FIRST FIVE MINUTES

List the five themes of geography.
Europeans Look Overseas

During the Middle Ages, a period from 500 to 1350, many Europeans thought that the world was a disk floating on a great ocean.

- They thought that the world only consisted of three continents; Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Towards the end of the Middle Ages, the Europeans looked beyond their borders by the lure of new products from faraway lands.
Life in the Middle Ages

Europe was ruled by kings and queens.

- Kings would divide the land they ruled up amongst their most powerful noble allies.
  - These nobles, or lords, had their own armies and courts.
  - They still owed their loyalty to the king.
    - This system of rule was called feudalism.

- These lords lived in manors that consisted of the lord’s castle, serfs’ (or peasants bound to the land for life) huts, and surrounding villages and fields.
Effects of the Crusades

The Crusades were a series wars fought between the Christians of the Roman Catholic Church and Muslims in the Middle East from 1100 to 1300.

- These wars were fought by kings and peasants, adults and children.
- Many Crusaders sewed white crosses on their shirts and flags as a symbol of their cause.
One lasting effect of the Crusades was the effect on trade.

Because Europeans traveled far from their little villages, they discovered many new things.

Europeans tasted many new foods and spices; rice, oranges, dates, ginger, pepper, and other spices that improved the taste of foods and helped in preserving them.

From Arab traders, they liked the shimmering silks and tightly woven, colorful rugs.
Crusades help Improve Navigation

Arabs taught sailors how to use new **instruments** to help navigate large bodies of water.

- **Magnetic compass**, a compass that contained a needle that always pointed **north**.
- **Astrolabe**, made it possible to measure the positions of the **stars** and figure out **latitude** at sea.
The increase in trade caused Europeans to be curious about the wider world.

- Scholars translated the ancient works of the Greeks, Romans, and Arabs.
- They made their own discoveries in medicine, astronomy, and chemistry.

This burst of learning was called the Renaissance and it ran from 1300-1600.

- A renaissance is a French word for, rebirth.
One invention that helped spread the spirit of the Renaissance was the **printing press**.

- Invented in the mid-1400s by Johannes Gutenberg in Germany.
- Prior to that, books were reproduced by hand by monks.
- The printing press allowed a large number of books to be printed at low cost.
  - With more and more books becoming available, more people learned to read.
  - And this meant that more people started to learn about the world.
What line of latitude divides the Earth into the northern and southern hemispheres?
The new rulers of England, France, Portugal, and Spain all looked for ways to increase their wealth.

- They knew they could make huge profits by trading with China and other lands of Asia.

However, Arab and Italian merchants controlled the trade routes across the Mediterranean Sea.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorer</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>For Portugal</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bartolomeu Dias 1487–1488</td>
<td>Sailed around the southern tip of Africa</td>
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<td>Vasco da Gama 1497–1498</td>
<td>Sailed around Africa to India</td>
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<td>Pedro Álvares Cabral 1500</td>
<td>Reached Brazil</td>
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<td><strong>For Spain</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Columbus 1492–1504</td>
<td>Explored the West Indies and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>Vasco Núñez de Balboa 1513</td>
<td>Sighted the Pacific Ocean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juan Ponce de León 1508–1509,</td>
<td>Explored Puerto Rico</td>
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<td>1513</td>
<td>Explored Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferdinand Magellan 1519–1522</td>
<td>Led first expedition to sail around the world</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pánfilo de Narváez/Cabeza de Vaca/</td>
<td>Traveled in the Spanish borderlands</td>
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<td>Estevanico 1528–1536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Francisco Coronado 1540–1542</td>
<td>Explored southwestern North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hernando De Soto 1516–1520,</td>
<td>Explored Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1539–1542</td>
<td>Led expedition to the Mississippi River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juan Cabrillo 1542–1543</td>
<td>Explored west coast of North America</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>For England</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Cabot 1497–1501(?)</td>
<td>Explored east coast of North America</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Hudson 1610–1611</td>
<td>Explored Hudson Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For the Netherlands</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Hudson 1609</td>
<td>Explored east coast of North America and the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hudson River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For France</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Giovanni da Verrazano 1524</td>
<td>Explored east coast of North America, including</td>
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<td></td>
<td>present-day New York harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Cartier 1534–1542</td>
<td>Explored St. Lawrence River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel de Champlain 1603–1615</td>
<td>Explored St. Lawrence River valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Founded Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Marquette/Louis Joliet 1673</td>
<td>Explored along the Mississippi River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert de La Salle 1679–1682</td>
<td>Explored Great Lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reached the mouth of the Mississippi River</td>
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</table>
Portugal takes the Lead

In the Early 1440s, Prince Henry encouraged sea captains to sail south along the western coast of Africa.

- He founded an informal school to help sailors in their explorations.

