

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

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

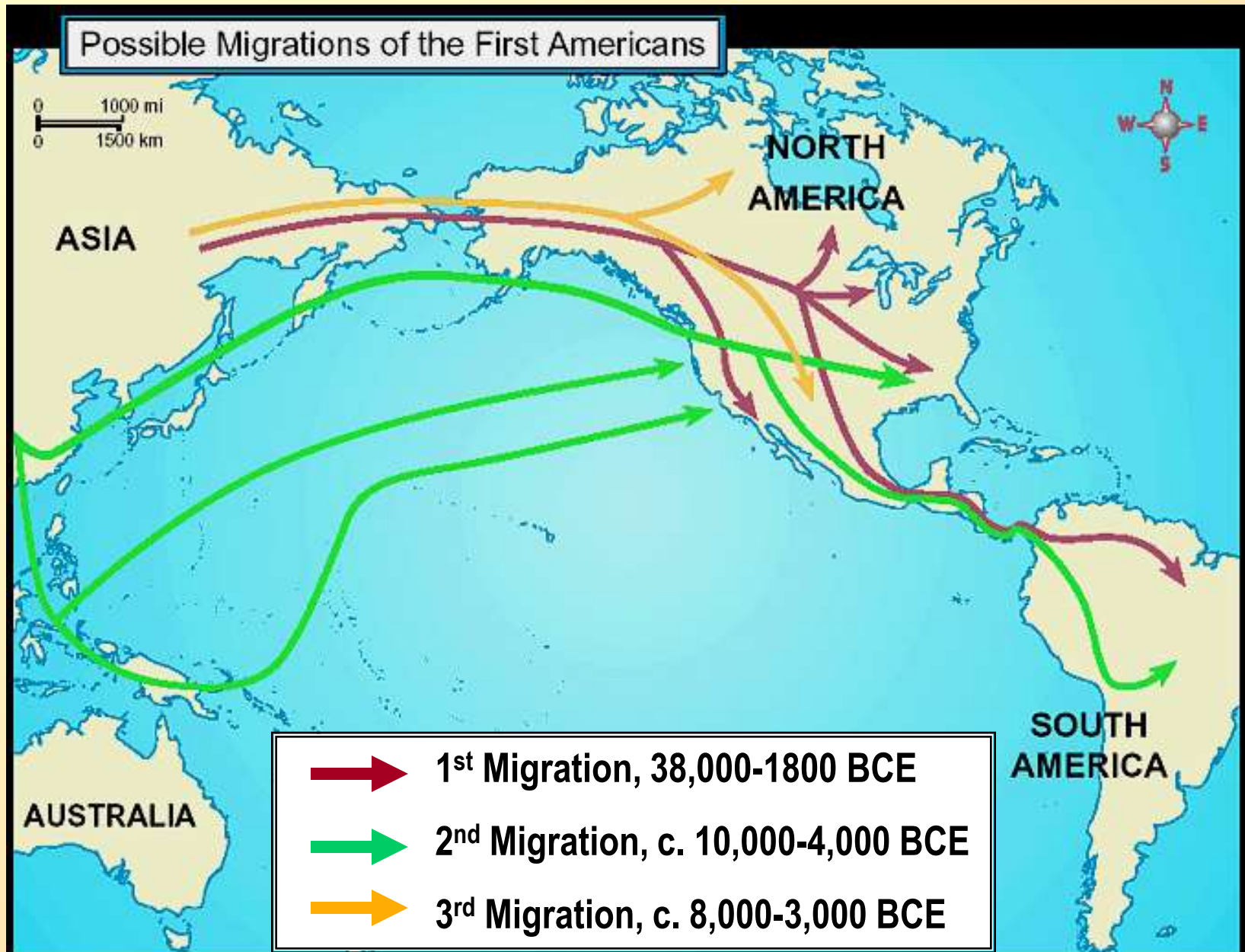


The Beringia Land Bridge



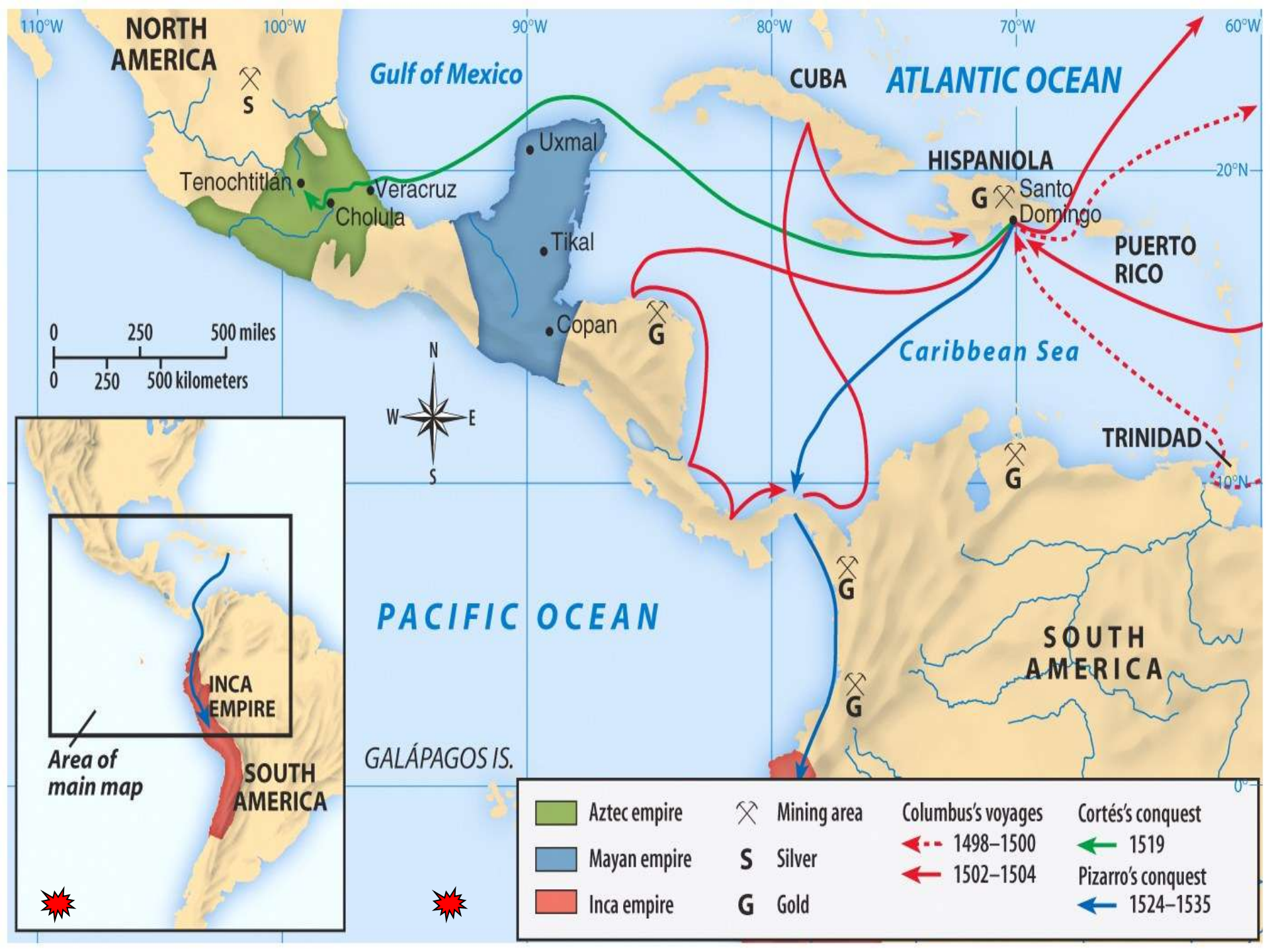
- Pre-Columbian time period.
- First Americans came from Asia
- Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
- Following a food source
- Gradual migration

Early Human Migrations



CULTURE AREAS OF NATIVE AMERICANS





CULTURAL CLASHES

clash

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.

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT ONTO INDIAN LAND



DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

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)

Better Maps
[Portulan]



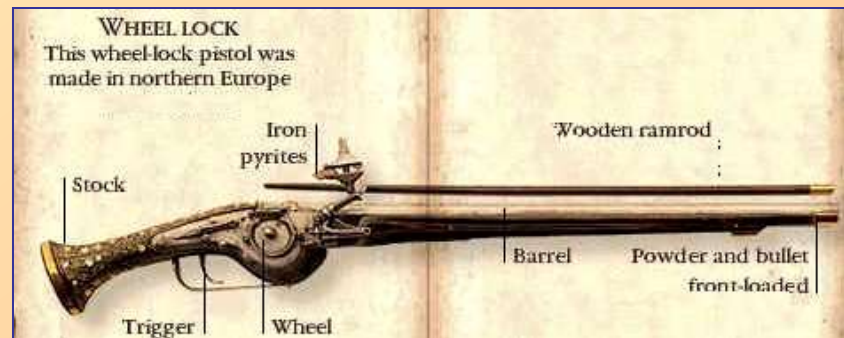
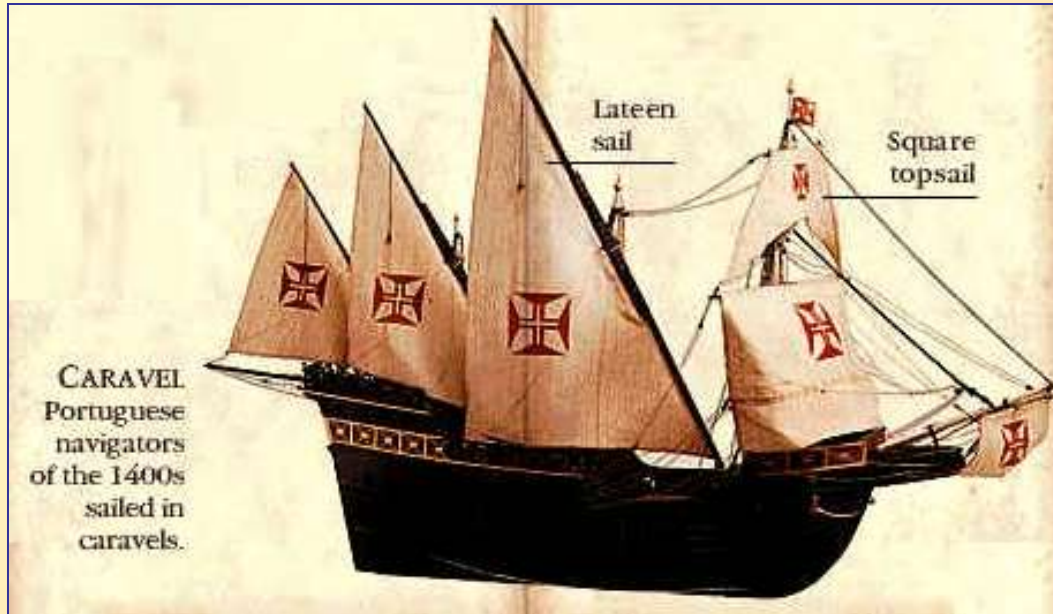
Mariner's Compass



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





110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W 70°W 60°W

NORTH AMERICA

Gulf of Mexico

0 250 500 miles

0 250 500 kilometers

N
W E
S



CUBA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

HISPANIOLA

Santo Domingo

PUERTO RICO

Caribbean Sea

TRINIDAD

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

GALÁPAGOS IS.

