

The European Colonization of the Americas

U.S Regents - Unit 1

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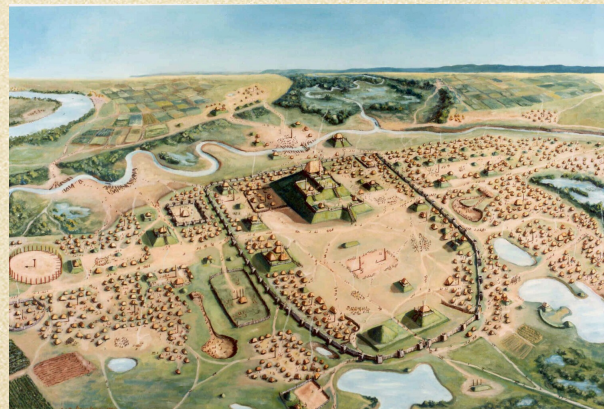
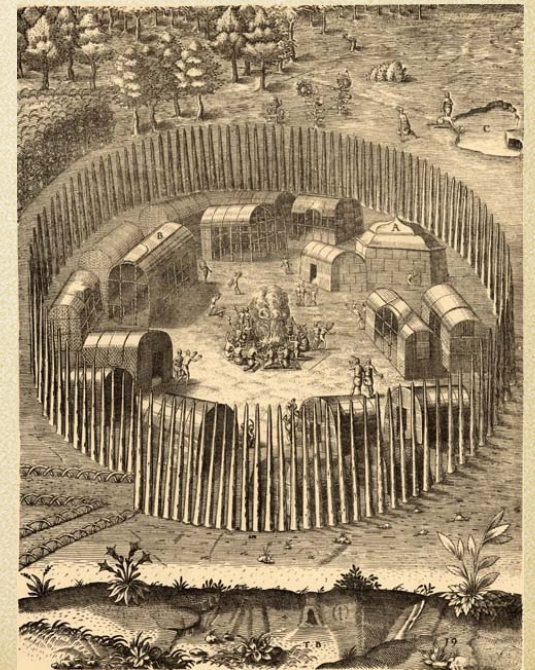
The European Invasion of the Americas

The Americas Before Columbus

Before Columbus, the Americas were populated by many different native peoples.

These peoples had widely differing cultures, as their cultures were based on adapting to the resource they had available.

It is not accurate to think of “Indians” as a single homogeneous group.

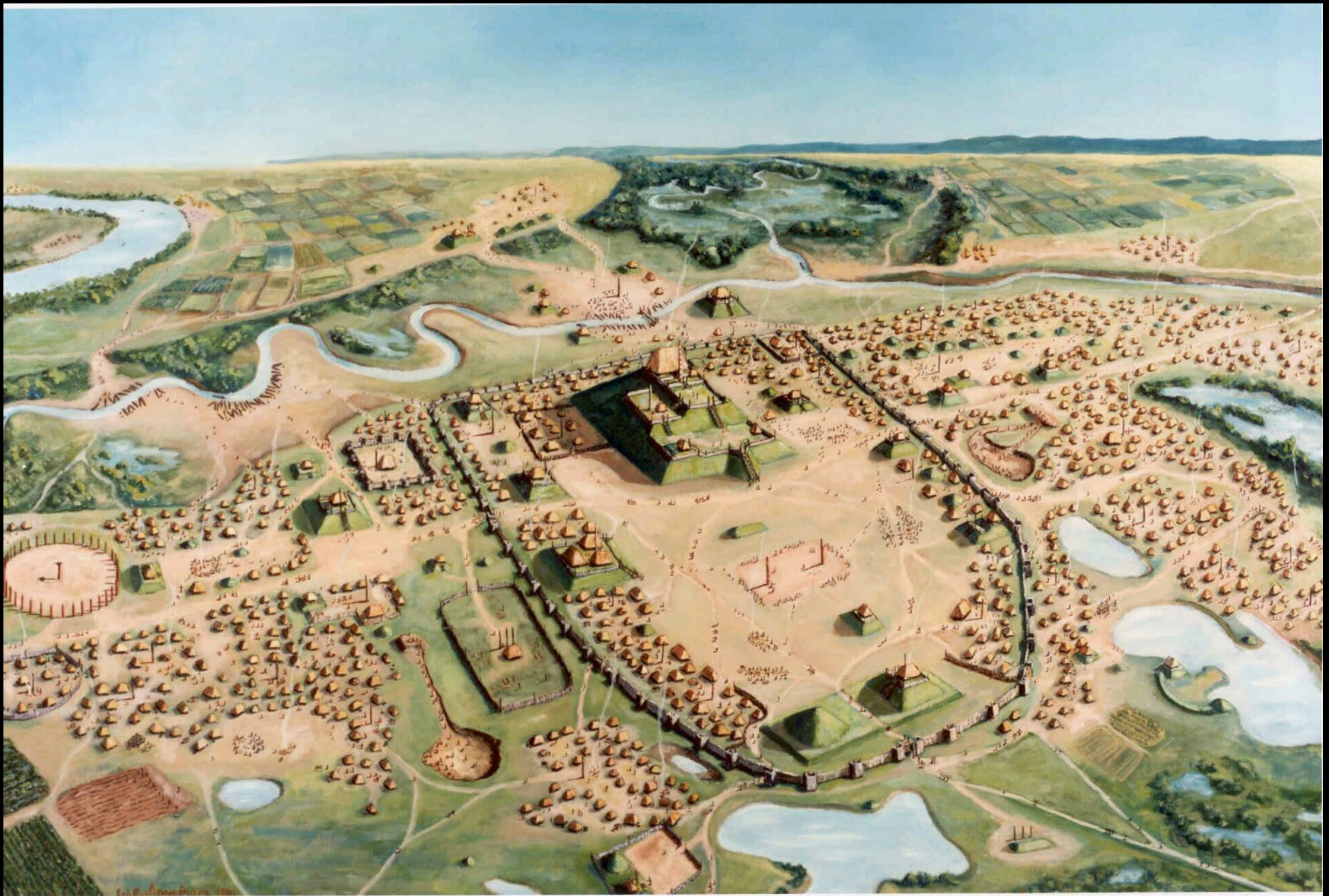


The Great Serpent Mound, Adams County, Ohio



http://carilynn27.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/serpent_mound_1.jpg

Believed to have been built about 1070, the Serpent Mound is
1330 feet long and 3 feet high.



