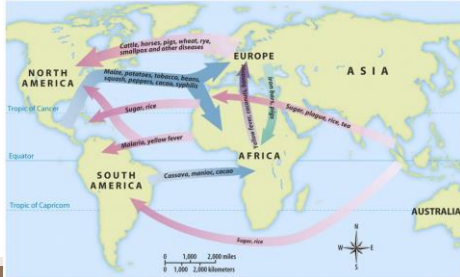


IBHOA/APUSH Period 1: 1491-1607

Discovery, Exploration, Colonization



1

IBHOA/APUSH Period 1: 1491-1607

• Key Concept 1.1

- As Native American populations migrated and settled across the vast expanse of North America over time, they developed distinct and increasingly complex societies by adapting to and transforming their diverse environments.

2

IBHOA/APUSH Period 1: 1491-1607

• Key Concept 1.1

- Economy, agriculture, social structure, religious practices, technology, government*

3

IBHOA/APUSH Period 1: 1491-1607

• Key Concept 1.2

- Contact among European, native Americans, and Africans resulted in the Columbian exchange and significant social, cultural, and political changes within European societies.

4

IBHOA/APUSH Period 1: 1491-1607

• Key Concept 1.2

- Competition, Christianity, introduction of trade goods, shift to capitalism, new crops and animals, epidemics, labor systems, clash of worldviews, intermixing

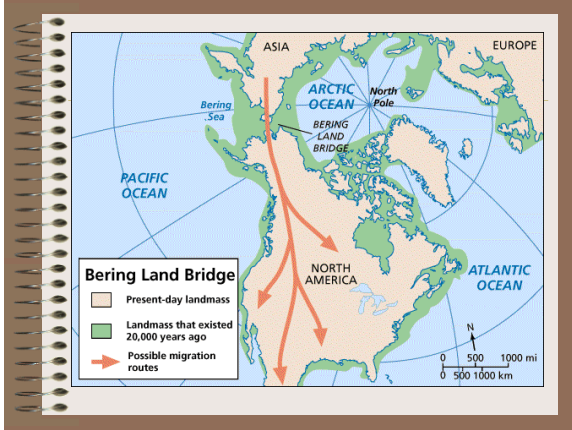
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Discovery, Exploration, and Colonization

• How did the first people get to the Americas?

- via the **Bering Strait**
- 25,000 years ago
- once a land bridge during the Ice Age

6



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Discovery, Exploration, and Colonization

- **Mesolithic** – hunters/gatherers
- crude tools, used fire
- migration ended 10,000 years ago
- temperatures increased, oceans rose, land bridge covered

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Discovery, Exploration, and Colonization

- **What did they find?**
- abundant land
- only 1-7 million people
- warmer temps

9

Discovery, Exploration, and Colonization

- **What did they do?**
- many tribes split up and settled
- others were nomadic for survival
- quarrels and curiosity also divided them

10

Results

- variety of cultures and languages developed – est. 500 by the year 1500
- ranged from simple tribal existences to a few large civilizations (Aztec, Maya, Inca)
- adaptation to a variety of climates

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The Key

- the single most important factor of all –
 ???
 ???
 ?????????????????

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Discovery, Exploration, and Colonization

• GEOGRAPHY

- Results in economic development and social diversification among Native American societies

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Examples

- Southeast – forests, slash and burn agriculture (**Cherokee**)
- Northeast and Atlantic Seaboard – (**Iroquois, Algonquin**)
- Plains and Great Basin – nomadic, dependent on bison herds and the horse (**Sioux, Cheyenne, Dakota**)

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Examples

- Southwest – adobe construction (Navajo, Apache, Hopi, **Pueblo**)
- Pacific Northwest – fishing, potlatch, totem poles (**Chinook**)

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Case Study – Native American Diversity

- Choose any TWO Native American cultures – they MUST be from different regions – you may include Canada and Central America
- Briefly compare and contrast your two cultures using the list of characteristics under Key Concept 1.1
- Add population around the year 1500 to the list of characteristics

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Case Study – Native American Diversity

- Gather the information
- Analyze your findings
- Compare and Contrast
- What similarities do you observe based on the characteristics assigned?
- What differences do you observe based on the characteristics assigned?
- Due Friday

18



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World Events Leading to Exploration

- **1. The Crusades** – began in 1095
- **Results** of the Crusades
- *Europeans exposed to different foods, clothes, jewels of the East
- *eventually made trading partners of their former enemies

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World Events Leading to Exploration

- *great demand created
- *the goal – to maximize trade by finding the swiftest route east from Europe

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World Events Leading to Exploration

- **2. The Black Death** – plague
- wiped out 1/3 of the entire population of Europe – Dark Ages late 1200s-1300s

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World Events Leading to Exploration

