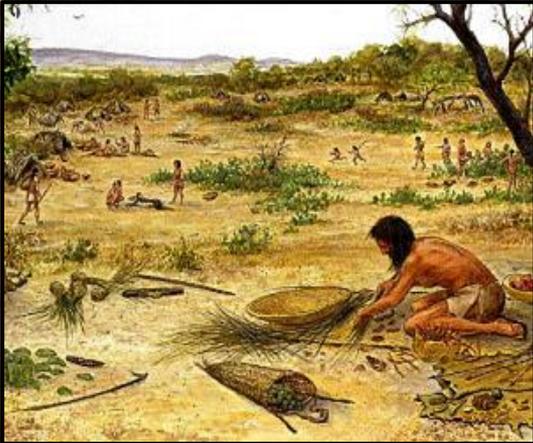


- Chapter 1 -

The Collision of Cultures

"God made me the messenger of the new heaven and the new earth..." - Christopher Columbus

Peoples of Precontact America



- Early civilizations were believed to have crossed the Bering Strait
- The Americas were diverse and scattered

- Archaic - term for the history of humans in America for 5,000 years starting in 8000 BC
- Survived with hunting & gathering and stone tools
- Later, groups began to farm (corn, beans, squash) and created a basis for larger civilizations

Civilizations in South America: Incas

- Earliest civilizations in South and Central America
- Incas created largest empire in Peru
 - Pachacuti - “World Shaker”, Incan leader of tribe in Cuzco, who enlarged his empire with force
- Network of paved roads and administrative systems



Civilizations in South America: Mayans

- Mayans settled in parts of Central America and in the Yucatan Peninsula

- Developed a written language, a numerical system, an accurate calendar, and advanced agricultural system, and important trade routes
- Superseded by the Aztecs

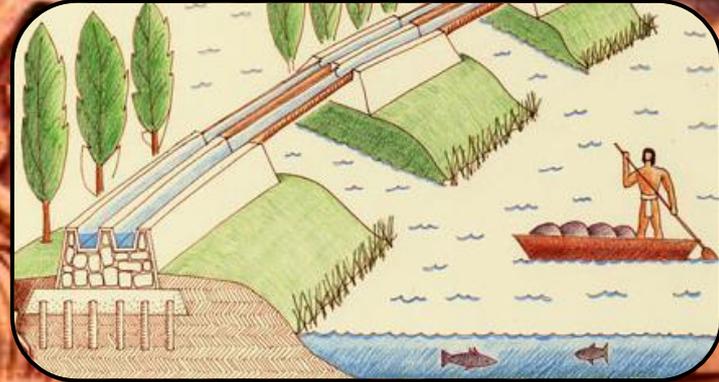
				
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Civilizations in South America: Aztecs

- AKA Mexica
- Established Tenochtitlan (present day Mexico City)
 - Incorporated other tribes
 - **Population:** 2 million by 1500

- Aqueducts for water supply across the region
- Created public buildings, schools (for males and females), military, medical system, slave workforce



Aztecs Continued...

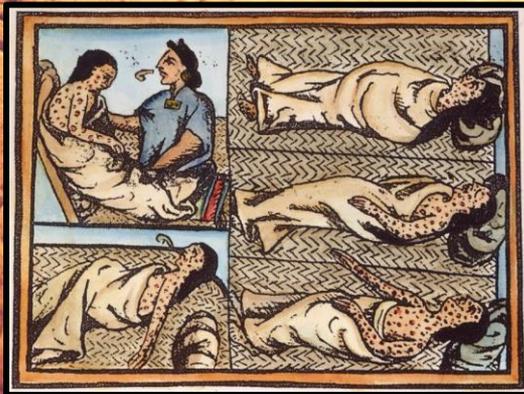
- Tribute - tax paid in goods (crops or cloth or animals)
- Mexican people had a sense of independence but their leaders were considered tyrannical rulers and too powerful to resist

- Developed a religion based on human sacrifice (prisoners)



Meso-Americans

- Meso-Americans civilizations were the center of civilized life in North and Central America
- These civilizations were the hub of culture and trade
- Disease and disunity made it difficult for them to survive the European invasions



