

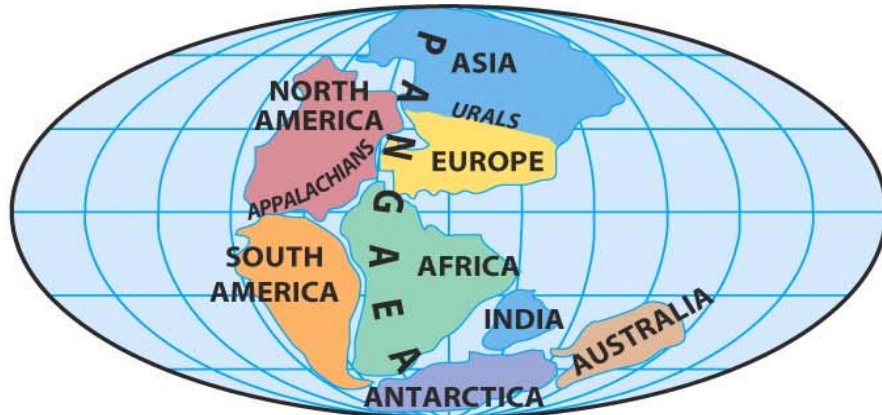
New World Beginnings

33,000 B.C. – A.D. 1769

The Shaping of North America

- 225 million years ago, the earth was a single super-continent called Pangaea
- As the continental plates shifted, the 7 continents and the oceans were formed in between

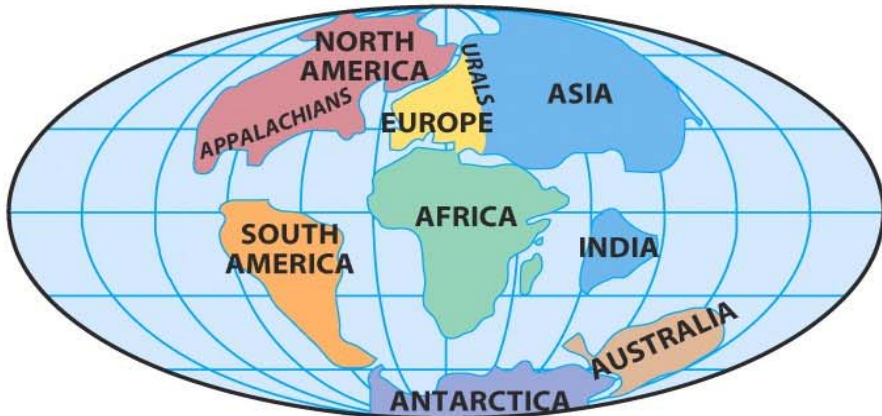
Continental Drift



240 million years ago



135 million years ago



65 million years ago



Present-day

The Shaping of North America

- As the earth's crust shifted and folded, mountain ranges formed across the American continent
 - 350 million years ago, the Appalachian Mountains were formed
 - More recently, 135 million – 25 million years ago, the Rockies, Sierra Nevadas, Cascades, and Cost Ranges were formed

The Shaping of North America

- By 10 million years ago, the North American continent as we know it had been formed
 - The “tidewater” narrow eastern coastal plain crisscrossed by many river valleys
 - The Appalachian Mountains, worn down by erosion over time
 - The midcontinental basin from the western Appalachians, across the Mississippi Valley, to the Rocky Mountains
 - After the Rocky Mountains, the intermountain Great Basin, between the Rockies and the Sierra and Cascade mountain ranges
 - Finally, the western coastal areas, with 3 large river valleys (Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Willamette-Puget Sound)

Climatological and Culture Regions of North America



The Shaping of North America

- About 2 million years ago, ice covered North America during the Great Ice Age, down to the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Dakotas-Pacific Northwest line
- The glaciers finally retreated from North America about 10,000 years ago, revealing a changed America
 - Lakes and land deformations were left behind as the glaciers retreated

Ice Extent During the Last Ice Age



Peopling the Americas

- 2,000,000 years ago to 10,000 years ago – the Great Ice Age
 - Much of the world's oceans melted into massive glaciers, lowering sea levels
 - Land bridge created across Bering Sea (between Siberia and Alaska)
- 35,000 years ago – 10,000 years ago – small bands of Asian nomadic hunters (probably following game) came across land bridge and peopled Americas
- 10,000 years ago – Ice Age ended; land bridge flooded by rising sea levels
 - Barred future immigration from Asia
- Evidence also suggests that some groups came in boats

Routes of the First Americans



Peopling the Americas

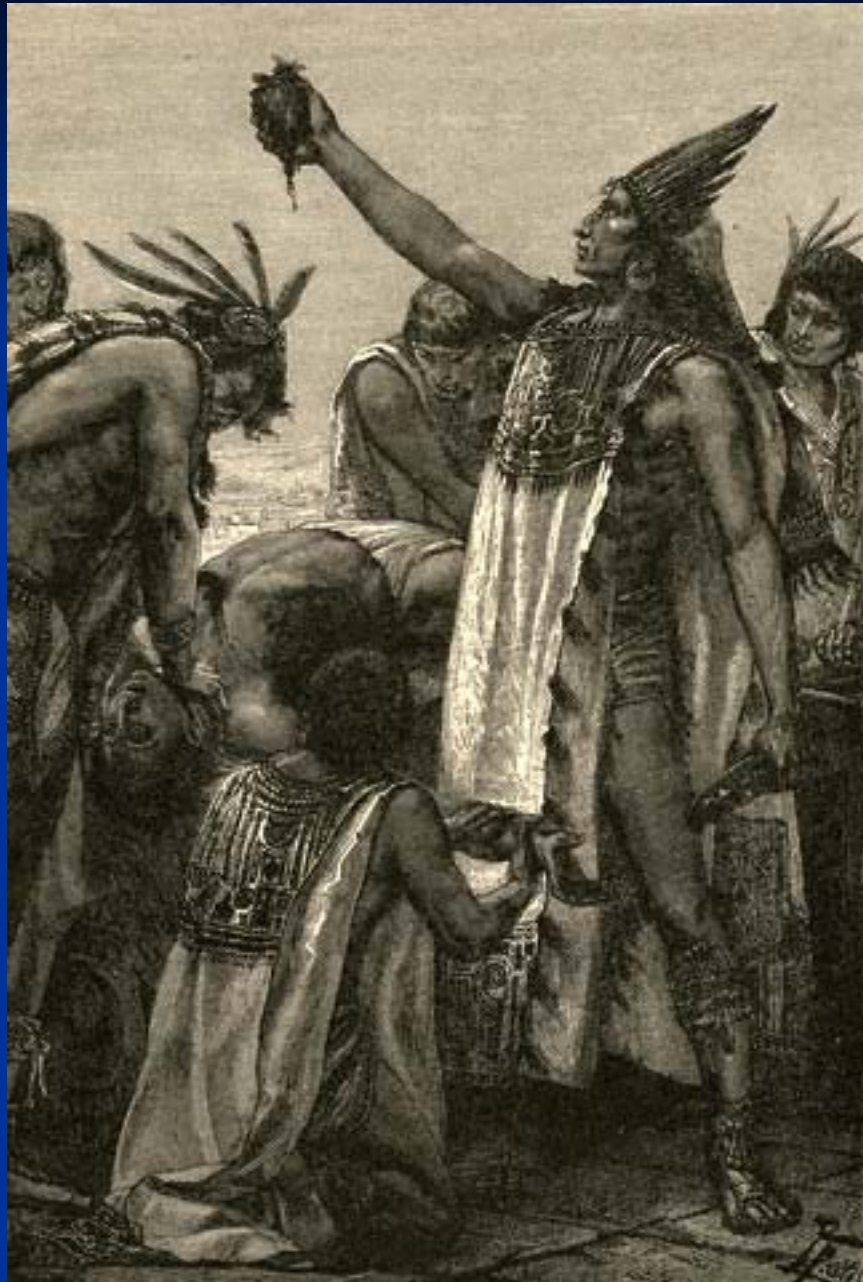
- 35,000 years ago – A.D. 1492 – migrating peoples explored and settled all of Americas
 - Tip of South America 15,000 miles from Siberia
- 1492 – 54 million people lived in Americas (North and South)
 - Split into over 2,000 tribes with separate languages, customs, religions, ways of life
 - Number of people in Americas very controversial
 - Estimates range from 8 million up to 110 million
 - Very difficult (if not impossible) to arrive at accurate numbers
 - Critics of European expansion cite higher numbers; proponents of European expansion cite lower numbers

Peopling the Americas

- Advanced civilizations
 - Incas in Peru; Aztecs in Mexico
 - Primarily agricultural societies (growing maize – Indian corn) able to feed large numbers of people
 - Did not have draft animals (horse or oxen) or simple technology like wheel
 - Built elaborate cities and long-distance trade
 - Accurate astronomical observations by skilled mathematicians
 - Aztecs offered human sacrifices by cutting out hearts of living victims

The Aztec and Inca, c. 1500





Aztec Priest Holding Heart from Human Sacrifice

The Earliest Americans

- 5,000 BC – hunter-gatherers in Mexico developed wild grass into corn
- Corn cultivation spread across Americas
 - Transformed nomadic hunting life to settled agricultural life
 - Spread slowly and unevenly
 - Timing of arrival of corn explains much of the relative rates of development of different Native American peoples

Methods of Subsistence in the Early Americas



The Earliest Americans

- Pueblo culture in US Southwest
 - 1,200 BC – corn cultivation reached
 - Constructed elaborate irrigation networks to water cornfields
 - Lived in multi-storied buildings when encountered by Spanish
 - “pueblo” means village in Spanish

Pueblo Indians



The Earliest Americans

- North American Indians
 - Less developed socially than Indians (like Pueblos) to south and west
 - No dense concentrations of Indians in social groups or nation-states comparable to Aztecs
 - Explains ease of conquest by Europeans

