



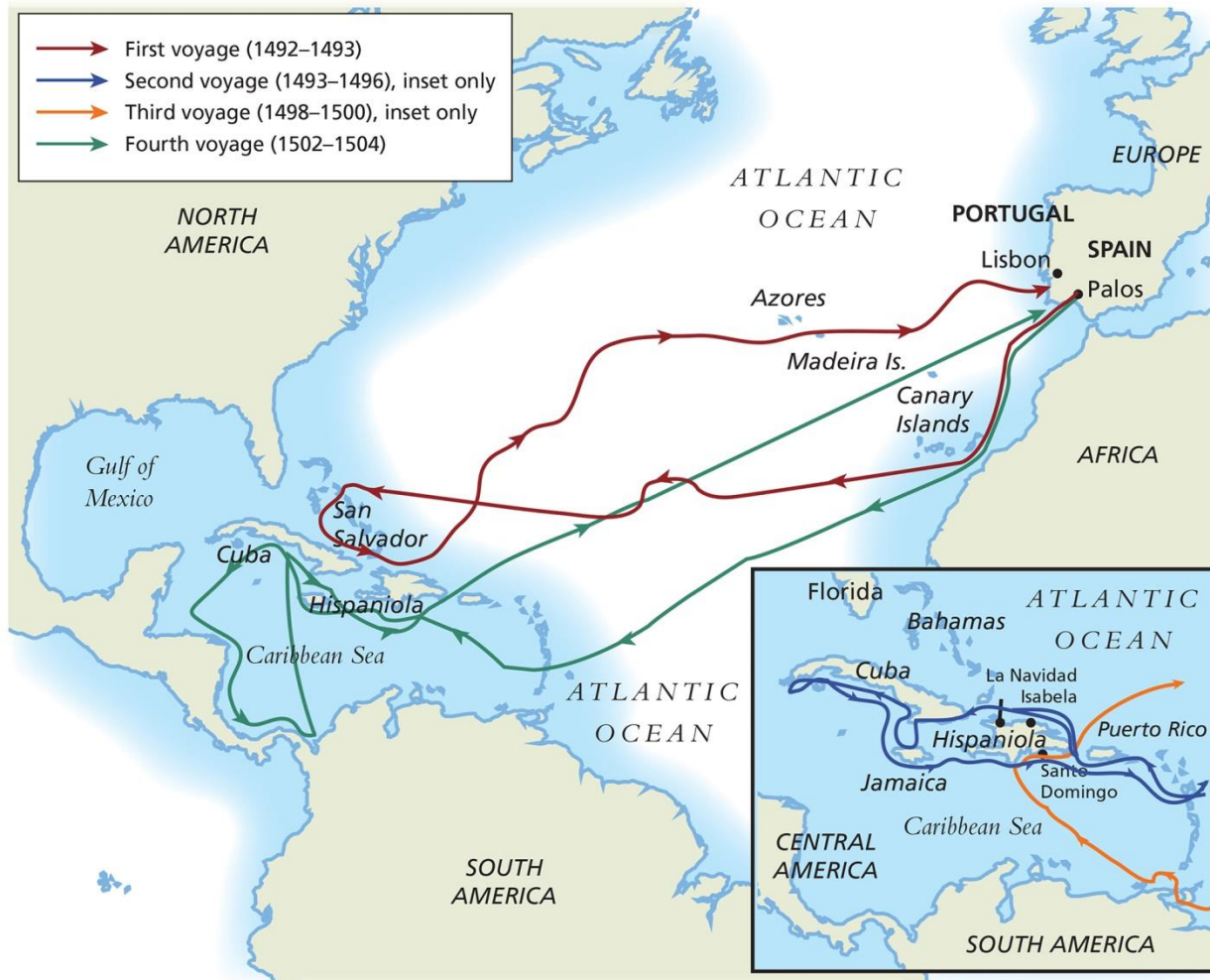
UNIT 1 & 2 NOTES

George



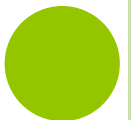
THE PEOPLING OF NORTH AMERICA

Map The Earliest Americans



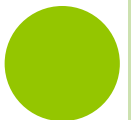
THE LAND BRIDGE, CLOVIS CULTURE, AND RECENT DISCOVERIES

- Bering land bridge between North America and Asia
- People gradually spread into North America, Central America, and South America
- The Clovis people might have come to North America around 13,000 years ago



CHANGING CLIMATE AND CULTURES— ANASAZI AND CAHOKIA

- The Anasazi, or “ancient ones,” began building communities in New Mexico and Arizona perhaps 700 years before the arrival of Columbus.
- The Cahokia people of the Mississippi Valley, also known as the Mound Builders, created a flourishing culture between 900 and 1350.



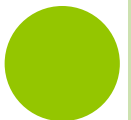
THE DIVERSE COMMUNITIES OF THE AMERICAS IN THE 1400S

- Map North American Culture Areas, c. 1500



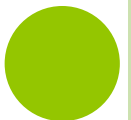
THE PUEBLO PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST

- Some of the largest American Indian settlements were in the Southwest.
- Taos Pueblo in northern New Mexico is still inhabited.
- In the Pueblo and Hopi Southwest, an intricate maze of canals, dams, and terracing allowed agriculture to flourish in a dry climate.



THE TRIBES OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

- The most direct descendants of Cahokia, the people later known as the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, settled on the eastern side of the Mississippi River and the southern Appalachian Mountains.
- Most of these tribes lived in small communities of 500 to 2,000 people.



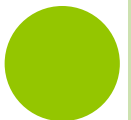
THE PACIFIC COAST—FROM THE SHASTA TO THE CALIFORNIA INDIANS

- In the Pacific Northwest, the Shasta and other tribes lived primarily on the abundant salmon in their rivers.
- Farther down the Pacific Coast in California, the Yokut, Miwok, Maidu, and Pomo represented one of the largest concentrations of American Indians north of Mexico.



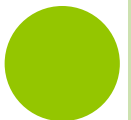
THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY AND THE TRIBES OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

- In the Northeast, the original five nations of the Iroquois—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas—developed.
- On the Atlantic Coast were Algonquian-speaking tribes, the largest of which, the Powhatans, may have included 60,000 or more people.



THE AZTEC, MAYAN, AND INCA EMPIRES

- The Aztecs lived in central Mexico by 1400.
- The Mayans lived on the Yucatan peninsula from 300-900 A.D.
- The Incas lived in South America in villages high in the Andes Mountains and their empire extended 2,000 miles from north to south.



