

Chapter 4: The Atlantic World



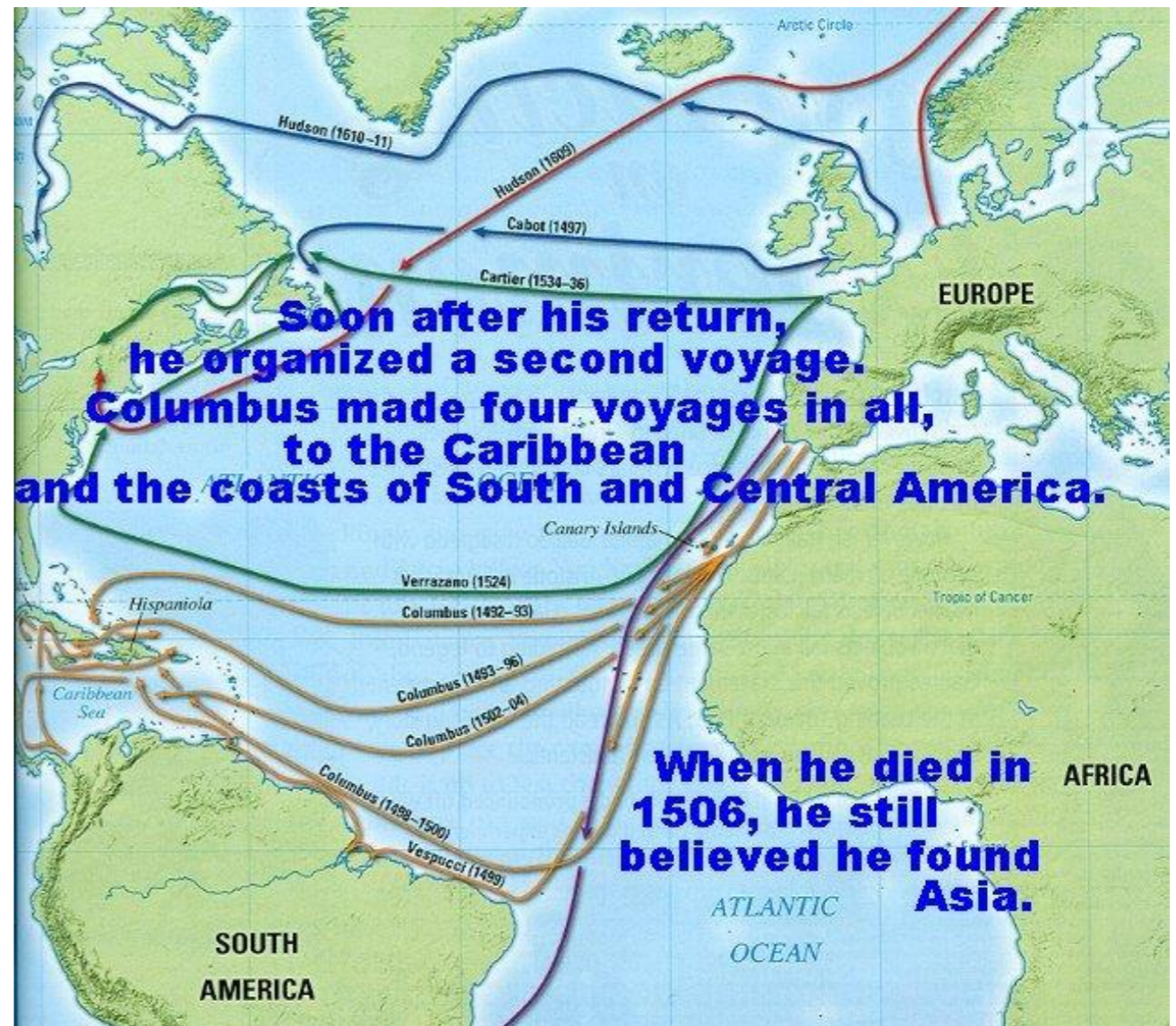
Section 1: Spain Builds an American Empire

- Main Idea: The voyages of Columbus prompted the Spanish to establish colonies in the Americas.
- Why It Matters Now: Throughout the Americas, Spanish culture, language, and descendants are the legacy of this period.



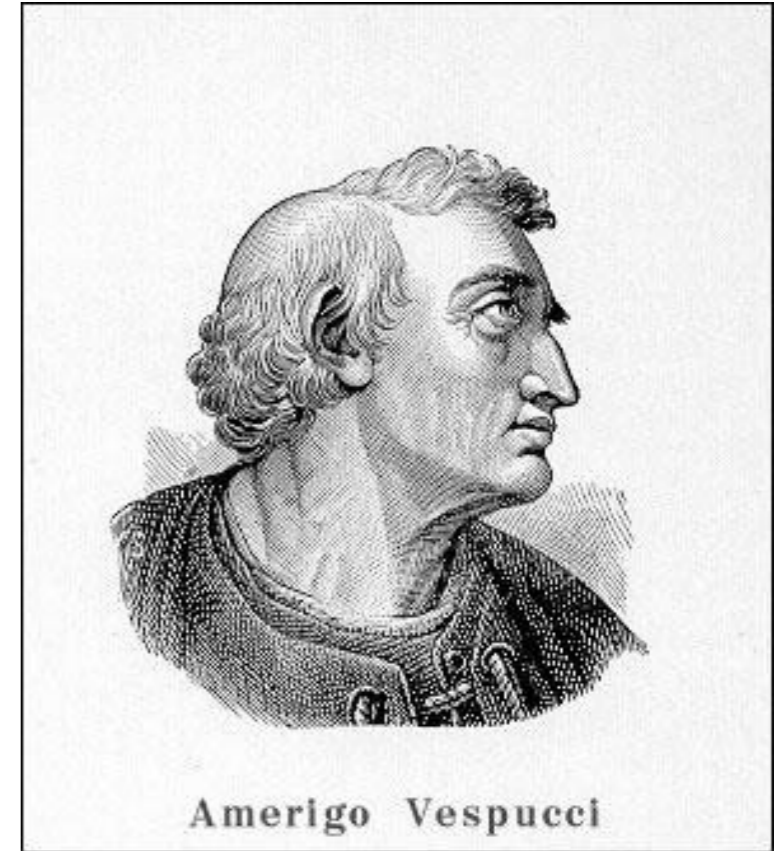
The Voyages of Columbus

- First encounters:
 - Thought he had reached the West Indies
 - Landed in Caribbean/Bahamas
 - Leads to discovery of Americas
- Colonies:
 - Lands controlled by other nations
 - Returned as a builder of the Spanish empire



