



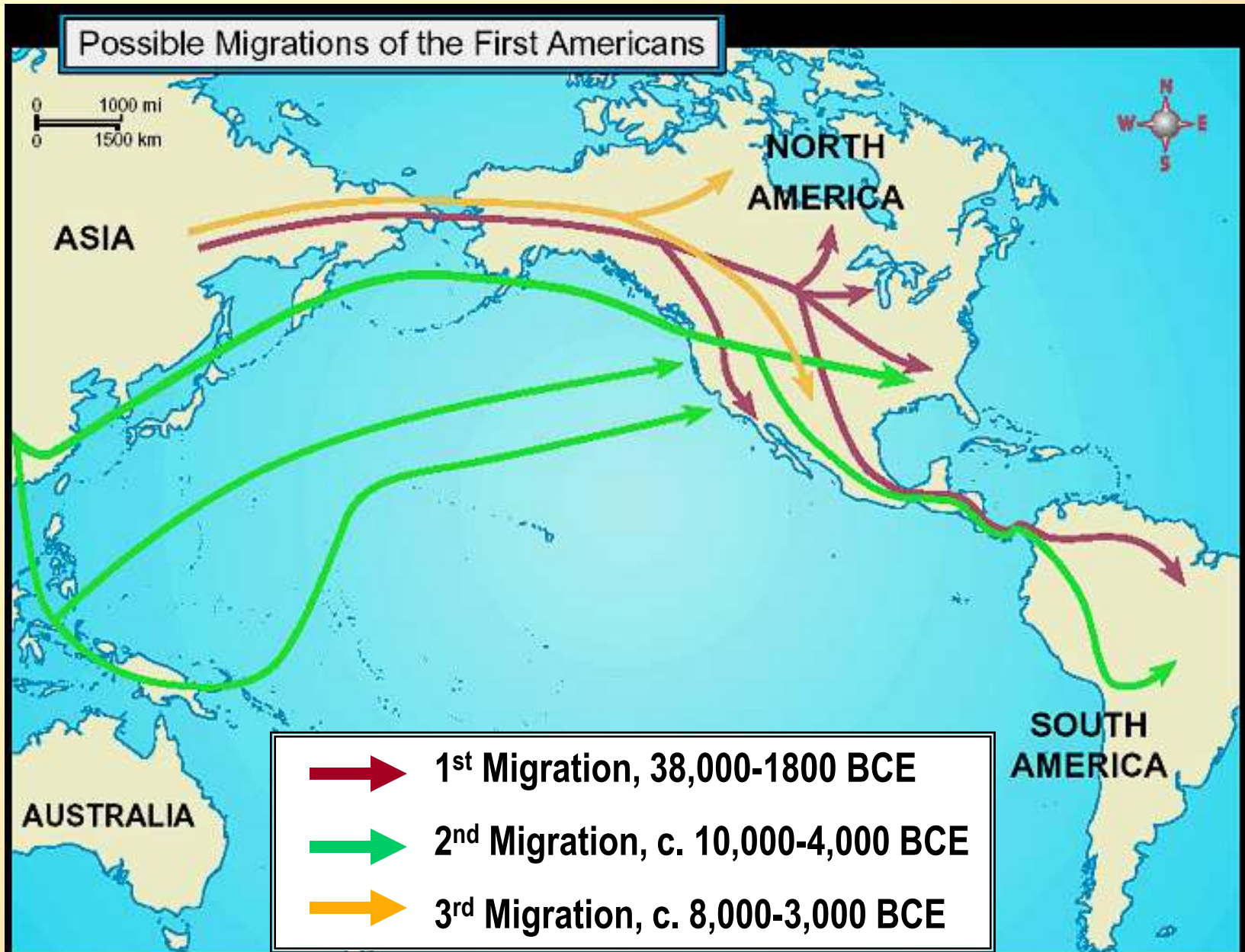
NEW WORLD ENCOUNTERS

America: Past and Present

Native American Histories before Conquest

- 20,000 years ago--Siberian hunters become first American inhabitants
- 14,000 years ago--Humans reach tip of South America.
- These Paleo-Indians did not suffer from many communicative diseases

Early Human Migrations



The Environmental Challenge: Food, Climate, and Culture

- Native Americans enjoyed an abundant supply of meat
 - ◆ Some suggest they over-hunted and caused the extinction of several large species
 - ◆ Climatic warming probably played a much bigger role
- 5,000 years ago-- Agricultural Revolution
 - ◆ Crops include maize, squash, and beans
 - ◆ Shift from nomadic hunting and gathering to permanent villages or large cities

Mysterious Disappearances



- Anasazi Culture—Chaco Canyon
 - ◆ Sophisticated irrigation
 - ◆ Well-built roads for transportation
- Adena and Hopewell Peoples—Ohio Valley
 - ◆ Large ceremonial mounds
 - ◆ Extensive trade network
- Cahokia—Mississippi Valley
 - ◆ Large ceremonial mounds
 - ◆ Far-flung trade network