THE INCA EMPIRE IN 1500

- Map Inca Empire in 1500



AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURES, TRADE, AND ENCOUNTERS WITH EUROPEANS

- Trade networks stretched from the Aztec Empire across all parts of North America
- Native peoples of North and South America saw themselves as the center of their own world
- Native American culture tended to understand warfare in ways radically different from most Europeans



NATIVE AMERICAN CULTURE AREAS AND TRADE NETWORKS

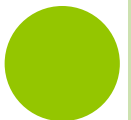


MAP Native North American Culture Areas and Trade Networks, ca. 1400 CE



A CHANGING EUROPE IN THE 1400S

- The Vikings sailed the Atlantic in the 800s
- But early contact with North America was forgotten by the 1400s
- Europe was still recovering from the devastating Black Death, the bubonic plague that arrived in 1348 on rats carried by ships trading in the Black Sea.



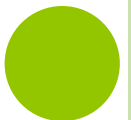
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE CHANGES EASTERN EUROPE

- In 1453, Muslim Ottoman Turks conquered the city of Constantinople, the most important city in Eastern Europe.
- Suddenly, Christian Europe was cut off from the lucrative land-based trade in spices and luxury goods with Asia that had existed since the late 1200s.



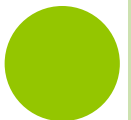
THE RISE OF PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION

- Prince Henry (1394-1460) of Portugal (“The Navigator”) set up a school of navigation.
- Soon Portuguese sailors were traveling further and further down the coast of west Africa.
- In addition, the Portuguese began trading in slaves.



ENGLAND AND FRANCE

- France and England fought the Hundred Years' War (1337– 1453) with each other, depleting both nations' resources.
- England was also torn by a civil war, the War of the Roses.
- Despite all their troubles, England and France were relatively unified kingdoms.



THE UNIFICATION AND RISE OF SPAIN

- The political, cultural, and religious unification of Spain—known as the *Reconquista*, or “reconquest”—was an extraordinary development.
- In January 1492, the 800-year long Islamic presence ended in Spain.
- That same year, Ferdinand and Isabella expelled all Jews from Spain.



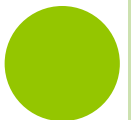
AFRICA IN THE 1400S

Map African Trade Networks



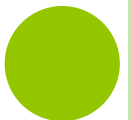
ANCIENT TIES BETWEEN AFRICA AND EUROPE

- North Africa had been part of Mediterranean civilization for at least 3,000 years.
- As Christianity spread throughout the Roman Empire, some of the strongest Christian centers were in North Africa.
- St. Augustine (354–430) was born in what is now Algeria.



THE EMPIRES OF GHANA, MALI, AND SONGHAY

- Just south of the Sahara, the kingdom of Ghana governed much of West Africa for hundreds of years.
- Mali slowly dominated and replaced Ghana as the leading power in the region.
- Songhay grew stronger, capturing Timbuktu in 1458 just as the Portuguese were exploring the African coast.



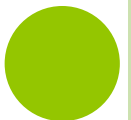
KONGO, BENIN, AND CENTRAL AFRICA

- The kingdoms of Kongo, Benin, and surrounding areas had powerful governments but they were far less structured than in the empires of Mali and Songhay.
- Kongo kings were Catholic.
- Centralized government and the wealth generated by trade also led to military power.



SLAVERY IN AFRICA

- Slavery was a significant part of the African economy long before the Portuguese arrived.
- Most slaves were captured in war from other communities.
- A more terrible form of slavery was born in the 1400s: the slaves' language, culture, and identity were destroyed.



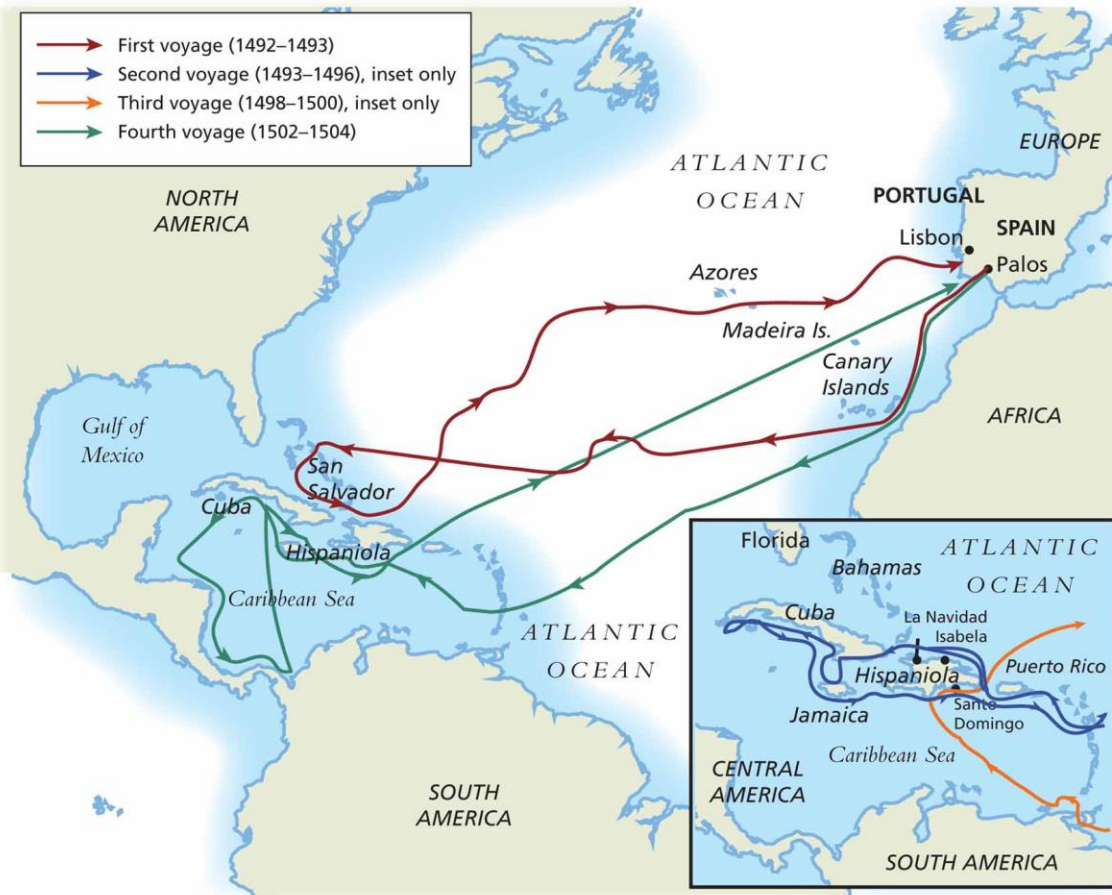
ASIA IN THE 1400S

- In the 1400s, China was united in a single empire and had been for more than 2,000 years.
- Beijing had a population that was 50 times larger than London.
- For the next 200 years, China became increasingly isolated from the rest of the non-Asian world.