The Earliest Americans

- Advanced societies in North America
 - Began cultivating corn in 1st millennium AD
 - Disappeared around 1300 AD (possibly because of drought)
 - Mound Builders in Ohio River Valley
 - Mississippian culture
 - Anasazi in Southwest

The Earliest Americans

- Indians in Southeast
 - “three-sister” farming
 - Cultivated maize with beans and squash
 - Highest population densities in North America
 - Creek, Choctaw, Cherokee peoples

The Earliest Americans

- Iroquois
 - Northeastern woodlands
 - 1500s – Iroquois Confederacy
 - Led by great leader named Hiawatha
 - Closest approximation to nation-states of Aztecs and Inca in North America
 - Strong military alliance that was threat to other Indians and invading Europeans

Locations of Selected Native American Peoples, a.d. 1500



The Earliest Americans

- Indian life
 - Most lived in small, scattered, impermanent settlements
 - Women tended crops while men hunted, fished, gathered fuel, and cleared fields
 - Women had much more power than in European cultures
 - Some Indians developed matrilineal cultures (power and possessions passed down the female side of the family line)

An Indian (Iroquois) Village



The Earliest Americans

- Indian view of the earth
 - Europeans believed humans had dominion over the earth
 - Used technology to change land to suit them
 - Indians revered the physical world and endowed nature with spiritual properties
 - No desire to change the land
 - Although some Indians did sometimes ignite massive forest fires to create better hunting habitats
 - Much land, especially in North America, untouched by any Indians, which is why they did not affect the land as much as later Europeans

Indirect Discoverers of the New World

- Norse (Viking) discoverers
 - 1000 AD – reached shores of North America
 - Landed in Newfoundland
 - Norse called the place Vinland for its wild grapes
 - No strong nation-state, seeking expansion, supported Norse discoveries
 - Weak settlements soon abandoned
 - Discoveries forgotten except in Scandinavian legend

Viking Settlement and Trade



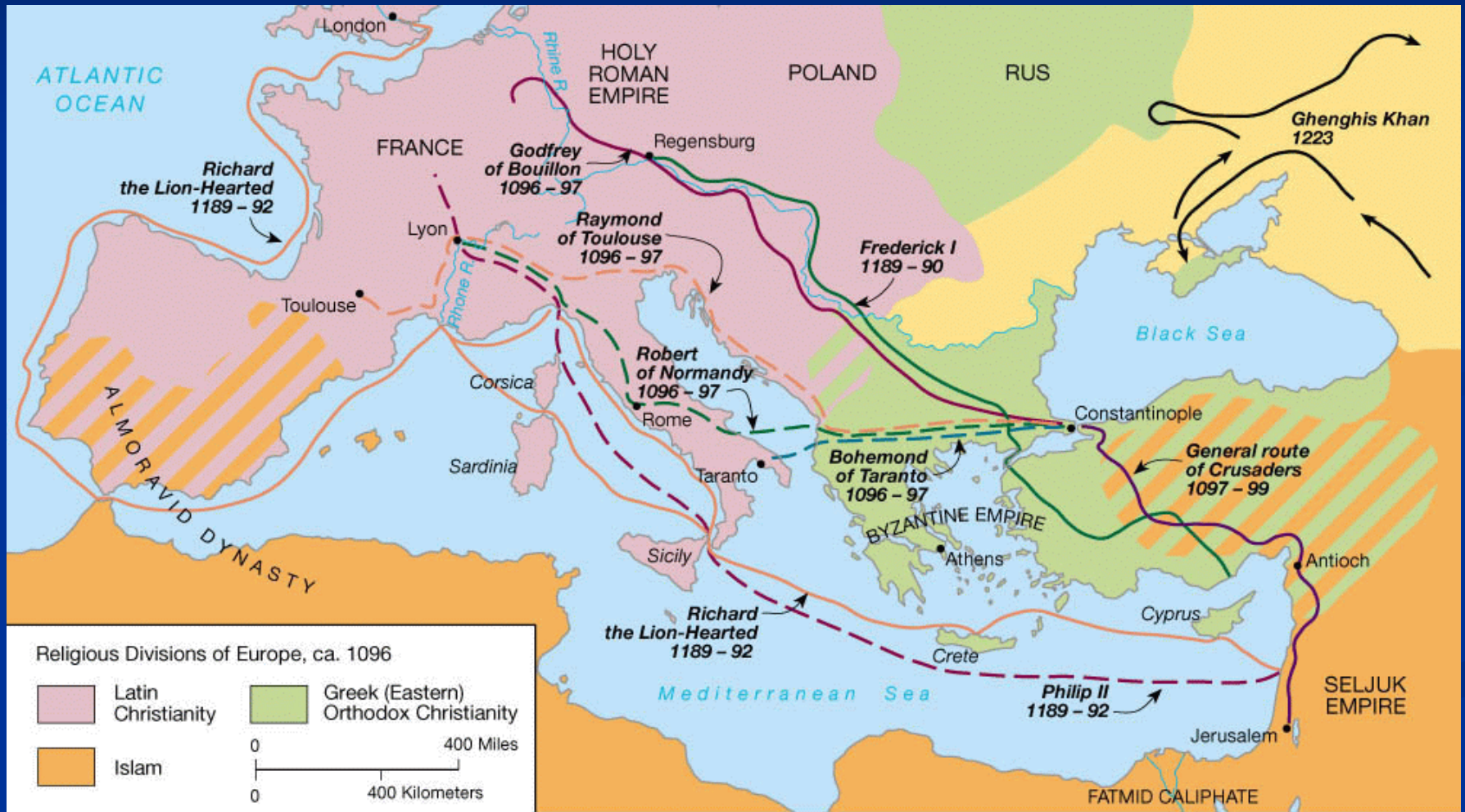
Indirect Discoverers of the New World

- 1000s – 1400s – restless Europeans explored world for conquest and trade
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Accidental discovery of Americas

Indirect Discoverers of the New World

- Christian crusaders
 - 1100s – 1300s – European Christian warriors sailed to Palestine to take “Holy Land” from Muslim rulers
 - Failed in conquering Muslims

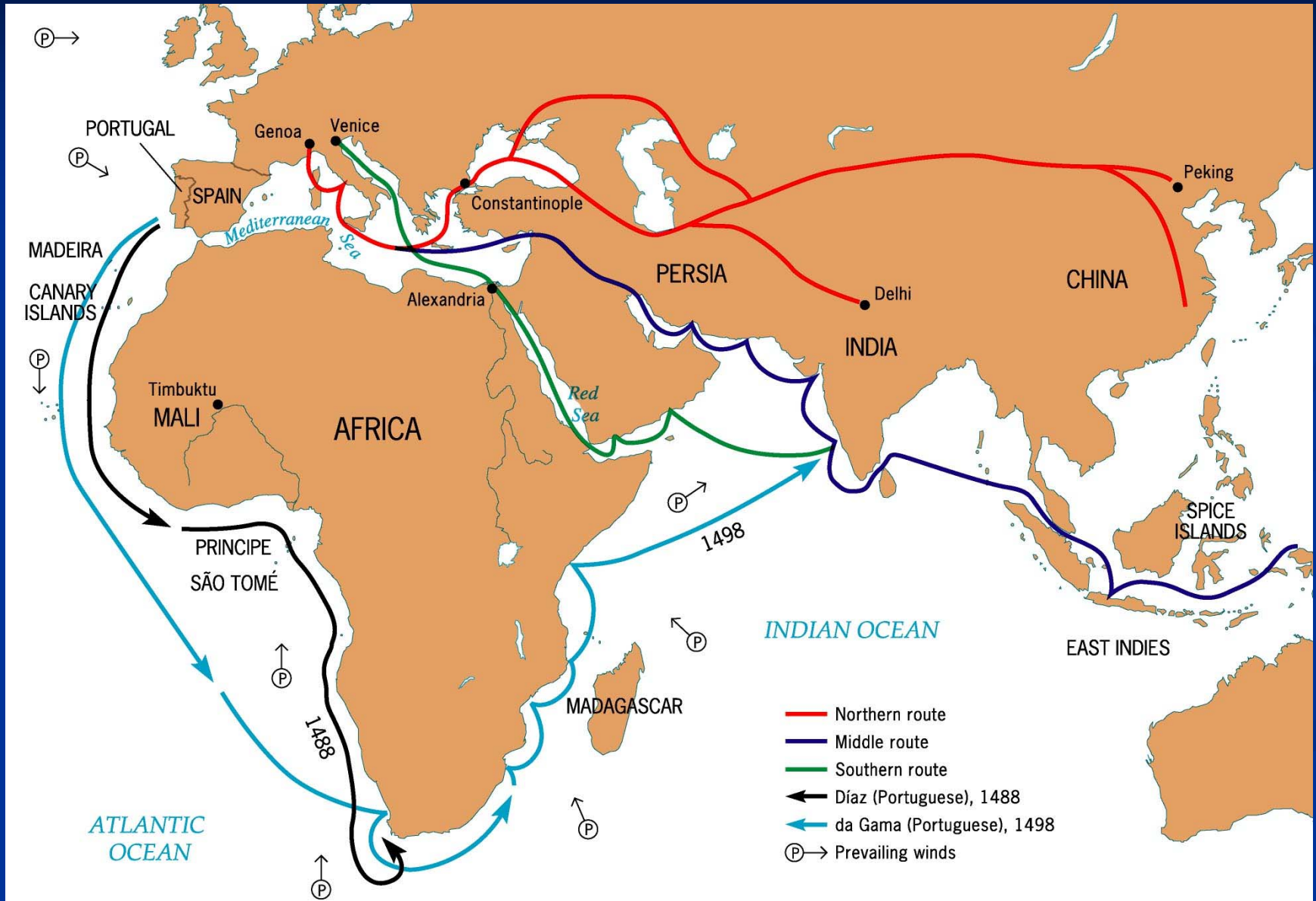
The Crusades



Indirect Discoverers of the New World

- Expanded trade with Asia
 - Crusaders opened trade routes to east
 - Silk, new drugs, perfumes, spices (especially sugar)
 - Very expensive to transport goods from Asia
 - Transported long distances from Spice Islands (Indonesia), China, and India
 - Sea routes – creaky ships through Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea
 - Land routes – caravan routes over Asia or Arabian Peninsula; Muslim middlemen took large cut of profits
 - Europeans eager for alternate supply routes

