

Advanced Placement United States History

Chapters 1 & 2

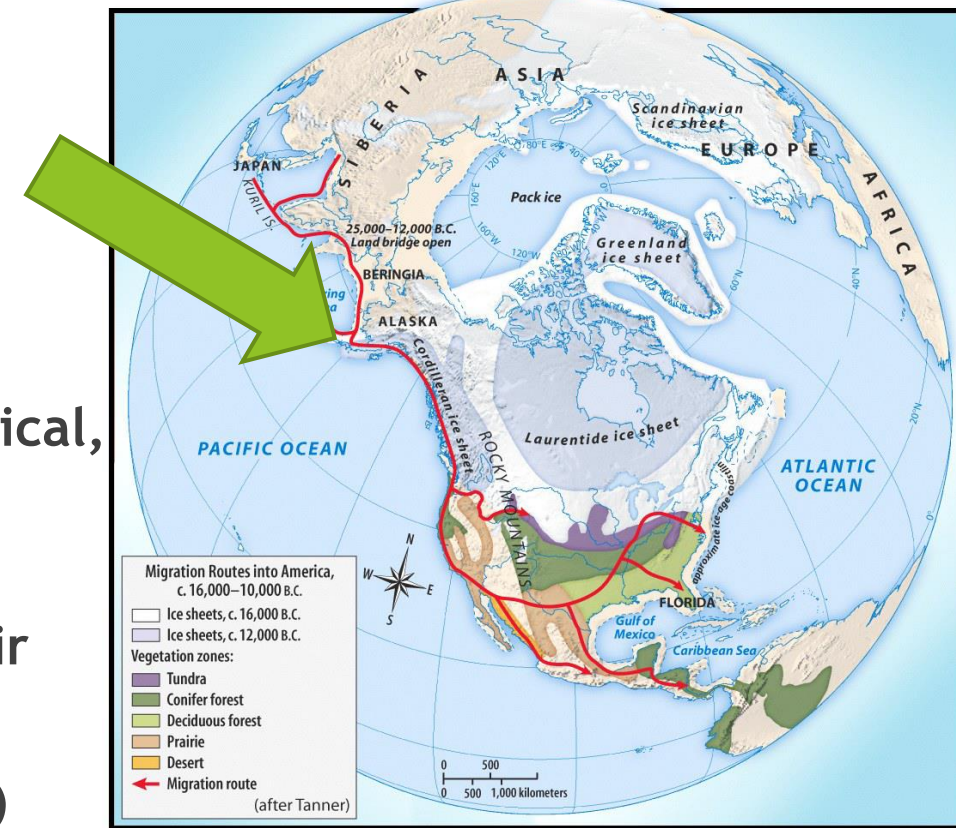
Aim: How does European contact, impact the Americas?

Do Now: “Thirty-three days after my departure from (the Canary islands) I reached the Indian Sea, where I discovered many islands, thickly peopled, of which I took possession without resistance in the name of our most illustrious monarch, by public proclamation and with unfurled banners.”

-Christopher Columbus, select letters 1493

Native Americans Pre-Contact (Prior to 1492)

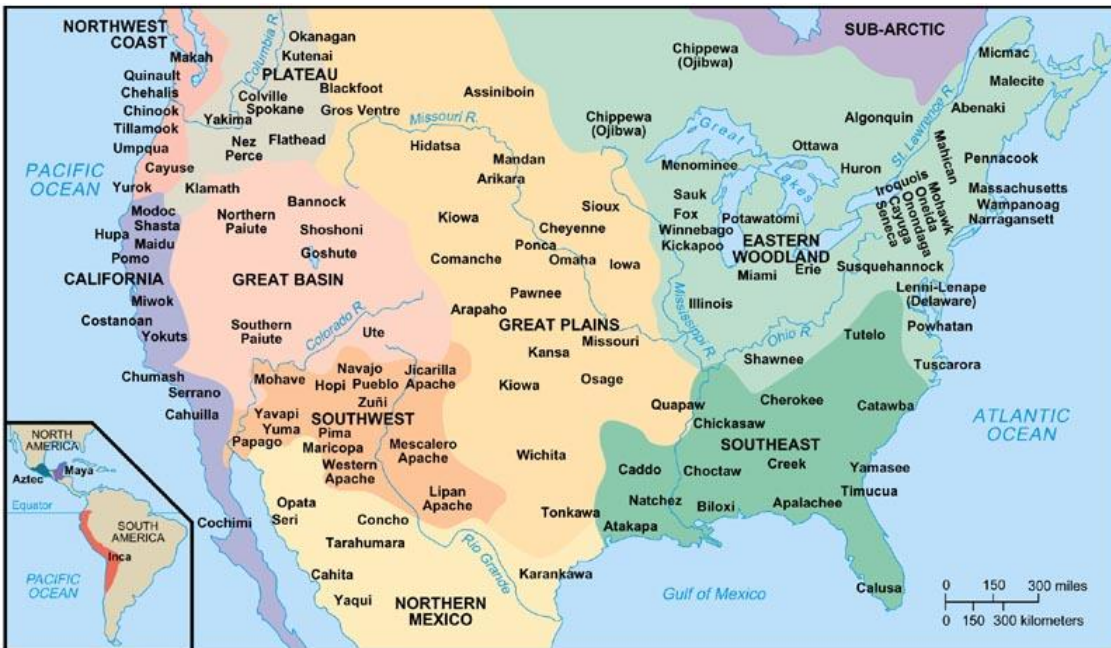
- ▶ • Over 10,000 years before Columbus, people came to the Americas via the **Bering Strait**
- ▶ • Native Americans developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based upon interactions with each other and the environment.
- ▶ • Native American religion was very often connected to their relationship with nature
 - ▶ - **Animism**: belief that nonhuman things (plants, animals) possess a spiritual essence



