

Exploration and the Colonial Era, Beginnings to 1763

Native Americans develop complex societies. Starting in 1492, Europeans and then Africans bring their cultures to the New World. British colonies thrive, and Britain dominates North America after defeating France at war.

Exploration and the Colonial Era, Beginnings to 1763

SECTION 1 The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

SECTION 2 Spanish North America

SECTION 3 Early British Colonies

SECTION 4 The Colonies Come of Age

Section 1

The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

On the eve of their interaction, Native American, West African, and European peoples live in complex societies.

SECTION

1 The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

Ancient Cultures in the Americas

The First Americans

- 22,000 years ago hunters cross from Asia to Alaska over Beringia

Hunting and Gathering

- Inhabitants hunt large animals until climate warms
- 12,000 to 10,000 years ago hunt small game, gather nuts and berries

Agriculture Develops

- Planting of crops begins in central Mexico 10,000 to 5,000 years ago
- Some cultures remain **nomadic**—moving in search of food and water

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

1

continued **Ancient Cultures in the Americas****Maya, Aztec, and Inca Societies Flourish**

- The Americas' first empire, the Olmec, flourishes 1200 to 400 B.C.
- A.D. 250 to 900, Maya culture thrives in Guatemala and Yucatán
- **Aztec** begin building civilization in the Valley of Mexico in 1200s
- Incas establish empire around A.D. 1400 in western South America

Complex Societies Arise in North America

- **Anasazi** form agricultural societies in Southwest after 300 B.C.
- Trading, mound building cultures arise east and west of Mississippi



SECTION

1

Native American Societies of the 1400s

Diverse Peoples

- West coast tribes live in marshes and forests; hunt and gather
- The **Pueblo**, Anasazi descendants, farm and live in multistory houses
- **Iroquois** live in Northeastern forests, hunt for food and clothing
- Southeast groups grow maize, squash, and beans

Common Characteristics

- Many cultures trade, share common social values and religion
- All tribes organized by families, some in clans with common ancestor



SECTION

1

West African Societies of the 1400s

The Kingdom of Songhai

- 600 to 1600—Trans-Sahara trade enriches Ghana, Mali, Songhai empires

Kingdoms of Benin and Kongo

- In 1400s, the kingdom of **Benin** controls area around Niger Delta
- **Kongo**, group of small kingdoms on Congo River ruled by single leader

West African Culture

- West Africans live in villages; family, community, tradition direct life
- People worship ancestral spirits; most believe in single creator
- Make living from farming, herding, hunting, fishing, mining, trading

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

1

continued **West African Societies of the 1400s****Trading Patterns with the Wider World**

- Timbuktu is center of trans-Saharan trade network
- European, North African, Saharan goods traded for West African goods
- Traders bring **Islam**—a monotheistic religion founded by Muhammad

The Portuguese

- Portuguese sailors make contacts along West African coast in 1440s
- Portuguese begin direct trade and bypass Saharan merchants
- European trade in enslaved West Africans begins

SECTION

1

European Societies of the 1400s

The Social Hierarchy

- Monarchs, aristocrats, clergy, peasants are basic social ranks
- There are few artisans and merchants, but they have social mobility

Christianity Shapes the European Outlook

- **Christianity**—religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus
- Crusades against Muslims open Asian trade routes to Europe
- **Reformation** disputes church practices, papal authority; splits Church

European Nations Take Shape

- Four powers emerge:
Portugal, Spain, France, England

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

1

continued **European Societies of the 1400s****The Renaissance**

- **Renaissance**—rebirth of interest in the world — begins in Italy, 1400s
- Leads to reconsideration of art, philosophy, science, human ability

Europe Enters a New Age of Expansion

- Cost and danger of land route to Asia leads to search for sea route
- Monarchs finance exploration to find new sources of wealth

Sailing Technology Improves

- New ship designs and instruments promote exploration
- Prince Henry gathers mariners, navigators; finances exploration



Section 2

Spanish North America

Beginning with the voyage of Christopher Columbus, the Spanish build a vast colonial empire in the Americas.

SECTION

2

Spanish North America

Columbus Crosses the Atlantic

Columbus Finds the Americas

- **Christopher Columbus**—Genoese explorer, leads expeditions to Americas
- Columbus encounters **Taino**—Native American islanders of the Caribbean
- Convinced he has found Asia, Columbus returns to Spain in triumph
- Columbus leads three more expeditions to explore and colonize

The Impact on Native Americans

- Europeans use Native Americans for slave labor in plantations
- European diseases like smallpox kill thousands of Native Americans

Continued . . .



