

Period 1: 1491-1607

Native Americans-Colonization

Key Issue:

Explain how environmental and geographic factors, as well as competition for resources, affected various communities and impacted government policies.



Setting

















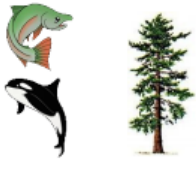









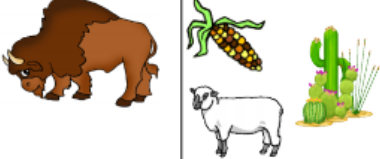


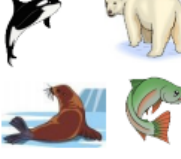
- ▶ Around 430 Million people in the world
 - ▶ 40-100 million in the Western Hemisphere
 - ▶ Came over from Asia
- ▶ Aztec, Mayan, and Inca Empires

Native American Tribes



Native Populations Before European Arrival

NATIVE AMERICANS

	NORTHEAST WOODLANDS	SOUTHEAST WOODLANDS	PLAINS	SOUTHWEST	NORTHWEST COAST	FAR NORTH
LOCATION						
HABITAT						
RESOURCES						
HOMES						
FOOD						

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Central Arctic snowdome, igloo



Plains large buffalo-hide tipi



Southwestern and Meso-American pueblo



Early Navajo earth-covered hogan



Plains large earth-covered lodge -- Hidatsa, Arikara, Mandan



Plateau, northwest interior ladder-entrance pithouse



Southeastern woven-plastered walls, thatched roof house



Seminole thatched chickee



Great Basin/California thatched wikiup



Yukon, Oregon-California double lean-to, planks and bark

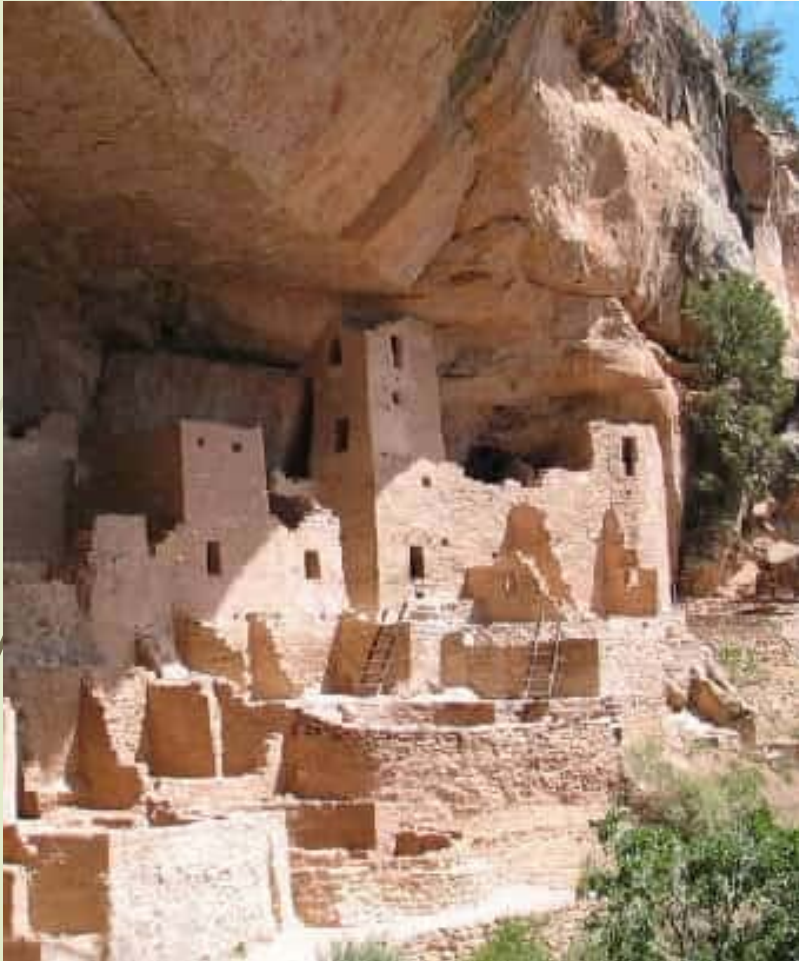


Northwest Coast plank house



Northwestern forest longhouse

Southwest



West Coast



Great Plains



Northeast



Native Populations Before European Arrival

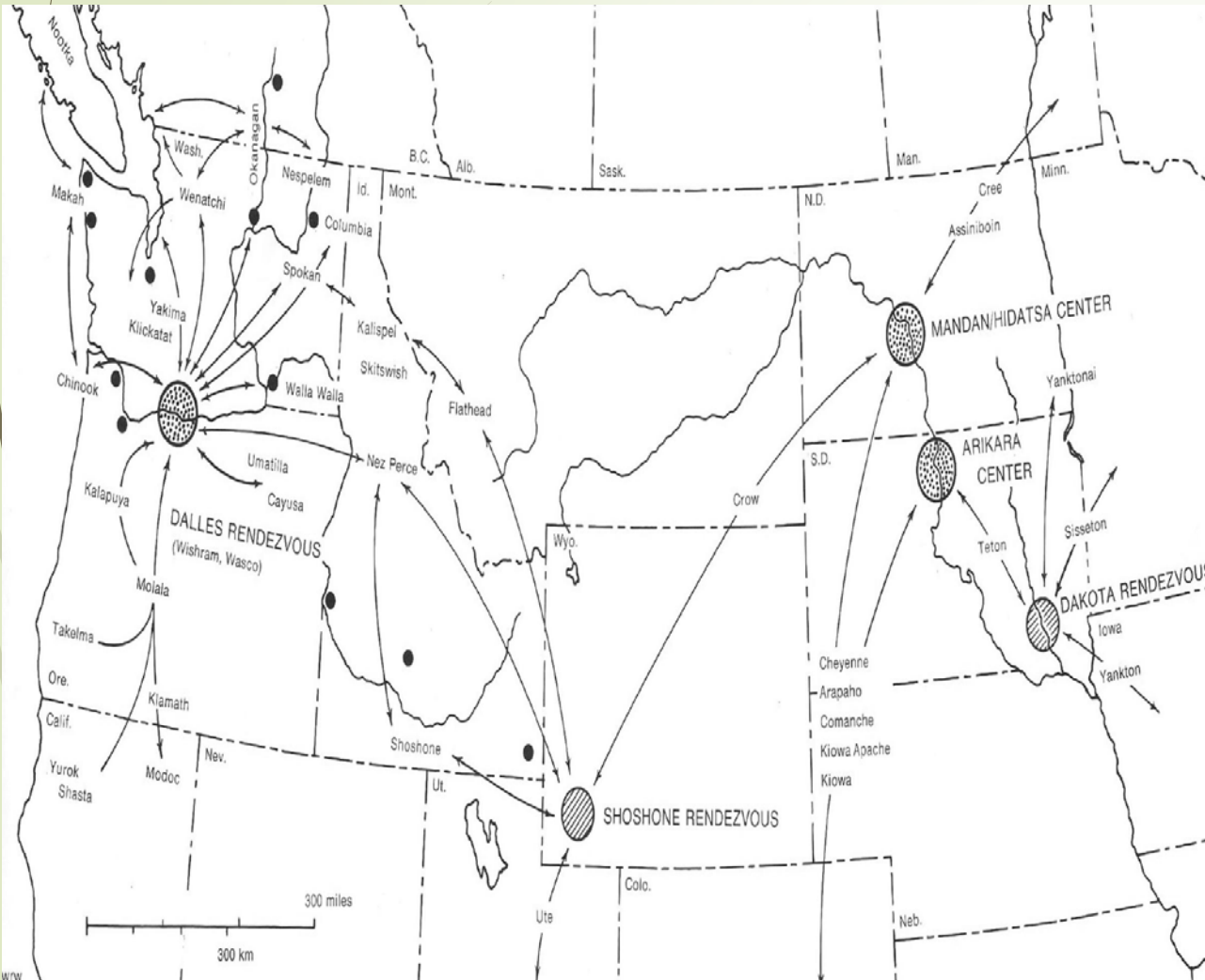


Economics

- ▶ Land based – crops and animals
 - ▶ Three Sisters – corn (stalks), beans (grow up stalks), and squash (provide nutrients to soil)
- ▶ Owned the right to use the land, not the land itself
- ▶ Focus on social status within their tribes, not material wealth



