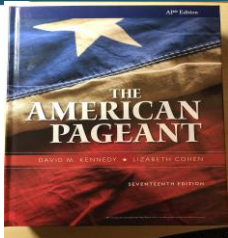


## The American Pageant

Seventeenth edition



### CHAPTER 1 New World Beginnings, 33,000 B.C.E. – 1680 C.E.

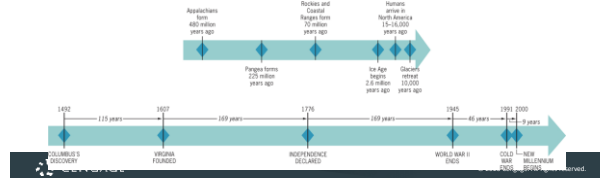
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1

## I. THE SHAPING OF NORTH AMERICA (SLIDE 1 OF 3)

- From an original landmass called Pangaea, the great continents of Eurasia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and the Americas slowly formed.
- Shifting and folding of the earth's crust created mountain ranges in western North America—the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada, the Cascades, and the Coast Ranges.



2

## I. THE SHAPING OF NORTH AMERICA (SLIDE 2 OF 3)

- The **Canadian Shield**—a zone undergirded by rocks—became part of the North American landmass.
- Other mountain ranges were formed, along with rivers and valleys.
- After the glaciers retreated, the North American landscape was transformed.

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3

## II. PEOPLING THE AMERICAS (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- The Great Ice Age influenced North American human history.
- Low sea levels, caused by massive glaciers, exposed a land bridge connecting Eurasia with North America.
- This brought the “immigrant” ancestors of Native America. See Map 1.1.
- As glaciers melted, valleys opened, which allowed humans to move southward and populate both continents.

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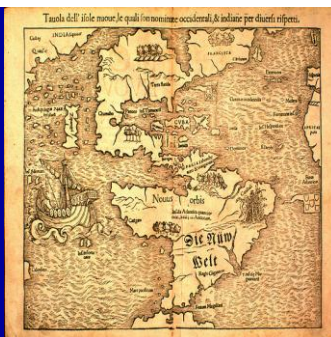
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4

## A.P. U.S. History Chapter 1

### New World Beginnings, 33,000 B.C. – A.D. 1769

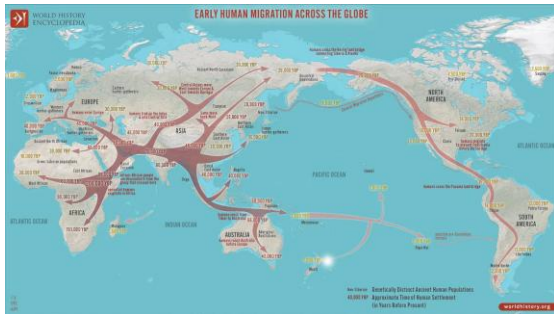
[https://getpocket.com/explore/item/archaeologists-have-a-lot-of-dates-wrong-for-north-american-indigenous-history-but-we-re-using-new?utm\\_source=pocket-newtab](https://getpocket.com/explore/item/archaeologists-have-a-lot-of-dates-wrong-for-north-american-indigenous-history-but-we-re-using-new?utm_source=pocket-newtab)



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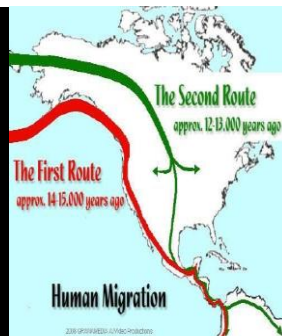


- Pre-Columbian time period.
- First Americans came from Asia
- Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
- Following a food source
- Gradual migration or did they?
- New Evidence that some traveled from Pacific Rim
- Maybe by Sea

8

### The Journey From Asia

- The first people migrated from Asia to North, Central, and South America during the last Ice Age. ↓
- They reached the Americas thousands of years ago. ↓
- This migration took centuries, and people spread out across the Americas as far east as the Atlantic Ocean and as far south as the tip of South America.



9

### The Journey From Asia (cont.)

- These early people crossed a land bridge from Siberia in northeastern Asia to present-day Alaska. ↓
- This land bridge, Beringia, now lies under the waters of the Bering Strait. ↓
- These early Americans were **nomads**, moving from place to place in search of food. ↓
- These early people were skilled hunters. They used every part of the animal for food, clothing, weapons, and tools.



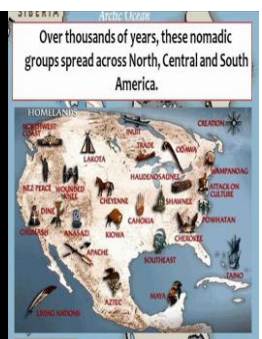
10

### Early Human Migrations



11

- Early peoples in the Americas were **hunter-gatherers**, who hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- The warming climate created new **environments**: climates and landscapes that surround living things.
- Different environments influenced the development of Native American **societies**: groups that share a common culture.
- **Culture** is a group's common values and traditions



12

### Settling Down

- As large animals such as the mammoth disappeared, Native Americans hunted smaller game and ate plants and berries. ⚡
- Native Americans began to find new food sources by learning to plant and raise crops. ⚡
- People living near the coast or rivers learned to fish. ⚡
- Settlers formed villages and communities. Some people remained nomadic hunters. ⚡
- Early peoples eventually developed their own **cultures**.



13

### II. PEOPLING THE AMERICAS (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- The **Incas** in Peru, the **Mayans** in Central America, and the **Aztecs** in Mexico shaped complex civilizations:
  - They built elaborate cities and carried on far-flung commerce.
  - They had sophisticated agriculture.
  - They were talented mathematicians.
  - Aztecs offered human sacrifices to their gods.

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### III. THE EARLIEST AMERICANS (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Agriculture, especially corn growing, became part of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America.
- Large irrigation systems were created.
- Villages of multistoried, terraced buildings began to appear (*pueblo* means “village” in Spanish).
- **Nation-states** did not exist, except the Aztec empire.
- Map 1.2 –Native American Indian peoples.



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15

### Early American Civilizations

- Several great **civilizations** arose in present-day Mexico and in Central and South America. ⚡
- The most advanced were the Olmec, the Maya, the Aztec, and the Inca. Each thrived for centuries. ⚡
- The Olmec people lived in what is now Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, between 1500 B.C. and 3000 B.C. ⚡
- The Olmec built stone pavement and drainage systems and sculpted large stone monuments. Their civilization influenced their neighbors.
- Known for use of stone in architecture and built the first pyramids in the Americas



16

### The Maya

- The Mayan civilization flourished in present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize. ⚡
- The people built large cities, each having at least one stone pyramid. ⚡
- Tikal was the largest Mayan city and had five pyramids. ⚡
- The Mayan civilization was a **theocracy**, or a society ruled by religious leaders.



17

### The Maya (cont.)

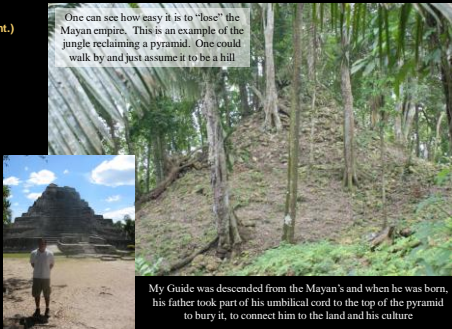
- The Maya believed that the gods controlled all that happened on Earth. ⚡
- Atop the pyramids were religious and governmental centers. ⚡
- The Maya became skilled astronomers and developed a writing system called **hieroglyphics**. ⚡
- Mayan traders transported their goods such as maize, vegetables, jade, turquoise jewelry, and cacao beans on their backs and along the water.

18



### The Maya (cont.)

- No one knows what caused the decline of the Maya around A.D. 900, but descendants of the Maya still live in parts of Mexico and Central America.



19



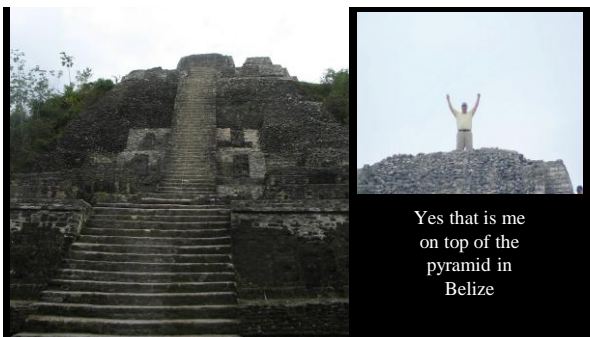
20



21



23



Yes that is me  
on top of the  
pyramid in  
Belize

24

This was the view, notice how flat it is, so any "hill" looking object is probably a pyramid yet to be uncovered. One can also see how a hurricane could sweep across and cover everything and let the Jungle reclaim it. LOTS to still be discovered here!



25





26



27



28



29



30



31



32



33

### The Aztec 🌐

- Founded in 1325, Tenochtitlán was the home of the Aztec and their capital city. ♪
- Situated on an island, it was one of the largest cities in the Americas. ♪
- Workers toiled day and night to make causeways linking the island to the mainland and filling in Lake Texcoco, upon which the city was built. ♪
- Tenochtitlán was also a center of trade. ♪
- The Aztec people were warriors and conquered nearly all rival communities. They built a military empire.

35



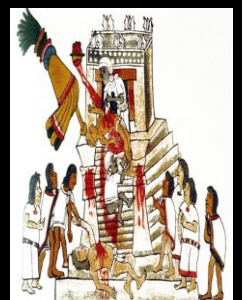
36



37

### The Aztec (cont.) 🌐

- From the conquered people, the Aztec took weapons, maize, cotton cloth, and copper. ♪
- The Aztec forced their captives to work as slaves. ♪
- The Aztec people also believed in pleasing the gods. ♪
- Their society was organized around religion, and they sacrificed thousands of prisoners in religious ceremonies.



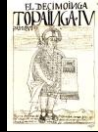
38

### The Inca

- The Inca Empire developed in the western highlands of South America.
- Cuzco, the capital city, was founded around A.D. 1200.
- The Inca ruler Pachacuti and his son, Topa Inca, conquered neighboring lands to build their empire.
- It was the largest of the early American civilizations. The empire stretched more than 3,000 miles from present-day Colombia to northern Argentina and Chile.