Painting of Cahokia (Illinois)

At its height (AD 1050-1250), Cahokia covered two thousand acres and had a population of 10,00 - 30,000 people [Philadelphia had 23,000 people in 1763]



http://0.tqn.com/d/archaeology/1/0/_/B/machu_picchu1.jpg

Machu Picchu, Peru

Part of the estate of the Inca king Pachacuti (1438 - 1471)

Cliff Palace at Mesa Verde - southeastern Colorado

*Built between 1190-1290 by the Ancestral Puebloan peoples
(Anasazi)*







L'Anse aux Meadows



<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history-archaeology/vikings.html#>



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%27Anse_aux_Meadows

Site where Leif Ericson and other Norse sailors from Iceland (Vikings) sailed to North America (985 - 1009 AD)

Hernando Cortes

- Spanish Conquistador
- In charge of an expedition to “explore and secure” the interior of Mexico
- 1521 -- Aztec empire was destroyed





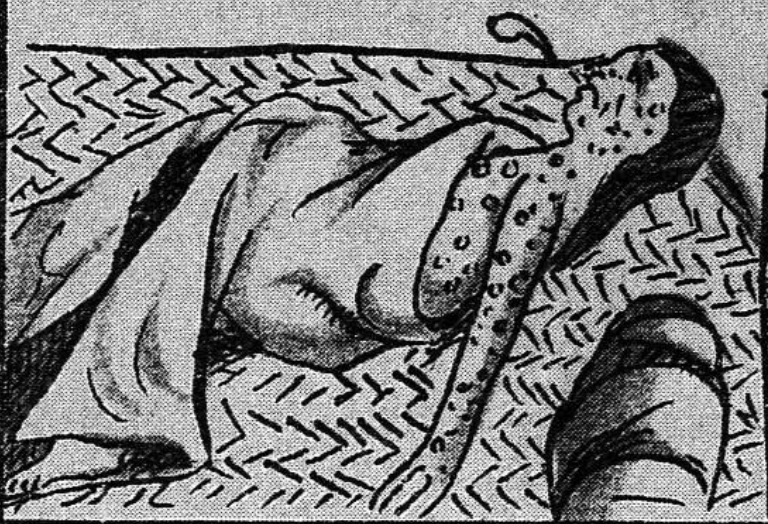
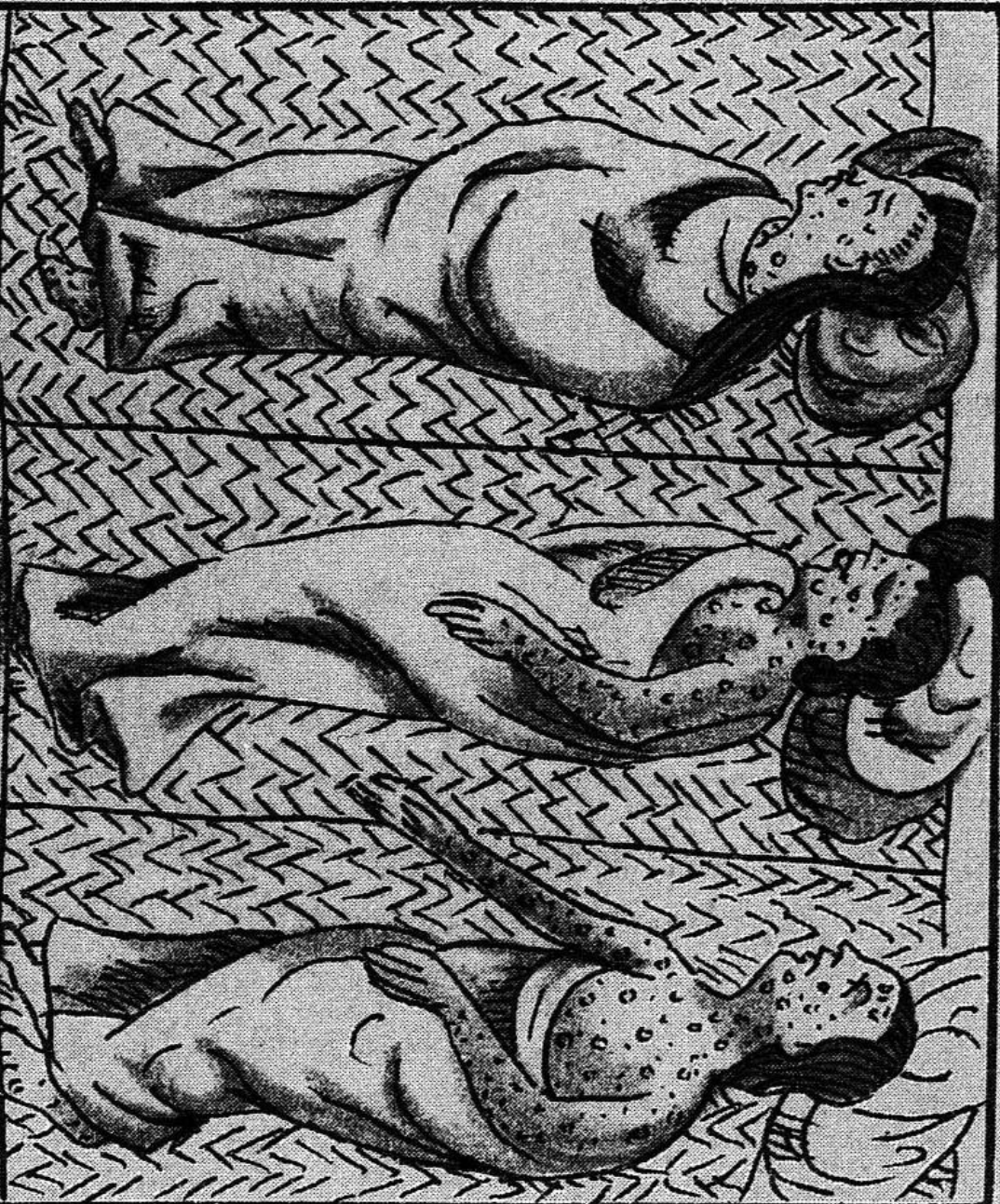
Moctezuma
(Montezuma)

Aztec Emperor

1466 - 1520



114.



Francisco Pizarro



- Spanish Conquistador
- 1531 -- led group of 180 men to Peru. They were seeking wealth and land
- 1535 -- Had destroyed the empire created by the Incas.