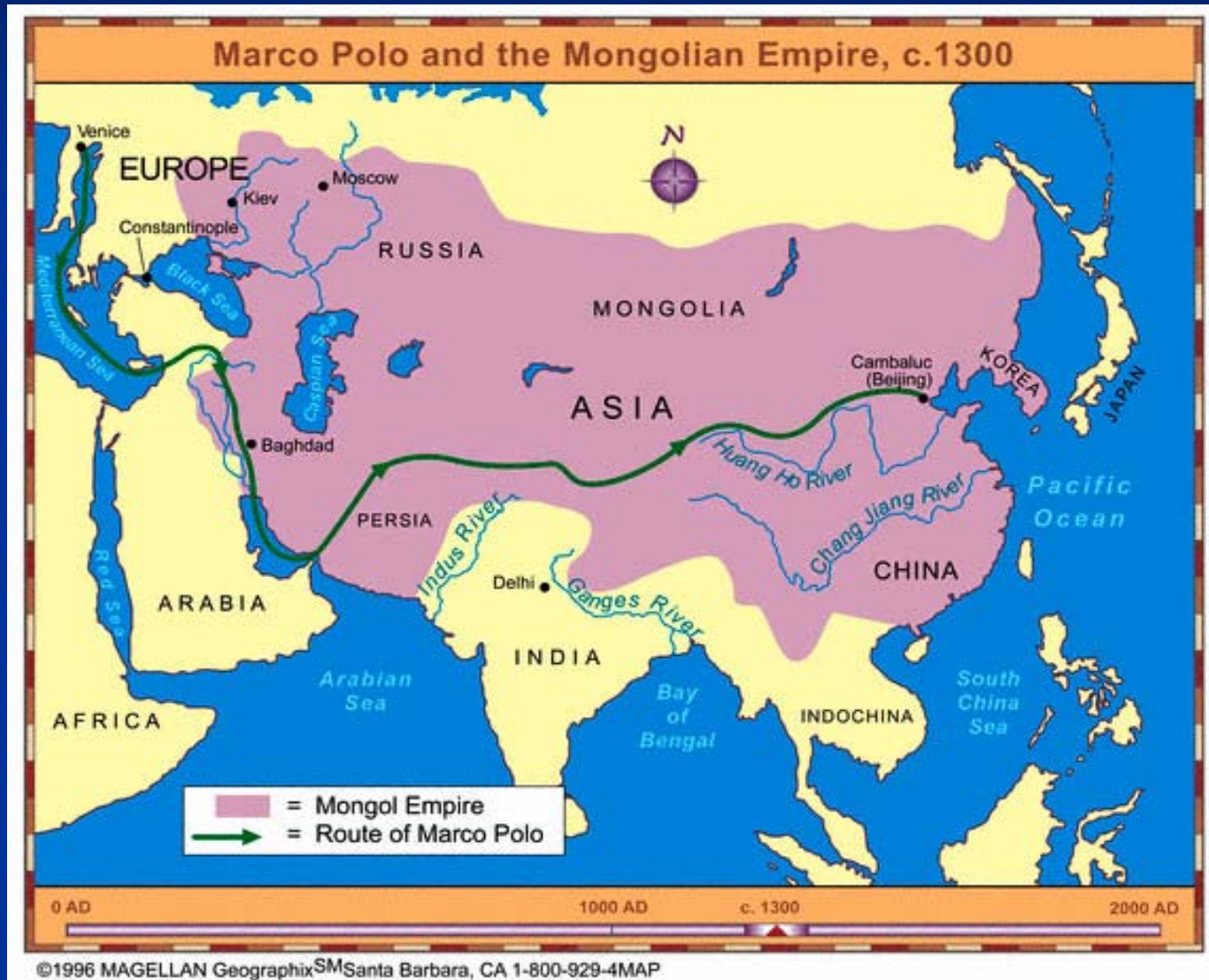
Trade Routes with the East



Europeans Enter Africa

- 1295 – Marco Polo returned from 20 years in China
 - Told stories (and wrote a book) of adventures
 - Evidence that he was actually in China is weak
 - Stimulated European interest in cheaper route to East

Marco Polo and the Mongolian Empire, c. 1300



Marco Polo Arriving in China



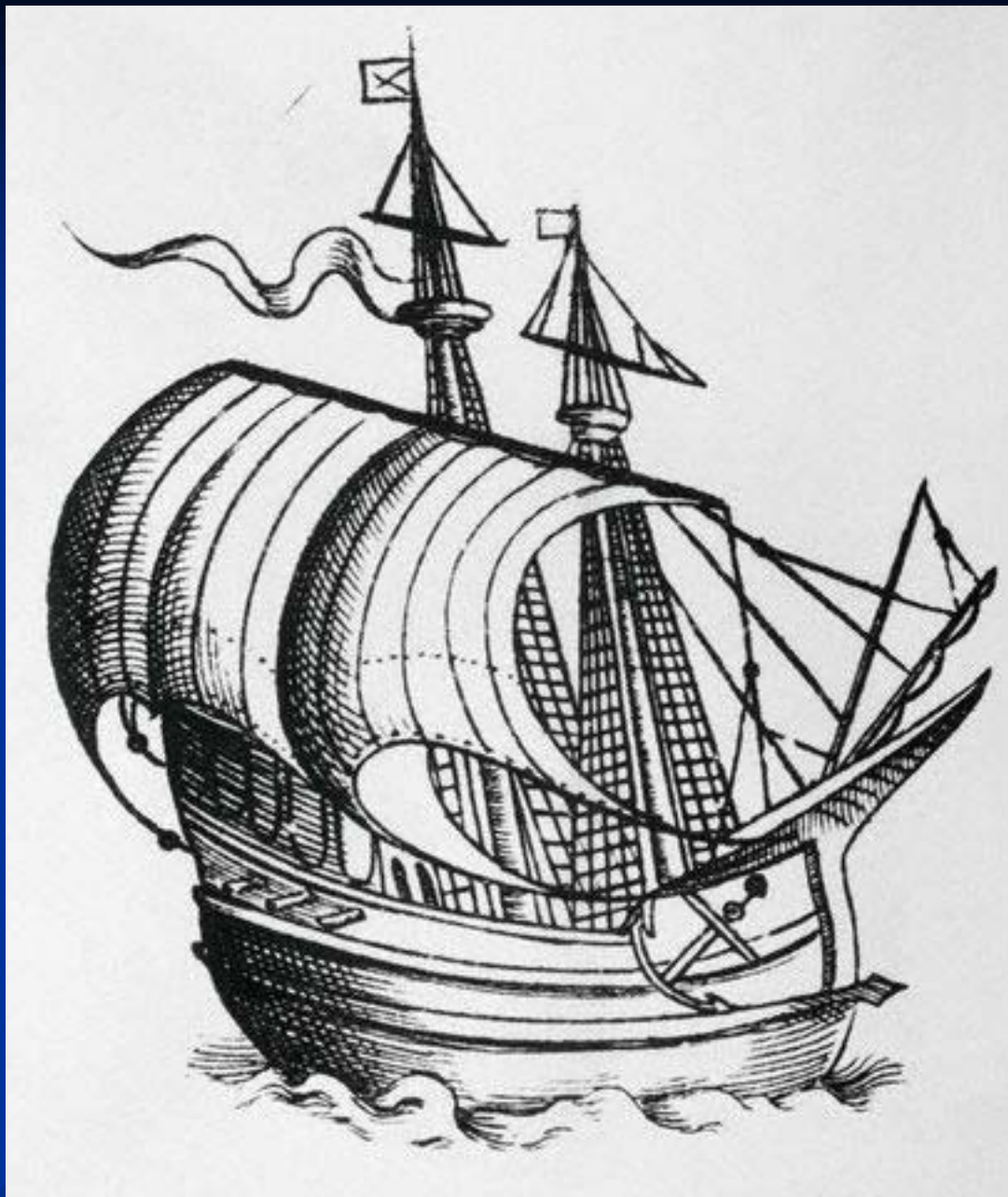
Europeans Enter Africa

- 1450 – Portuguese 2 breakthroughs in sailing
 - Before – European sailors refused to sail southward along coast of West Africa
 - Could not sail back (north) against wind and currents (both flowing from north to south)
 - 1. Caravel – ship that could sail more closely into (against) the wind
 - 2. Discovered they could sail back to Europe by sailing northwest to Azores (islands off coast of Spain) and then to Europe
 - Breezes from Azores would take ships to Europe

Portuguese Exploration Along the African Coast



A Fifteenth Century Caravel



Europeans Enter Africa

- Sub-Saharan Africa now open to Europeans
 - Only northern Africa (above Sahara) had been explored before
 - Portuguese set up trading posts along African shores, trading gold and slaves

Europeans Enter Africa

- Slavery before Europeans
 - Arabs and Africans had traded slaves for centuries
 - Many times conquered peoples were sold
 - Inhibited Africa cultures and tribal identities
 - Divided up peoples of same tribes to prevent rebellion

Europeans Enter Africa

- Early slavery under the Europeans
 - Became big businesses
 - European need for slaves much greater than Arab or African need
 - 40,000 taken in 2nd 1/2 of 1400s
 - Origins of modern plantation system
 - Large-scale commercial agriculture
 - Exploitation of slave labor
 - Used by Portugal (and later Spain) on sugar plantations in Africa
 - Millions taken after discovery of Americas

Europeans Enter Africa

- Portuguese pushed further southward along African coast
 - 1488 – Bartholomeu Dias rounded southern tip of Africa
 - 1498 – Vasco de Gama reached India
 - Later Europeans named any unknown land “Indies”
 - Returned home with small (but tempting) cargo of jewels and spices

