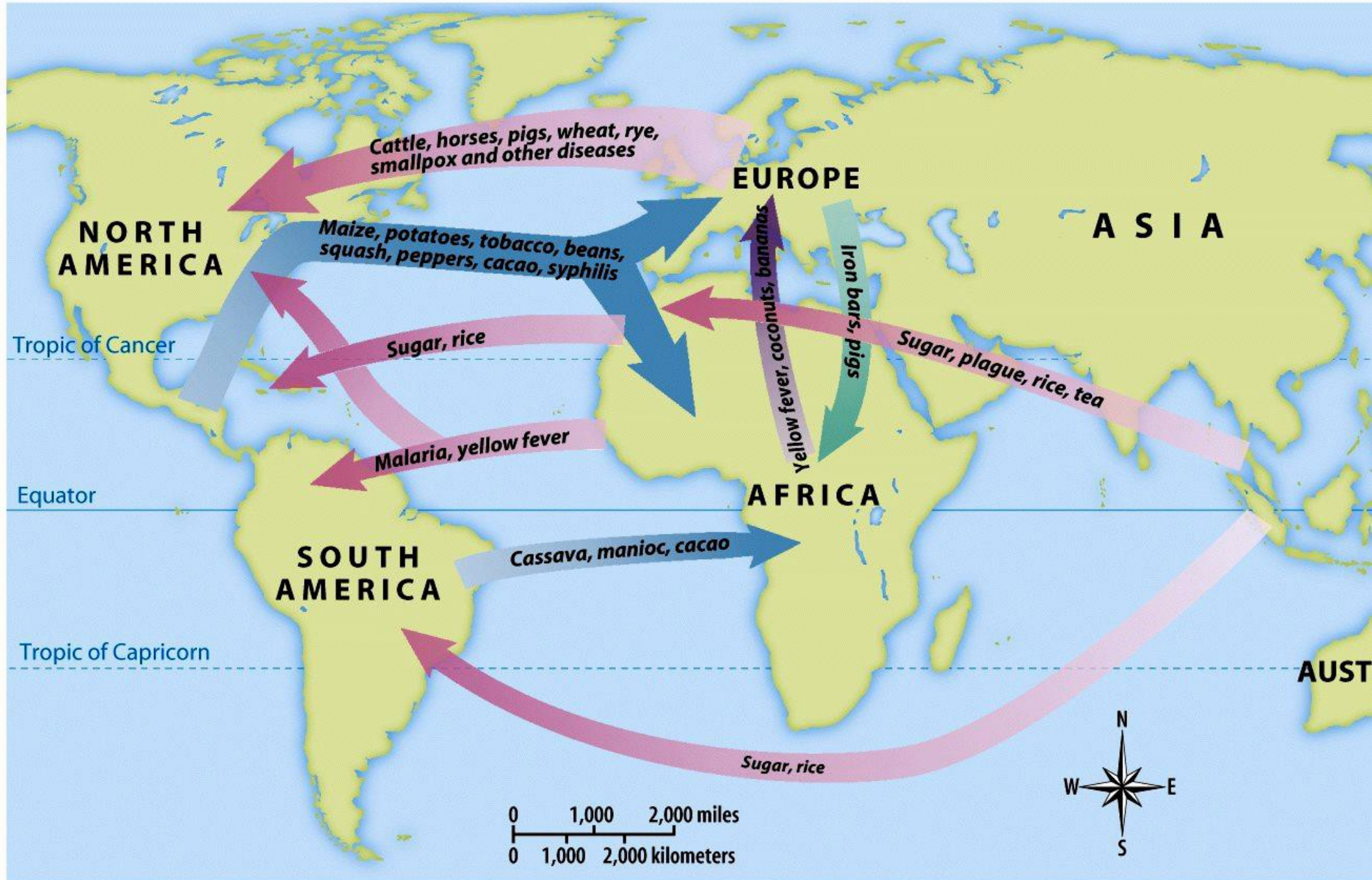
- By 1650, 1/2 million Spaniards immigrated to the New World
 - Mostly unmarried males came to New World; intermarriage led to mixed-blood *mestizos* & *mulattos*
 - Distinguished between peninsulares and creoles



The Spanish used the encomienda system to create large cash crop plantations using Native American & African slave labor