The Columbian Exchange

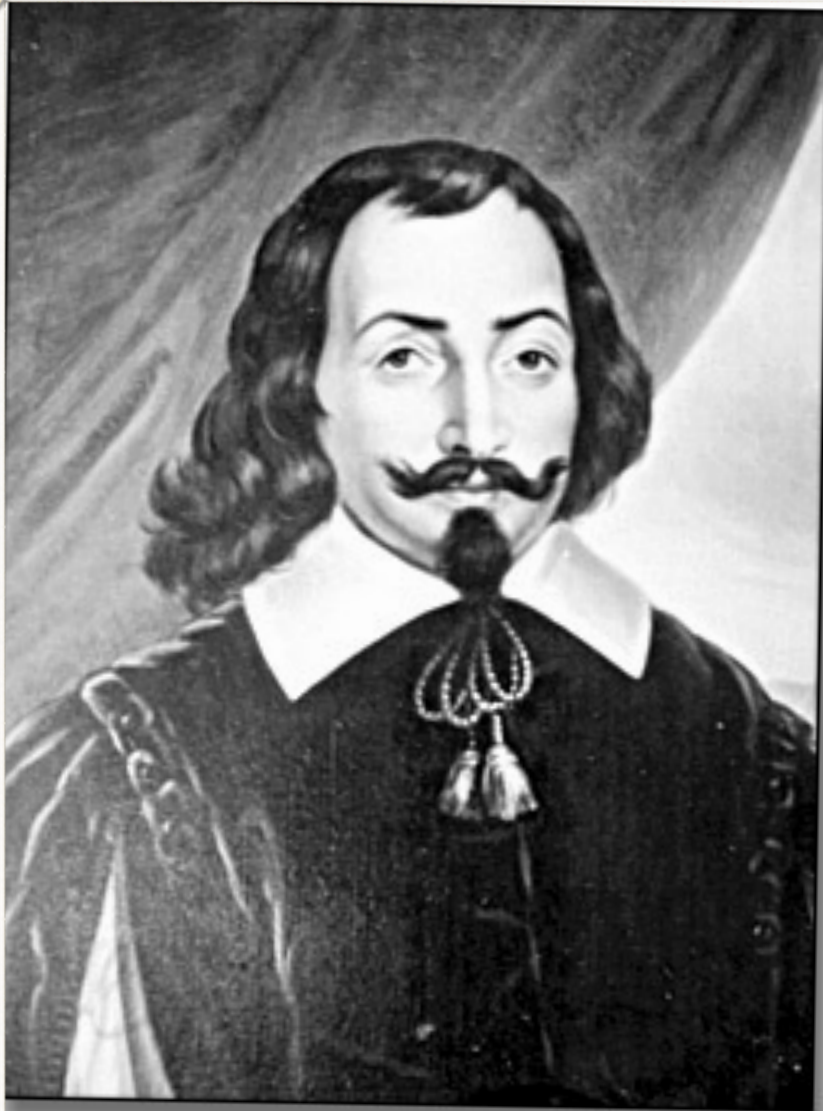


It is estimated that European diseases killed 90% of the Native American people.

The French Colonies in North America



The French Claim Canada



Samuel de Champlain

1534 - 36 Jacques Cartier explored what is now the St. Lawrence River. He claimed the surrounding land for France

In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established settlement at Quebec. It served as a fur trading post.

French Empire eventually included St. Lawrence River, Great Lakes, Mississippi River

French rule in New France

The French government strictly controlled its colonies, but made little effort to encourage settlement

Because the fur trade was the basis of the colonial economy, Native Americans became valued trading partners



Quebec, 1700

The Native people were not exploited by the French

Catholic Missionaries in New France

Like Spain, the French government encouraged converting Native Americans and establishing missions



Jacques Marquette preaches to native people along the Mississippi River in what is now Wisconsin, 1673