COLUMBUS, THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE, AND EARLY CONQUESTS

Map Columbus's Voyages



THE FOUR VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

- Columbus and his crew of 90 men left Spain in August 1492.
- They reached land on October 12, 1492.
- They made four voyages to the New World between 1492 and 1504.



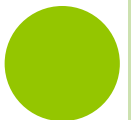
AMERIGO VESPUCCI INSPIRES A CONTINENT'S NAME

- America is named after explorer Amerigo Vespucci.
- Vespucci made three or four trips to the New World.
- A German mapmaker named the continent after Amerigo.



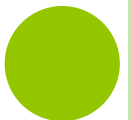
THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN ARMS AND DISEASE

- The Spanish presence had a devastating effect.
- Mexico's native population decreased from 25 million in 1519 to 1 million in 1619.



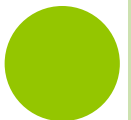
THE MAKING OF AN OCEAN WORLD—THE ATLANTIC AND COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE

- The Atlantic Ocean became the great highway connecting known and previously unknown continents.
- The Columbian Exchange—the interchange of diseases, plants, animals, and human cultures between New and Old Worlds after 1492.



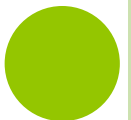
THE CONQUEST OF THE AZTEC AND INCA EMPIRES

- Hernán Cortés – (1519 and 1522) conquered the Aztec empire
- Francisco Pizarro - (1531-1532) wiped out the Inca Empire



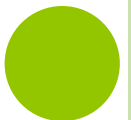
BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS AND THE VOICES OF PROTEST

- Bartolomé de Las Casas (1484–1566) documented in detail the cruelty of the Spanish conquerors
- Las Casas also left an important record of the life and customs of the first peoples of the Americas.



A DIVIDED EUROPE: THE IMPACT OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

- The Protestant Reformation changed the way Europeans thought about the world, whether they became Protestant or remained Catholic.



THE BIRTH OF PROTESTANTISM

- Martin Luther (1483–1546)
- 1517 – Luther posts the 95 Theses on the door of a church in Wittenberg
- His action quickly led to a religious split, first in Germany, and then across Europe.



RELIGION AND THE NATION-STATE

- The idea of the nation-state developed more or less at the same time as the Protestant–Catholic split.
- The modern idea that the world should be governed by nation-states was new in the Europe of the 1500s.



EXPLORATION AND ENCOUNTER IN NORTH AMERICA: THE SPANISH

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PONCE DE LEÓN IN FLORIDA, 1513–1521

- Juan Ponce de León, who had been part of the Spanish army that conquered Muslim Granada in 1492, led the first known European expeditions to Puerto Rico and Florida.
- Explored Florida searching for a fabled “Fountain of Youth”



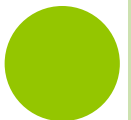
EXPLORING TEXAS BY ACCIDENT: CABEZA DE VACA, 1528–1536

- After landing near Galveston, de Vaca decided to literally walk home to Mexico City.
- The 8-year adventure took him through southern Texas and the northern states of Mexico.
- Eventually to the Pacific coast and on to Mexico City



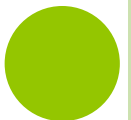
EXPLORING THE SOUTHWEST: ESTEBAN, DE NIZA, AND CORONADO, 1539–1542

- Francisco Vasquez de Coronado - explored the Southwestern U.S. in search of the golden city Cibola
- Saw the Grand Canyon



EXPLORING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY: THE DE SOTO EXPEDITION, 1539–1542

- In 1539, De Soto sailed to Florida with some 500 to 600 Spaniards and about 100 captive American Indians and Africans
- Explored the Southeastern United States and in 1541 crossed the Mississippi River



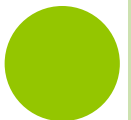
EXPLORING CALIFORNIA: THE CABRILLO VOYAGE, 1542–1543

- Cabrillo's three ships left Navidad, Mexico, in June 1542, and by September had reached San Diego Bay in California.
- He continued north along the Pacific Coast as far as the Russian River in northern California.
- He missed San Francisco Bay.



EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN FLORIDA: FORT CAROLINE AND ST. AUGUSTINE, 1562–1565

- Established St. Augustine, Florida in 1565
- The oldest permanently occupied European settlement in what would become the U.S.



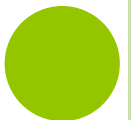
SETTLING NEW MEXICO: 1598

- On April 30, 1598, an expedition stopped on the banks of the Rio Grande and claimed all of the lands and peoples to the north for Spain.
- Established Santa Fe (1610) in New Mexico - oldest capital city in the United States



EXPLORATION AND ENCOUNTER IN NORTH AMERICA: THE FRENCH

- King Francis I of France (r. 1515–1547) did not want to leave the Americas to Spain or Portugal, which was quickly developing its own empire in Brazil.



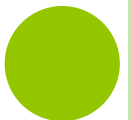
FIRST FRENCH VISIT TO THE ATLANTIC COAST OF THE UNITED STATES— VERRAZANO, 1524

- 1524 - French king sends Giovanni da Verrazzano to America to search for a northwest passage
- Verranzano sails along the Atlantic coast



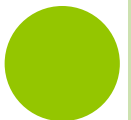
JACQUES CARTIER SEEKS A SEA ROUTE TO ASIA, 1534

- France tries again to find a northern sea route to Asia
- 1534 - Jacques Cartier sails up the St. Lawrence River to present-day Montreal



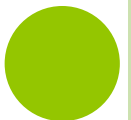
EXPLORATION AND ENCOUNTER IN NORTH AMERICA: THE ENGLISH

- An English-led expedition was among the first to follow Columbus.
- King Henry VII of England commissioned another Italian, Giovanni Caboto, or John Cabot, to sail across the Atlantic in 1497.



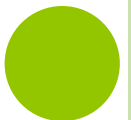
ENGLAND'S REFORMATION SHAPES THE COUNTRY

- Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church and formed the Church of England.
- His daughter, Elizabeth I, embraced Protestantism.
- During Elizabeth's long reign, England became a major power in Europe and the world.



ELIZABETHAN EXPLORERS AND PIRATES

- Francis Drake, perhaps the most famous pirate, was commissioned by Queen Elizabeth.
- Drake was an explorer; he voyaged around the globe from 1577 to 1580.
- His exploits brought considerable wealth to Queen Elizabeth's England.