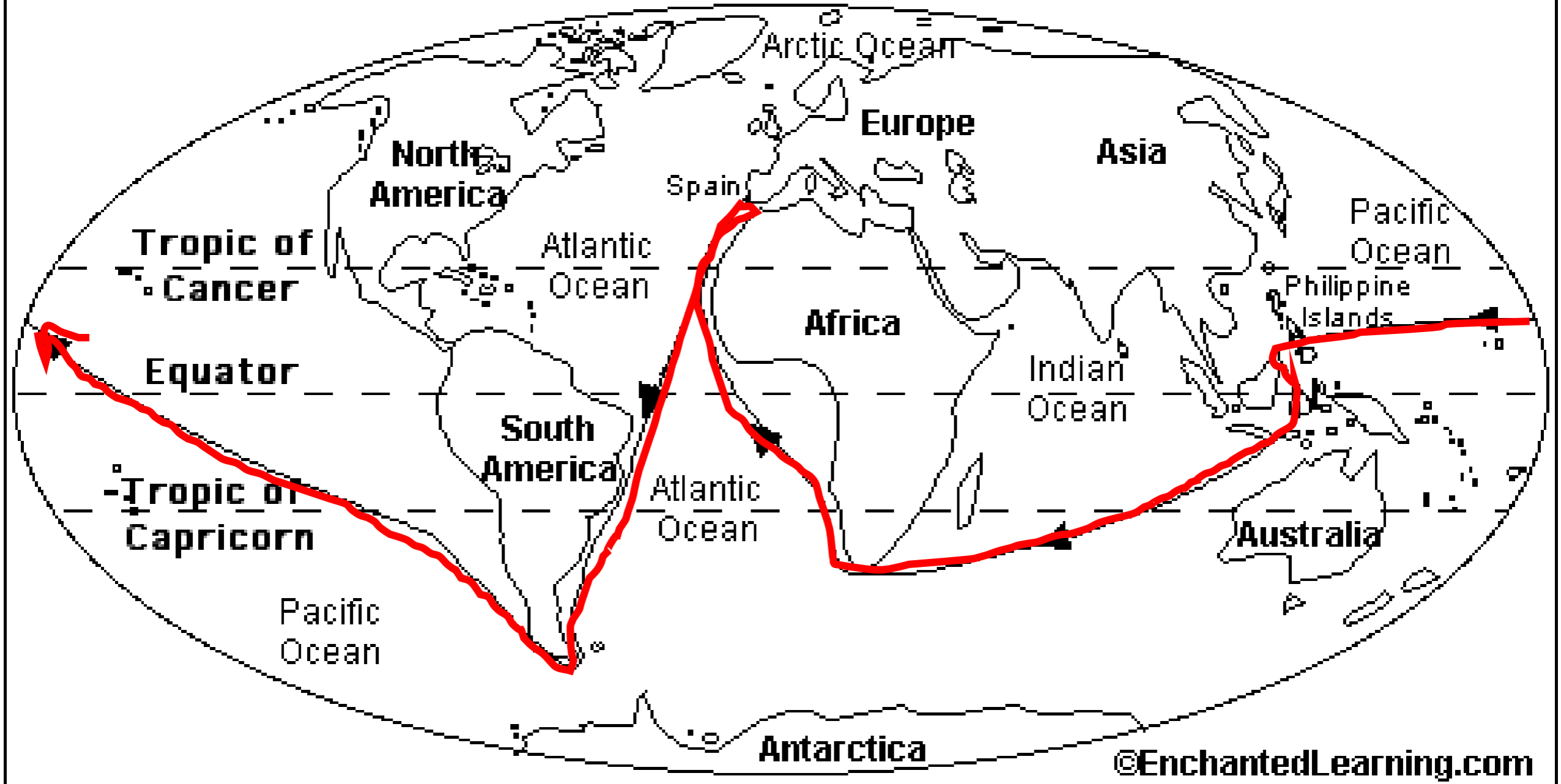
Other explorers take to the seas

- Amerigo Vespucci
 - explored the eastern coast of modern-day Brazil
 - claimed that the newly discovered land was not part of Asia, but a “new” world
 - Credited with the Americas being named after him
- Fernando Magellan
 - Tried to circumnavigate the globe
 - Was killed in the Philippines
 - Crew continued and circumnavigated the globe proving the earth is round
 - Took 3 years and only returned with one out of the 5 ships



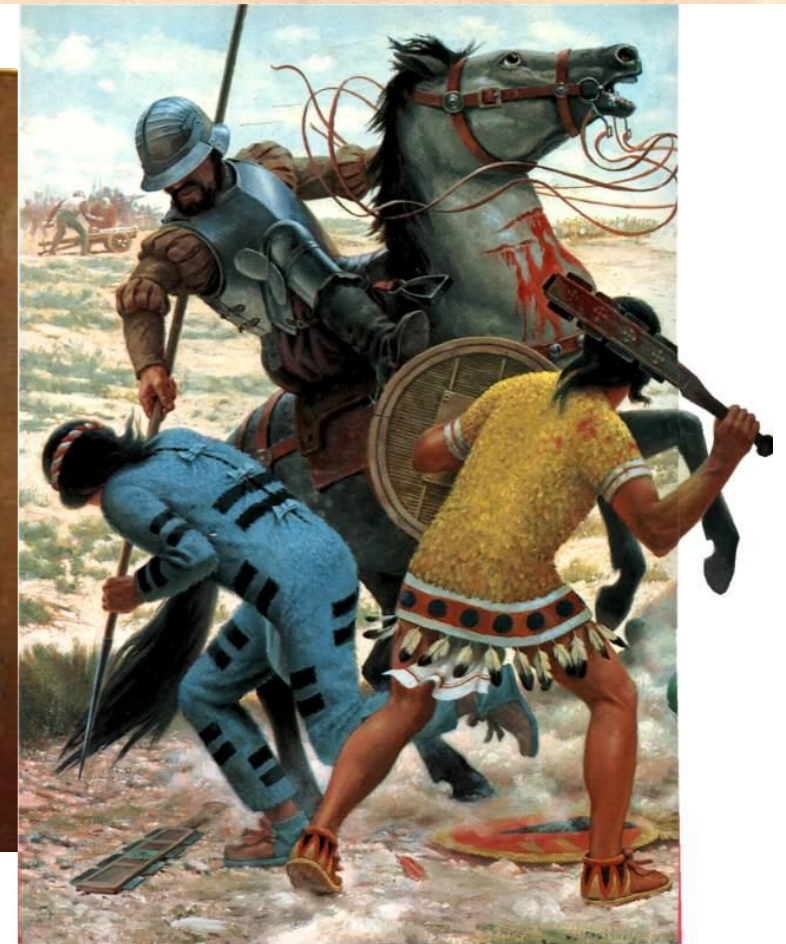


Magellan's Route: 1519-1522



Spanish Conquests in Mexico

- Cortes
 - In 1521 defeated Montezuma II and the Aztecs through superior weaponry, enlisting native help, and mostly disease
- Conquistadors
 - Spanish conquerors
 - carved out colonies in regions that would become Mexico, South America, and America in their search for gold and silver
- Aztecs
 - Militant warrior people conquered by the Spanish

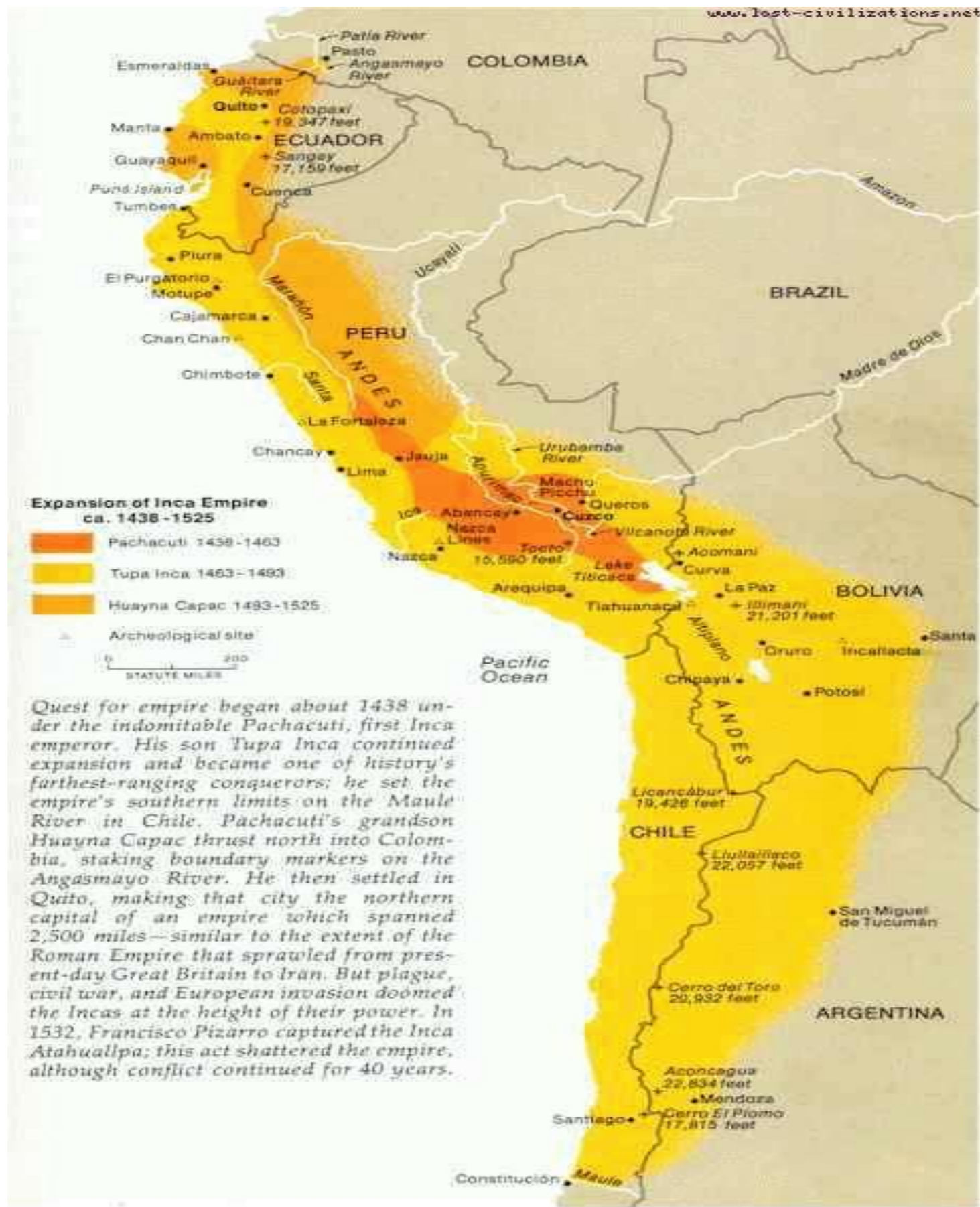




Spanish Conquests in Peru

- Francisco Pizarro
 - 1532 marched a small force into South America and conquered the Inca
 - Incas had recently experienced a civil war
- Atahualpa
 - Incan ruler of 30,000 that was ambushed and captured
 - Was killed even after paying ransom





**Expansion of Inca Empire
ca. 1438-1525**

- Pachacuti 1438-1463
- Tupa Inca 1463-1493
- Huayna Capac 1493-1525
- Archeological site

0 200
STATUTE MILES

Quest for empire began about 1438 under the indomitable Pachacuti, first Inca emperor. His son Tupa Inca continued expansion and became one of history's farthest-ranging conquerors; he set the empire's southern limits on the Maule River in Chile. Pachacuti's grandson Huayna Capac thrust north into Colombia, staking boundary markers on the Angasmayo River. He then settled in Quito, making that city the northern capital of an empire which spanned 2,500 miles—similar to the extent of the Roman Empire that sprawled from present-day Great Britain to Iran. But plague, civil war, and European invasion doomed the Incas at the height of their power. In 1532, Francisco Pizarro captured the Inca Atahualpa; this act shattered the empire, although conflict continued for 40 years.