North America in 1750

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?cirod=3086036>

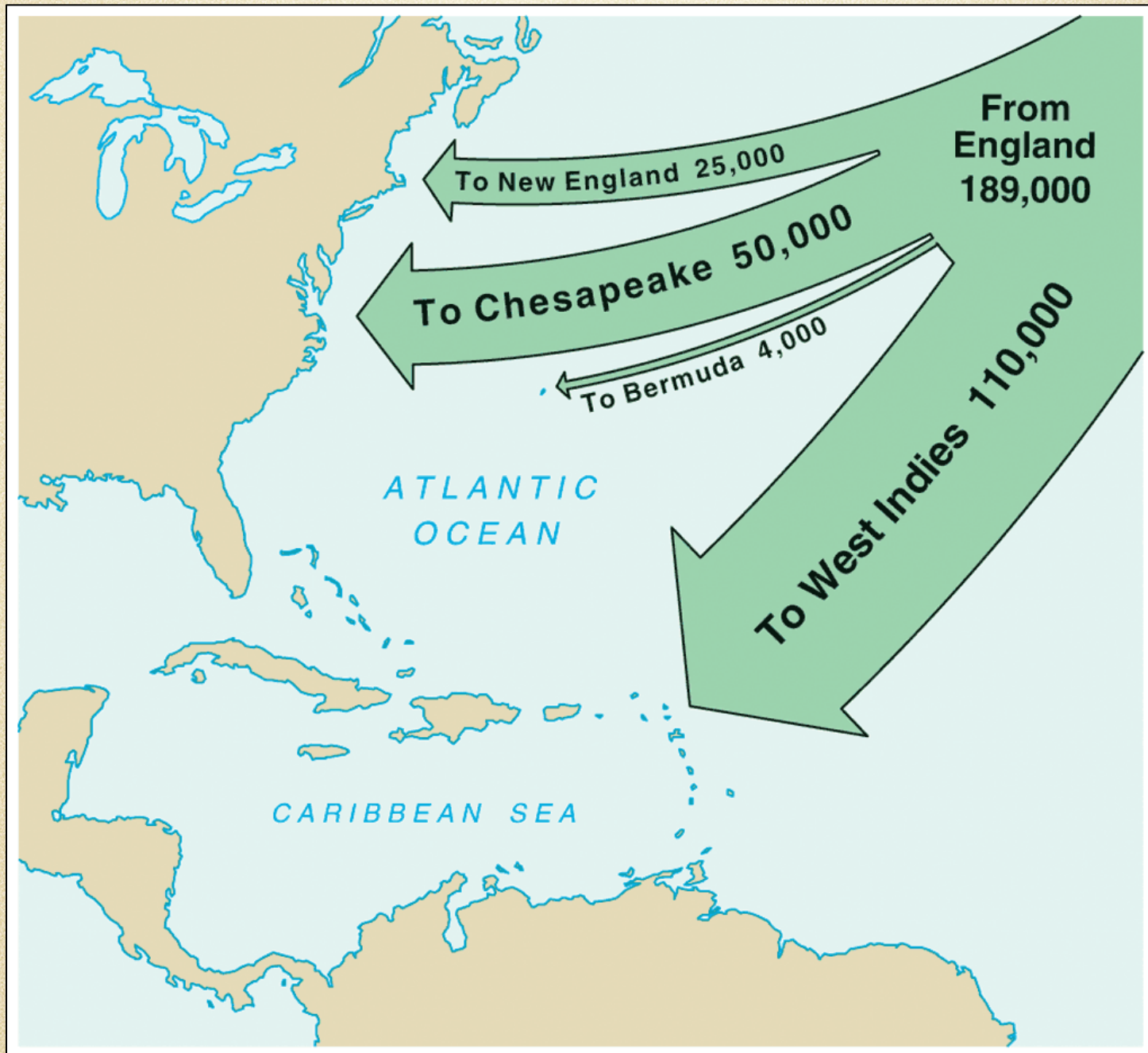
The English Colonies in North America



The Mayflower Arriving in Plymouth Harbor
by William Formsby Halsall (1882)

Source: blogofthecourtier.com/2010/11/

English Migration, 1610 - 1660



Roanoke (1585 - 1590)

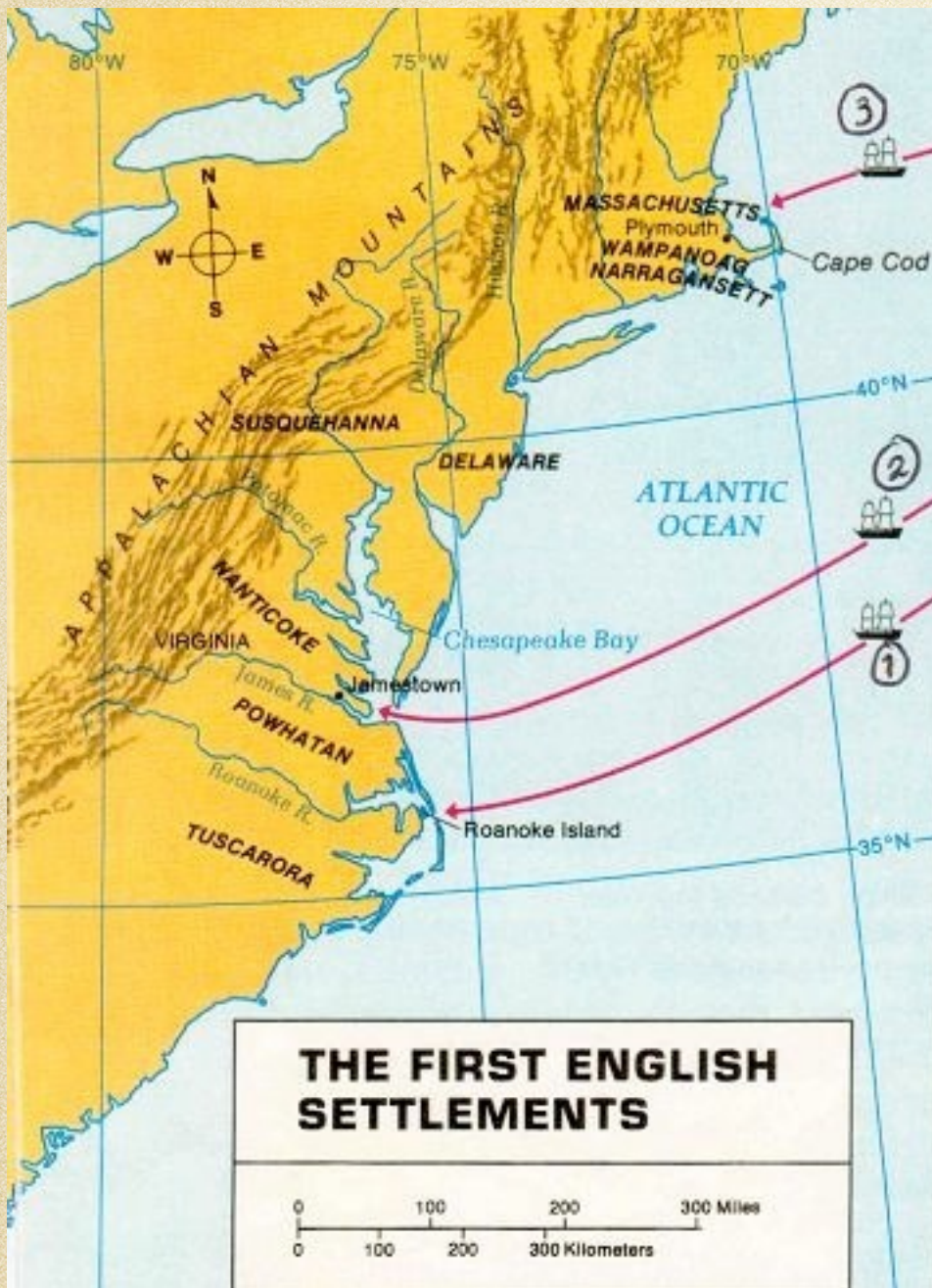
- England made several attempts to establish a colony. In the end, 150 colonists disappeared

Jamestown (Established 1607)

- Established by Virginia Company of London. Colonists mainly were young men. Leader - John Smith
- Tobacco introduced in 1612

Plymouth (1620)

- Colony established by "Pilgrims" who wanted the freedom to practice their religion without persecution
- Sailed aboard the Mayflower



Jamestown Colony

- Established 1607 by the Virginia Company of London
- The purpose of the colony was to make money
- The colony succeeded because of the strong leadership of John Smith (*He that shall not work shall not eat*) and the success of tobacco



Virginia House of Burgesses



The Virginia House of Burgesses
was established in 1619

This was the 1st legislative
assembly in the American colonies

**People of the Virginia Colony
had limited self-rule**

(democracy)

The English King and Parliament had ultimate power over the
colony - could veto decisions made in House of Burgesses

Plymouth Colony

- Established 1620 by the Pilgrims
- Sailed to America on the *Mayflower*
- The settlers were looking for religious freedom
- After a horrible winter, a group of native Americans taught the pilgrims how to plant, hunt and fish - skills necessary for future success



