

# Bell Ringer

- If a habitable new planet was discovered, would you want to colonize the new world or stay on Earth? Why?

# DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

AP Powerpoints. We start today. Everyone takes notes. Layering information.

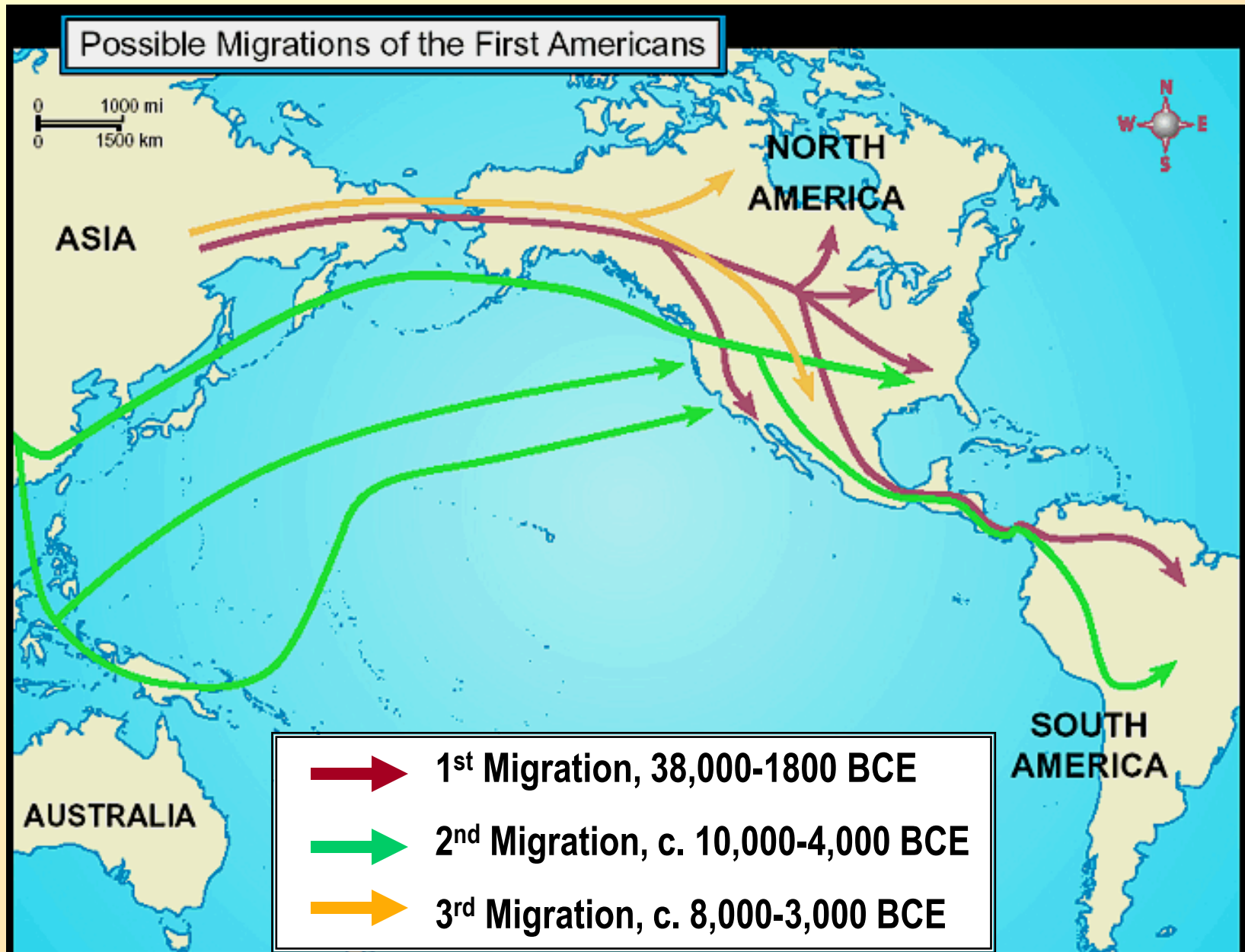


**The Beringia Land Bridge**



- Pre-Columbian time period.
- First Americans came from Asia
- Supposedly crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
- Following a food source
- Gradual migration

# Early Human Migrations



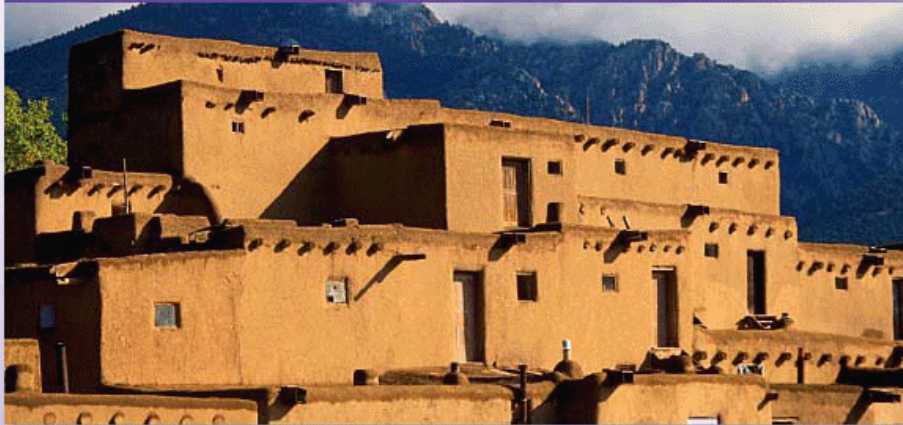


[illegible]

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H20



## Differences in Geography, Differences in Dwellings



People used the materials at hand to build their homes. In the arid Southwest, people used sun-dried clay bricks, called adobe, to build entire villages. Taos Pueblo of New Mexico (top) was built between 1000 and 1450. In contrast, longhouses of the Northeast were built of wooden frames covered with bark. The material was not as lasting as adobe, but it was plentiful. The longhouse above is a replica.







# EUROPEAN MOVEMENT ONTO NATIVE AMERICAN LAND







# 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.



# The Middle Ages

*The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the **Middle Ages**, or the medieval period.*

❖ Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages.

**Feudalism** developed:

❖ Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.

❖ The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.

❖ In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a **middle class** of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful **monarchs**, or rulers, increased their wealth.





# The Middle Ages

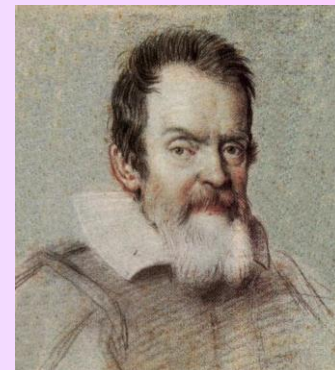
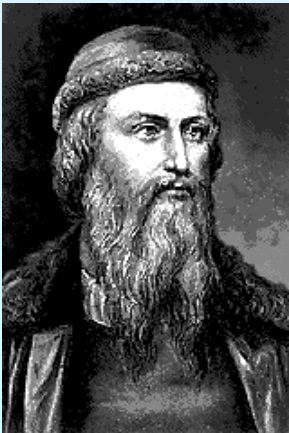
- ❖ **The Crusades** — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the **Crusades**, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.
- ❖ The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans' awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.
- ❖ **The Growth of Cities** — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.