Portuguese Exploration Along the African Coast



Europeans Enter Africa

- 1400s – Spain united
 - Muslims expelled from Spain by 1492
 - Unity achieved by marriage of 2 monarchs
 - Ferdinand of Aragon (eastern Spain)
 - Isabella of Castile (western Spain)
 - Spain eager to expand to compete with Portuguese
 - Looked to west because of Portuguese dominance of east (around Africa)

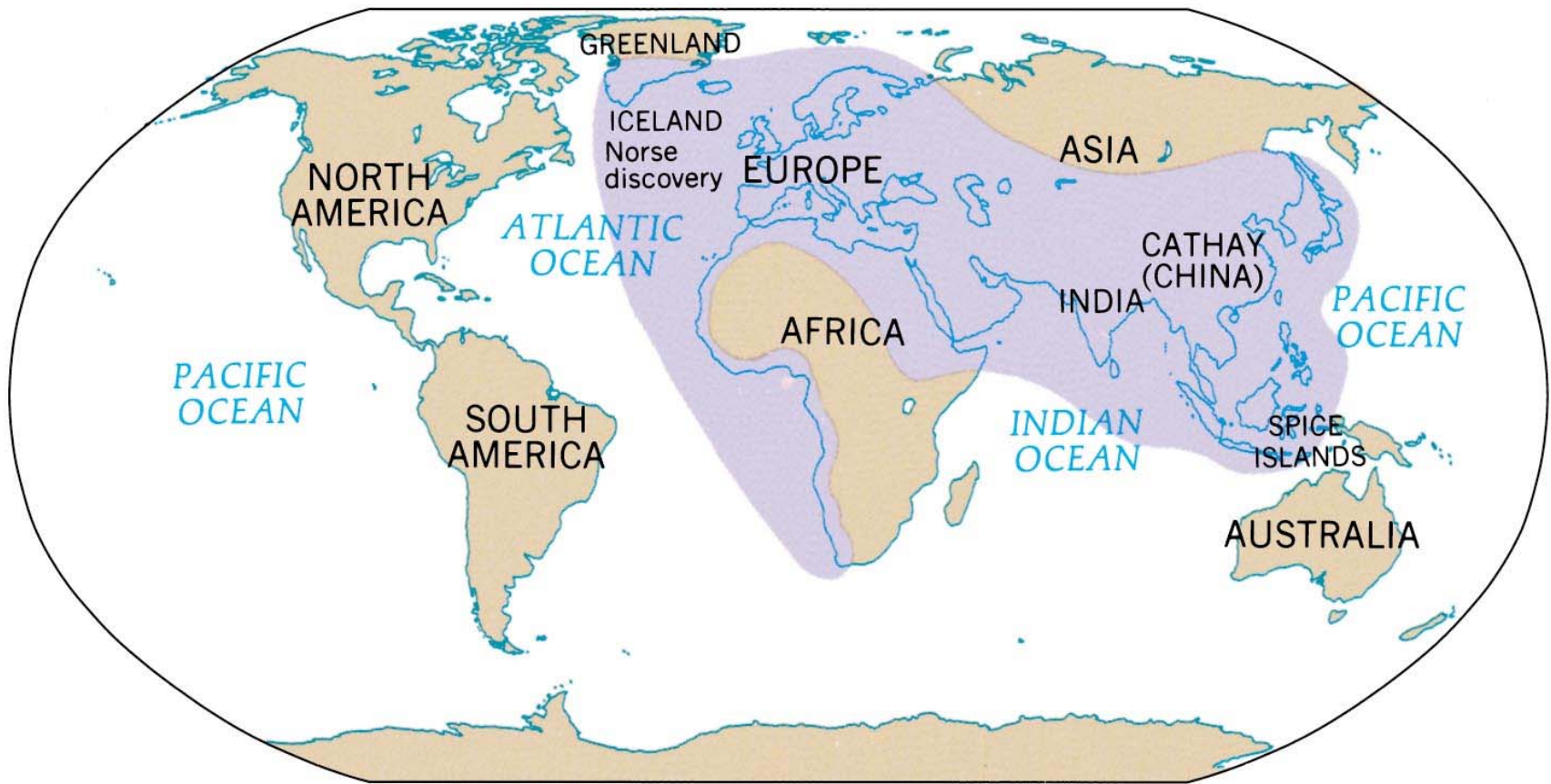
Christian Re-conquest of Spain



Columbus Comes upon a New World

- Events leading up to discovery of New World
 - Europeans wanted more (and cheaper) products from Asia
 - Africa established as source of cheap slave labor
 - Portuguese demonstrated feasibility of long-range voyages
 - Spain – modern nation-state took shape with unity, wealth, power to explore faraway places
 - Renaissance (began in 1300s) gave Europeans adventurous spirit and thirst for knowledge
 - Printing presses (1450) allowed spread of scientific knowledge
 - Mariner's compass invented (possibly borrowed from Arabs)

The World Known to Europe, 1492



Columbus Comes upon a New World

- Christopher Columbus
 - Italian sailor persuaded Spanish Ferdinand and Isabella to give him 3 ships
 - Searching for westward route to Indies (Asia)
 - Sailed for 6 weeks
 - October 12, 1492 – reached island in the Bahamas

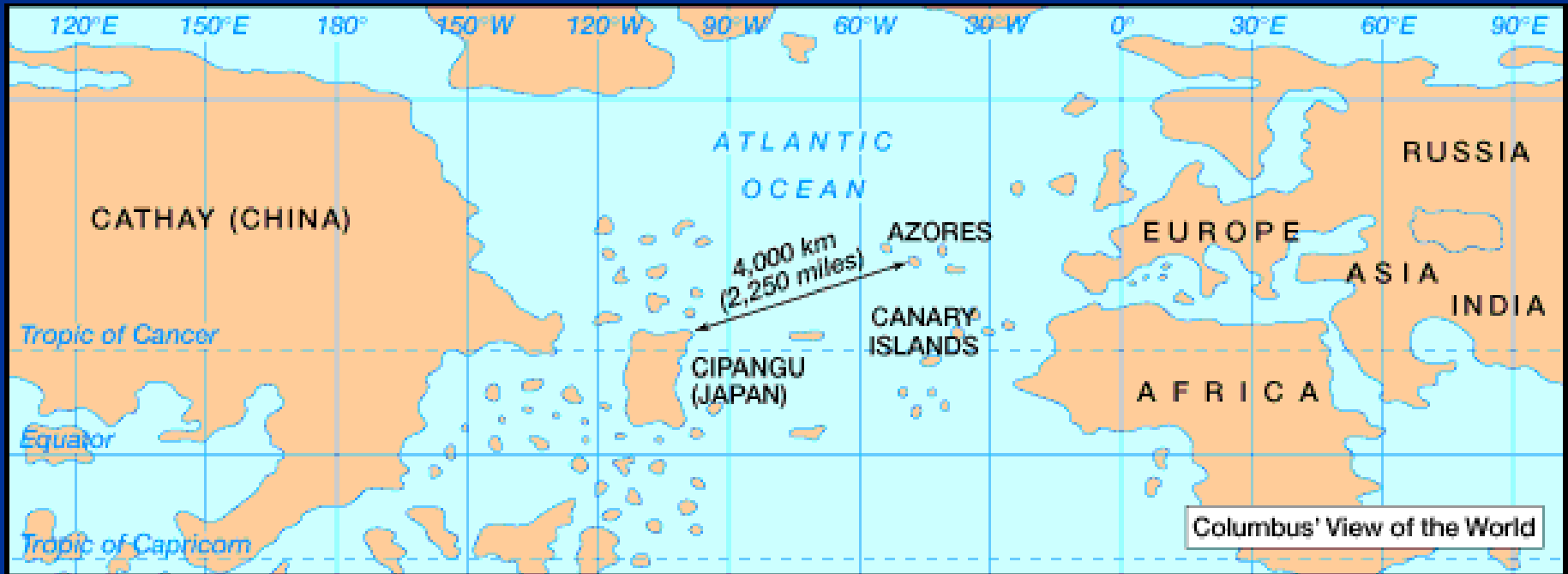


Christopher Columbus

Columbus Comes upon a New World

- Columbus' historical discovery
 - Landed in huge land barrier between Europe and Asia
 - Columbus believed he had landed in "Indies" (Asia)
 - Called natives "Indians"
 - For decades after, explorers tried to sail around America to get to Asia
 - Gradually realized that they were exploring a huge new continent

