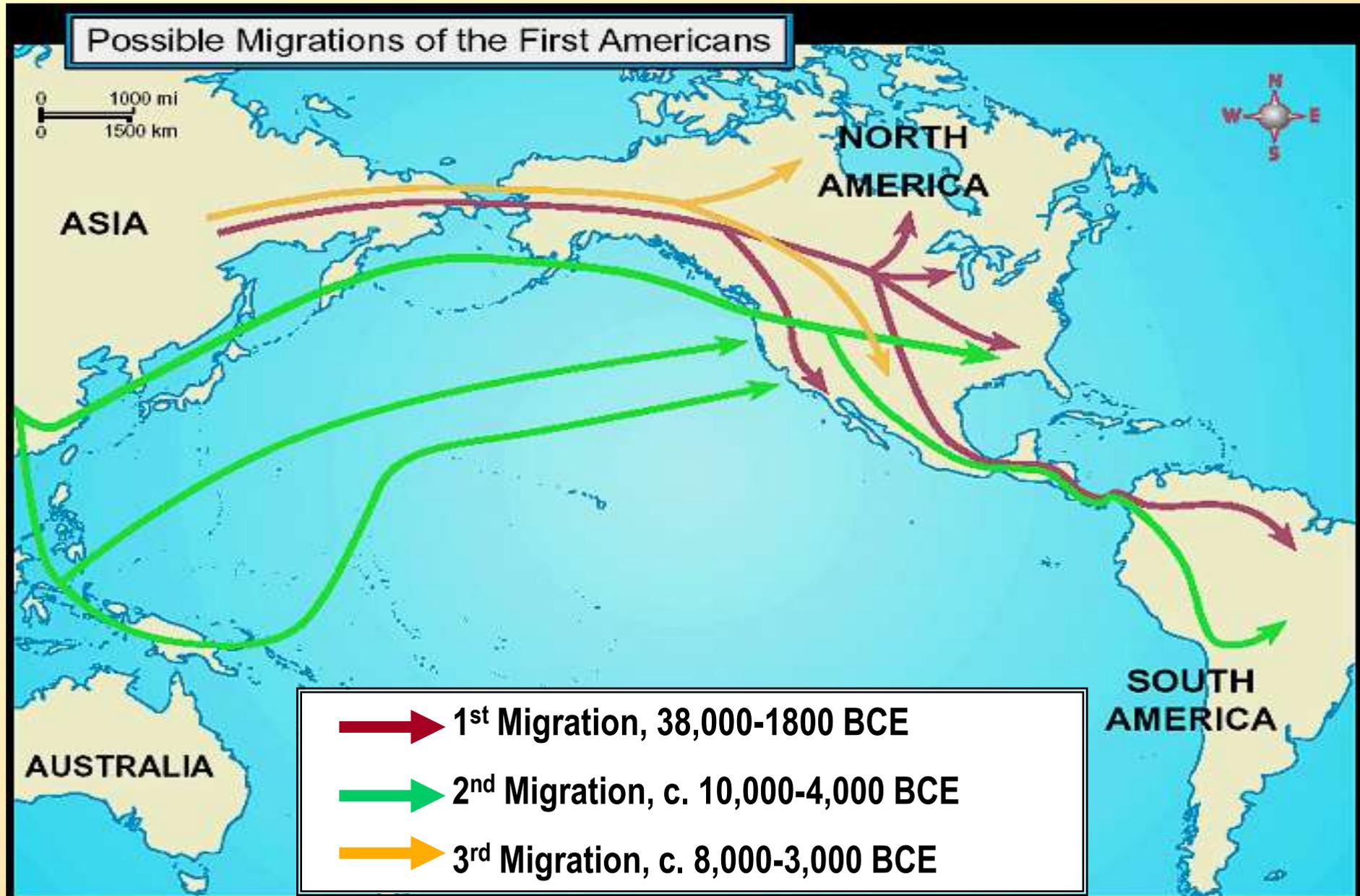


# THE NEW WORLD

# Early Human Migrations



# CULTURE AREAS OF NATIVE AMERICANS



# **CULTURAL CLASHES**

clash

## **1. WHITE EUROPEANS**

- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divided the land and selling it for monetary value.

**VS**

## **2. NATIVE AMERICANS**

- Relationship with environment as part of their religion
  - Need to hunt for survival
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself.

# EUROPEAN MOVEMENT ONTO INDIAN LAND



# Voyages of Discovery

## Main Idea

During the 1400s and 1500s European explorers—inspired by greed, curiosity, and the desire for glory, and aided by new technologies—sailed to many previously unknown lands.

## Reading Focus

- What were the foundations upon which the Age of Exploration was built?
- What discoveries were made by explorers from Portugal and Spain?
- What drove explorers from the rest of Europe?



# Indirect 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
  - 🌐 Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
  - 🌐 Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
  - 🌐 Better seaworthy ships.



# New Maritime Technologies

Better Maps [Portulan]



Hartman Astrolabe  
(1532)