Pachacuti, Inca King who built Machu Picchu c1450, 18th century painting based on 1615 engraving by Antonio de Herrera



Drawing by Guaman Poma in 1615  
Reign 1471–1493

39

### The Inca (cont.)

- The population of the Inca Empire at its height was more than nine million people.
- The Inca were very advanced.
  - They built 10,000 miles of paved roads.
  - Rope bridges crossed canyons and rivers.
  - They developed a record-keeping system using *quipus* so that runners could take messages from one part of the empire to another.
  - The language, Quechua, became the official language of the empire.



40

### The Inca (cont.)

- They developed a system of terracing the land by building platforms so that they could plant crops on slopes.
- They were also a religious people, worshipping the sun god.



41



42



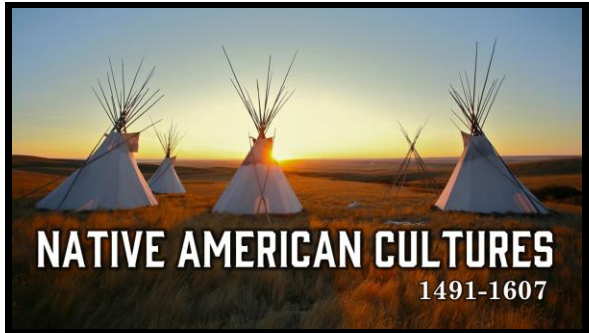
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### III. THE EARLIEST AMERICANS (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

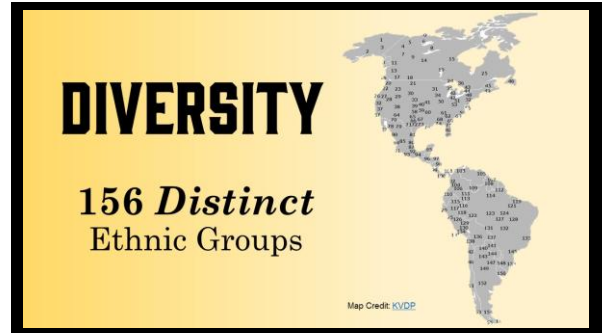
- The Mound Builders were in the Ohio River valley.
- The Mississippian settlement was at **Cahokia**.
- Three-sister farming**—maize, beans, and squash—supported dense populations.
- The Iroquois Confederacy developed political and organizational skills.

44





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48



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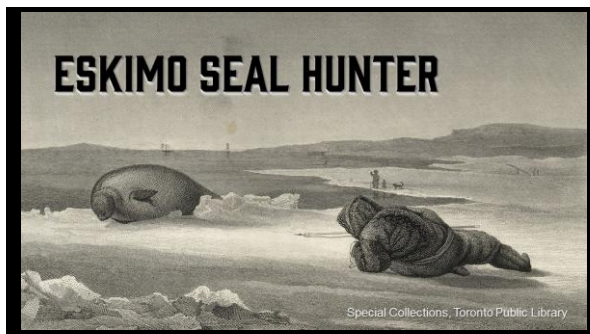
50

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
<b>ARCTIC</b> (Eskimos, Inuits)	
<b>PLAINS INDIANS</b> (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	
<b>NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES</b> (Iroquois, Algonquins)	
<b>SOUTHWEST</b> (Hopi, Pueblo)	
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> (Cherokee, Creek)	

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AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
<b>ARCTIC</b> (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
<b>PLAINS INDIANS</b> (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	
<b>NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES</b> (Iroquois, Algonquins)	
<b>SOUTHWEST</b> (Hopi, Pueblo)	
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> (Cherokee, Creek)	

52



53



54

### North and Northwest Culture Areas

<b>Arctic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long, cold winters and short summers</li> <li>• Inuit peoples in present-day Alaska and Canada</li> <li>• Aleut peoples in Alaska</li> <li>• Fished and hunted large mammals</li> </ul>	<b>Subarctic</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long, cold winters and short summers</li> <li>• Dorgrib and Montagnais peoples</li> <li>• Hunters followed migrating deer</li> <li>• People lived in temporary shelters made of animal skins.</li> </ul>	<b>Pacific Northwest</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carved images of <b>totems</b>, ancestor or animal spirits, on tall, wooden poles</li> <li>• Held feasts called potlaches</li> <li>• Thrived on abundant game animals, fish, and wild plants</li> </ul>
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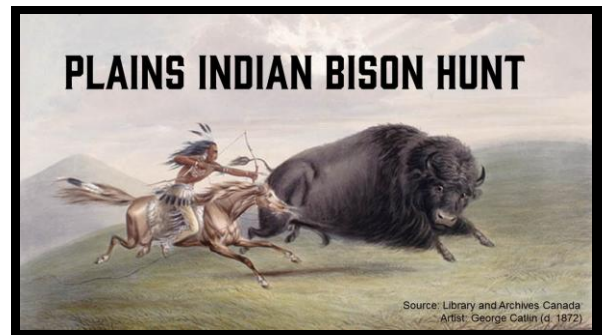
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AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
ARCTIC (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
PLAINS INDIANS (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	Horses (introduced from Europe) Bison Hunters - Migratory (Teepees)
NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES (Iroquois, Algonquins)	
SOUTHWEST (Hopi, Pueblo)	
SOUTHEAST (Cherokee, Creek)	

57



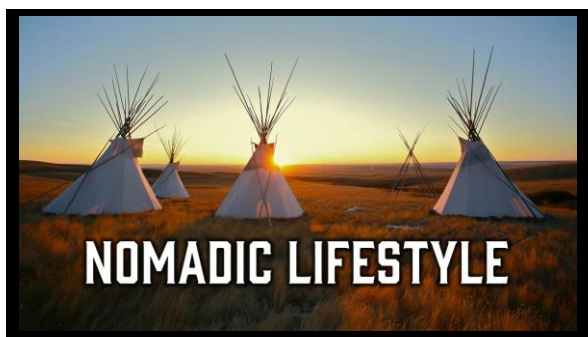
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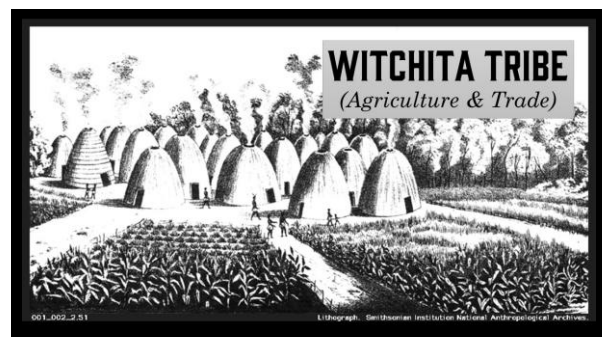
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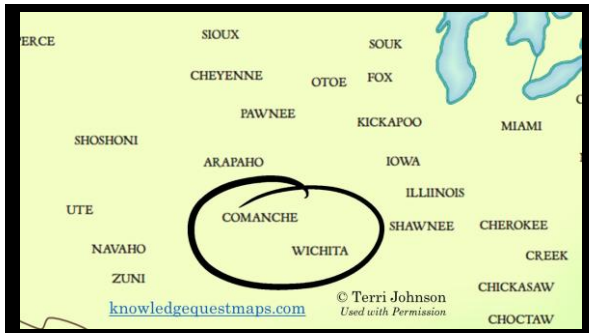


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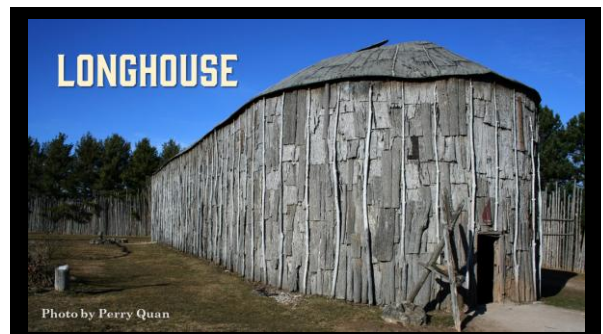
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<b>SOUTHEAST</b> (Cherokee, Creek)	

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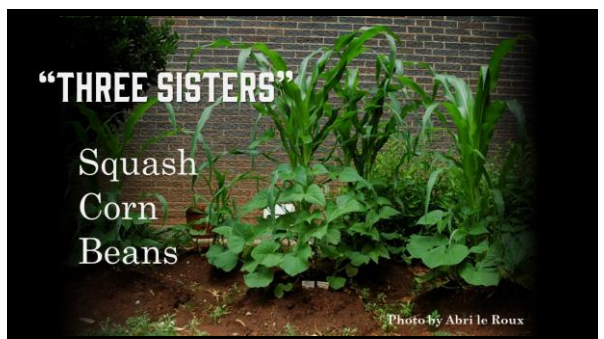


72

### The Earliest Americans

- Eastern Indians
- Eastern Indians grew corn, beans, and squash in **three sisters farmin**:
  - Corn grew in a stalk providing a trellis for beans, beans grew up the stalk, squash's broad leaves kept the sun off the ground and thus kept the moisture in the soil.
  - This group likely had the best (most diverse) diet of all North American Indians and is typified by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw (South) and Iroquois (North).

73



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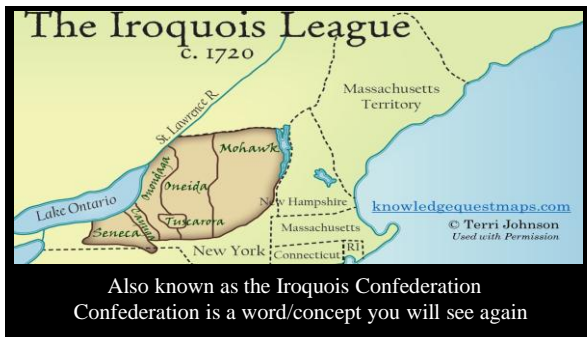


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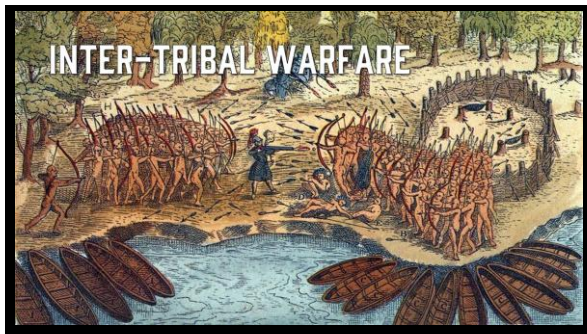
**The Earliest Americans**

- Iroquois Confederation
- Hiawatha was the legendary leader of the group.
- The Iroquois Confederation was a group of 5 tribes in New York state.
- They were matrilineal as authority and possessions passed down through the female line.
- Each tribe kept their independence, but met occasionally to discuss matters of common interest, like war/defense.
- This was not the norm. Usually, Indians were scattered and separated (and thus weak).

