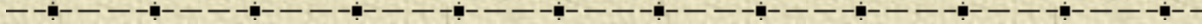




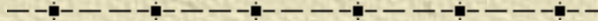
Chapter Two

When Worlds Collide, 1492–1590

Part One



Introduction



Chapter Focus Questions

- ✦ What was the European background of American colonization?
- ✦ How did the Spanish create a New World empire and extend it into North America?
- ✦ What was the large-scale intercontinental exchange of peoples, crops, animals, and diseases?
- ✦ What was the French role in the beginnings of the North American fur trade?
- ✦ How did the English create their first overseas colonies in Ireland and America?



Part Two

The English and Algonquians at Roanoke

American Communities: The English and Algonquians at Roanoke

- ✦ How did European imperialist goals create conflicts with Indians?

The First Colony of Roanoke

✦ Map: The Roanoke Colony in 1585

- ✦ Colony off the North Carolina coast founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585
- ✦ Goal was to find wealth: furs, gold or silver, and plantation agriculture
- ✦ Indians seen as laborers
- ✦ Conflict with Algonquians led to abandonment of colony by English

The Lost Colony at Roanoke

- ✦ New colony set up in 1585 aiming for better relations with Algonquians.
- ✦ Conflicts occurred, leading to John White's return to England for support.
- ✦ Three years later, White returned to Roanoke.
- ✦ Found colony destroyed and no trace of colonists.
- ✦ Colonists may have created the first mixed community of English and Indians in North America.



Part Three

The Expansion of Europe

European Communities

✦ What characterized European communities?

European Communities

- ✦ Agricultural society with many new advances in farming technology
- ✦ Feudal system divided land into small areas owned by landlords.
- ✦ Peasants paid tribute and performed labor.
- ✦ Majority of population Christian; small Jewish minority persecuted
- ✦ Harsh living conditions: famine prevalent.
- ✦ Plague wiped out one-third of Europe's population, 1347–1353.

The Merchant Class and the New Monarchies

- ✦ Map: Western Europe in the Fifteenth Century
- ✦ European expansion fueled by population increase and commercial growth
- ✦ Western European states emerged with monarchs as centers of power
- ✦ Alliance between monarchies and merchants paved way for European expansion

The Renaissance

- ✦ Intellectual and artistic flowering in Europe from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century
 - ◆ The Crusades stimulated Italian trade with Asia.
 - ◆ Compass, gunpowder, movable type were introduced to Europe.
 - ◆ Muslims reintroduced Greek and Roman learning to Europeans.
- ✦ The Renaissance celebrated human possibility.
- ✦ Inquisitive and acquisitive spirit of Renaissance helped motivate exploration.

Portuguese Explorations

- ✦ Prince Henry the Navigator established academy to train seafarers.
 - ✦ By the mid-fifteenth century most Europeans knew that the Earth was a spherical globe.
- ✦ Portuguese trading voyages tried to reach Indies by sailing around Africa.
- ✦ 1488: established several colonies and reached southern tip of Africa.
- ✦ Established Atlantic slave trade
- ✦ 1498: Vasco Da Gama sails around Africa to Indies.

Columbus Reaches the Americas

- ✦ Columbus planned to travel to the Indies by sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean.
- ✦ In 1492, Spain agreed to finance Columbus
 - ✦ They were in need of new lands to conquer and plunder
- ✦ In October 1492, Columbus arrived at Caribbean islands.
- ✦ Columbus returned to Spain with talk of wealth and proposed inhabitants be enslaved.
 - ✦ “many spices and great mines of gold”
- ✦ Discovered clockwise circulation of Atlantic winds and currents.

The New World

- ✦ Later Columbus voyages marked by violent slave raiding and obsession with gold
- ✦ Native populations were decimated and virtually eliminated by the 1520s.
 - ◆ Without slave population, colonies entered depression
 - ◆ Spanish were dissatisfied and ordered arrest of Columbus
- ✦ Columbus died in 1506 still thinking that he had opened the new way to the Indies.
- ✦ After sailing to the Caribbean in 1499, Amerigo Vespucci described lands as a New World.



Part Four

The Spanish in the Americas

The Spanish in the Americas

✦ Map: The Invasion of America

- ✦ Who participated in the invasion of Americas?
- ✦ Where did they go?

The Invasion of America

- ✦ Spanish armies marched across Caribbean islands, slaughtering inhabitants.
 - ◆ *Encomienda* system established
 - Indians labor and Spanish lords protect Indians
 - Turned into slave system
- ✦ In 1517, Spanish under Hernan Cortes reached Mexico, home of Aztec empire.
 - ◆ Aztecs dominated Central Mexico, extracting tribute and sacrificing human captives.
 - ◆ Cortes allied with subject peoples and conquered Aztec empire, aided by disease.
- ✦ Wealth was the driving force behind conquest

The Destruction of the Indies

- ✦ Spanish horses, guns, and steel overcame Indian resistance.
- ✦ Las Casas blamed Spanish for cruelty and deaths of millions of Indians.
 - ◆ The “Black Legend”
- ✦ Only a small portion of the deaths can be attributed to warfare.
- ✦ Famine, lower birth rates, and epidemic diseases were largely responsible for the radical reduction in native populations.