- **3. Travels of Marco Polo (1300)**
- copies slowly reached Europe throughout 1300s – why 100 years?
- curiosity about the east is reawakened in Europe

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World Events Leading to Exploration

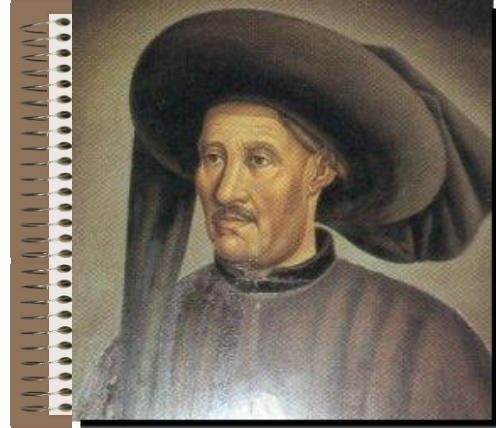
- **4. The Renaissance** – French word for “rebirth” – 14th and 15th centuries
- health had improved
- curiosity revived

24

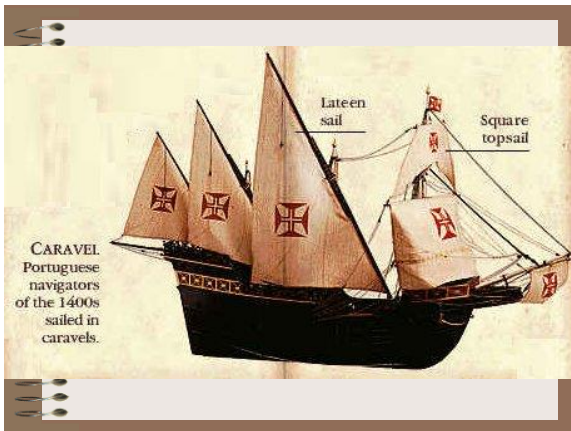
Seeds of Exploration

- led by **Portugal** – purpose to ALL exploration – search for new, quicker water routes to the East
- **Prince Henry the Navigator** 1418 – founded a school for sailors, developed the caravel, astrolabe

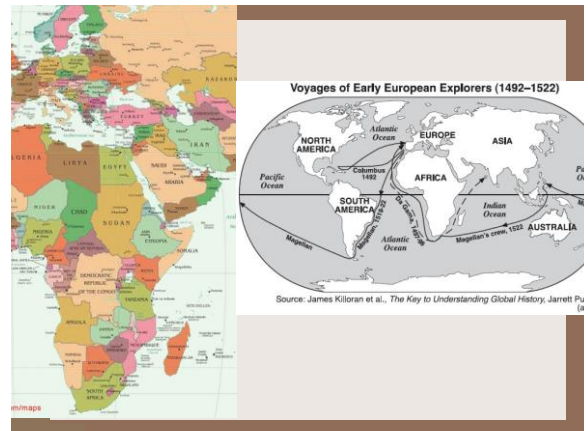
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Seeds of Exploration

- Portugal begins trading relationships with West African nations – end of 15th century
- Products?
- guns and horses for gold and slaves

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Seeds of Exploration

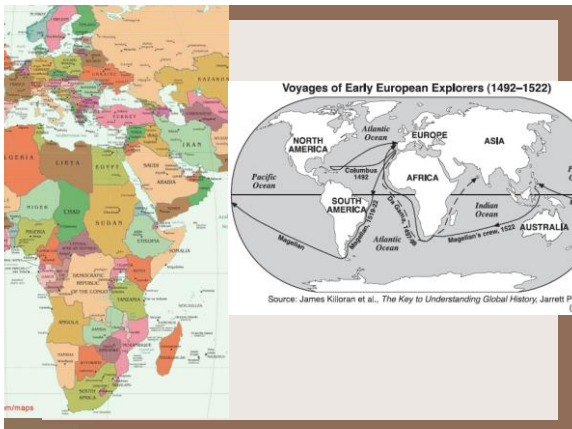
- continued search for path to the Indies – around southern tip of Africa
- 1488 – Bartolome Dias sails to Cape of Good Hope, S. tip of Africa

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Seeds of Exploration

- 1498 – Vasco da Gama around Africa to India
- profitable trade established, his ship returned 60x the cost of its exploration.