Native Populations Before European Arrival



➤ Politics (varied by tribe)

➤ Trade

➤ Communicate


➤ War (obtain goods, seize captives, seek revenge)

➤ Iroquois – Great League of Peace


➤ 5 tribes

➤ Convened annually with representatives

➤ Coordinate actions while each tribe had a separate political system and set of religious beliefs.



Would Native Americans think of themselves as a single allied power?



Native Populations Before European Arrival



► Gender roles

- Many tribes were Matrilineal
- Men hunt and fish, women farm and household chores

How would they be different in European Society at the time?
Viewpoints?



Are laws required in order to have
Freedom?




Native Populations Before European Arrival




► Beliefs and Religion

- Shamans and Medicine men
- Polytheistic/Animist – summon supernatural spirits
- Oral traditions
- Master Spirit
- Afterlife

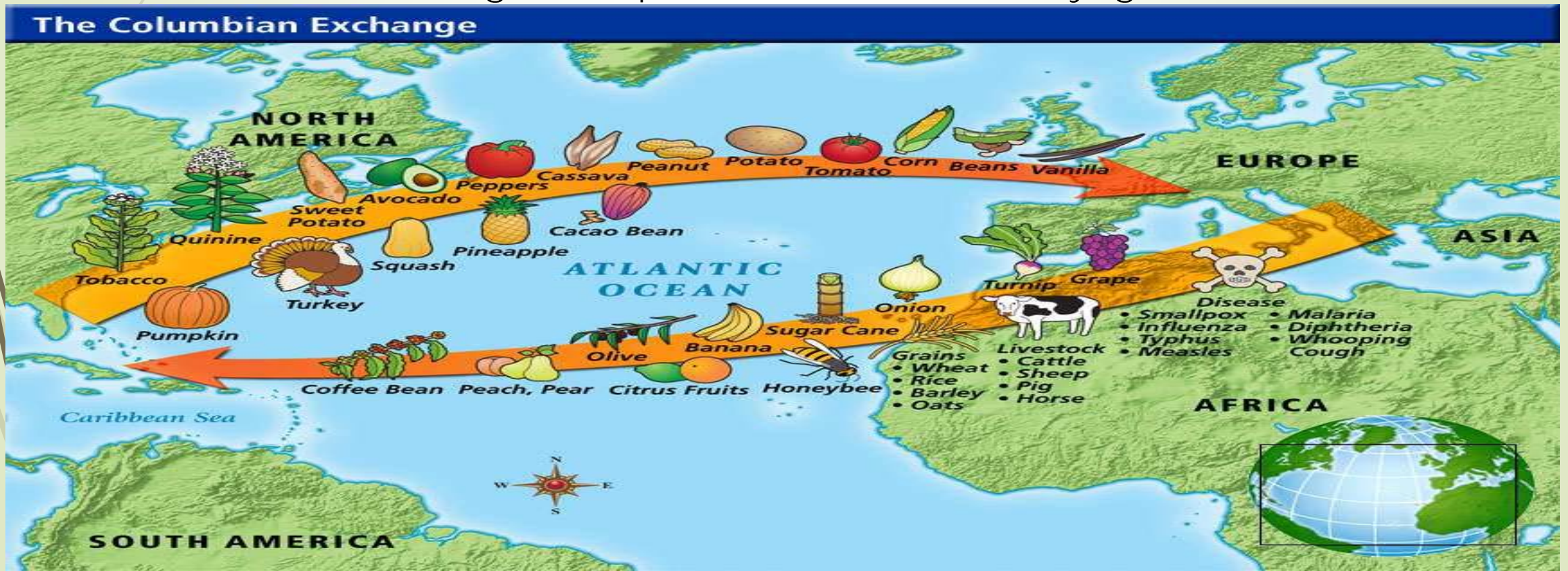


Explain how differences in politics, gender roles, and religions affected early relations between Europeans and American Indians.