The caravel, a new ship, with triangular sails and a steering rudder allowed them to sail against the wind.

- By 1498 a Portuguese sailor, Vasco da Gamma, sailed around the tip of Africa leading the way to India and Asia.
African Trading States

► West Africa-the kingdoms of Mali, Songhai, Ghana, Kanem-Bornu, & Timbuktu
  ▪ The Portuguese did not travel in land to trade, but they did trade along the coast for ivory, gold, and statues of teak wood for European weapons and goods.

► East Africa-Mogadishu, Kilwa, Sofala.
  ▪ They prospered from being the trade ports for inland kingdoms and the Portuguese.
The Slave Trade

- In 1441, the Portuguese raided an African village.
  - They captured a dozen Africans and then sold them as slaves in Europe.

- By 1460, about 1000 Africans were sold each year in Portugal.
  - As the slave trade increased, coastal African kingdoms would raid inland kingdoms to captives to sell.
The Slave Trade, cont.

- The Portuguese did not introduce slavery.
- In ancient times, Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Asians made it a common practice to enslave and sell people.
- HOWEVER, the slave trade along the West African coast marked a turning point.
  - Over the next 400 years, as many as 11 million Africans would be enslaved and sent across the Atlantic to the Americas.
Voyages of Columbus

With all success the Portuguese were having in trade the Spanish wanted to get their share of the rich Asian trade.

In 1492 King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella agreed to finance Christopher Columbus’s attempt to reach Asia by sailing WEST across the Atlantic.
Columbus’s Quest

- Columbus sought a trade route to **China** and **India**
  - Columbus was never interested in discovering a new land. He only wanted to find a **reliable** trade route to China and India so he could profit from Europe’s demand for Asian **silks** and **spices**.

- Misperception about Columbus persists that the reason for his difficulty in financing his journey was because nobody believed him when he said the earth was **round**.
  - The truth is that, by Columbus’s time, educated people had known for **2,000** years that the earth was round.
  - They knew their ships weren’t capable of making a trip **westward** journey from Europe to China that was more than **13,000** miles long.
Columbus’s Historic Voyage

- Columbus set sail to the west with three vessels (Nina, Pinta, and the Santa Maria) and 90 sailors.
- Left the Canary Islands, August 9, 1492 and sailed into the Atlantic.
  - After five weeks at sea (and no sign of Asia), Columbus’s men were convinced he was insane and wanted to turn back. Columbus persuaded them to keep going.
The Voyage West

On October 7th, they finally saw signs of life and followed a flock of birds southwest.

On October 12th they spotted land, the island home of the Tainos in the West Indies not the East Indies.

- The land turned out to be what is now San Salvador Island in the Bahamas
- Mistakenly believed he was in India, called the natives “Indians”
- He explored these new lands for 3 months, before he returned to Spain to report his success.
What line of longitude divides the earth into the eastern and western hemispheres?
Columbus: Later Career

► Columbus was made a hero in Spain
► Impressed with the gifts that Columbus brought back (pink pearls and colorful parrots) and the wonders that Columbus described (tobacco leaves, pineapples, and hammocks) the King and Queen agreed to finance future voyages.
  - In all, Columbus made three more additional voyages to the West Indies.
Columbus: Later Career

► Columbus never realized he hadn’t found a route to Asia
  ▪ He died in 1506 with the belief that he had found an overseas trading route to Eastern Asia (although he had been disappointed in his failure to secure Asian silks and spices there).

► Soon Europe realized that Columbus’s “Indies” was someplace different altogether
From Fame to Disgrace

► On his second trip (1493), he founded the first Spanish colony on an island he called Hispaniola.  
  ▪ A colony is a group of people that settle in a distant land but are ruled by their government from their native land.

► On his third trip, the colonists complained about Columbus’s harsh rule.  
  ▪ By the time he returned from Spain to the colony he was facing rebellion.
  ▪ Columbus hung settlers who disobeyed him.

► Columbus was forced to return to Spain in chains. He was arrested and jailed for six weeks.  
  ▪ Queen Isabella pardoned Columbus.
Columbus: Hero or Villain?

► Even though, we now know that others discovered America before Columbus brought them information about the new world, he still gets the credit for bringing Europe, Africa, and the Americas into contact.

► The Native Americans, however, have paid heavily for Columbus’s voyage.
  - Most importantly, the Indians grew to hate the Spanish, who made them work as slaves to grow food and dig for gold and other metals.
Columbus and the Europeans forced the Native Americans to work in mines or on farms raising sugar cane and cotton.

Over the next 50 years, hundreds of thousands of Caribbean Indians died from harsh working conditions and European diseases.