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# Renaissance

**A time of rebirth in Western Civilization "intellectual enlightenment"**



# 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



# New Maritime Technologies



Hartman Astrolabe  
(1532)

Better Maps  
[Portulan]

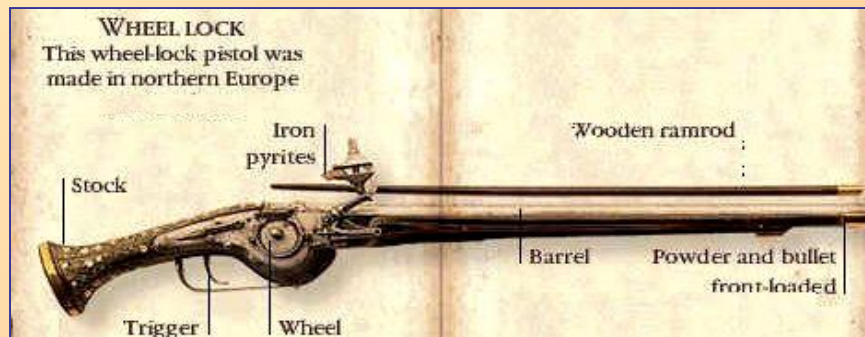
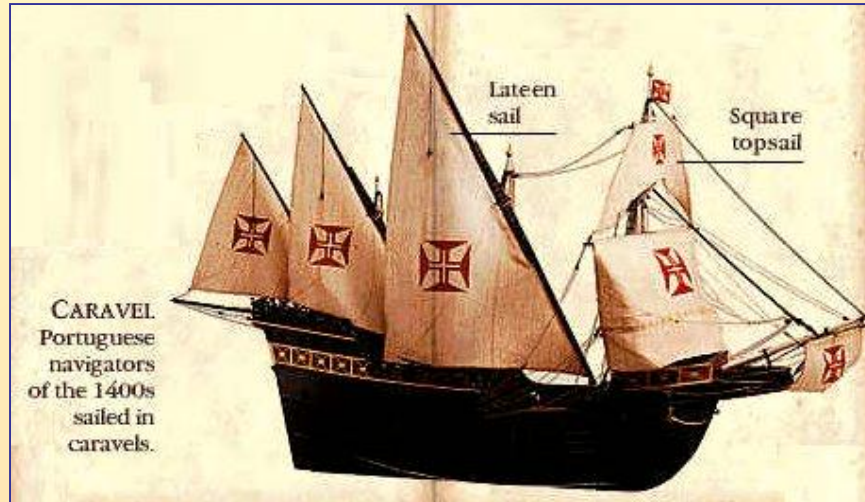


Mariner's Compass

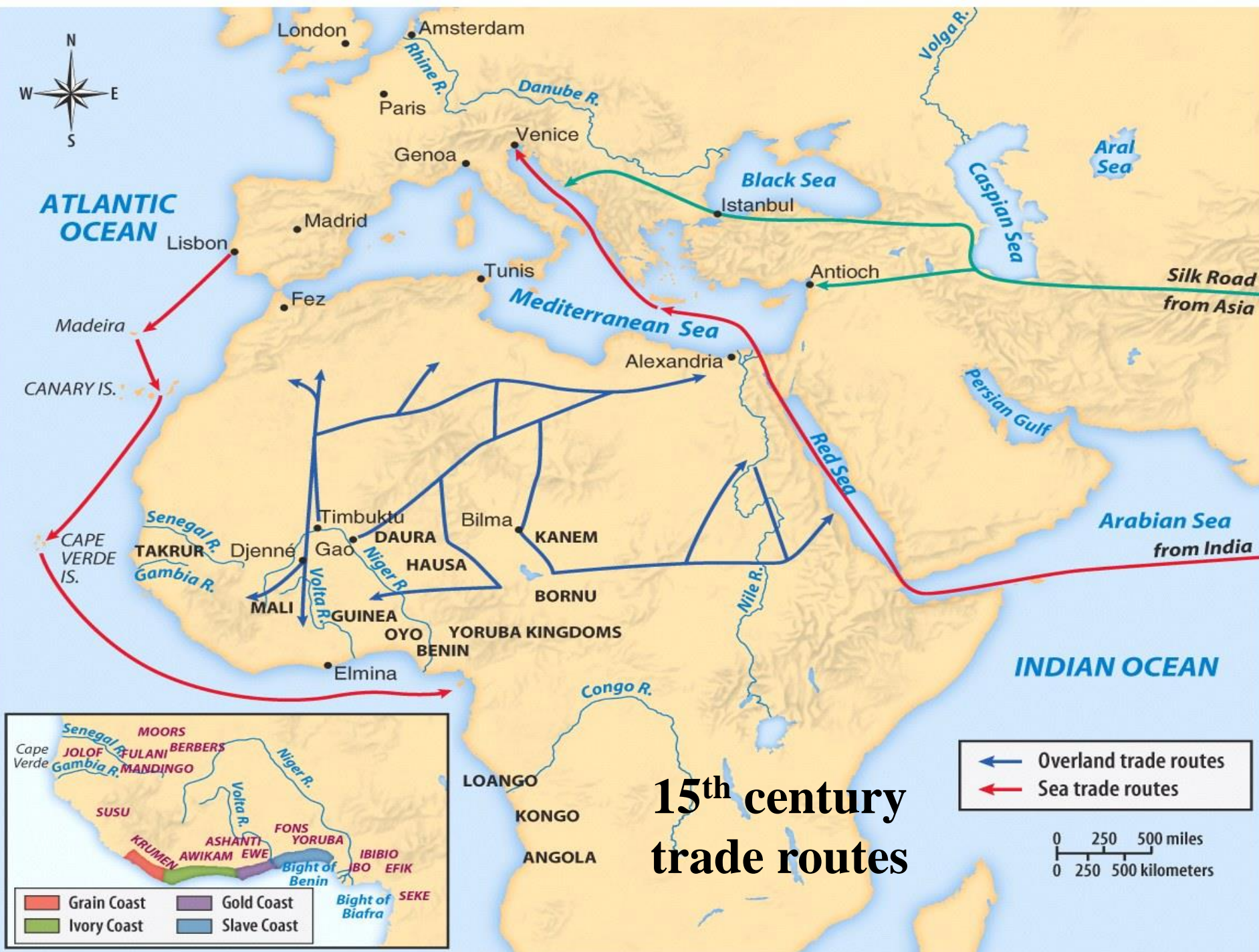


Sextant

# New Weapons Technology









# Direct Causes = 3 G's

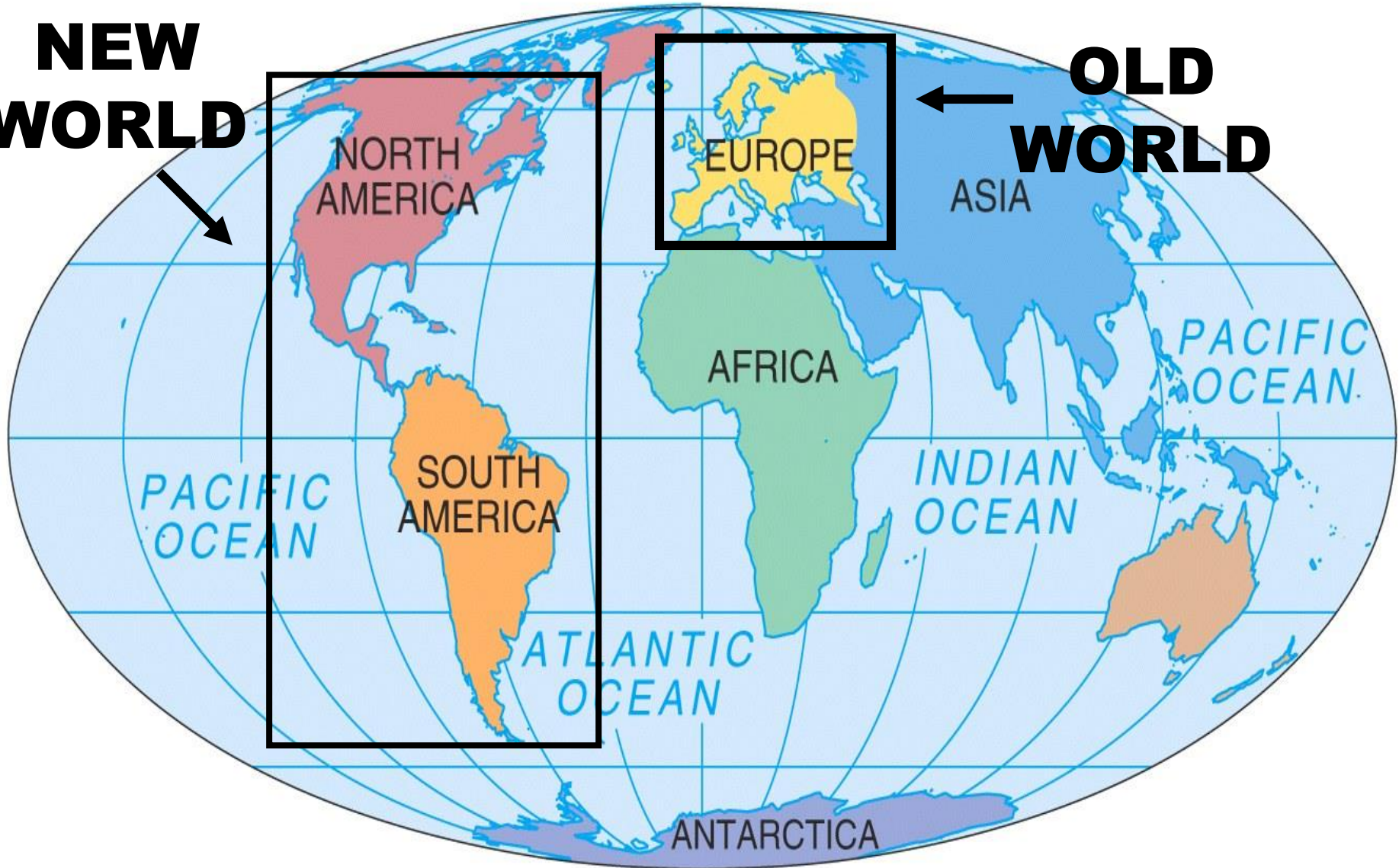
- **Political**: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. **(GLORY)**
- **Economic**: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations **(GOLD)**
- **Religious**: spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. **(GOD)**

