

# New World Beginnings

33,000 BC – AD 1769

## Chapter 1

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## Shaping of North America

- Glaciers shaped geography - creating rivers, Great Lakes, Plains (beginning 2 million years ago)
- Earliest Americans arrived between 11,000 and 35,000 years ago from Asia
  - Genetic markers on Y chromosome is shared between Native Americans and Asians



**Early Migration**

- **First Migration (9,000 years ago)**
  - Walked across **Berengia land bridge**
    - Created during Ice Age because glaciers dropped oceanic levels
- **Second Migration (8,000 years ago)**
  - Traveled by water
    - Brought Navajos and Apaches
- **Third Migration (5,000 years ago)**
  - Traveled by water
    - Brought Eskimos (Aleuts and Inuits)

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- By 1492 - 54 million people live in Americas
- Diverse cultures developed and over 2,000 languages created



### Latin America Culture Levels and Tribal Groups

Prior to Contact with Europeans

1. High Civilization Empires
2. Theocratic and Militaristic Chiefdoms
3. Isolated Farming Villages
4. Desert Farm Villages
5. Nomadic Hunting, Fishing, and Gathering Peoples

- Each tribe adapted to local environment

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### Earliest Americans

- Corn (maize) cultivation
  - 6,000 BC domesticated crops and animals
  - Led to civilization
  - Ended nomadic lifestyles
- Anasazi, Hohokam, Mogollon (Pueblo) Indians
  - Built apartment style buildings of adobe and cliff dwellings
  - Known for pottery, textiles, baskets, kokopelli
  - Engaged in trade with tribes as far away as Mexico

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### Earliest Americans

- Mound Builders and Mississippian Culture
  - Built towns in flood plains for fertile soil
  - Had connections to Mexico
  - Cahokia - 40,000 residents - was in western Illinois
  - Built temples and houses on top of mounds
  - Began serious decline in 1350
- Three Sister Farming
  - American Southeast
    - Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee
  - Beans, Squash, Corn grown together
  - Improves diet, led to large populations

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### Earliest Americans

- Eastern Woodlands
  - Iroquois League
    - Created by Hiawatha
    - Mohawk, Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga
    - council's leaders chosen by women
    - planned for defense, supported cooperation between member tribes
- built longhouses
- Had communal property
- Native Americans believed people should live *with* environment, not control it
- Lineage and custom based societies
  - When massive death from disease and war, it destroyed culture

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## Norse Discoveries



First Europeans to come to America were Vikings

Leif Eriksson (1001)

- Made temporary settlement in L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland Canada
- Called it Vinland

- Did not spread word about new territory



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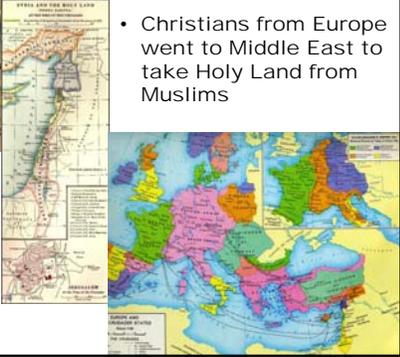
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## Causes of Exploration: Crusades



- Christians from Europe went to Middle East to take Holy Land from Muslims



- Europeans lost wars, but created a demand for trade with east
  - Silk, perfume, spices, etc.

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## Causes of Exploration: Marco Polo and Trade






- Marco Polo travelled to China, lived there 17 years and wrote book
  - Described wealth and products of China
  - Trade over Silk Road and through Arabia was slow and expensive
- Contributed to development of Italian trading states of Genoa, Florence, Pisa and Venice
  - Wealth created by trade made capital available for investment and encouraged people to seek more efficient trade routes

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### Causes of Exploration: Technology

- Europeans did not fear world was flat, but could not sail against wind and sea currents
- Portuguese develop idea to sail west to return from Africa





- **Astrolabe**
  - told latitude (North South)
  - No way to determine Longitude (East West)
- **Compass**
  - told direction





**Caravel**

- allowed sailors to sail with or against wind
- Europeans now sail south toward Africa

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### Causes of Exploration: Intellectual and Political development

- (mid 1400s) Gutenberg press makes books, maps, scientific and technological ideas widely available