- The diseases brought by the European explorers killed far more Indians than acts of violence did.
- The Indians had never been exposed to diseases such as smallpox, (bubonic) plague, influenza, or yellow fever, they had not built up any sort of immunity to these germs and viruses.
- Experts believe that diseases may have killed 90% or more of the Indian population.

Europeans also took the lands from the Indians because they were not Christians.
End of Section 1

Do page 70

#3 Define all words

Questions #4 - #6
The Rush Begins

- Spanish colonies brought **wealth**, **glory** to Spain in the form of gold and sugar
- Portugal, which had previously focused its efforts on **Africa** and **Asia**, sent out new expeditions to the west.
England was a poor island nation, but it had a large number of expert sailors, so King Henry VII of England paid for an expedition of his own, hoping to better his country’s fortunes.

- John Cabot led two English expeditions to North America in 1497 and 1498. No one knows his exact path, but he may have landed in Maine or somewhere in eastern Canada.
The Discovery of South America

- Pedro Álvares Cabral was leading a fleet to India when he was blown off course. His ships touched the eastern coast of Brazil, which was on the Portuguese side of the boundary created by the Treaty of Tordesillas.
  - An agreement between Spain and Portugal to divvy up the New World
  - Cabral thought he’d discovered an island.
- Amerigo Vespucci led two expeditions under the Spanish flag to explore the coast of the Americas. He was the first explorer to realize the Americas were more than a series of small islands.
  - That is why the continents of the New World bear his name.
Spain’s Empire in America

► Spanish conquistadors, or conquerors, came to the Americas in search of gold and glory helping make Spain one of the richest nations in Europe.

► By 1511, Spain had conquered Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba.

► They were exploring the eastern coast of North and South America as they were still looking for a western route to Asia.
In 1510, they founded their first colonies on the American mainland, in what is now Panama.

- A man named Vasco de Balboa became the first Spanish conquistador.
- He was ruthless in fighting the Indians of Panama to seize slaves and gold. He was not much kinder to the Spanish settlers he governed.
- In 1513, the Spanish explorer Balboa went into the jungles of the Isthmus of Panama to search for a rumored nearby Indian nation with huge amounts of gold instead. 25 days later, in full armor he was the first European explorer to discover the Pacific Ocean that he quickly claimed the entire ocean in the name of.

Balboa’s discovery did not make him more popular. He was executed in 1519 after a trial rigged by his political rivals.
Juan Ponce de León

- A Spanish conquistador in 1508, Juan Ponce de León established the first Spanish settlement on Puerto Rico.
  - After his removal as governor of the island in 1512, he won permission to explore new lands.
- Ponce de León discovered Florida in 1513.
  - Legend has it that Ponce de León set off in search of the Fountain of Youth, which by drinking the water of this fountain would keep you young.
  - This makes him the first European who definitely set foot on the territory of what is now the United States.
More importantly, Ponce de León’s expedition discovered the **Gulf Stream**, a current of tropical water that flows up the east coast of North America and then sweeps across to Europe.

Using the fast-flowing water of the Gulf Stream reduced the time it took to sail from America to Europe.

- This discovery helped speed up the colonization of America.

On a second expedition to Florida in 1521, Ponce de León was wounded by American Indians in a fight. He died after sailing to Cuba.
Two Great Empires Fall

▶ 1520 – Spanish Conquistador Cortes conquers the Aztec.
▶ A few years later, Spanish Conquistador Pizzaro sails along the Pacific coast of present-day Chile and attacks the Incas.
▶ How did the Spanish defeat such large and powerful Native American empires?
  ▪ Technology - The Spanish soldiers wore armor and used iron swords, guns, and cannons.
  ▪ Disease - Indians had no resistance to Europeans diseases like chicken pox, measles, and influenza.
  ▪ With the help of an Indian maiden known as la Malinche, who acted as translator, Cortés skillfully recruited subjugated tribes as he marched from the present-day port of Vera Cruz up to the mountain valley of Mexico.
  ▶ These tribes, desperate to liberate themselves from the bloody Aztec tyranny, eagerly became his allies. By the time he reached Montezuma’s city, Cortés had tens of thousands of armed and motivated allies behind him.
Hernán Cortés

- February of 1519, an ambitious conquistador by the name of Hernán Cortés arrived in Yucatan with 600 men and claimed Mexico for Spain.
  - Cortés burned his ships so his men could not turn back
- A delicate combination of intimidation and flattery lowered Montezuma’s defenses until it was too late
- Within a year Cortés had occupied the Aztecs’ thriving capital and was holding their emperor, Montezuma II, prisoner.
Rumors of Cortés’s activities got back to Cuba, the government there became alarmed.