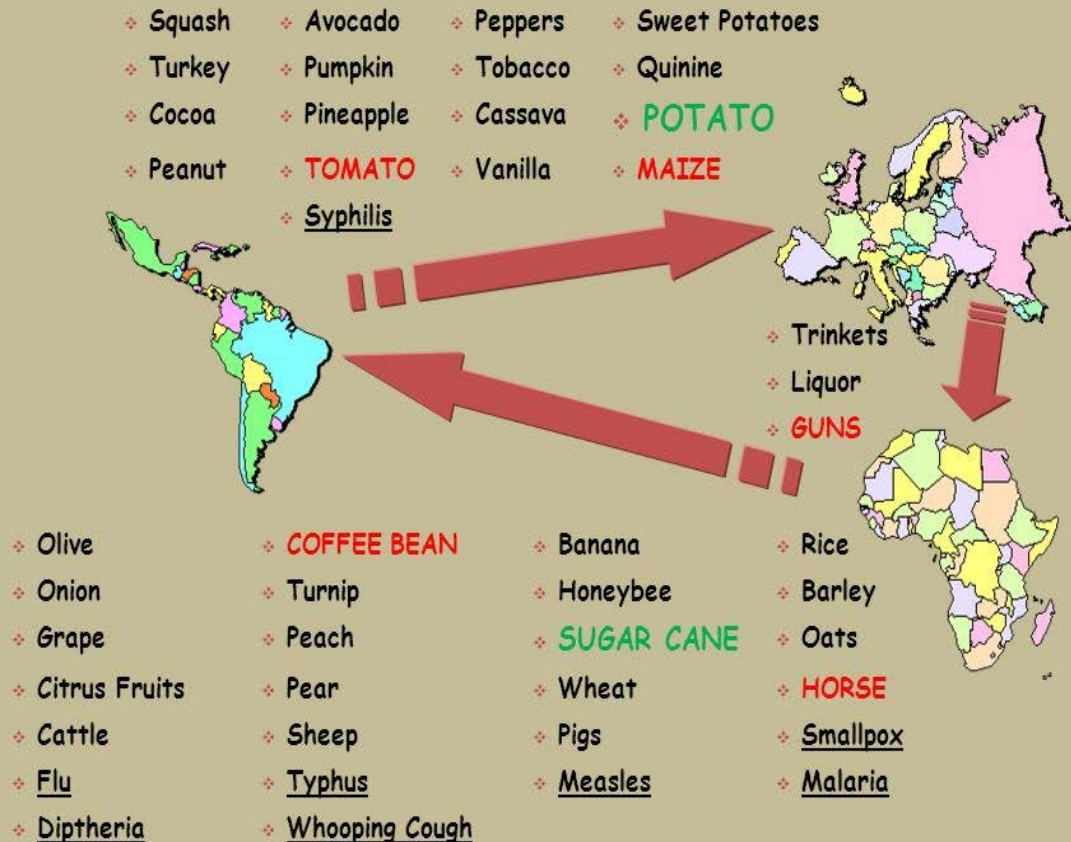
The Columbian Exchange

- Widespread transfer of plants, animals, culture, human populations, technology, and ideas between the Americas and the Old World in the 15th and 16th centuries, related to European colonization and trade following Christopher Columbus's 1492 voyage.



Effects

The "Columbian Exchange"



- Invasive species, including communicable diseases
 - declines in the numbers of indigenous peoples of the Americas.
- The changes in agriculture significantly altered and changed global populations.
- cultural exchanges and the transfer of people (including slaves) between continents.
- Circulation of a wide variety of crops and livestock
 - supported increases in population in both hemispheres.
- Traders returned to Europe with maize, potatoes, and tomatoes, which became very important crops in Europe by the 18th century.