- **Renaissance**
  - Created sense of optimism, adventure and intellectual curiosity
- **Reconquista -1492**
  - Spanish unification and expulsion of Moors
  - Inspired Spain to grow and challenge Portugal
- **Nation States**
  - Kings in Europe consolidate power and sought ways to increase wealth and allegiance to Crown





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### Causes of Exploration: Conditions in Europe

- 1450 most Europeans were peasants
  - Had no rights, few possessions, worked hard and died young
- Hereditary nobility and men dominated society
- Christianity
  - Taught people had to be constantly on defense against temptations
- Limits on Economic Opportunity
  - Manorial obligations to nobility
  - Guilds controlled trades
  - Primogeniture limited inheritance rights of land



*Medieval Guilds*



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## Europeans Enter Africa

- Europe was aware of sub-Saharan civilizations but no contact
- Portuguese establish trading posts on coast beginning in 1450s
  - Gold and slaves
  - Slaves were used on sugar plantations in Atlantic islands
  - Foundation for American plantation system
- Bartholomeu Dias rounded Africa in 1488
- Vasco da Gama made it to India by going south of Africa in 1498




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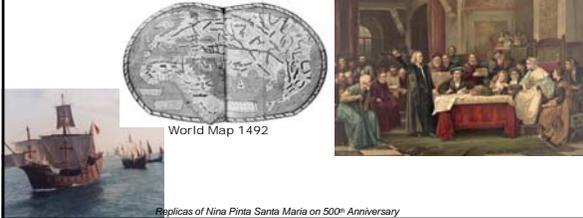
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## Columbus Comes Upon a New World

- Columbus' plan was rejected by Portugal
- King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain funded the voyage
  - given ships *Nina*, *Pinta* and *Santa Maria*
- Columbus left Spain August 3, 1492, arrived October 12
  - First land sighted was in Bahamas
  - By 1494 Columbus decided to "subjugate by force of arms" the Taino, Arawak and Carib people




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## When Worlds Collide

- Columbian Exchange
  - Exchange of people, products and ideas between Old and New Worlds.
- Ecosystems impacted
  - Intentional and unintentional spread of plants and animals
- Effect
  - Changed diet, living patterns, hunting, war, social systems of both worlds
    - Foods (potatoes, maize, tomatoes, beans, sugar) were essential in helping Europe and Africa to grow.
    - Gold and wealth change power and social structure in Europe
    - Disease destroyed Native American cultures
    - Horses and guns change methods of fighting and hunting in Americas




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### Treaty of Tordesillas

- 1493 Pope divides world between Spain and Portugal
  - Spain gets west of line (most of new territory), Portugal gets land east
- 1494 - Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Spain and Portugal agree to line
  - Brazil is only land in Portuguese territory




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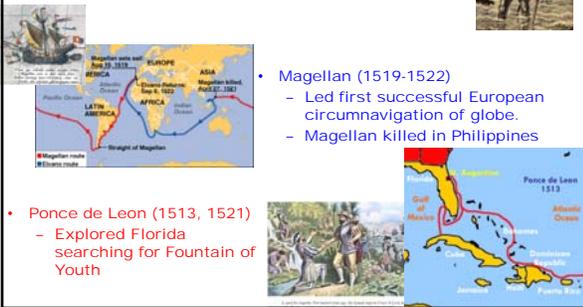
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### Spanish Conquistadores

- Balboa (1513)
  - First European to see Pacific by crossing Panama claims all land for Spain
- Magellan (1519-1522)
  - Led first successful European circumnavigation of globe.
  - Magellan killed in Philippines
- Ponce de Leon (1513, 1521)
  - Explored Florida searching for Fountain of Youth




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### Spanish Conquistadores

- Coronado (1540)
  - Based on Marcos' stories Coronado tried to find Cibola
    - went with 300 Spanish, 1000 Indians, 1500 horses
  - travelled from Grand Canyon to Kansas
- De Soto (1539-1542)
  - Explored southeast looking for city of gold (Cibola)
  - Discovered Mississippi River