Uxmal

Tenochtitlán

Veracruz

Cholula

Tikal

Copan

S

G

G

G

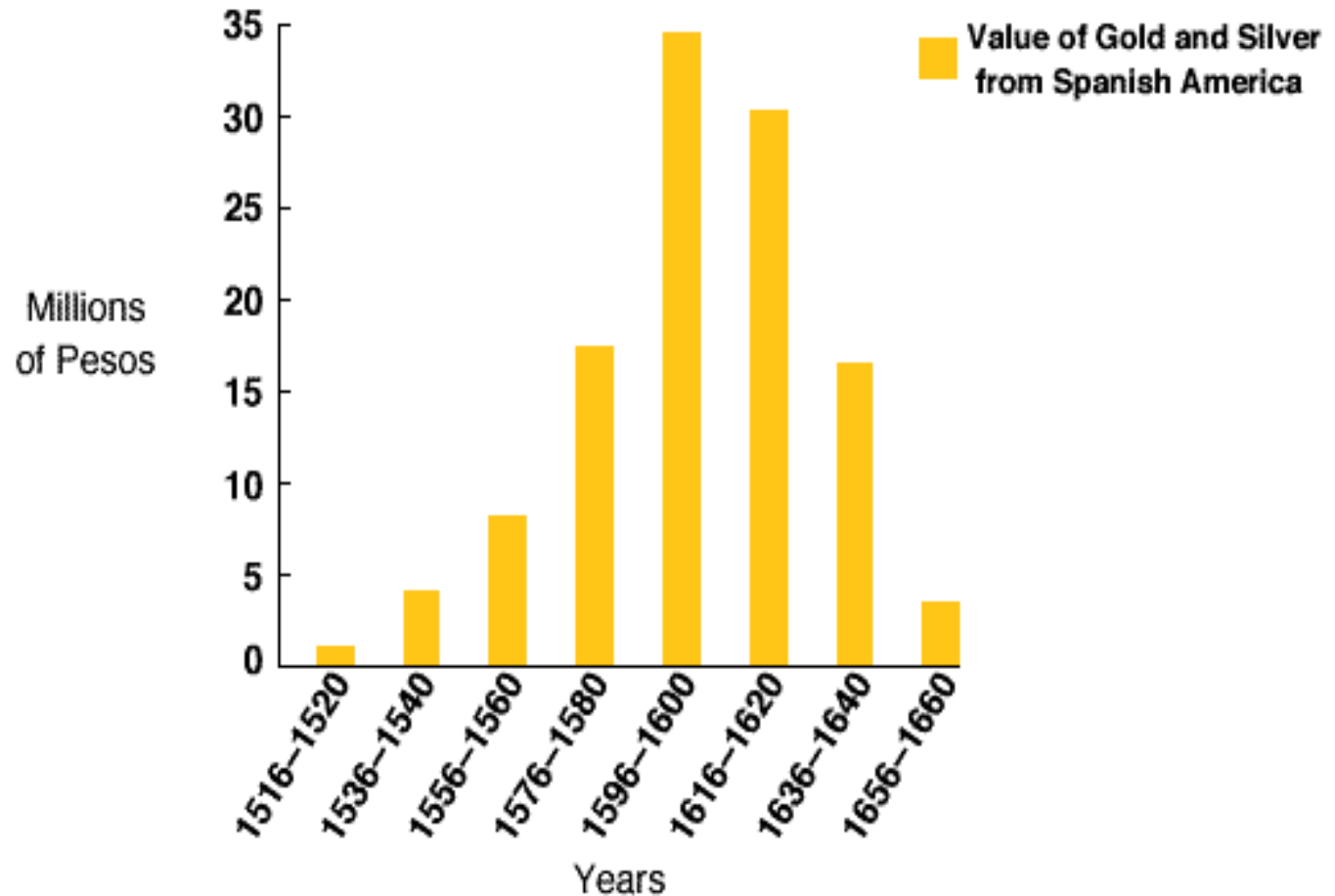
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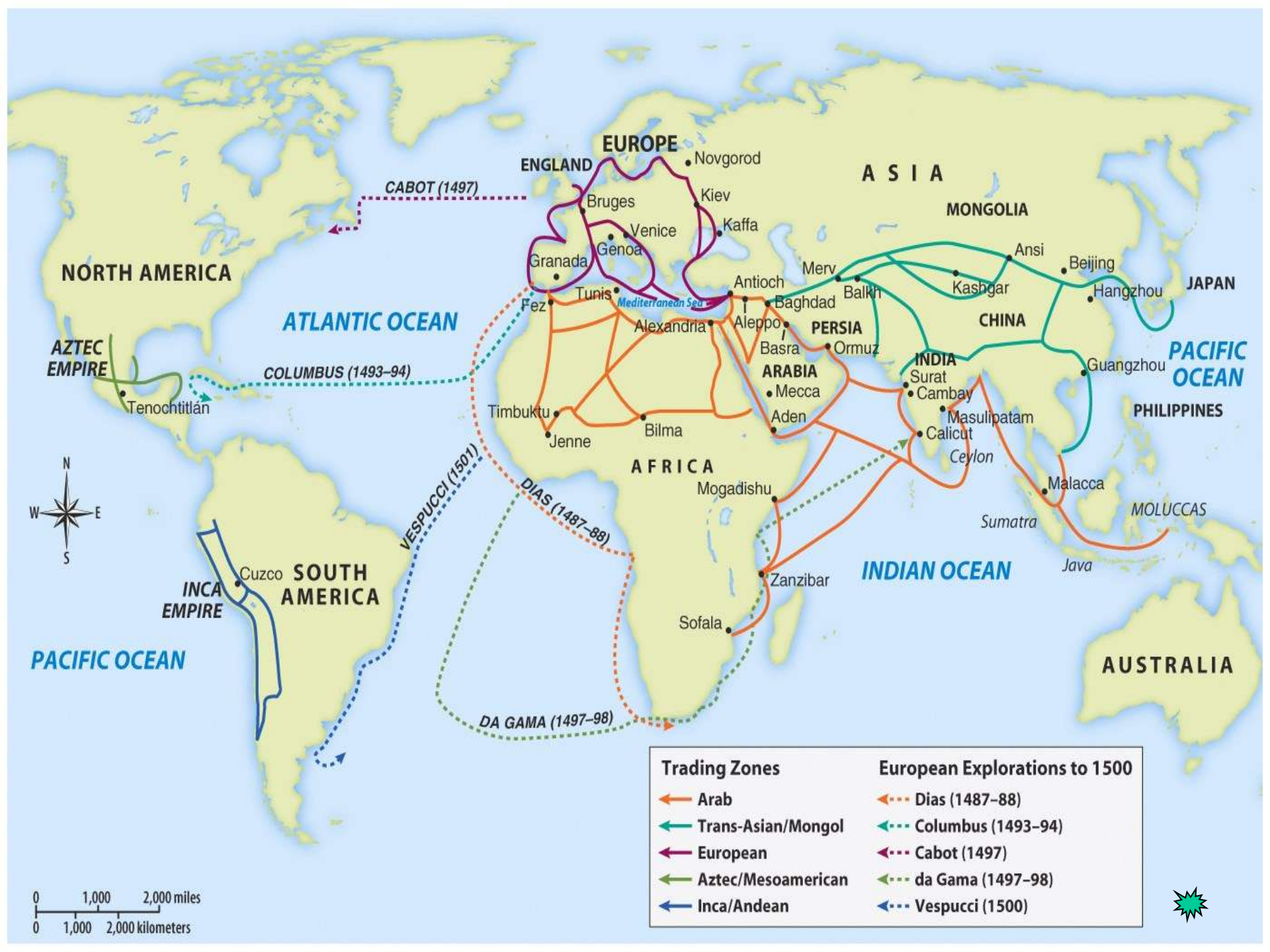
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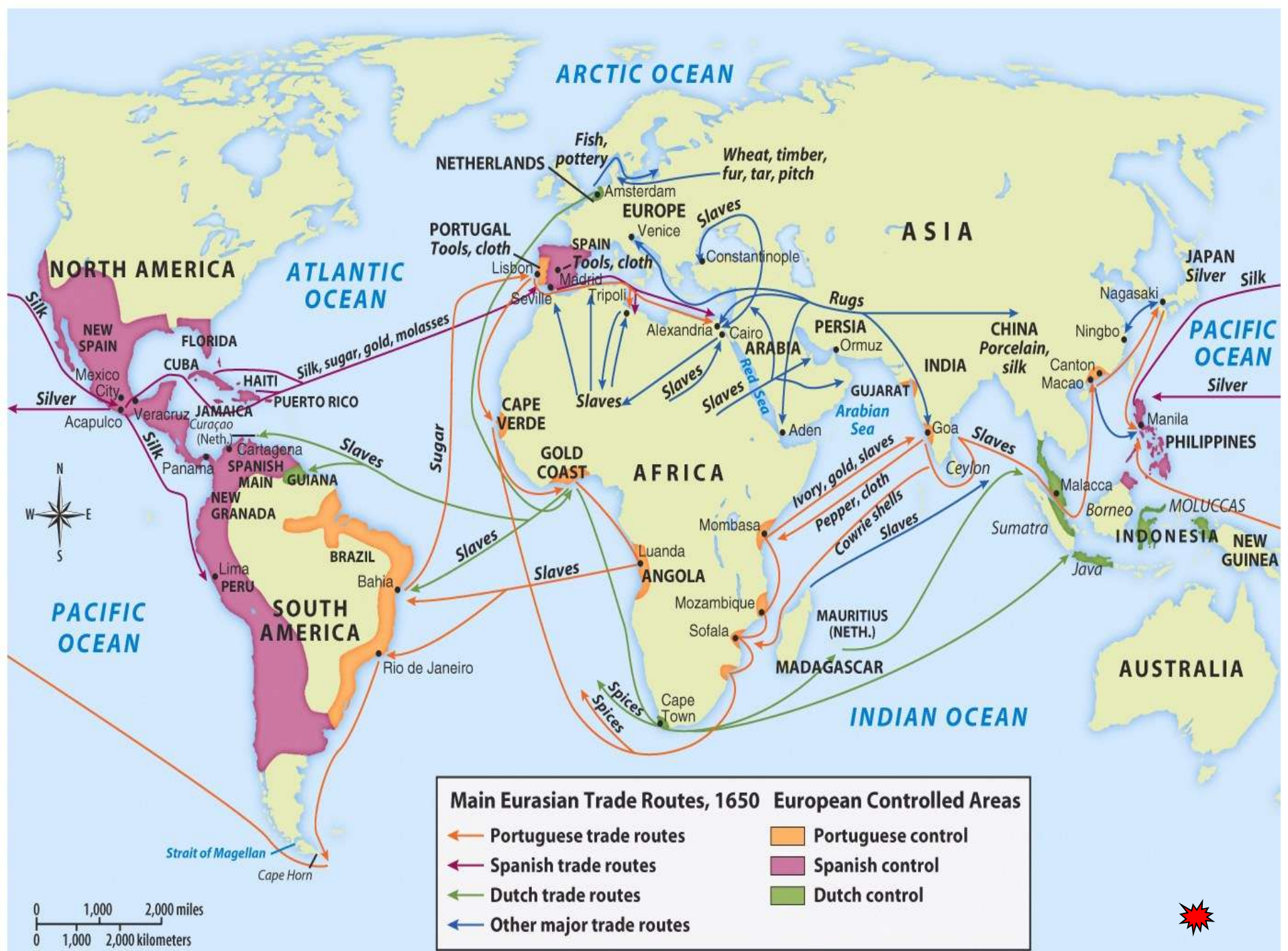
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Treasures from the Americas!