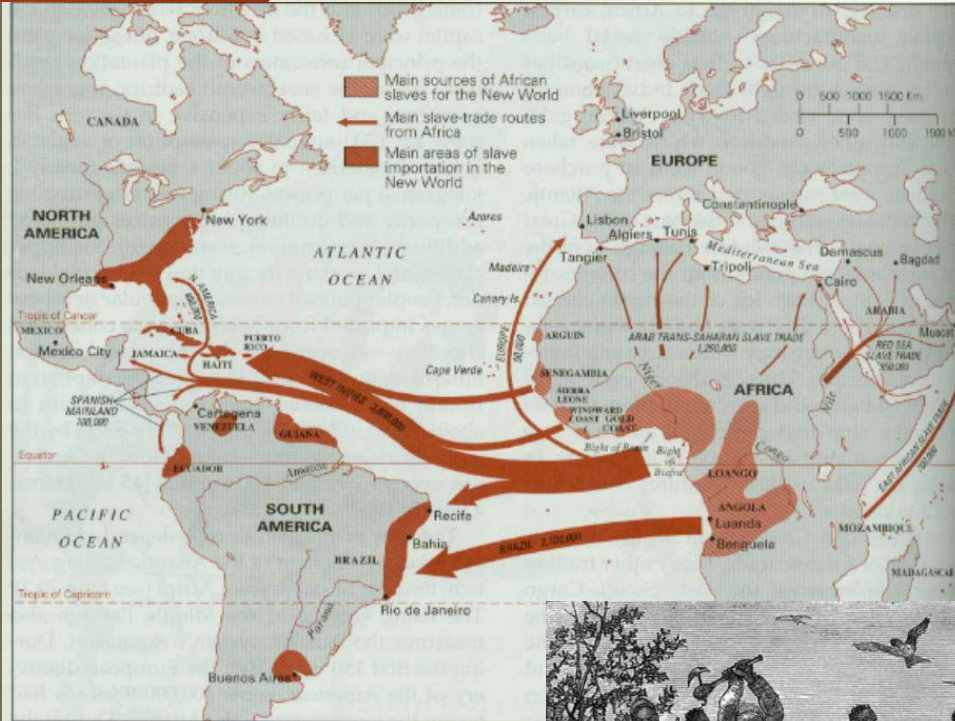
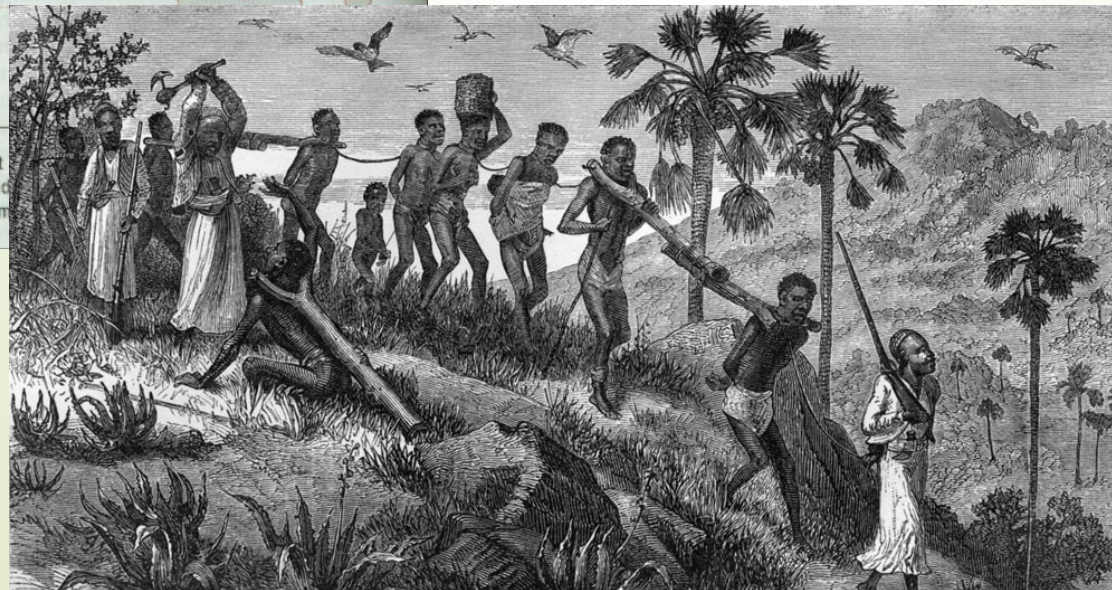
Destruction by Disease