Columbus' View of the World



Modern View of the World



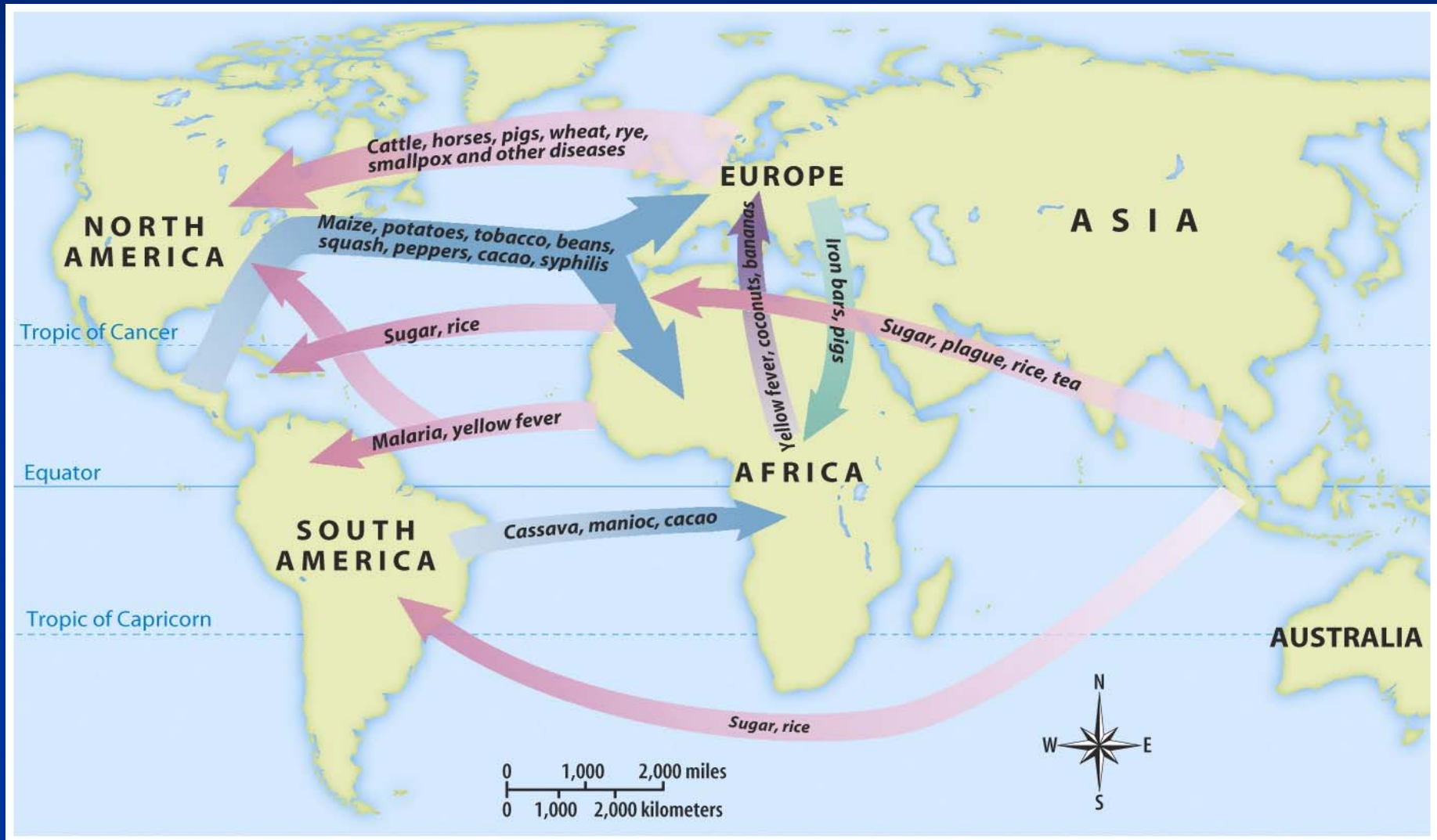
Columbus Comes upon a New World

- Effects of Columbus' discovery
 - Radically affected 4 continents (both Americas, Africa, Europe)
 - Interdependent global economic system of trade emerged
 - Europe provided the markets, capital, technology
 - Africa furnished the labor
 - New World offered raw materials (especially precious metals and soil for sugar cane)

When Worlds Collide

- Ecosystem – fragile, naturally evolved networks of relations among organisms in a stable environment
- 2 ecosystems – Old World and New World – radically changed
 - Animals and plants that had been separated for thousands of years brought together

The Columbian Exchange



When Worlds Collide

- From New World to Old World
 - Tobacco, beans, tomatoes, potato transformed European diet and economy
 - 3/5 of crops today originally came from Americas
 - Maize, manioc (starchy tuberous root, similar to a potato), sweet potatoes fed Africa
 - Ironically may have fed African population boom that offset the population loss from the slave trade
 - New animals like iguana and rattlesnake
 - Syphilis introduced in Old World for 1st time

When Worlds Collide

- From Old World to New World
 - Cattle, swine, horses
 - Horses spread to Mexico and up to Canada
 - Great Plains Indians – Apaches, Sioux, Blackfoot adopted the horse and were transformed into highly mobile, wide-ranging hunter societies
 - Sugar cane
 - Brought by Columbus and thrived in Caribbean
 - “sugar revolution” in European diet, fueled by slave labor
 - Seeds of Kentucky bluegrass, dandelions, daisies
 - Smallpox, yellow fever, malaria

Growing Use of the Horse by Plains Indians



When Worlds Collide

- Old World diseases devastated New World natives
 - New World had lost Old World diseases and natives had lost antibodies to fight these diseases
 - Deadliest killer of natives was disease not actions of conquering Europeans
 - Although enslavement and armed attacks did kill many
 - 90% of the Indians in Americas in 1492 died in centuries after Columbus
 - Demographic catastrophe without parallel in human history
 - Most of the dead had never laid eyes on Europeans
 - One Indian who met European traders could infect the rest of the tribe

Smallpox



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
 - Divided “heathen lands” of New World between Portugal and Spain
 - Known as “Line of Demarcation”
 - Spain got most of South America
 - Portugal got Brazil and territory in Africa and Asia

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494



The Spanish Conquistadores

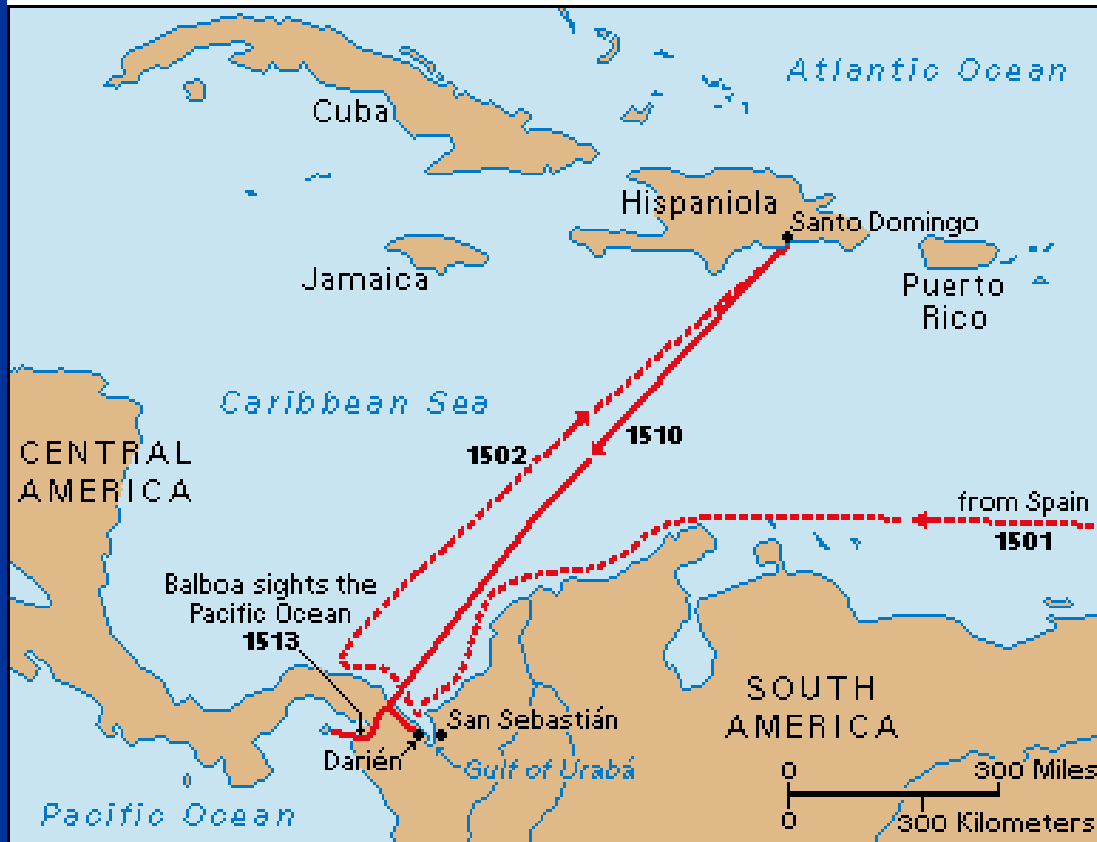
- 1500s – Spain dominant exploring and colonizing power in New World
 - Conquistadores (conquerors) came to Americas for God, gold, glory

The Spanish Conquistadores

- Vasco Nuñez Balboa
 - 1513 – discovered Pacific Ocean (in Panama)