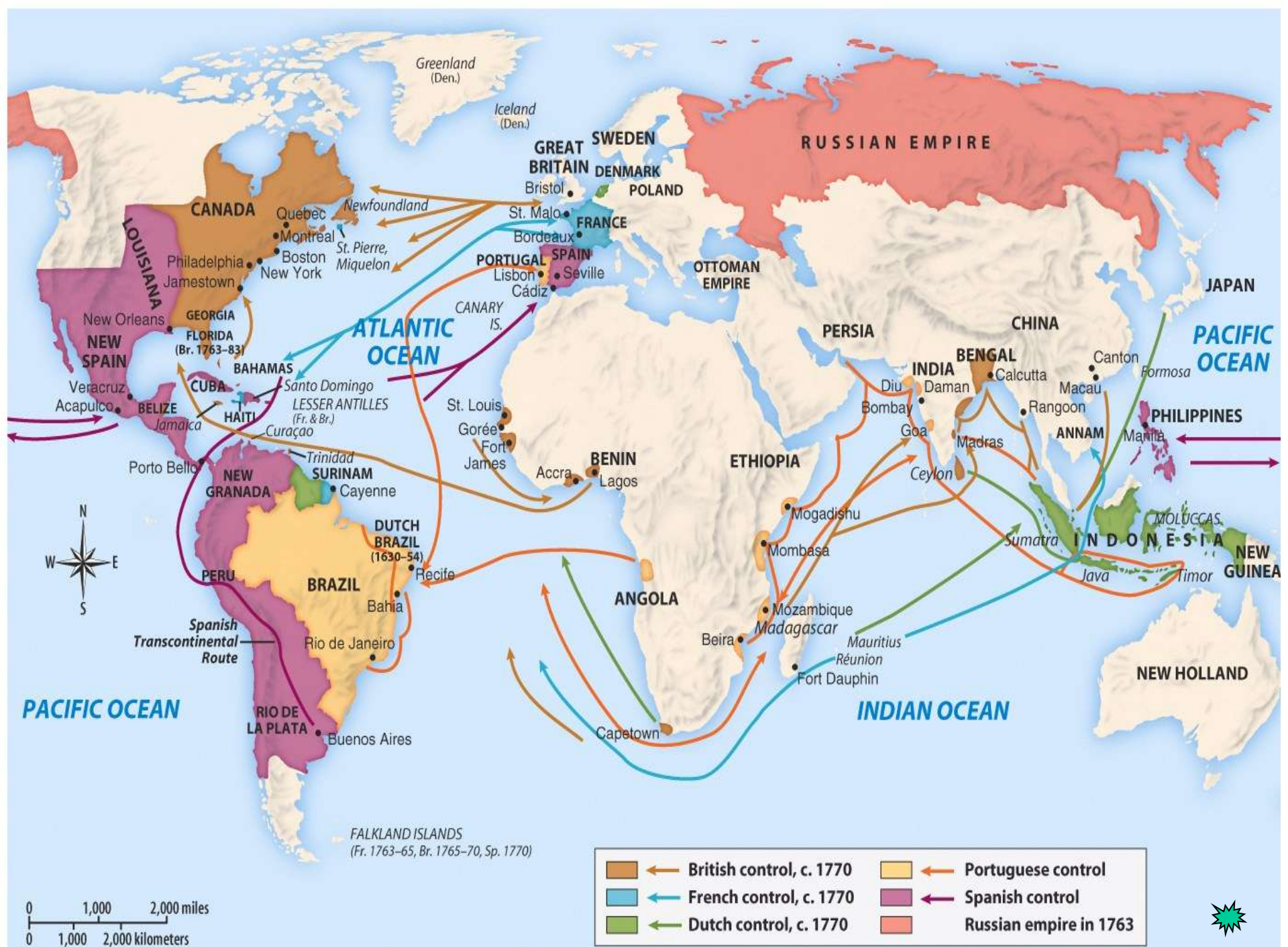


Main Eurasian Trade Routes, 1650 **European Controlled Areas**

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

0 1,000 2,000 miles
0 1,000 2,000 kilometers





ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

Spanish Transcontinental Route

FALKLAND ISLANDS
(Fr. 1763-65, Br. 1765-70, Sp. 1770)

	British control, c. 1770		Portuguese control
	French control, c. 1770		Spanish control
	Dutch control, c. 1770		Russian empire in 1763