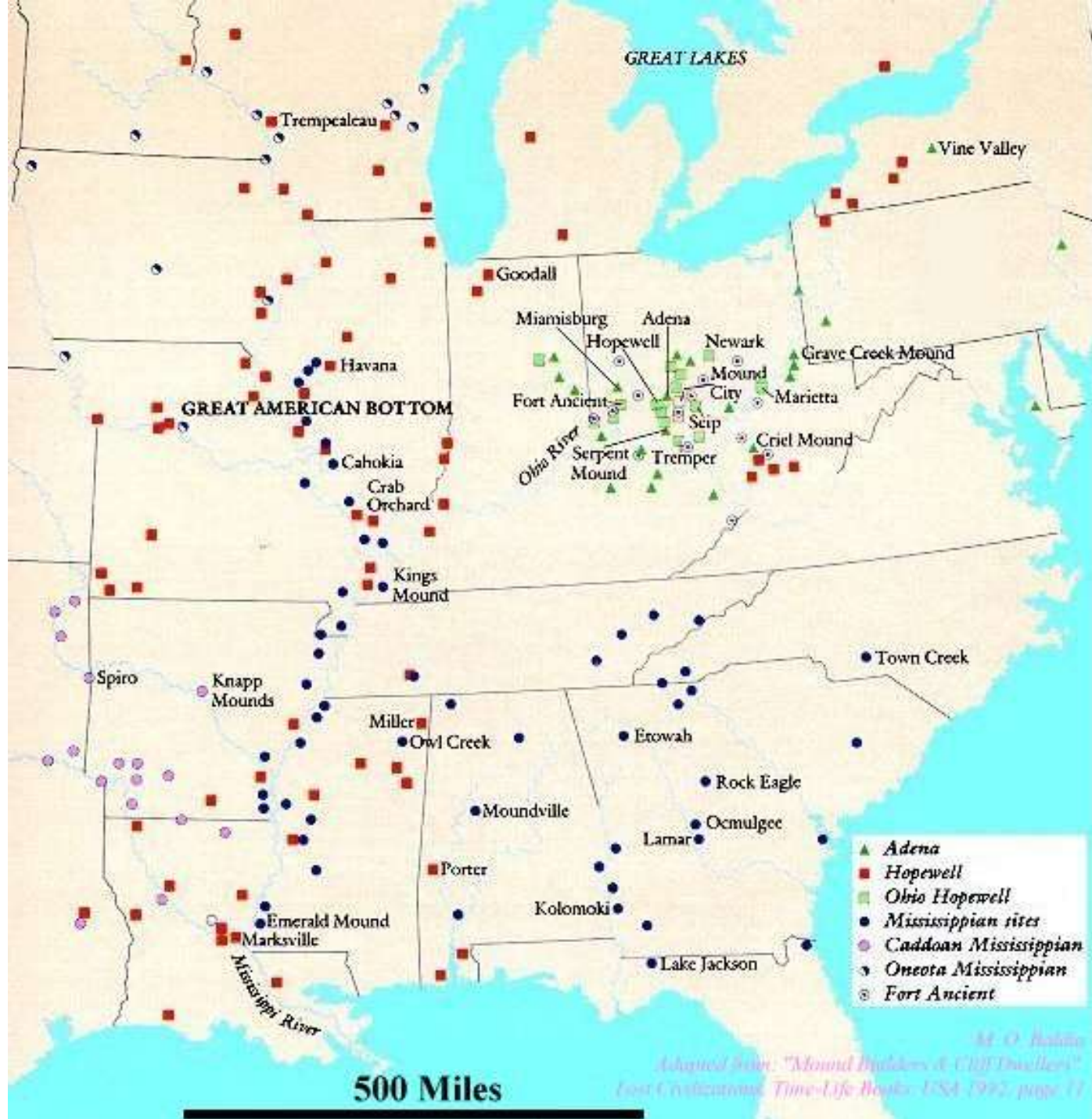
Aztec Dominance

- Aztecs settle valley of Mexico
- Center of large, powerful empire
- Highly organized social and political structure
- Rule through fear and force

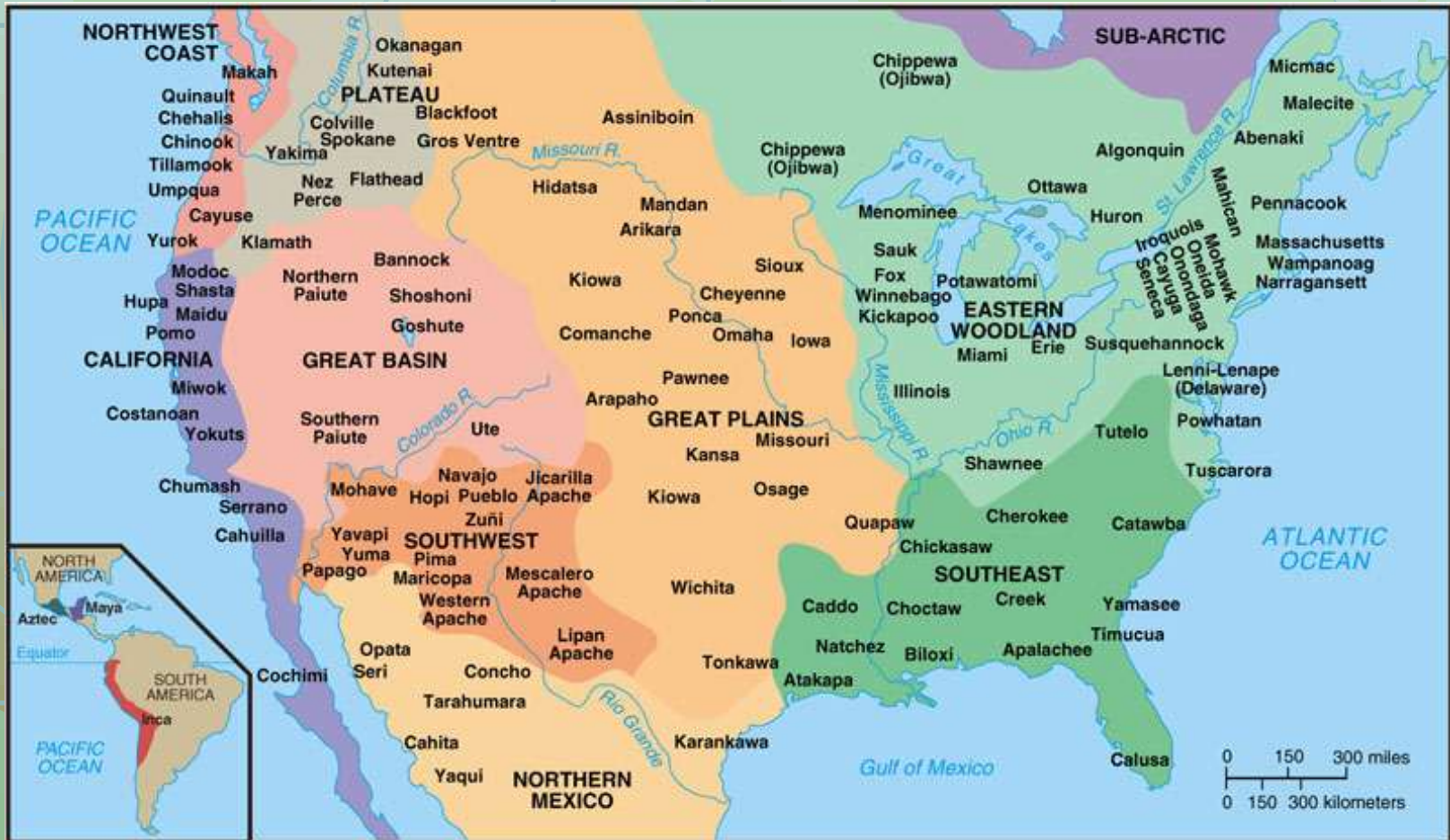
Eastern Woodland Cultures



- Atlantic Coast of North America
- Native Americans lived in smaller bands
- Agriculture supplemented by hunting and gathering
- Likely were the first natives encountered by English settlers



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





A World Transformed

- Large numbers of whites profoundly altered Native cultures
- The rate of change varied from place to place
- Native traditions changed radically for cultural survival

Cultural Negotiations



- Diversity of language groups, ethnicities
- Define place in society through kinship
- Communal, charismatic, sociopolitical formation
- Diplomacy, trade, war organized around reciprocal relationships

Confederacies of Eastern North America

- Hurons--Southern Ontario near Lakes Ontario and Erie
- Iroquois--Central New York
- Powhattans--Chesapeake

Threats to Survival: Trade



- Native Americans were eager for European trade
- They became dependent on and indebted to Europeans
- Commerce also influenced warfare patterns

Threats to Survival: Disease



- Contact brings population decline among American Indians
- Cause: Lack of resistance to epidemic disease
 - ◆ smallpox
 - ◆ measles
 - ◆ influenza
- Rate as high as ninety-five percent

West Africa: Ancient and Complex Societies

- Diversity of sub-Saharan Cultures
 - ◆ Islam
 - ◆ Strong traditional beliefs
- A history of empires
 - ◆ Mali
 - ◆ Ghana
- Daily life centered on elder-ruled clans

Trade Routes in Africa





Beginnings of the Slave Trade

- 15th-century Portuguese chart sea lanes from Europe to sub-Saharan Africa
- Native rulers sell prisoners of war to Portuguese as slaves



How Many Slaves?

- 17th century--ca. 1,000 Africans per year
- 18th century--5.5 million transported to the Americas
- By 1860--ca. 11 million
- ***Before 1831, more Africans than Europeans came to the Americas.***

Europe on the Eve of Conquest



- 10th Century --Leif Ericson settles “Vinland”
- Late 15th-century--preconditions for overseas settlement attained
 - ◆ rise of nation-states
 - ◆ spread of new technologies
 - ◆ spread of old knowledge.
- 1492--Columbus initiates large-scale European colonization

Building New Nation-States



- Population growth after 1450
- “New Monarchs” forge nations from scattered provinces
 - ◆ Spain
 - ◆ France
 - ◆ England
- “Middle class” a new source of revenue
- Powerful military forces deployed



Imagining a New World

- Spain the first European nation to achieve conditions for successful colonization
- Unified under Ferdinand and Isabella
- 1492--Jews and Muslims expelled
- Conquest of Canary Islands provides rehearsal for colonization

Myths and Reality

- Columbus persuades Queen Isabella to finance westward expedition to “Cathay”
- 1492--Initial voyage
- Three subsequent voyages to find cities of China
- 1506--died clinging to belief he had reached the Orient
- Made possible Spanish dominion in America



Causes of European Explorations

Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → created an interest in Asian goods.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → spread religion & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.



Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Silk Road
2. New Player → Europe
 - 👑 Marco Polo, 1271
 - 👑 Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
 - 👑 Better seaworthy ships.



New Maritime Technologies



Hartman Astrolabe
(1532)

Better Maps
[Portulan]

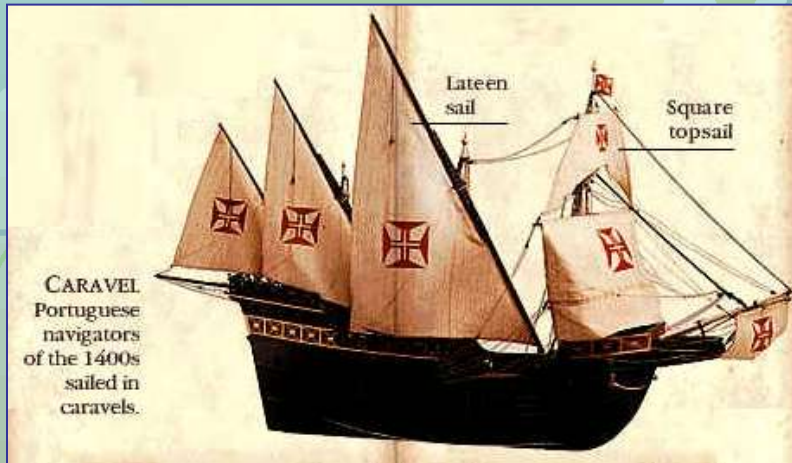


Mariner's Compass



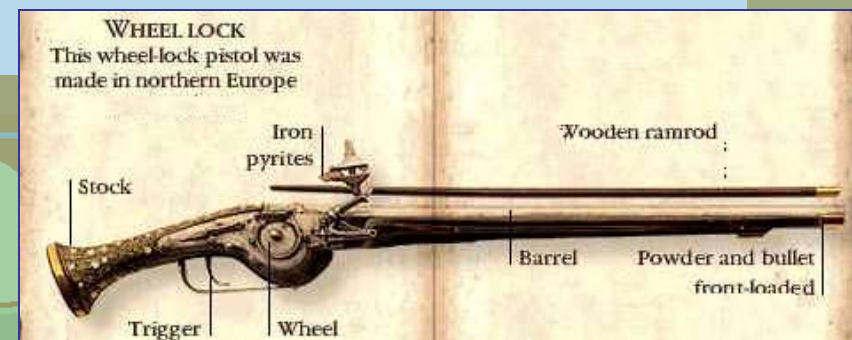
Sextant

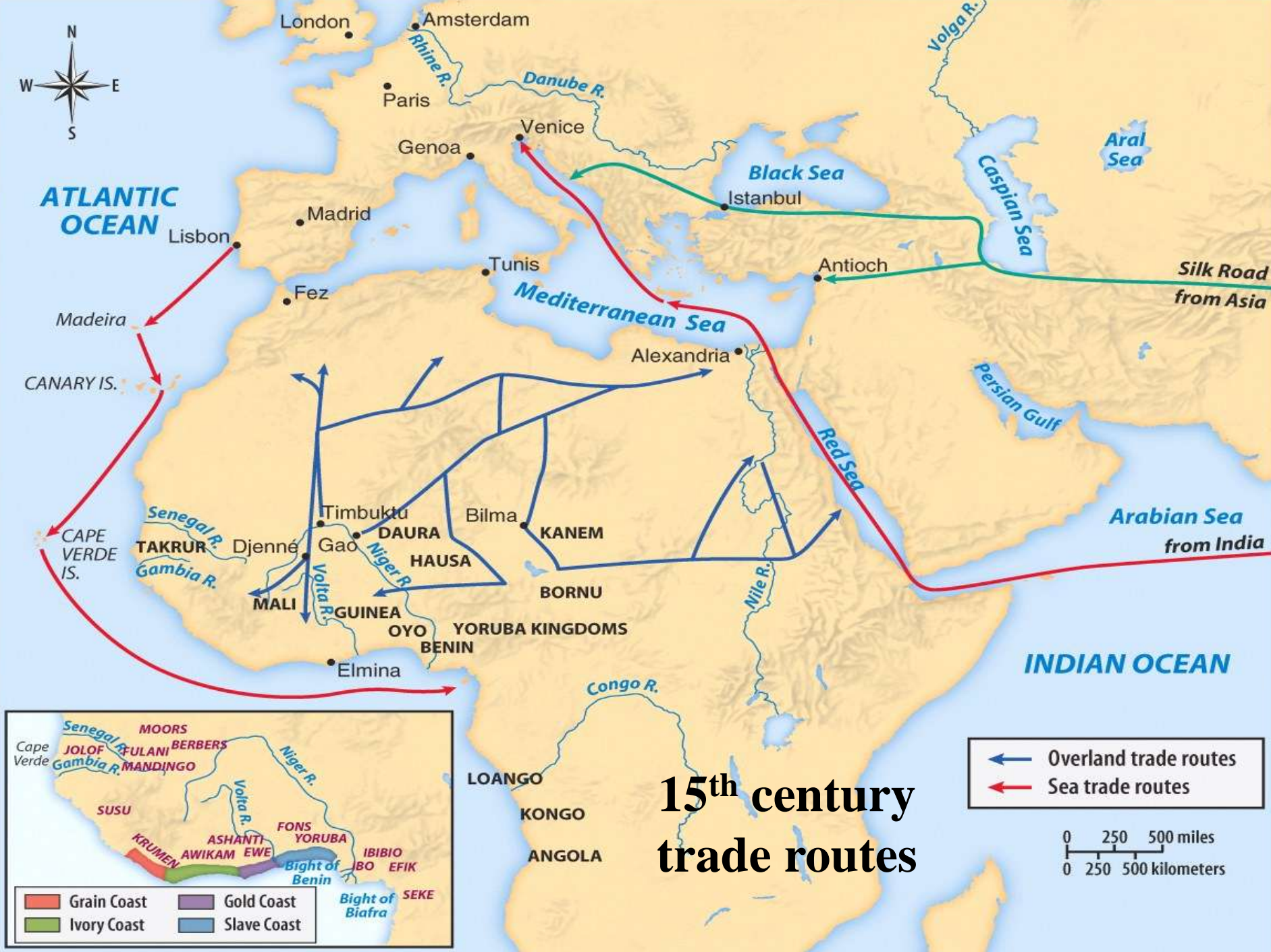
New Weapons Technology



Caravels

- **Caravel**, light, fast sailing ship; two features made it highly maneuverable
- Steered with rudder at stern, rather than with side oars
- Also lateen, triangular, sails; could be turned to catch wind from any direction