**The Iroquois League**  
c. 1720

The map shows the Iroquois League territory in the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. It includes the Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga, Mohawk, and Tuscarora tribes. The St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the Atlantic Ocean are labeled. Surrounding areas include Massachusetts Territory, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York.

82



83



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AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
<b>ARCTIC</b> (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
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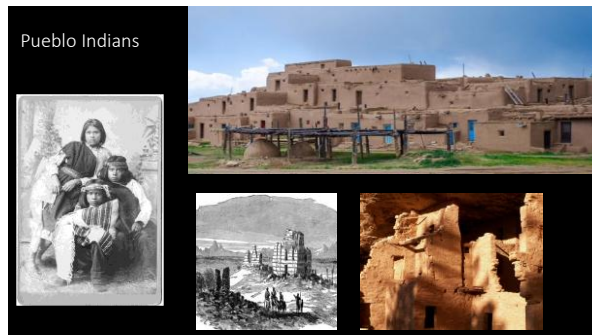
85

**The Earliest Americans**

- Pueblo Indians
- The Pueblos were the 1st American corn growers.
- They lived in adobe houses (dried mud) and pueblos ("villages" in Spanish). Pueblos are villages of cubicle shaped adobe houses, stacked one on top the other and often beneath cliffs.
- They had elaborate irrigation systems to draw water away from rivers to grown corn.

The image shows a large, multi-story adobe building complex built into a cliff face, with a large, circular, open area in front of it. This is a typical Pueblo Indian dwelling.

86



87

**Early Native Americans (cont.)**

- They built irrigation channels to bring water to the hot, dry land from the nearby Gila and Salt Rivers and left behind pottery, carved stone, and shells.
- The Anasazi lived in an area known as the Four Corners (or the meeting place) of present-day Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico from A.D. 200 to A.D. 1300.

88

**Early Native Americans (cont.)**

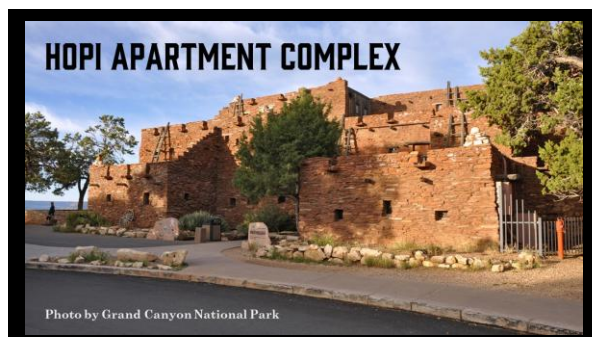
- The Anasazi built stone and cliff dwellings. A **pueblo** or stone dwelling looked like an apartment building.
- Built **kivas**, underground ceremonial chambers, for religious ceremonies
- The cliff dwellings were built into the walls of steep cliffs. Pueblo Bonito and Mesa Verde are examples of each.
- In about 1300, the Anasazi left these dwellings to settle in smaller communities, perhaps due to **droughts** during which their crops dried up.

89

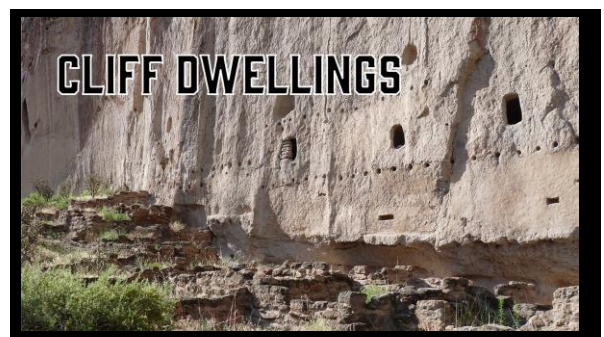
**Early Native Americans**

- Many Native American cultures existed in North America before Europeans arrived in the 1500s.
- The Hohokam lived in the desert of present-day Arizona.
- Their civilization flourished from about A.D. 300 to A.D. 1300.

90

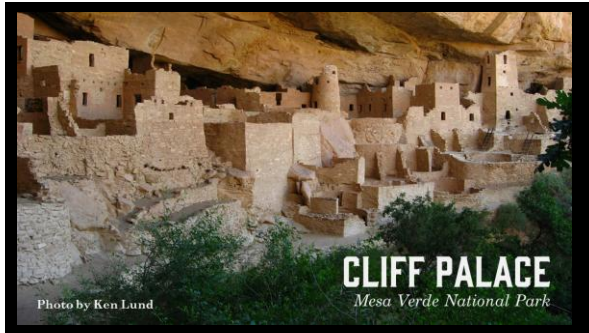


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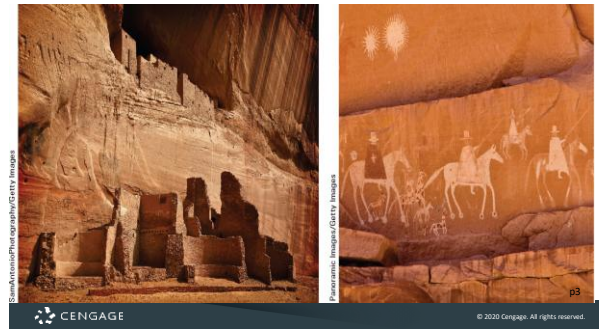


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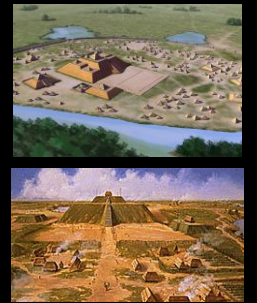
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95

### Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Mound Builders lived in central North America from present-day Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River valley. ↓
- They built mounds of earth that looked like the Aztec stone pyramids. ↓
- The Adena were hunters and gatherers and among the earliest Mound Builders living in the Ohio Valley around 800 B.C.



96

### The Earliest Americans

- Mound Builders
- These people built huge ceremonial and burial mounds and were located in the Ohio Valley.
- Cahokia, near East St. Louis today, held 40,000 people.



97

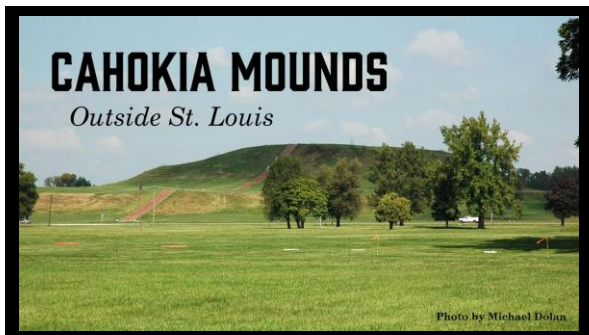
### Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Hopewell people were farmers and traders who built large burial mounds shaped like birds, bears, and snakes. ↓
- They left behind pearls, shells, cloth, and copper in the mounds to show their variety of trade. ↓
- The highest mound, Monks Mound, rose nearly 100 feet and was probably the highest structure north of Mexico.



98





99



100

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
<b>ARCTIC</b> (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
<b>PLAINS INDIANS</b> (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	Horses (introduced from Europe) Bison Hunters - Migratory (Teepees)
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<b>SOUTHWEST</b> (Hopi, Pueblo)	Clay Houses / Cliff Dwellings Maize (Corn) Agriculture
<b>SOUTHEAST</b> (Cherokee, Creek)	Agriculture / Settled Communities Mississippian Culture (Cahokia, Mounds)

101

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
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p10

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#### IV. INDIRECT DISCOVERERS OF THE NEW WORLD (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Norse seafarers from Scandinavia came to the northeastern shore of North America, near present-day Newfoundland, to a spot they called Vinland.
- No strong nation-state yet existed to support sustained ventures.
- Over the next several centuries, increasingly ambitious governments sought contact with a wider world—for conquest or trade.

104

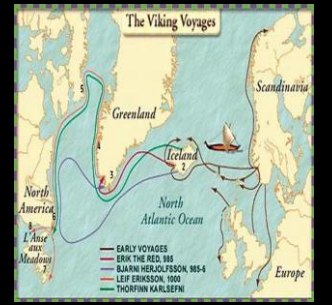
### Indirect Discoverers of the New World



- The 1st Europeans to come to America were most likely the Norse (Vikings from Norway).
- Around 1000 AD, the Vikings landed, led by Erik the Red and Leif Erikson.
- They landed in **Newfoundland** or **Vinland** (because of all the vines).
- However, these men left America and left no written record and therefore didn't get the credit.
- The only record is found in Viking sagas or songs.

105

### Vikings



106

### IV. INDIRECT DISCOVERERS OF THE NEW WORLD (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

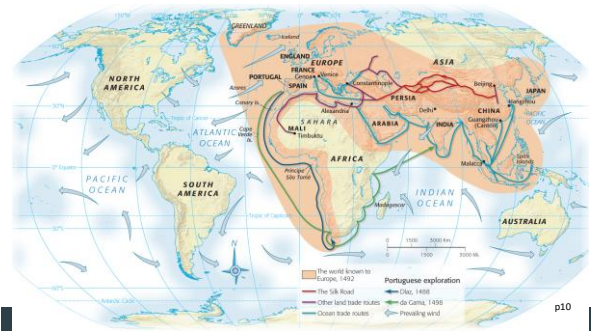
- The Christian crusaders rank high among America's indirect discoverers.
- The crusaders aroused desire for the luxuries of the East from the Spice Islands (Indonesia), China, and India; Muslim **middlemen** exacted a heavy toll en route.
- See Map 1.3—Major Trade Routes with Asia, 1492.