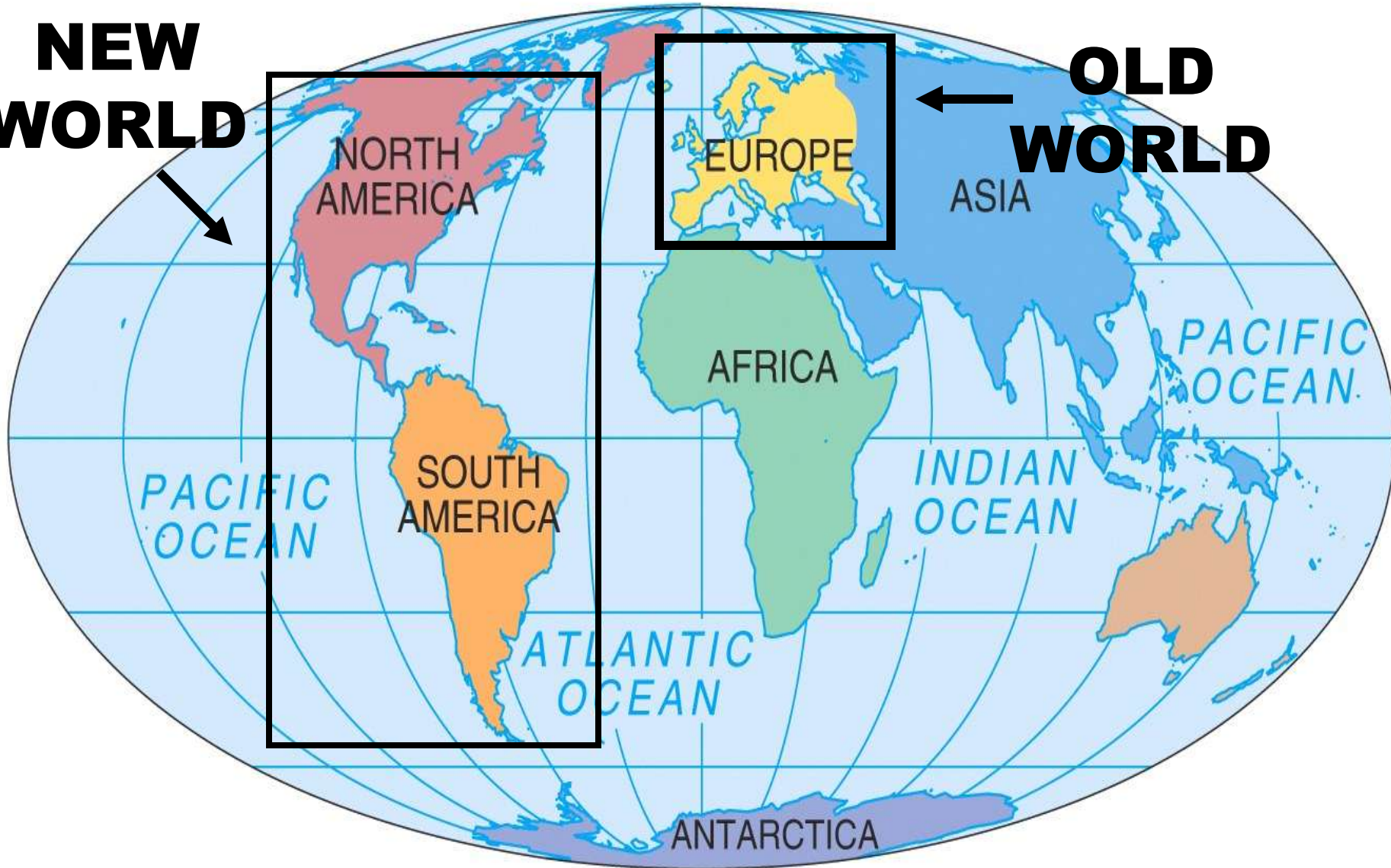
1750

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



**NEW
WORLD**

**OLD
WORLD**



NORTH
AMERICA

EUROPE

ASIA

PACIFIC
OCEAN

SOUTH
AMERICA

AFRICA

INDIAN
OCEAN

PACIFIC
OCEAN.

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

ANTARCTICA

Present-day



EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

1400 TO 1600

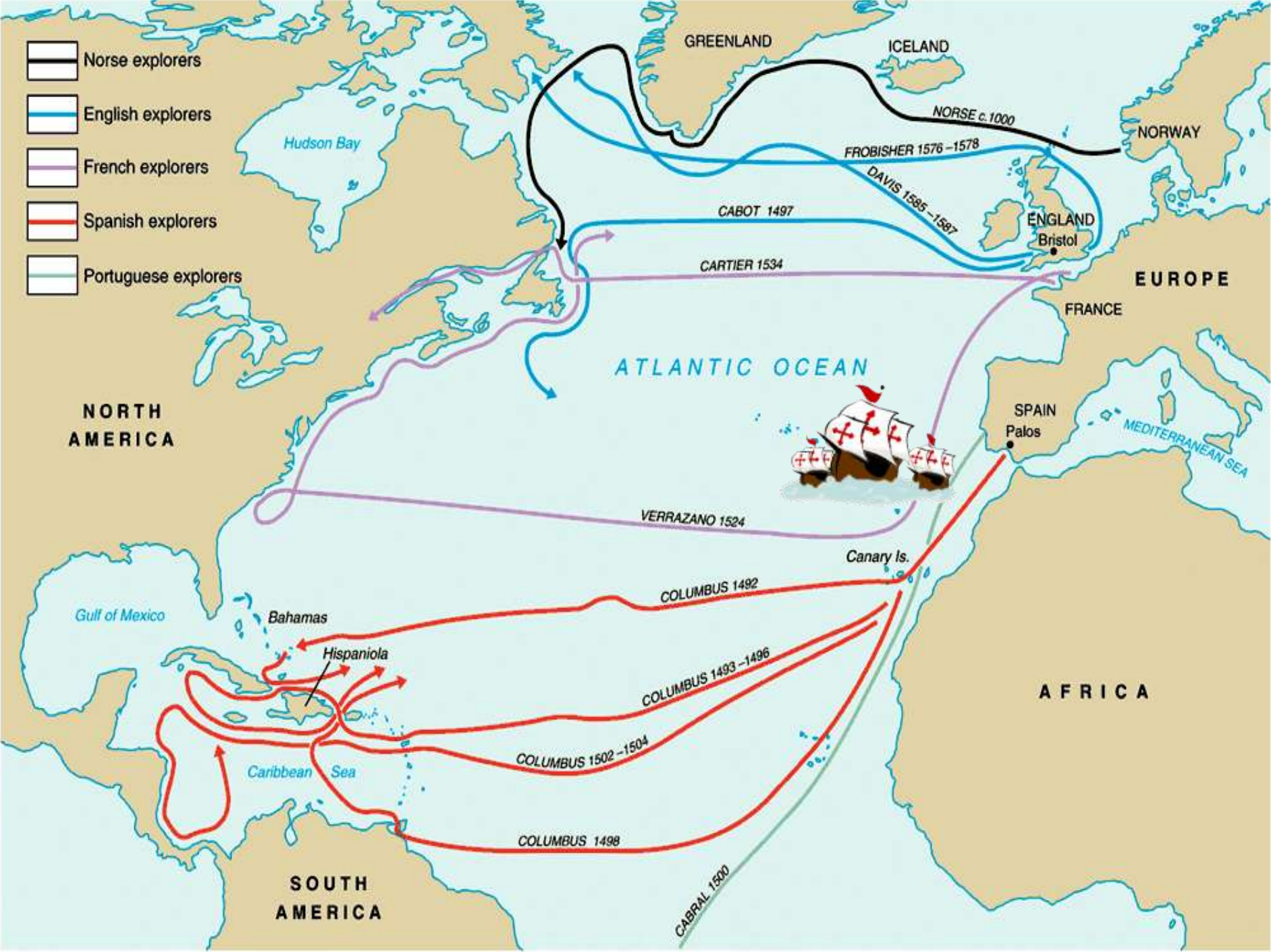
European
explore

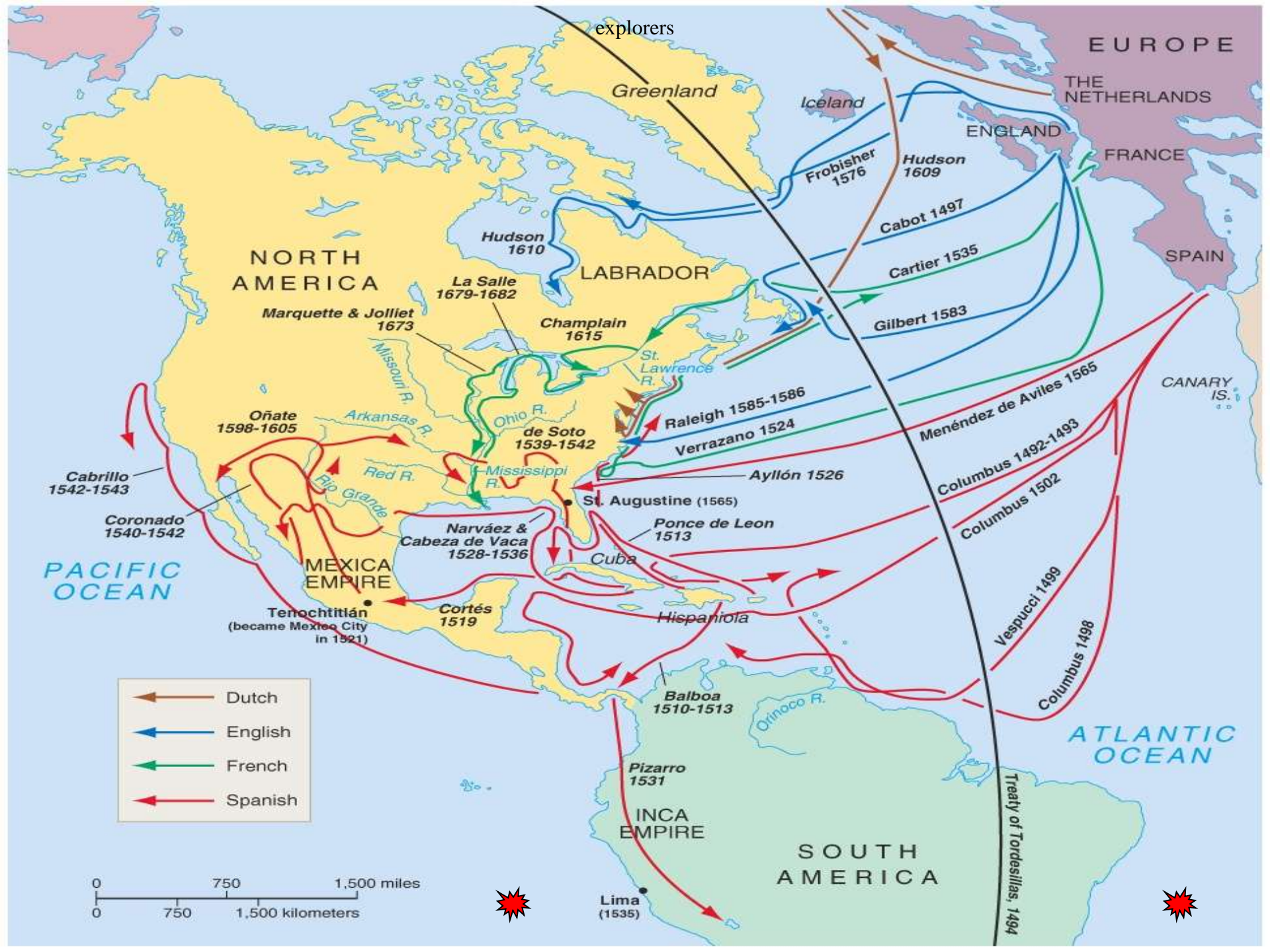
EFFECTS

- **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** ✨



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





explorers

EUROPE

THE NETHERLANDS

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

NORTH AMERICA

LABRADOR

Hudson 1610

La Salle 1679-1682

Champlain 1615

Marquette & Jolliet 1673

St. Lawrence R.

Ohio R.

Arkansas R.

Red R.

MEXICA EMPIRE

Oñate 1598-1605

Cabrillo 1542-1543

Coronado 1540-1542

PACIFIC OCEAN

Tenochtitlán (became Mexico City in 1521)

Cortés 1519

Narváez & Cabeza de Vaca 1528-1536

St. Augustine (1565)

Ponce de Leon 1513

Cuba

Hispaniola

Balboa 1510-1513

Pizarro 1531

Lima (1535)

INCA EMPIRE

SOUTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

CANARY IS.