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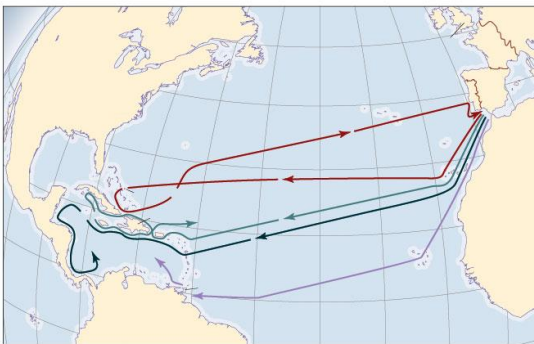
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Spanish Influence in the New World

- Spain claims America with the voyages of **Columbus**
- Columbus' theory: sail west as a quicker path east
- Rejected by Portugal and Italy
- Found sponsors in Spain

34

Voyages of Columbus



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Spanish Influence in the New World

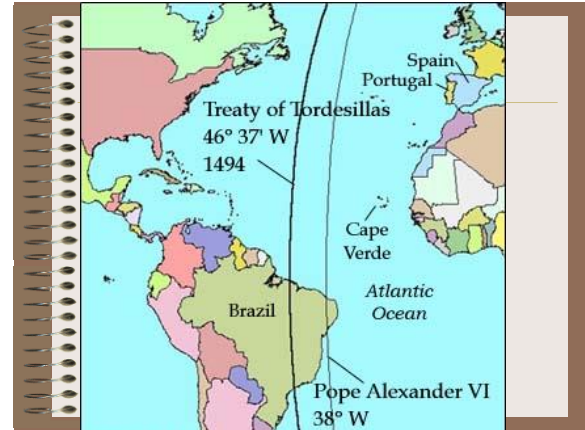
- “discovered” America while searching for Asia 1492
- died thinking he had accomplished his goal
- named the natives “Indians” (Indies)

36

Spanish Influence in the New World

- 1494 – Conflict between Spain and Portugal
- **Treaty of Tordesillas** set up a line of demarcation under the authority of Pope Alexander IV

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Spanish Influence in the New World

- Treaty divides the Americas
- west of line to Spain – incl all of North Am.
- east of line to Portugal

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Spanish Influence in the New World

- Spain established as dominant world power by 1500

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Spanish Learn the Truth

- *1513 – Ponce de Leon search for Asia found Florida – 1st in U.S.
- *1513 – Balboa crossed isthmus of Panama – 1st European to see Pacific

41

Spanish Learn the Truth

- *1519 – Magellan lost his life proving that traveling west to reach Asia was impractical
- *Who was right all along?
- *PORTUGAL

42

Spanish Learn the Truth

- Sp. focus in North Am. will shift from discovery to conquest

43

The Spanish Empire

- **The Conquistadors**
- ruthless seekers of gold and fame for selves and country
- God, Gold, Glory

44

The Spanish Empire

- **1. Hernan Cortes 1520-21**
- lived among Aztecs in Mexico
- burned own ships – why?
- conquered and destroyed Aztec empire

45

The Spanish Empire

- **Why so easy?**
- 1. Impact of diseases – **smallpox**
- 2. Thought the Spanish were gods
- 3. Superior weapons
- 4. Death of Montezuma – Aztec leader

46

The Spanish Empire

- 5. Starvation due to overpopulation
- 6. Use of the horse
- 7. Alliances with Aztec enemies – added thousands to his 500+

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The Spanish Empire

- **2. Francisco Pizarro 1532**
- conquered and destroyed the Inca empire
- Andes Mountains
- death of Atahualpa
- **3. Juan de Onate – North Am. conquest of Pueblos 1598**
- Rio Grande Valley – Battle of Acoma 1599

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The Spanish Empire

- Shift from conquest to colonization 1525-1625
- Why?
- Riches not abundant
- conquistadors to encomenderos
- became farmers, ranchers

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The Spanish Empire

- **Encomienda system** leads to enslavement of NAs, intermixing, development of an economy
- Diseases continued to harm NAs – 9 million dead by 1600
- Mestizos – Racial diffusion between Spanish and NAs
- **Zambo** – ?

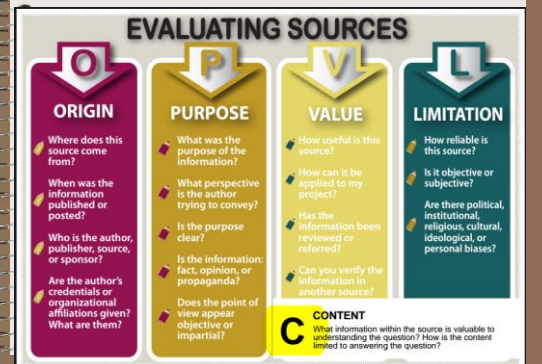
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The Spanish Empire

- **Economic Base** (encomienda system)
- sugar, silver mining, agriculture
- SP – horses, cows; NAs – maize (corn), potatoes
- Documents – OPCVL, context, point of view, intended audience

51

Analyzing Historical Resources



52

How good is the information you found?
Try the **O.P.V.L.** test!