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### V. EUROPEANS ENTER AFRICA (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- Marco Polo's tales also stimulated European desire for a cheaper route to the treasures of the East.
- Spurred by the development of the **caravel**, Portuguese mariners began to explore sub-Saharan Africa.
- The modern **plantation** system had roots in Portuguese experiments in Africa.
- Portuguese explorer Bartholomeu Dias rounded Africa's southernmost tip in 1488.

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# Indirect Causes of European Explorations

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### Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Silk Road
2. New Player → Europe
  - ❖ Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
  - ❖ Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
  - ❖ Better seaworthy ships.

111



### Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.

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### The Middle Ages

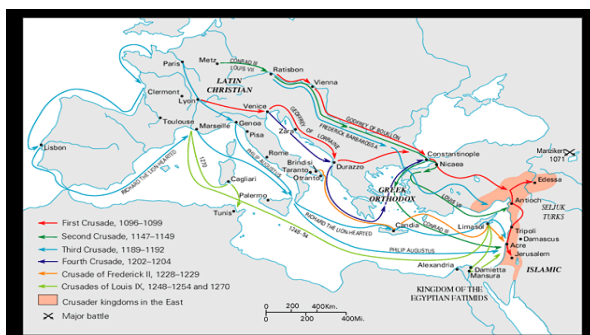
*The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the **Middle Ages**, or the medieval period.*

- ❖ Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages. **Feudalism** developed:
- ❖ Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.
- ❖ The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.
- ❖ In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a **middle class** of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful **monarchs**, or rulers, increased their wealth.

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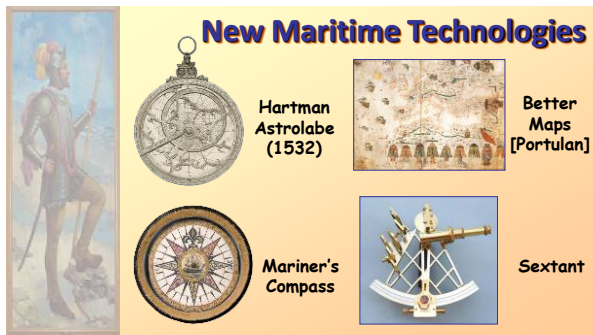


### The Middle Ages

- ❖ **The Crusades** — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the **Crusades**, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.
- ❖ The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans' awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.
- ❖ **The Growth of Cities** — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.

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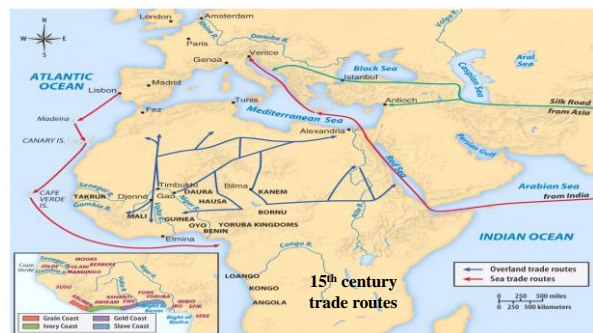




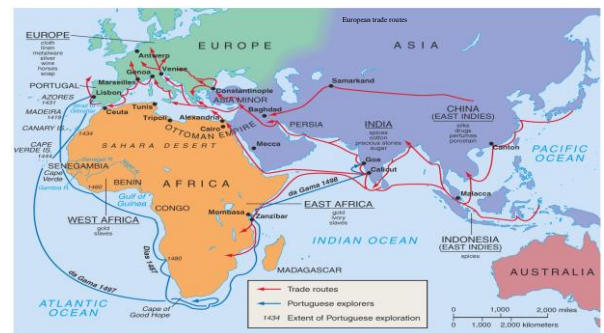
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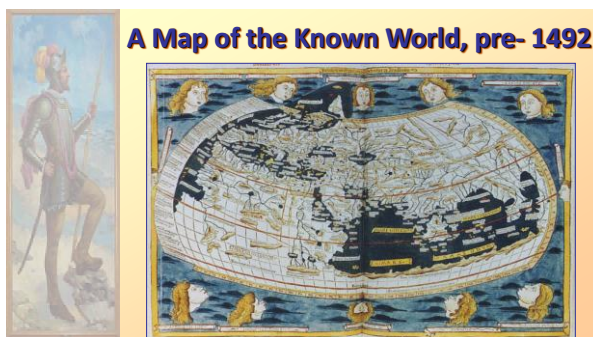
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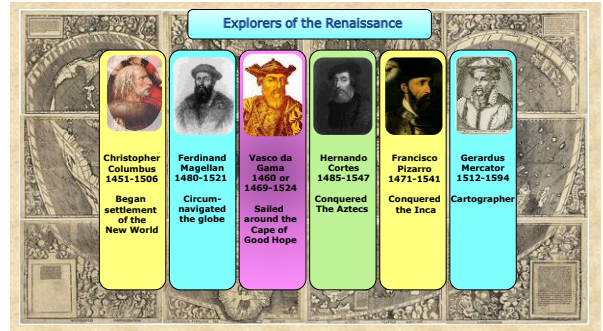
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**Direct Causes = 3 G's**

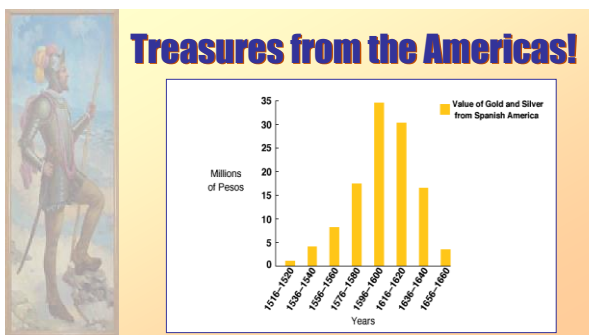
- Political:** Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. (**GLORY**)
- Economic:** Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations (**GOLD**)
- Religious:** spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. (**GOD**)

**The 3 motives reinforce each other**

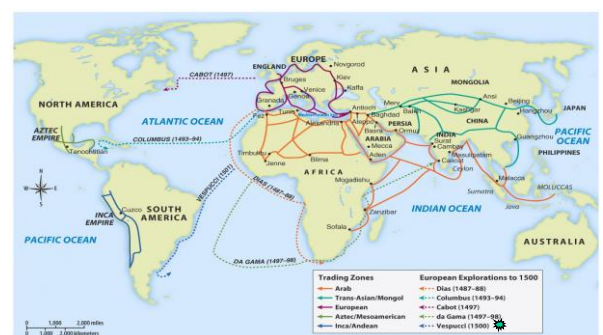
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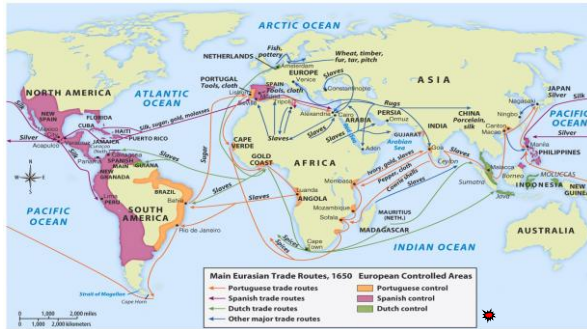
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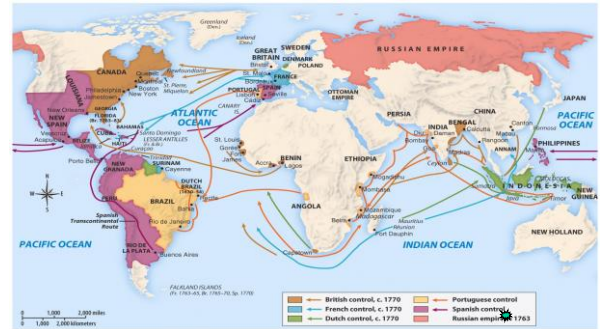
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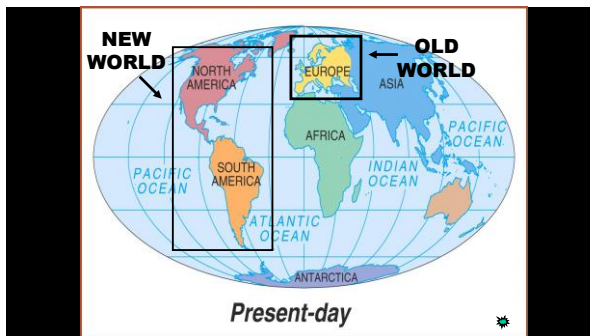
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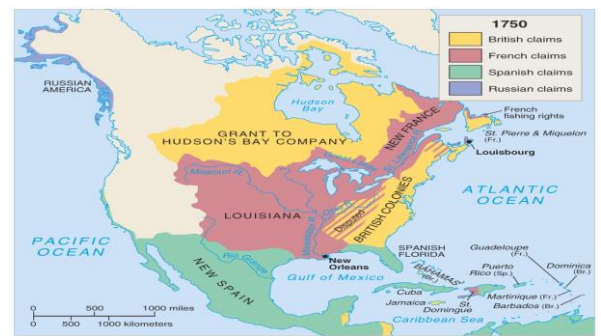
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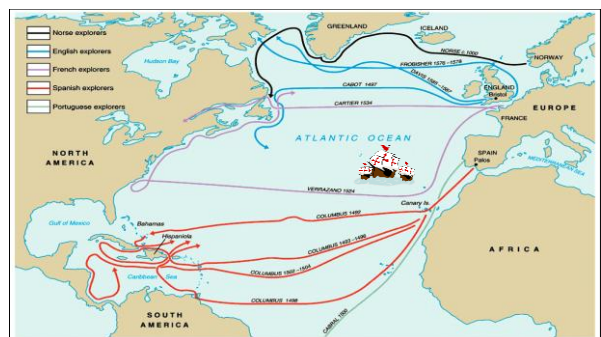
132

## EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600

### EFFECTS

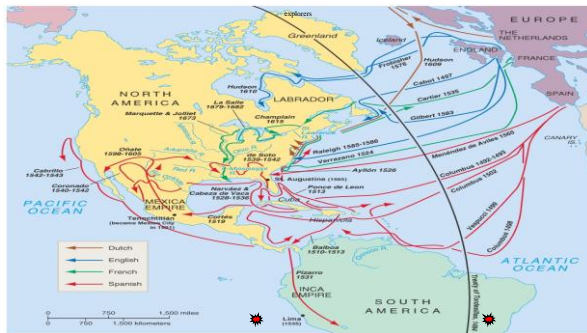
- Europeans reach and settle Americas
- Expanded knowledge of world geography
- Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism
- Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations
- Introduction of the institution of slavery
- Columbian Exchange

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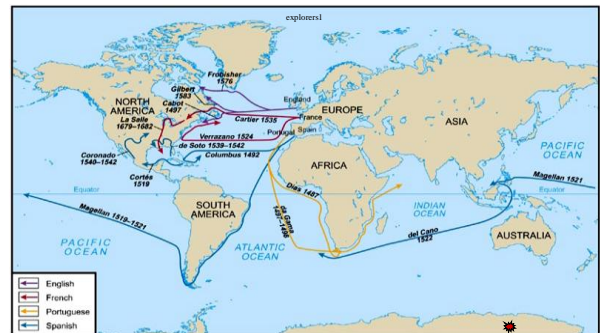


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#### V. EUROPEANS ENTER AFRICA (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Spain was united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, and by the expulsion of the "infidel" Muslim Moors.
- The Spanish were ready to explore the wealth of India.
- Portugal controlled the southern and eastern African coast, thus forcing Spain to look westward.