Signing the Mayflower Compact,
Edward Percy Moran



The New England Colonies



New England

1. good harbors
2. small farms and towns
3. trade centered around harbors
4. hilly, forested and shallow soil
5. cities: Boston
 - 15,000 – 1750
6. fishing, lumber and trapping
7. Family, religion and community

Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Connecticut

New England - General Information

Climate

- long, cold winters
- short, mild summers

Farming

- short growing season
 - poor, rocky soil
- Subsistence farming

Slavery

- Few slaves in New England

Other Jobs

- Fishing / whaling
- Lumber / shipbuilding
- Trade / Commerce

Triangular Trade --

- Rum from N.E. to Africa
- Slaves from Africa to the Caribbean (West Indies)
- Sugar & molasses from Caribbean to N.E

Massachusetts Bay Colony (Boston)

- Established in 1630 by the Puritans
- Leader - John Winthrop
- Colonists were better prepared than those at Plymouth -- did not have a “starving time”
- Values: godliness, duty, hard work, honesty



Puritan Theology

John Winthrop: Governor of Mass. Bay Colony



Covenant Theology: Winthrop believed Puritans had a covenant with God to lead new religious experiment in the New World:
“We shall be like a city upon a hill?”

Congregational church was “established” -
Non-church members as well as believers were required to pay taxes for the government supported church

Provincial government under Governor Winthrop was NOT a “modern” democracy

Threats to Puritan Control of Massachusetts

Rhode Island Colony



- Established in 1636 by *Roger Williams*
- Williams had been a minister in Salem, Massachusetts. He was thrown out of that colony for his beliefs -
- Against mandatory church attendance
- Against using force to take land from Native Americans
- Rhode Island guaranteed religious freedom and the separation of church and state



Anne Hutchinson

<http://www.ohwy.com/history%20pictures/annehutch.gif>

Anne Hutchinson

- Wife of Boston Merchant - mother of 7
- Held prayer meetings for women
- She would declare that God revealed himself directly to individual believers. This was a huge threat to the power and authority of Puritan leaders.
- In 1637 church leaders found her guilty of holding heretical views. She was banished!
- Hutchinson and her followers went to Rhode Island



<http://www.nps.gov/sapa/planyourvisit/images/anne-trial.jpg>

King Philip's War, 1675 - 76

By 1675, the population of the English colonists had grown so much that many natives felt that their way of life was in jeopardy

Metacom [*King Philip* - who was *Massasoit's son*] created an alliance of nearly 2/3 of the Native peoples living in New England to go to war against the English colonists



Metacom was captured and killed in 1675

It is estimated that 40% of the native population was killed or fled from New England

With the war over, more land was available to the colonists

The Middle Colonies



Middle Colonies

1. River systems
2. Valleys – fertile soil
3. ."bread basket"
large farms -
surplus food
4. diverse population
5. manufacturing
6. iron mines, glass,
shipyards, and
paper
7. Cities: New York
and Philadelphia

**New York
Pennsylvania
New Jersey
Delaware**



Middle Colonies - General Information

Climate

- long, mild summers
- shorter winters



Farming

- good, fertile soil
- longer growing season
- larger farms / cash crops
- Breadbasket Colonies

Other Jobs

- Trade / Commerce
- Milling grain

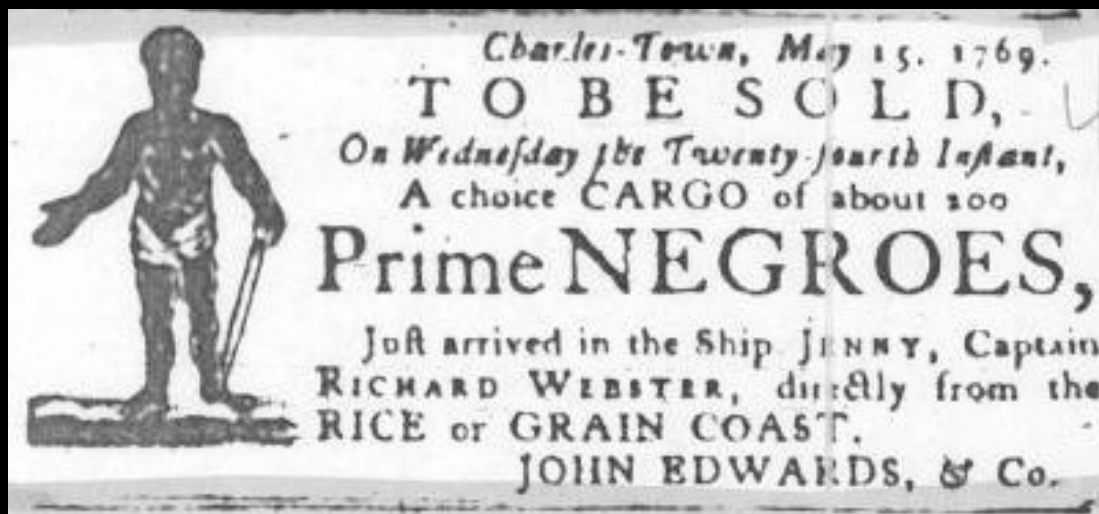
Middle Colonies - General Information

Slavery

- More slaves than New England, but fewer than the South
- 1750 - 7% of population was enslaved