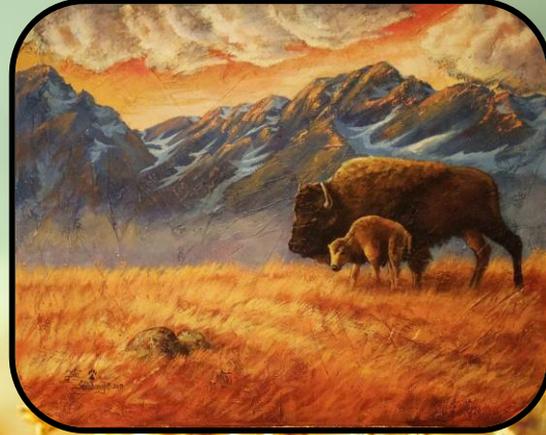
The Civilizations of the North

- Smaller empires & basic political systems
- Complex and varied civilizations based on hunting, gathering, and fishing
- Eskimos fished & hunted seal; traveled by dogsled

- Hunters in northern forests were nomadic & hunted moose and caribou
- Tribes in Pacific Northwest fished and competed for natural resources

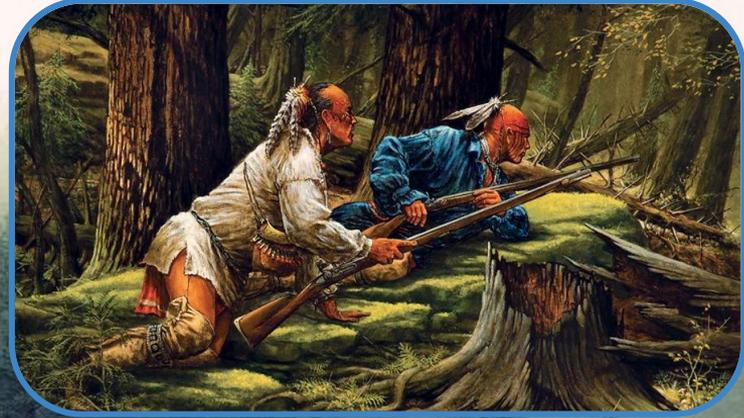


The Civilizations of the South



- Agricultural regions with Sedentary Farming (corn & grains)
- Built large irrigation systems to farm on dry land
- Towns - centers of trade, craft, and religious & civic ritual
- Nomadic tribes, hunted buffalo

The Civilizations of the East



- Inhabited by the Woodland Indians
- Engaged in farming, hunting, gathering, fishing

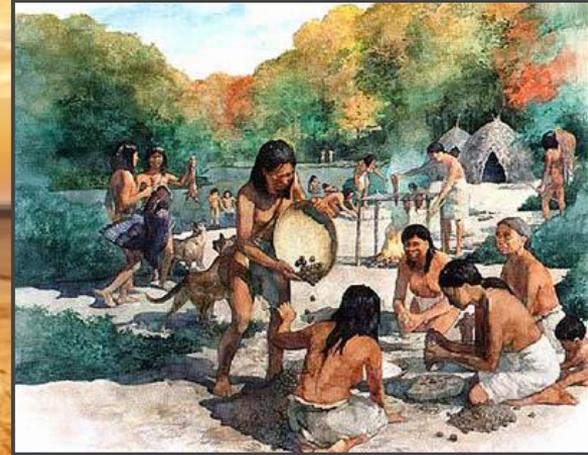
Tribes East of the Mississippi River

- Common linguistic roots:
 1. Algonquian - in Atlantic seaboard
 2. Iroquoian - NY
 - a. Included **5 nations**: Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida, and Mohawk
 3. Muskogean - in southernmost eastern seaboard: the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles
- Few strong alliances



Tribal Cultures

- Native Americans had an Agricultural Revolution
 - More sedentary, developing sources of food, clothing, and shelter
 - Population growth
 - Religion was bound to the natural world
-
- Divided tasks by gender
 - Women - children, meals, field work
 - Men - hunting, warfare, clearing land



Commerce and Nationalism



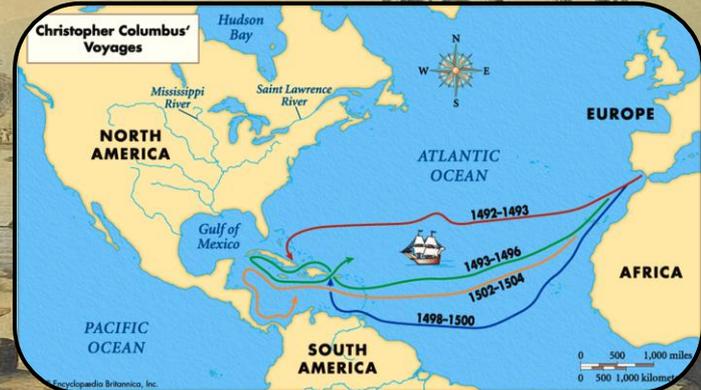
- Population growth in Europe
- Advances in navigation and shipbuilding made traveling by sea easier
- Monarchs financing voyages of exploration
 - Sea route to Asia
- Prince Henry the Navigator determined to explore western coast of Africa
 - Bartolomeu Dias rounded southern tip of Africa
 - Vasco da Gama reached India by sea