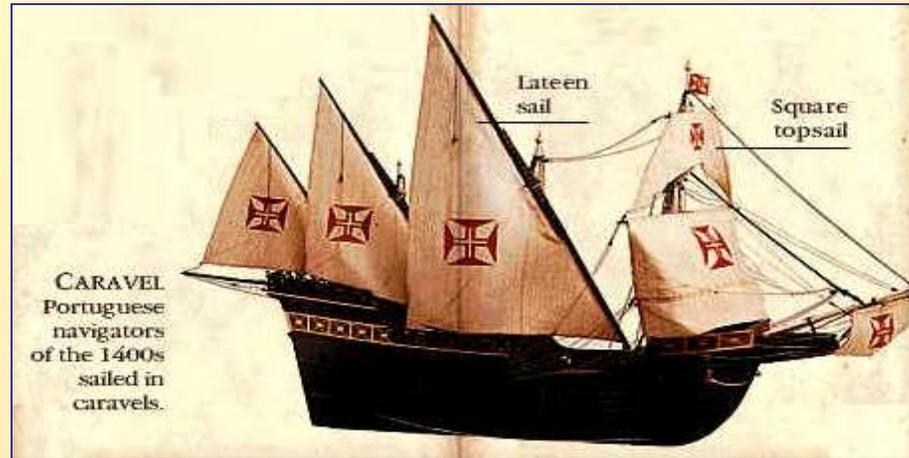


Mariner's Compass



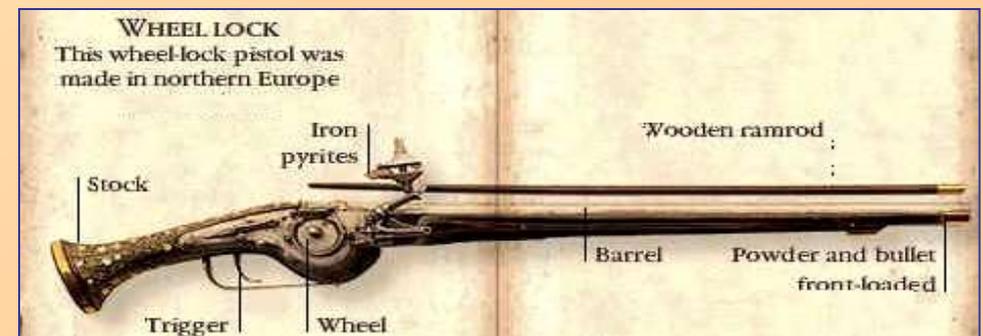
Sextant

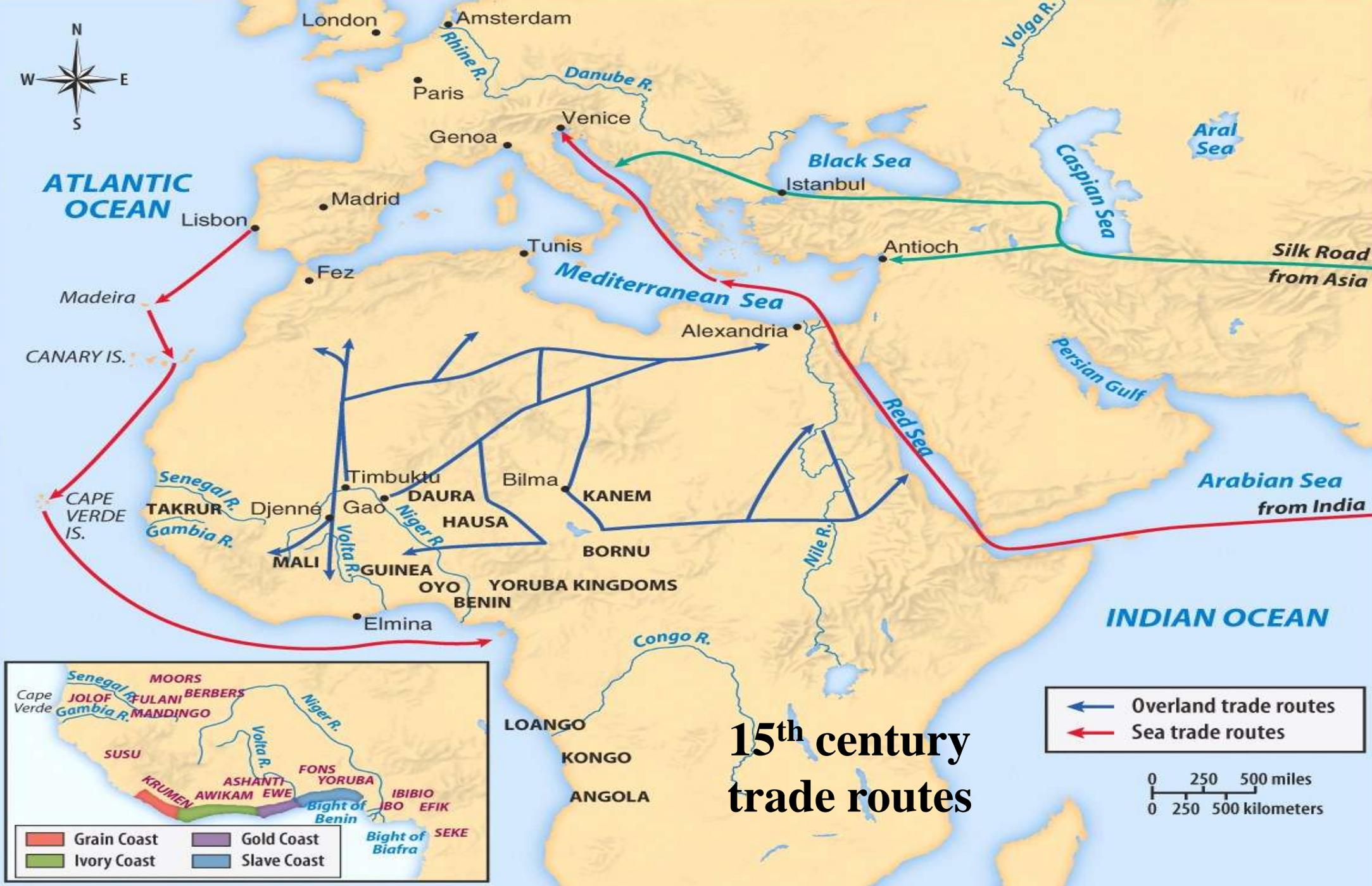
# New Weapons Technology



## *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





# 15<sup>th</sup> century trade routes

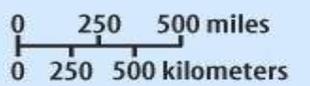
**Inset Map: West African Coast**

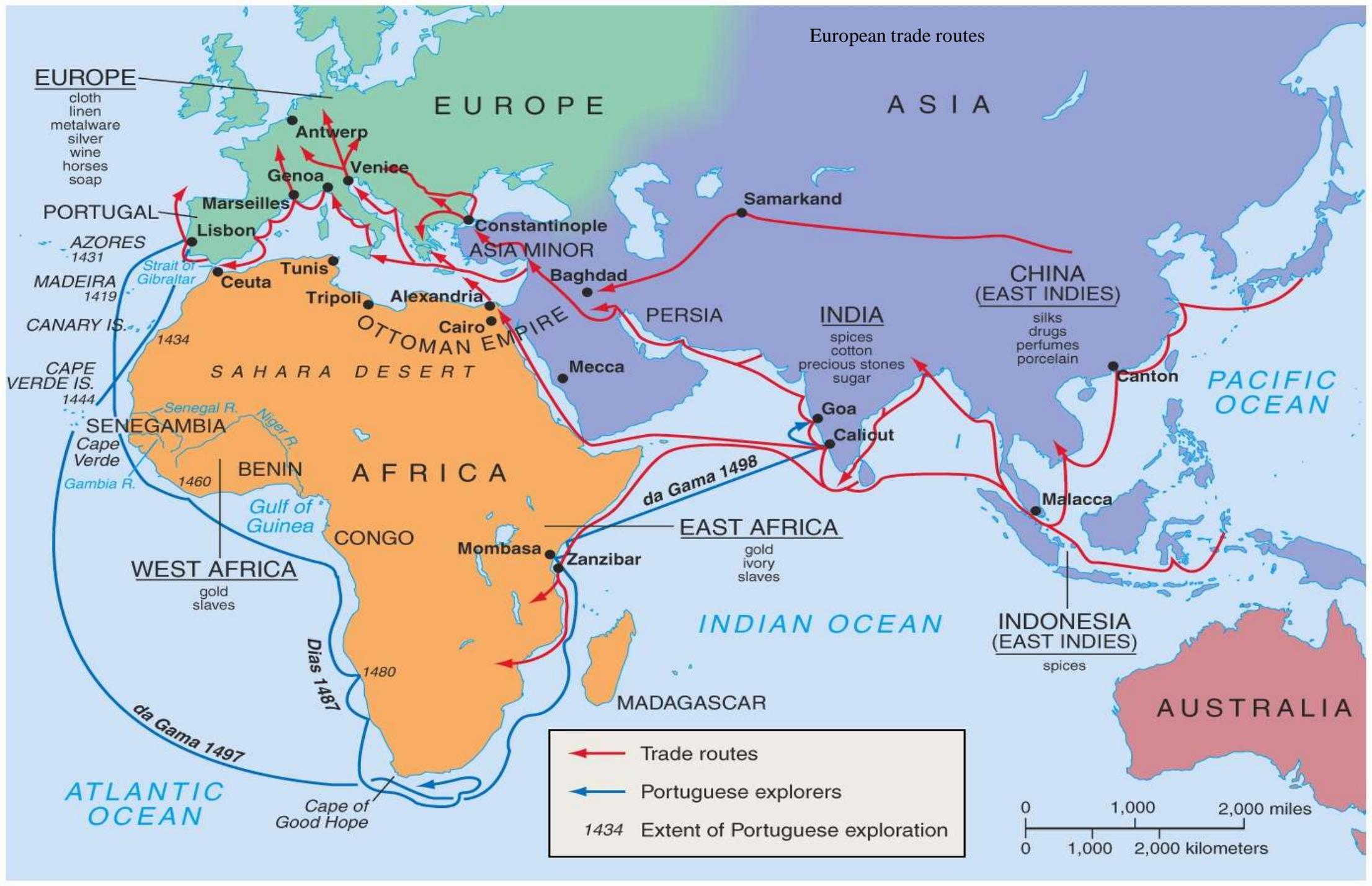
MOORS, BERBERS, JOLOF, FULANI, MANDINGO, SUSU, ASHANTI, AWIKAM, EWE, FONS, YORUBA, IBIBIO, IBO, EFIK, SEKE

Senegal R., Gambia R., Volta R., Niger R., Bight of Benin, Bight of Biafra

Grain Coast	Gold Coast
Ivory Coast	Slave Coast

	Overland trade routes
	Sea trade routes





European trade routes

**EUROPE**

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

**PORTUGAL**

- AZORES 1431
- MADEIRA 1419
- CANARY IS.
- CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

**EUROPE**

**ASIA**

**CHINA (EAST INDIES)**

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

**AFRICA**

**WEST AFRICA**

- gold
- slaves

**EAST AFRICA**

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

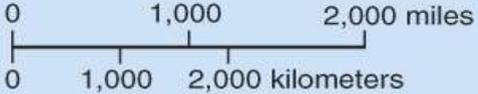
**INDIAN OCEAN**

**INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)**

- spices

**AUSTRALIA**

← Trade routes  
← Portuguese explorers  
 1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



**ATLANTIC OCEAN**

Cape of Good Hope

da Gama 1497

da Gama 1498

1480

1434

1460

1431

1419

1444

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

**PERSIA**

**INDIA**

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

**SAHARA DESERT**

Mombasa

Zanzibar

Goa

Calicut

Malacca

Canton

Constantinople

Baghdad

Mecca

Alexandria

Cairo

Tripoli

Tunis

Marseilles

Genoa

Venice

Antwerp

Lisbon

Ceuta

Senegambia

Benin

Congo

MADAGASCAR

Senegal R.

Niger R.

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

Strait of Gibraltar

1434

1460

1431

1419

1444

**OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

**PERSIA**

**INDIA**

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

**SAHARA DESERT**

Mombasa

Zanzibar

Goa

Calicut

Malacca

Canton

Constantinople

Baghdad

Mecca

Alexandria

Cairo

Tripoli

Tunis

Marseilles

Genoa

Venice

Antwerp

Lisbon

Ceuta

Senegambia

Benin

Congo

MADAGASCAR

Senegal R.

Niger R.

Gambia R.