The 3 motives **reinforce** each other



**NEW  
WORLD**

**OLD  
WORLD**



***Present-day***



# **EUROPEAN EXPLORATION**

## **1400 TO 1600**

European  
explore

### **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

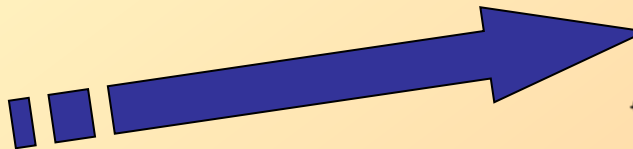
- \* Squash
- \* Turkey
- \* Cocoa
- \* Peanut

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

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

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

- \* Syphilis



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

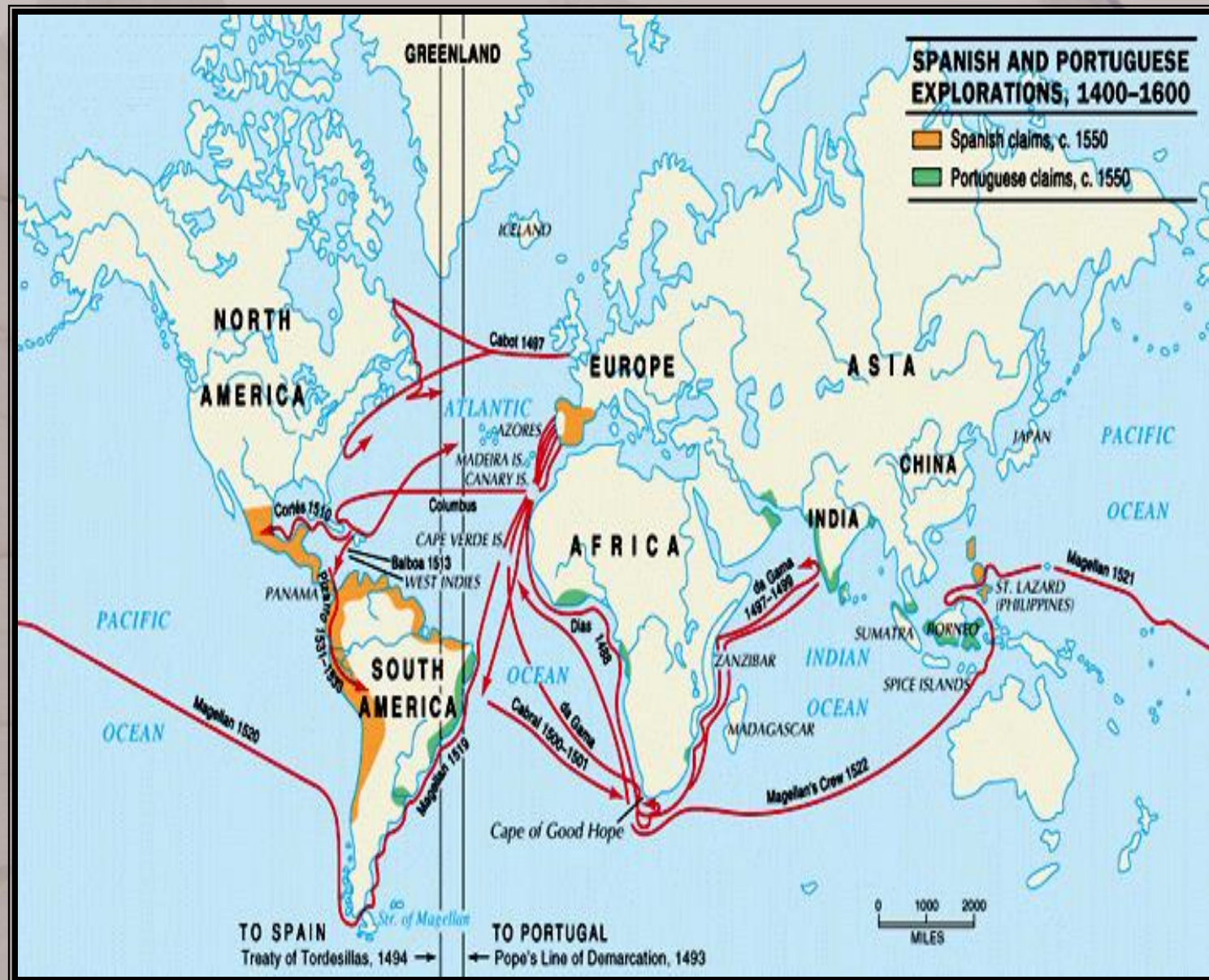
- \* Coffee Beans
- \* Turnip
- \* Peach
- \* Pear
- \* Sheep
- \* Typhus
- \* Whooping Cough

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

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



# The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493







# European Colonization

- When the New World is discovered, the Big 4 four European countries start to compete for control of North America and the world:

*Spain*  
*Dutch*  
*France*  
*Portugal*

- Norse explorers
- English explorers
- French explorers
- Spanish explorers
- Portuguese explorers

NORTH AMERICA

SOUTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

EUROPE

AFRICA

GREENLAND

ICELAND

NORWAY

ENGLAND  
Bristol

FRANCE

SPAIN  
Palos

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Hudson Bay

Gulf of Mexico

Bahamas

Hispaniola

Caribbean Sea

Canary Is.

NORSE c.1000

FROBISHER 1576-1578

DAVIS 1585-1587

CABOT 1497

CARTIER 1534

VERRAZANO 1524

COLUMBUS 1492

COLUMBUS 1493-1496

COLUMBUS 1502-1504

COLUMBUS 1498

CABRAL 1500



# 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



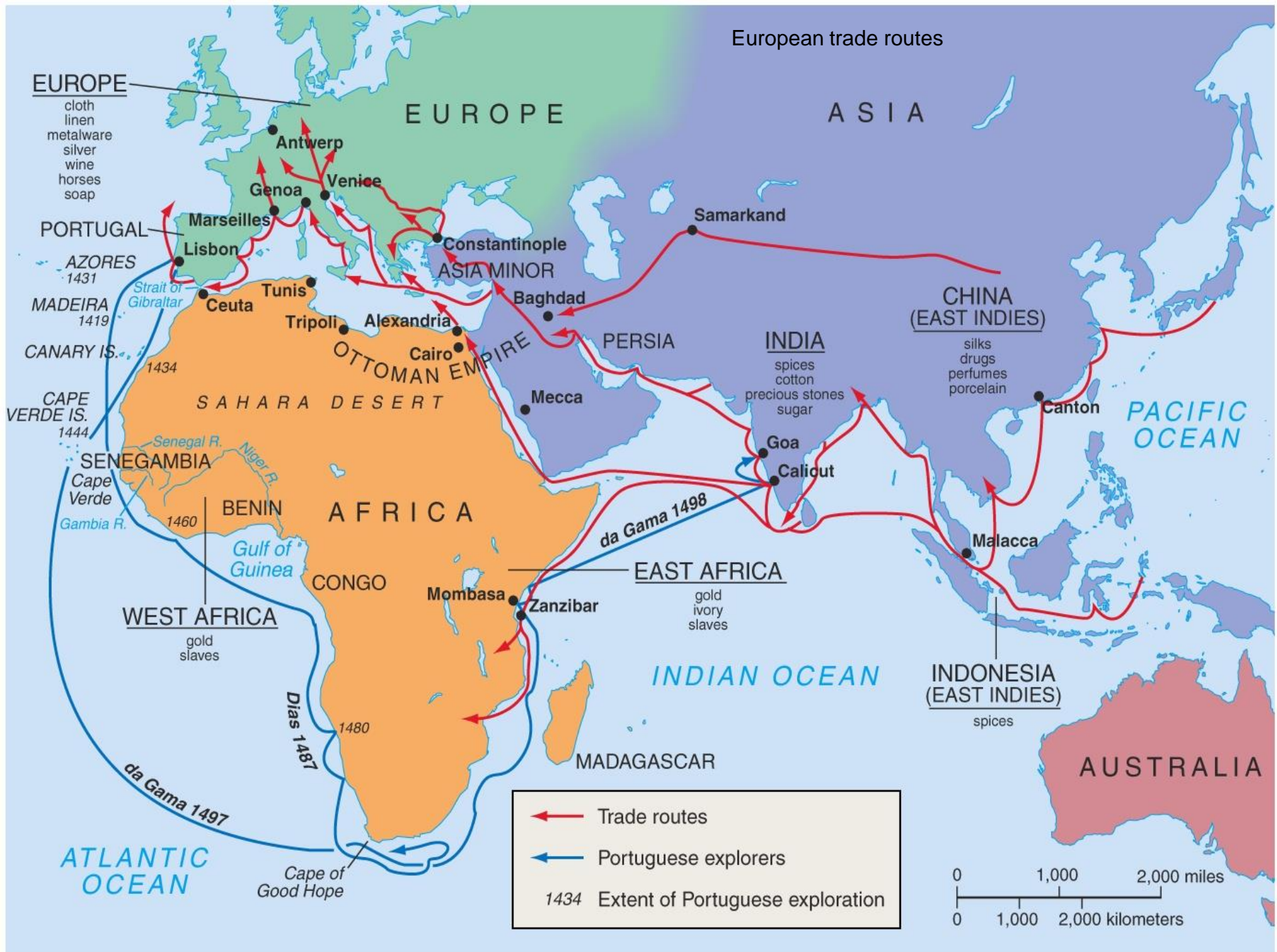
- Prince Henry the Navigator - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460