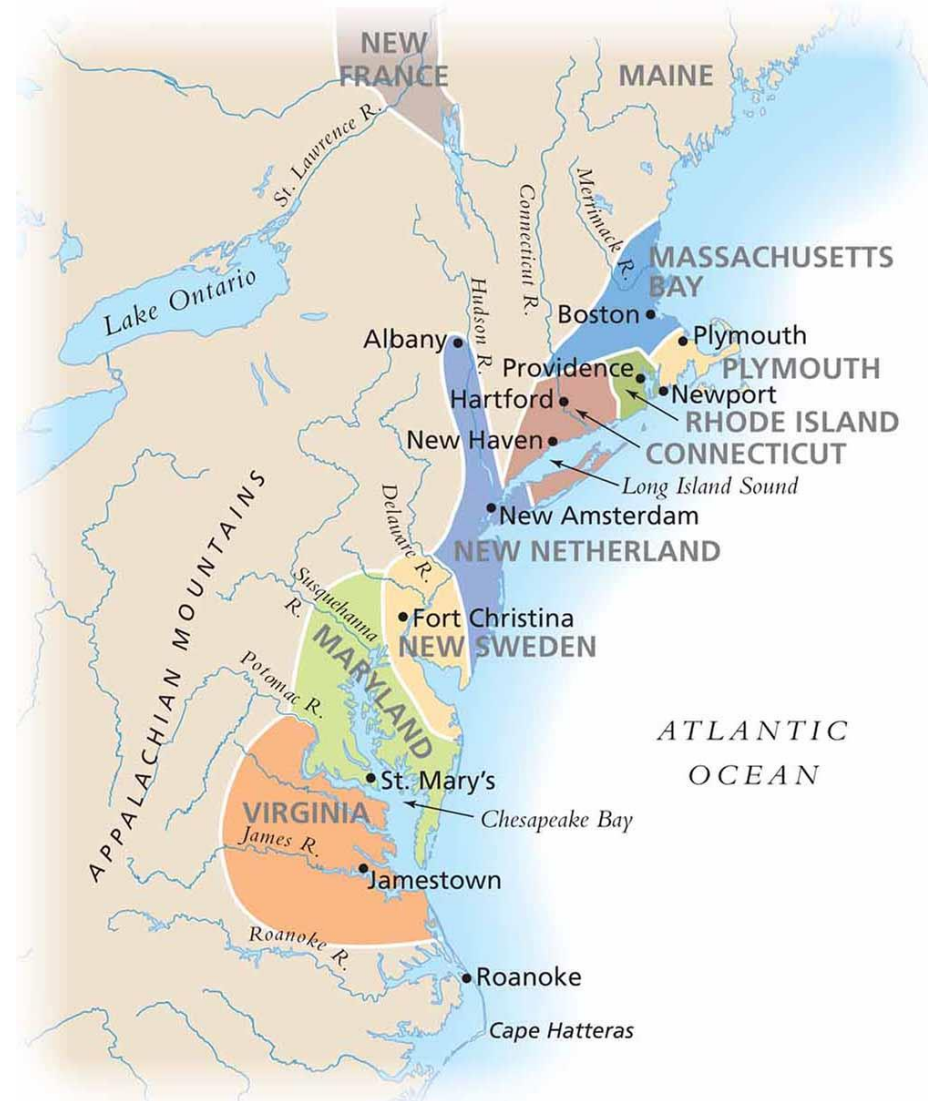
WALTER RALEIGH AND THE “LOST COLONY” OF ROANOKE

- 1587 – Sir Walter Raleigh sends an expedition to settle Roanoke Island off the Carolina coast
- Help was not able to return until 1590
- When they returned, the colony was gone, vanished.
- Only the word “Croatoan” was left, carved in a tree, becomes the “lost colony”



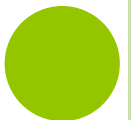
THE ENGLISH SETTLE IN NORTH AMERICA

- Map Spread of Settlement: Atlantic Coast European



COLONIZING VIRGINIA: JAMESTOWN

- 1607 - Jamestown became the first permanent English settlement in North America
- One ruler, Powhatan, controlled virtually all of the Indians nearby.
- Jamestown built on a swamp - mosquitoes and malaria



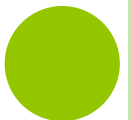
COLONIZING VIRGINIA: JAMESTOWN (2)

- Capt. John Smith rallied the settlers at Jamestown
- Captured by Powhatan and threatened with execution
- Smith saved by Powhatan's daughter Pocahontas
- Smith returned to England in 1609



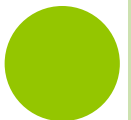
COLONIZING VIRGINIA: JAMESTOWN (3)

- Winter of 1609-1610 “starving time” - over 80% of 500 settlers died
- 1613 – tobacco imported to Jamestown
- Developed a pleasant smoking strain
- Tobacco would become the feature cash crop of Virginia



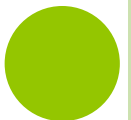
THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIES: PLYMOUTH, BOSTON, AND BEYOND

- Pilgrims = Separatists
- Left on the Mayflower, Sept. 16, 1620
- Mayflower Compact - laws for the new community
- 1621 - only half of the 101 who had crossed were still alive
- William Bradford - governor



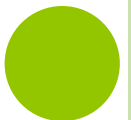
THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIES: PLYMOUTH, BOSTON, AND BEYOND (2)

- Puritans - wanted to “purify” the Church of England
- Began to consider New England for colonization
- First colonists arrived in 1630, building in what they called Salem.
- John Winthrop – Puritan leader



THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIES: PLYMOUTH, BOSTON, AND BEYOND (3)

- Thomas Hooker - led followers to Connecticut in 1636
- Roger Williams - banished to Rhode Island in 1636
- Anne Hutchinson - excommunicated by Winthrop in 1637, ended up in Rhode Island



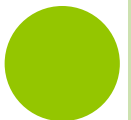
MARYLAND

- The colony was the vision of Sir George Calvert (Lord Baltimore)
- Sought a refuge for Catholics in America
- 1632 - granted a charter for Maryland
- He died, but his son Cecilius took over



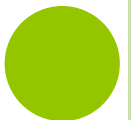
ADDITIONAL COLONIES: CONTINUED SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- Carolinas - most settlers were former indentured servants from Virginia and Maryland or Barbados
- New York - was originally New Netherland, founded by the Dutch
- Pennsylvania - the colony was largely the work of one man - William Penn, Quakers



AFRICANS AND INDENTURED SERVANTS IN ENGLAND'S COLONIES

- 1619 - John Rolfe reports that a Dutch ship brought the first African slaves
- At first, the Africans/slaves were treated as indentured servants and could gain their freedom as whites did
- 1650-1700 the Virginia population tripled
- More labor needed