THE FIRST AMERICANS: LOCATION OF MAJOR INDIAN GROUPS AND CULTURE AREAS IN THE 1600s

Native American Culture

- ▶ They developed different and complex societies that both transformed and adapted to their diverse environments
 - ▶ Examples: Southwest (**Pueblo**): lived in arid land and relied on irrigation to grow maize & other agricultural products
 - ▶ Great Basin & Great Plains (**Lakota Sioux**): lack of natural resources led to growth of nomadic lifestyle & the importance of hunting buffalo
 - ▶ Atlantic coast & Northeast (**Iroquois**): mix of agricultural & hunter-gatherer society. Established permanent villages → Iroquois Confederation



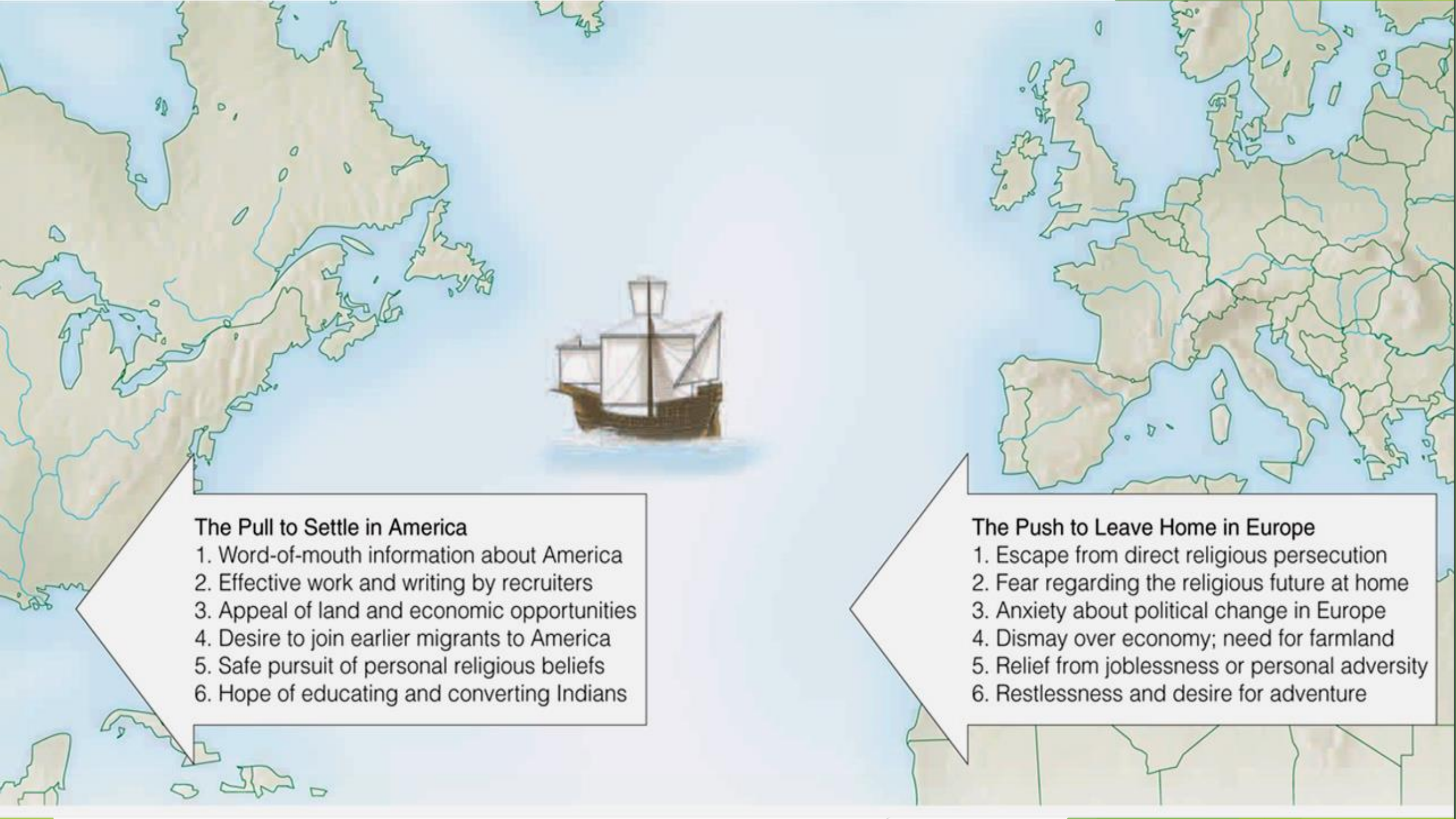
THE FIRST AMERICANS: LOCATION OF MAJOR INDIAN GROUPS AND CULTURE AREAS IN THE 1600s