ATLANTIC OCEAN

Black Sea

Caspian Sea

Aral Sea

Mediterranean Sea

Persian Gulf

Red Sea

Arabian Sea

INDIAN OCEAN

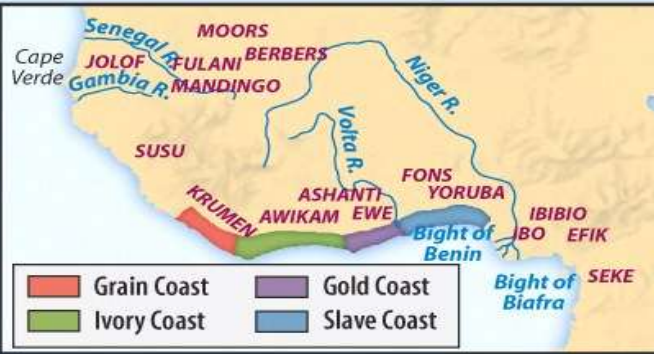
Silk Road from Asia

Arabian Sea from India

15th century trade routes

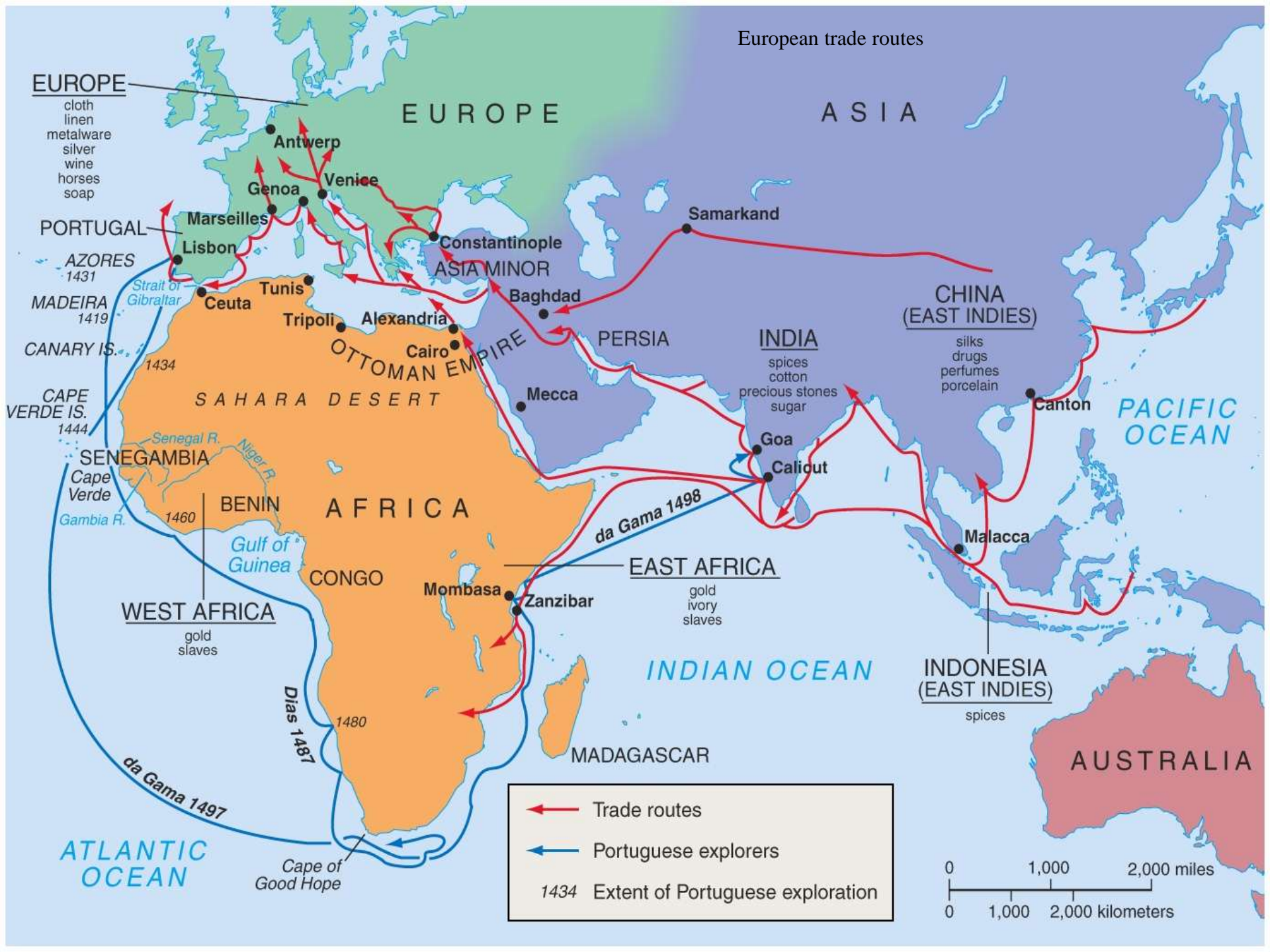
- ← Overland trade routes
- ← Sea trade routes

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers



	Grain Coast		Gold Coast
	Ivory Coast		Slave Coast

European trade routes



EUROPE

EUROPE

ASIA

- cloth
- linen
- metalware
- silver
- wine
- horses
- soap

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431

MADEIRA 1419

CANARY IS. 1434

CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

SENEGAMBIA

BENIN 1460

WEST AFRICA

1480

1497

1498

1498

1498

1498

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1498

Marseilles

Lisbon

Ceuta

Tripoli

Alexandria

Cairo

Mombasa

Zanzibar

1480

1497

1498

1498

1498

1498

1498

1498

1498

1498

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

Baghdad

Mecca

1480

1497

1498

1498

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1498

1498

1498

1498

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

PERSIA

INDIA

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

AUSTRALIA

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

Gulf of Guinea

Strait of Gibraltar

1434

1444

1460

1480

1497

1498

Samarkand

Baghdad

Mecca

Cairo

Alexandria

Tripoli

Tunis

Ceuta

Lisbon

Marseilles

Genoa

Venice

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

PERSIA

INDIA

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

Goa

Calicut

Malacca

Canton

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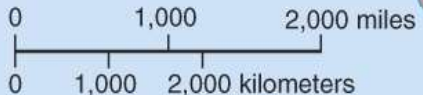
1498

1498

← Trade routes

← Portuguese explorers

1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration





Renaissance

The Rebirth of Europe

Economy

Nations competed for Asian trade.

Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.

Spain & Portugal competed to explore trade routes.

Culture

Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.

Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning

Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci Shakespeare

Politics

Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church

Government by nobles and the Church declined.

The rise of nations



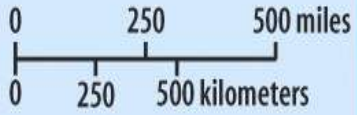
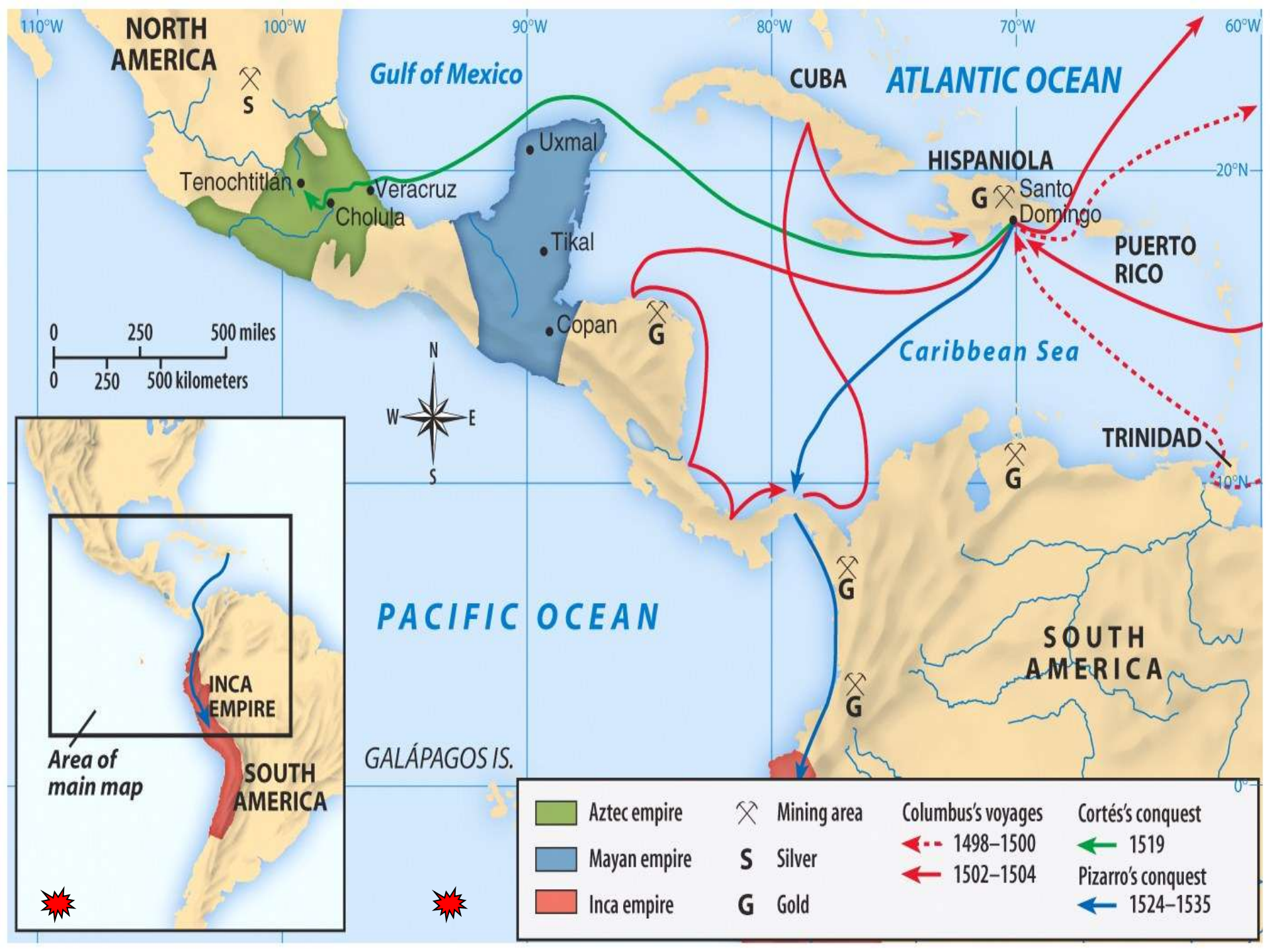
3 G's