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



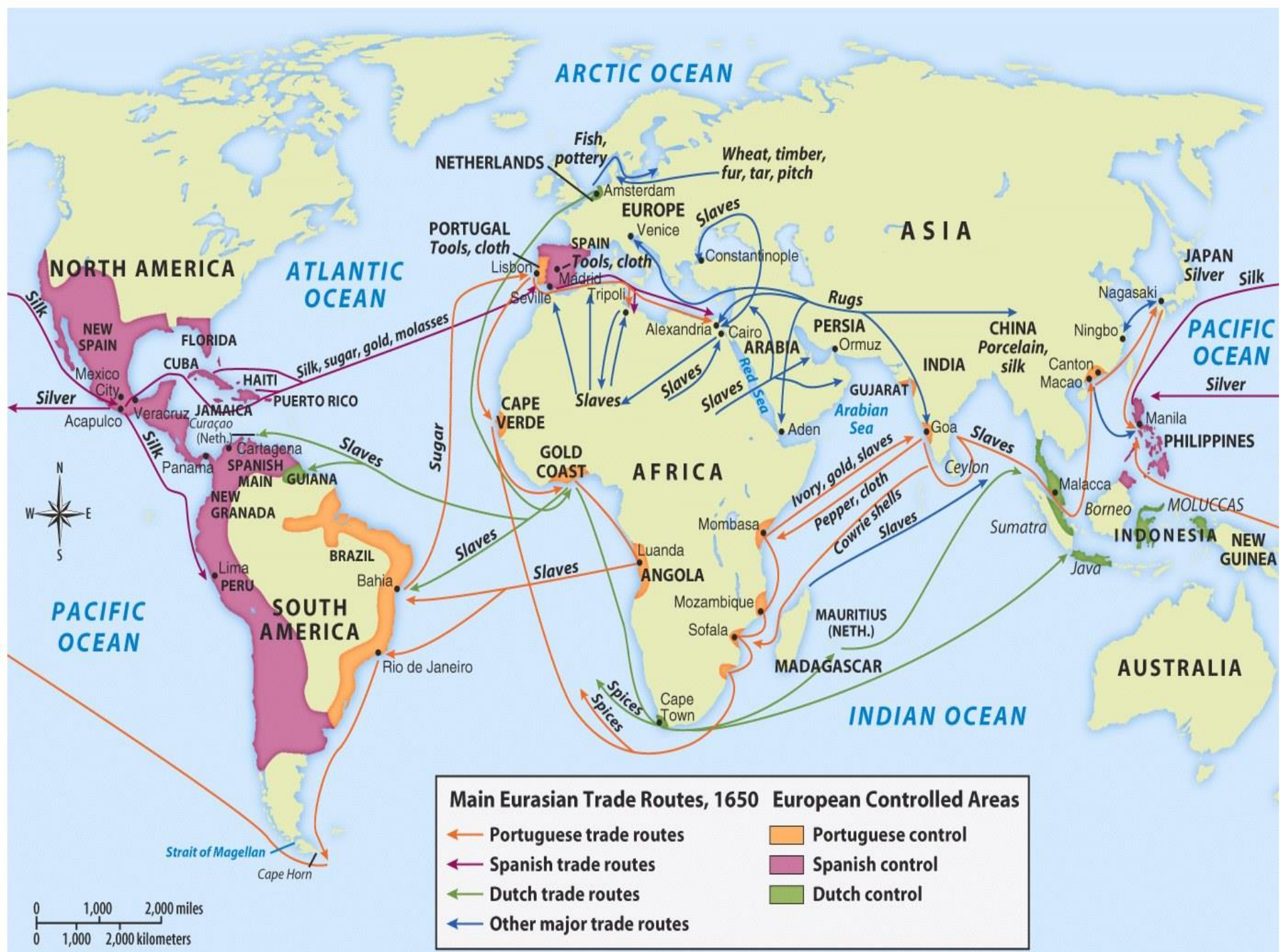
- Pedro Cabral - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal – 1500









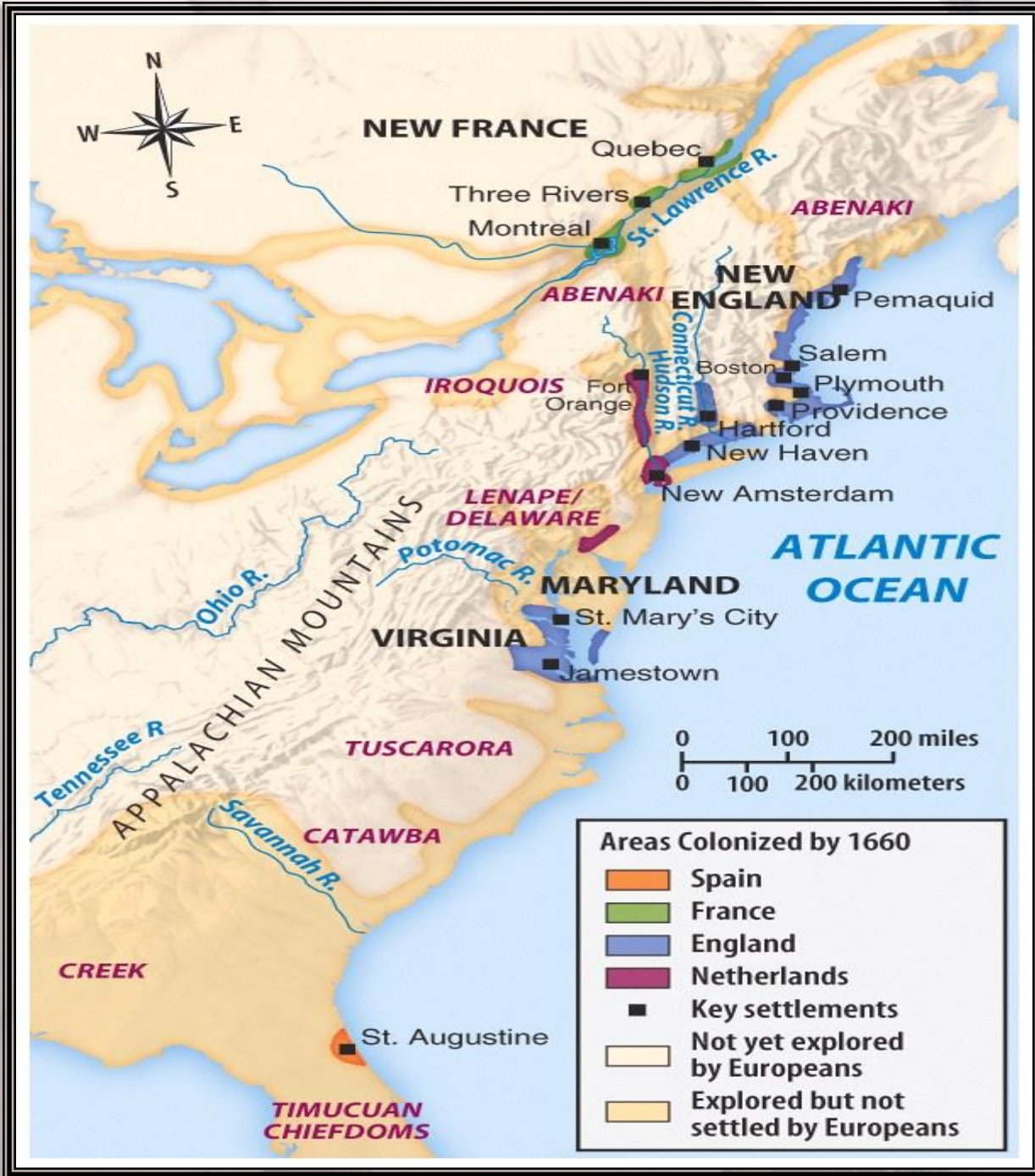




# The Spanish

- Started in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (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