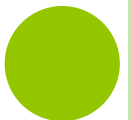
ENGLAND'S WARS, ENGLAND'S COLONIES

Map King Philip's War and Bacon's Rebellion



CIVIL WAR AND REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND

- By 1642, England was in a civil war
- Parliament's army defeated the king, who was executed in 1649
- General Oliver Cromwell, ruled England as a Puritan Commonwealth from 1649 to 1658
- In 1660, Parliament invited King Charles II (r. 1660–1685)



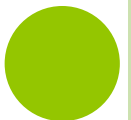
REBELLION IN NEW ENGLAND—KING PHILIP'S WAR, 1675–76

- In 1671, a chief named Metacomet (called King Philip by the English) determined that his people must be free from the English
- War erupted in 1675
- Puritans wiped out Metacomet and put his head on a stake
- Per capita, deadliest war in American history



BACON'S REBELLION IN VIRGINIA, 1676

- Tensions arose between settlers and Indians living on the frontier of western Virginia
- Bacon organized his own militia of hundreds of runaway servants and some slaves
- Summer of 1676 - Bacon marches on Jamestown and burns the city



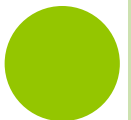
EARLY FRENCH SETTLEMENT—QUEBEC, MONTREAL, AND THE FUR TRADE

- Samuel de Champlain, “Father of New France,” established Quebec 1608
- Deeply Catholic
- Catholic Jesuits effective in converting Native Americans
- The French establish the fur trade
- New France grows slowly, only 14,000 people by 1700



EXPLORING AND CLAIMING THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

- 1673 - Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette explore the Mississippi River as far south as the Arkansas River
- 1682 - Rene-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, follows the Mississippi from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico
- Claimed all lands for France and named it Louisiana for King Louis XIV



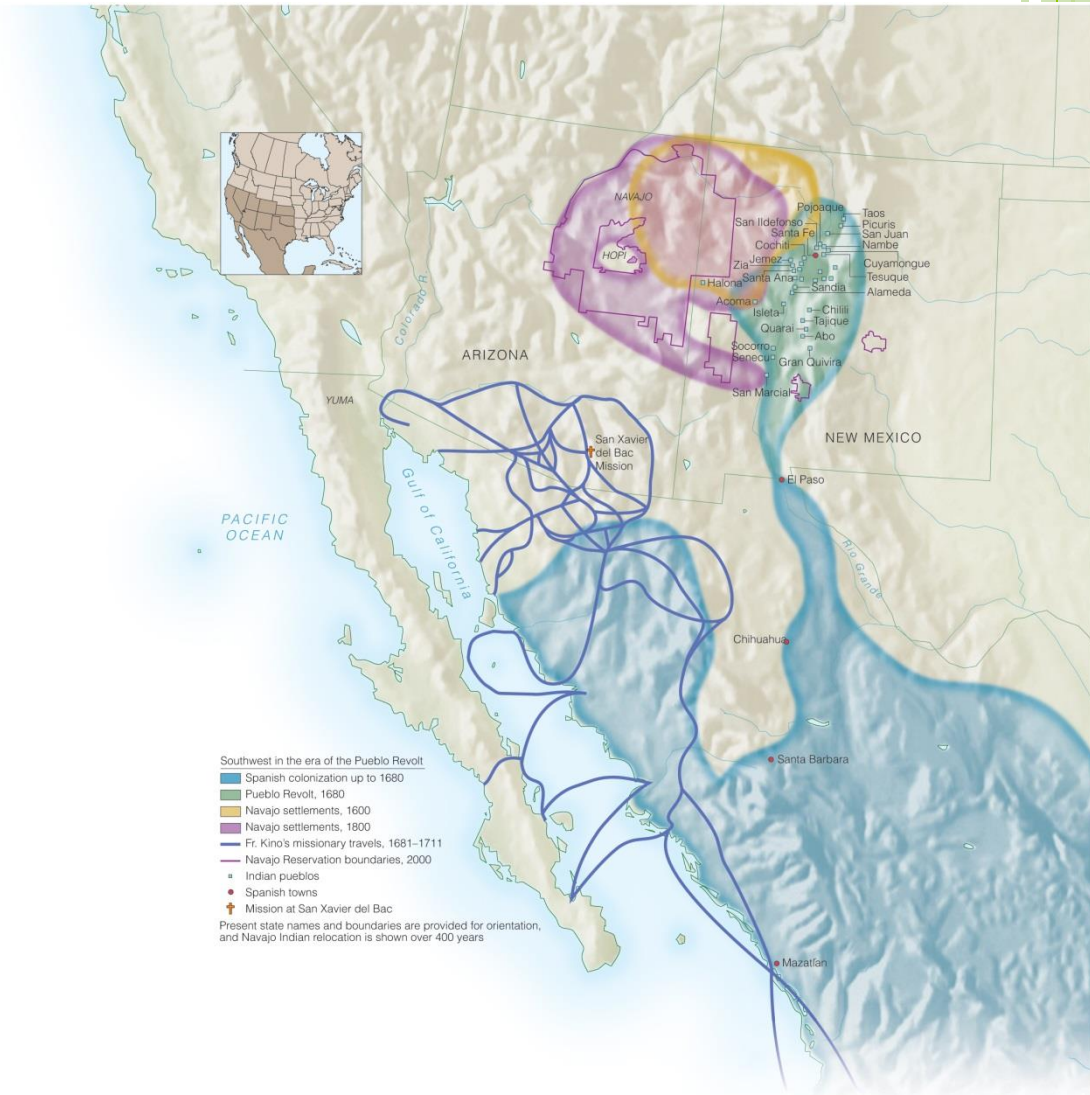
CREATING THE FRENCH GULF COAST— BILOXI, MOBILE, AND NEW ORLEANS

- 1698 - Pierre d'Iberville landed on the east bank of the Mississippi River and established Biloxi
- 1713 – Mobile is established
- In 1718, Jean-Baptiste de Bienville built a colony that he called New Orleans on the land between the Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain



DEVELOPMENTS IN SPANISH COLONIES NORTH OF MEXICO

Map Changes in the Southwest



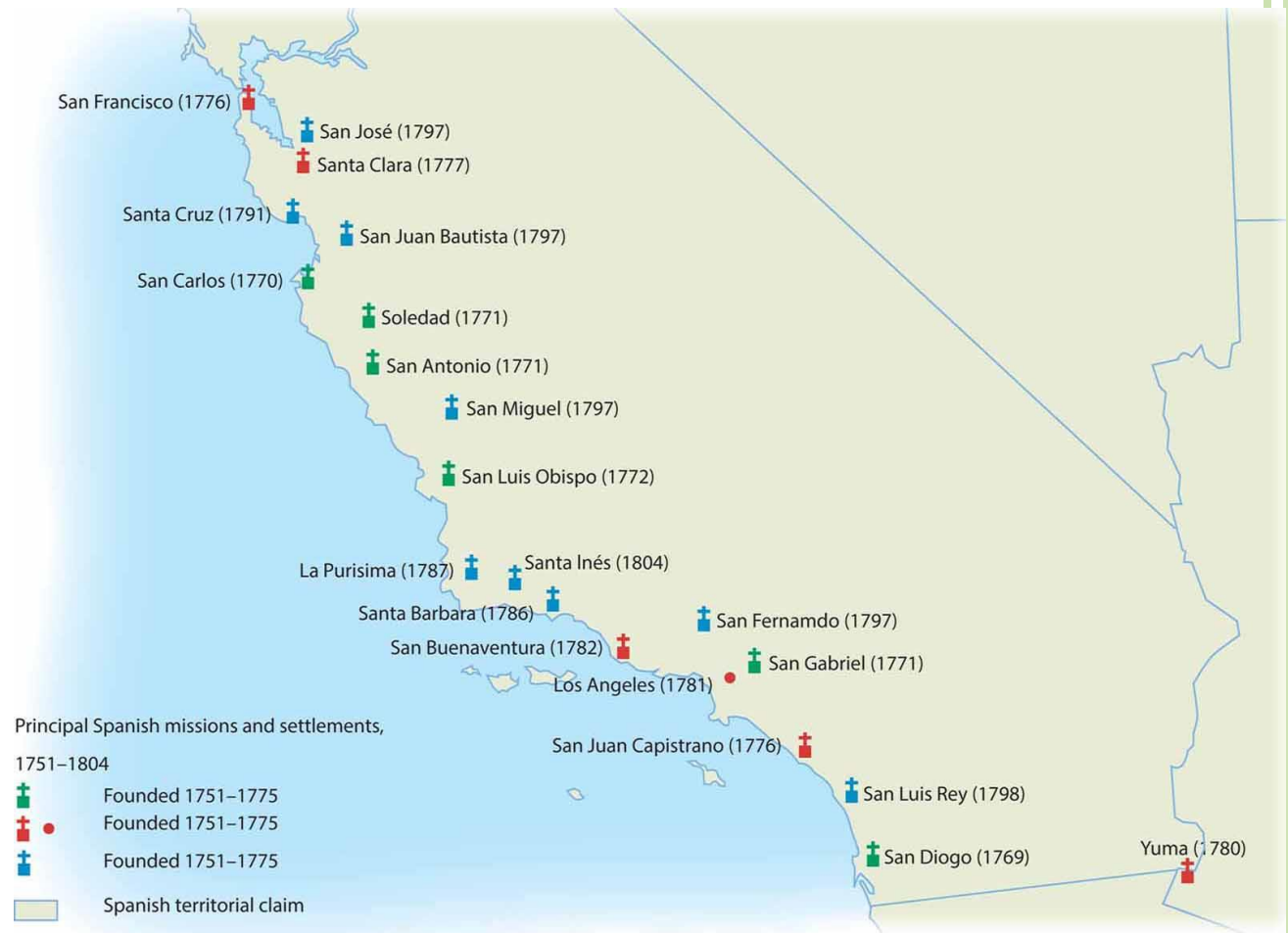
THE PUEBLO REVOLT—NEW MEXICO, 1680

- In August 1680, the Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico, led by Popé, revolted against Spanish rule.
- In the Pueblo Revolt, nearly all of the Spanish who lived on isolated ranches and farms were killed.



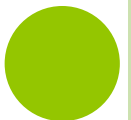
CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

○ Map California Missions



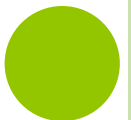
SPAIN'S RESPONSE TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, AND THE MISSIONS OF CALIFORNIA

- When the French founded New Orleans in 1718, the Spanish built a new city of their own, San Antonio.
- By 1769, the Spanish were also worried about English explorations and Russian fur-trading activities on the Pacific coast.
- In response, the Spanish established a fort and then a mission in San Diego.



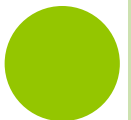
ENGLAND'S GLORIOUS REVOLUTION AND "THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN," 1689

- The English Parliament came to distrust King James II who they believed was centralizing too much authority and who they suspected of privately supporting Catholicism.
- They ousted him in 1689 in what was known as the Glorious Revolution.



PARLIAMENT'S DECISION TO "ELECT" A NEW KING AND QUEEN

- Parliament invited James's Protestant daughter, Mary, and her husband, Prince William of Orange, rulers of the Netherlands, to come to England as joint sovereigns.
- This move by Parliament was a dramatic change that would have far-reaching effects.



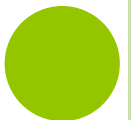
JOHN LOCKE—DEFENDING THE RIGHT TO REVOLUTION

- John Locke, justified the revolution by insisting that all government rested on the natural rights of the governed.
- In his *Second Treatise on Government*, Locke described civil society as a social contract made by free people to live together.