- Nobody had given Cortés permission to attempt the conquest of a whole empire.
- Pánfilo de Narváez, under orders from the governor of Cuba, set out to bring Cortés back.
- Cortés met this army, captured Narváez, and convinced Narváez’s men to come over to his side.
On June 30 of 1520—a date the Spanish labeled *la Noche Triste* "Sad Night"—the Spanish were forced to retreat from Tenochtitlan in chaos. He tried to get Montezuma to calm the Aztecs, but he was killed by his own people, and

With the help of Cuban reinforcements and his Indian allies. In the summer of 1521, they laid siege to the capital for 80 days, eventually overcoming the weakened Aztec forces.

- The city of Tenochtitlan was destroyed, and Mexico City was built in its place.
The Conquest of Mexico

- The conquest of Mexico marked the true beginning of the Spanish Empire.
  - The Aztecs controlled huge silver and gold mines, which produced treasure for Spain for centuries to come.
  - Instead of a few coastal bases, the Spanish now ruled over a vast land empire, and they had the resources to exploit it at will.
- Even though millions of Aztecs and other Mexican Indians died in the epidemics that followed the arrival of the Spanish, many survived.
  - For the first time, the Spanish had a large pool of manpower.
- Many of the Indians of Mexico converted to Catholicism; the rapid collapse of the Aztec Empire and the massive epidemics destroyed faith in their old gods.
Pedro de Alvarado

► Pedro de Alvarado lieutenant of Cortés

► From 1523 to 1524, he conquered Guatemala and what is now El Salvador and was appointed governor of the region, a position he held for the rest of his life.

► Alvarado was made governor of Honduras as well.
  - He died in 1541 while trying to put down a revolt of the Mixton in southern Mexico.
Conquest of the Incas

► The King of Spain granted Pizarro permission to explore Peru and supplied him with a small army. Pizarro’s forces landed and marched inland to find the Incan capital in 1532.

► When Pizarro approached Emperor Atahualpa near the city of Cajamarca in November, he had only 168 men left to face Atahualpa’s entire army of 80,000.

► Pizarro set a trap for the Incan ruler. When Atahualpa came to Cajamarca, he found the place seemingly deserted. A Spanish monk urged him to convert to Christianity or suffer the consequences. When Atahualpa refused, Pizarro and his hiding men attacked, capturing the ruler and killing many of his soldiers. The capture of Atahualpa gave Pizarro control over the entire Incan empire.

► Pizarro had Atahualpa killed in 1533 and installed a new puppet ruler.
  - The Incan Empire collapsed into chaos, and the Spanish spent several years retaking the major cities.
  - The Incan royal family retreated into the high mountains. They ruled a reduced empire until 1572, when the last Incan Emperor, Tupac Amaru, was killed.
The First Known Trip Around the World

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese adventurer and noble who entered the service of Spain. He set sail from Spain in 1519 with 5 ships and 250 crewmen to sail across the Pacific.

- After much hardship, they sailed into the Pacific Ocean after sailing around the tip of South America.
  - Sailors were forced to eat rats and sawdust when they ran out of food.
  - Magellan himself was killed in a battle with people of the Philippine Islands off the coast of Asia.

In 1522, three years after leaving Spain, one ship and 18 sailors found the way to Asia sailing west.
  - Europeans finely found out how large the world was.
Ferdinand Magellan’s Trip

43,400 miles: Complete circumnavigation of the earth
Blending of Cultures

By the mid-1500s, a way of life had begun with a blending of Spanish and Indian ways.

- The Spaniards introduced their language, laws, religion, and learning.
  - In 1551, the Spanish founded the University of Mexico.
- The Indians also had influence on the culture in New Spain.
  - The Native Americans influence is noticeable in clothing, food and diet, art, and architecture.
Some of the explorers who journeyed through the New World were crazy. They justified doing whatever they wanted to do. The conquistador Lope de Aguirre, who was associated with Francisco Pizarro's half-brother, Hernándo, explored Peru in the late 1530s and was famous for his violence and cruelty. Here is a Hollywood representation of what it was like being an explorer, taken from the movie *Aguirre, The Wrath of God*. 
Exploration of South America

► While the conquest of the Incas was still underway, the Spanish were sending expeditions down the eastern coast of South America.
► Pedro de Mendoza arrived in Argentina in 1535.
► In February of 1536, he founded Buenos Aires.
► Mendoza died in 1537 while returning to Spain, but his men stayed behind.
► Disease and warfare with Indians took a heavy toll, and Buenos Aires was abandoned in 1541 after numerous attacks. It was not resettled until 1580.
Colonization of Brazil

Before 1549, Brazil was not an organized whole, but rather 15 independent districts.

- These small, weak colonies squabbled constantly among each other.
- The French had begun to establish colonies of their own in Northern Brazil, which added to the squabbling.

The Portuguese government was concerned, so it took direct control over Brazil.