Gulf of Guinea

Strait of Gibraltar

1434

1460

1431

1419

1444



# 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



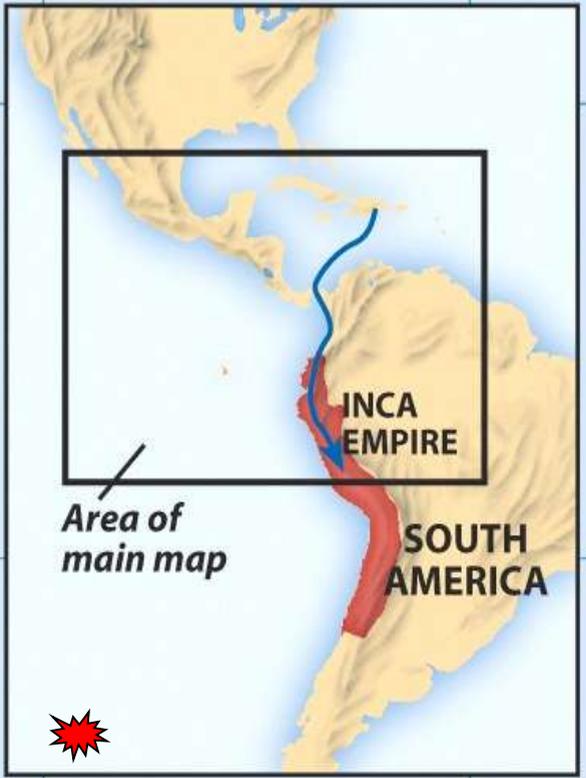
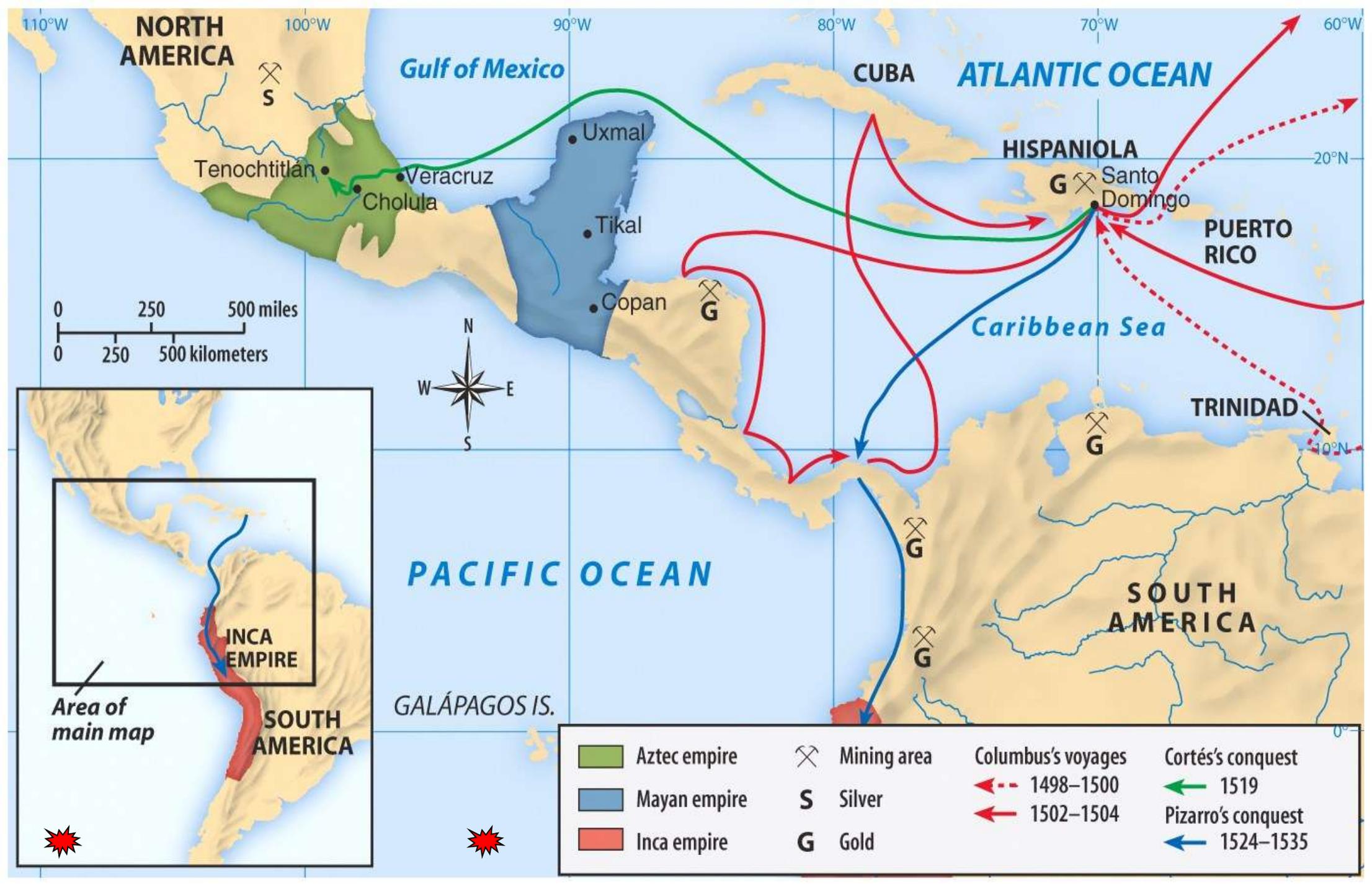
# Direct Causes = 3 G's