1. Political: power through gaining wealth and land. **(GLORY)**

2. Economic: Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations **(GOLD)**

3. Religious: spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. **(GOD)**

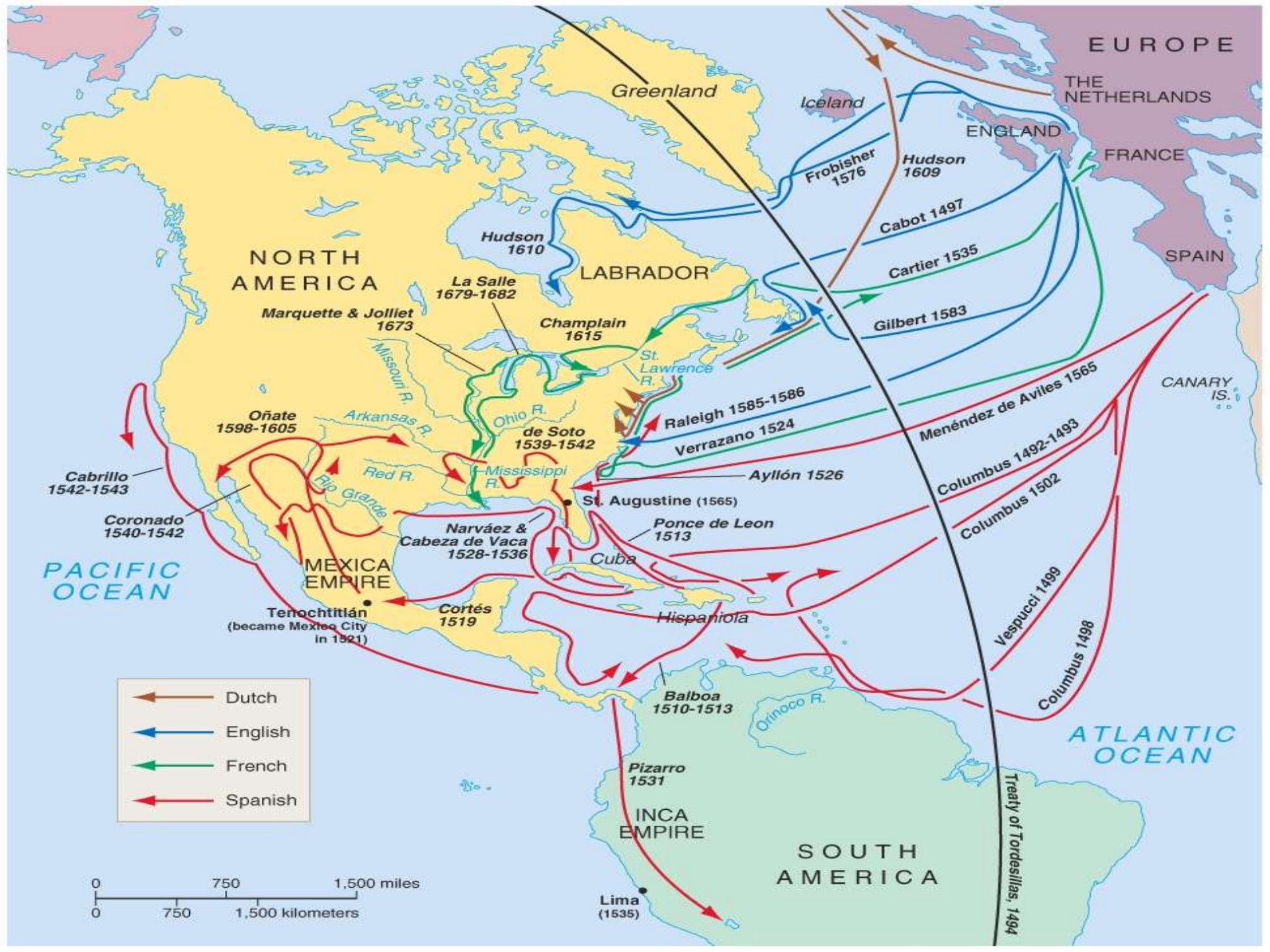
The 3 motives reinforce each other



Aztec empire	Mining area	Columbus's voyages 1498–1500	Cortés's conquest 1519
Mayan empire	S Silver	Columbus's voyages 1502–1504	Pizarro's conquest 1524–1535
Inca empire	G Gold		

EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600

- **Europeans reach and settle Americas**
- **Expanded knowledge of world geography**
 - **Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism**
- **Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations**
- **Introduction of the institution of slavery**
 - **Columbian Exchange**



EUROPE

THE NETHERLANDS

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

NORTH AMERICA

LABRADOR

CANARY IS.

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

- ← Dutch
- ← English
- ← French
- ← Spanish

0 750 1,500 miles
0 750 1,500 kilometers

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

Greenland

Iceland

Hudson 1610

La Salle 1679-1682

Champlain 1615

St. Lawrence R.

Ohio R.

Missouri R.

Arkansas R.

Red R.