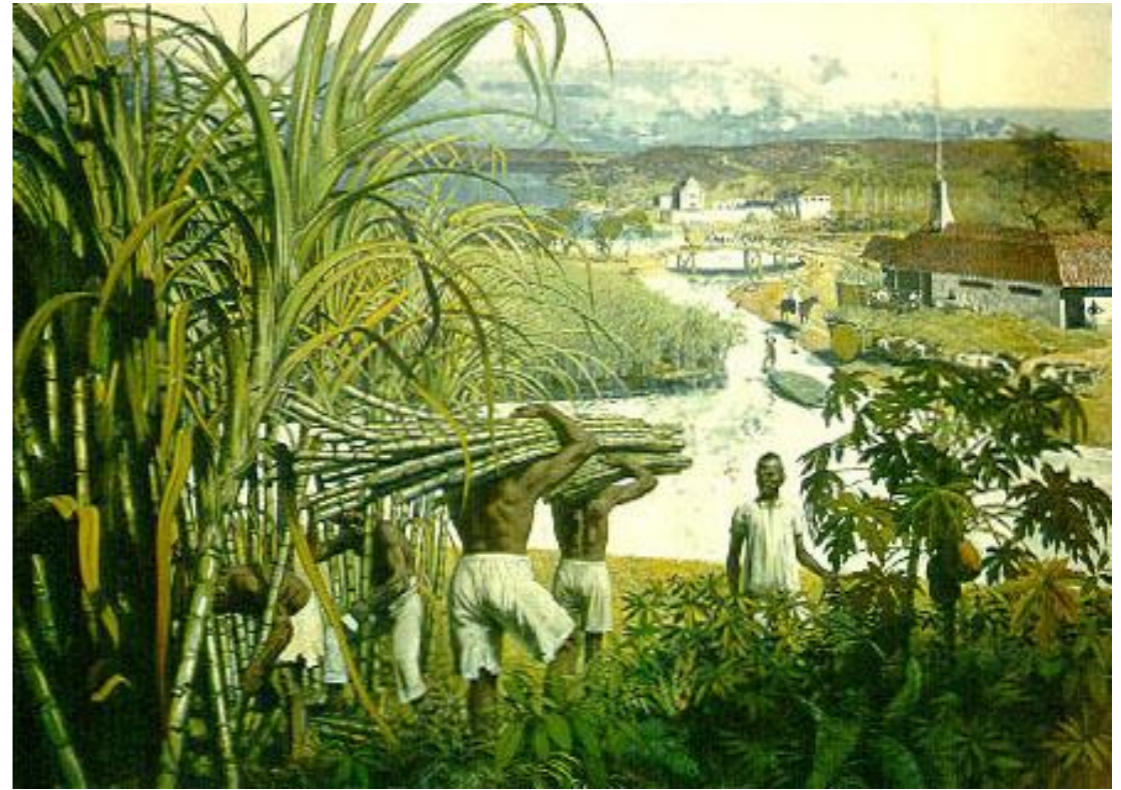
Spain's pattern of conquest

- Peninsulares
 - Spanish settlers to the Americas
 - Abused natives by making them work for them
- Mestizo
 - Mixed Spanish and Native American
- Encomienda
 - System that forced natives into farming, ranching, and mining for Spanish landlords
 - Natives were also given a religious education
 - eventually led to an increased demand for African slaves as natives died and the fact it was banned



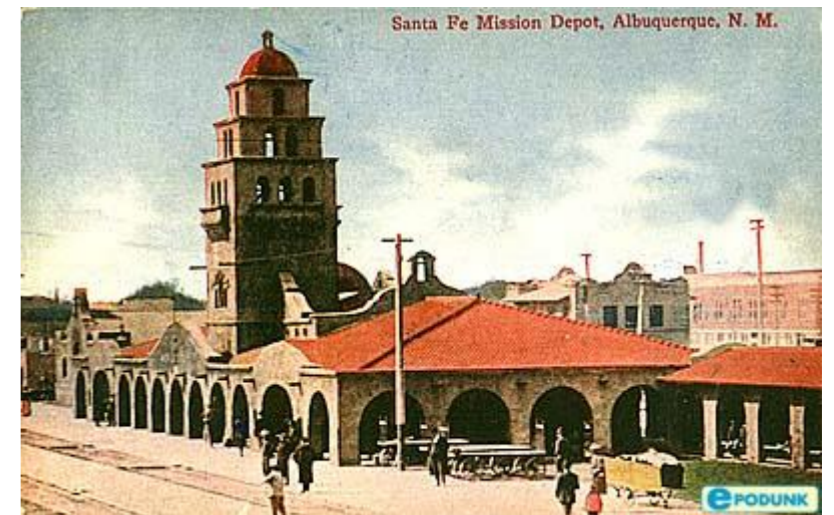
Portuguese in Brazil

- Setup sugar plantations since they did not find much gold and silver

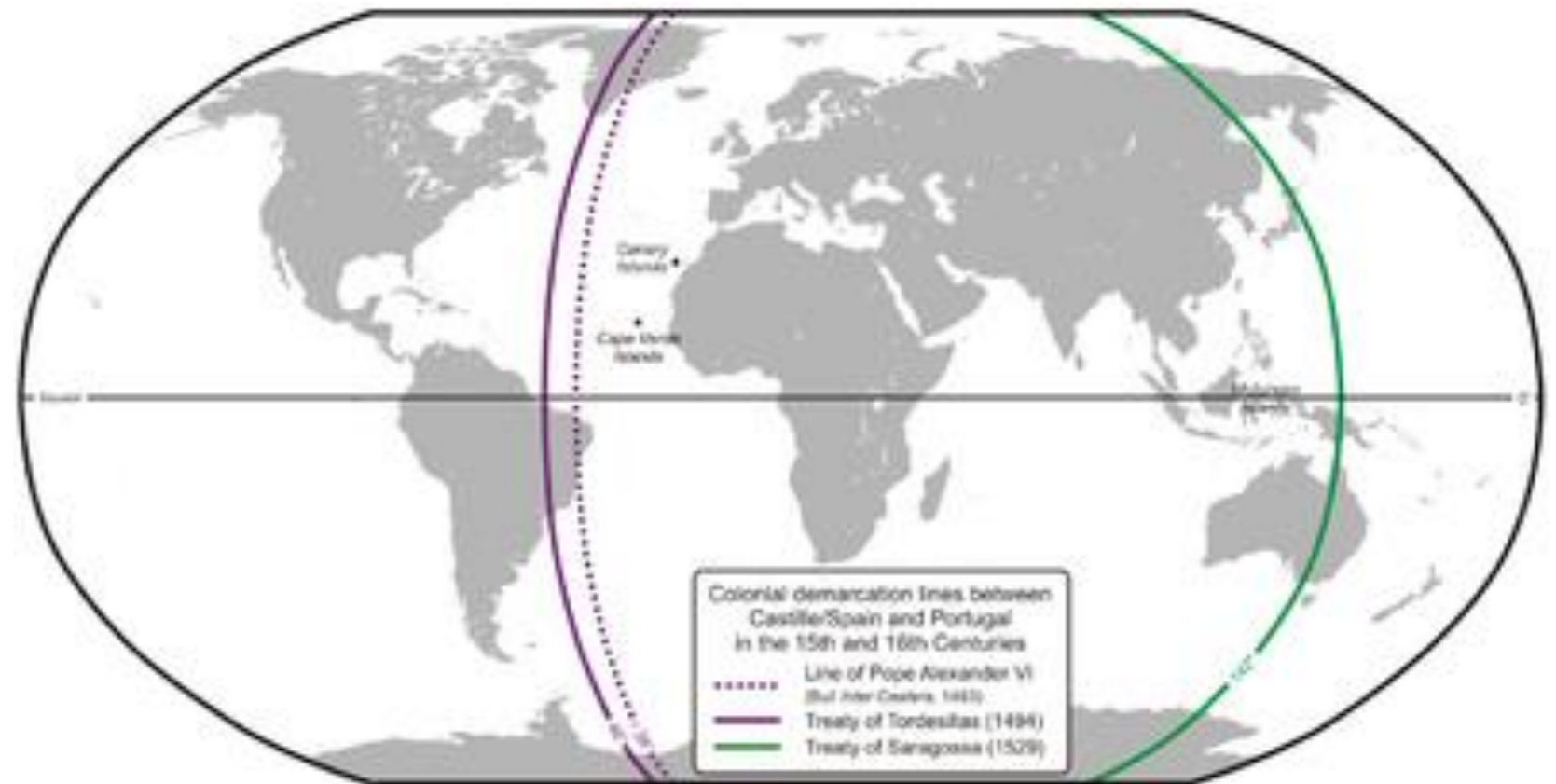


Spain's Influence Expands

- Conquistadors push north
 - Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Florida, and Kansas
 - Little gold is found in the dry desert
- Powerful navy
 - Needed to protect ships carrying their wealth (silver)
 - Most powerful nation during the 16th century
- Missions
 - Setup at Sante Fe, holy faith
 - Tried to convert the natives



Treaty of Tordesillas



- Divided the newly discovered American lands between Spain and Portugal, but other European countries ignored the treaty and set out to build their own empires in America
- Pope hoped to avoid conflict between Catholic nations

Opposition to Spanish Rule

- Response to encomienda
 - Priests spoke out about injustices
 - Popé leads rebellion kicking Spain out of New Mexico
- Encomienda system banned
 - 1542 Spanish government abolishes
- Leads to need of African slaves



Crash Course Silver



European Exploration of the Americas, 1492–1682



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Movement** How many different voyages did Columbus make to the Americas?
- 2. Region** Which general region did the Spanish and Portuguese explore? Where did the English, Dutch, and French explore?