**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**

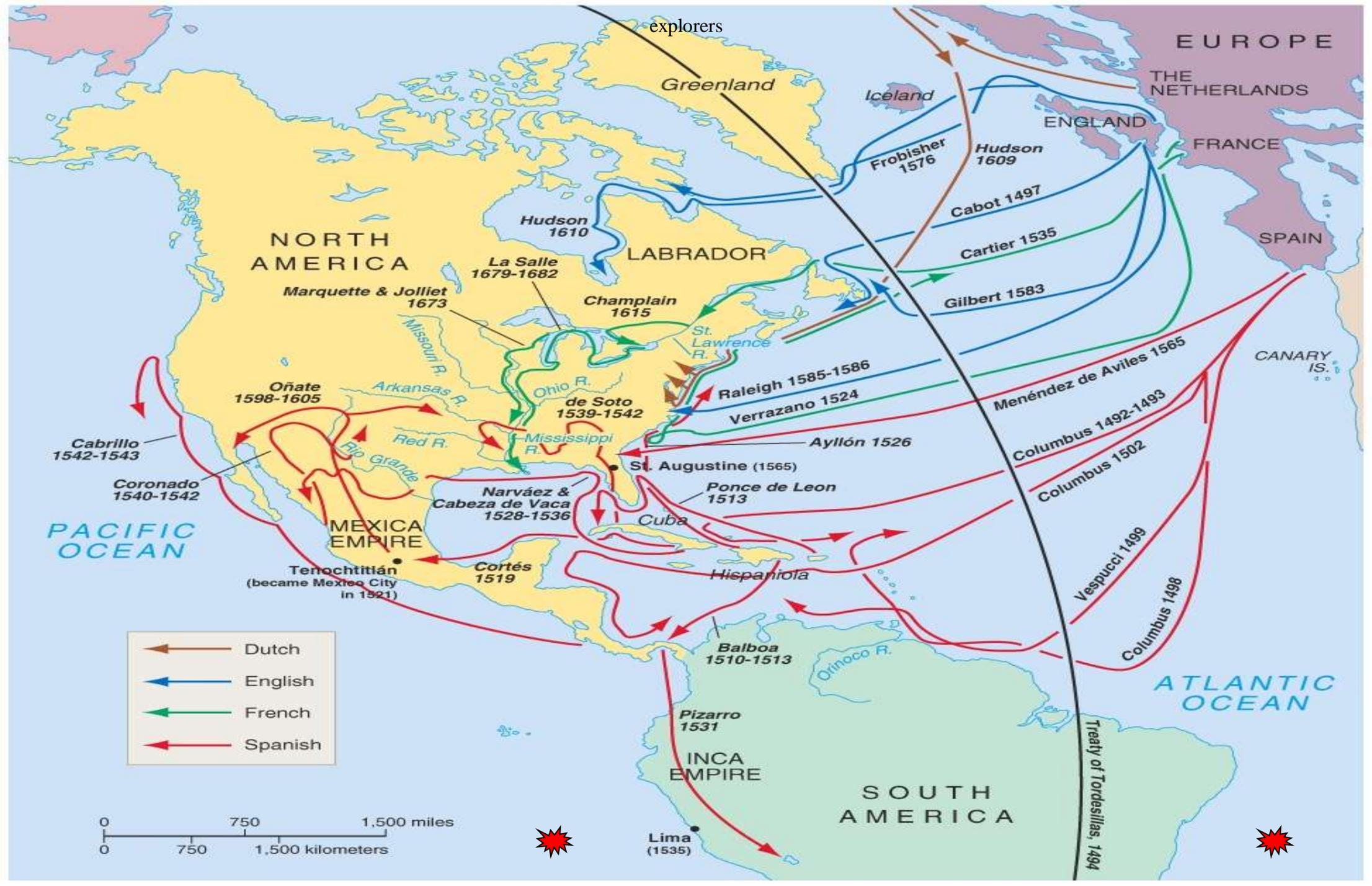


Aztec empire	Mining area	Columbus's voyages 1498-1500	Cortés's conquest 1519
Mayan empire	<b>S</b> Silver	Columbus's voyages 1502-1504	Pizarro's conquest 1524-1535
Inca empire	<b>G</b> Gold		

# **EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600**

## **EFFECTS of Exploration**

- **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**



explorers

EUROPE

THE NETHERLANDS

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

NORTH AMERICA

LABRADOR

CANARY IS.

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

Lima (1535)

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

-  Dutch
-  English
-  French
-  Spanish

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



Cabrillo 1542-1543

Coronado 1540-1542

Oñate 1598-1605

Marquette & Jolliet 1673

La Salle 1679-1682

Champlain 1615

Hudson 1610

Frobisher 1576

Hudson 1609

Cabot 1497

Cartier 1535

Gilbert 1583

Raleigh 1585-1586

Verrazano 1524

Menéndez de Aviles 1565

Ayllón 1526

Columbus 1492-1493

Columbus 1502

Vespucci 1499

Columbus 1498

Tenochtitlán (became Mexico City in 1521)

Narváez & Cabeza de Vaca 1528-1536

Ponce de Leon 1513

Cuba

Hispaniola

Balboa 1510-1513

Pizarro 1531

INCA EMPIRE

Orinoco R.

MEXICA EMPIRE

de Soto 1539-1542

Ohio R.

Mississippi R.

Arkansas R.

Red R.

Rio Grande

Greenland

Iceland

St. Lawrence R.

St. Augustine (1565)

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

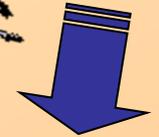
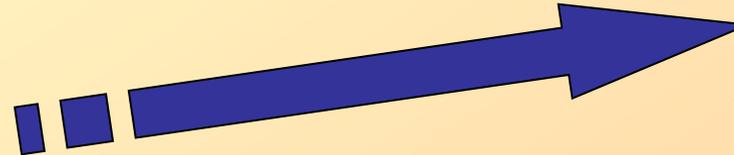
- \* Squash
- \* Turkey
- \* Cocoa
- \* Peanut

- \* 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** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
  - *Spain*
  - *England*
  - *France*
  - *Portugal*
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

# Explorers from Portugal and Spain

As a result of their location facing the Atlantic Ocean, Portugal and Spain were well suited to kicking off the Age of Exploration.

## *The Portuguese*

- Portugal was first country to launch large-scale voyages of exploration
- Begun largely due to efforts of Prince Henry, son of King John I of Portugal
- Often called **Henry the Navigator**, not himself explorer
- Patron, supporter of those who wished to explore

## *Navigation Court*

- Early 1400s, Henry established court to which he brought sailors, mapmakers, astronomers, others
- Expeditions sent west to islands in Atlantic, south to explore western coast of Africa
- Portuguese settled Azores, Madeira Islands, learned more about Africa's coast

# 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
- 1488, Bartolomeu Dias became first to sail around southern tip of Africa

## *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

# Explorers Sailing For Portugal

a. Prince Henry the Navigator

b. Dias Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488

c. da Gama - Opened trade with India - 1498

d. Cabral - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500



# 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*

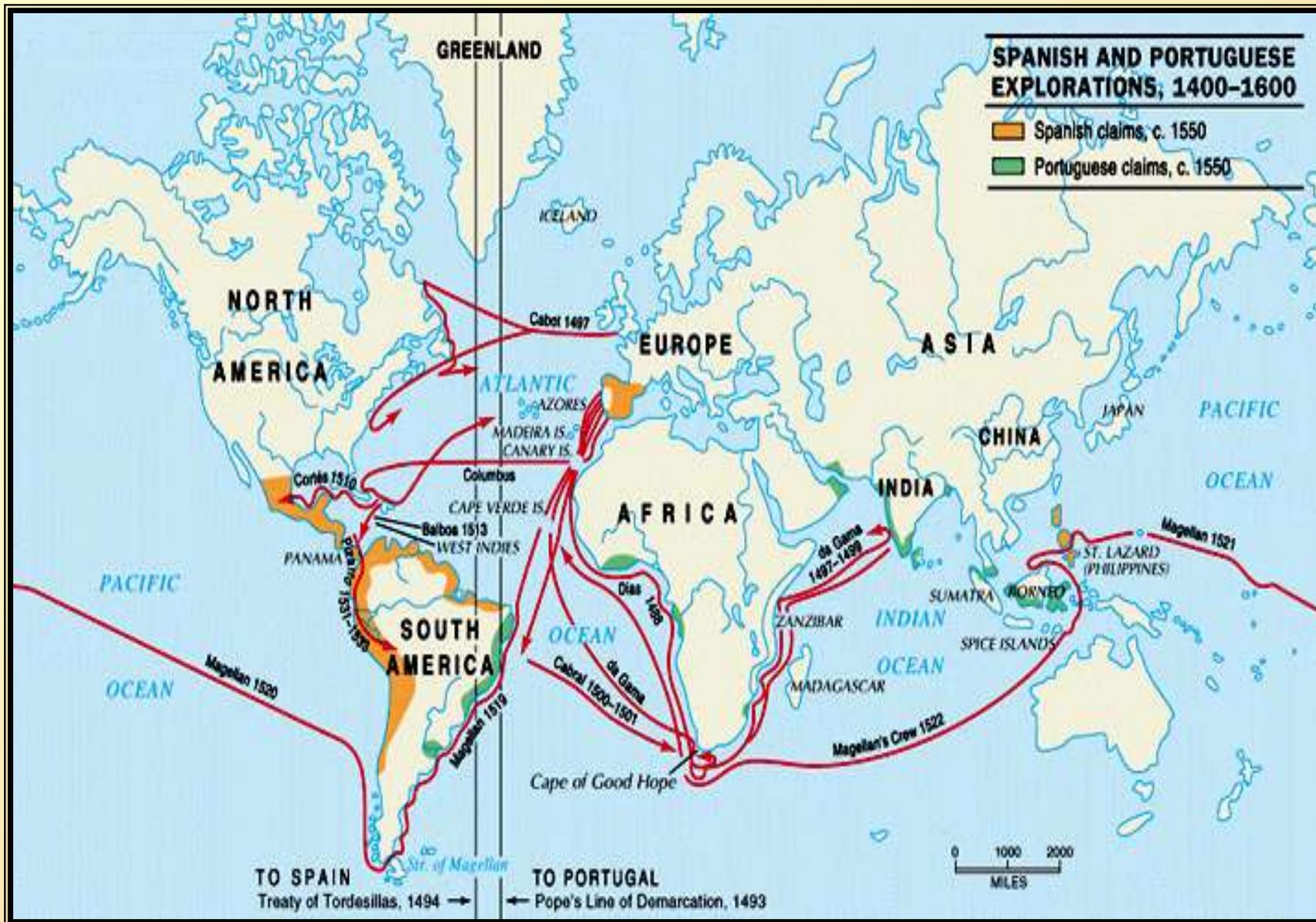
- Columbus reached island in Caribbean after about two months at sea
- Thought he had reached Asian islands known as Indies; called people living there Indians
- 1493, returned to Spain with exotic items, including parrots, jewels, gold, plants unknown in Europe
- Spanish believed Columbus found new 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**
  - Explorer 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**
  - 1513, Núñez de Balboa led expedition across Isthmus of Panama
  - After more than three weeks of travel, Balboa became first European to see Pacific Ocean