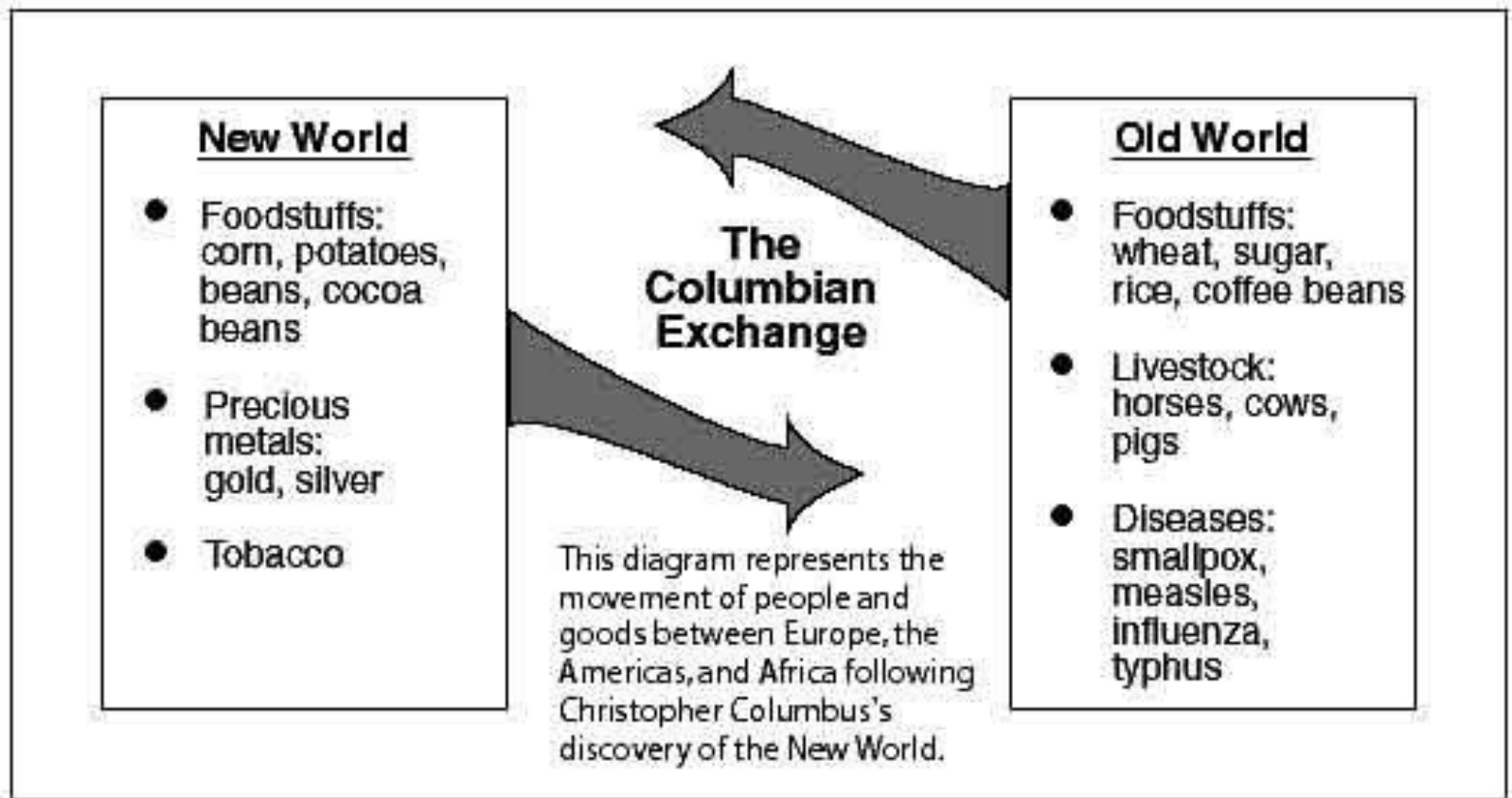


The Columbian Exchange



The Columbian Exchange

- What affect did the Columbian Exchange have on the New World?
- What affect did the Columbian Exchange have on the Old World?