- 1. What process did Columbus and his followers begin?
- 2. Why were most of the Spanish explorers drawn to the Americas?
- 3. Which country was the richest and most powerful in the 16th century, and why?
- 4. What might have been some similarities in character between Cortes and Pizarro?
- 5. Through what modern-day states did Coronado lead his expedition?

Section 2

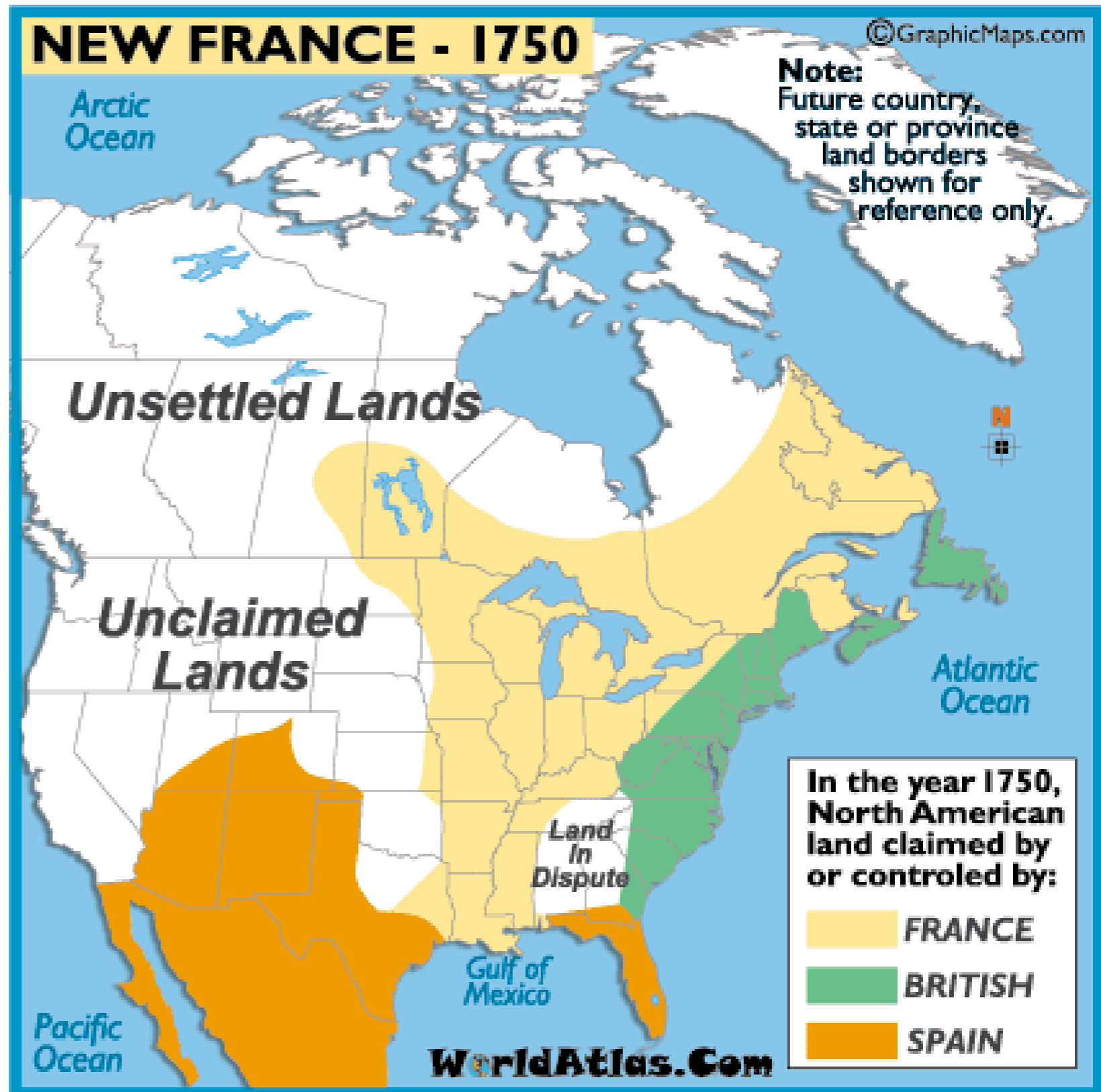
European Nations Settle North America

- Main Idea: Several European nations fought for control of North America, and England emerged victorious.
- Why It Matters Now: the English settlers in North America left a legacy of law and government that guides the U.S. today.



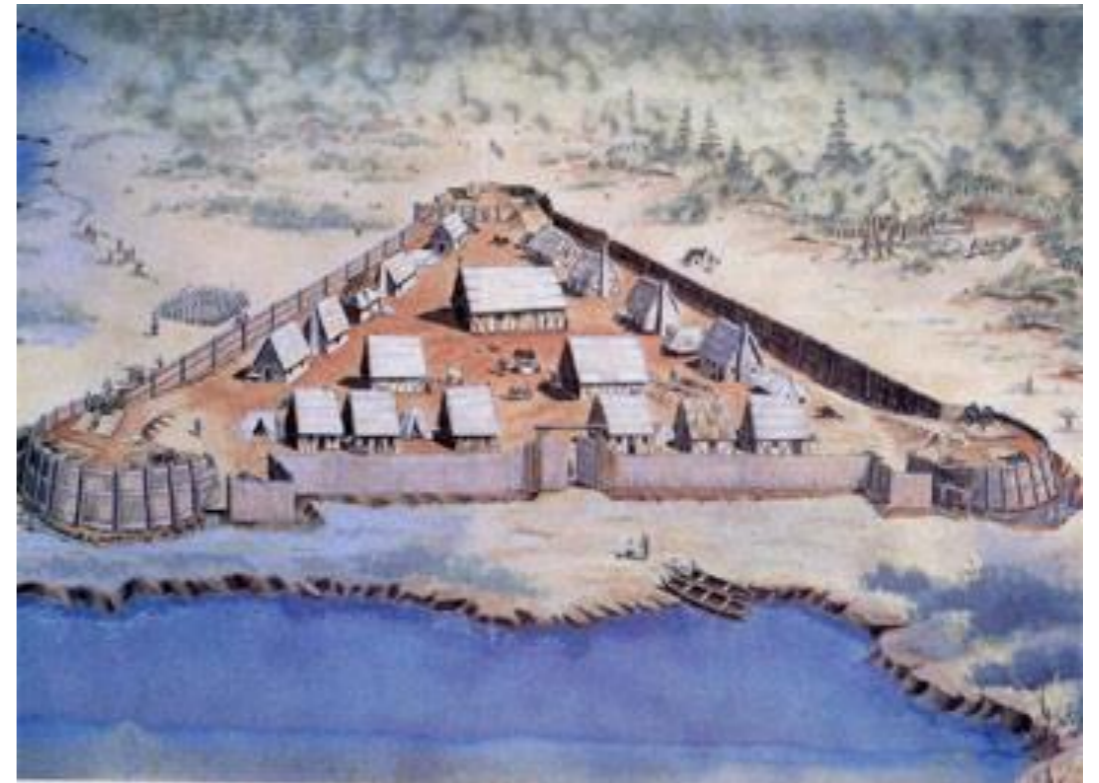
Competing Claims in North America

- Explorers establish New France
 - Based out of Quebec
- Frances' Trading empire
 - Did not look to conquer the native population but coexist in trade
 - Sparsely populated
 - Mostly fur



The English Arrive in North America

- Jamestown
 - named after England's King in 1607
 - At first only looking for gold, 7 out of 10 died
 - Hunger, disease, battling Native Americans
 - grew the profitable cash crop tobacco
 - first permanent settlement in North America
- New England
 - Families
 - Pilgrims
 - Formed 2nd English colony in Plymouth, Massachusetts
 - Escape religious persecution
 - Puritans
 - Same reasons as the Pilgrims but in Massachusetts Bay