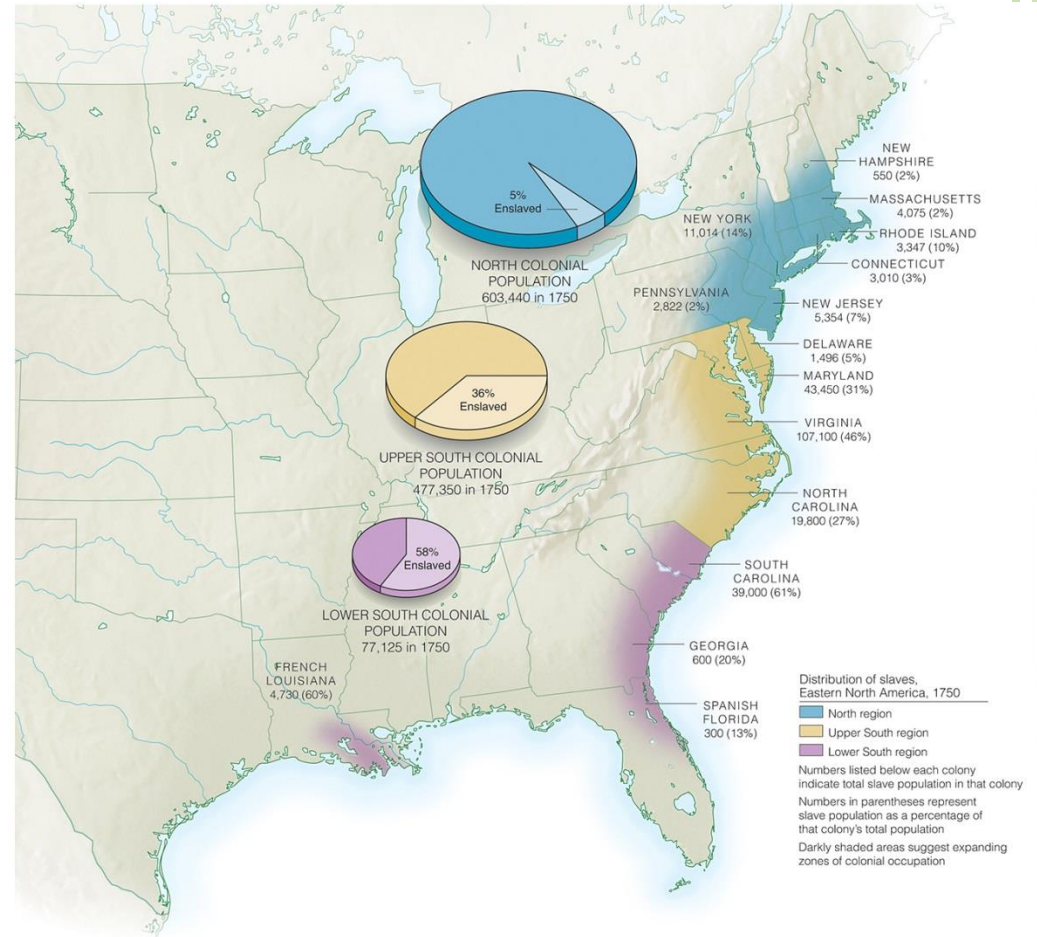
NORTH AMERICAN RESPONSES

- In England's American colonies, news of the Glorious Revolution brought rejoicing.
- In the Americas, the Glorious Revolution produced winners and losers.



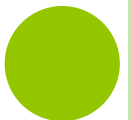
THE PLANTATION WORLD: FROM A SOCIETY WITH SLAVES TO A SLAVE SOCIETY

- MAP Enslaved People in British North America in 1750.

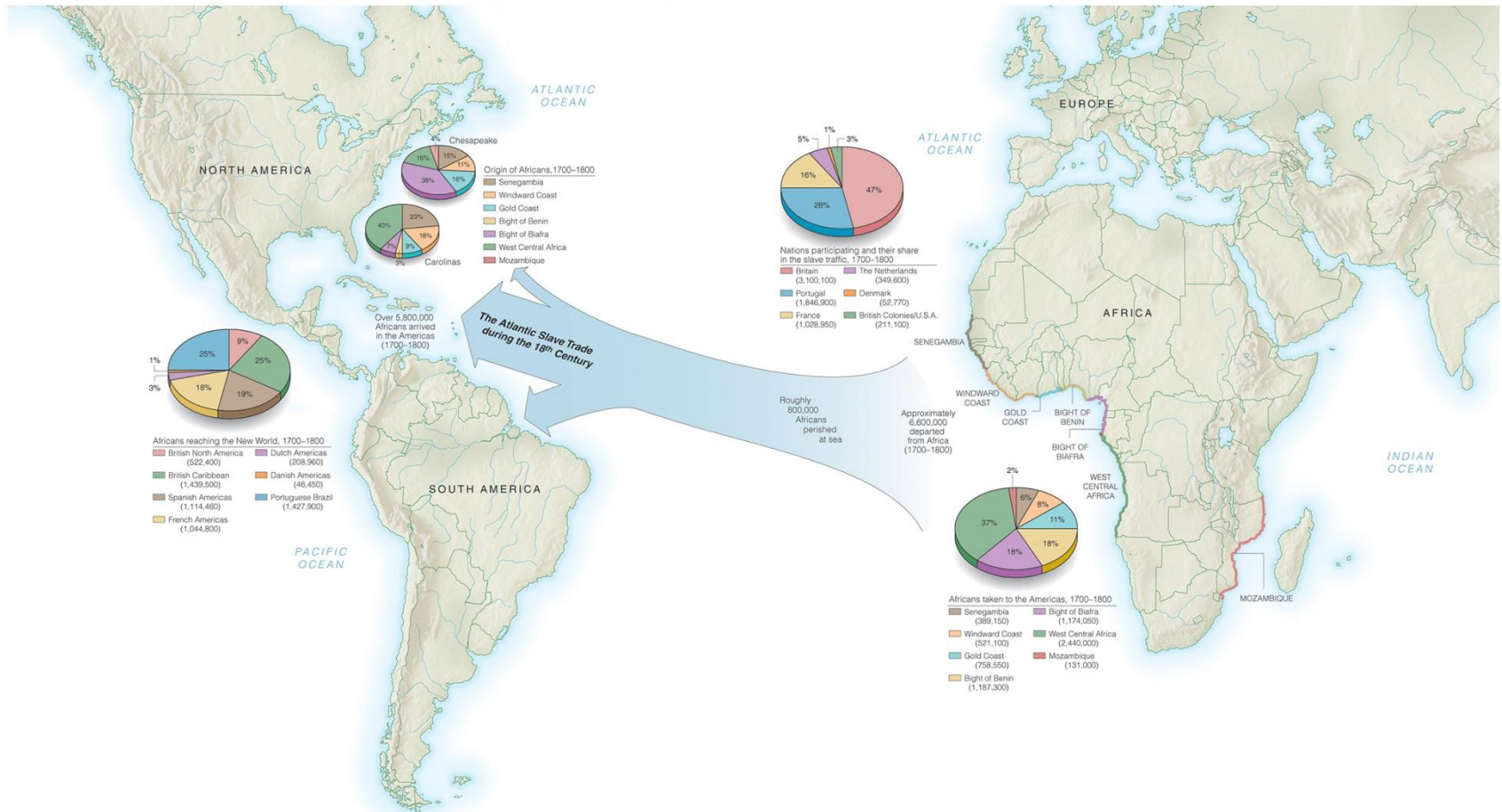


SEEKING STABILITY BY CREATING A SLAVE SOCIETY

- As the institution of slavery came to be more rigidly defined, it also came to be linked more closely to race.
- Africans were seen as slaves.
- Europeans, even the poorest Europeans, were seen as free.



ORIGIN AND DESTINATIONS OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS, 1700–1800



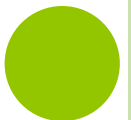
THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE, THE MIDDLE PASSAGE, AND THE NATURE OF COLONIAL SLAVERY

- North American slavery was always a relatively small part of the Atlantic slave trade.
- The Middle Passage—the transit of slaves from Africa to the Americas—was a horrifying experience.
- Most Africans faced a lifetime of slavery.