A Diverse Region

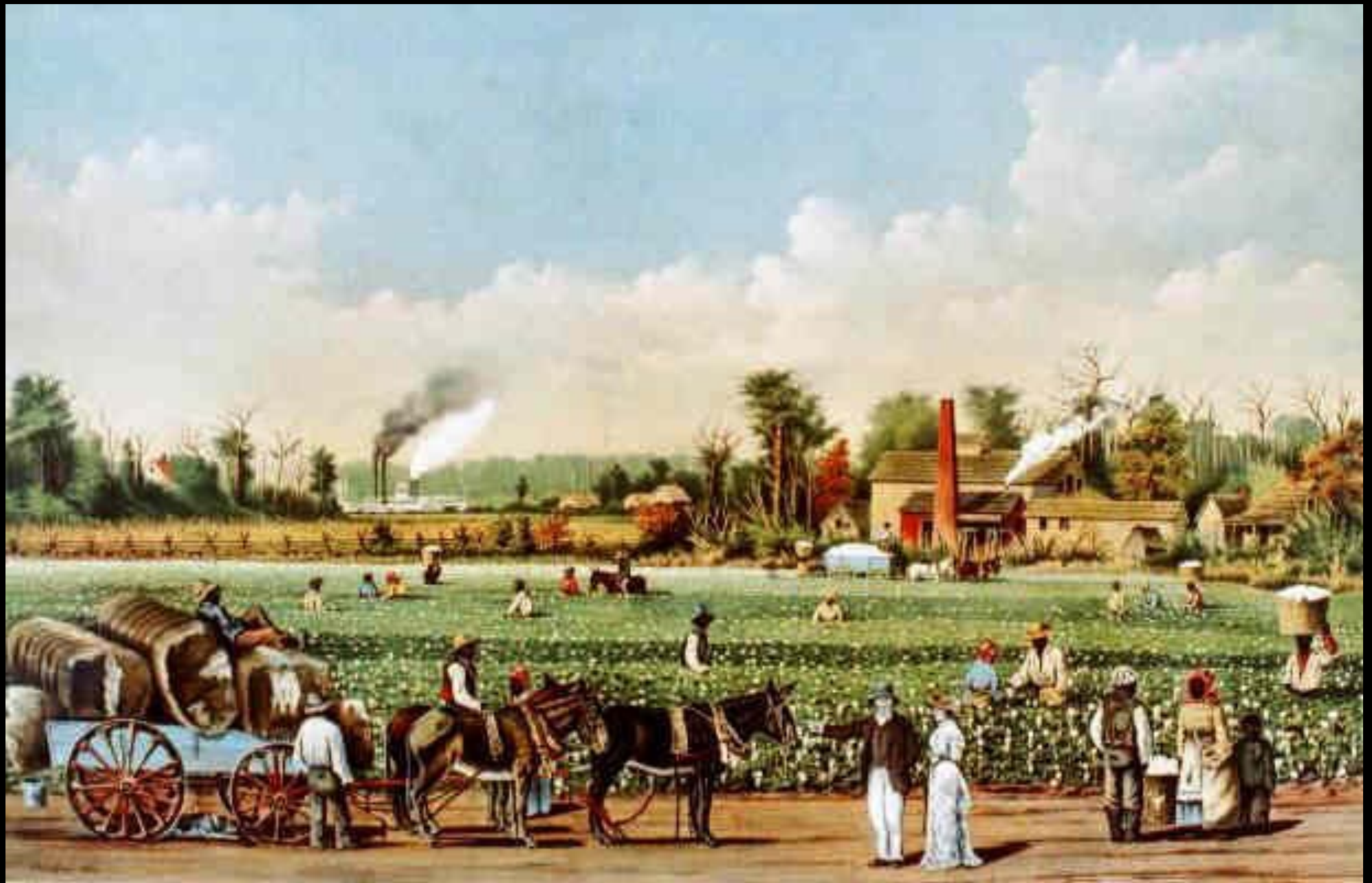
- Much diversity in population
- In 1750 - 39% of population was English, 19% German and 10% Dutch
- People were usually tolerant of the religious views of others



New York Colony

- Dutch colony of New Netherlands was established in 1624
- Peter Stuyvesant, the governor of New Netherlands, took over New Sweden in 1655
- In 1664, the Duke of York (brother of the king) took over New Amsterdam [New York City] taking control of New Netherlands





The Southern Colonies



Southern Colonies

1. **Indentured servants**
2. **slavery to work the large plantations**
3. **rice, tobacco and cotton**
4. **fertile soil**
5. **cities: Charleston, Savannah & Baltimore**

Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia



The Southern Colonies

Climate

- long hot summers
- short, mild winters

Farming

- Plantation farming
- Cash crops - rice, tobacco



Slavery

- In the 1660s indentured white servants started leaving the plantations - creating a need for laborers
- Like the Spanish, plantation owners created a workforce with enslaved Africans
- By 1750, enslaved Africans made up 40 % of the South's population.

Though England “owned” the 13 colonies, during most of the 17th and 18th centuries it allowed the colonies to develop on their own - a policy known as “Salutary Neglect”.

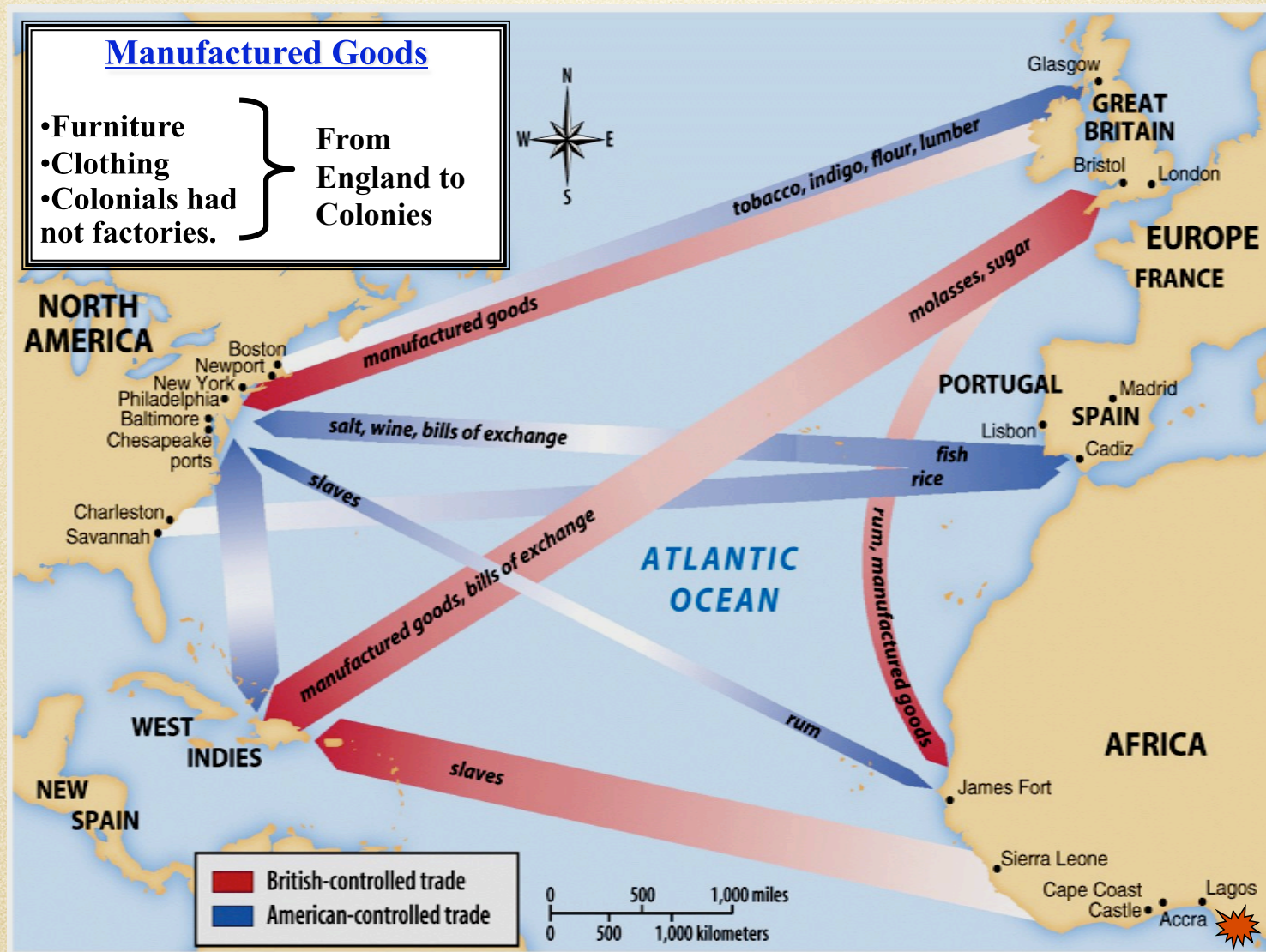
In general, Britain allowed the colonies to pick their own governments and education systems, and to enjoy freedom of the press.

