DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

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

Possible Migrations of the First Americans

1st Migration, 38,000-1800 BCE

2nd Migration, c. 10,000-4,000 BCE

3rd Migration, c. 8,000-3,000 BCE
CULTURE AREAS OF NATIVE AMERICANS

Dominant Economic Activity
- Agriculture
- Hunting
- Hunting-gathering
- Fishing

Map showing culture areas with different economic activities and geographical regions in North America.
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.

VS

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
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.
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)

Mariner’s Compass

Sextant

Better Maps
[Portulan]
New Weapons Technology

**CARAVEL**
Portuguese navigators of the 1400s sailed in caravels.

**WHEEL LOCK**
This wheellock pistol was made in northern Europe.
15th century trade routes
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

Years

1516–1520
1536–1540
1556–1560
1576–1580
1596–1600
1616–1620
1636–1640
1656–1660
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
The 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**
- **Coffee Beans**
- **Turnip**
- **Peach**
- **Pear**
- **Sheep**
- **Typhus**
- **Whooping Cough**
- **Banana**
- **Honeybee**
- **Sugar Cane**
- **Wheat**
- **Pig**
- **Measles**
- **Rice**
- **Barley**
- **Oats**
- **HORSE**
- **Smallpox**
- **Malaria**

Columbian Exchange refers to the transfer of goods involving 3 continents: Americas, Europe, and Africa. This exchange led to the spread of various crops and diseases across these continents.
1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

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

3. European Colonization
   • Spain
   • Portugal
   • France
   • Dutch
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.
• 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
Ferdinand Magellan & the First Circumnavigation of the World

[Map showing the routes of early explorers, including Ferdinand Magellan's voyage around 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
The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church

Guadalajara Cathedral

Our Lady of Guadalupe

Spanish Mission
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
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 Portuguese

- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....
  – Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450’s

- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil
Explorers Sailing For Portugal

• **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460

• **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488

• **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498

• **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500
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
Explorers Sailing For France

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

- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - “Father of New France” - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608
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