Frobisher 1576

Hudson 1609

Cabot 1497

Cartier 1535

Gilbert 1583

Raleigh 1585-1586

Verrazano 1524

Ayllón 1526

Menéndez de Aviles 1565





Columbus 1492-1493

Columbus 1502

Vespucci 1499

Columbus 1498

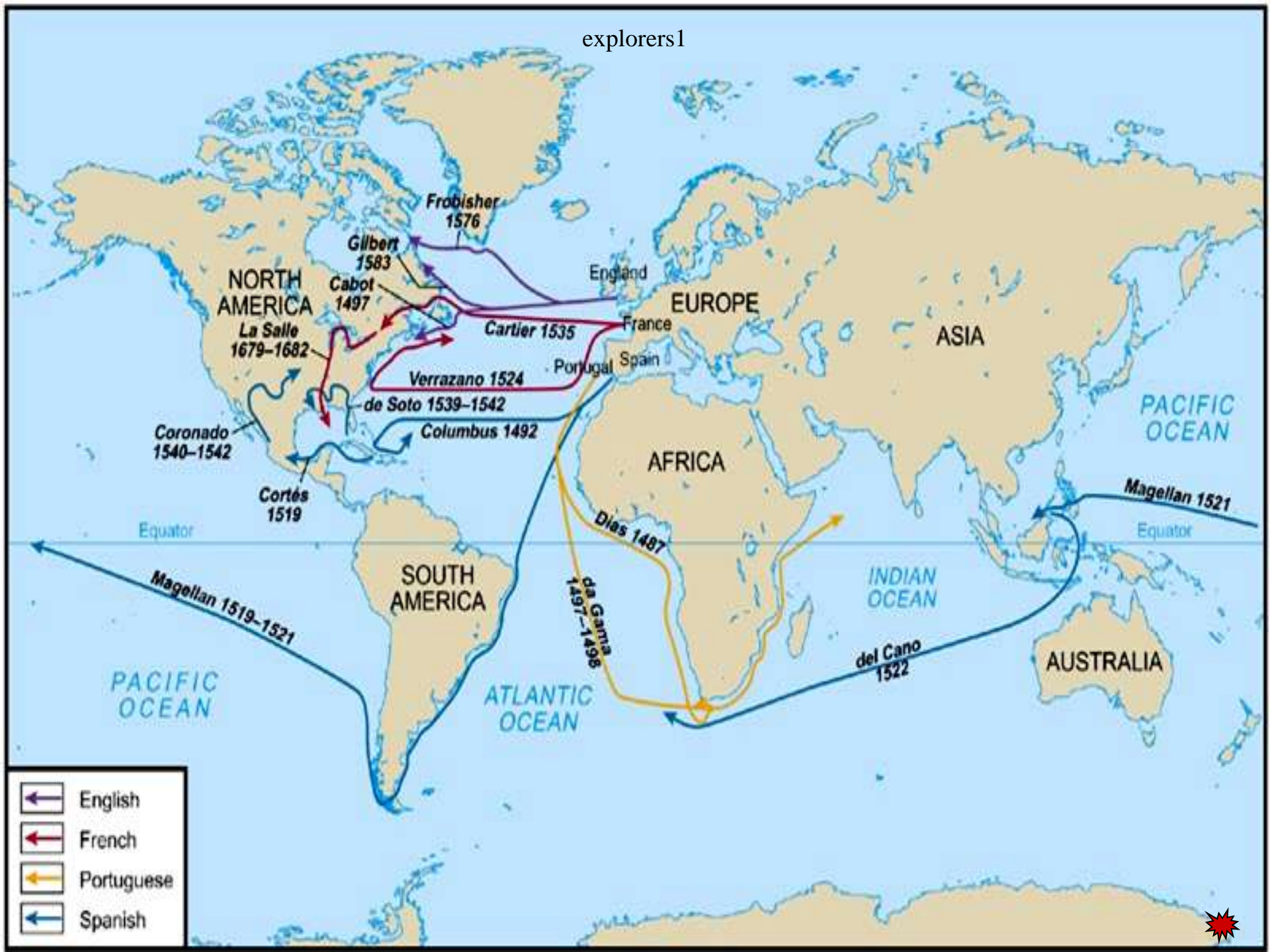
Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

-  Dutch
-  English
-  French
-  Spanish

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



explorers1



- English
- French
- Portuguese
- Spanish





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

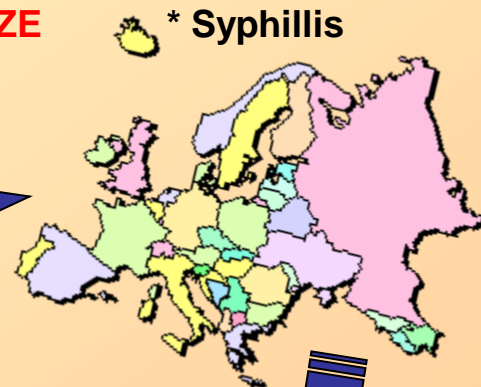
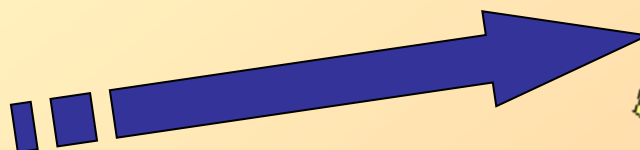
- * Squash
- * Turkey
- * Cocoa
- * Peanut

- * 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



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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.

F/I War 1750

1750

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

RUSSIAN AMERICA

GRANT TO HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Hudson Bay

NEW FRANCE

French fishing rights

St. Pierre & Miquelon (Fr.)

Louisbourg

Missouri R.

Great Lakes

St. Lawrence R.

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

LOUISIANA

Ohio R.

Disputed

BRITISH COLONIES

Mississippi R.

SPANISH FLORIDA

Guadeloupe (Fr.)

Puerto Rico (Sp.)

Dominica (Br.)

BAHAMAS (Br.)

Cuba

Jamaica

St. Domingue

Martinique (Fr.)

Barbados (Br.)

Gulf of Mexico

New Orleans

NEW SPAIN

Rio Grande

Caribbean Sea

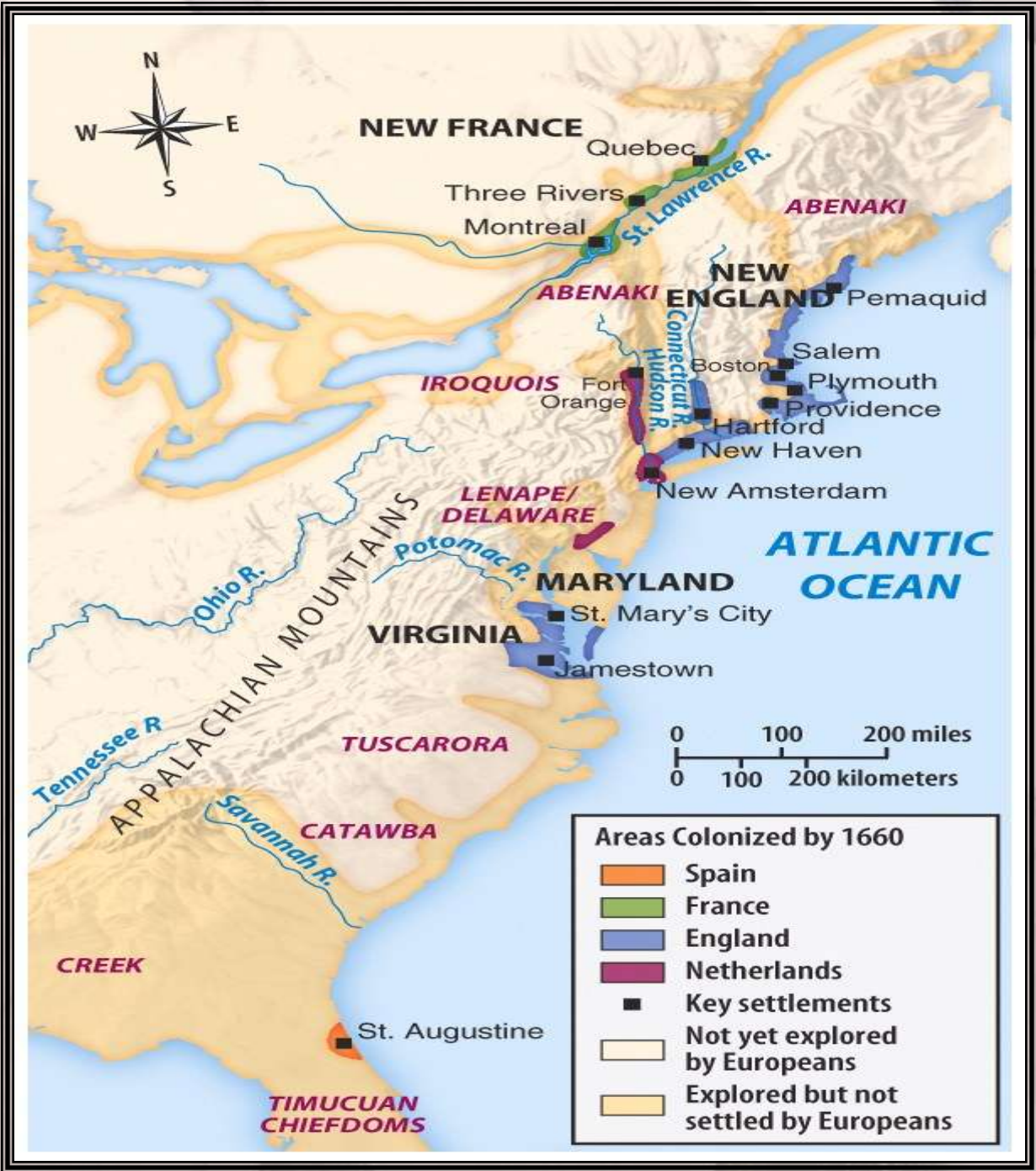
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers