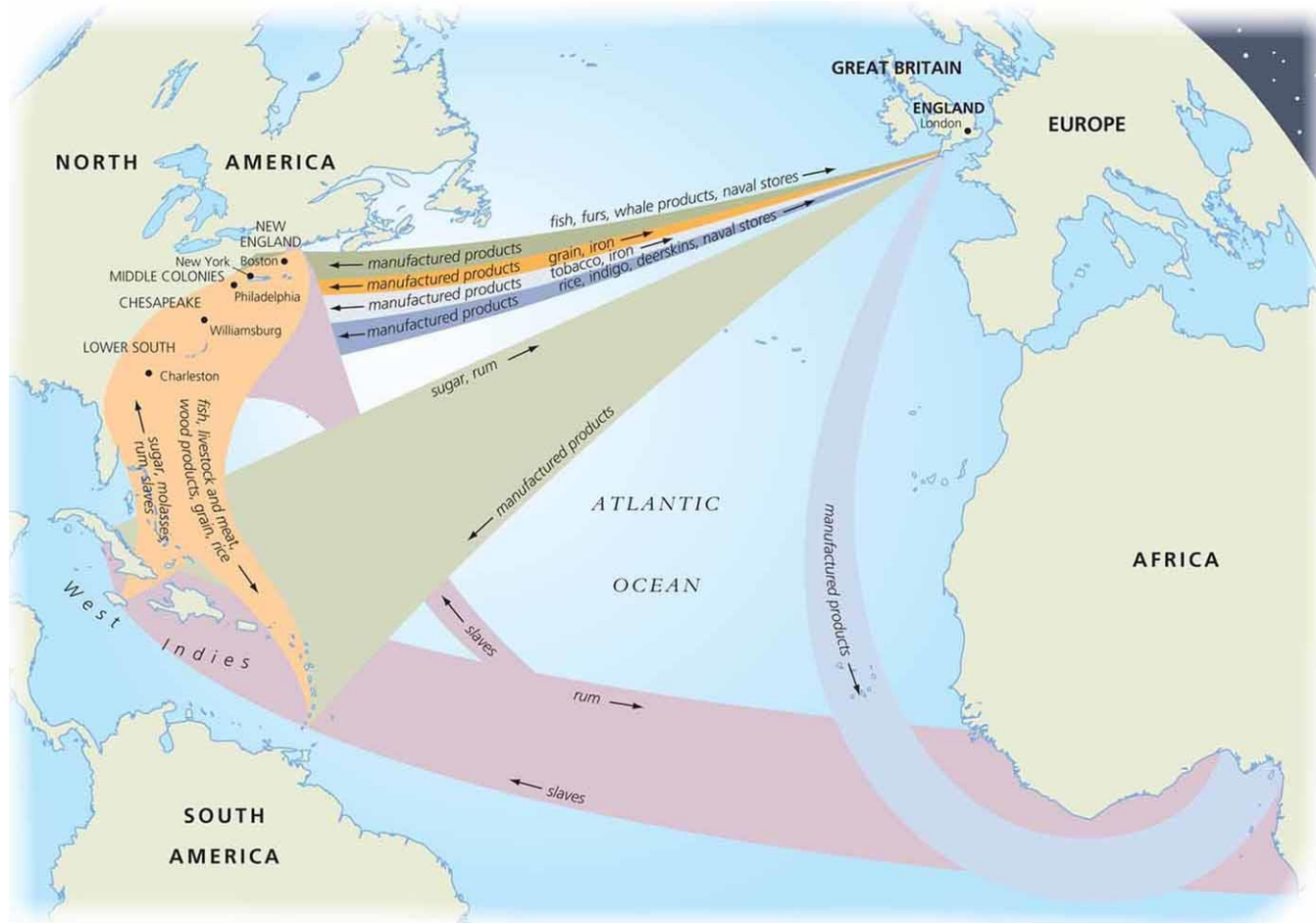
THE FEAR OF SLAVE REVOLTS: SOUTH CAROLINA AND NEW YORK

- 1739 - Stono Rebellion, largest slave uprising in the colonies before the American Revolution.
- 1741 - fires swept New York, destroying businesses and homes. Governor George Clarke became convinced that “The Negros are rising.”



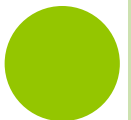
STABILITY AND INSTABILITY IN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WORLDS

- Map The Triangle Trade.



THE SALEM WITCH TRIALS OF 1692

- Two young girls in the home of the Reverend Samuel Parris of Salem Village began to suffer fits.
- The town doctor wondered if their disease might be a result of witchcraft.
- Thus began the Salem witch trials, one of the best-known episodes of mass hysteria in the English colonies.



WOMEN'S LIVES

- Because women were generally relegated to the private realm, many of them lived cut off from society.
- Women were limited by the physical demands of pregnancy, birth, nursing, and child rearing as well as by the daily chores of a farm.
- At the bottom of the social hierarchy were enslaved women.



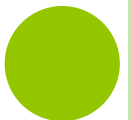
THE GROWTH OF CITIES: PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHARLESTON

- In the early 1700s, New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, and Charleston all emerged as significant trading centers for the British world.
- The ocean-based commerce of these cities was based on their good harbors, Britain's growing dominance of the world's oceans, and industries.



COMMERCIAL ATTITUDES, COMMERCIAL SUCCESS—MERCANTILISM AND THE NEW TRADING ECONOMY

- Mercantilism – the colonies be used only to produce raw materials that would enrich the Mother country and be a consumer of manufactured goods.
- The Triangle Trade involved the shipment of slaves from Africa to the West Indies and North America in exchange for rum.



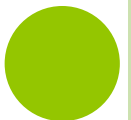
CHANGING SOCIAL SYSTEMS

- As the economic systems gradually shifted, starting in the 1730s, social systems in British North America also began to change.
- By the 1720s, however, some of the mechanics and farmers were beginning to recognize a new social class.
- This would become the middle class.



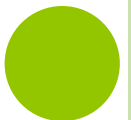
A CHANGING RELIGIOUS LANDSCAPE— FROM THE HALFWAY COVENANT TO THE FIRST GREAT AWAKENING

- The First Great Awakening, a series of religious revivals that swept all of the North American colonies in the 1730s
- Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield leaders
- The Great Awakening changed American society



ONGOING WARS IN EUROPE AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

- Between 1689 and 1815, England and France were engaged in more or less continual war with each other for control of global empires.
- The many wars between 1689 and 1763 disrupted life in North America.



FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SPANISH CLAIMS, 1608

Map “French North America”



THE UNIFYING EFFECTS OF THE WARS ON BRITISH COLONIES

- The colonial governments grew stronger and more independent through the early decades of the 1700s.
- Benjamin Franklin came up with the Albany Plan of Union.
- Franklin's plan was defeated resoundingly by the colonies.