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



# Ferdinand Magellan

After Balboa's discovery, the Spanish realized they needed to cross another ocean to reach Asia.

## *West Around World*

- What Spanish did not know was how large ocean might be
- Daring adventurer, **Ferdinand Magellan** decided to sail west around world
- 1519, Magellan set out for Spain with five ships, 250 men

## *Perilous Voyage*

- Journey long, difficult; some men mutinied, rebelled
- Magellan killed in fight with Philippine natives; his men sailed on
- 1522, 18 survivors of original fleet arrived back in Spain, first to **circumnavigate** world

# **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

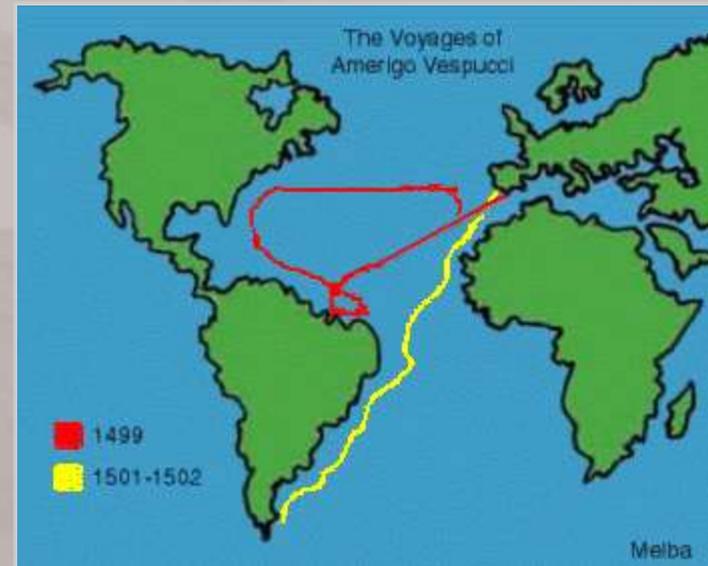
**c. De Leon** Est. colony at Puerto Rico –looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508

**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

**g.Amerigo Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America's - (where we get "America") - 1501





**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.**

# Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.



**Hernando Cortés**

vs.