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#### VI. COLUMBUS COMES UPON A NEW WORLD (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- European demand for cheaper goods from beyond the Mediterranean spurred further exploration.
- Christopher Columbus persuaded the Spanish to support his expedition on their behalf.
- On October 12, 1492, he and his crew landed on an island in the Bahamas.



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#### VI. COLUMBUS COMES UPON A NEW WORLD (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

- Columbus called the native peoples "Indians."
- Columbus's discovery convulsed four continents—Europe, Africa, and the two Americas.
- An independent global economic system emerged.
- The world after 1492 would never be the same.



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- Shared religious beliefs
  - Religion linked to nature
  - Spiritual forces were everywhere— even plants and animals
- Shared beliefs about property
  - Individual ownership applied only to the crops one grew
  - Land was for the use of everyone in the village
  - Believed they should preserve the land for future generations
- Despite shared beliefs, Native Americans on the North American continent were independent culture groups and did not form large empires.

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## CULTURAL CLASHES

### WHITE EUROPEANS

- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divided the land and selling it for monetary value.



### NATIVE AMERICANS

- Relationship with environment as part of their religion
- Need to hunt for survival
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself.

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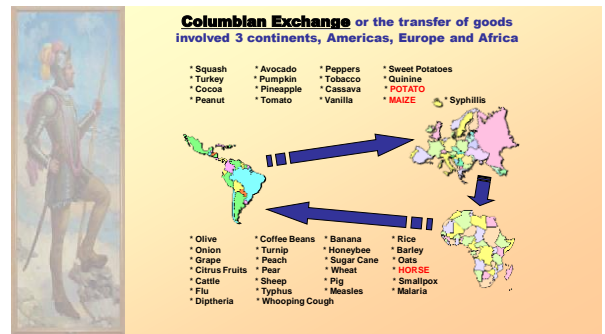
### VII. WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE (SLIDE 1 OF 2)

- The clash reverberated in the historic **Columbian exchange** (see Map 1.4).
- While the European explorers marveled at what they saw, they introduced Old World crops and animals to the Americas.
- Columbus returned in 1493 to the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

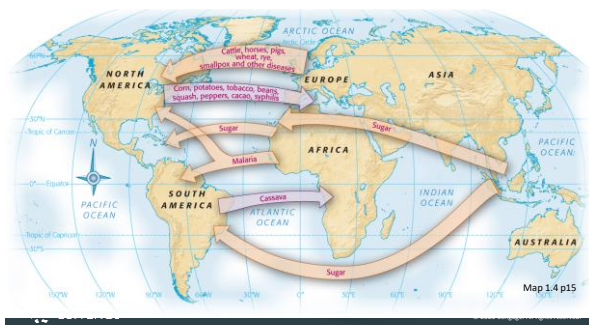
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### VII. WHEN WORLDS COLLIDE (SLIDE 2 OF 2)

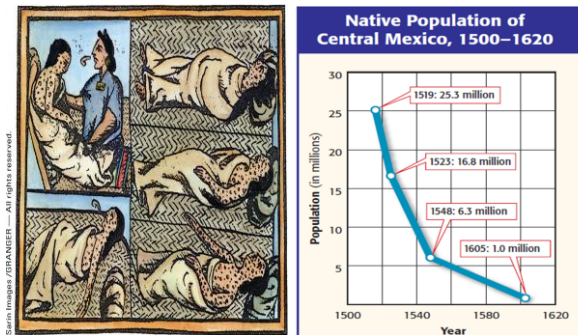
- The introduction of horses changed many Native American societies.
- A "sugar revolution" took place in the European diet, fueled by the forced migration of millions of Africans to work the canefields and sugar mills of the New World.
- An exchange of diseases between the explorers and the natives took place, which devastated native populations.



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## VIII. THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO AND PERU (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

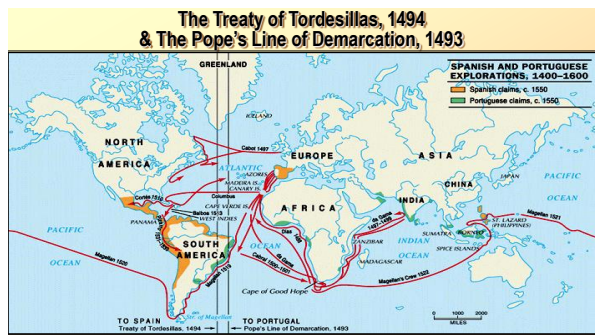
- Spain secured its claim to Columbus's discovery in the **Treaty of Tordesillas** (1494), which divided the New World with Portugal (see Map 1.5).
- The West Indies served as offshore bases for staging the Spanish invasion of the mainland.



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**European Colonization**

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
  - **Spain**
  - **England**
  - **France**
  - **Portugal**
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

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## The Portuguese



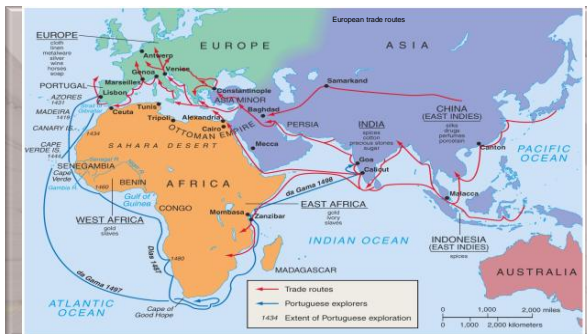
- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.....  
– Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

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## Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500

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## The Spanish

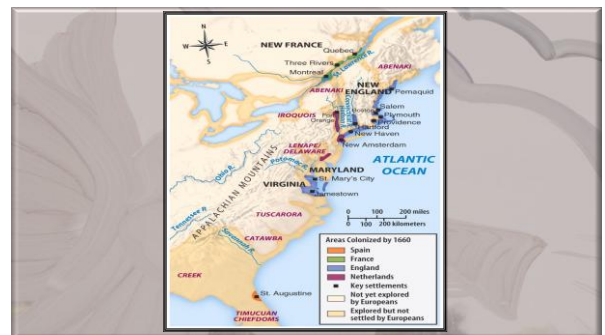
- Spanish **first** to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)

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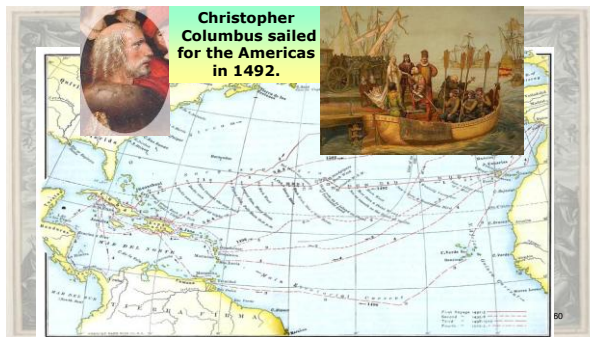


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First **permanent** colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain  
**St. Augustine** (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets




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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance



**Portrait of Christopher Columbus**

- Columbus opened up a new world for exploration and settlement.
- He was searching for a sea route to Asia. Until his death, Columbus believed he had found a new route to Asia.
- He made four voyages between 1492 and 1502. On the third voyage he reached the South American mainland.
- Columbus' voyages came at a time when nations were trying to create wealth by establishing new trade routes.
- Columbus' voyages made Europe aware of the New World and led to the establishment of colonies.

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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**Columbus Timeline**

- 1451 Born in Genoa, Italy.
- 1476 Swims to the shore when ship sinks in naval battle.
- 1476 Becomes a cartographer in Lisbon.
- 1477-1482 Makes voyages to Iceland and Guinea.
- 1484 Fails to convince King John of Portugal to finance trade trips.
- 1492 Moves to Spain.



*Columbus and Queen Isabella*



*Right: Christopher Columbus swam to shore when his ship sunk in a naval battle off the shore of Portugal in 1476.*

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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The First Voyage**

- August 1492: Columbus departs from Spain.
- October 1492: Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on the expedition, sights the New World at 2 a.m. somewhere in the Bahamas.
- October 1492: Columbus reaches Cuba.
- December 1492: Columbus arrives in Hispaniola.



*First Voyage*



*Right: Columbus claiming the New World*

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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The First Voyage**

- December 1492: Flagship Santa Maria sinks. Columbus founds La Navidad in Hispaniola.
- January 1493: Columbus leaves Hispaniola for Spain in the Niña.
- March 1493: Niña and Pinta return to Spain.



*First Voyage*



*A replica of the Santa Maria*

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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The Second Voyage**

- 1493 Seventeen ships depart Cadiz in September.
- 1493 Landing at La Navidad.
- 1494 Reaches Cuba.
- 1496 Returns to Europe.



*Second Voyage*




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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The Third Voyage**

- May 1498: Departs from Spain with six ships.
- June 1498: Arrives in the Canary Islands; splits fleet two.
- August 1498: Arrives in Hispaniola.
- 1500: Columbus is arrested and sent home in chains.