Christopher Columbus

- Misconception - reach Asia by going west not east
- Fulfilling a divine mission
- Spain (not Portugal) supported Columbus' voyage
- Columbus' ships - *Niña*, *Pinta*, *Santa María*



- **1st Expedition** - Bahamas & Cuba
- **2nd Expedition** - Caribbean & Hispaniola
- **3rd Expedition** - northern coast of S. America
- **4th Expedition** - Coast of Central America (failure)



New World



- Columbus was ethnocentric (believed in the superiority his ethnic group)
 - Wanted Christianize Natives, exploit their labor, and teach them Spanish



- The “New World” was named “America” after Amerigo Vespucci
 - Vespucci popularized the idea that beyond the Caribbean islands were continents, not more islands, and these continents were not in fact Asia (Columbus’ belief)
- Magellan - circumnavigated the globe

The Conquistadors

- Spanish claimed all of the New World
- Hernando Cortés - conquered the Aztecs, with the help of smallpox
- Francisco Pizarro - conquered the Incas
- Advanced weapons, horses, ruthless tactics, and diseases enables the conquistadors to topple the Aztec and Inca empires



Spanish America



- History of the Spanish Empire:
 1. Age of Discovery & Exploration - Columbus, first two decades of 16th century
 2. Age of Conquest - Spanish military forces took over native land
 3. Ordinances of Discovery - banned brutal military conquests
- Conquistadors wanted to gold & silver, a profitable agricultural economy, and spread Catholicism (Catholic Missions)
 - God, Gold, & Glory

Northern Outposts



- St. Augustine, FL - first European settlement in US
- Don Juan de Oñate - claimed lands of Pueblo Indians for Spain
 - Distributed encomiendas (licenses to extract labor and tribute from natives)

Northern Outposts Continued



- Pueblos converted to Christianity, had trading relationships, and were threatened by Apache/Navajo raiders



- Pueblo Revolt - series of raids, led to an uprising led by Pope, and Spanish were temporarily driven away
 - Destroyed Catholic churches and killed over 400 settlers
 - Spanish regained control over New Mexico in 1692

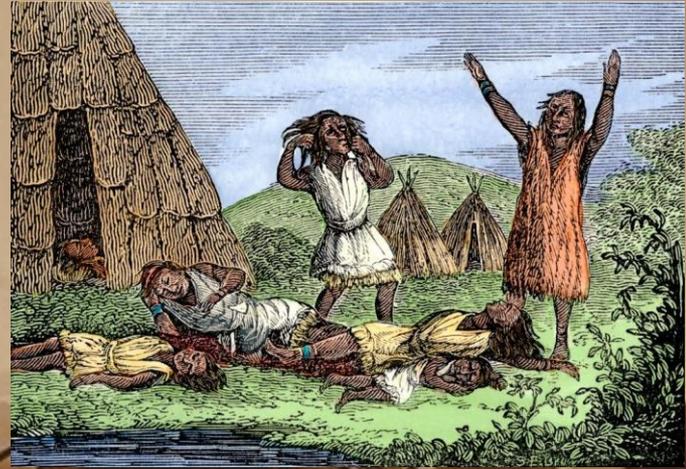
The Empire at High Tide

- Spain had a vast colonial empire
- Collection of duties & protection against pirates that required trade to go through Spanish port
 - Not good for development of Spanish area
- Spanish ruled their empire it but didn't people it
- Despite disease and war, population was primarily natives