The Spanish

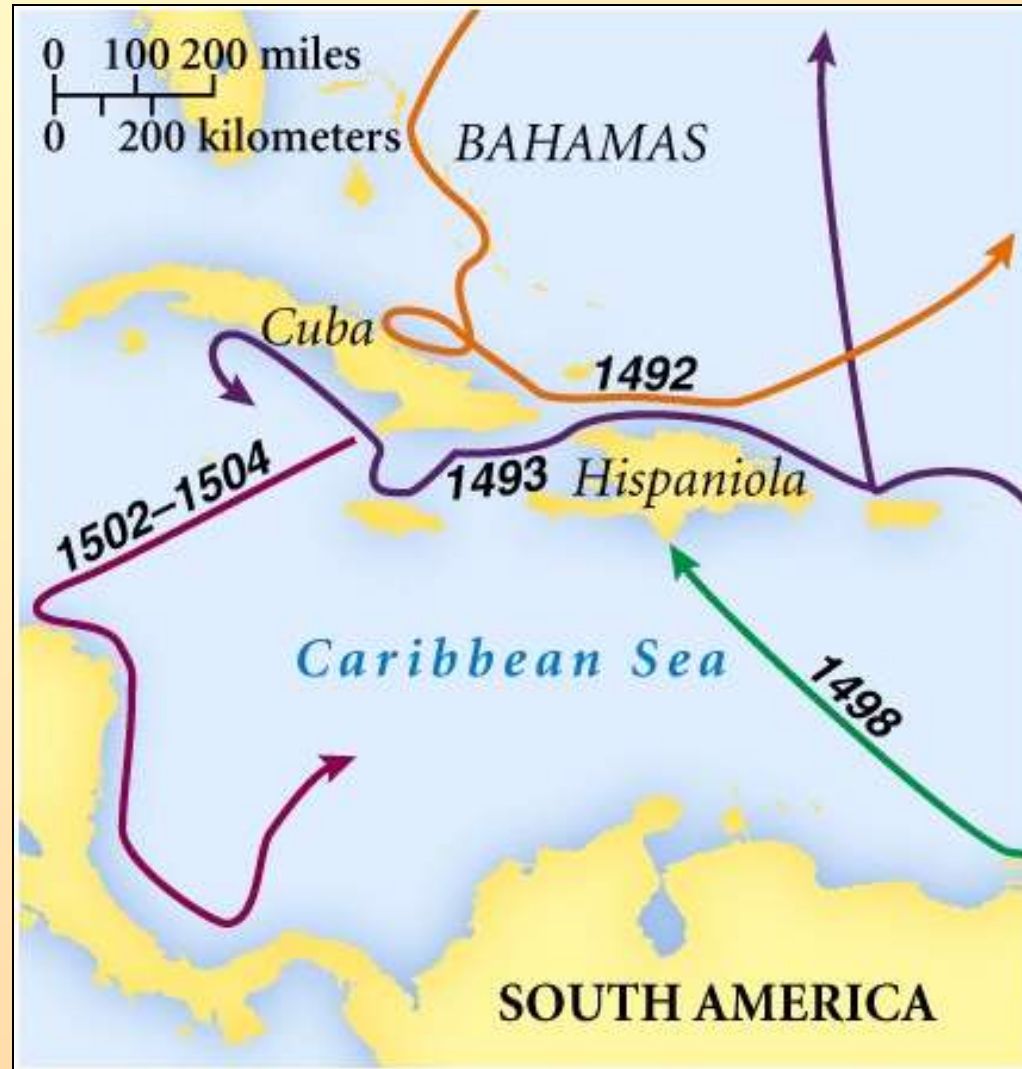
- Spanish **first** to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)
- First **permanent** colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain ✨
 - **St. Augustine** (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets



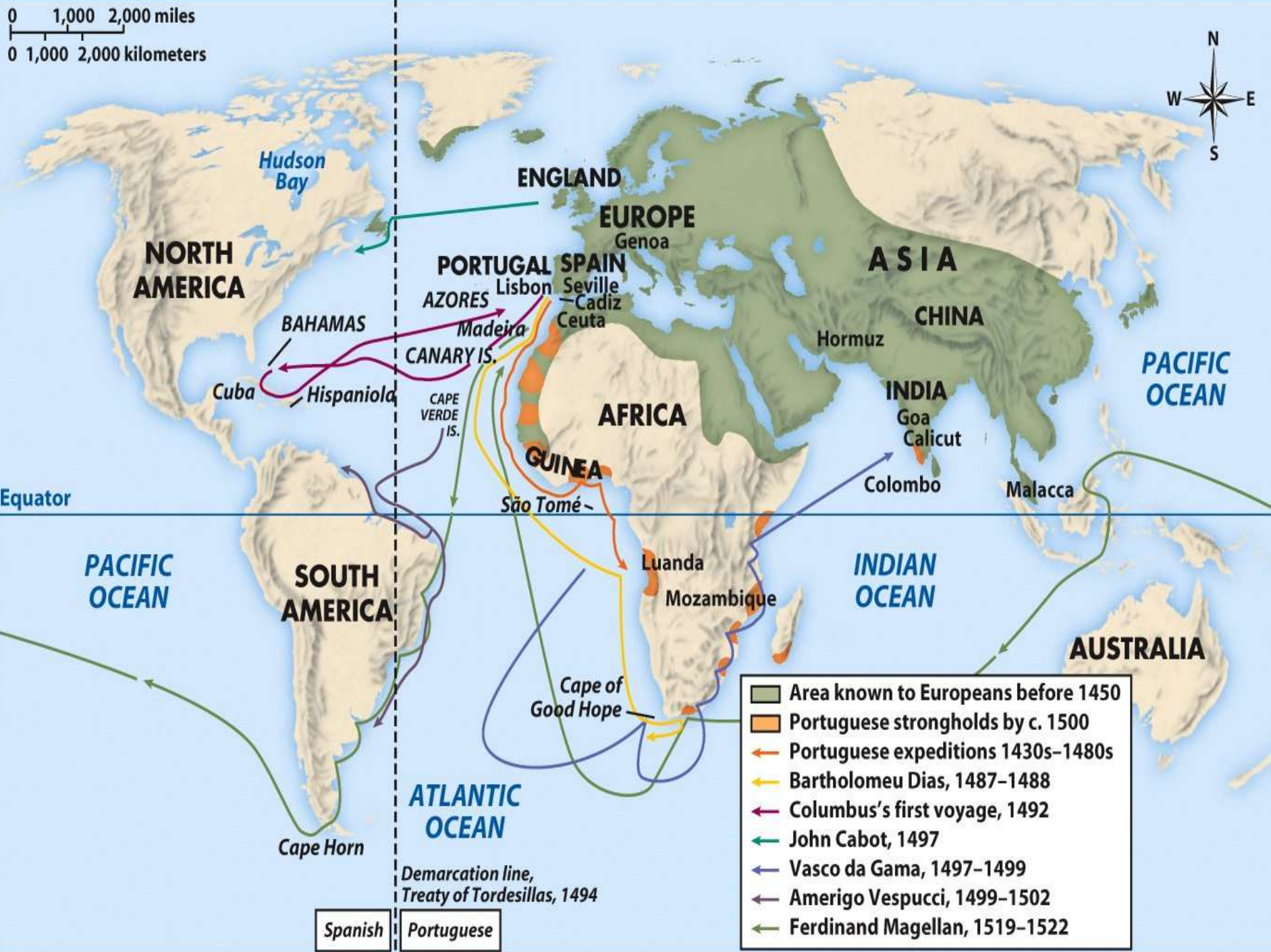
Explorers Sailing For Spain

- 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



0 1,000 2,000 miles
 0 1,000 2,000 kilometers



- Area known to Europeans before 1450
- Portuguese strongholds by c. 1500
- Portuguese expeditions 1430s–1480s
- Bartholomeu Dias, 1487–1488
- Columbus's first voyage, 1492
- John Cabot, 1497
- Vasco da Gama, 1497–1499
- Amerigo Vespucci, 1499–1502
- Ferdinand Magellan, 1519–1522