Europe and exploration

- ▶ **Renaissance**
 - ▶ Improvements in technology
- ▶ **Religious conflict**
 - ▶ Spain's Isabella and Ferdinand reunite the kingdom, expelling the Islamic invaders
 - ▶ Protestant **Reformation**
- ▶ Expanding trade
 - ▶ Ottoman Turks blocked land route to Asia
- ▶ Interests in goods elsewhere (spices)
- ▶ Economic power (empire)
- ▶ Better technology & printing press (excitement)





The Pull to Settle in America

1. Word-of-mouth information about America
2. Effective work and writing by recruiters
3. Appeal of land and economic opportunities
4. Desire to join earlier migrants to America
5. Safe pursuit of personal religious beliefs
6. Hope of educating and converting Indians

The Push to Leave Home in Europe

1. Escape from direct religious persecution
2. Fear regarding the religious future at home
3. Anxiety about political change in Europe
4. Dismay over economy; need for farmland
5. Relief from joblessness or personal adversity
6. Restlessness and desire for adventure

Christopher Columbus

- ▶ Under the financial support of Ferdinand and Isabella, sails from Canary Islands September 6th, 1492 and lands in the Bahamas October 12th, 1492
- ▶ Viewed as a failure, for never finding much gold, little spices and no simple route to China & India.
- ▶ Died thinking he found a route to Asia.
- ▶ Legacy?