**Montezuma II**

# Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532

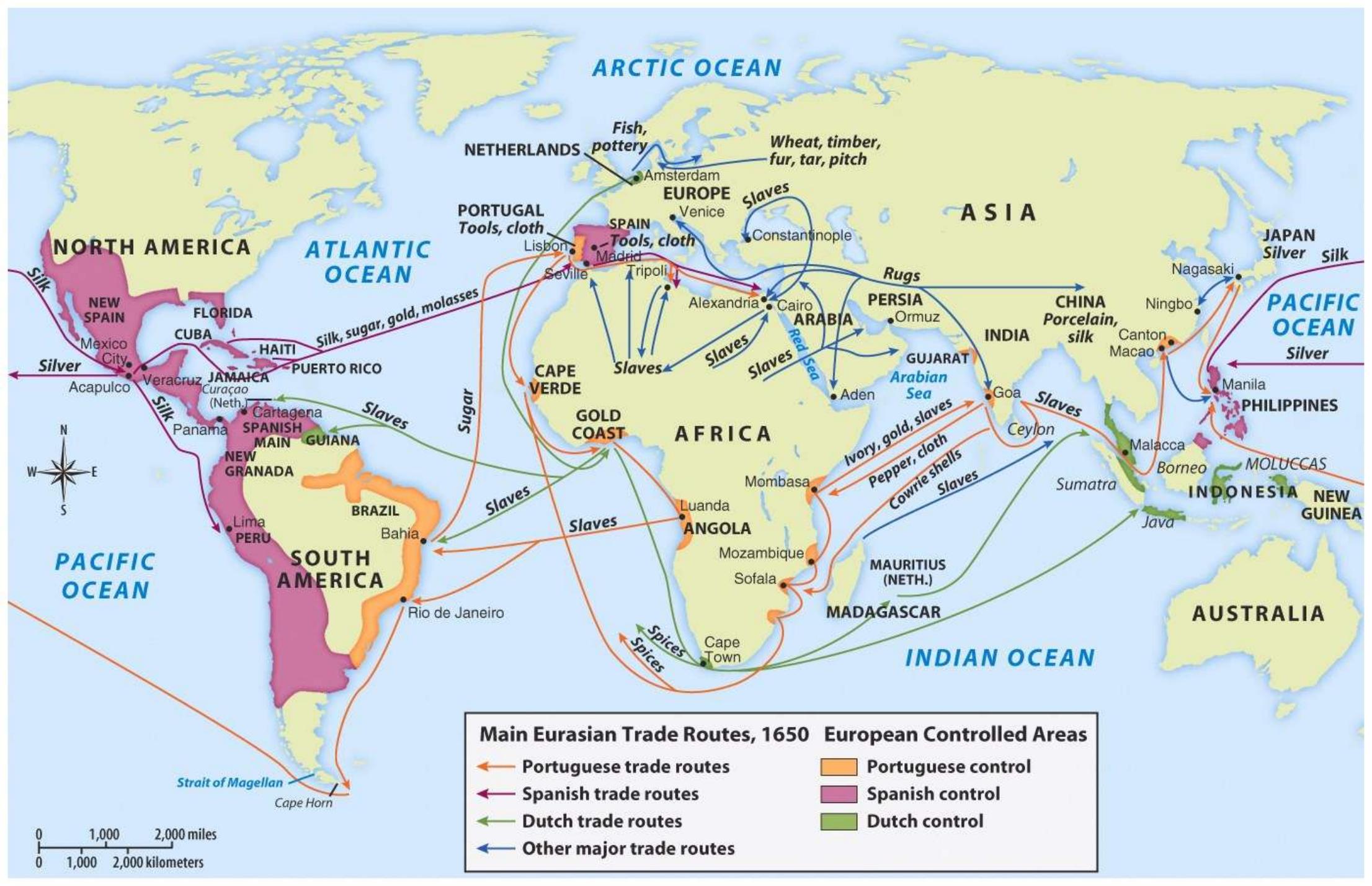


**Francisco Pizarro**

vs.

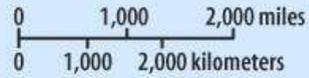


**Atahualpa**



**Main Eurasian Trade Routes, 1650**

← Portuguese trade routes	Portuguese control
← Spanish trade routes	Spanish control
← Dutch trade routes	Dutch control
← Other major trade routes	



Strait of Magellan  
Cape Horn

**NORTH AMERICA**

**ATLANTIC OCEAN**

**ARCTIC OCEAN**

NETHERLANDS  
EUROPE  
Wheat, timber, fur, tar, pitch  
Fish, pottery  
Amsterdam  
Venice  
Constantinople

**ASIA**

JAPAN  
Silver  
Silk

**PACIFIC OCEAN**

PORTUGAL  
Tools, cloth

SPAIN  
Tools, cloth

Slaves

Rugs

CHINA  
Porcelain, silk

Ningbo

Canton  
Macao

PHILIPPINES  
Silver

Silver

NEW SPAIN  
Mexico City

FLORIDA  
CUBA

HAITI  
PUERTO RICO

Silk, sugar, gold, molasses

Veracruz

JAMAICA  
Curaçao (Neth.)