The French Colonies in America



The French Claim Canada

- In 1608, Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec; French Empire eventually included St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, Mississippi
- The French gov't strictly controlled the colonies but made little effort to encourage settlement
- Because the fur trade was the basis of the colonial economy, Indians became valued trading partners (*not exploitive like Spain*)



Relations between Europeans and Amerindians

France in New France (later, Canada)

1. Most effective in their relations with Amerindians
2. The French became great gift givers
3. Beaver trade led to French exploration of much of North America and contact with Amerindians

a. *Coueurs de bois*

b. *Voyageurs*

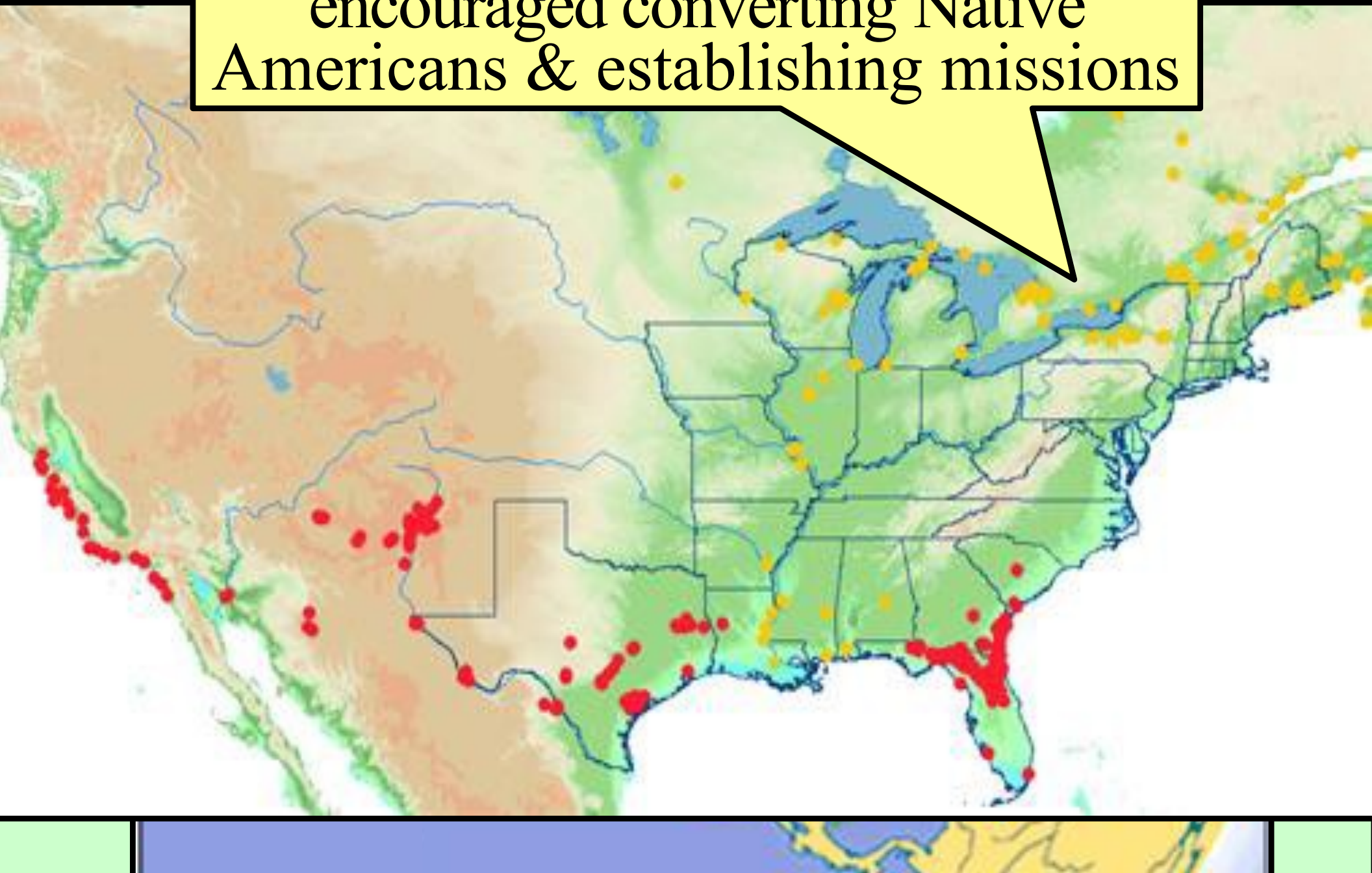


4. Jesuit missionaries came to New France



Detail from *The Torture of the Jesuit Martyrs*, 1664

Like Spain, the French gov't encouraged converting Native Americans & establishing missions