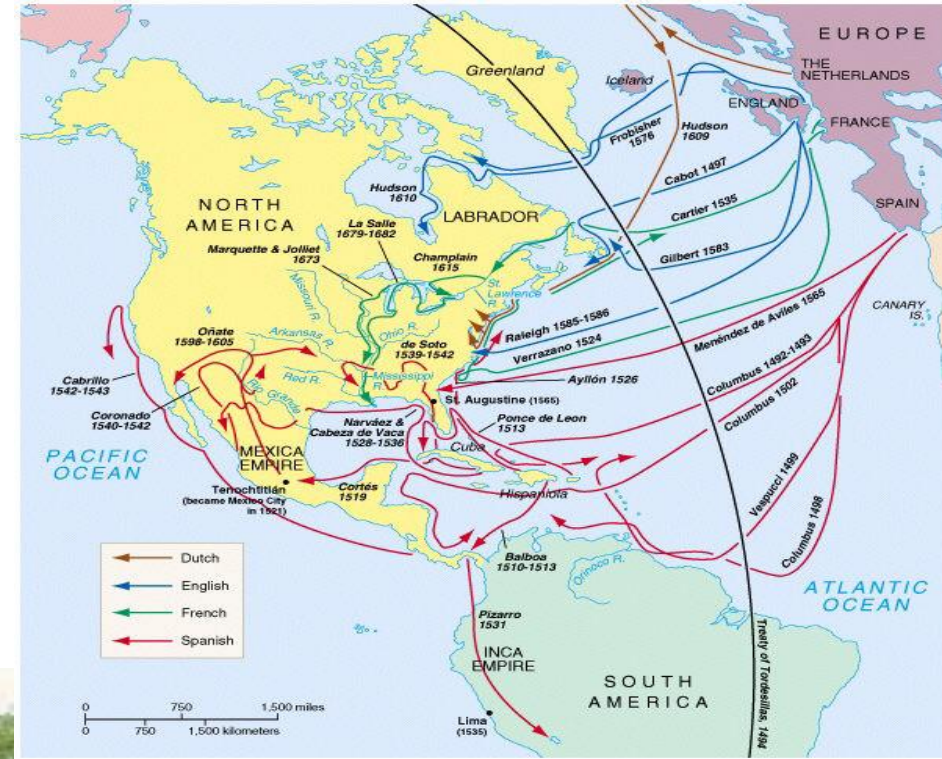
Colonization of the “New” World

- ▶ 3 G’s: Gold, Glory, God
 - ▶ **Gold**: New sources of wealth (trade with Asia)
 - ▶ **Glory**: ^ power & status
 - ▶ **God**: convert the native population to Christianity
- ▶ The arrival of Columbus in 1492 (& other Europeans after) led to massive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic
- ▶ **Columbian Exchange**: Trans-Atlantic exchange of people, diseases, food, trade, ideas, etc. between the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Europe
 - ▶ Horses (from Europe) dramatically change Native life
 - ▶ Disease such as smallpox (from Europe) lead to Massive population decline as deadly epidemics spread
 - ▶ Maize/corn (from America) fueled population increase in Europe



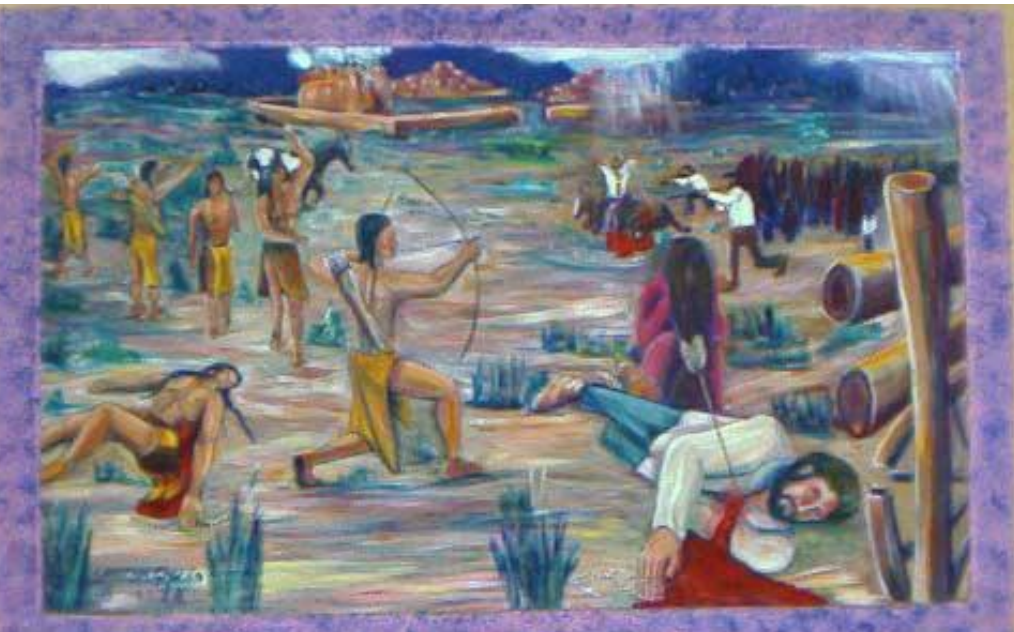
EARLY COLONIZATION: Spain & Portugal

- ▶ Treaty of Tordesillas Spain & Portugal agree to divide up the Western Hemisphere
 - ▶ Spain was the earliest to colonize North America (St. Augustine, 1565)
- ▶ **Encomienda System**: Spanish colonists received land with native people
 - ▶ Native slave labor in mining (silver) or agriculture (sugar) Spanish sought to convert Native people to Catholicism
- ▶ Racially mixed populations of European, Native, and African people
 - ▶ **Mestizo**: people of mixed Indian and European heritage
 - ▶ **Mulatto**: people of mixed white and black ancestry



Pueblo Revolt 1680

- ▶ Attempts to change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict
- ▶ **Popé's Rebellion** → in 1680 leads to the death of hundreds of Spanish colonists and the destruction of Catholic churches in the area
 - ▶ Catholic churches in the area change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict

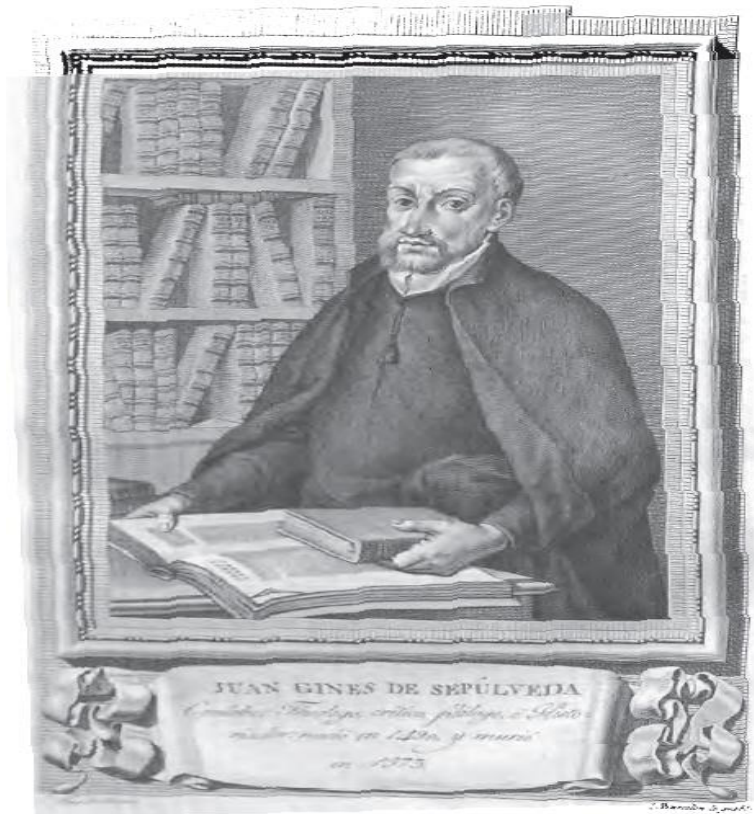


“Native people strove to maintain their political and cultural autonomy”



Spanish Colonization

- ▶ “Debates occurred over how Native Americans should be treated and how “civilized” they were compared to European standards”
- ▶ Juan de Sepúlveda wrote “Just Causes for War Against the Indians” that justified Spanish colonization of the Americas
- ▶ **Bartolomé de las Casas** published in 1552 “A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies” that criticized Spanish treatment of the indigenous people



Comparing European Colonization

- ▶ Protestant England will soon challenge Spanish colonization of North America
- ▶ Unlike the English colonist, the Spanish, French, and Dutch are going to attempt to exploit new world resources AND form more complex relationships with indigenous people
 - ▶ Spain and Portugal formed colonies that used Native American and African slave labor in agriculture and mining
 - ▶ France, Holland, Spain will trade, intermarry with natives Reasons for colonization
- ▶ **Mercantilism**: colonies exist to enrich the Mother country
 - ▶ Access to raw materials
 - ▶ Provide gold and silver



APUSH

1491-1607

NATIVE AMERICAN LIFE
EARLY COLONIZATION
REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 1

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 1-2

“...the whole of the North American continent was six thousand years behind European civilization. It was only inhabited by Red Indians, and not more than a million of them, while long stretches of wild meadow and primeval forest, extending like years into the distance, had no human dwellers at all. A wildly beautiful land, enormously fertile, carrying but a million Indians -- it is difficult to conceive now.”
John Stewart Collis, *The Vision of Glory: the Extraordinary Nature of the Ordinary* (London: Penguin Books, 1975).

4. The excerpt would be most useful to historians as a source of information about which of the following?
- a. Compiling the population totals of indigenous peoples in the pre-Columbian era.
 - b. Affirming the role of indigenous peoples in the preservationist movement.
 - c. Examining the impact of European exploration and colonization on indigenous Americans.
 - d. The lack of cohesive social and political systems among indigenous Americans.
5. Proponents of the ideas expressed in Collis' analysis would most likely have agreed with which of the following?
- a. Native peoples had the ability to manipulate the environment, but chose not to.
 - b. The reason why so few Native Americans were in North America was due to the impact of deadly microbes.
 - c. Great kingdoms like the Mexica and Inca rivaled, and in some cases, surpassed, those in Europe.
 - d. Europeans brought civilization and cultivation to the Americas.