- Mem de Sá defeated the Indian tribes of Brazil, expelled the French, helped found the city of Rio de Janeiro, and established sugar farming as the cornerstone of the Brazilian economy.
Hernando de Soto

► Hernando de Soto led an exploratory mission, which embarked in 1539.

► It appeared at the time to be a complete failure. During the party’s three-year journey through Florida, the Deep South, Texas, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, they found no gold and conquered no territory.

► Indian raids, starvation, and poor living conditions decimated de Soto’s army. De Soto himself died of a fever in Arkansas in 1542. Fewer than half of de Soto’s men eventually returned to Mexico.
Hernando de Soto

- **Effects:**
  - His explorations gave Spain a claim to a large part of North America.
  - Horses he lost multiplied in the wild, giving rise to the mustang and the Plains Indian cultures that depended on the horses for travel, warfare, and hunting.
  - His men and pigs spread diseases that emptied out the large cities of North America, including the cities of the mound-builders.
Francisco de Coronado

- Francisco de Coronado was a Spanish governor in northern Mexico.
- He heard rumors of a rich city called Cibola, one of the Seven Cities of Gold. De Coronado put together an expedition to search for this kingdom.
- De Coronado explored Arizona and New Mexico and crossed into present-day Kansas before he turned back. De Coronado was bankrupted by the expedition and died in Mexico City in 1554.
- Explored the American Southwest
  - Found no gold
  - Mapped the Southwest
  - Was first to see the Grand Canyon
Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

► Juan Cabrillo and his crew were the first Europeans to find what is now California.
► Cabrillo was sent north from Mexico in 1542 to explore the Pacific coast of North America.
► He sailed as far as northern California, claiming the territory for Spain.
Attempts to Colonize the U.S.

- During the 16th century, the Spanish attempted to establish a foothold in the huge expanses of North America.
- A Spanish colony in South Carolina founded in 1566 ended in failure.
- When the Spanish retreated, they left behind their slaves. In Florida, the Spanish tried several times to establish a colony.
- They finally succeeded in 1565, when St. Augustine was built.
Setting Up a Government

- Spanish conquistadors made lousy rulers.

- The Spanish King knew he needed to setup a stronger, more stable government.

- He divided the lands into New Spain and Peru with a viceroy, royal official, in charge of each.
The Laws of the Indies stated how the viceroys were to organize and rule.

The laws provided for three types of settlements could be made; Pueblos, Presidios, and Missions.
Spanish Settlements, cont.

- Pueblos - towns that were the centers of farming and trade.
- Presidios - forts with high adobe walls where soldiers lived.
- Missions - religious settlements run by Catholic priests and friars.
The Laws of the Indies divided the people of the Spanish colonies into four social classes;

- **Peninsulares**- top of the social order because they were born in Spain. Held the highest positions in the government and the church. Owned large tracts of land and rich gold and silver mines.

- **Creoles**- People born in the Americas to Spanish parents. They were wealthy and well-educated. They owned farms and ranches, taught at universities, and practiced law. Resented the peninsulares because they could not hold the same jobs that they did.
Class System

► The Laws of the Indies divided the people of the Spanish colonies into four social classes;
  ▪ Mestizos- People of mixed Spanish and Indian background. They worked on the farms and ranches owned by creoles. They also were carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, and bakers.
  ▪ Indians- The Native Americans were on the bottom of the social classes. They were treated as conquered people and kept in poverty for hundreds of years.
With a need for workers, the Spanish government gave the colonists encomiendas, or the right to demand labor or taxes from Native Americans living on the land.

- These Indians were forced to work in mines to gather silver ore.
- They worked on plantations, large estates farmed by many workers, growing sugar cane and tobacco.
Las Casas seeks Reform

- Due to the harsh conditions that they were forced to work in the mines or on the plantations, thousands of Native Americans died.
- Seeing the harsh conditions, a priest named Bartolome de Las Casas saw a need to reform.
- In the 1540s, the Spanish government passed laws that stated that the Indians could no longer be enslaved, they could own cattle, or plant crops.
  - Unfortunately, few government officials enforced the new laws.
It was upon de Las Casas suggestion that Africans were brought to the colonies as slaves.

- His reasoning that they would be better laborers because they did not catch the European diseases and they were used to doing hard farm work in their homelands.

By the time he died, he saw that the Africans suffered as much as the Native Americans.
End of Section 2

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#3 Define all words
Questions #4 - #5
French Exploration in Canada

- The French turned their attention to an area far north of Brazil.
- Jacques Cartier had made his initial exploration of Canada a few decades earlier, in 1534. He set up a few forts and established friendly relations with local Indian nations.
Search for the Northwest Passage

► Throughout the 1500s, Europeans were looking for a faster way to reach the riches of Asia.