SECTION

2

continued **Columbus Crosses the Atlantic****The Impact on Africans**

- Native American population declines, Europeans import African slaves
- 1500s to 1800s, at least 10 million African slaves brought to Americas

The Impact on Europeans

- Thousands of Europeans settle new lands, inflame national rivalries
- Portugal and Spain split Western Hemisphere in **Treaty of Tordesillas**

The Columbian Exchange

- **Columbian Exchange**—transfer of animals and plants to new continents



SECTION

2

The Spanish Claim a New Empire

Cortés Subdues the Aztec

- **Conquistadors**, Spanish explorers (conquerors), seek gold and silver
- **Hernando Cortés** leads expedition to Mexico
- **Montezuma**, last Aztec ruler; Aztec conquered by Spanish

The Spanish Pattern of Conquest

- Spanish conquer by intermarriage, and by forced labor and oppression
- **Mestizo**—people of mixed Spanish and Native American descent
- **Encomienda**—system in which natives labor for Spanish landlords

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

2

continued **The Spanish Claim a New Empire**

Spain Enjoys a Golden Age

- Spanish empire: Mexico to northern South America, includes New Spain
- **New Spain**—Spanish colony; made up of Mexico and parts of Central, South America

SECTION

2

Spain Explores the Southwest and West

The Spanish Found New Mexico

- Beginning in 1573, Spanish priests convert natives to Catholicism
- **New Mexico**—Spain's northern holdings in the Americas
- 1609–1610, Pedro de Peralta founds Santa Fe on the Rio Grande

The Spanish Open Missions in Texas

- Spanish begin to settle in Texas in 1528
- First two missions founded near El Paso to convert Apaches
- Missions have facilities for living, working, and worshipping

Continued . . .



SECTION

2

continued **Spain Explores the Southwest and West****A String of Missions Spans California**

- Father Junípero Serra founds first California mission (1769)
- By 1823, 21 Franciscan missions in California
- Many missions protected by forts, called presidios

Resistance to the Spanish

- Native Americans forced to support missions with labor or tribute
- Pueblo leader Popé leads uprising to preserve his people's beliefs
- Spanish lose control of New Mexico from 1680 to 1692



Section 3

Early British Colonies

Beginning in the early 1600s, the English establish colonies along the eastern shore of North America.

SECTION

3 Early British Colonies**The English Settle at Jamestown****A Disastrous Start**

- In 1607 the English establish **Jamestown**, a colony in North America
- Groups of investors who hope to profit form **joint-stock companies**
- Colonists seek gold, suffer from disease and famine
- **John Smith** forces colonists to farm; gets help from Powhatan

Tobacco Requires a Supply of Labor

- **Indentured servants**—pay for food, housing, and passage with labor
- Indentured servants and slaves provide labor for tobacco growth

Continued . . .

SECTION

3

continued **The English Settle at Jamestown****Colonists Clash with Native Americans**

- Colonists' demand for land leads to warfare with Native Americans
- Colonists defeat Native Americans, force them off their land

Economic Differences Split Virginia

- Poor, former indentured servants demand legislative representation
- 1676 uprising, called Bacon's Rebellion, fails

SECTION

3

Puritans Create a “New England”

Puritans

- **Puritans** want to rid Church of England of Catholic rituals
- In 1620 a Separatist group, the Pilgrims, found colony at Plymouth

The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Puritans found colony in Massachusetts Bay, centered in Boston
- **John Winthrop**, a Puritan leader, wants to create “City upon a Hill”

Dissent in the Puritan Community

- Roger Williams flees to Rhode Island for religious freedom
- Anne Hutchinson banished for speaking against church

Continued . . .



SECTION

3

continued Puritans Create a “New England”**Native Americans Resist Colonial Expansion**

- Native Americans help settlers survive in new environment
- Disputes between Native Americans and Puritans over land, religion

King Philip’s War

- Tensions between natives and colonists grow for 40 years
- In 1675 chief Metacom leads several tribes in **King Philip’s War**
- Native Americans surrender due to casualties, disease, and famine

SECTION

3

Settlement of the Middle Colonies

The Dutch Found New Netherland

- Dutch set up New Amsterdam as center of fur-trading colony (1625)
- Dutch take over New Sweden on the Delaware River (1655)
- British duke of York takes colony, renames it New York (1664)

The Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

- **William Penn**, a Quaker, founds Pennsylvania (“Penn’s Woods”)
- **Quakers**, the Society of Friends, are pacifist Protestants who
 - worship without formal ministers
 - believe in equality, cooperation, religious toleration

SECTION

3

England and Its Colonies Prosper

Thirteen Colonies

- From the 1600s to 1700s, thirteen British colonies are established
- Georgia is founded as a debtor haven, crown assumes control in 1752
- Colonies export raw materials, Britain manufactures goods

Mercantilism and the Navigation Acts

- **Mercantilism**—economic system to make a nation self-sufficient
- Nation obtains gold, silver, and establishes a favorable balance of trade
- British pass **Navigation Acts** in 1651 to control colonial trade

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

3

continued **England and its Colonies Prosper****Colonial Governments**

- Colonies run by a governor, who is appointed by the Crown
- Governor appoints judges, oversees local assembly and colonial trade
- Colonial assemblies pass laws; governors have veto power

Growing Spirit of Self-Determination

- Colonies want greater political and economic freedom
- Desire for freedom eventually leads to rebellion

Section 4

The Colonies Come of Age

Even though both Northern and Southern colonies prosper, many colonists begin to question British authority.

