1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian
• Pre-Columbian time period.
• First Americans came from Asia
• Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
• Following a food source
• Gradual migration
Early Human Migrations

1st Migration, 38,000-1800 BCE
2nd Migration, c. 10,000-4,000 BCE
3rd Migration, c. 8,000-3,000 BCE
CULTURAL CLASHES

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.

VERSUS

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.
1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

2. Europe Exploration
   - Causes
     - Indirect
     - Direct
   - Effects
Indirect Causes of European Explorations
1. Islam & the Spice Trade \(\rightarrow\) Silk Road

2. New Player \(\rightarrow\) Europe

Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271

Expansion becomes a state enterprise \(\rightarrow\) monarchs had the authority & the resources.

Better seaworthy ships.
Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.
New Maritime Technologies

Hartman Astrolabe
(1532)

Better Maps
[Portulan]

Mariner's Compass

Sextant
New Weapons Technology

CARAVEL
Portuguese navigators of the 1400s sailed in caravels.

WHEELLOCK
This wheellock pistol was made in northern Europe.

Stock
Iron pyrites
Wheel
Trigger
Barrel
Powder and bullet front-loaded
Wooden ramrod
A Map of the Known World,
pre- 1492
Direct Causes = 3 G’s

- **Political**: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. *(GLORY)*

- **Economic**: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations *(GOLD)*

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

The 3 motives *reinforce* each other
Treasures from the Americas!

Value of Gold and Silver from Spanish America

Millions of Pesos
Main Eurasian Trade Routes, 1650

- **Portuguese trade routes**
- **Spanish trade routes**
- **Dutch trade routes**
- **Other major trade routes**

**European Controlled Areas**
- Portuguese control
- Spanish control

- **Portuguese trade routes**
  - Brazil to Africa
  - Acapulco to Mexico City

- **Spanish trade routes**
  - Spanish Main to New Spain

- **Dutch trade routes**
  - Cape Town to Africa

- **Other major trade routes**
  - Strait of Magellan to Asia
  - India to China

**Key Examples of Trade Goods**
- **Fish, pottery**
- **Wheat, timber, fur, tar, pitch**
- **Slaves**
- **Silk, sugar, gold, molasses**
- **Spices**
- **Porcelain, silk**
EFFECTS

• 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
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
- Diptheria
- Coffee Beans
- Turnip
- Peach
- Pear
- Sheep
- Typhus
- Whooping Cough
- Banana
- Honeybee
- Sugar Cane
- Wheat
- Pig
- Measles
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
- HORSE
- Smallpox
- Malaria
1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

2. Europe Exploration
   • Causes
     • Indirect
     • Direct
   • Effects

3. European Colonization
   • Spain
   • Portugal
   • France
   • Dutch
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.
• Spanish first to pursue colonization
• Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizzaro (1531)
• First permanent colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain
  – St. Augustine (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets
Explorers Sailing For Spain

• **Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492

• **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
Columbus’ Four Voyages
Ferdinand Magellan & the First Circumnavigation of the World
Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- **De Leon** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508

- **Balboa** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513

- **de Coronado** - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon - 1540

- **de Soto** - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina’s and west to the Mississippi River - 1541
Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal

- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America’s - Amerigo is his first name (where we get “America”) - 1501
Spanish Exploration
- Columbus
- Balboa
- Cortes
- Pizzaro
- De Leon
- De Soto
- Coronado
- Vespucci
Spanish empire by the 1600’s consisted of the
- part of North America
- Central America
- Caribbean Islands
- Much of South America.
First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

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

Hernando Cortés vs. Montezuma II
Mexico Surrenders to Cortés
First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532

Francisco Pizarro vs. Atahualpa
Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

Explorers → Conquistadores → Missionaries → Permanent Settlers → European Colonial Empire
The Colonial Class System

- **Peninsulares**: Spanish ancestry
- **Creoles**: Spanish and Black mixture
- **Mestizos**: Spanish and Indian mixture
- **Mulattos**: White American and Black mixture
- **Native Indians**
- **Black Slaves**
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.

► New Laws --> 1542
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 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.
The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1434 & The Pope’s Line of Demarcation, 1493
• 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
  – Couier do Bois
Like French, Dutch focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements

- Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
- New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system

Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons
Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

- **Henry Hudson** - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609