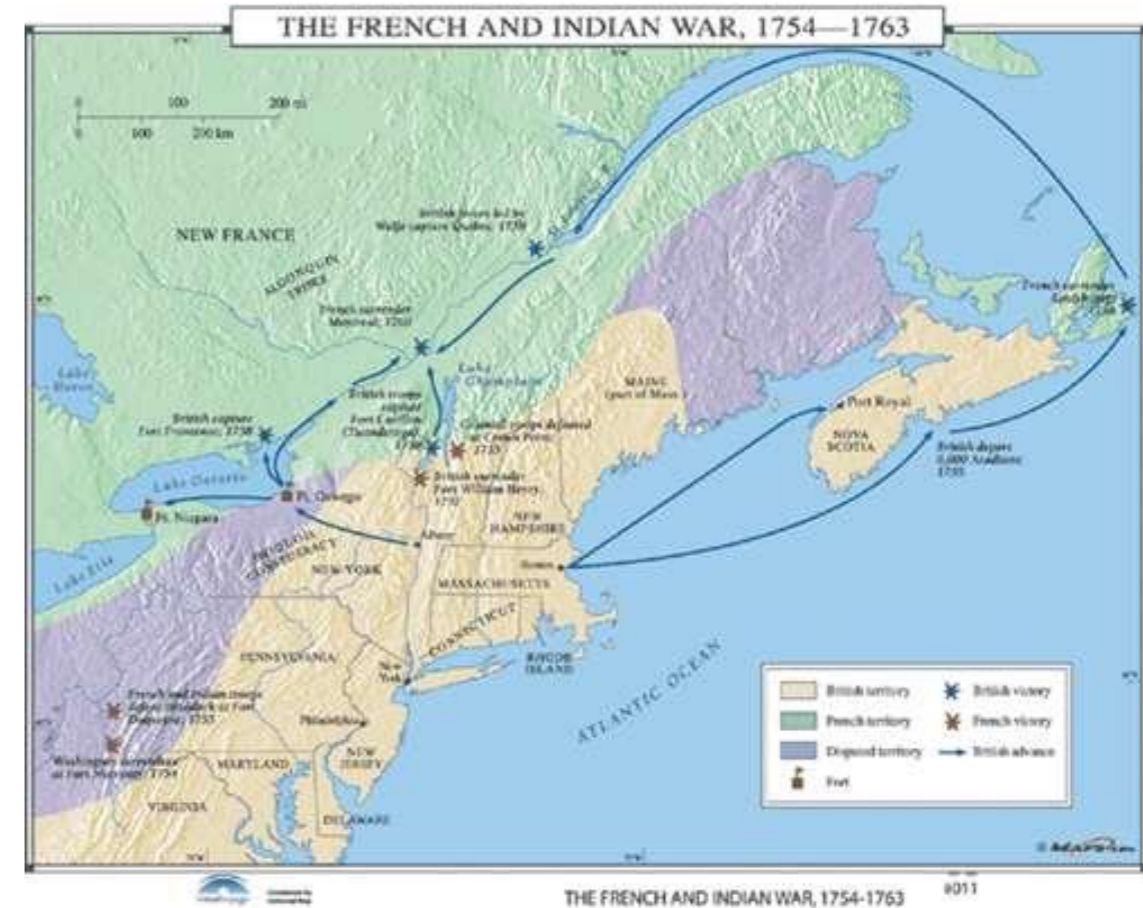
Dutch found New Netherland

- 1609 Henry Hudson, Englishman in service of the Netherlands
- Trying to find Northwest Passage
 - easier, more direct and highly profitable way to the Pacific Ocean through the north
 - found no such route, they established colonies in North America
- Finds Hudson River, Bay, and Strait
- Like the French just fur trading
- Encouraged people to help settle and allowed all peoples to come



The Struggle for North America

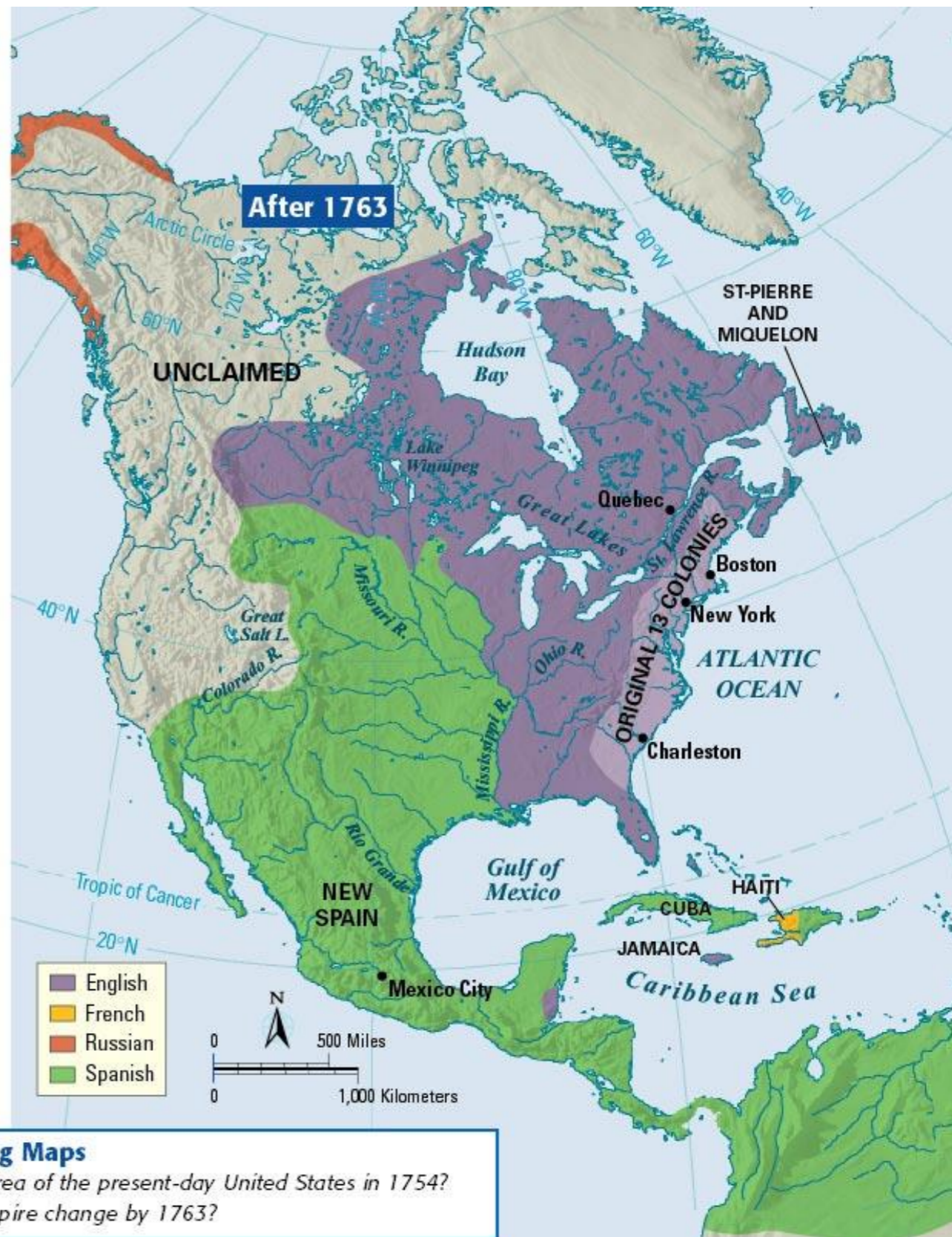
- English oust the Dutch
 - In the way uniting their north and south colonies
 - Dutch surrender without a fight
- England battles France
 - Desire to push west
 - Dispute over lands in Ohio Valley
- French and Indian War
 - Part of 7 Years War
 - Britain defeats France and Native Americans



Native Americans Respond

- French and Dutch cooperative
 - Traded furs for guns, hatchets, mirrors, and beads
 - Not always peaceful but were for the most part because it was beneficial for both sides
- Metacom
 - Also known as King Philip
 - Engaged English colonists with the help of unified tribes in many bloody battles
 - Finally defeated and Puritans displayed his head for several years
- Fall to disease
 - One tribe dropped from 24,000 to 750





GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

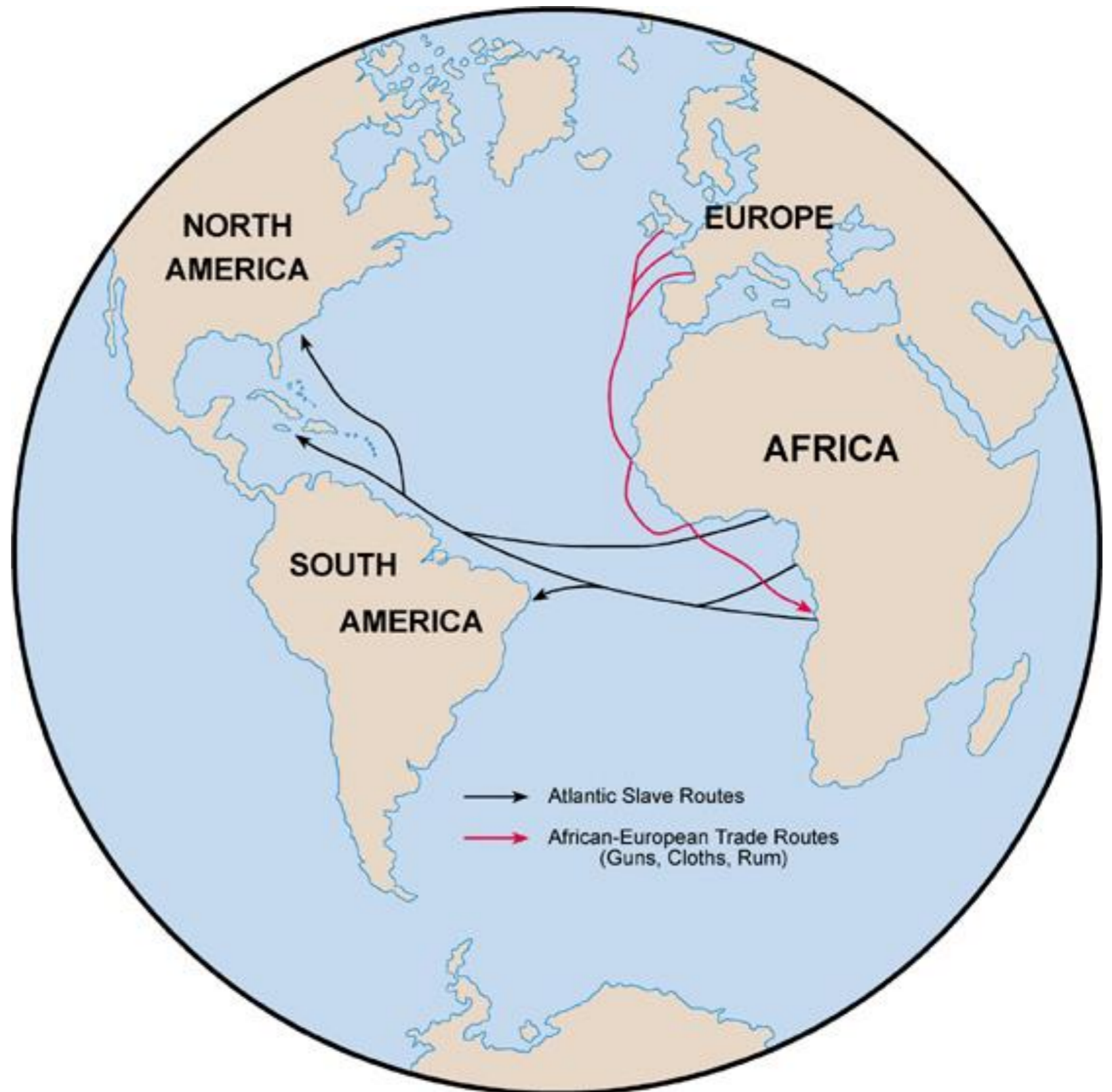
- Region** Which nation claimed the largest area of the present-day United States in 1754?
- Place** How did Britain's North American empire change by 1763?

- 1. What was a basic difference between French and English attitudes about the land they acquired in North America?
- 2. What was the main result of the French and Indian War?
- 3. What were some of the results for Native Americans of European colonization of North America?
- 4. What may have been one reason the English eventually beat the French in North America?
- 5. What need drove the English farther west into the North American continent?
- 6. In what ways did the colonies at Jamestown and Massachusetts Bay differ?

Section 3

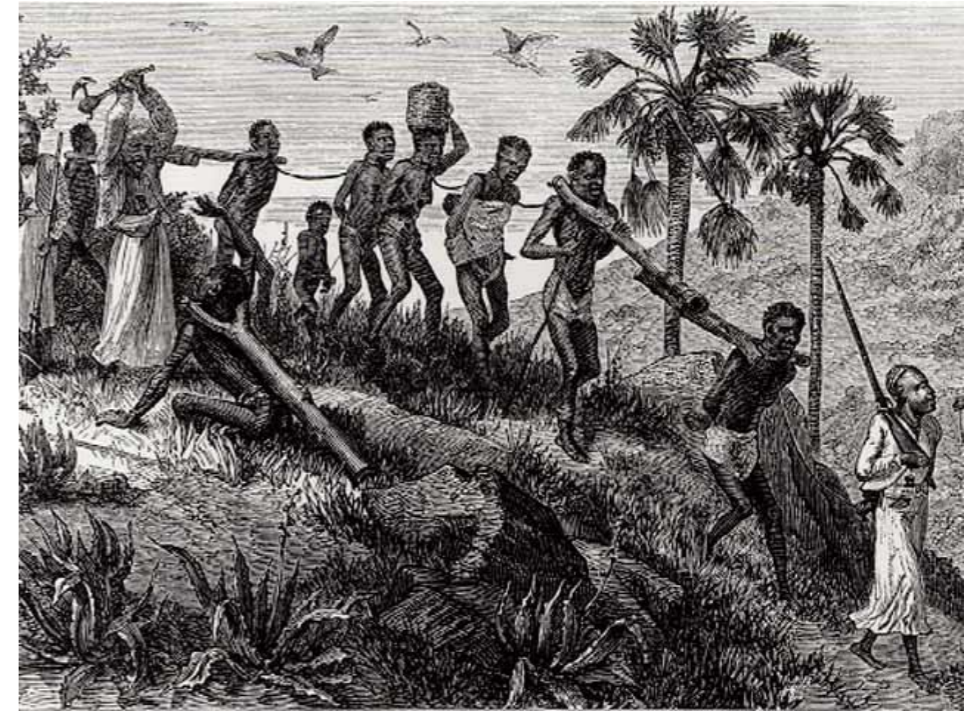
Atlantic Slave Trade

- Main Idea: To meet their growing labor needs, Europeans enslaved millions of Africans in the Americas.
- Why It Matters Now: Descendants of enslaved Africans represent a significant part of the America's population today.