- They were looking for a Northwest Passage, a route through or around North America.
Religious Rivalries

► Until the 1500s the Roman Catholic Church was the primary church in Western Europe.

► In 1517, a German monk, Martin Luther, challenged many of the beliefs of the church.
  ▪ He believed the church had become too worldly and greedy.
  ▪ Objected the Catholic teaching that believers needed to perform good deeds in order to gain eternal life.
    ▶ He argued that people that could be saved only by their faith in God.
  ▪ Luther’s supporters became known as the Protestants because of their protests against the church.
    ▶ Within a short time, the Protestants split forming many different Protestant churches.
As the European states moved into the Americas, they brought all of the political and religious rivalries with them.

- England’s Protestant queen, encouraged her ships to attack and raid the ships of the Roman Catholic Spanish king.
- She also tried to get as much territory as she could from the Roman Catholic backed French monarchs.

Not all rivalries were religious based, some were based just on greed.
The Building of New France

- The French knew that they would not be able to build their empire on gold like Spain had.
- They knew their fortune was going to be built on trade and the riches of the sea.
  - They sailed the Atlantic Ocean to fish for codfish off the coast of Newfoundland.
  - They traded knives, kettles, cloth, and other European items to the Native Americans for beaver skins that were sold for high prices in Europe.
The Building of New France, cont.

- In the early 1600s, Samuel de Champlain, was an excellent sailor and mapmaker.
- Champlain was the major promoter of the French fur trade and founded the first settlement in New France at Port Royal, Nova Scotia in 1605.
- Three years later they created a trading post along the St. Laurence River known as Quebec.
Trappers and Traders

Most French colonists lived in the woods where they became trappers and traders.

- Given the nicknames of “coureurs de bois” or runners of the woods.
- The French had a better relationship with the Native Americans than the majority of the European countries.
Trappers and Traders

► The Indians taught the French how to trap animals and how to survive in the woods from the Native Americans.
► Many French traders and trappers married Indian women.
► The Indians showed the French how to build and use canoes.
► During the winter the trappers and Indians would sail up the St. Laurence to the trapping grounds and then sail back down the river in the spring with all their furs.
French Missionaries

Similar to the Spanish, the French had their Catholic missionaries.

- They traveled often with the fur traders determined to convert the Native Americans to Christianity.
- They set up missions which they would draw maps and write about newly explored lands.
Father of the Waters

► The French followed the **St. Laurence** in the heart of North America.
► With the help of Indian guides they reached the **Great Lakes**.
► After they reached the Great Lakes, they were told of a mighty river called **Mississippi**, or the “Father of the Waters.”
Father of the Waters

- In 1673, Marquette and Joliet set out with Indian guides to reach the Mississippi.
- After they found it, they followed the river for 700 miles before they turned back.
- In 1682, de La Salle completed the journey to the Gulf of Mexico naming the region Louisiana after the French King Louis XIV.
Protecting New France

To keep the Spanish and English out of the New France territories the French built forts.

- They built forts along the Great Lakes in the north.
- Among them was Fort Detroit by Antoine Cadillac near Lake Erie.
- They built a fort at the mouth of the Mississippi named New Orleans, which became a busy trading center.
New France Government

► New France was governed much like New Spain.
  ▪ The king was in charge of the government.
  ▪ The king appointed a council that made all the decisions.
  ▪ The colonists had very little freedom.
  ▪ In the 1660s, the king sent thousands of farmers because he wanted to increase farming.
New France Government

- The newcomers including many single women (nobles, middle-class, and peasants) that soon found husbands.
- Despite all King Louis’ efforts, New France grew slowly.
  - By 1680, only about 10,000 settlers lived in the colony.
  - One-third lived along the St. Laurence as farmers.
  - Most chose the life as coureurs de bois, so they could live largely free of government control.
The Dutch at first paid little attention to the reports sent to them by Henry Hudson.

- In 1626, Minuit led a group of settlers to North America, where he bought Manhattan Island from the local Indians and called it New Amsterdam.

- Other colonists settled farther up the Hudson River, the entire colony was called New Netherland.

- In 1655, the Dutch took over the New Sweden colony that was along the Delaware River.
Rivalry over Furs

- The Dutch and French were fierce rivals in the fur trade.
  - The French teamed up with the Algonquins while the Dutch became friends with the Iroquois, who were the long-time enemies of the Algonquins.
  - With the help of the Iroquois, the Dutch would bring furs down the Hudson to New Amsterdam avoiding the blockades of the French and Algonquins.
  - This fighting went on for many years between the Europeans and their Indian allies.
The Dutch welcomed people of many languages and religions.
The Dutch enjoyed ice skating and in the winter frozen rivers and ponds were covered with skaters.
It was the Dutch’s habit of celebrating Saint Nicholas’s (St. Nick=Santa Claus) birthday helped in the creation of our Christmas Eve today.
 Certain Dutch words became part of the English language;
  - A Dutch master was a “Boss”
  - People of New Amsterdam sailed on “yachts”
  - Dutch children liked to munch on “cookies”
  - Dutch children loved to ride in the snow on “sleighs”
Impact of the Europeans on the North American Native Americans