- ▶ Smallpox, typhus, cholera, measles – deadly transferable pathogens
- ▶ How Europeans built up a tolerance and immunities due to exposure?
 - ▶ Trade and invasion
 - ▶ Dense population clusters with waste. Vermin (houseflies, rats, roaches) transferred these disease causing microbes.
 - ▶ Lived among domesticated animals (cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc.) Shared parasites create new diseases
- ▶ 50% of American Indian population in 10 years
 - ▶ Lacked immunities to the pathogens
 - ▶ Decimated tribes joined others or converted to Christianity and assimilated
- ▶ 1/5th of the population of the world

Forced Labor Systems

- ▶ Europeans could not rely on cheap labor from the native population anymore
 - ▶ Colonist turned to West Africa
- ▶ Previously used in Spanish colonies (Cuba, Hispaniola) and throughout the world
- ▶ American shift to African slave labor greatly impacted the Atlantic slave trade.



Map 20.2 The African Slave Trade, 1500-1800 After 1500 a vast sub-Saharan Africa to the Americas joined the on-going slave trade. North Africa, the Middle East, and India. The West Indies were the main Atlantic slave trade, followed by Brazil.

Ecological Changes



- ▶ Reshaped the ecosystem by bringing European practices of farming.
 - ▶ Import domesticated animals and plants
 - ▶ Destroy forest for lumber and establish farms
 - ▶ Plowing and grazing livestock caused the soil to dry out
- ▶ So much land, they fenced their crop fields but let the animals roam and graze
 - ▶ Ate wild plant causing an ecosystem change, ate native fields and crops
 - ▶ Natives ate the livestock – colonist demanded compensation – set fire to native's fields and villages
- ▶ Introduction of the horse
 - ▶ Great Plains Indians
 - ▶ Efficient & follow migration patterns
 - ▶ Adopted a nomadic lifestyle

Colombian Exchange

Europeans Get	Native Americans Get
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Crops – Beans, corn, squash, potatoes, coffee, tobacco• Population Explosion• Gold, silver, timber, furs• Global Empires – Capitalism ends feudalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plants and animals – horses• New Technology and ideas – Guns• Christianity and Language• Disease – 90% of the population

Opposing World Views

Natives	Colonizers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• More intelligent and resourceful• Distinguish between helpful and harmful resources in both woods and waters• Used natural materials• No written records• Different systems of governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Metal and cloth goods• Viewed natives as a “noble savage” or uncivilized brute<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different religions, uses of land, and gender roles• clothing, architecture, weapons, and technologies were viewed as primitive