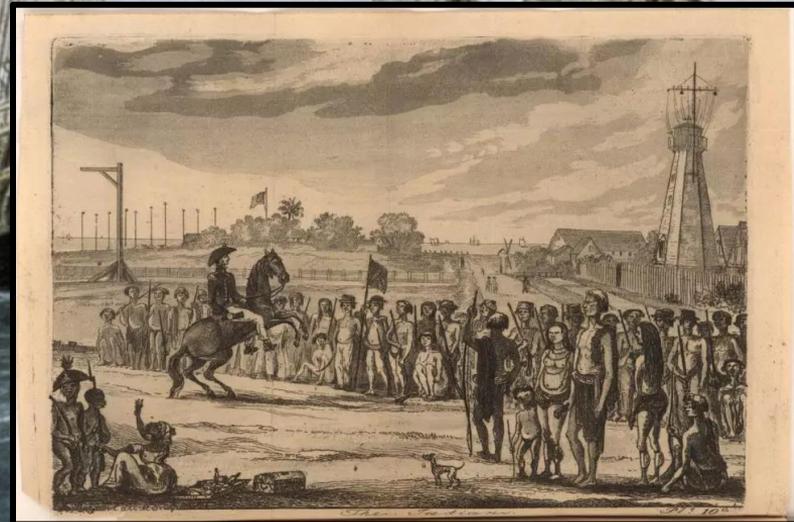
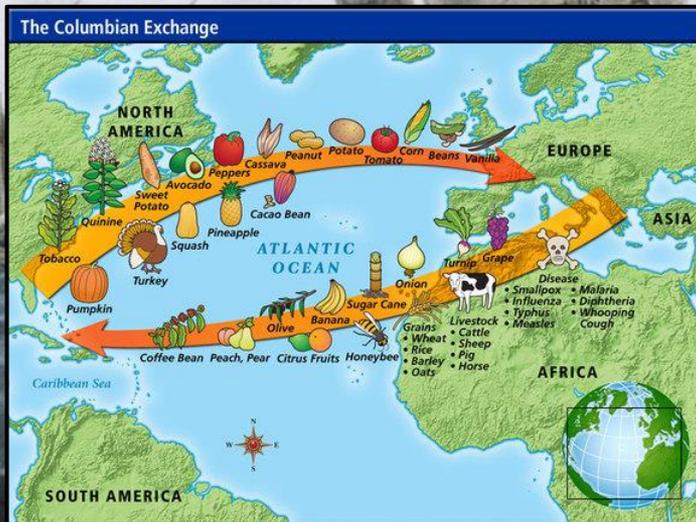
Biological Exchanges

- European introduced diseases and brutality that killed millions of natives
 - Smallpox, measles, influenza, etc.
- New racial hierarchy
 - Spanish
 - Mestizos: people of mixed race
 - Natives
- Hierarchy became wealth based
 - Easier to move up or down levels

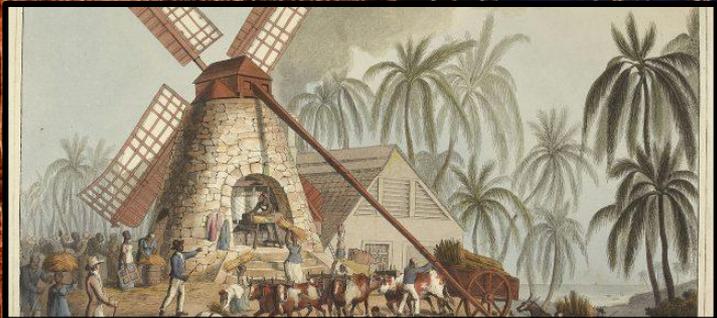


Cultural Exchanges

- Natives told Europeans about gold and silver in the New World
- Natives became the main labor source
- Europeans also introduced new crops and livestock as part of the Columbian Exchange



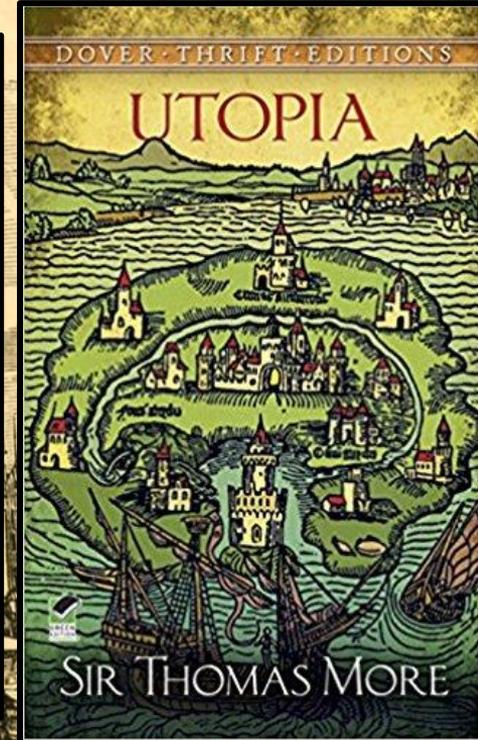
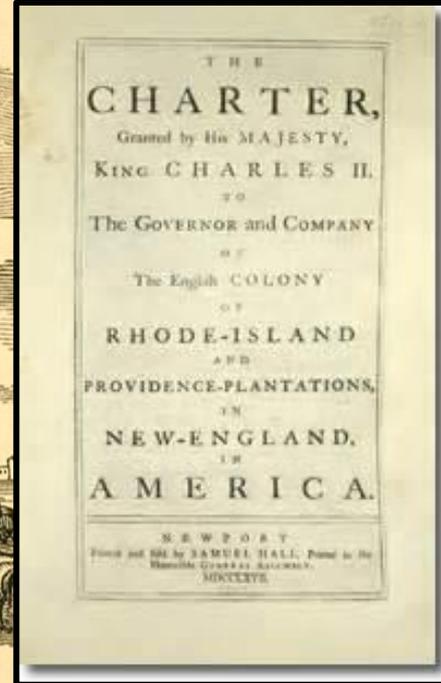
Africa and America