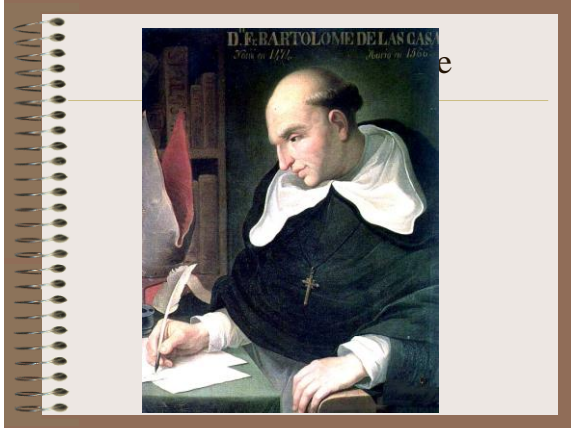


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The Spanish Empire

- **Role of RCC in Sp. Colonies**
- **Bartolome de Las Casas**
- Promoted laws to protect NAs who converted to the RCC, end their enslavement
- Promotes transportation of African slaves to Sp. colonies
- **Animism** – clash of religious world views (Euro, NA, African)

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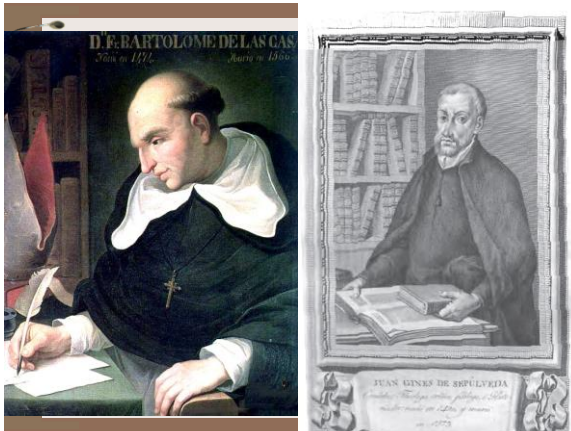


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The Spanish Empire

- **Junipero Sierra**
- priest who established missions along west coast – “**mission system**”
- converted NA’s gained access to missions in travels
- **Juan de Sepulveda – diff POV**

56



57

The Spanish Empire

- **Communication Problems**
- magnified NA abuses
- distance
- power struggles, new sets of laws applied

58

The Spanish Empire

- **Pope’s Rebellion 1680 aka Pueblo Revolt**
- Pueblo leader punished for religious practices
- led 17,000 SW warriors vs. the Spanish
- freed SW region from Spanish control for 14 years

59

Contest For Empire Begins

- Late 1500s to mid 1700s
- European Colonization of North America
- A clash of worldviews, cultures
- **Spanish, French, Dutch, English, African, Native American, other?**

60

Contest For Empire Begins

- **1. Early English Disasters**
- **A. Humphrey Gilbert** settles Newfoundland 1583
- winter too harsh
- sails back to England, ship sinks, dead

61

Contest For Empire Begins

- **B. Walter Raleigh**
- settles Roanoke Island 1585
- John White in charge – 118p.
- Virginia Dare
- “the lost colony” – 1590
- CROATOAN

62

Contest For Empire Begins

- **Challenges to Spain**
- England 1580s
- **Elizabeth I** vs. Philip II
- Role of **Francis Drake**
- Defeat of Spanish armada 1588
- Significance??

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Contest For Empire Begins

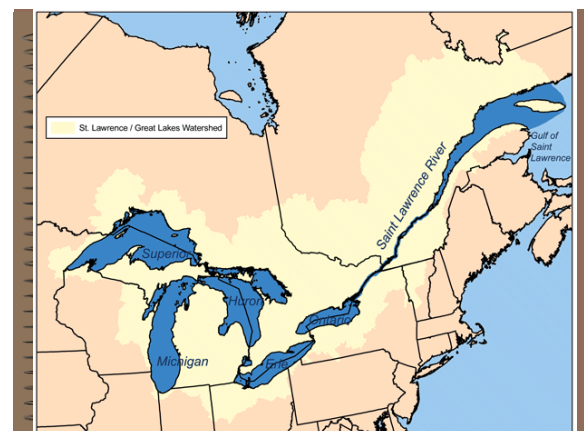
- Leads to colonization of America's by England, France, the Netherlands

64

Contest For Empire Begins

- **2. Early French Colonies**
- Jacques Cartier 1534 – explored St. Lawrence River
- Samuel de Champlain – estab. Quebec 1608

65



66

Contest For Empire Begins

- explore Great Lakes and Miss. River
- claim entire area for France 1682 – called Louisiana
- only 80,000 by 1760

67

Contest For Empire Begins

- French more interested in economic profit – **fur trade**
- coureurs du bois
- formed **strong econ alliances** with NA tribes – Huron, Ottawa
- military alliances will develop

68

Contest For Empire Begins

- **3. The Dutch in America**
- **Henry Hudson** – employed by the Dutch
- “theft” of Manhattan Island
- **New Amsterdam** est. 1621
- fur trade with Iroquois

69

New Amsterdam



70