- As in New Spain, European **diseases** killed millions of Native Americans.
- European settlers **encouraged** their **Indian allies** to attack and kill each other.
- By 1640, **over trapping** wiped out the beavers on the Iroquois lands in upstate New York.
- Missionaries tried to convert the Indians to **Christianity**.
- Indians quickly adopted European trade goods; **copper pots**, **knives**, **muskets**, and **gunpowder**.
- The **alcohol** the Europeans sold the Native Americans had a **harsh** effect on Native American life.
- Europeans also, at one time, **enslaved** and **sold** the Native Americans to the **plantations** in the West Indies.
End of Section 3

Do page 83
#3 Define all words
Questions #4 - #6
English Privateering

► Queen Elizabeth I of England found a low-cost, high-yield way to combat Spain and Portugal.
► She utilized privateers, pirates who operated under Royal permission.
  ▪ The Queen could enjoy the benefits of attacking Spanish ships and colonies (and stealing their cargo) while denying that she had anything to do with it.
► Francis Drake and John Hawkins were the most successful English privateers. Queen Elizabeth’s share of their booty became her largest single source of income.
Drake Video
The Beginning of the “English Invasion”

At first, it appeared that the English were not interested in coming to North America.

- In 1584, Richard Hakluyt created a pamphlet with 31 arguments in favor of settlement.
- Eventually, the pamphlet appealed to English pride but jealousy was a bigger motivator.
- Spain had built a great empire in the Americas and England was determined to win a place there also.
Colony at Roanoke

- Sir Walter Raleigh was the person who encouraged Hakluyt to write the pamphlet.
- With the queen’s permission Raleigh raised money to outfit a colony in the Americas.
- In 1585, he sailed to out with seven ships and 100 men.
- The expedition landed on an island off the coast of what is now North Carolina, Roanoke.
  - Within a year after landing, the colonists were out of food and quarrelling with the Indians.
  - When the first English ship arrived in the harbor, the settlers climbed aboard the ship and sailed home.
Roanoke-The Sequel

John White, one of the original colonists, was asked to return and try to get the colony back up and running.

- To help start up a farming community, the English sent a number of women.
  - One of them was a woman by the name of Ellinor Dare, who gave birth to the first child in North America—Virginia Dare

- When supplies started to run low, White returned to England and left 117 colonists behind expecting to return in a few months.
Three years later, thanks to the start of a war with Spain, White returned to an empty colony. The word CROATOAN, the name of a nearby island, was carved on a tree. With a storm brewing the ships crew did not want to sail to the island. The next day the ship sailed for England with White on board.

Roanoke, and its settlers, remains one of the largest mysteries of North America.
Jamestown

- English ship route
- Jamestown settlement
- Native American village

The first ship arrives from England on May 14, 1607
Jamestown Settlement

- 20 years after Roanoke (1606), the Virginia Company of London received a charter from King James I.
  - A charter was a legal document giving certain rights to a person or a company.
  - The charter gave the Virginia Company the right to settle the land north of Roanoke from North Carolina to the Potomac River.
    - The land was called Virginia.
  - The charter guaranteed the colonists of Virginia the same rights as the English citizens.
105 settlers arrived in Virginia in 1607. They sailed into Chesapeake Bay and started to build their homes along the James River. They named their tiny outpost Jamestown after King James I. Jamestown was built in a swampy area with unhealthy water and mosquitoes that spread malaria. Many settlers died. Governing the colony was difficult. The Virginia Company chose 13 men to rule the settlement that quarreled with each other and did little to plan for the future success of the colony. By 1608, one year after arriving, the Jamestown colony was near failure.
Captain Smith to the Rescue

- Captain John Smith helped save the settlement.
  - Most of the colonists refused to plant crops, instead they were more concerned about trying to find gold.
  - They found no gold and soon ran out of food.
- Smith visited nearby Indian villages to trade for food and the Chief Powhatan agreed to sell corn to the settlers.
  - Smith then set up stern rules that forced colonists to work if they wished to eat.
Captain Smith to the Rescue

► In 1609, Captain Smith injured his leg and returned to England.
  ▪ For the next few years, the colony suffered greatly.
    ▶ Colonists cooked and ate dogs, cats, and snakes plus other things.
    ▶ To keep warm, they would break up a house to burn it.
► In 1612, things changed finally for the good for the colonists.
  ▪ The Europeans learned about tobacco from the Indians and Virginia started to grow it.
The First Africans

In 1619, a Dutch ship landed in Jamestown with about 20 Africans for the Virginians that needed laborers for growing tobacco.