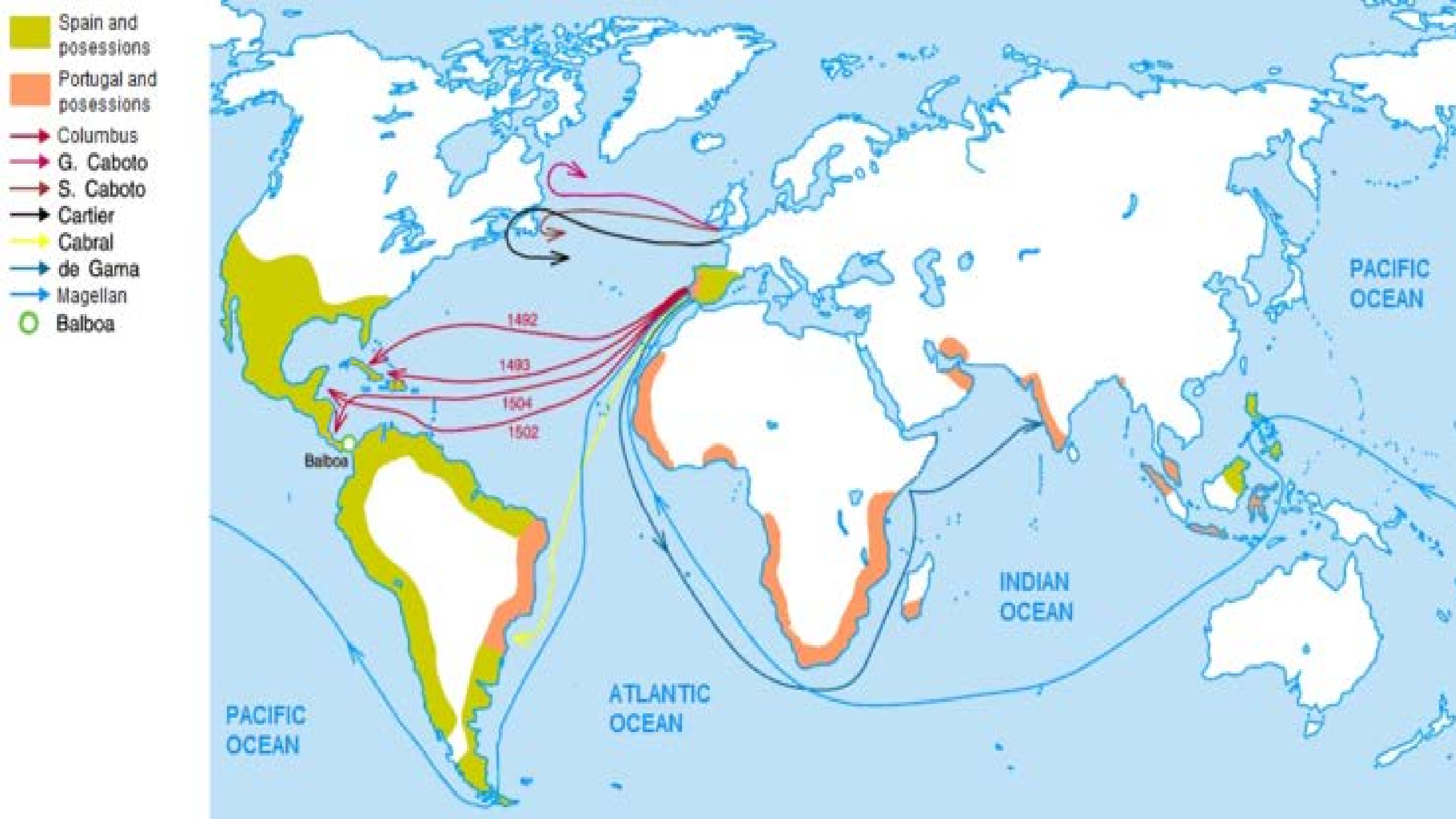
European Exploration





Timeline

Date	Event
1492	Christopher Columbus sails to the Western Hemisphere
1494	Spain and Portugal sign the Treaty of Tordesillas to divide the territory
1499	Amerigo Vespucci reaches Brazil
1501	Transatlantic slave trade begins
1513	Spanish Requirement of 1513 asserts Spain's divine right to conquer the New World
1521	Hernán Cortés leads Spanish forces to defeated Montezuma and the Mexican people
1524	French explorers arrive in North America
1550	The <i>encomienda</i> system is replaced with <i>repartimiento</i> system
1585	Sir Walter Raleigh founds Roanoke, "The Lost Colony"
1598	Juan de Oñate leads a revolt in Florida
1607	Jamestown, Virginia is founded



European Expansion

- ▶ Spanish Exploration (God, Gold, and Glory)

- ▶ Treaty of Tordesillas – Spain and Portugal 1494

- ▶ How Columbus's discoveries would be divided

- ▶ Isabella and Ferdinand fund explorer's expeditions to Mexico, Peru, and West Indies