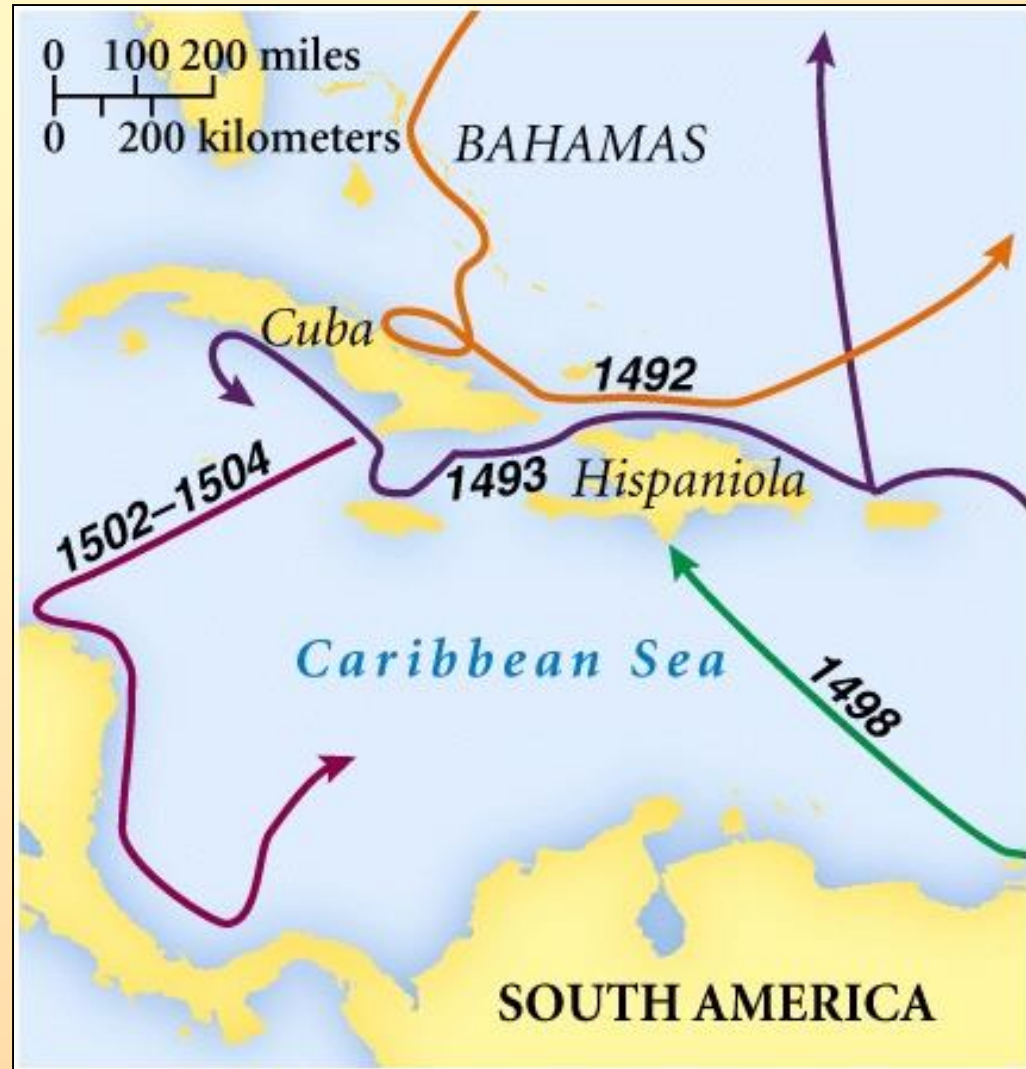




# Explorers Sailing For Spain

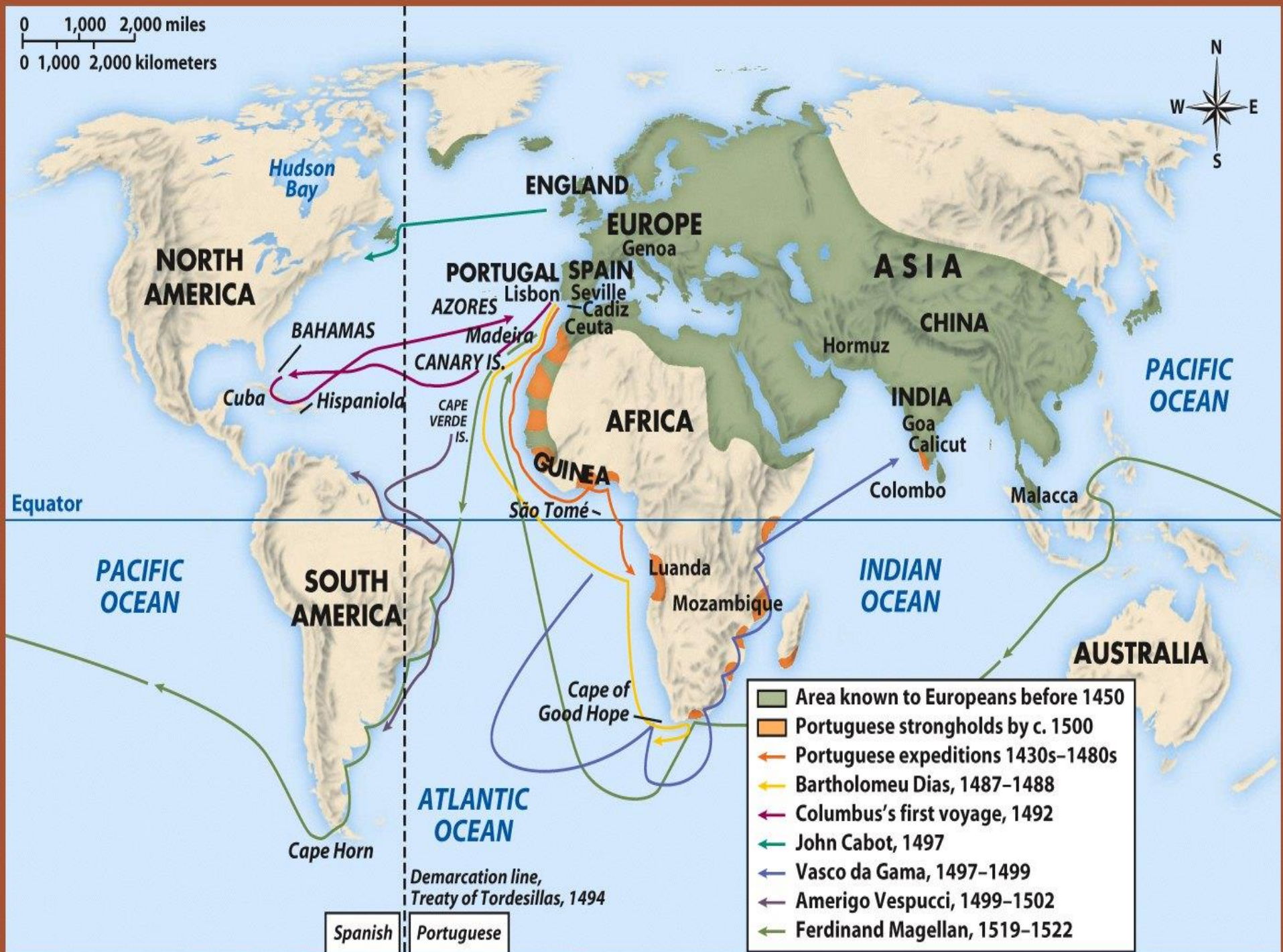
- Columbus - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492
- Magellan - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522