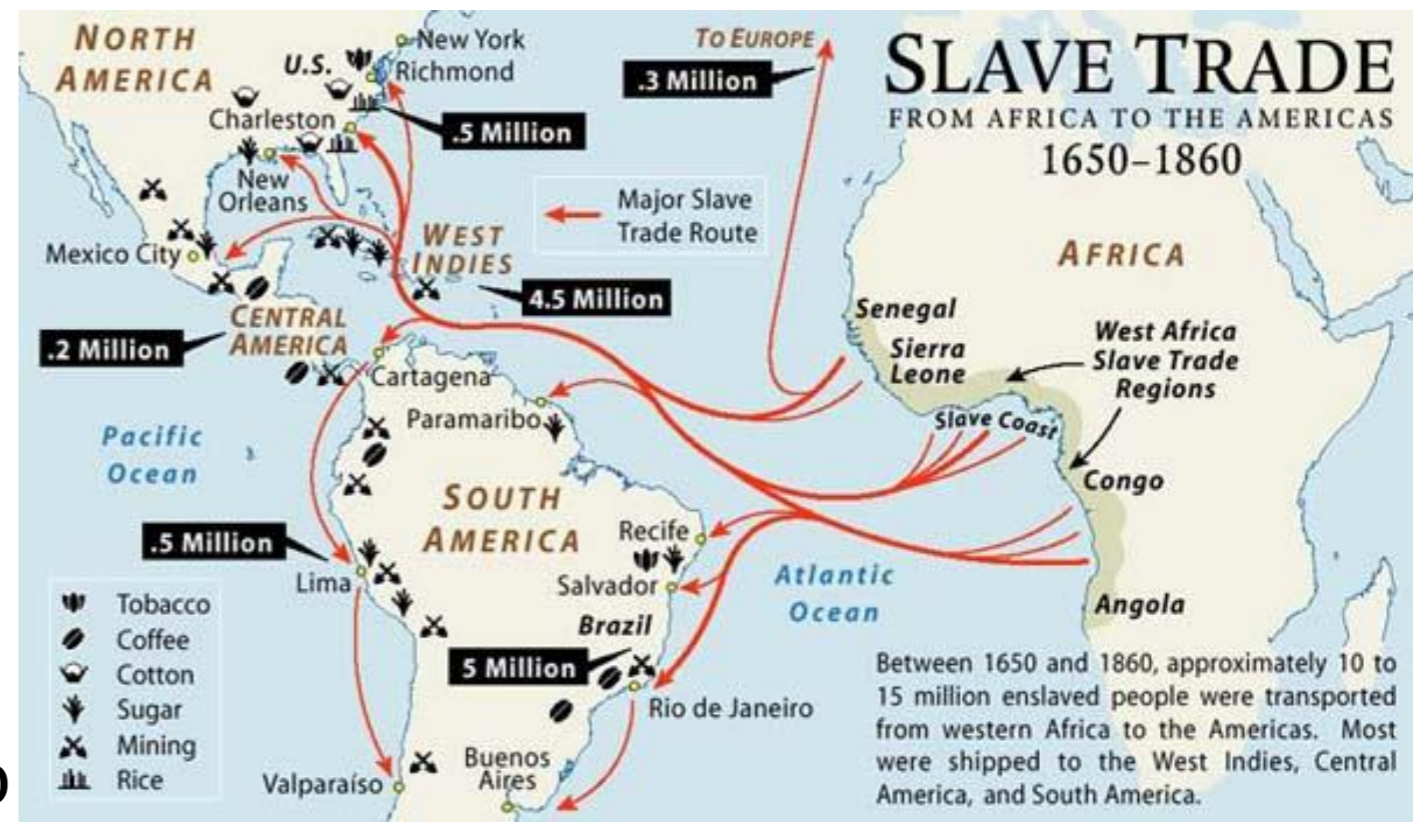
The Causes of African Slavery

- Slavery in Africa
 - Tradition under Muslim rule
 - primarily as domestic servants, had legal rights, had opportunities for social mobility, sometimes bought large estates, could buy slaves of their own, could marry out of slavery, and had children who were considered free
 - rulers played a willing role in the Atlantic Slave Trade because they had been selling Africans as slaves to Muslims for hundreds of years and saw little difference in selling them to Europeans and colonists
- Demand for Africans with the end of encomienda system
- Spain and Portugal initially lead the way



Slavery Spreads Throughout the Americas

- England Dominates the Slave Trade
 - England from 1690 to 1807, was the leading carrier of enslaved Africans to their colonies in the West Indies (about 1.7 million) and to their North American colonies (about 400,000)
- Atlantic Slave Trade
 - buying and selling of the approximately 9.5 million Africans from 1500 to 1870 to work in the Americas
- Most slaves went to Brazil to work on sugar plantations

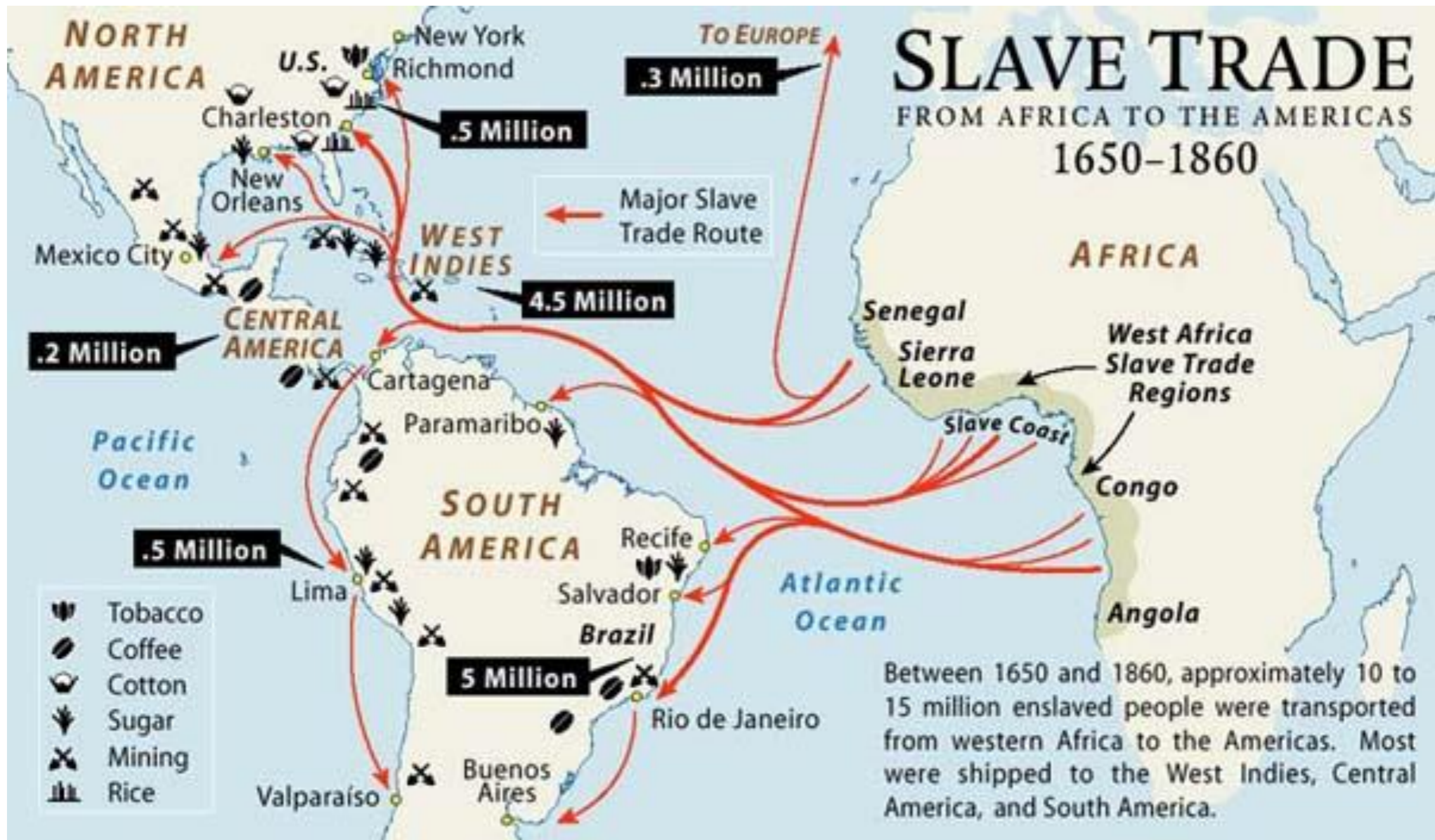


Triangular Trade

- Triangular trade
 - transatlantic trading network that involved Europeans selling European manufactured goods to African merchants for captured African slaves who would be sold in the West Indies for sugar, coffee and tobacco that were brought back to Europe for profit
- Traded captured Africans for gold, guns, tobacco, rum, manufactured goods



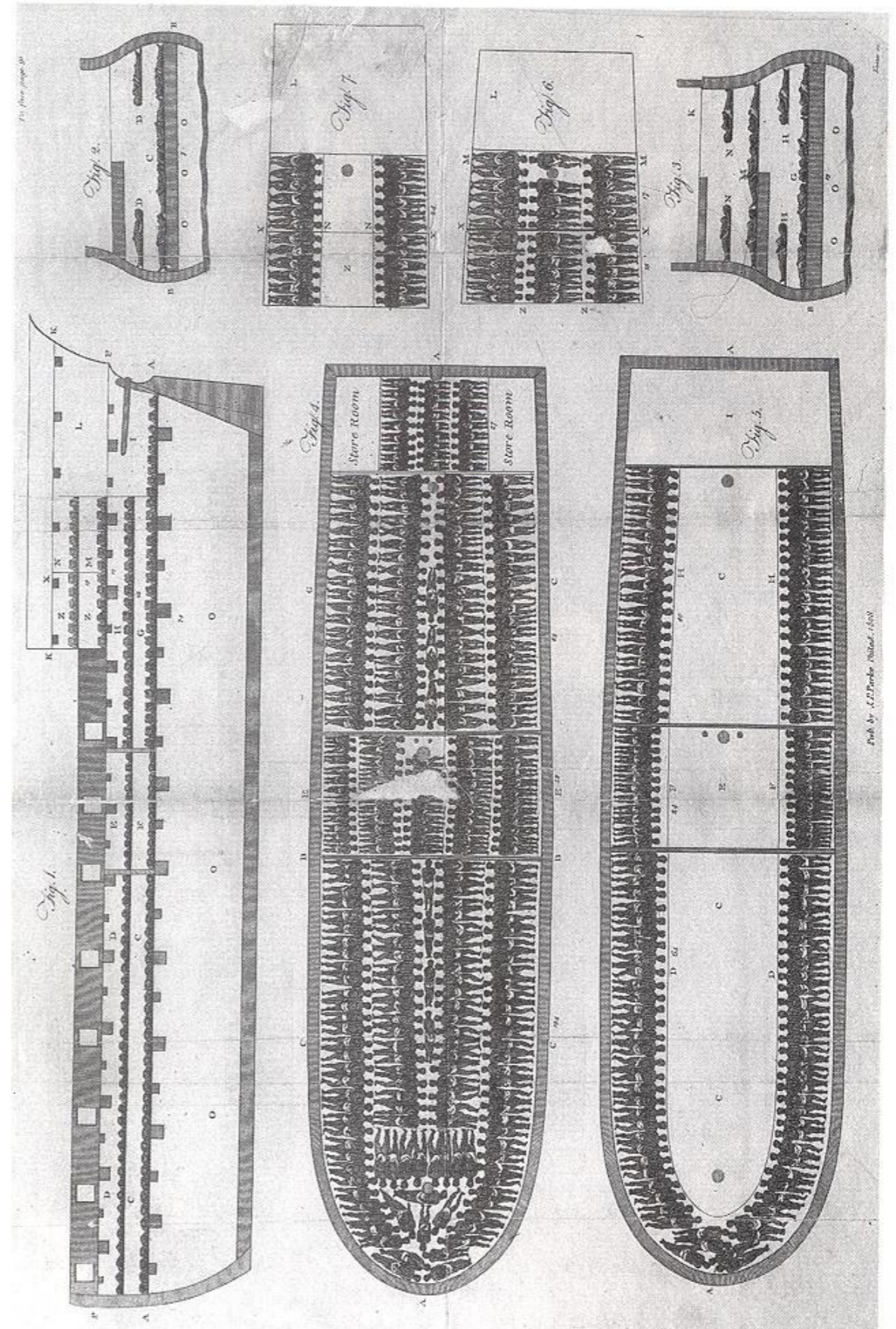
A Forced Journey



- Middle Passage
 - voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies and later to North and South America