- The first African to be born in the U.S. was a boy named William in 1624 to Antoney and Isabella.

- The records do not say if the first Africans were servants or slaves.
By 1644, about 300 Africans lived in Virginia.

- Some were slaves for life, some were servants and expected to own their own land one day, and some were already free planters.

- In 1651, Anthony Johnson owned 250 acres and employed 5 servants.

- For some time, some Africans were allowed to own property, testify in court, and vote in elections.

- Later in the 1600s, Virginia set up the system of laws that would allow white colonists to enslave Africans.
Important Beginnings

**Tobacco** helped save the colony, but they still lacked a stable government.

- In 1619, the Virginia Company sent in a governor with orders to consult settlers on all important matters.
Important Beginnings

- Settlers elected **burgesses**, or representatives, that would meet in an assembly called the House of **Burgesses** with the governor to make laws for the colony.
- This marked the beginning of the **representative government**.
  - A **representative** government is one in which **voters** elect the people that make the laws for them.
Magna Carta

The idea that people had political rights were not new to the English.

- In 1215, English nobles forced King John to sign the Magna Carta, or Great Charter.
- This document states that the king could not raise taxes without first consulting the Great Council of nobles and church leaders.
Magna Carta

- It also showed that the king had to obey the law.

- Over time the rights won by the nobles were extended to other English people.

- The Great Council grew into the British Parliament that consists of the House of Nobles and House of Commons.

- This established that the king or queen must consult Parliament on money matters and they must respect the law.
At first the Virginians had better rights than the citizens in England.

- They did not need to own property in order to vote.
- Then in 1670 the rule was changed that only men who owned property could vote.
- As slavery grew, free Africans that owned property also lost their rights to vote in 1723.
- Women in Virginia could never vote throughout the colonial period.
Women in Virginia

► Originally only a few women made the journey to Jamestown.

► The Virginia Company knew that in order to get the colony to last they had to get more families in the colony.
  • In 1619, 100 women came to Jamestown to help make more men “settled.”
  • These 100 women quickly found husbands.
    ▶ Each man that married one of these women had to give the Virginia Company 150 pounds of tobacco.
  • The women realized that life was a daily struggle.
    ▶ They had to make everything from scratch- food, clothing, and even medicine.
    ▶ Hard work and childbirth killed many of these women at a young age.
Comparisons

Jamestown
- Gold seekers
- For profit
- Tobacco trade
- Set up local government
- Elections based on English traditions

Plymouth
- Religious devotees
- For freedoms
- Life in accord with values
- Set up local government
- Elections based on English traditions
Other Colonies in North America

- New Sweden
- New Netherland
In September 1620, the Pilgrims sailed for the Americas.

- Unlike the Virginians and the Spanish, the Pilgrims did not come seeking riches but somewhere they could practice their religion freely.

- The Pilgrims were Separatists, because they wanted to separate from the official church, the Church of England.
Pilgrims Seek Religious Freedom

► The English government was not happy with Separatists some times they were fined, jailed, or even executed for their beliefs.
  ▪ For a while, they had lived in the Netherlands but they thought their children were losing their English way of life.

► 100 men, women, and children set sail on the Mayflower for Virginia.

► After two stormy months, the Mayflower landed on the shores of Cape Cod, in present-day Massachusetts.
Mayflower Compact

► Exhausted after the sea voyage, the settlers did not want to try and make it to Virginia like their charter said.
► Before they went a shore they knew they were going to need rules for their new home.
  ▪ The pilgrims drew up the **Mayflower Compact**.
  ▪ 41 men signed this document that stated they would agree to **consult** each other on **laws** for the colony and **promise** to work together to make the **colony** a **success**.
Mayflower Compact

- They named their new colony **Plymouth**.
  - During that first winter they had no time to build proper houses so they tried to make some out of **sod**.
  - Nearly **half** the settlers died of **disease** or **starvation**.
  - But they had **faith** that they were there for a reason.
As the spring arrived so did some help.

- Samoset, a Pemaquid Indian, had learned to speak English from earlier explorers that had sailed the coast.
- He introduced the Pilgrims to Massasoit, the local Wampanoag tribe’s chief.
A Little Help from some Friends

- Squanto was actually the biggest help of the tribe.
- He gave the Pilgrims seeds of various native plants—pumpkins, corn, and beans—and showed them how to plant and raise them.
- He showed them how to catch eels from the river bottoms.

- That fall they had a good harvest and set aside a day for giving thanks. And that was the start of putting aside a day of Thanksgiving and a start of national holiday.
End of Section 4

Do page 89
#3 Define all words
Questions #4 - #6