# Columbus' Four Voyages









# Other Spanish Explorers



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



- **Vasco de Balboa** - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513



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

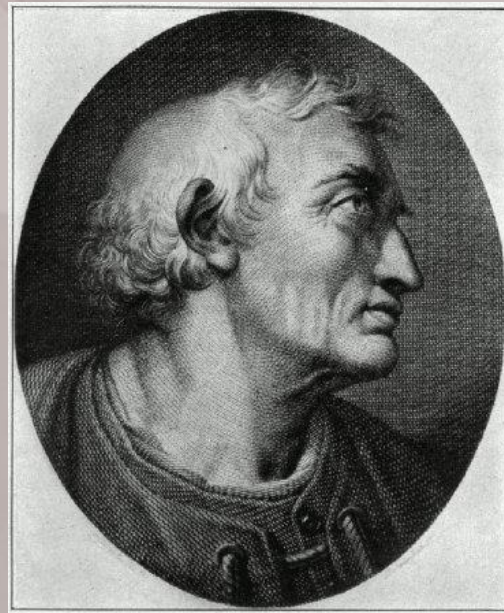


- **Hernando de Soto** - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541



# Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal

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

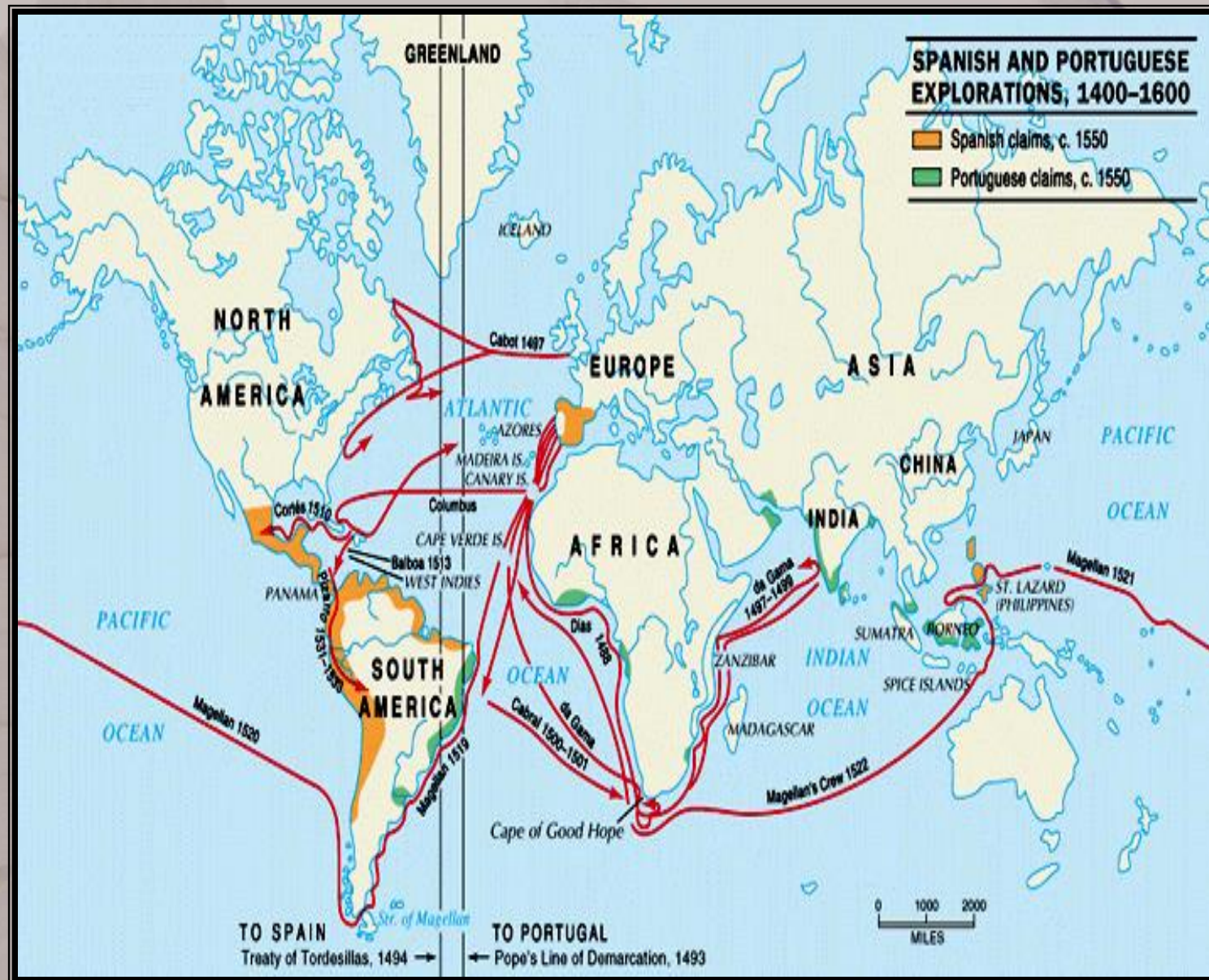




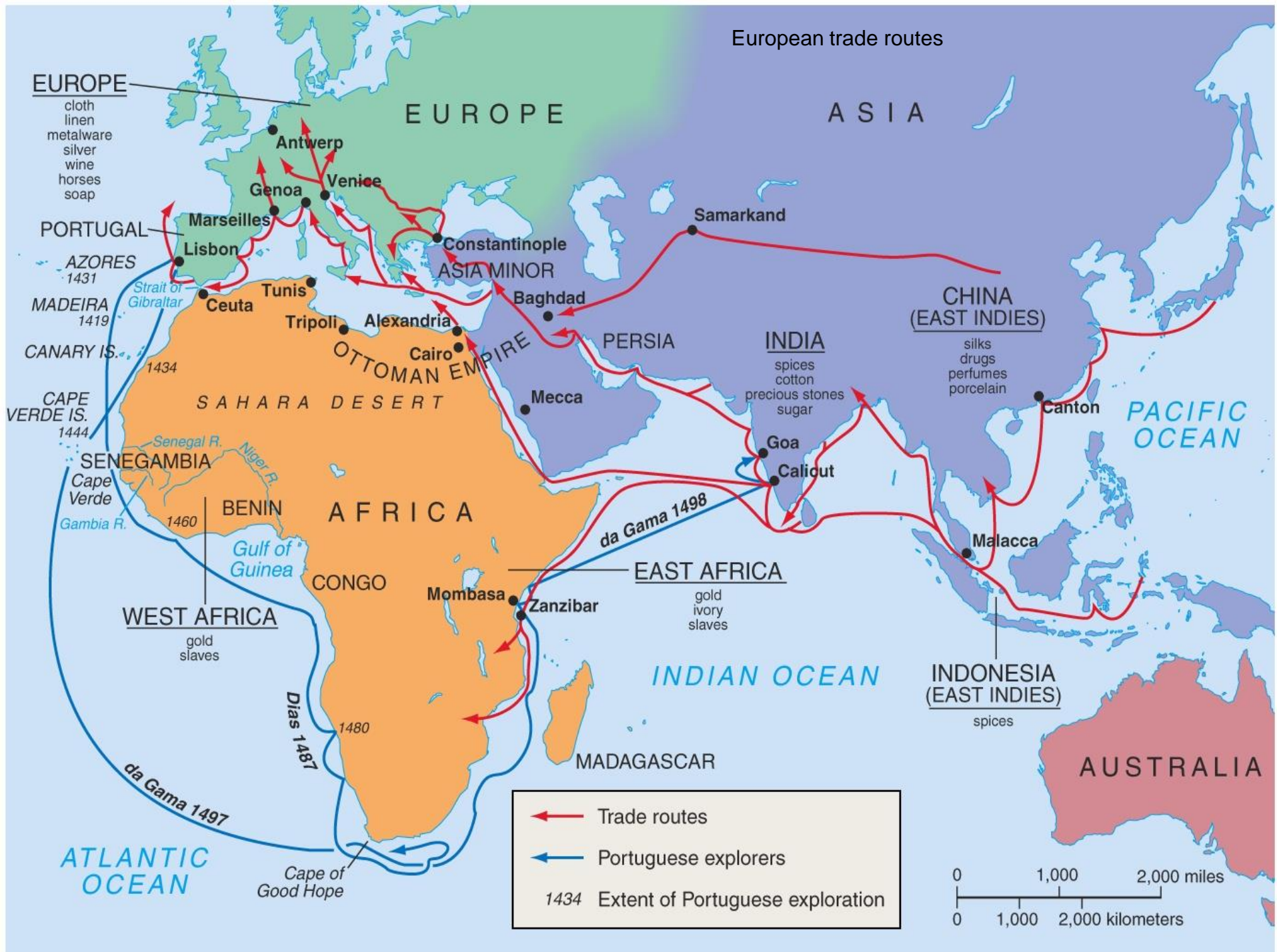
# Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- 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, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493