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Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) Explorers of the Renaissance

**The Fourth Voyage**

- May 1502 Columbus departs from Spain with four ships.
- Jan. 1503 Establishes fort at Rio Belen, Panama.
- June 1503 Ships beached at Jamaica. Crew marooned. Columbus is stranded for a whole year at St. Ann's Bay in Jamaica. The governor of Hispaniola hated Columbus and refused to help.
- June 1504 Crew rescued from Jamaica.
- 1504 Columbus returns to Spain.
- 1506 Columbus dies in Valladolid, May 20, 1506.



Bronze statue of Columbus Central Park, New York City

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**Columbus' Four Voyages**



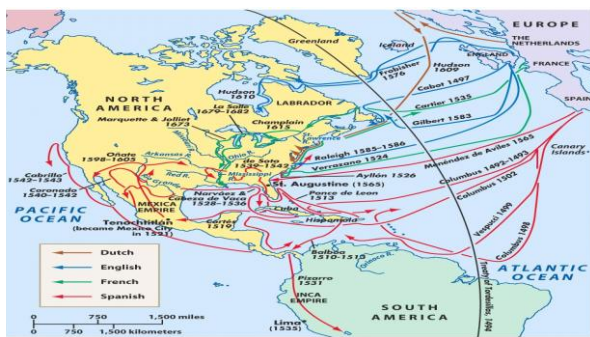

Columbus - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the "West Indies" - 1492

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**Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola**

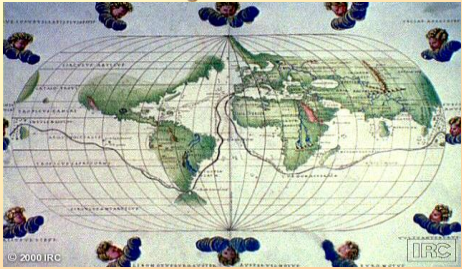
- De Leon - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508
- Balboa - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean - 1513
- Magellan - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
- de Coronado - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540
- de Soto - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina's and west to the Mississippi River - 1541

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**Ferdinand Magellan & the First Circumnavigation of the World**



Map showing the first circumnavigation of the world by Ferdinand Magellan's fleet, starting from Spain, sailing west through the Atlantic, around the tip of South America, through the Pacific, and back to Spain.

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## Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal



- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the Americas - Amerigo is his first name (where we get "America") - 1501

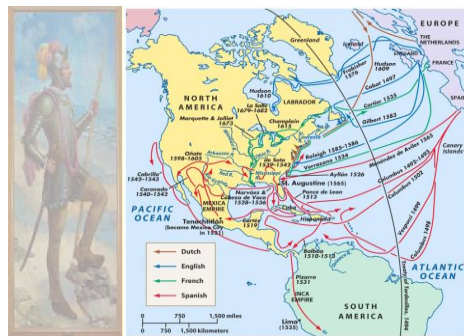


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## CONQUISADORS

- Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.
- Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.
- With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.

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### Spanish Exploration

- ❖ Columbus
- ❖ Balboa
- ❖ Cortes
- ❖ Pizarro
- ❖ De Leon
- ❖ De Soto
- ❖ Coronado
- ❖ Vespucci

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## Conquistadores = Conquerors

- **Vasco Balboa**: "discovered" the Pacific Ocean across isthmus of Panama
- **Ferdinand Magellan**: circumnavigates the globe (1st to do so)
- **Ponce de Leon**: touches and names Florida looking for legendary Fountain of Youth
- **Hernando Cortes**: enters Florida, travels up into present day Southeastern U.S., dies and is "buried" in Mississippi River
- **Francisco Pizarro**: conquers Incan Empire of Peru and begins shipping tons of gold/silver back to Spain. This huge influx of precious metals made European prices skyrocket (inflation).
- **Francisco Coronado**: ventured into current Southwest U.S. looking for legendary El Dorado, city of gold. He found the Pueblo Indians.



Francisco Pizarro

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### Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

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### VIII. THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO AND PERU (SLIDE 3 OF 4)



- In 1519 Hernan Cortés set sail for Mexico from Cuba with eleven ships.
- Near present-day Veracruz, Cortés made his final landfall.
- Aztec chieftain Moctezuma sent ambassadors to greet Cortés and invite Cortés and his men to the capital city.
- On June 30, 1520, **noche triste** (sad night), the Aztecs attacked Cortés.
- On August 13, 1521, Cortés laid siege to the city and the Aztecs capitulated. The combination of conquest and disease took its toll.

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**Hernan Cortes 1485-1547 Explorers of the Renaissance**

top: Hernando Cortes  
bottom: Crest awarded to Cortes by Charles V

- Hernando Cortes began the conquest and colonization of the Americas.
- In February 1519, Cortes landed in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico, with 600 men.
- In August he marched on Tenochtitlan, the Aztec capital, with 400 soldiers and hundreds of native allies.
- Cortes allied with neighboring tribes to defeat the Aztecs.
- Cortes used a native woman, Malinche or Doña Marina, as a translator and advisor.
- Cortes took Montezuma prisoner.
- Cortes defeated the Aztec Empire in 1521.

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**First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs**

**Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.**



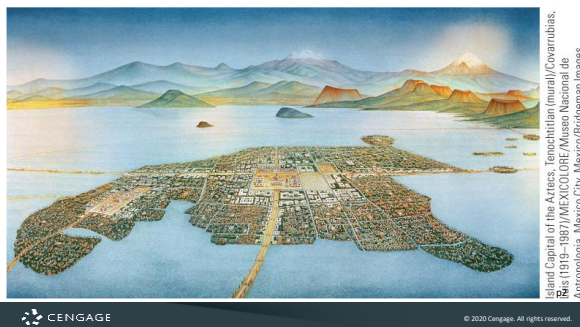

**Hernando Cortés**

VS.



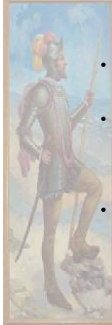
**Montezuma II**

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**The Conquest of Mexico**




- Hernando Cortes conquered the Aztecs at Tenochtitlan.
- Cortes went from Cuba to present day Vera Cruz, then marched over mountains to the Aztec capital.
- Montezuma, Aztec king, thought Cortes might be the god Quetzalcoatl who was due to re-appear the very year. Montezuma welcomed Cortes into Tenochtitlan.



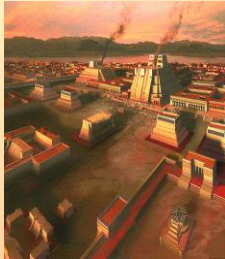
**Hernando Cortes**

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**The Conquest of Mexico**



- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the **noche triste, sad night**. Cortes and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Indians.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, mestizos, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.

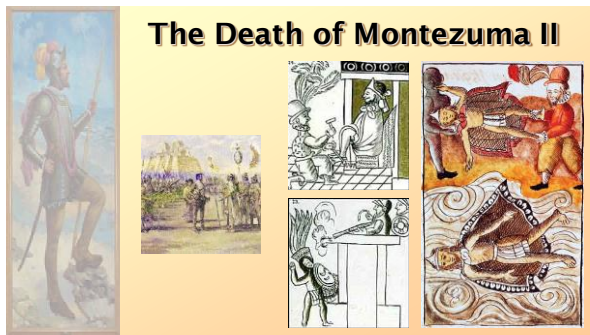


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**Mexico Surrenders to Cortés**




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## VIII. THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO AND PERU (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- In 1532 Francisco Pizarro crushed the Incas in Peru.
- By 1600, Spain was swimming in New World silver.
- The flood of precious metal from the New World touch off massive inflation in Europe.
- This ballooning money supply may have fueled the growth of **capitalism**; it certainly transformed the world economy.
- Invaders brought more than conquest.
- They intermarried with surviving Indians, creating culture of **mestizos**, people of mixed Indian and European heritage.

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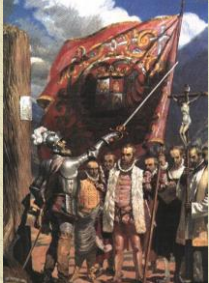
Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)
Explorers of the Renaissance



- 1 Pizarro was a Spanish explorer.
- 2 In 1513 Pizarro crossed the Isthmus of Panama with Vasco Núñez de Balboa. They were the first Europeans to view the Pacific Coast.
- 3 In 1532, he was on his third trip to Peru, looking for gold.
- 4 Pizarro took the Inca ruler Atahualpa prisoner, and executed him in 1533.
- 5 In 1534 he invaded Cuzco and completed the conquest of Peru.

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Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)
Explorers of the Renaissance



- 1 Pizarro ruled Peru for almost ten years.
- 2 His rule was brutal, and the Inca culture declined.
- 3 Pizarro founded the city of Lima, which is still the capital of Peru today.
- 4 Pizarro's three brothers also took part in the conquest of Peru.
- 5 Rival conquistador Diego de Almagro challenged Pizarro's power, and was killed in 1538 after the Battle of Las Salinas.

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Francisco Pizarro (1471-1541)
Explorers of the Renaissance



- 1 Pizarro was killed in 1538 by supporters of Almagro's son, "El Mozo."
- 2 Pizarro was assassinated by being stabbed many times.
- 3 He fell to the floor, drew a cross, and cried for Jesus Christ.
- 4 Pizarro was close to seventy years old when killed.
- 5 Diego Almagro the Younger was executed a year later.

*Pizarro's tomb in the Lima Cathedral*

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### First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

**Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532**



VS.