The Decline of the Indian Population

✦ Chart: North America's Indian and Colonial Populations in the seventeenth and eighteenth Centuries

- ✦ The population of Mexico fell from 25 million in 1519 to one million a century later.
- ✦ By the twentieth century, native population had fallen by 90 percent.
- ✦ “Virgin Soil Epidemics”
 - ◆ Diseases were the greatest killer of Indians

Intercontinental Exchange

- ✦ Exchanges between Old and New Worlds occurred
 - ◆ European diseases decimated Indian populations.
 - ◆ American precious metals
 - Runaway inflation
 - Stimulated commerce
 - Lowered standard of living for most Europeans
 - ◆ American crops to Europe- corn, potatoes, cotton, chocolate, tobacco
 - ◆ European crops to America- wheat, sugar, rice, horses, cattle

The First Europeans in North America

- ✦ In 1519, first of several unsuccessful colonization attempts failed in Florida.
- ✦ Europeans were searching for slaves and the rumored cities of wealth.
- ✦ In 1539, Hernan DeSoto traveled throughout South, spreading disease that depopulated and weakened Indian societies.
- ✦ In 1539, Francisco de Coronado searched for lost cities of gold in Southwest.
- ✦ Explorers failed to find great cities and turned back.

The Spanish New World Empire

- ✦ By late sixteenth century, the Spanish had a powerful American empire.
- ✦ 200,000 Europeans and 125,000 Africans lived in Spanish colonies.
- ✦ Population was racially mixed.
- ✦ Council of the Indies governed empire but local autonomy prevailed.



Part Five

Northern Explorations and Encounters

Fish and Furs

- ✦ Abundant fish in Grand Banks of North Atlantic led Europeans to explore North American coastal waters.
- ✦ French were first to explore eastern North American and established claims to lands of Canada
- ✦ European-Indian relations based on trade, especially furs.
- ✦ Disease and wars over hunting grounds reduced Indian populations.
- ✦ Indians became dependent on European manufactured goods.

The Protestant Reformation and the First French Colonies

- ✦ German priest Martin Luther began the Protestant Reformation in 1517.
- ✦ Protestant John Calvin followers in France were called Huguenots.
 - ◆ Huguenots were largely merchants and members of the middle class.
 - ◆ Huguenots planted first French colonies in South Carolina and Florida in an effort to find religious refuge.
- ✦ French enjoyed good relations with Indians.
- ✦ Spanish destroyed French colony in Florida.

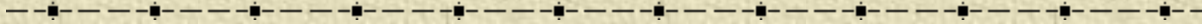
Sixteenth-Century England

- ✦ Enclosure movement stimulated English colonization.
 - ◆ Expanded woolen trade and cost growing number of farmers their land, creating large unemployed population.
- ✦ King Henry VIII established the Protestant Church of England.
- ✦ “Bloody Mary” murdered hundreds of Protestants.
- ✦ Queen Elizabeth I encouraged supporters to subdue Irish Catholics to prevent any invasion efforts by Spain.
 - ◆ Brutal, vicious invasion led to conquest of Ireland, setting English pattern of colonization.

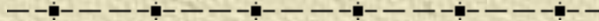
Early English Efforts in the Americas

- ✦ English “Sea Dogs” raided Spanish New World fleets.
- ✦ Rivalry with Spain led Queen Elizabeth I to found colonies.
 - ◆ Colonies could provide bases to raid the Spanish, free England from reliance on trade with Asia, and provide a home for the homeless.
- ✦ Some colonization efforts failed including expeditions to Newfoundland and Roanoke.
- ✦ Spain became angry that the English were taking territory that had been set aside by the pope for Catholics.
 - ◆ Spanish Armada defeated by English fleet in 1588, halting Spanish monopoly on Americas.

Part Six



Conclusion



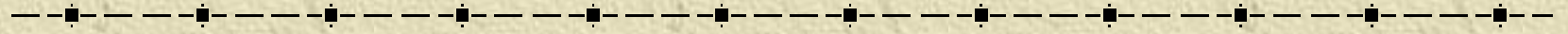
European Exploration of the Americas

✦ Map: European Exploration, 1492–1591

✦ In the century after Columbus came to the Americas, Europeans had explored:

- ◆ most of the Atlantic coast of North America;
- ◆ much of the Pacific coast of North America; and
- ◆ the interior of southeastern and southwestern North America.

When Worlds Collide



✦ Media: Chronology