# Spanish Exploration

❖ Columbus

❖ Balboa

❖ Cortes

❖ Pizzaro

❖ De Leon

❖ De Soto

❖ Coronado

❖ Vespucci







# Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of

- ❖ Southern part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Most of outer 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**



# The Death of Montezuma II





# Mexico Surrenders to Cortés





# First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

**Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532**



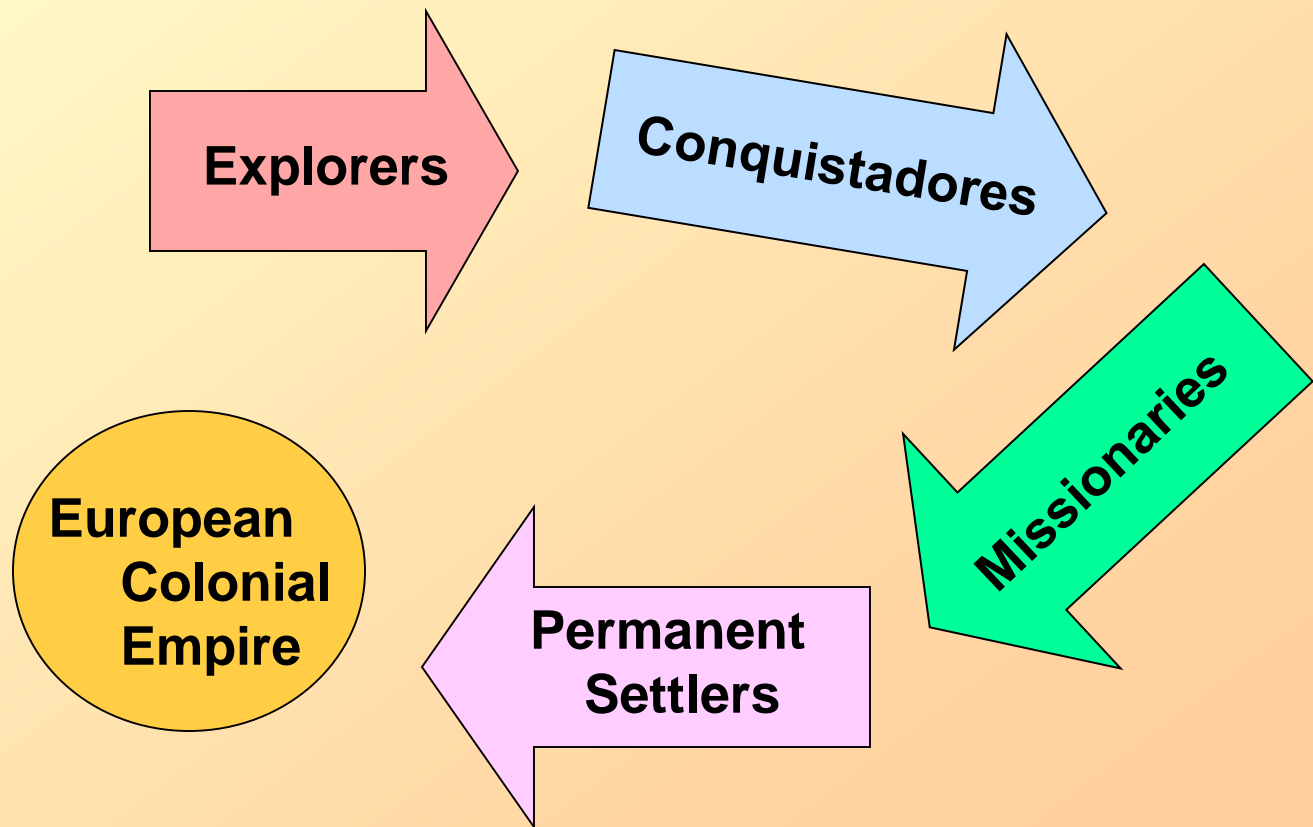
**Francisco Pizarro**

VS.