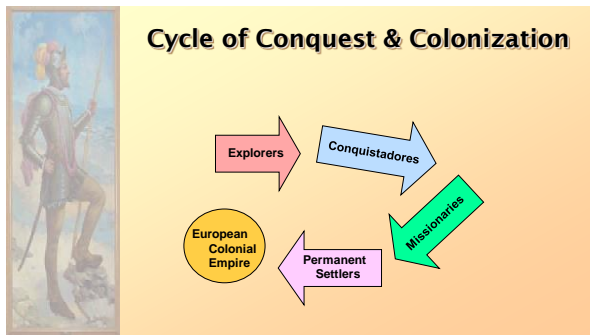


Francisco Pizarro

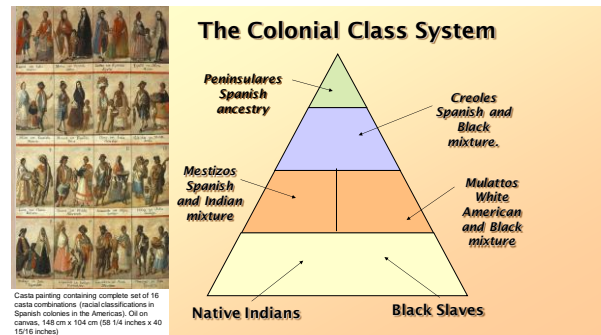
Atahualpa

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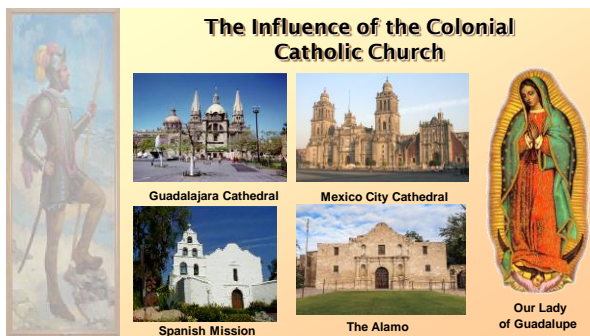




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## VIII. THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO AND PERU (SLIDE 2 OF 4)

- One technique used to subdue native communities was the **encomienda**, which allowed the government to "commend" Indians to certain colonists in return for promise to try to Christianize them.
- Spanish missionary Bartolomé de Las Casas called it "a moral pestilence invented by Satan."

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**ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM**

- Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = **FEUDALISM**
  - "granted" to deserving subjects of the King
- Conquistador controlled Indian populations**
  - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
  - Indians often rendered personal services as well.
- In return the conquistador was obligated to**
  - protect his wards
  - instruct them in the Christian faith
  - defend their right to use the land to live off the land
- Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
- The King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (King Charles I of Spain) prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.

Cover of "Leyes Nuevas" of 1542.

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**Father Bartolomé de Las Casas**

- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542

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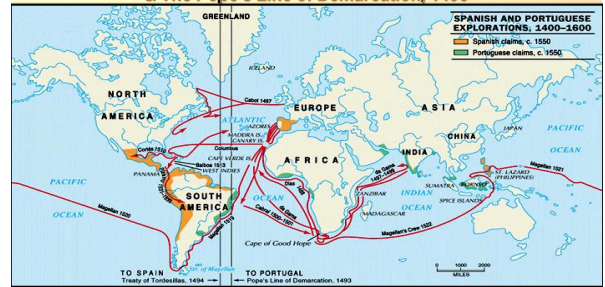
## Threats to Spanish America

- A threat came from neighbors:
  - English: John Cabot touched the coast of the current day U.S.
  - France: Giovanni de Verrazano also touched on the North American seaboard.
  - Robert de LaSalle sailed down the Mississippi River for France claiming the whole region for France Louis and naming the area "Louisiana"
  - France: Jacques Cartier went into mouth of St. Lawrence River.
- Spain set up forts (presidios) all over the California coast. Also cities, like St. Augustine in Florida.



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## The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493



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### IX. EXPLORATION AND IMPERIAL RIVALRY (SLIDE 1 OF 4)

- In service of God, in search of gold and glory, Spanish **conquistadores** (conquerors) came to the New World.
- Other explorers came to the New World:
  - 1513: Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.
  - 1519: Magellan rounded the tip of South America.
  - 1513 and 1521: Ponce de León explored Florida.
  - 1540–1542: Coronado explored Arizona and New Mexico.
  - 1539–1542: Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi River.

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### IX. EXPLORATION AND IMPERIAL RIVALRY (SLIDE 3 OF 4)

- The Spanish began to build forts to protect their territories.
- The Spanish cruelly abused the Pueblo peoples in the **Battle of Acoma** (1599).
- They founded the province of New Mexico in 1609 and its capital in 1610 (see Map 1.6).
- The Roman Catholic mission became the central institution in colonial New Mexico.
- The native Indians rose up against the missionaries in **Pope's Rebellion** (1680).



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### IX. EXPLORATION AND IMPERIAL RIVALRY (SLIDE 4 OF 4)

- In the 1680s the French sent Robert de La Salle down the Mississippi River.
- In 1716 the Spanish settled in Texas.
- In 1769 Spanish missionaries led by Father Junipero Serra founded San Diego and twenty-one mission stations.
- The **Black Legend** is a false record of the misdeeds of the Spanish in the New World.
- While there were Spanish misdeeds, the Spanish invaders laid the foundations for a score of Spanish-speaking nations.
- Spaniards were genuine empire builders and cultural innovators in the New World.

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**The Black Legend (Spanish: *La leyenda negra*),** or the Spanish Black Legend, is an alleged historiographical tendency consisting of anti-Spanish and anti-Catholic propaganda. Its proponents consider it to have its roots in the 16th century, originally as a political and psychological weapon by Spain's northern European rivals in the attempt of demonizing the Spanish Empire, its people and culture, minimizing Spanish discoveries and achievements, and countering its influence and power in world affairs.

The assimilation of primarily English and Dutch propaganda into mainstream history is theorized to have created an anti-Hispanic bias in subsequent historians and a distorted view of the history of Spain, Latin America, and other parts of the world. This allowed for other countries to gain Native American support due to the propaganda against the Spanish on their treatment of natives and those that do not follow Catholic beliefs.



A 1598 engraving by Theodor de Bry of a Spaniard feeding slain women and children to his dogs. De Bry's works are characteristic of anti-Spanish propaganda which was a result of the Eighty Years' War

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#### IX. EXPLORATION AND IMPERIAL RIVALRY (SLIDE 2 OF 4)


- Spain's colonial empire grew swiftly and impressively. Other explorers began to come.
- 1497–1498—Giovanni Caboto (known as John Cabot) explored the northeastern coast of North America.
- 1524—Giovanni da Verrazano probed the eastern seaboard.
- 1534—Jacques Cartier journeyed up the St. Lawrence River.

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## The French




- French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
  - Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
  - Develop a fur trade
  - Couier do Bois

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### French Acadia

- Acadia was the name of the French colonies extending from eastern Quebec to New England, south to Philadelphia.
- The first French settlement was on Saint Croix Island, Nova Scotia, in 1604.
- In 1605 the French relocated to Port Royale, established by Pierre Dugua, Sieur de Mons and Samuel de Champlain.




Champlain

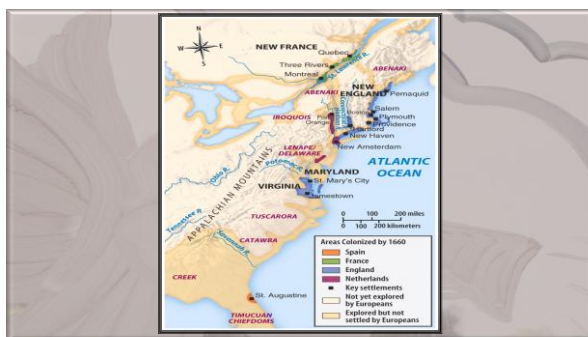
#### Port Royale, Nova Scotia, 1609



#### Acadia



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### Explorers Sailing For France

- Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France - 1535
- Samuel de Champlain** - France - "Father of New France" - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608

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## The Dutch

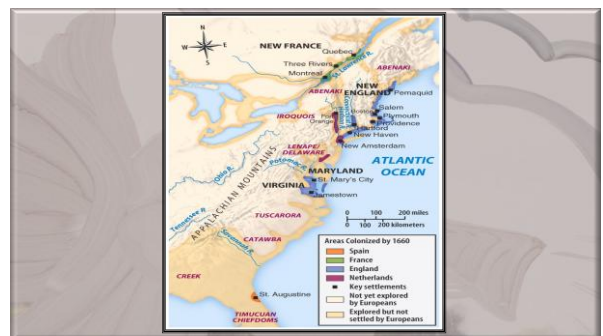
- Like French, **Dutch** focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
  - Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
  - New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system
- Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—**increase warfare** & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons

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## Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