Rio Grande

Oñate 1598-1605

Cabrillo 1542-1543

Coronado 1540-1542

MEXICA EMPIRE

Tenochtitlán (became Mexico City in 1521)

Cortés 1519

Narváez & Cabeza de Vaca 1528-1536

Cuba

Hispaniola

Balboa 1510-1513

Pizarro 1531

INCA EMPIRE

Lima (1535)

Ayllón 1526

Verrazano 1524

Raleigh 1585-1586

Ponce de Leon 1513

St. Augustine (1565)

Menéndez de Aviles 1565

Columbus 1492-1493

Columbus 1502

Vespucci 1499

Columbus 1498

Frobisher 1576

Hudson 1609

Cabot 1497

Cartier 1535

Gilbert 1583

Columbian Exchange or the transfer of goods involved 3 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

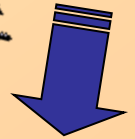
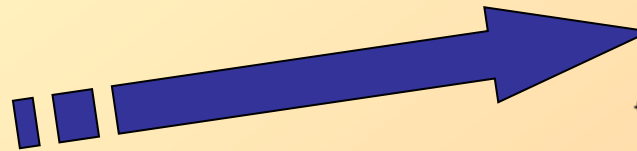
- * Squash
- * Turkey
- * Cocoa
- * Peanut

- * Avocado
- * Pumpkin
- * Pineapple
- * Tomato

- * Peppers
- * Tobacco
- * Cassava
- * Vanilla

- * Sweet Potatoes
- * Quinine
- * **POTATO**
- * **MAIZE**

* Syphilis



- * Olive
- * Onion
- * Grape
- * Citrus Fruits
- * Cattle
- * Flu
- * Diphtheria

- * Coffee Beans
- * Turnip
- * Peach
- * Pear
- * Sheep
- * Typhus
- * Whooping Cough

- * Banana
- * Honeybee
- * Sugar Cane
- * Wheat
- * Pig
- * Measles

- * Rice
- * Barley
- * Oats
- * **HORSE**
- * Smallpox
- * Malaria





European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the Big 4 begin competing for control of North America and the world....
 - *Spain*
 - *England*
 - *France*
 - *Portugal*
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

Exploration Attempts

Water Route to India

- Prince Henry's ultimate goal—find water route around Africa to India
- Died before goal accomplished; attempts to find such a route not abandoned

da Gama

- 1497, **Vasco da Gama** set out for India, stopped at several African ports
- Learned Muslim merchants actively involved in trade
- Journey took more than 10 months, eventually reached Calicut in India

Lucrative Trade

- da Gama's trip inspired another expedition to India, led by Pedro Cabral
- Sailed west; sighted, claimed land that became known as Brazil
- Portugal established trading centers; became rich, powerful European nation

The Portuguese



- first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia down coast of Africa
 - Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil



The Spanish

1. First to colonization
2. Start in Caribbean, then Central and South
3. First permanent colonies in future U. S.
 - St. Augustine (Florida) (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets

The Spanish

Italian Sailor

- Spain also eager to seek out new routes to riches of East
- 1492, Spanish rulers agreed to pay for voyage by Italian sailor **Christopher Columbus**
- Columbus believed he could sail west from Spain, reach China
- Correct in theory, but figures he presented about earth's size wrong
- Also had no idea the Americas lay across Atlantic

Columbus' First Voyage

- Columbus reached island in Caribbean after about two months at sea
- Thought he had reached Asian islands known as Indies; called people living there Indians
- 1493, returned to Spain with exotic items, including parrots, jewels, gold, plants unknown in Europe
- Spanish believed Columbus found new route to Asia, hailed him as hero



Results of Voyages

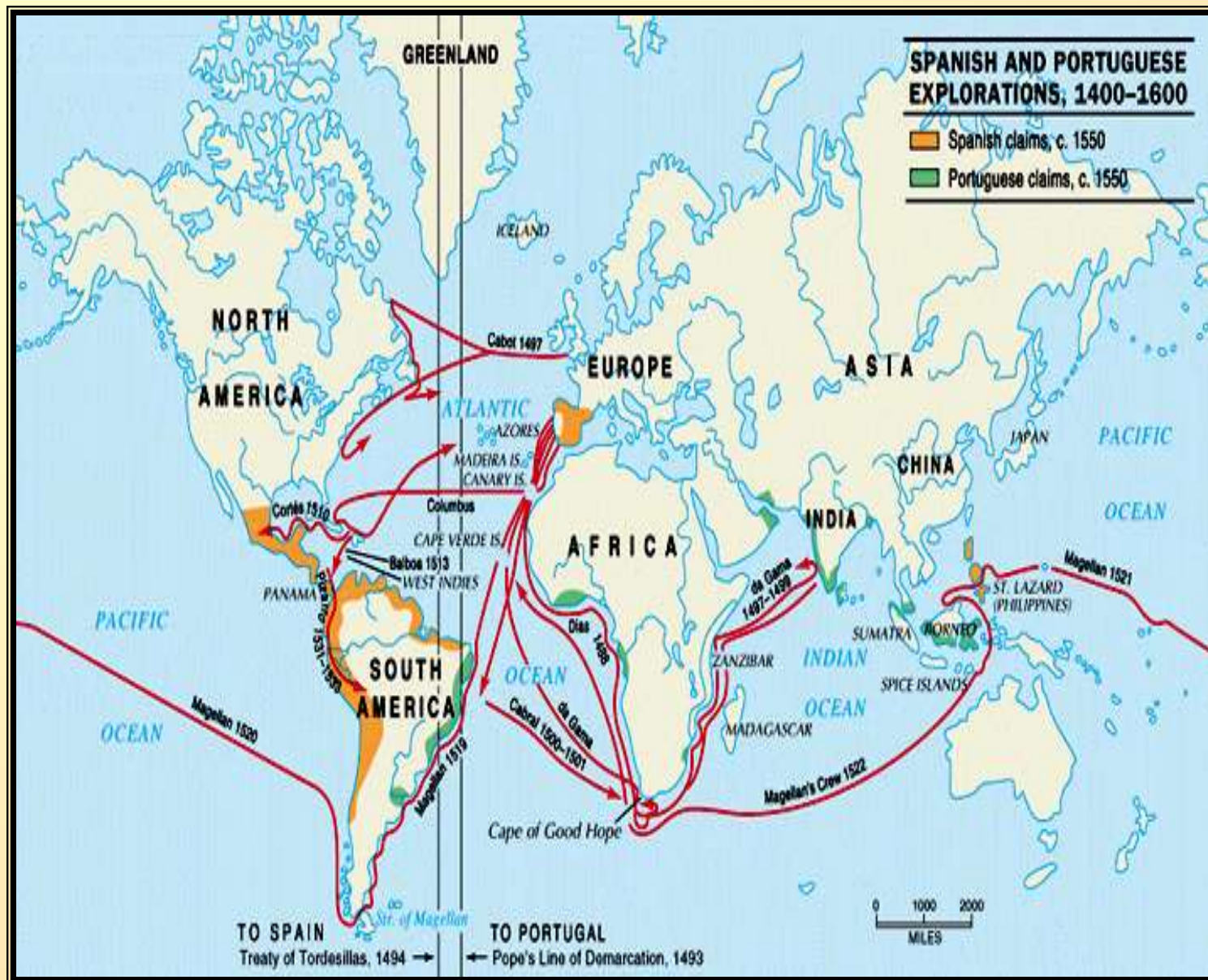
Columbus

- three more voyages to *Americas*
- Still believed he had reached *Asia*
- Error not realized until about 1502

Amerigo Vespucci

- sailed coast of *South America*, concluded it was not *Asia*
- Mapmakers later named land *America* in his honor
- Knowing they had found new land, Spanish set out to explore it