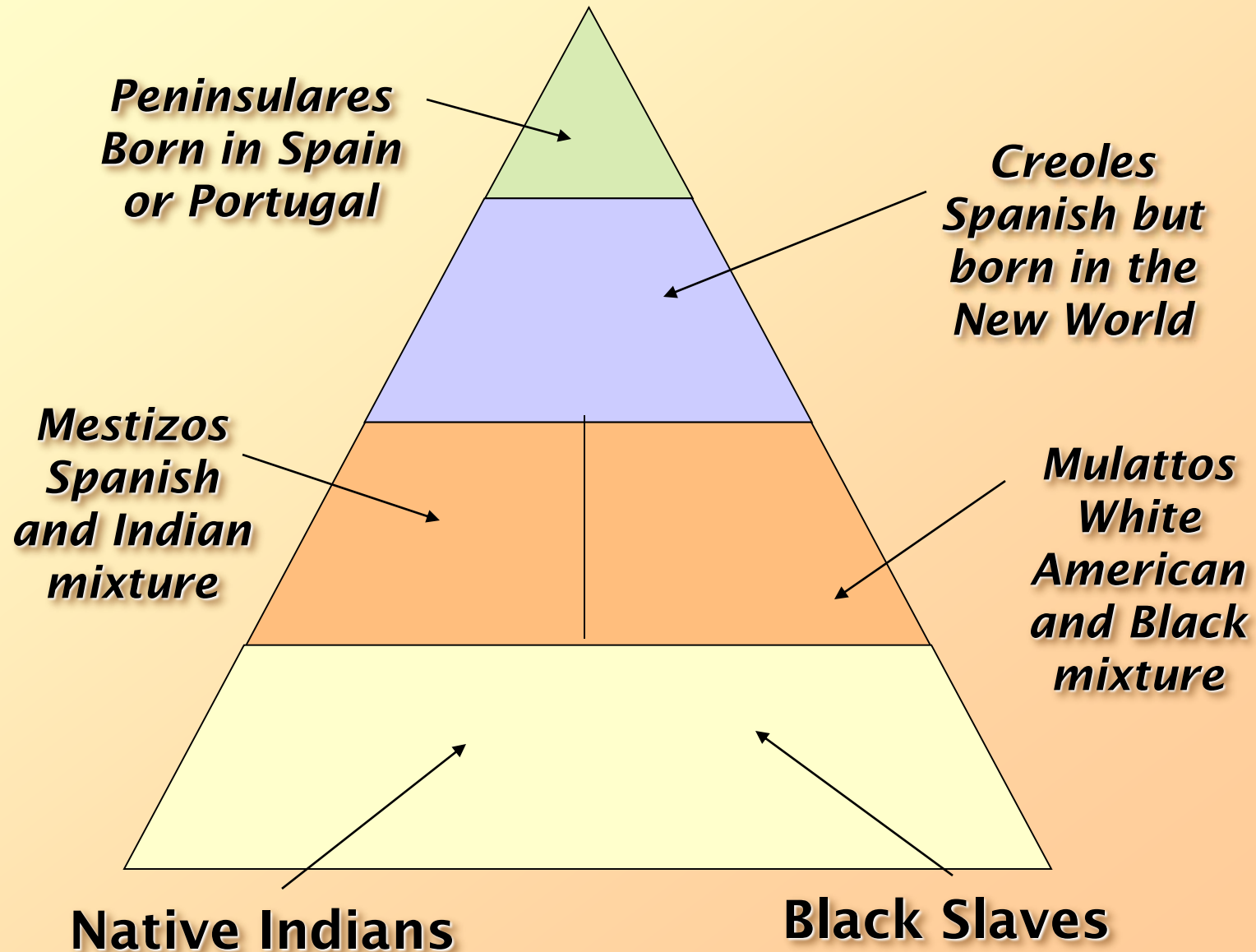


**Atahualpa**

# Cycle of Conquest & Colonization



# The Colonial Class System





# The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church today in Latin America



**Guadalajara Cathedral**



**Our Lady of Guadalupe**

**Spanish Mission**



# ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

**This is the Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply**

- Very similar to European feudalism

## **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

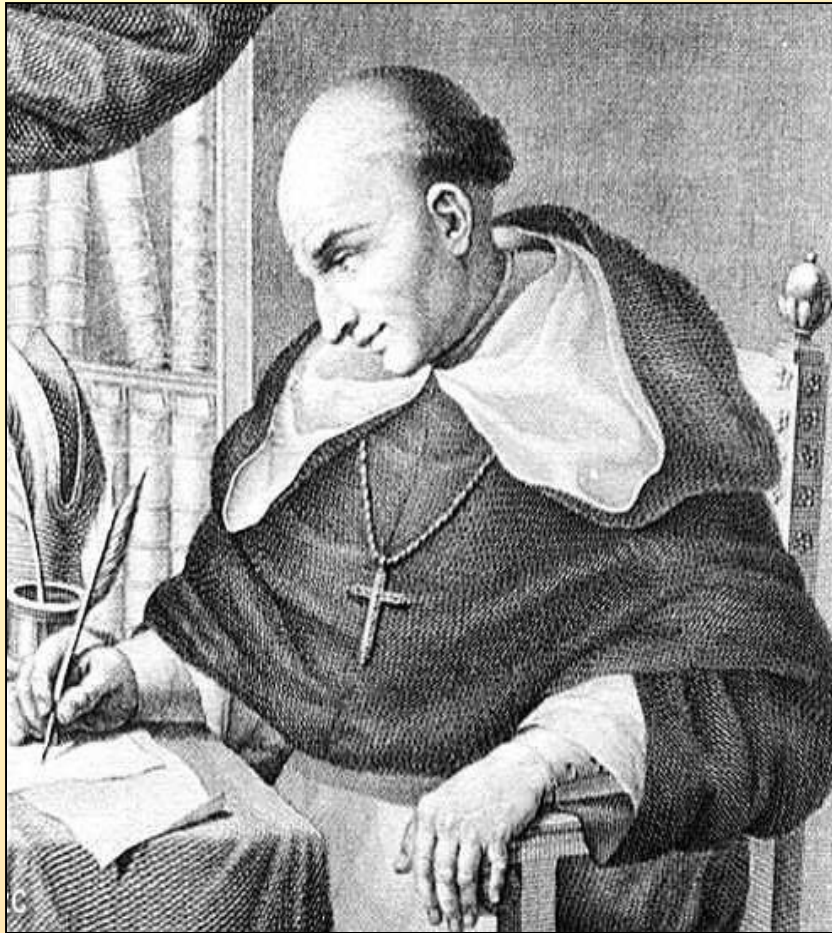
## **4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.**

**5. The King prevented the encomienda with the [New Laws](#) (1542) supported by [de Las Casas](#), the system gradually died out.**





# Father Bartolomé de Las Casas

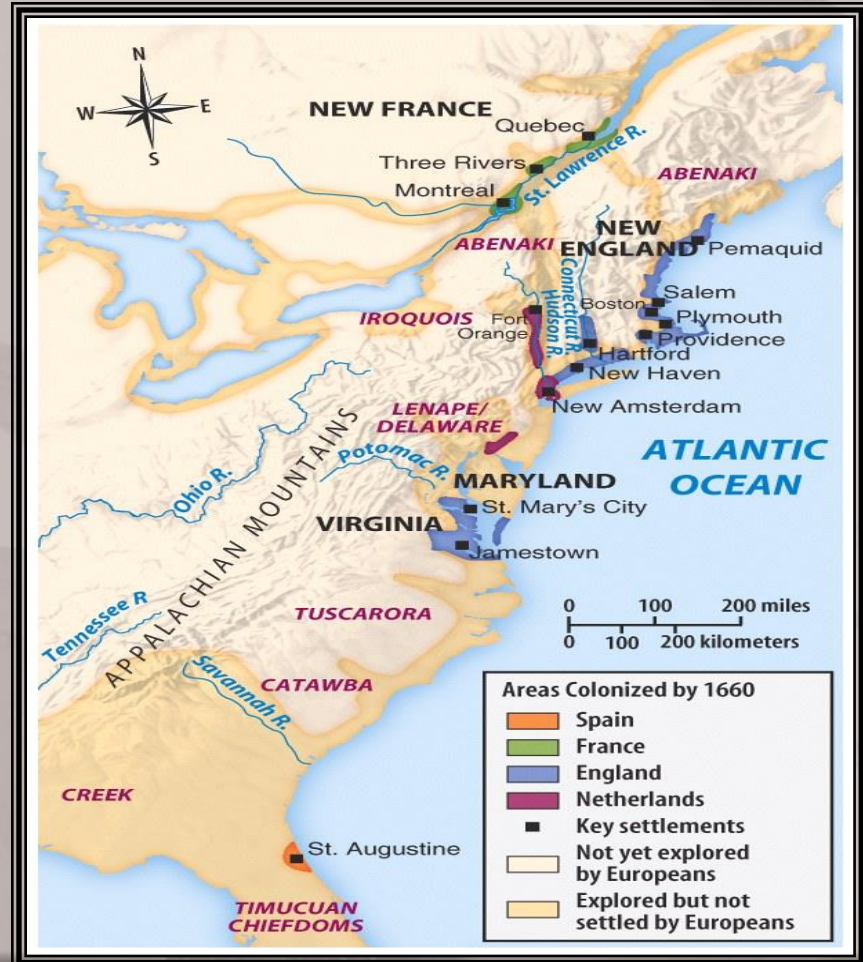


- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542

# The French New France

- 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



- *Jacques 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



**1750**

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

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

French fishing rights

St. Pierre & Miquelon (Fr.)

Louisbourg

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

LOUISIANA

NEW SPAIN

BRITISH COLONIES

New Orleans

SPANISH FLORIDA

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Puerto Rico (Sp.)

Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

St. Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)

Barbados (Br.)

Gulf of Mexico

Caribbean Sea

0 500 1000 miles  
0 500 1000 kilometers

Missouri R.

Great Lakes

Ohio R.

Mississippi R.

Rio Grande

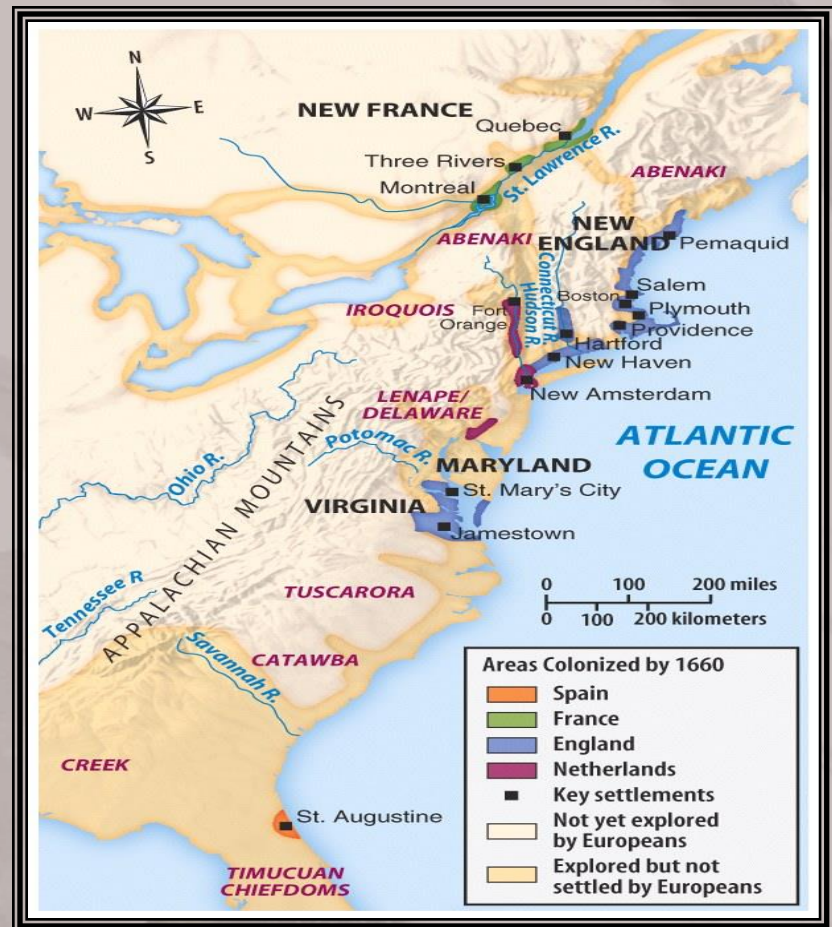
St. Lawrence R.

Disputed



# The Dutch

- Like the French, the Dutch focused on the fur trade
- Sent 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