Spanish Portuguese

Demarcation line,
Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

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

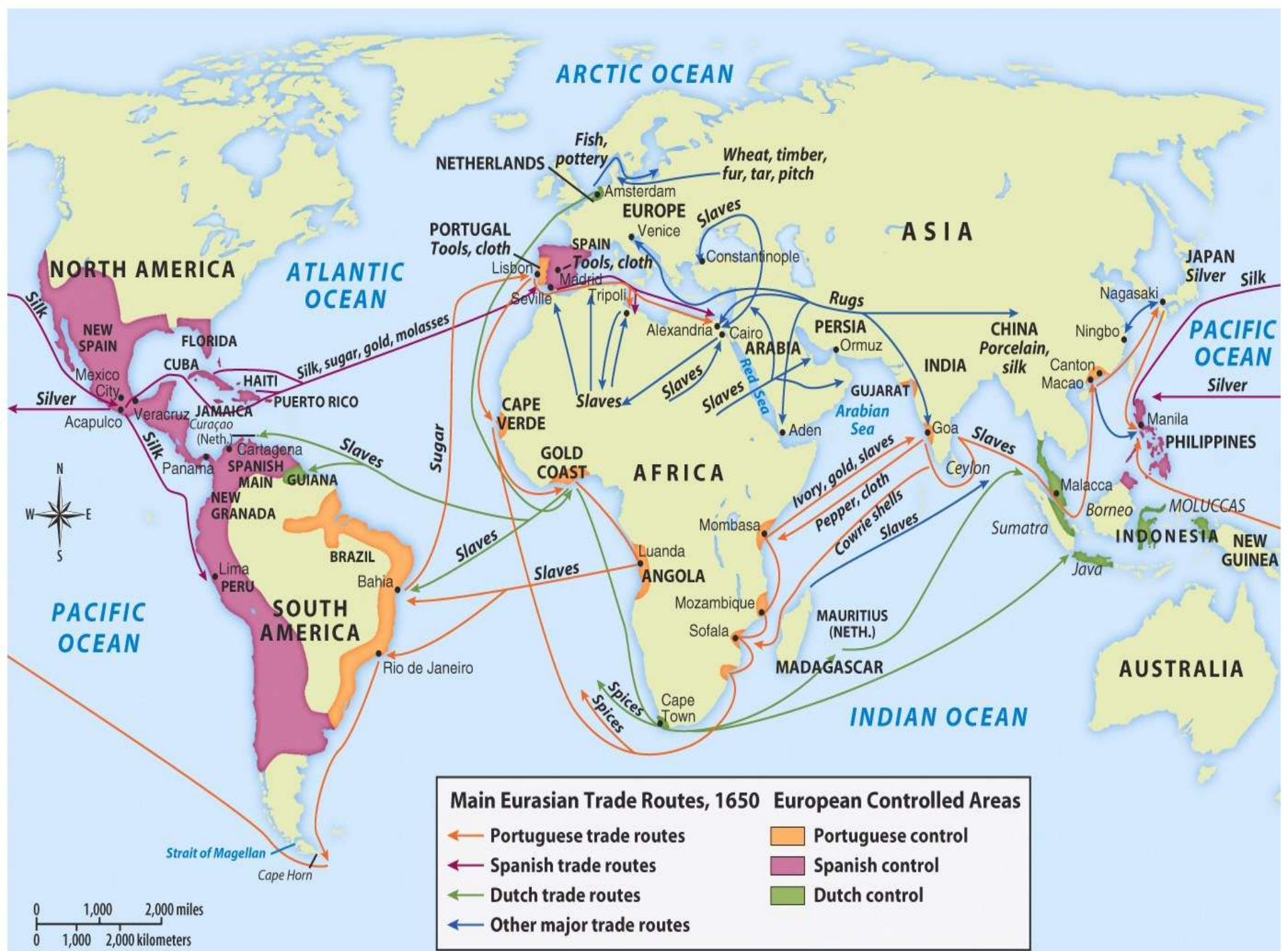


Francisco Pizarro

vs.



Atahualpa

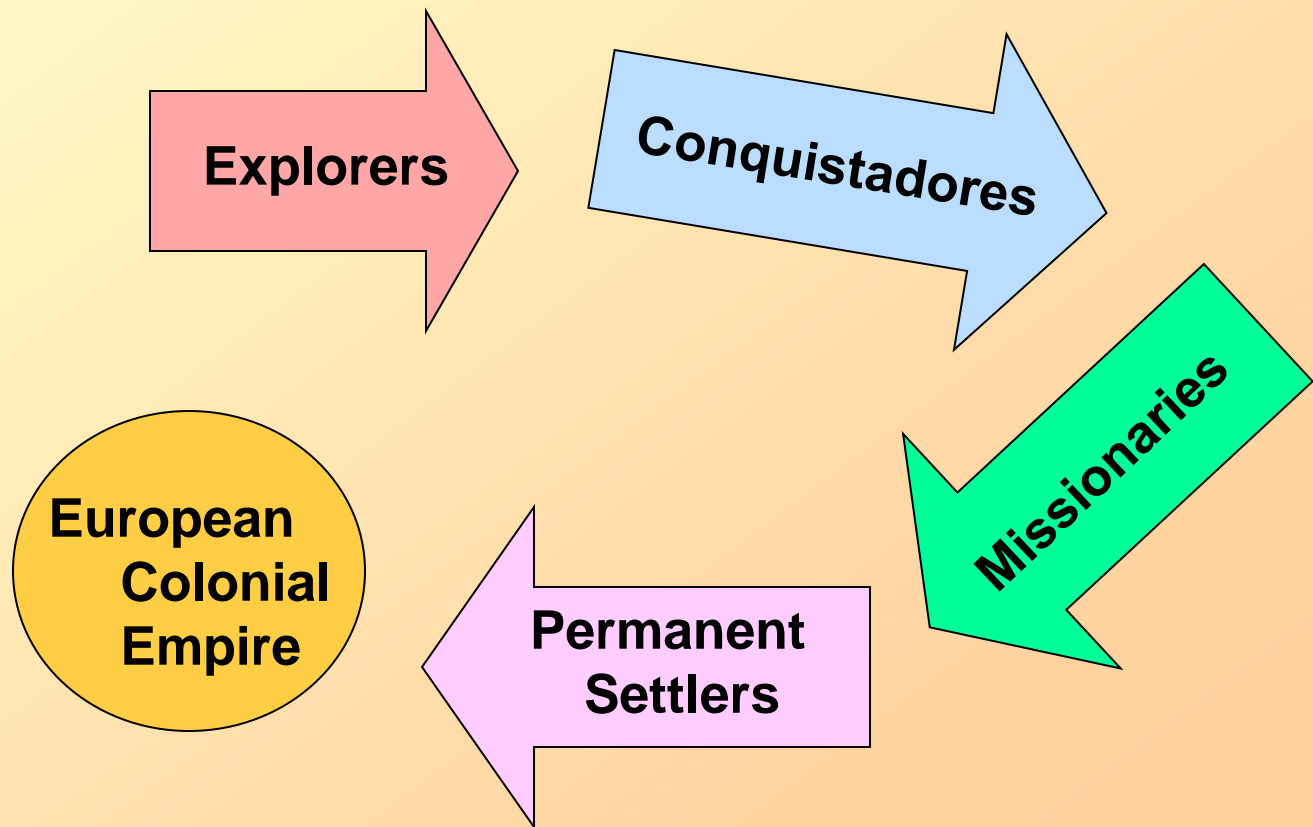


Main Eurasian Trade Routes, 1650 **European Controlled Areas**

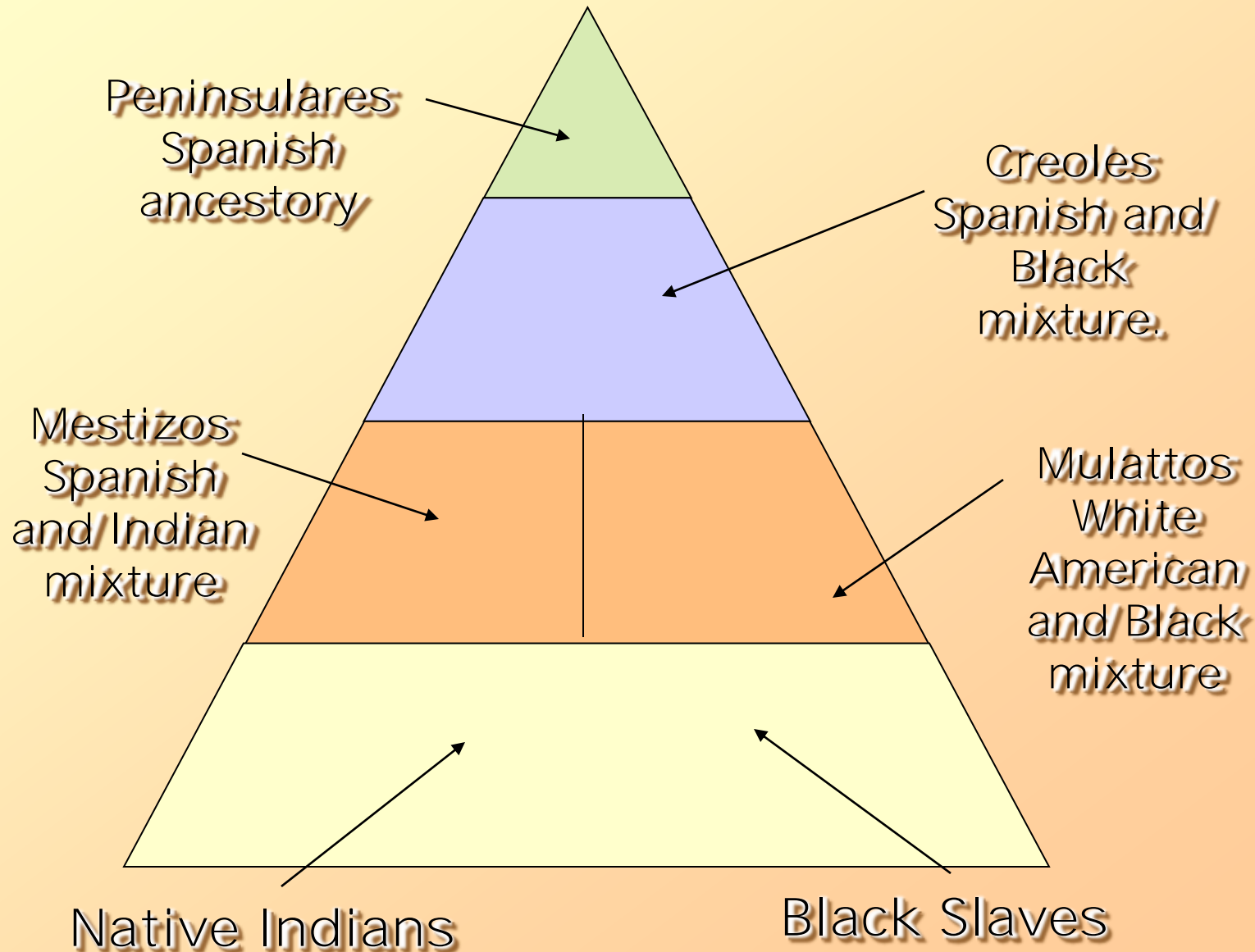
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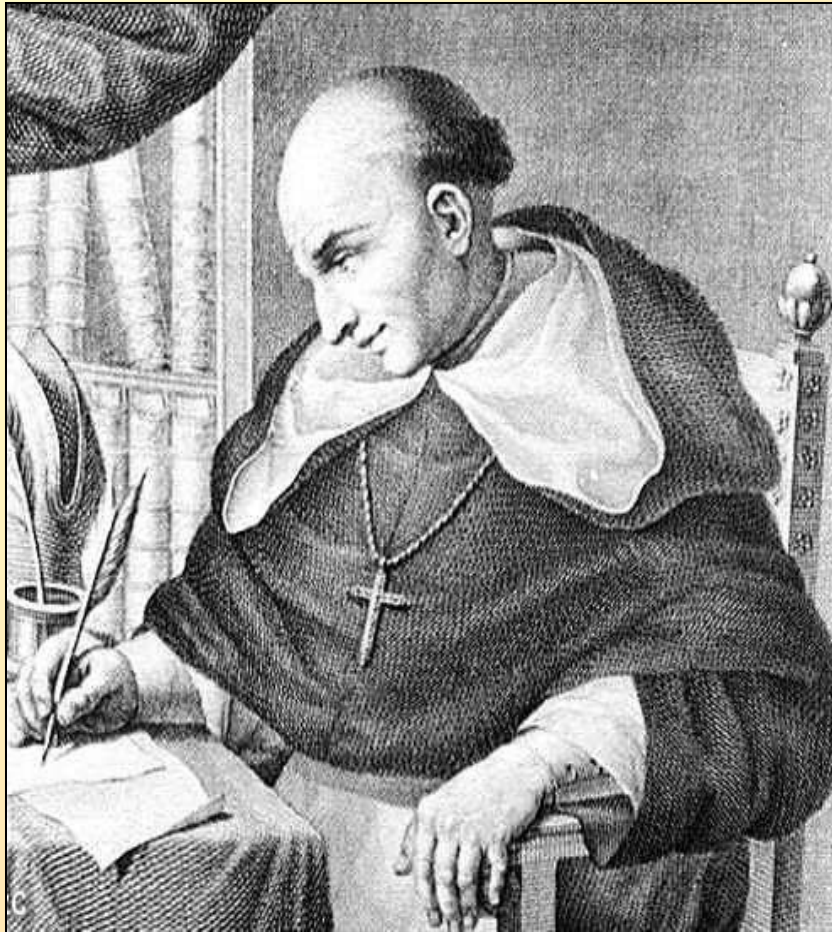
Cycle of Conquest & Colonization