- **Henry Hudson** - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609

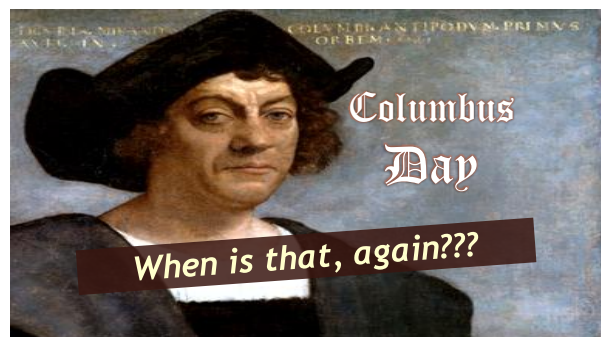
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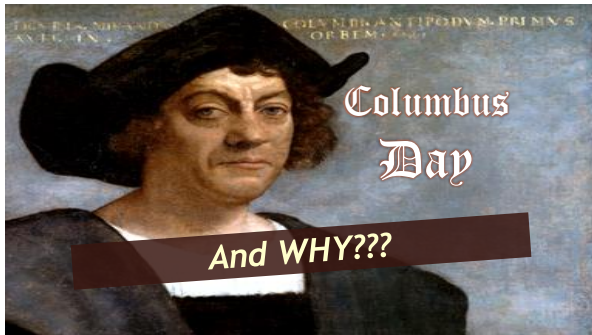
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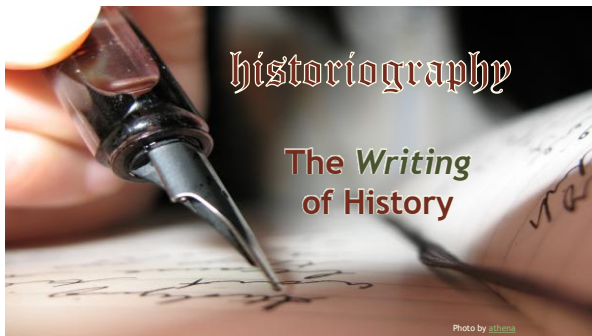
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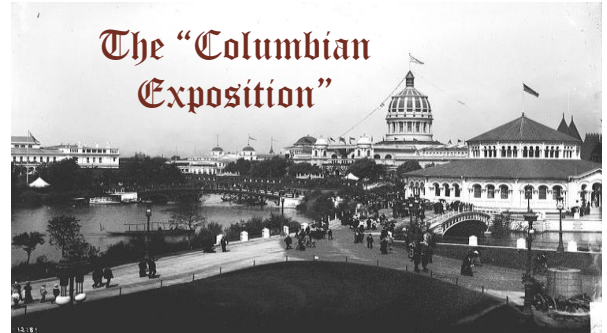
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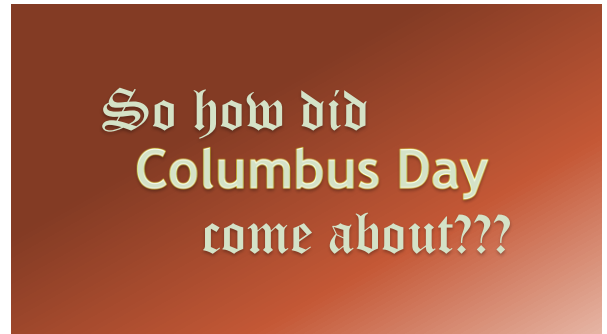
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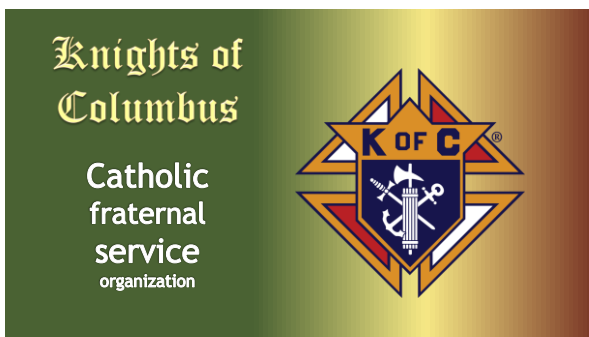
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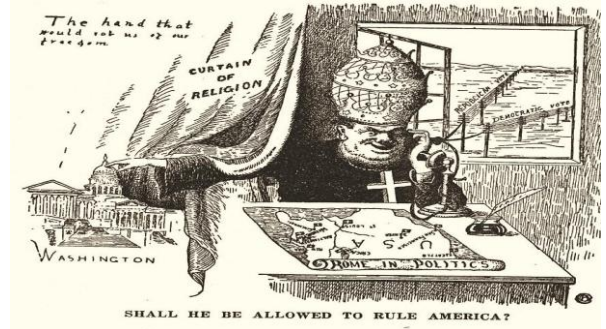


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# Nativism

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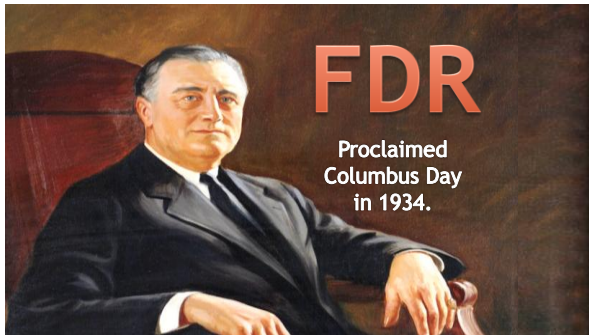
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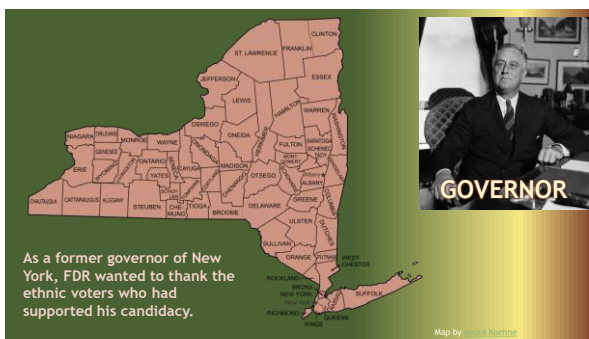
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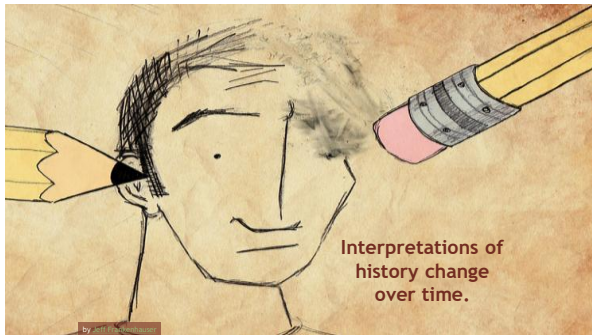
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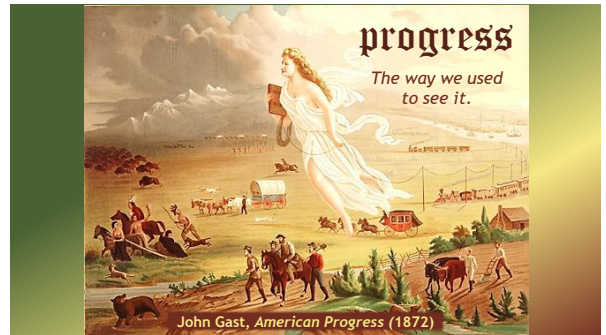
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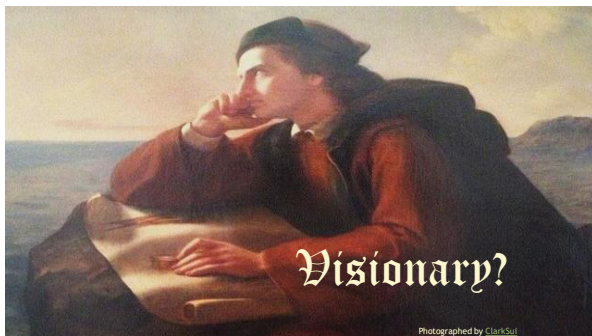
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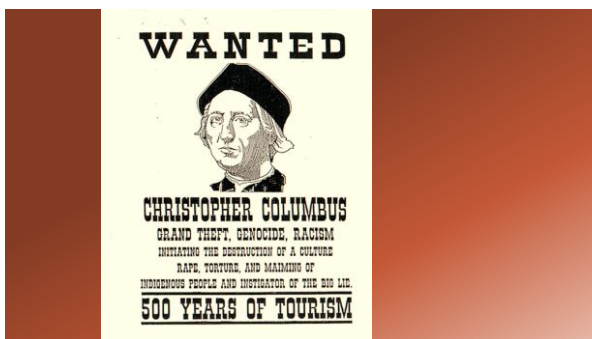
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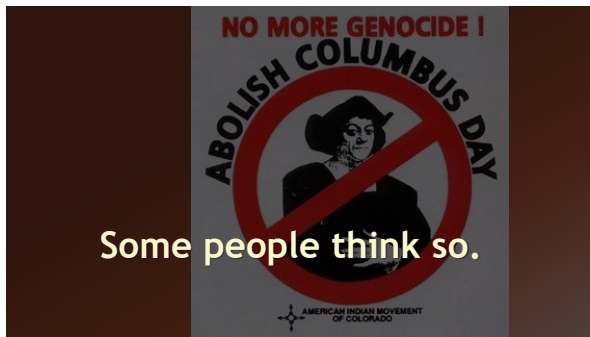
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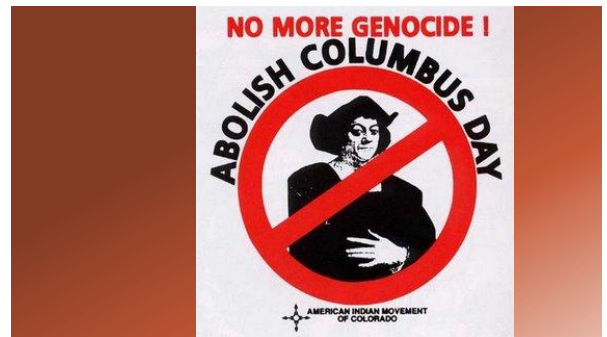


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Some people think so.

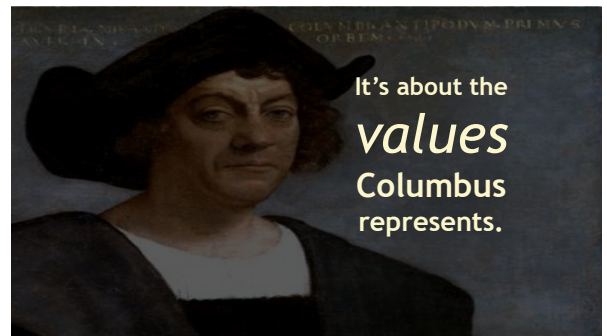
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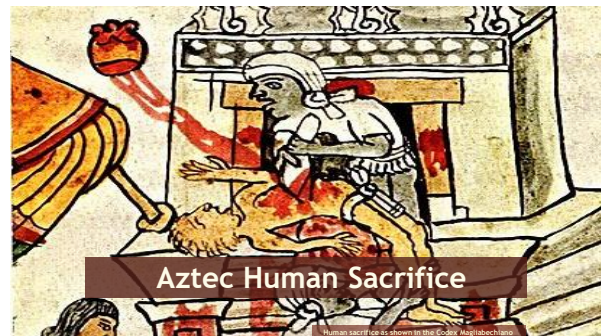
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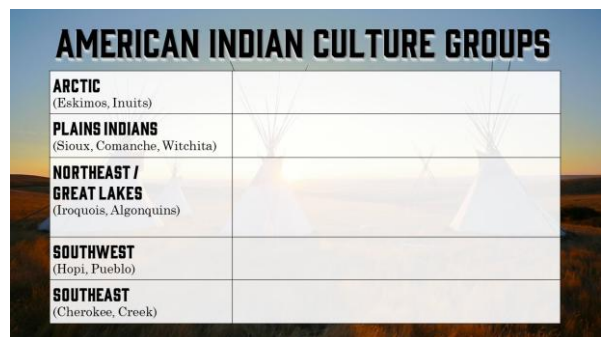
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