The English Colonies in America



England's search for empire

A. Motives:

1. Eventual peace with Spain gave England overseas opportunities without harassment
2. Population growth
3. Unemployment, farm land, adventure, new markets, political and religious freedom, social change
4. **Joint-stock companies** provided the economic means



B. Competition with Spain

1. 1588- defeat of **Spanish Armada**

C. Roanoke, 1585



The English Colonies

- In the 1600s, English settlers arrived in North America

- English colonization differed from Spanish & French because the English gov't had no desire to create a centralized empire in the New World
- Different motivations by English settlers led to different types of colonies



Migrating to the English Colonies

- 17th century England faced major social changes:
 - The most significantly was a boom in population; Competition for land, food, jobs led to a large mobile population (vagrants?)
 - People had choices: could move to cities, Ireland, Netherlands, or America (but this was most expensive & dangerous)

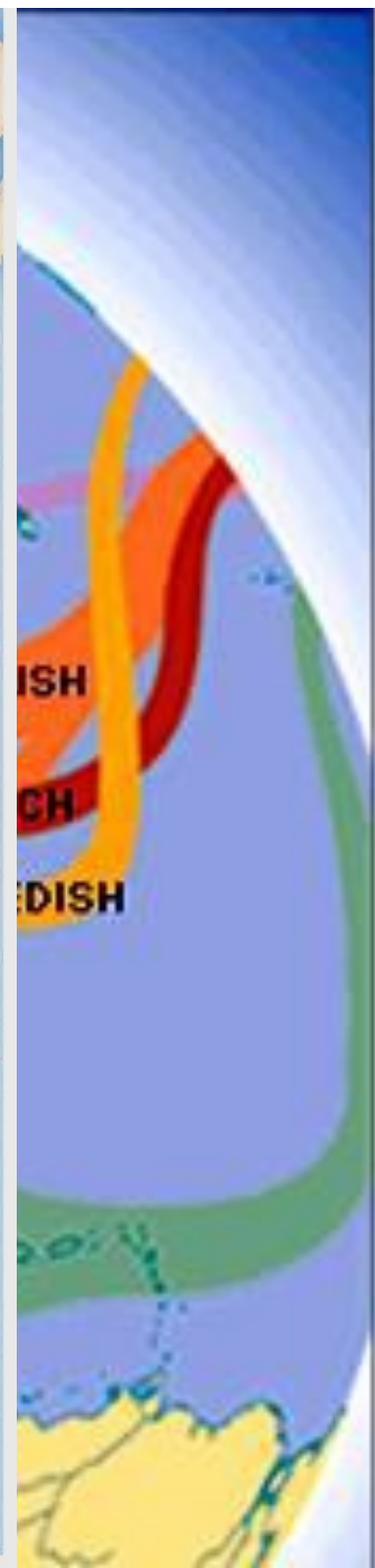
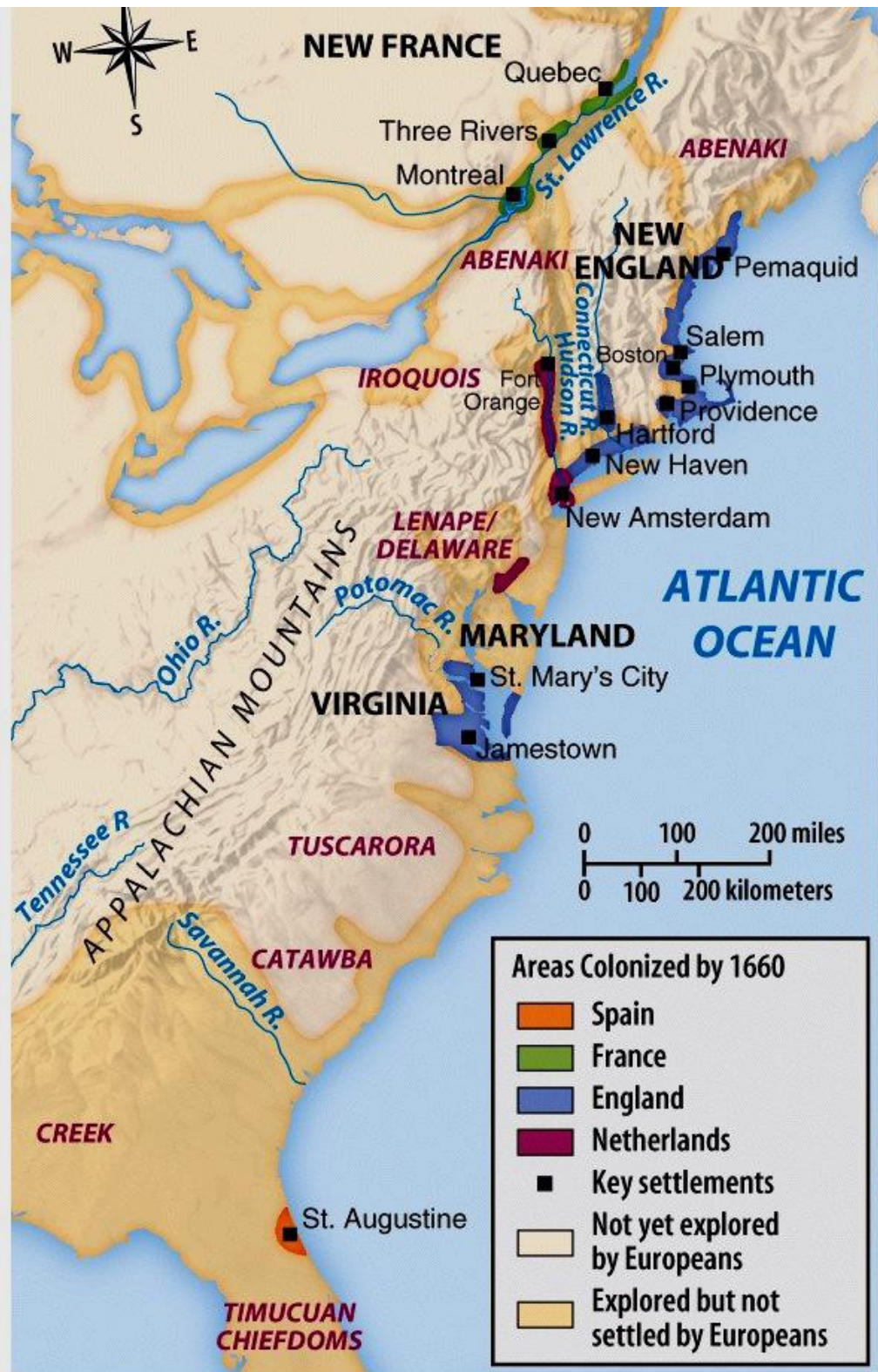