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**Aztecs**

Aztec Pyramids

Warrior Culture

Large cities - Tenochtitlan (built 1325)  
200,000 people by 1500

Central Mexico

Gold

Human Sacrifice

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**Mayas**

studied astronomy

Maize (corn)

accurate calendar

Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Mexico

built pyramids

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### The Conquest of Mexico

- 1519, Cortes landed in Mexico with 550 soldiers, 16 horses, 10 cannon
  - Malinche - female slave served as Cortes' interpreter. Was essential in Cortes' success
  - Used Aztec's enemies against Aztecs
- Legend of Quetzcoatl contribute to Moctezuma not initially resisting Spanish presence
- Noche Trieste (June 30, 1520)
  - Moctezuma drove Cortes from Tenochtitlan
  - August 13, 1521 Cortes conquers Aztecs
    - Disease played major role population drop from 20 million to 2 million
- Sent vast quantities of gold to Spain
  - Made Americas a destination not an obstacle

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### Pizarro and Peru

- 1531 landed in Peru with 180 soldiers and 27 horses
- Incas gave Spanish 13,000 pounds of gold, 26,000 pounds of silver (worth \$187 million in May 2009)
- Pizarro and Cortes inspire other conquistadors to come looking for gold
- By 1600 gold and silver in new world created price revolution in Europe
  - Increased money supply led to development of capitalism and commercial banking

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### Impact of Spain on Natives

- Disease killed most of Indian population
  - Smallpox was most devastating
- Native Mexican population dropped from 20 million to 2 million
- Incan population went from 9 million to 500,000

Encomienda System

- King gave land and people who lived on it
  - similar to feudal system
  - Allowed forced labor
- evolves into Hacienda system
  - similar to plantations

Bartolomé de Las Casas (1542)

- Wrote *Destruction of the Indies*
- Protested impact Spanish policies and treatment had on Native peoples

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### Protecting New Spain

- Threats from England and France
  - England sent Cabot (1497-8) in search of Northwest Passage and explored Northeastern North America
  - France sent Verrazano (1524) along east coast and Cartier (1534) down St. Lawrence River



Fort St. Augustine



Spain established forts and missions along borders to prevent other nations from taking their land

- First settlement St. Augustine, Florida 1565
- 1609 Santa Fe, New Mexico was founded
- Spain expanded settlements into Texas and California
  - 1659 El Paso, Texas was founded

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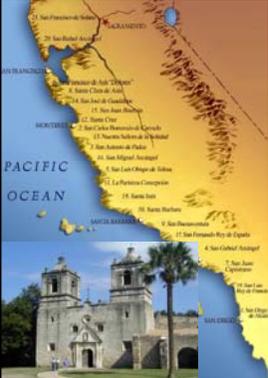
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### Protecting New Spain




- Missions
  - Created to convert natives to Catholicism
  - Limit other European influences
  - Were complete settlements for Indians
- Pope's Rebellion 1680
  - Pueblos revolt against attacks on their religion
  - Kill priests and destroy Catholic missions
  - Spain lost control of Santa Fe and New Mexico for 50 years
- Beginning in 1769 missions established by Father Serra and Franciscan friars throughout California

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### New Spain



- Government
  - New world colonies were King's personal property
  - Viceroy
    - Head of colonial government
    - Ruled on King's behalf
- Settlers
  - Spanish married natives and incorporated native culture within the Spanish one
  - Spanish settlements were self sufficient and had little contact with outside world
  - Indians were taught Spanish culture, religion, laws and language

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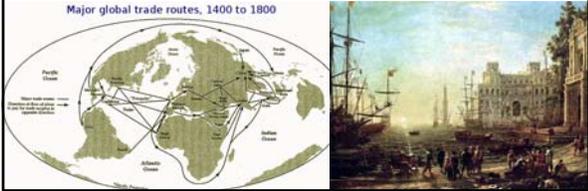
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# Spanish Economy

- **Mercantilism**
  - Believed there was a limited amount of wealth in world
    - Only way to increase wealth is to take from others
  - Every country sought ways to make a favorable balance of trade
- Economic system where a country creates colonies to make money for the mother country
- Spain strictly enforced mercantilist policies




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# Results of the Spanish conquests



- Wealth from New World made Spain most powerful in Europe
- Charles I of Spain becomes leader of Holy Roman Empire (Charles V)
- Easy wealth led to Spain ignoring problems at home



- Ended development of Indian civilizations
  - Led to new hybrid native/Spanish cultures
- Created many cities, communities, missions in place of native ones

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# Results of the Spanish conquests

- By 1580 King Philip of Spain controlled Mexico, Peru, Italy, Spanish Netherlands, Portugal and its colonies
- Philip tried to protect Catholicism from Muslims in east Mediterranean and Protestants in Europe

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