Panama

SPANISH MAIN  
NEW GRANADA

Slaves

Lima

PERU

BRAZIL  
Bahia

**SOUTH AMERICA**

Rio de Janeiro

Sugar

GOLD COAST

**AFRICA**

Mombasa

Luanda

ANGOLA

Mozambique

Sofala

Slaves

Cape Town

Spices

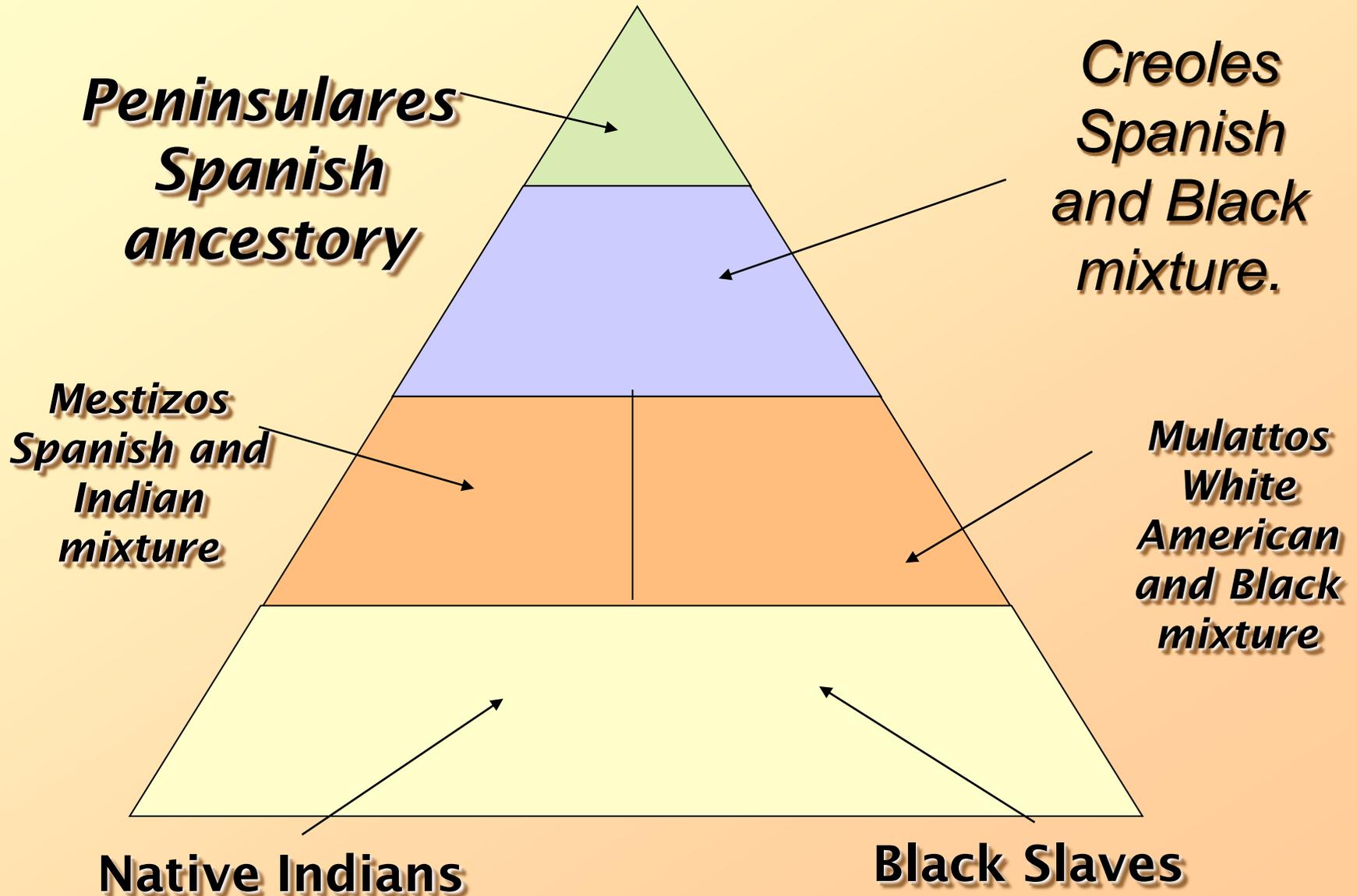
Slaves

ARABIA  
Cairo

Alexandria

Slaves

# 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 an adequate and cheap labor supply = FEUDALISM

- “granted” to deserving subjects of the King

2. Conquistador 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

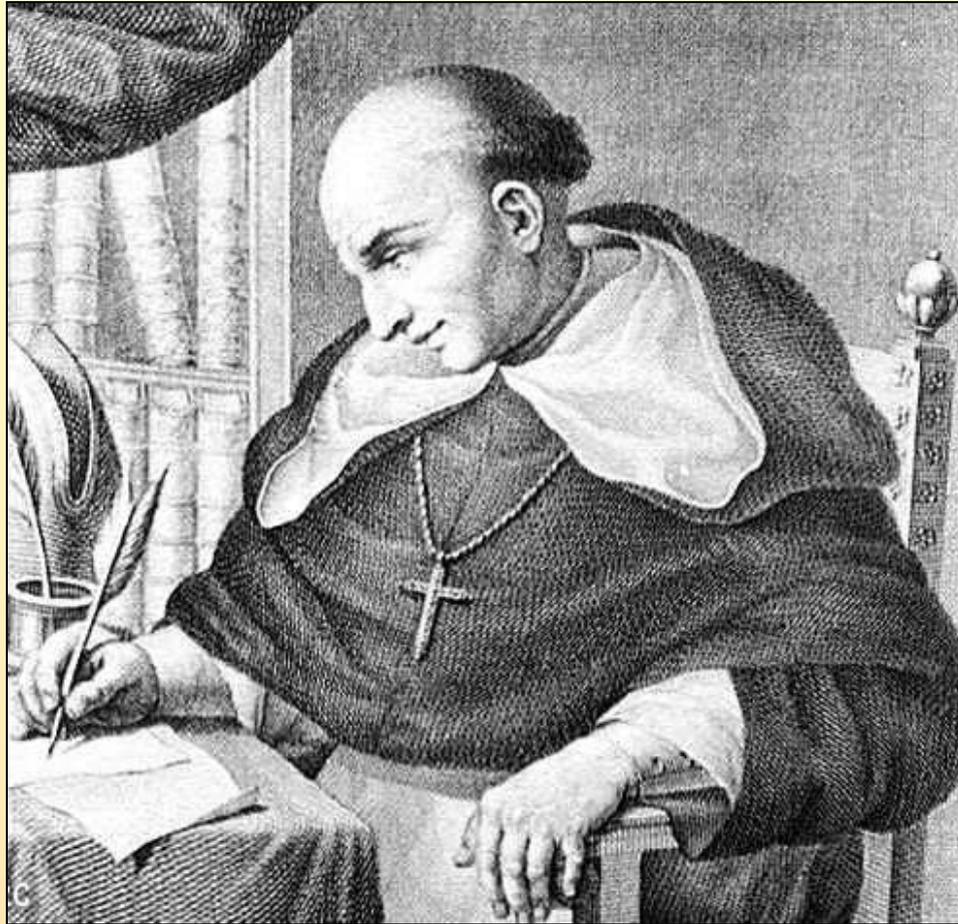
- protect his wards
- instruct them in the Christian faith
- defend their right to use the land to live off the land

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

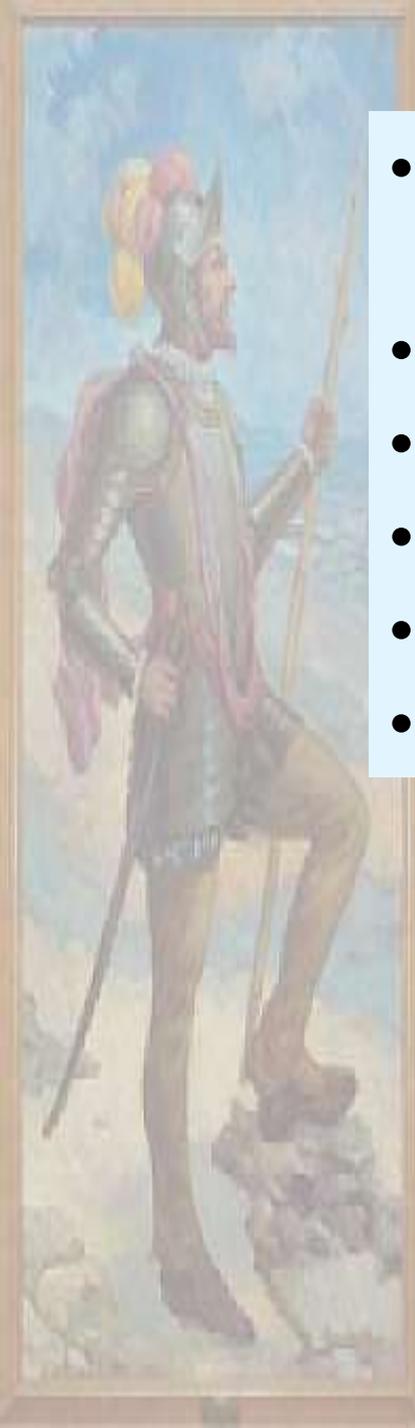
- England wanted to find shorter route to Asia than Magellan found
- Sent Dutch-born sailor **Henry Hudson**
- 1607, Hudson set out to north
- Hoped to find Northeast Passage around Europe
- Found nothing but ice, returned to England
- Later made two more voyages for English, one for Dutch

## *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

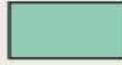
- **French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada**
  - **Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America**
  - **Develop a fur trade**

# **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)

# Explorers from the Rest of Europe

- Spanish and Portuguese did not remain alone in their efforts.
- By early 1500s the English and French were exploring northern parts of the Americas.
- Dutch later joined in explorations.

## *The English*

- 1497, first major English voyage of discovery launched
- John Cabot sailed to Atlantic coast of what is now Canada
- Tried to repeat voyage; fleet vanished, presumably sunk

## *Sir Francis Drake*

- English soon realized they had reached an unknown land, not Asia
- Queen sent **Sir Francis Drake** out
- After stop in what is now California, Drake sailed north to seek route around North America

The weather was too cold, and he ended up heading west around the world to get back to England. He became the second man to circumnavigate the globe.