- ▶ Spanish Requirement of 1513

- ▶ Divine right to conquer the New World

- ▶ Rescue the natives from hedonism

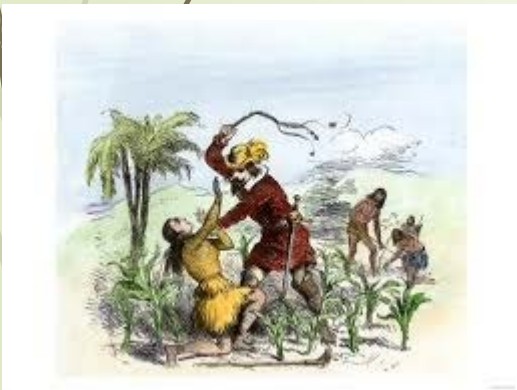
- ▶ Vasco Núñez de Balboa, Juan Ponce de León (1513), Ferdinand Magellan (1522), Hernán Cortés (1521), Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo (1540s)

- ▶ Conquistadores enslaved natives using *encomienda* labor system

- ▶ *Spaniards were given a group of American Indians (no need for African Slaves)*

- ▶ Caste system – Peninsulares, Creoles, Meztizos, Native Americans, Slaves

- ▶ Bartolomé de Las Casas spoke out against Spain's practices to Native Americans (not Africans)



European Expansion

Spanish Exploration (continued)

Repartimiento system – 1550

- Free American Indians and deserved compensation for labor
- Still required to do a fixed amount of labor

Empire = Forced wage labor and slave labor in the West Indies

Promise of gold pushed Spain North– Florida as a defense from Pirates

- Southwestern US (considered failures (no gold or labor))

- Juan de Oñate – 400 colonist, missionaries, and soldiers for a permanent settlement north of Mexico

Pueblo Revolt

Resistance to Spanish efforts to Christianize and integrate Pueblo

- Lack of protection, drought, Inquisition, lingua franca
- Spain loses New Mexico for 50 years
- Relax rules on natives upon return

Black Legend



European Expansion

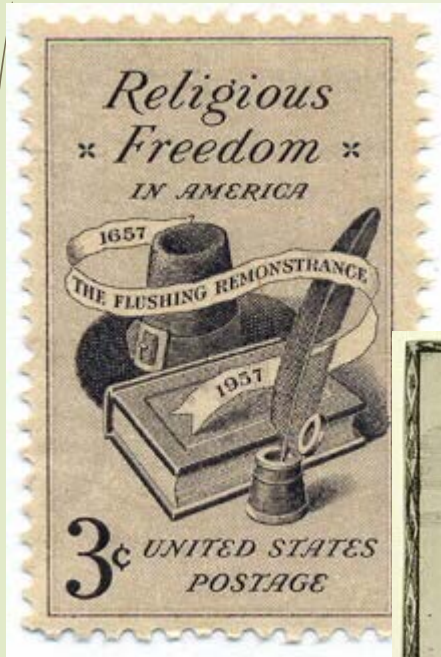
Trans Atlantic Trade Replaces looking toward Asia for global trade



French Exploration

- Canada and upper northeastern US
- Adventurers, fisherman, pirates, and fur traders
- Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain
 - Friendly relationship with natives – beaver pelts
 - Trading between warring tribes worsened relations

European Expansion



► Dutch Exploration

- Netherlands = freedom of press and religion
- Protestants went from England to Amsterdam
- Henry Hudson
- Many settled in New World

European Expansion

► English Exploration 1585

► Sir Walter Raleigh – 100 male colonist to Roanoke, NC (Virginia during that time)

► Protected from Spanish attacks by sandbanks

► Hard to deliver supplies or load commodities. Soil was bad

► 1587 – 94 more colonist, including 17 women and 9 children = 1st English families to arrive in the New World

► Went to plunder Spain, returned to find the Colony's inhabitants missing


► No signs of attack or any evidence of disappearance, just the word "Croatoan", a nearby island, carved into a tree

► = "The Lost Colony of Roanoke"

► 1606 – the Virginia Company was granted a charter to colonize and govern Virginia

► The Virginia Company, its employ and English Colonies arrived in Chesapeake Bay on April 26, 1607





Explain how environmental and geographic factors, as well as competition for resources, affected various communities and impacted government policies.