Britain focused on gaining economic benefits from its colonies.

Mercantilism was practiced

- Colonies provide Britain with raw materials and buy goods made by Britain or other British colonies.**
- Colonies can only trade within British Empire.**

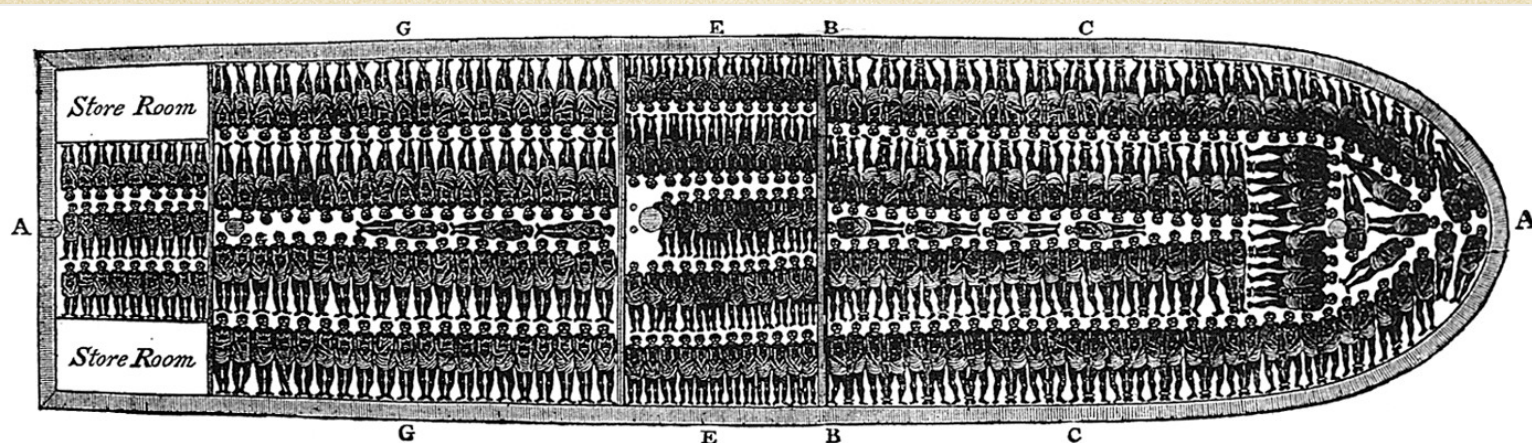
Mercantilism - England seeks Economic gain from its Colonies



The Middle Passage

The forced migration of
enslaved Africans to the
Americas

*Its estimated that 11 - 12
million people were taken
to the Americas*



Two Views of the Middle Passage
Private Collection/© Michael Graham-Stewart/The Bridgeman Art Library
Chapter 3, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
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The French
& Indian
War,
1754 - 1763



Colonel George Washington,
Virginia Regiment



North America in 1750



Old Fort Niagara

The French Castle (built in 1726)