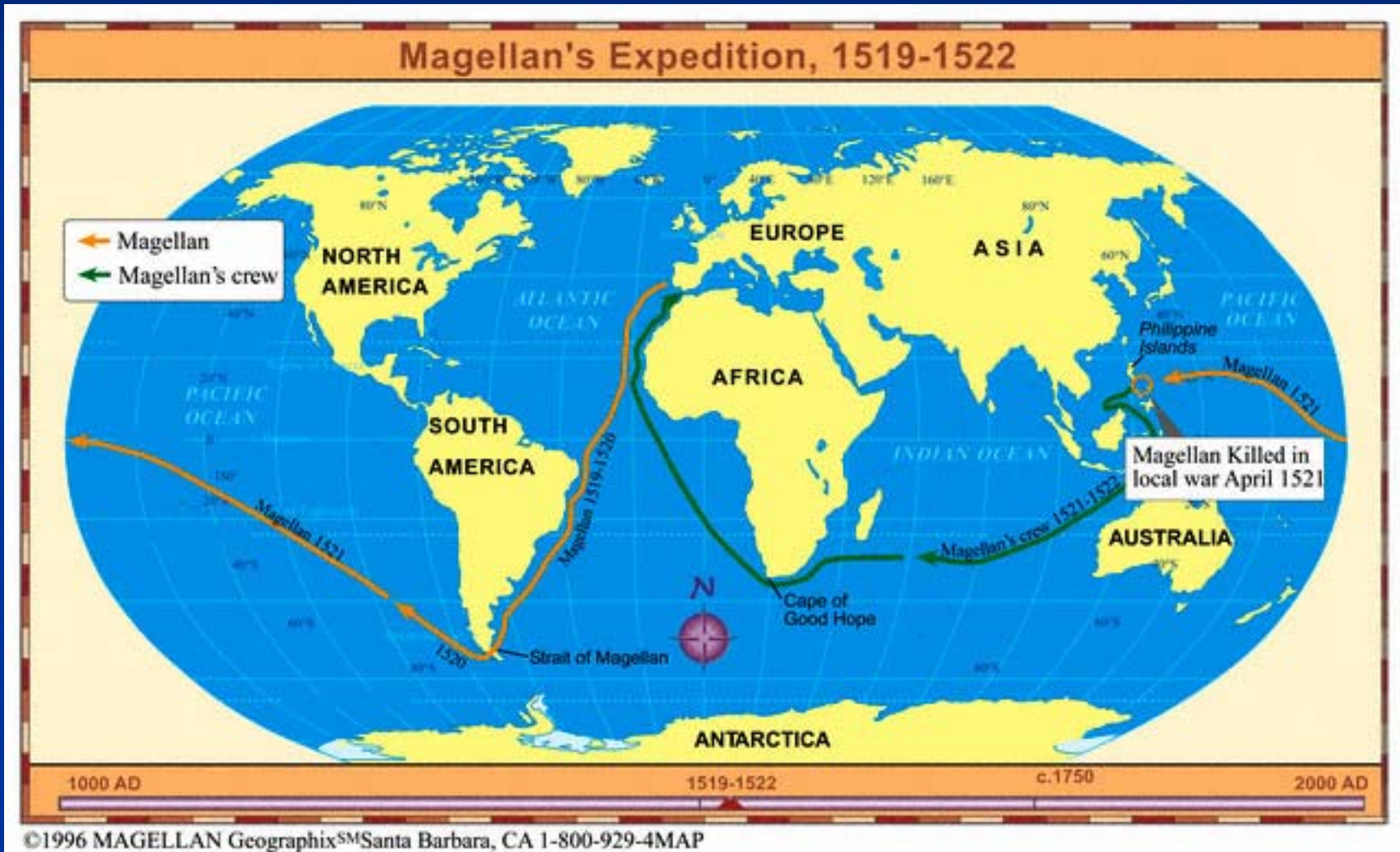
The Explorations of Vasco Nunez de Balboa



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Ferdinand Magellan
 - First circumnavigation of the earth
 - 1519 – Sailed from Spain, around South America, to Philippines
 - Magellan killed in Philippines
 - 1 remaining ship (of original 5) reached Spain in 1522

Magellan's Expedition, 1519 - 1522



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Juan Ponce de León
 - 1513 and 1521 – traveled into Florida
 - Probably searching for gold (not mythical fountain of youth)
 - Killed by an Indian on 2nd voyage

The Explorations of Juan Ponce de Leon



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Francisco Coronado
 - 1540 – 1542 – traveled around Arizona and New Mexico; as far east as Kansas
 - Searched for (nonexistent) golden cities
 - Discovered the Grand Canyon and enormous herds of buffalo

Explorations of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Hernando de Soto
 - 1539 – 1542 – searched for gold in Florida
 - Discovered and crossed Mississippi River
 - Brutal mistreatment of Indians (iron collars; fierce dogs)
 - Died of fever and wounds (fighting with Indians)
 - Troops disposed of body in Mississippi at night to prevent corpse abuse by Indians

Explorations of Hernando de Soto

De Soto's Explorations



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Francisco Pizarro
 - 1532 – crushed Inca of Peru, gaining huge amounts of wealth for Spain

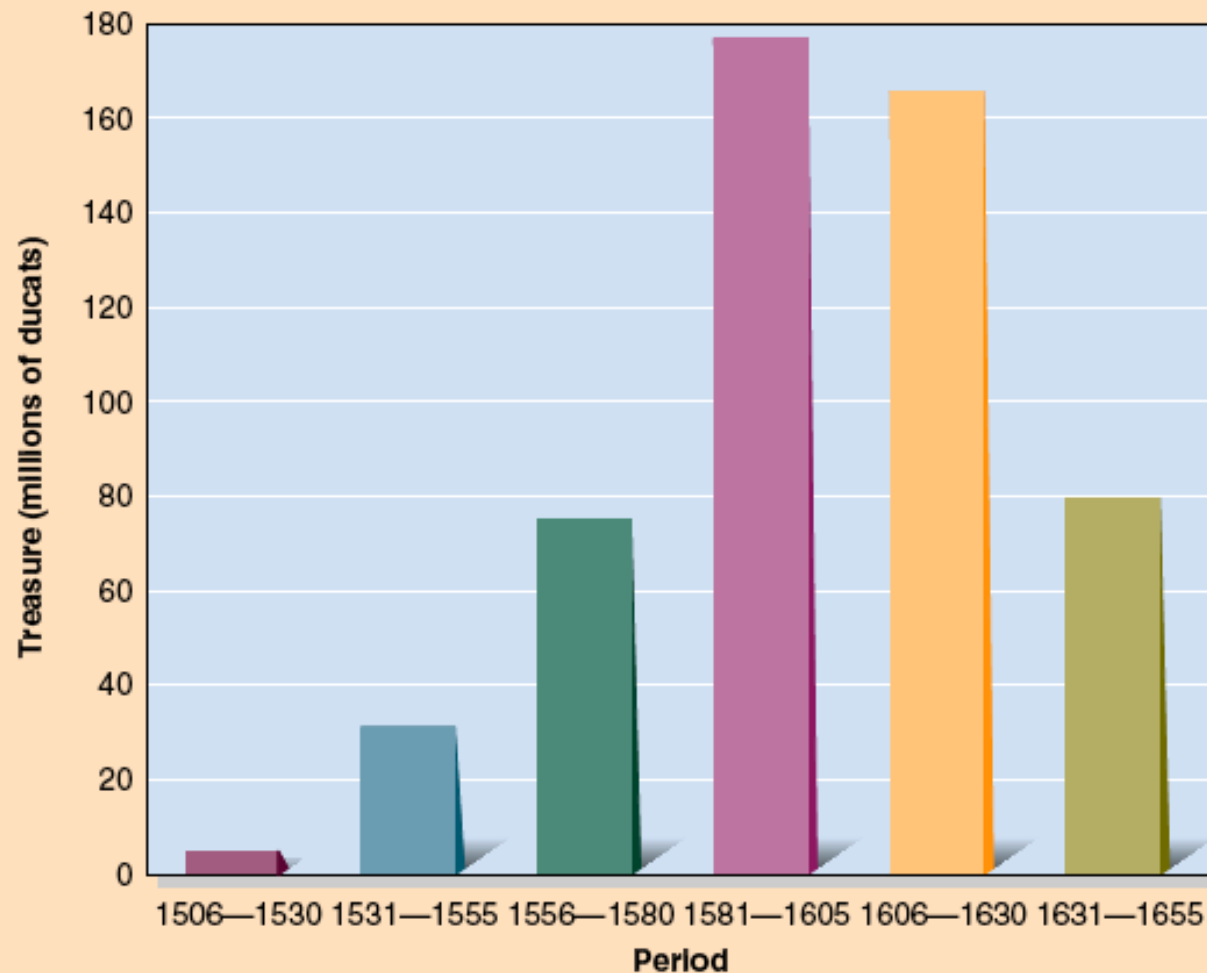
Explorations of Francisco Pizarro



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Impact of huge influx of precious metal on Europe
 - Price revolution led to increase in consumer costs by up to 500%
 - Ballooning money supply led to capitalism
 - Advances in banking system in Italy and Spain
 - Spread commerce and manufacturing
 - Paid for increased trade with Asia

Value of New World Treasure Imported into Spain, 1506 - 1660



The Spanish Conquistadores

- Importance of the West Indies
 - Served as bases for conquests of mainland Americas
 - Supplies stored
 - Men and horses rested
 - Served as testing laboratories for techniques to conquer native peoples
 - Encomienda system – allowed government to commend (give) Indians to certain colonists in return for their promise to try and Christianize the Indians
 - In reality, a system of slavery

The Caribbean Colonies, 1660



The Conquest of Mexico

- 1519 – Hernán Cortés sailed from Cuba to Mexico to conquer Aztecs
 - 16 fresh horses and several hundred men
- On Yucatán Peninsula
 - Rescued a Spanish castaway who had been enslaved by Mayans (and understood Mayan) and a female Indian slave who knew both Mayan and Nahuatl (language of the Aztec empire)
 - Cortés now had advantage of superior firepower and ability to understand speech of the Indians he was about to conquer

Explorations of Hernán Cortés



The Conquest of Mexico

- Cortés landed at Vera Cruz
 - Gained information through interpreters
 - Learned of unrest among conquered peoples who had to pay Aztecs tribute
 - Heard of fabulous tales of wealth stored at Aztec capital (Tenochtitlán)
 - Burned his ships to prevent his troops from retreating

The Conquest of Mexico

- Cortés then marched toward Tenochtitlán
 - Montezuma (the Aztec chief) sent ambassadors with gifts, but this only made Cortés want more gold from Aztecs
 - Montezuma learned Cortés rode on horseback and came from the east
 - Believed Cortés was god Quetzalcoatl whose return from the eastern sea was told in Aztec legend
 - Montezuma allowed Spanish troops to approach his capital unopposed

Quetzalcoatl



The Meeting of Cortés and Montezuma



The Conquest of Mexico

- Spaniards enter Tenochtitlán
 - Huge city (300,000 people; 10 square miles)
 - Built on island at center of a lake in Valley of Mexico
 - Connected to mainland by series of causeways (a raised road built over water or marshland)
 - Supplied with fresh water through aqueduct

The City of Tenochtitlán



The Conquest of Mexico

- Montezuma treated Cortés as guest, but Spanish eventually made it clear they wanted gold and power
- June 30, 1520 – noche triste (sad night)
 - Aztecs attacked Spanish
 - Spanish driven down causeways
- Spanish laid siege to the city