Migrating to the English Colonies





- Motives for migration to America:
 - Religious: purer form of worship
 - Economic: Escape poverty or the threat of lifelong poverty
 - Personal: to escape bad marriages or jail terms
- Migration to America was facilitated by the English Civil War & Glorious Revolution







Four Colonial Subcultures

- The values of the migrants dictated the “personality” of the newly created colonies; led to distinct (not unified) colonies
 - The Chesapeake
 - New England
 - Middle Colonies
 - The Carolinas & Georgia
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- 
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English colonial relations with Amerindians: removal or extermination

1. **Pilgrims** in Plymouth Bay had good relations with **Wampanoags**
 - a. Squanto
 - b. Thanksgiving, 1621



Squanto shows Pilgrims how to plant maize (1911 engraving)

3. Quakers in Pennsylvania

-- Pacifist views resulted in positive relations with Amerindians



Benjamin West, *William Penn's Treaty with the Indians*, 1771-1772



2. Puritans in Massachusetts Bay

a. Failure of “praying towns”

b. **Pequot War, 1630s:** Alliance of English and Indians destroyed Pequots

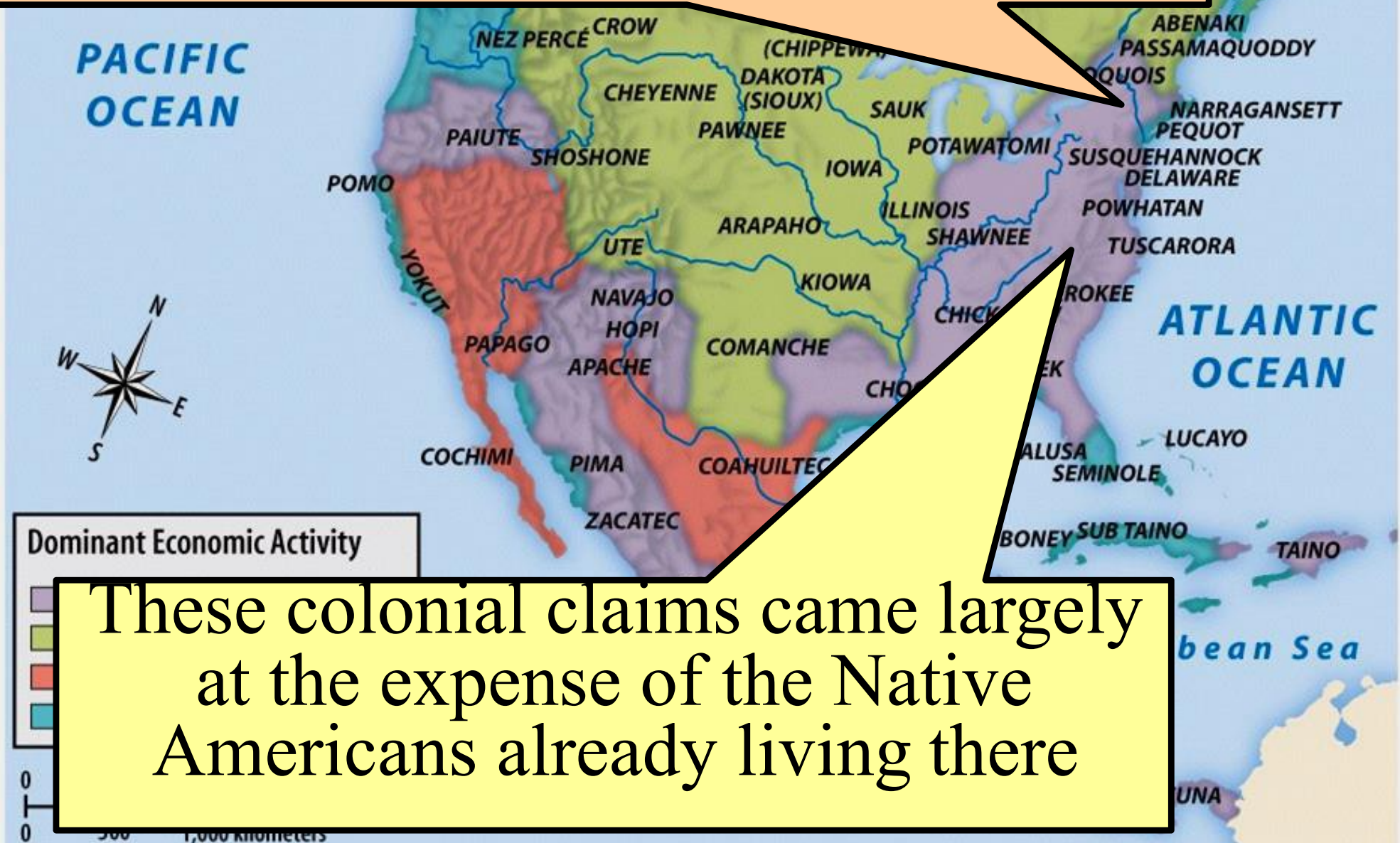


c. **New England Confederation, 1643:** collective security alliance against Amerindians





The Spanish & French adopted *Frontiers of Inclusion* while the British used *Frontiers of Exclusion*



These colonial claims came largely at the expense of the Native Americans already living there