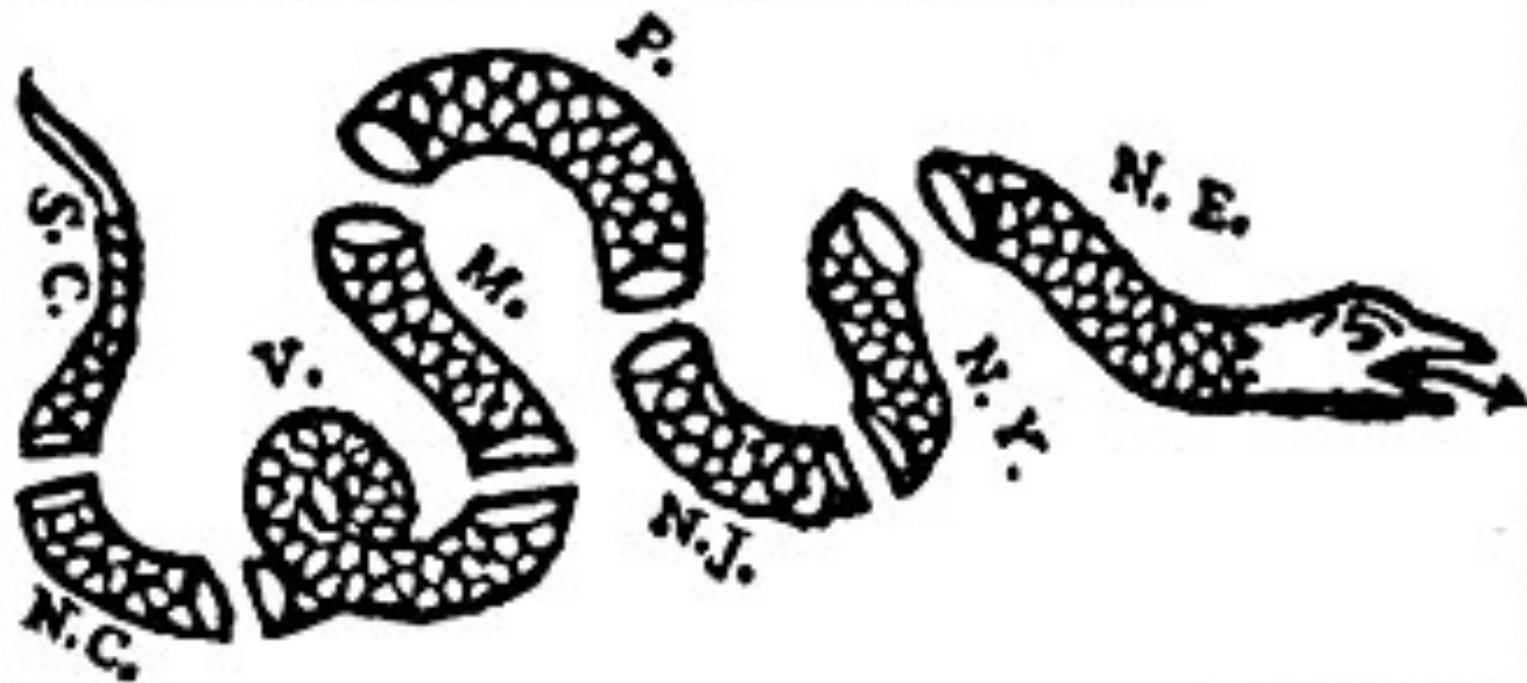


Fort Ticonderoga - Lake Champlain



The First Clashes of
the French and
Indian War
took place
in the
Ohio River Valley
in 1754





J O I N, or D I E.

Ben Franklin, 1754 — Albany Plan of Union

Two million British colonists in America - English outnumbered the French 14 to 1



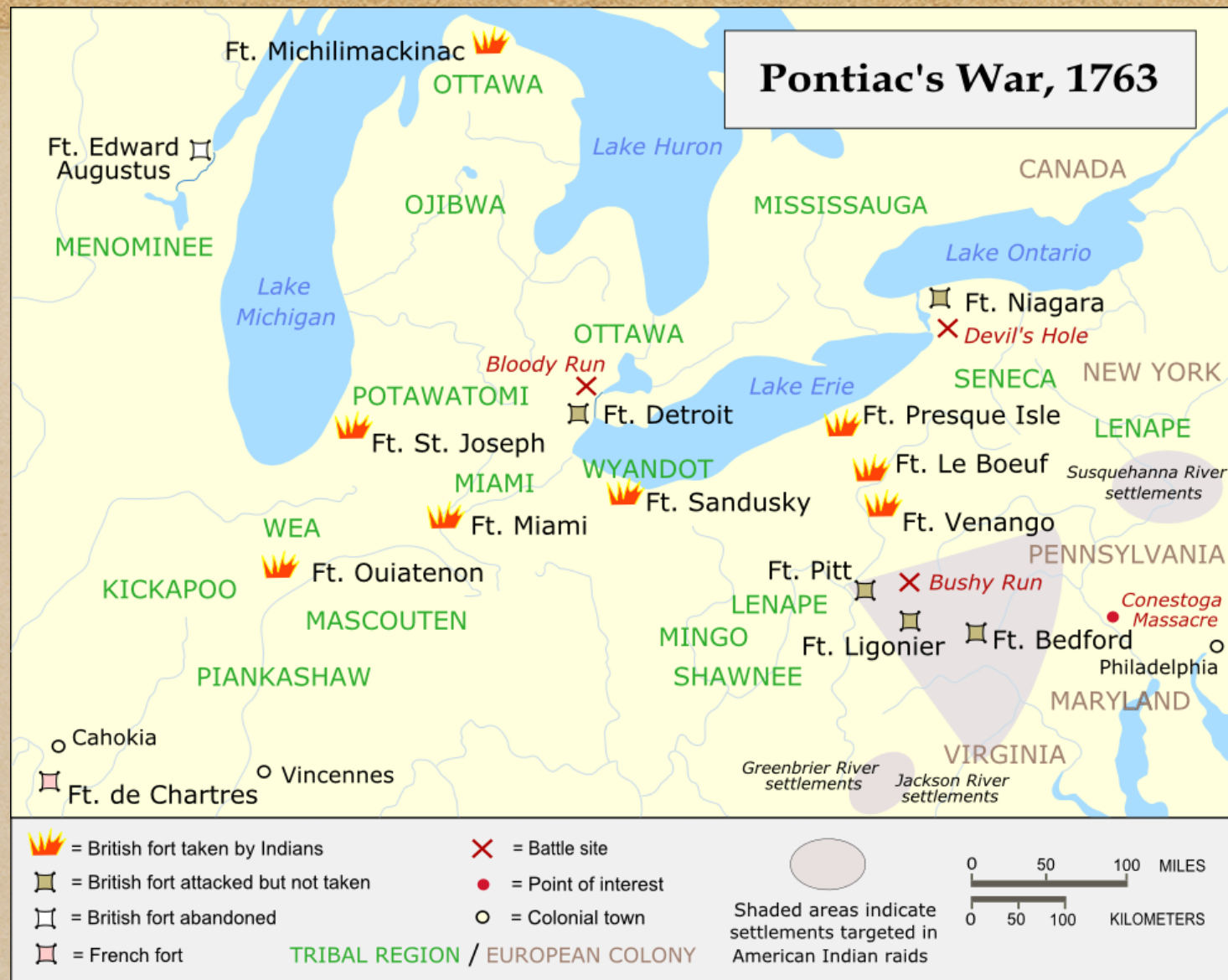
MAP 4.5 The Anglo-American Conquest of New France
Chapter 4, *America's History*, Eighth Edition and *America: A Concise History*, Sixth Edition
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Treaty of Paris of 1763

Ended the French & Indian War

France gave up its claim to Canada,
and to all land east of the
Mississippi River

Britain gained Canada, French lands east of
the Mississippi, and Florida (from Spain)



Pontiac, an Ottawa chief, started an uprising against the British at Detroit. This action inspired other Indians to attack British posts / settlements in the West. More than 2,000 settlers killed or captured. It took nearly two years to reclaim all lands lost to the Native Americans.



North America after the Treaty of Paris (1763)

Impact of the French & Indian War



North America 1750



North America 1763

What were the causes and consequences of the French & Indian War? In your response, be sure to indicate

- What nations fought in this war
- When and why the fight took place
- Results of the war
- Role of the American colonists

The French & Indian War should be thought of as an important turning point in America's history.

Do you agree with this assessment? Explain why / why not.