- Many Europeans inaccurately characterized Africans as uncivilized
- Successful Ancient African Empires: Ghana and Mali
- African societies were matrilineal (traced heredity through their mothers)
 - Women in trade & farming
- Plantations caused slave trade to increase
 - Over half of all the new arrivals in the New World between 1500 and 1800 were Africans

The Commercial Incentive

- Utopia by Sir Thomas More described a perfect society in the New World
- Merchants began to join forces in chartered companies
 - Charters granted by monarchs
- Mercantilism emerged
 - More exports than imports



The Religious Incentive



- Protestant Reformation led by Martin Luther
- John Calvin was an influential French reformer
 - Doctrine of predestination
- The English Reformation was due to political disputes between the King and Pope
 - Broke ties with the Catholic Church; made England a Christian country
- Protestants became known as the “Puritans”
 - Hoped to “purify the church”
- Puritans found refuge in the New World

The English in Ireland

- English colonists explored Ireland through 1560s and 1570s
- Colonists assumed the native Irish people were ignorant “savages”
- Created plantations and new settlements separate of the natives
 - Later would treat Native Americans the same way



The French in America

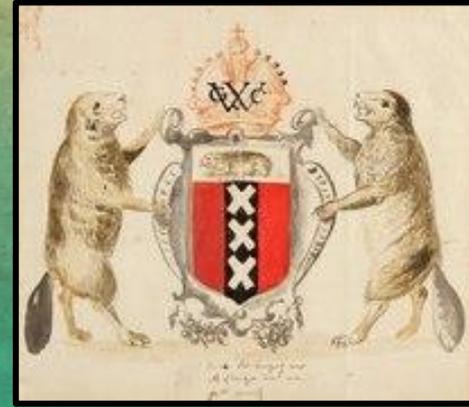


- England faced competition with France in North America
- French settled Quebec in 1608
- French had low population growth
- Coureurs de bois were French fur traders and trappers
- Very good relations with Natives
 - Living among the Natives and at times marrying Native women

The Dutch in America

- Holland gained independence from Spain in the early seventeenth century
- Larger merchant fleet than England
 - Active in Europe, Africa, Asia, and now America

- Henry Hudson was an explorer for the Dutch and claimed present day New York State
- Dutch West India Company established permanent trading posts on the Hudson, Delaware, and Connecticut Rivers



The First English Settlements

- First successful English settlement in the New World, Jamestown (1607)
 - English intimidated by Spanish forces in New World
 - The English naval fleet defeated the larger “Spanish Armada”
-
- Pioneers of English colonization - Sir Humphrey Gilbert & Sir Walter Raleigh
 - Sir Francis Drake - second circumnavigation of the world in one expedition



Roanoke



- Sir Walter Raleigh was given a grant to explore the North American coast



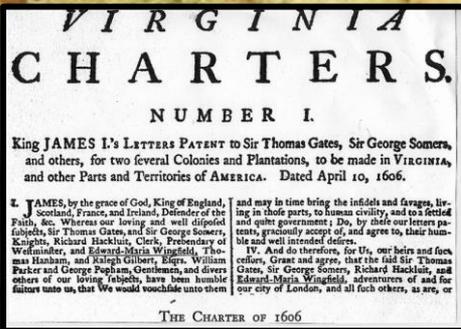
- Founded an island called Roanoke and the mainland behind it (present day North Carolina)
 - Named the area “Virginia” after Queen Elizabeth, “the Virgin Queen”

Roanoke Continued



- Raleigh had his cousin, Sir Richard Grenville, establish a colony in Roanoke
- The colony was deserted when revisited 3 years later

- James I issued a new charter which divided America among two groups (The London Group & The Plymouth Merchants)



Looking Back

- Columbus “discovered” lands that had been previously inhabited
- Most notable civilizations were the Incas, Mayans, and Aztecs

- Northern regions were less advanced and smaller than southern civilizations
- Natives suffered after European, French, and Dutch arrival to the New World
- Mid-sixteenth century, the Spanish and Portuguese created the largest empires