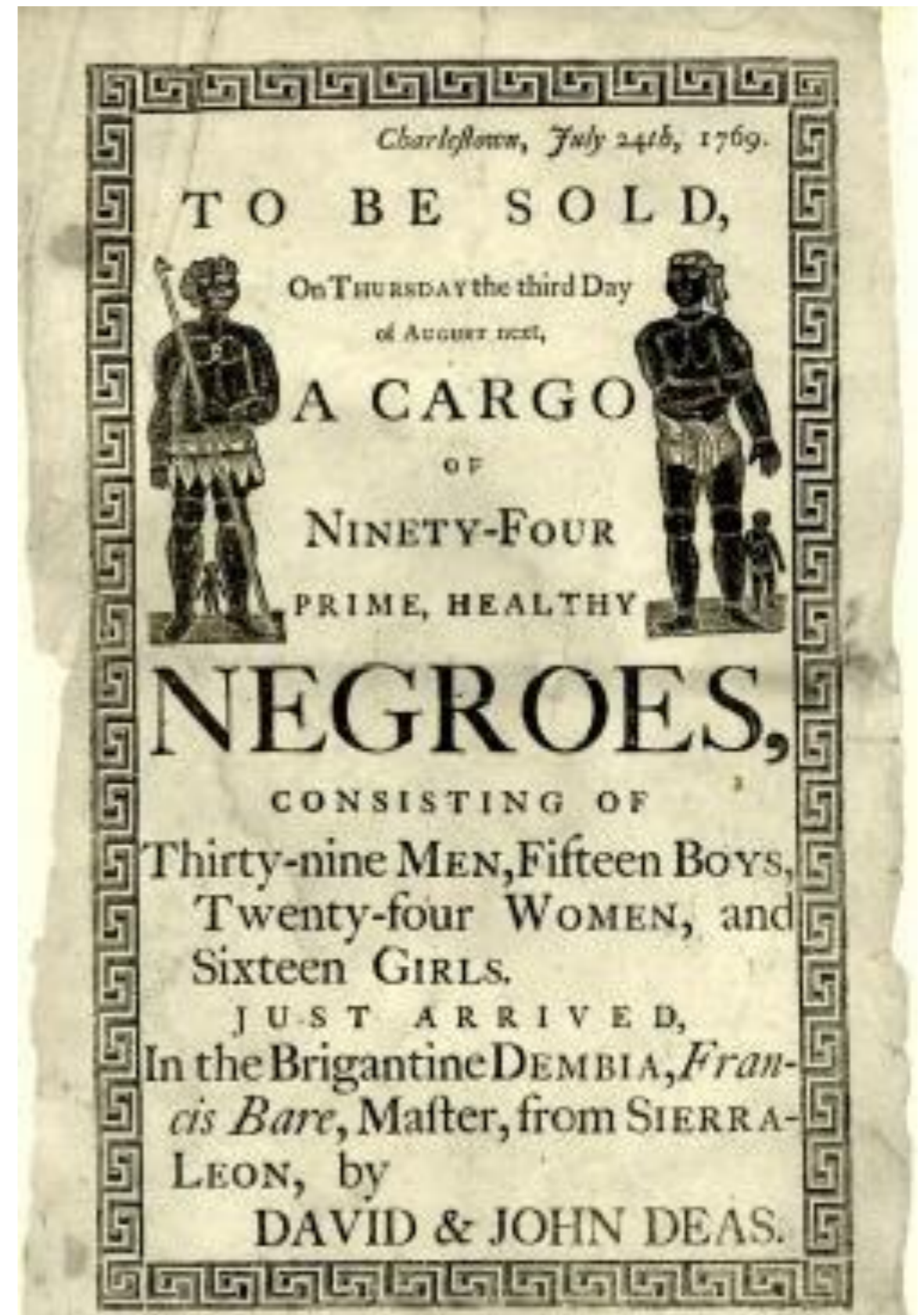
Slavery to the Americas

- A captured African's journey to the West Indies in the dark hold of a large ship was characterized by whippings, disease, the smell of blood, sweat, vomit and excrement and scholars estimate that approximately 20 percent died
- Each slave had roughly 4 square feet



Harsh Life

- Upon arriving in the Americas, captured Africans usually were auctioned, suffered whippings and beatings, and worked long days
 - Mining
 - Farming
 - Domestic Servant
- Sold to the highest bidder
- Resistance and Rebellion
 - Kept stories alive and music
 - Breaking tools
 - Work slowly
 - Larger uprisings in Spanish settlements



Triangle Trade System, 1451–1870

Africans Enslaved in the Americas, 1451–1870

Total Number Imported: 9.5 Million*

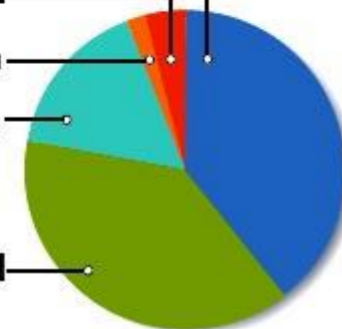
40% Caribbean Islands
(Dutch, French, British)

4% British North America

2% Europe, Asia



16% Spanish America
and Spanish Caribbean

38% Portuguese Brazil



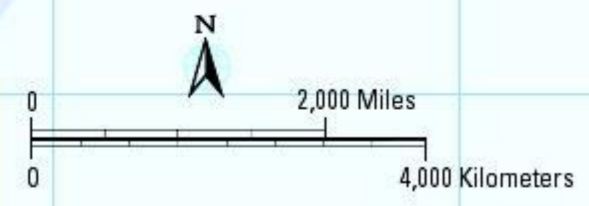
*Estimated

Source: *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census*

 Primary slave trade routes
 Other trade routes

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- Movement** What items were transported to Africa and traded for captured Africans?
- Region** According to the graph, which region of the Americas imported the most Africans? Which imported the second most?



Crash Course Atlantic Slave Trade

1. What effect did the spread of Islam have on the slave trade?
2. How did enslaved Africans resist their bondage?
3. How did African slaves contribute to the development of the Americas?
4. How was slavery in the Americas different from slavery in Africa?
5. What does the percentage of enslaved Africans imported to the Caribbean Islands and Brazil suggest about the racial makeup of these areas?
6. Why do you think the slave trade flourished for so long?
7. Why did Europeans use Africans for slavery? What advantages did they offer?
8. What allowed for the English to become the dominant leaders in the slave trade?

Section 4

The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade

- Main Idea: The colonization of the Americas introduced new items into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
- Why It Matters Now: This global exchange of goods permanently changed Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.



The Columbian Exchange

- Global transfer of foods, plants, and animals during the colonization of the Americas
- Several items but most importantly potatoes and corn
 - Cheap and easy to grow and nutritious
- Not all good
 - Disease like smallpox and measles killed millions of Native Americans



The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA



Global Trade

- Capitalism
 - Economic system based on private ownership and the investment of resources, such as money for profit
 - People have wealth now not just governments
- Joint stock company
 - Investors buying shares of stock in a company
 - Combining wealth for a common purpose
 - No sole risk



The Growth of Mercantilism

- Mercantilism
 - Power of a country depended on its wealth
 - Wanted to export more than it imported
 - Favorable balance of trade
 - Self-sufficiency is the goal
 - Colonies were a supplier of raw materials and a market
 - Cash crops
 - Crops grown for sale

MERCANTILISM

in the Thirteen American Colonies



Commercial Revolution

- period of European economic expansion, colonialism, and mercantilism which lasted from approximately the late 13th century until the early 18th century
- succeeded in the mid-18th century by the Industrial Revolution
- Leads to inflation which is increased prices of goods



Crash Course Columbian Exchange

1. What were some of the food items that traveled from the Americas to the rest of the world?
2. What food and livestock from the rest of the world traveled to the Americas?
3. What were some of the effects on European society of the economic revolution (capitalism) that took place in the 16th and 17th centuries?
4. Why were colonies considered so important to the nations of Europe?
5. Why might establishing overseas colonies have justified high profits for those who financed the colonies?
6. What were some positive and negative consequences of the Columbian Exchange?
7. What happened to the world's population as a result of the Columbian Exchange?
8. What was the importance of the introduction of potatoes to the world?
9. Sugar and tobacco are important examples of what?
10. What is a cash crop?