The Conquest of Tenochtitlán



The Conquest of Mexico

- 1521 – smallpox epidemic ravaged Valley of Mexico
- August 13, 1521 – Tenochtitlán surrendered to Cortés
- Aztec empire surrendered to Spanish
 - Temples of Tenochtitlán destroyed; Catholic cathedrals built
 - Mexico city built on ruins of Tenochtitlán
 - Next 100 years – native population shrunk from 20 million to 2 million people
 - Disease and Spanish conquest

The Conquest of Mexico

- Spanish conquerors brought some things that were adaptable to natives in Mexico
 - Crops, animals, language, laws, customs, religion
- Spanish intermarried with natives
 - Created new culture called mestizos
- Mexican culture remains mix of Old World and New World
 - Ambivalence and pride among Mexican people today

The Spread of Spanish America

- 1550 – the Spanish empire
 - Hundreds of Spanish cities in Americas
 - Control of silver-producing mines in Mexico and Peru
 - 160,000 Spanish (mostly men) controlled millions of Indians
 - Catholicism, printing presses, and 2 universities founded in Mexico City and Lima, Peru

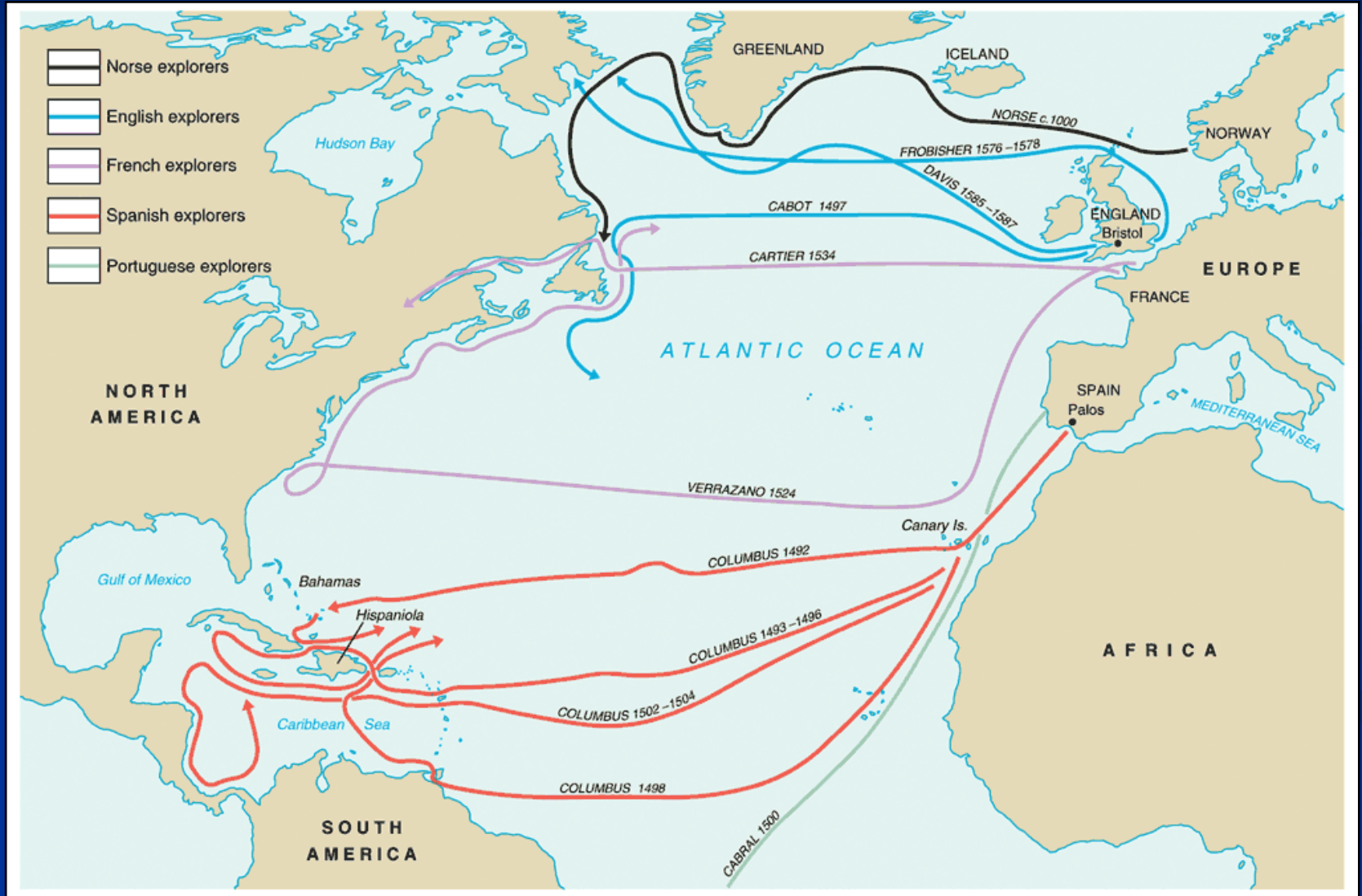
The Spanish and Portuguese Empires, 1610



The Spread of Spanish America

- European rivals challenged Spain's dominance in the Americas by sending out exploratory missions and challenging Spanish at the edges of its empire
 - 1497 – 1498 – English sent Italian Giovanni Caboto (John Cabot in English) to explore northeastern coast of North America
 - 1524 – French sent Giovanni da Verrazano to explore eastern coast of North America
 - 1534 – Jacques Cartier (French) explored hundreds of miles up St. Lawrence River

Principle Voyages of Discovery



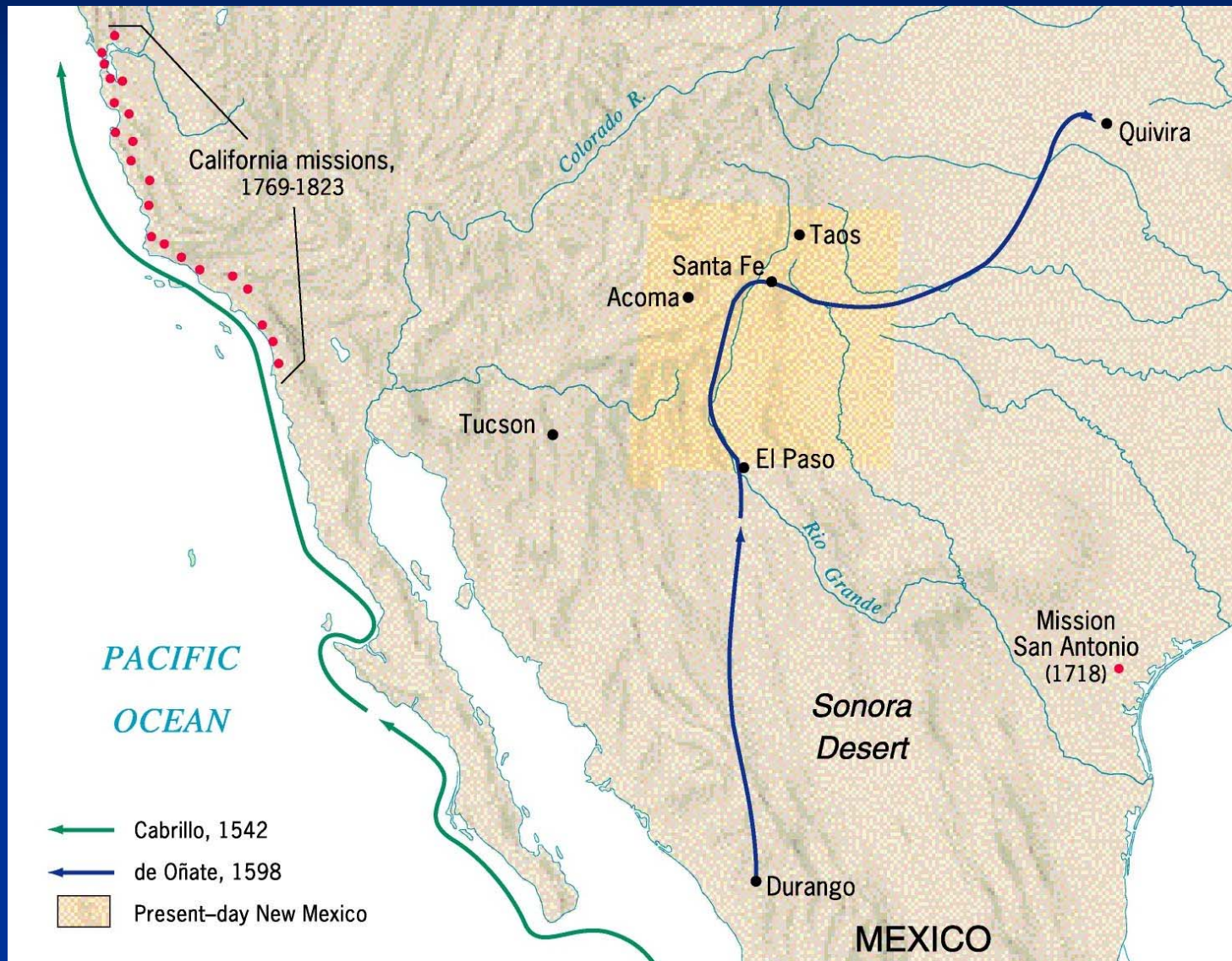
The Spread of Spanish America

- Spanish measures to secure against European encroachments
 - Side benefit of converting more Indians to Christianity
 - Fortified and settled North American borderlands
 - 1565 – fort built at St. Augustine, Florida
 - Protection against French ambitions and protect sea-lanes in Caribbean
 - Oldest continually inhabited European settlement in future US

The Spread of Spanish America

- Further Spanish explorations in Americas
 - Don Juan de Oñate
 - 1598 – led hundreds of men across Sonora Desert into Rio Grande Valley
 - Spanish cruelly abused Pueblo Indians
 - 1599 – Battle of Acoma
 - Spanish cut off one foot of each survivor