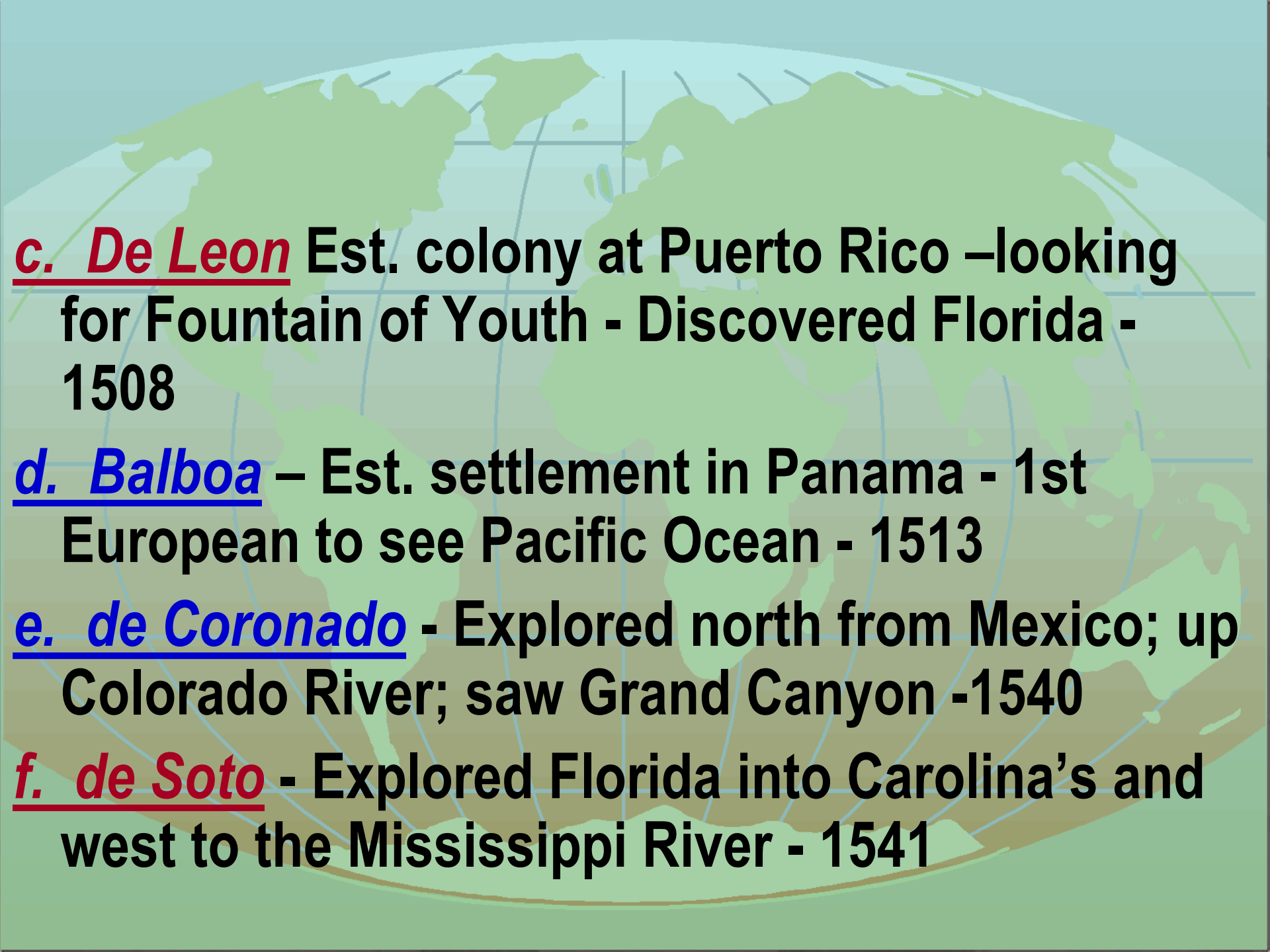
2. The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 divided the New World between Spain & Portugal



4. Explorers Sailing For Spain

a. Columbus - Italian sailing for Spain -
Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492

b. Magellan - Portuguese sailing for
Spain – his crew 1st to circumnavigate
the world - 1522



c. De Leon Est. colony at Puerto Rico –looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508

