Contact: Europeans and Amerindians
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.
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.
Welcome back!

- Bell Ringer…
- With your neighbor…review the 9 motives for Exploration…

- Agenda and Objective: Through notes and class discussion students will identify the impact of explorers upon the “new world” as well as analyze point of view on the impact of Christopher Columbus on American History.
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 15\textsuperscript{th} & 16\textsuperscript{th} 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
Review...

• List 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?

• **Warm-Up Questions:**
  – What key changes in Europe took place in the 15\textsuperscript{th} & 16\textsuperscript{th} centuries that allowed for overseas colonization?
  – How did European exploration in America impact native peoples?
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
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

c. “Black Legend”
4. St. Augustine (1565): oldest European settlement in modern-day U.S.
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
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 social classes: *peninsulares* & *creoles*
- The Spanish gov’t operated strict control over the colonies

*Whites from Spain*
*Whites born in America*
Spanish Conquests & Colonies

Spanish missionaries focused heavily on converting Native Americans & establishing missions. The Spanish used the encomienda system to create large cash crop plantations using Native American & African slave labor.
The Columbian Exchange

Cattle, horses, pigs, wheat, rye, smallpox and other diseases

Maize, potatoes, tobacco, beans, squash, peppers, cacao, syphilis

Sugar, rice

Malaria, yellow fever

Cassava, manioc, cacao

Sugar, rice

Ironbars, pigs

Sugar, plague, rice, tea

Yellow fever, coconuts, bananas

Sugar, rice, 0 1,000 2,000 miles

0 1,000 2,000 kilometers

Tropic of Cancer

Equator

Tropic of Capricorn

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

SOUTH AMERICA

ASIA

AUST
The Columbian Exchange

New World
- Foodstuffs: corn, potatoes, beans, cocoa beans
- Precious metals: gold, silver
- Tobacco

Old World
- Foodstuffs: wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans
- Livestock: horses, cows, pigs
- Diseases: smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus

This diagram represents the movement of people and goods between Europe, the Americas, and Africa following Christopher Columbus’s discovery of the New 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. Coureurs 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
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
By the early 1600s, Spain, England, & France had large territorial claims in North America (but these colonies were not heavily populated, especially in Spanish & French claims)

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

The Spanish & French adopted *Frontiers of Inclusion* while the British used *Frontiers of Exclusion*
Spanish, French, & English Colonial Patterns?

• With your neighbor, address the following essential question:
  – What were the advantages & disadvantages of Spanish, French, & English colonial patterns in terms of long-term colonization in America?

• Create a chart with your ideas
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Advantages for long-term colonization</th>
<th>Disadvantages for long-term colonization</th>
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<td><strong>Spain</strong></td>
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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

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<thead>
<tr>
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