CHAPTER 1: BEGINNINGS TO 1763
EXPLORATION & THE COLONIAL ERA
Ancient Cultures arrived about 22,000 years ago via a land bridge.

Earliest settlers were hunters.

Agriculture thrived starting about 5,000 years ago.

Some Natives remained Nomadic.

Maya, Aztec, and Inca societies flourished.
NATIVE AMERICAS IN 1400S

- Native American societies in North America were as varied as the geography.
- The Pueblo (SW) and Iroquois (NE) were two famous tribes.
- Most of the tribes in America had common religious views, trade patterns & values.
WEST AFRICAN SOCIETIES OF THE 1400S

- Long established, sophisticated societies existed in Western Africa
- The **Kingdom of Songhai** controlled trans-Saharan trade
- **Kingdom of Benin** and **Kongo** were two famous dynasties
- Village and family bonds formed the basis of life
EUROPEAN SOCIETIES OF THE 1400S

- European villages had a long tradition of **social hierarchy** – complete with nobles, merchants & peasants
- **Christianity** played a critical role – religious leaders had power
- **The Reformation** in the early 1500s led to a split in the church
The countries of Portugal, Spain, France and England explored in the late 1400s for God, Gold, and Glory.

Improved mapmaking, better sailboats, compasses, astrolabes, Prince Henry—all led to better exploration.
• Columbus crosses the Atlantic in October of 1492 and lands in San Salvador ("Holy Savior")
• He spent about 3 months exploring Islands in the Bahamas
• Europeans used advanced weapons to force locals into labor: Plantation System
• Disease devastated Native population
IMPACT OF COLUMBUS

✓ **On Africans**- Before slave trade ended in the 1800s, 10 million Africans taken

✓ **On Europeans**- Biggest voluntary migration in world history

✓ **On Trade**- Columbian Exchange meant new goods & products flowed between continents
## The Columbian Biological Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diseases:</th>
<th>Old World to New World:</th>
<th>New World to Old World:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Smallpox</td>
<td>Syphilis</td>
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<td>Measles</td>
<td>Measles</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken Pox</td>
<td>Chicken Pox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
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<td>Yellow Fever</td>
<td>Yellow Fever</td>
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<td>Influenza</td>
<td>Influenza</td>
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<td>The Common Cold</td>
<td>The Common Cold</td>
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# The Columbian Biological Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animals:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
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<td>Turkeys</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>Llamas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Alpacas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>Guinea Pigs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>Chickens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chickens</td>
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# The Columbian Biological Exchange

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants:</th>
<th>Old World to New World:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Corn (Maize)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Potatoes (White &amp; Sweet Varieties)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>Beans (Snap, Kidney, &amp; Lima Varieties)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Peanuts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>Squash</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>Peppers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Melons</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Olives</td>
<td>Pumpkins</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dandelions</td>
<td>Pineapples</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daisies</td>
<td>Cacao (Source of Chocolate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Chicle (Source of Chewing Gum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ragweed</td>
<td>Papayas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kentucky Bluegrass</td>
<td>Manioc (Tapioca)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Guavas</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Avocados</td>
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SPAIN CLAIMS A NEW EMPIRE

- Spanish explorers (Conquistadores) seized much of the Americas
- Cortes conquered the Aztecs in Mexico
- Pizzaro conquered the Incas in Peru
- Exploitation of local populations was significant – Encomienda System
SPAIN EXPLORES SOUTHWEST AND WESTERN AMERICA

- Mid-1500s, Spain explored much of what is today the SW & West of the USA
- New Mexico settled by Spanish priest who converted Natives (Pueblos)
- Texas area had 30 expeditions in 16th century
- California was site of numerous missions
Beginning in the early 1600s, the English established colonies along the eastern coast of North America.

1607: Jamestown was first to be settled.

John Smith led this group of settlers.

Colony struggled at first, then was saved by Tobacco crop.
The 16th century Reformation caused a split in the Christian Church; Catholics and Protestants.

One extreme group of Protestant reformers – the Puritans sought to cleanse or “purify” their religion of all traces of Catholicism.
COLONISTS MEET RESISTANCE

- New England Colonists (Puritans) soon conflicted with the Native Americans over land & religion
- King Philip’s War was fought in 1675 between the Natives and Puritans ending a year later with many dead and the Natives retreating
SETTLING THE MIDDLE COLONIES

- Dominated by Dutch and Quaker settlers, the Middle Colonies were founded in the mid-1600s
- William Penn led Quakers as they colonized Pennsylvania and Delaware
ENGLAND’S COLONIES PROSPER

- Throughout the 1600s and 1700s, more British Colonies were established.
- By 1752, the English Crown had assumed more & more responsibility for the 13 colonies.
- Mercantilism & Navigation Acts were two such ways that the English government controlled the colonies.
**Mercantilism**: An economic system in which nations seek to increase their wealth by obtaining gold & silver and with a favorable balance of trade.
NAVIGATION ACTS

- 1651 - England’s Parliament passed a series of laws known as the **Navigation Acts**
- These laws restricted the colonies' shipping & trade
- Ships, destinations, crews, goods: All strictly regulated by the English
- The colonies were developing a spirit of self-determination. Therefore, they were NOT happy with these restrictions
• New England, Middle Colonies, and the South – all developed distinct economies and societies
• In the South, rural Plantations with a single cash crop were common
• Small Southern farmers (Germans, Scots, Irish) and African slaves made up the majority of people
THE MIDDLE PASSAGE

- During the 17th century, Africans endured a transatlantic crossing from Africa to the North American Colonies.
- Cruelty characterized the months long journey – 13% died on route.
AFRICANS MAINTAIN PARTS OF THEIR CULTURE

- Despite enslavement, Africans coped with the horrors of slavery via music, dance, and storytelling.
- Slaves also resisted their position of subservience by faking illness, breaking tools, or work slowdowns.
- Others were more radical and tried escape & revolt.
The development of cities, expansion of trade, and diverse economies gradually made the North radically different from the South.

- Philly was the 2nd largest British port.
- Farming differed from the South: smaller, more diverse crops in North.

NORTHERN COLONIES COMMERCE THRIVES
1700s: An intellectual movement known as the Enlightenment began in Europe and a religious movement known as the Great Awakening started in the Colonies.

The Enlightenment emphasized reason, science, and observation and led to the discovery of natural laws.

Copernicus, Galileo, Franklin and Newton were key figures.
RELIGIOUS REVIVAL: THE GREAT AWAKENING

- A series of religious revivals aimed at restoring devotion & piety swept through the colonies in the mid-1700s
- **Jonathan Edwards** was a Puritan priest from New England who was instrumental in the movement
- Fire & Brimstone style of worship; large, emotionally charged crowds
- Like the Enlightenment the movement stressed the importance of the individual
FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

- Competition in North America led to a war (1754-1763) between old rivals France and England.
- The French in North America were tradesmen (furs) not long-term inhabitants.
- Ohio River valley was the site of the conflict.
- The Colonists supported the British while the Natives supported the French.
While the French had early victories, the British led by William Pitt and George Washington eventually defeated the French.

- Treaty of Paris ends the war in 1763.
- Brits claim most of North America including Florida (from French ally Spain) & Canada.
- Native Americans also realized a French loss was a Native American loss.
To avoid further costly conflicts with Native Americans, the British government prohibited colonists from settling west of the Appalachian Mountains. The Proclamation established a line along the Appalachian that colonists could not cross (They did anyway).