The Colonial Class System



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**

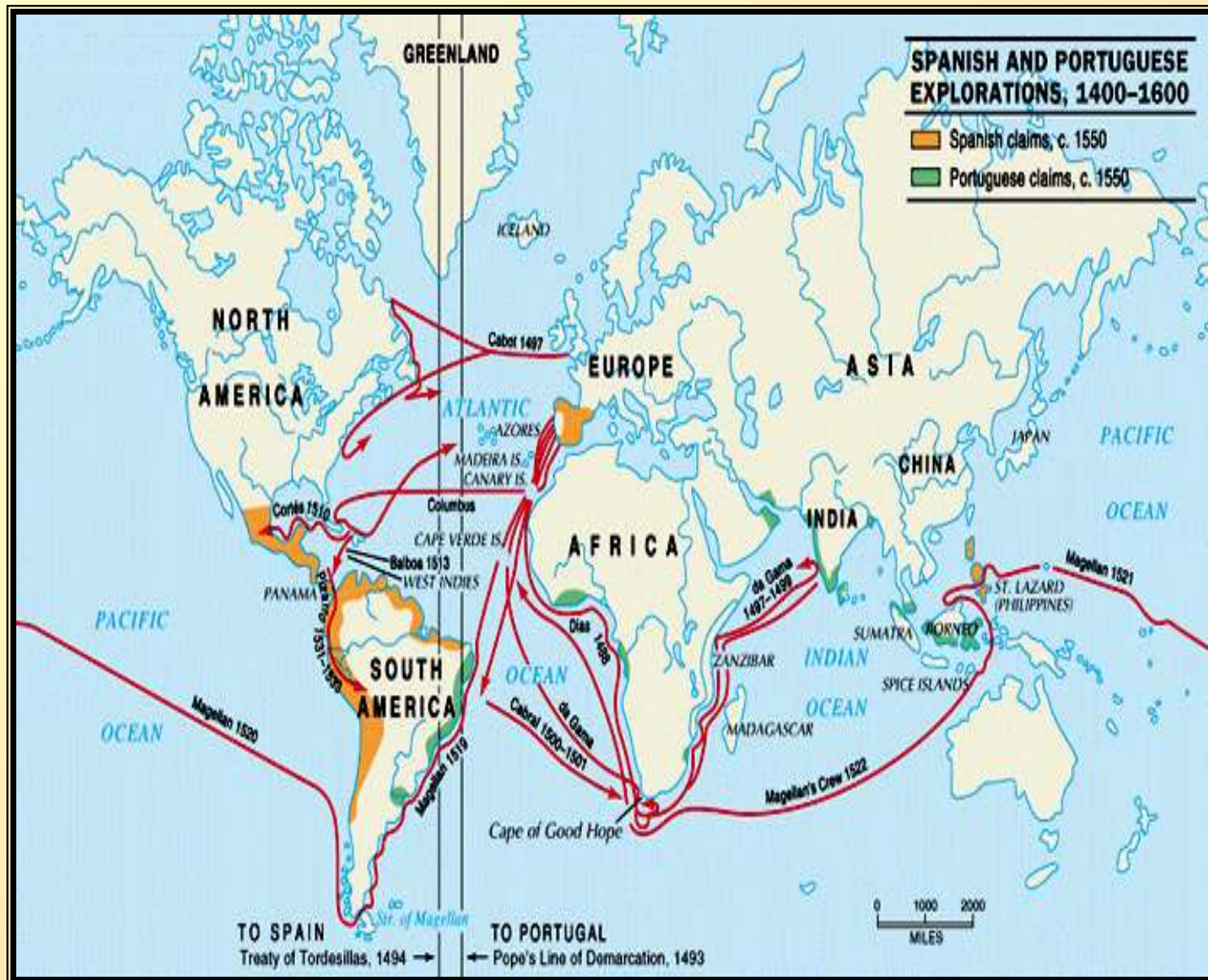


ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

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 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.



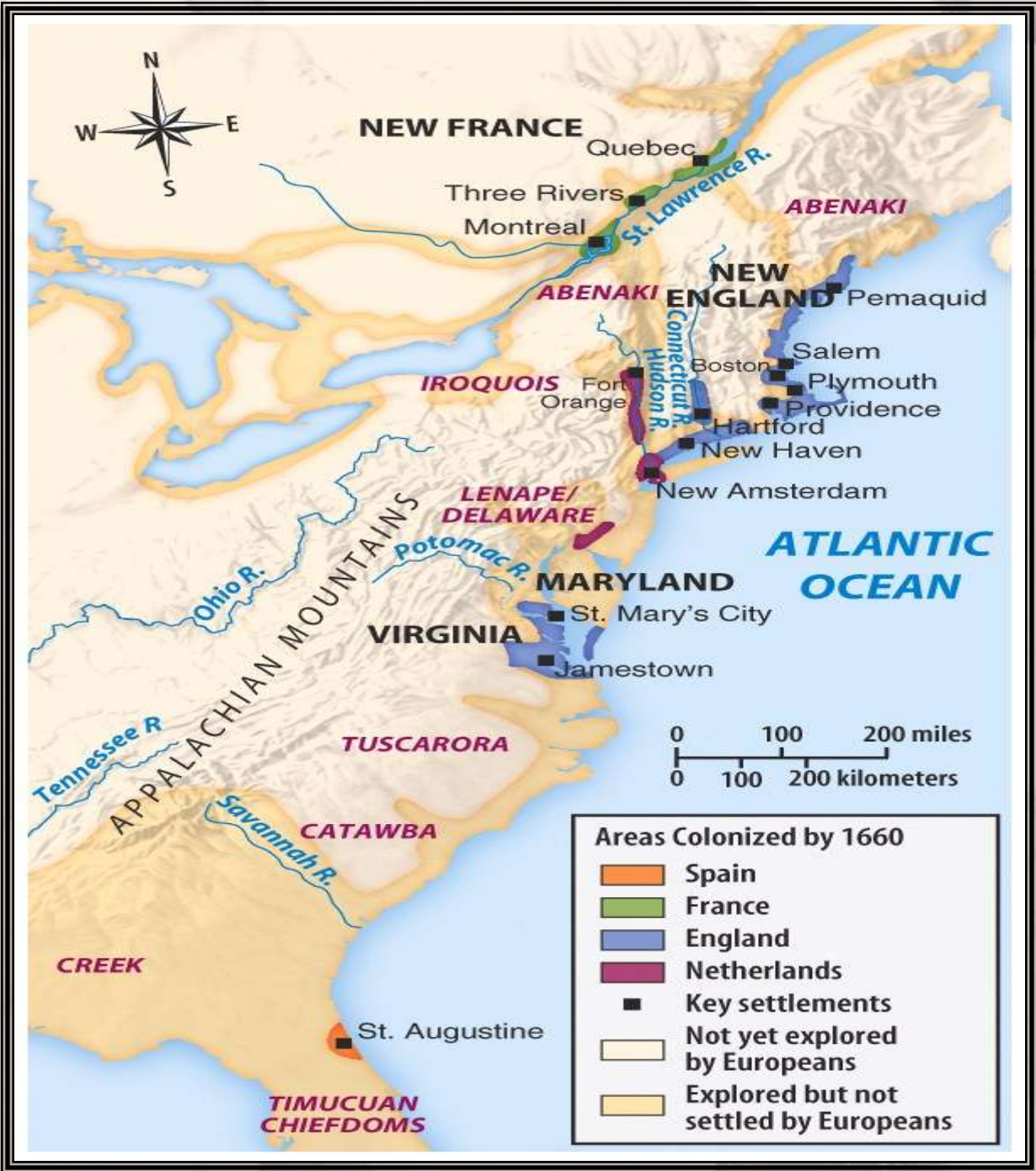
The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1434 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493






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**
 - **Couier do Bois**



1750

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





The Dutch

- 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