SECTION

4 The Colonies Come of Age**A Plantation Economy Arises in the South****Life in a Diverse Southern Society**

- English, German, Scots, Scots-Irish settlers; mostly small farmers
- Plantation owners control much of the South's economy and politics

The Middle Passage

- **Triangular trade**—trade between Africa, West Indies, and the colonies
- **Middle passage**—sea route to West Indies, used to transport slaves

Continued . . .

NEXT

SECTION

4

continued **A Plantation Economy Arises in the South**

Africans Cope in Their New World

- 80-90% of slaves work in fields, 10-20% as servants or artisans
- Slaves keep their culture alive; some resist or rebel

Commerce Grows in the North

Colonial Cities and Trade

- Northern colonies develop trade-based economy, some industries
- Philadelphia becomes Britain's second largest port after London
- Colonial merchants trade as far away as California
- Northern colonies attract Jews, Dutch, Germans, and others

Farming in the North

- Northern farms produce varied cash crops, use less slave labor
- Slavery and anti-black prejudice exist in the North

SECTION

4

The Enlightenment

European Ideas Inspire the Colonists

- Renaissance scientists look for rational explanation of world
- Discover that the earth revolves around the sun
- **Enlightenment**—intellectual movement that values reason and science
- **Benjamin Franklin**, colonial politician, embraces Enlightenment ideas

SECTION

4

The Great Awakening

Religious Revivals

- Puritans lose influence in Massachusetts, lose dedication to religion
- **Great Awakening**—revivals to restore Puritan dedication and intensity
- **Jonathan Edwards** preaches people are sinful; must seek God's mercy
- Great Awakening revives religion, leads many to change congregations

Effects of the Great Awakening and Enlightenment

- Both movements lead people to question authority of church and state
- Movements create atmosphere that leads to American Revolution

SECTION

4

The French and Indian War

Britain and France

- France and Britain fight three inconclusive wars in 1600s and 1700s
- **French and Indian War**—conflict reignites in colonies in 1754

Rivals for an Empire

- French colony based on fur trade, allies with Native Americans

War Erupts

- French build Fort Duquesne in land claimed by Virginia (Ohio Valley)
- French crush Virginia militia under George Washington in 1754
- 1755–1756, French and allies continue to defeat British militia

Continued . . .



NEXT

SECTION

4

continued The French and Indian War**Britain Defeats an Old Enemy**

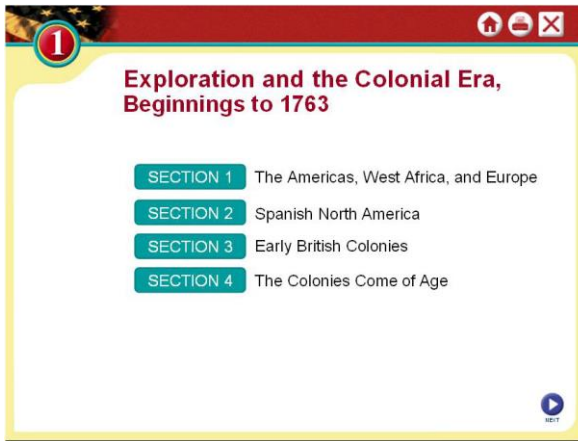
- British troops capture Quebec in a surprise attack in 1759
- **William Pitt**, British politician, leads Britain to victory
- Treaty of Paris ends war (1763), France gives up almost all its land

Changes for Native Americans

- Ottawa leader, **Pontiac**, fears loss of land; captures British forts
- British use smallpox as a weapon; Native Americans greatly weakened
- **Proclamation of 1763**—colonists can't settle west of Appalachians



This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes. Click the HOME or EXIT button.



Print Slide Show

1. On the **File** menu, select **Print**
2. In the pop-up menu, select **Microsoft PowerPoint**
If the dialog box does not include this pop-up, continue to step 4
3. In the **Print what** box, choose the presentation format you want to print: slides, notes, handouts, or outline
4. Click the **Print** button to print the PowerPoint presentation