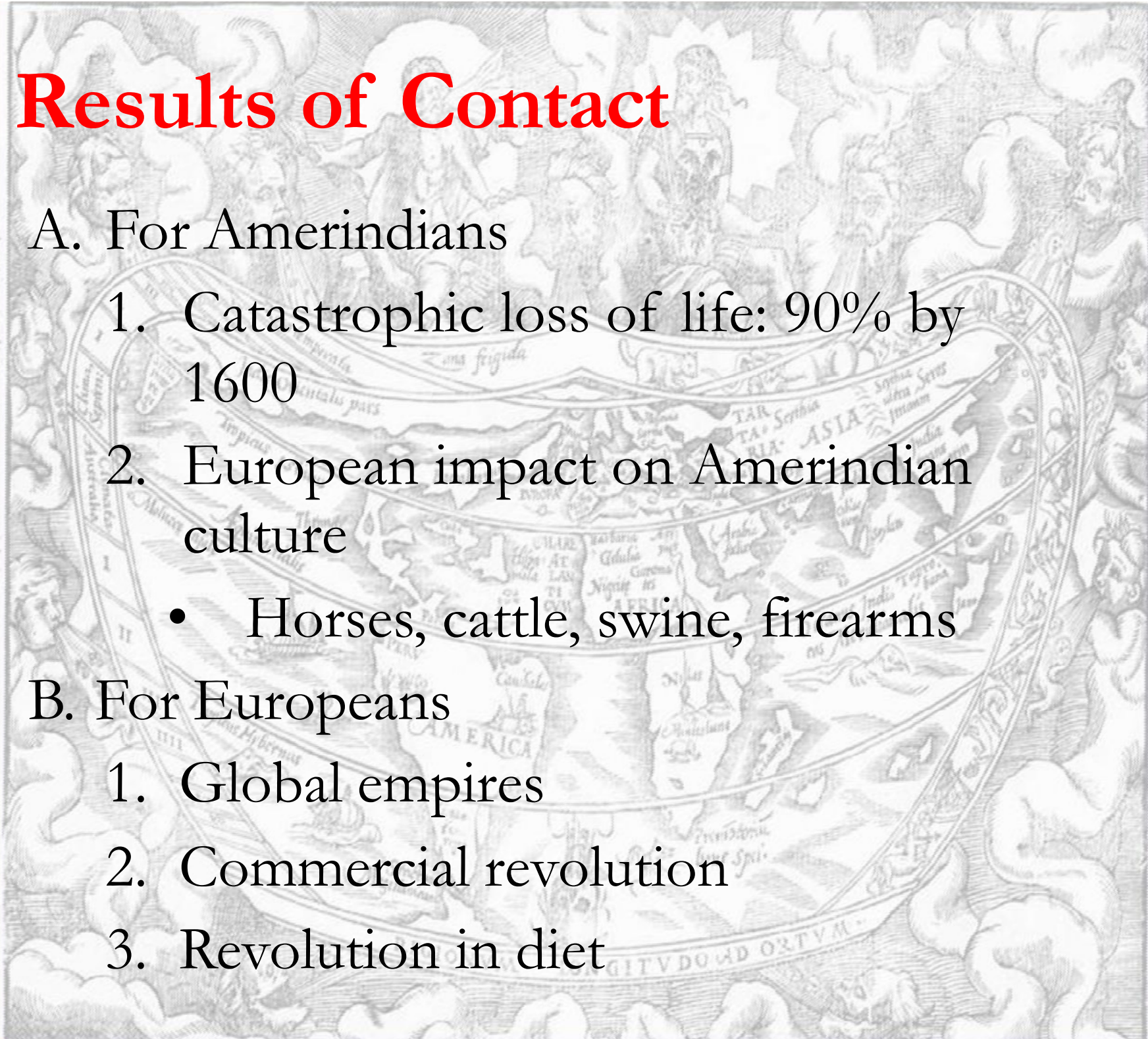
Results of Contact

A. For Amerindians

1. Catastrophic loss of life: 90% by 1600
2. European impact on Amerindian culture
 - Horses, cattle, swine, firearms

B. For Europeans

1. Global empires
2. Commercial revolution
3. Revolution in diet





Review...



- Relations between Europeans and Amerindians varied between empires



- **Spain**- Christianize and control (through encomienda and missions)
- **French**- trade relations, Jesuits sought to convert
- **English**-move them westward or annihilate them



Summary of Relations between Europeans and Amerindians

Spain

Encomienda

system

Mission system

Pope's Rebellion

Mestizos

France

Trade

Jesuits

Alliances

Enemy

of

Iroquois

England

Removal

Pequot & King

Philip's Wars

Anglo-Powhatan

Wars