d. Balboa – Est. settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513

e. de Coronado - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540

f. de Soto - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541



Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

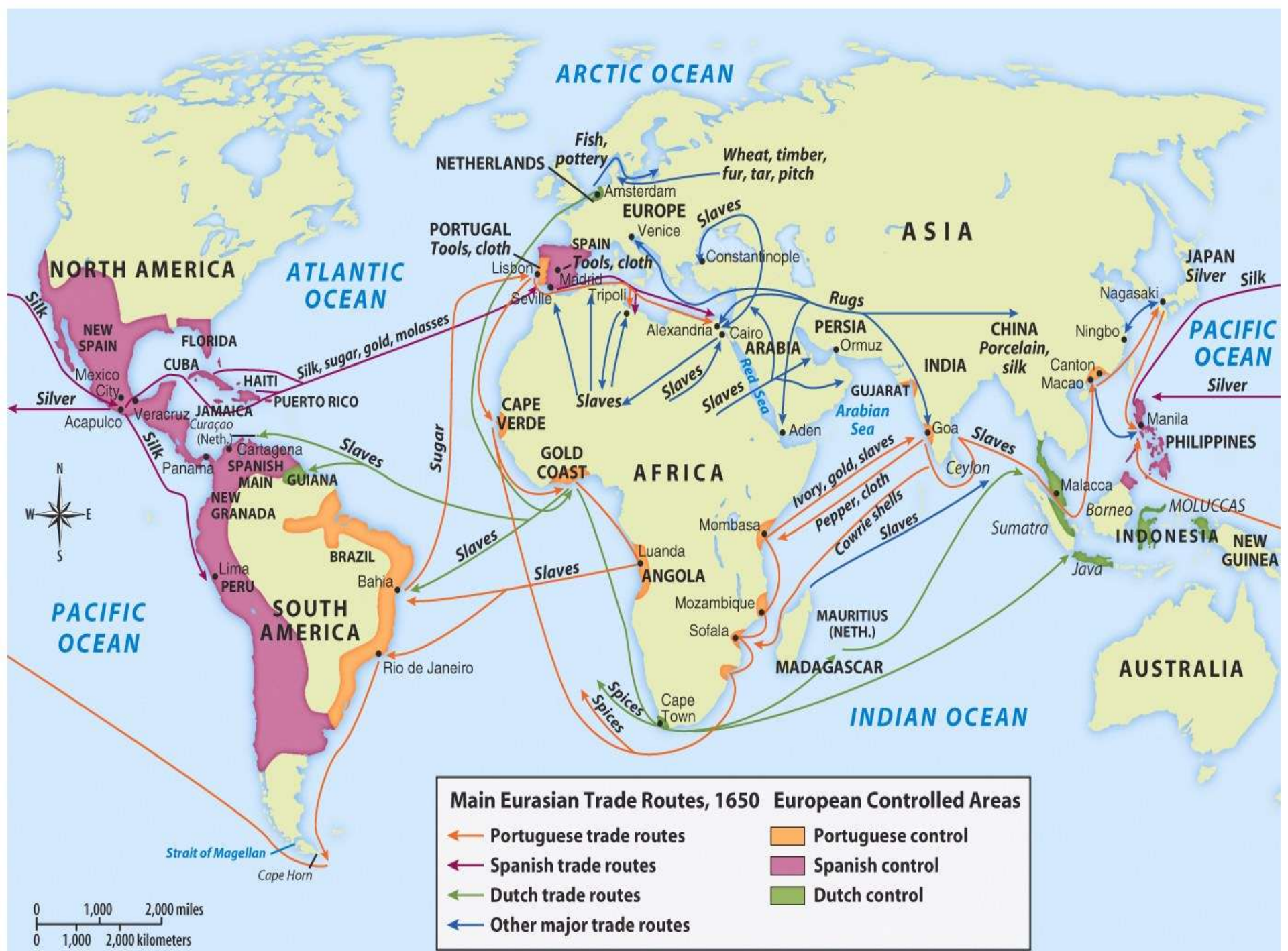


CONQUISTADORS

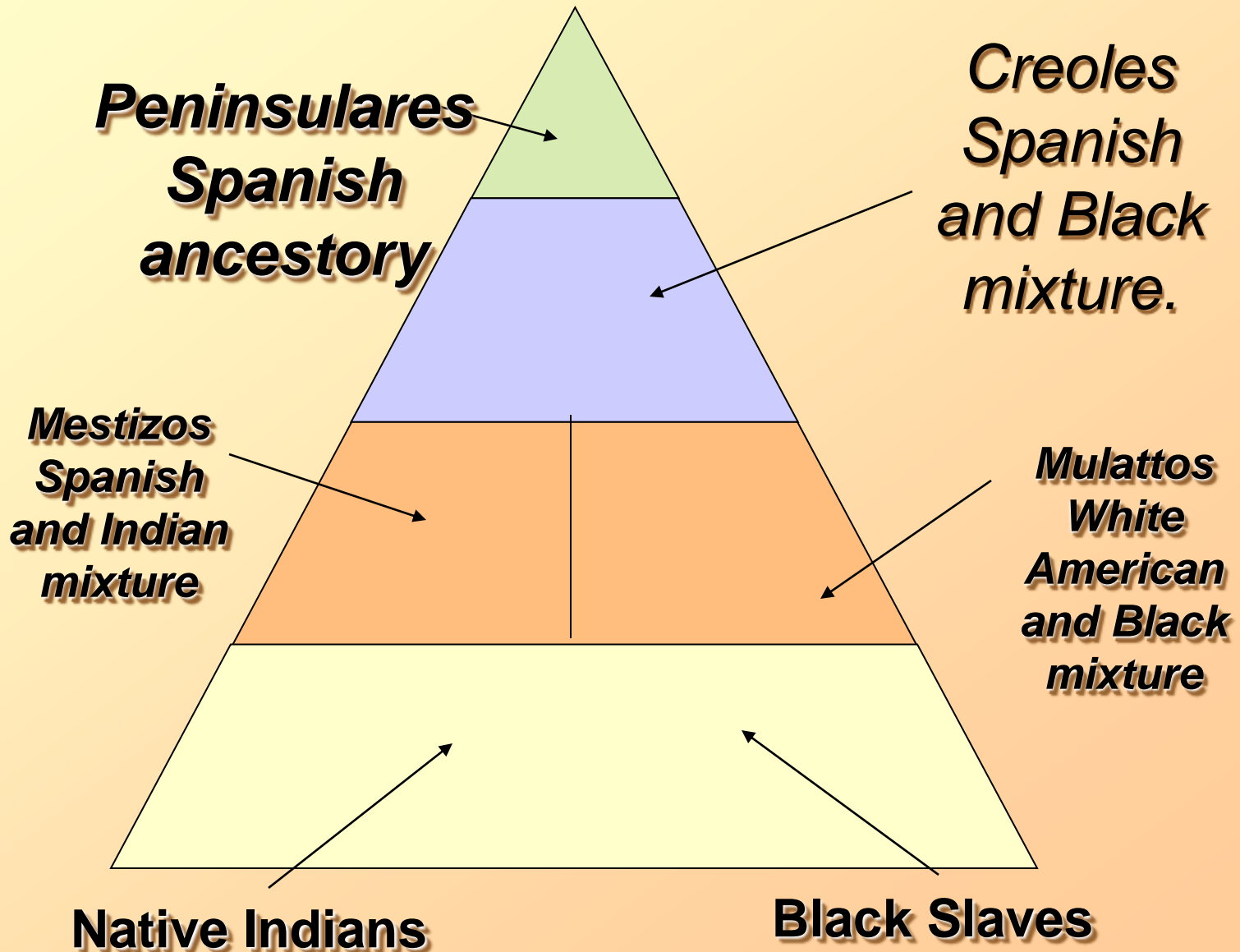
- **Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.**
- **Used harsh and brutal methods on Natives**



- **With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.**



The Colonial Class System



The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church



Guadalajara Cathedral



Our Lady of Guadalupe

Spanish Mission

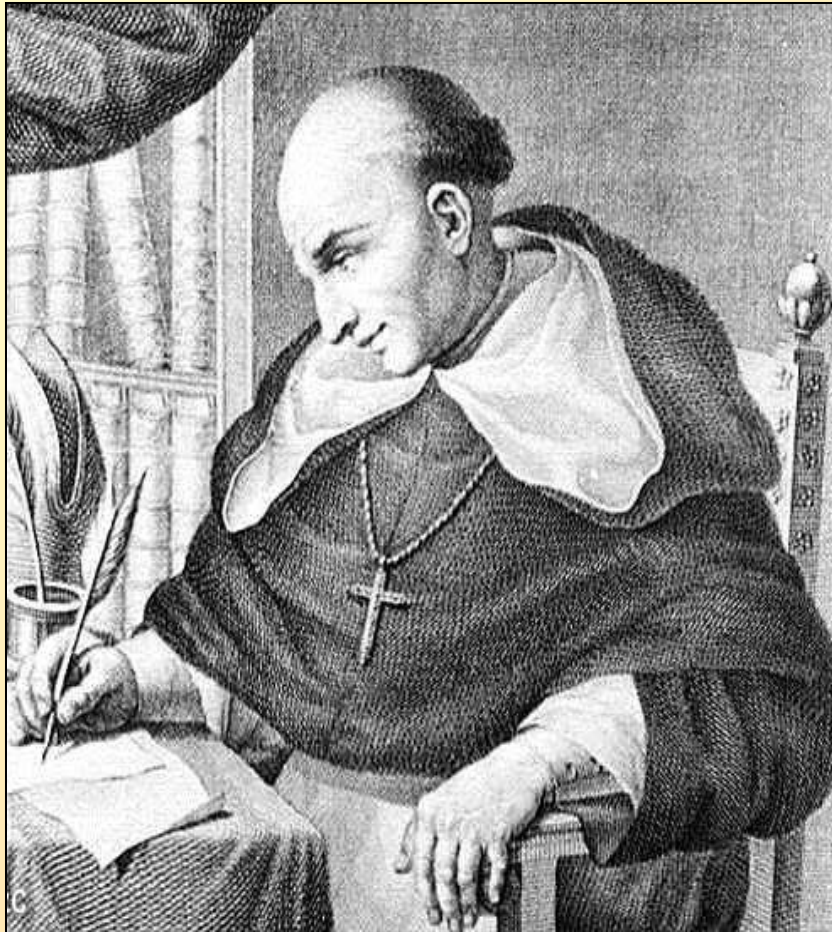


ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing a cheap labor supply = FEUDALISM
2. Conquistadors controlled Indian populations
 - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
 - Indians often rendered personal services as well.
3. In return the conquistador was obligated to
 - protect his wards
 - instruct them in the Christian faith
 - defend their right to use the land to live off the land
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King prevented the encomienda with the New Laws (1542) supported by de Las Casas, the system gradually died out.



8. Father Bartolomé de Las Casas



- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

Helped to end the Encomienda System (Spanish Feudalism on Natives) by supporting the New Laws -
-> 1542

Henry Hudson

- England wanted to find shorter route to Asia than Magellan found
- Sent Dutch-born sailor **Henry Hudson**
- 1607, Hudson set out to find the Northeast Passage
- Found nothing but ice, returned to England

The French

- Also wanted to find passage to Asia
- Sent explorers to look for Northwest Passage
- 1534, Jacques Cartier sailed past Newfoundland into St. Lawrence River, claimed land as province of New France, now Canada

The Dutch

- By 1600s Netherlands powerful trading nation, hoped to find new products, trading partners
- 1609, Henry Hudson set out to find Northwest Passage
- Did not find passage, but did explore river now named for him





The French

- **French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada**
 - **Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America**
 - **Develop a fur trade**

Explorers Sailing For France


a. Cartier - Reached St. Lawrence River -
Claimed Eastern Canada for France – 1535

b. Samuel de Champlain - “Father of New
France” - Established Quebec (the 1st
permanent French colony in N. America)

1750

-  British claims
-  French claims
-  Spanish claims
-  Russian claims





The Dutch

- Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
- New Netherland (becomes New York)