Spain's North American Frontier, 1542-1823



The Spread of Spanish America

- 1609 – area conquered by Oñate declared territory of New Mexico
 - 1610 – capital of Santa Fe founded
- New Mexico
 - Few furs or gold
 - Plenty of souls to be converted to Christianity
 - Roman Catholic church central institution in New Mexico

The Spread of Spanish America

- 1680 – Popé's Rebellion
 - Pueblo Indians in New Mexico rebelled against Spanish rule and forced Catholic conversion
 - Pueblos destroyed every Catholic church, killed scores of priests, and hundreds of Spanish settlers
 - Pueblos rebuilt a kiva (ceremonial religious chamber) on ruins at Santa Fe
- Took nearly 50 years for Spanish to reconquer Pueblos after Popé's Rebellion

The Spread of Spanish America

- 1680s – French sent Robert de La Salle down Mississippi River
- 1716 – Spanish began establishing settlements in Texas
 - Weak presence at this outpost of Spanish empire
 - Some Spanish refugees from Popé's Rebellion came
 - A few missions established

Explorations of Robert de La Salle



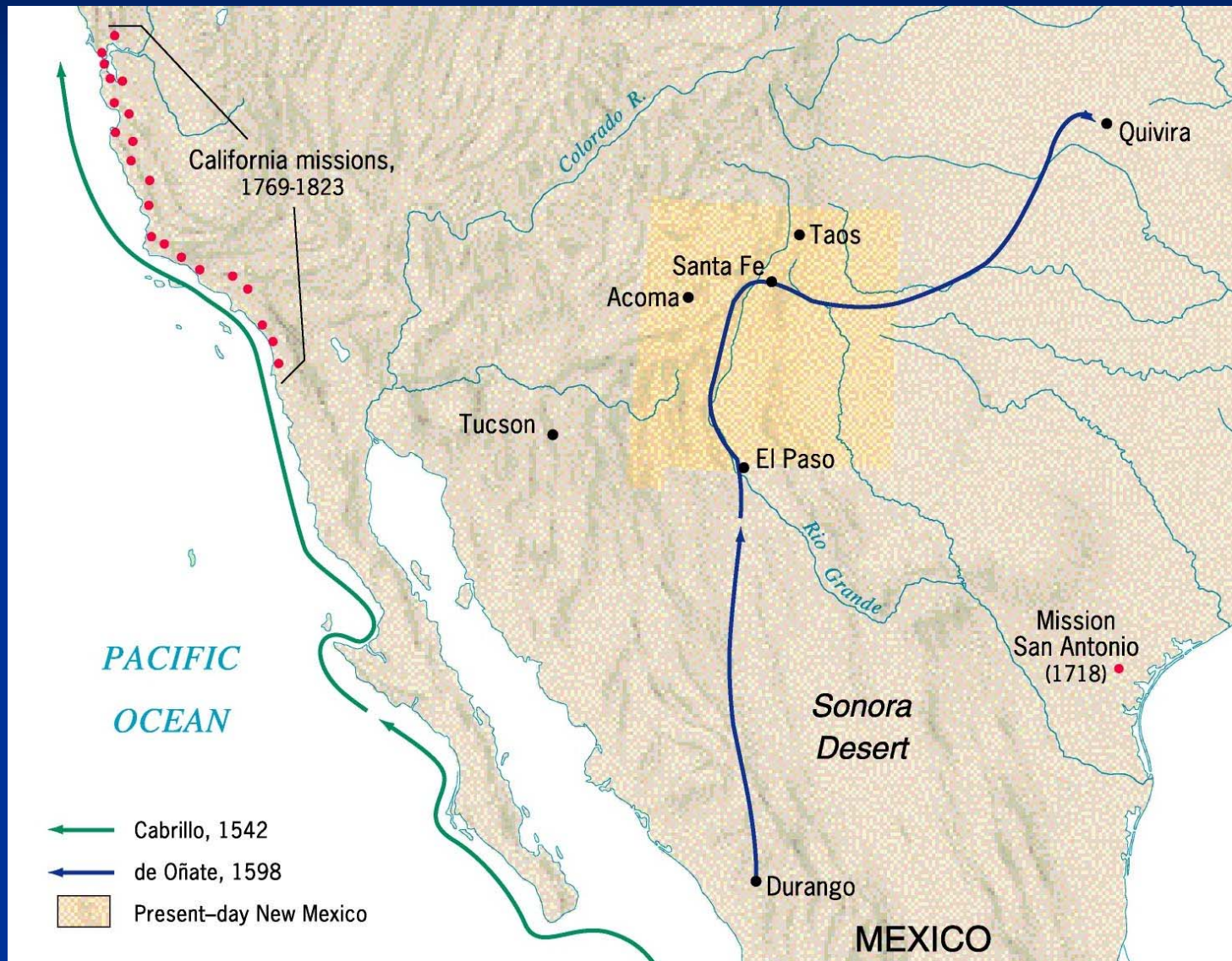
The Spread of Spanish America

- Spanish presence in California
 - No serious foreign threat
 - 1542 – Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo explored California coast, but did not find anything of interest to Spain
 - Next 200 years – California left without much European contact

The Spread of Spanish America

- Converting Indians in California
 - 1769 – Spanish missionaries led by Father Junipero Serra founded a mission in San Diego
 - Eventually chain of 21 missions that went to Sonoma (north of San Francisco)
 - Serra Christianized 300,000 Indians
 - Indians brought into missions and taught agriculture and crafts
 - Lost contact with native cultures and many died because of contact with European diseases

Spain's North American Frontier, 1542-1823



The Spread of Spanish America

- Spanish misdeeds led to rise of “Black Legend”
 - False idea that Spanish tortured and butchered the Indians (“killing for Christ”), stole their gold, infected them with smallpox, and left only misery behind
 - Legend popularized by anti-Catholic Protestants in Europe

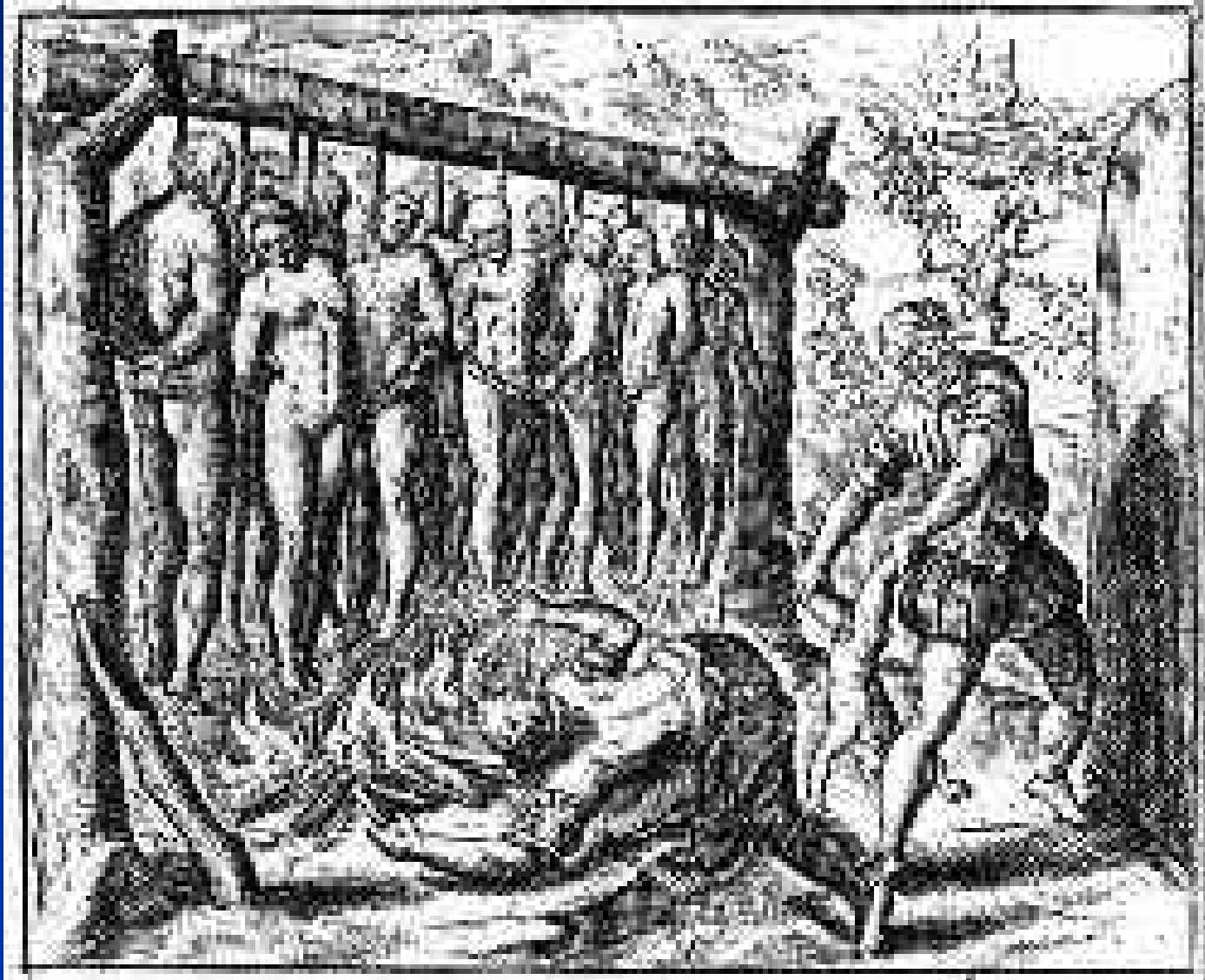
The Spread of Spanish America

- Spanish did kill, enslave, infect countless natives
 - But this was not a systematic slaughter (like the Holocaust)
 - Spain also brought some benefits to natives
 - Technology, law, culture, religion
 - Natives brought some benefits to Spanish
 - Spanish intermarried with natives and fused native cultures into their own

The “Black Legend”



The “Black Legend”



The “Black Legend”



The “Black Legend”

