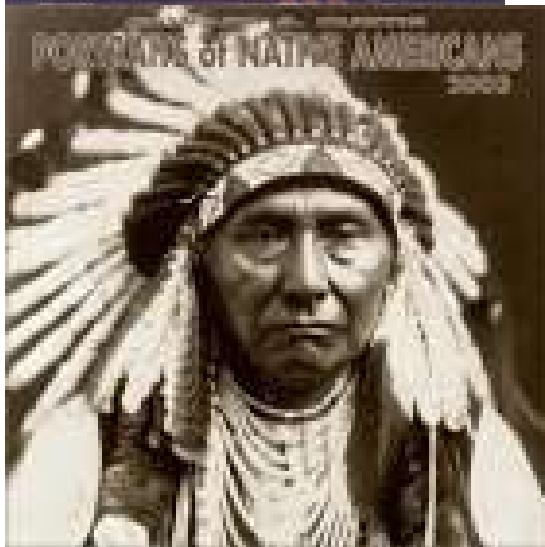


# European Exploration



# Who really discovered America?



<b>Explorer</b>	<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Discovery</b>
<b>Lief Ericson &amp; the Vikings</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>Newfoundland</b>
<b>Christopher Columbus</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1492</b>	<b>San Salvador and West Indies</b>
<b>John Cabot</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>Greenland, and Newfoundland</b>
<b>Amerigo Vespucci</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1497 to 1502</b>	<b>South America and West Indies</b>
<b>Vasco de Balboa</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>The Pacific Ocean</b>
<b>Ferdinand Magellan</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1509 to 1522</b>	<b>First to sail around the World</b>
<b>Juan Ponce de Leon</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>Florida</b>
<b>Hernando Cortez</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1519 to 1521</b>	<b>Mexico</b>
<b>Jacques Cartier</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>1535</b>	<b>The St. Lawrence River</b>
<b>Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>California</b>
<b>Sir Francis Drake</b>	<b>England</b>	<b>1577 to 1580</b>	<b>Explorations around the World</b>
<b>Samuel de Champlain</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>1603</b>	<b>The Great Lakes and Quebec</b>
<b>Henry Hudson</b>	<b>The Netherlands</b>	<b>1609</b>	<b>Hudson Bay</b>



**In a little over two months, Columbus's fleet – Nina, Pinta & Santa Maria reached the island of San Salvador. By dawn, he, along with his men went ashore & were greeted by the natives. He ignorantly called them “Los Indios” or The Indians. A term which has stayed with them to this day.**

**Columbus's fleet left Spain on August 3, 1492 & reached land on October 12, 1492.**



Everyone recognizes that many people were in America long before Columbus. The Asiatic peoples who became Native Americans were certainly the first, tens of thousands of years ago. Also Norse expeditions to North America, starting with Bjarni Herjolfsson in 986, are well established historically. Many other pre-Columbian discoveries are not well established: claims have been made for St. Brendan, Basque fishermen, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, and even Carthaginians. Some of these claims may be true; most are probably not.

In spite of this, Columbus's discovery (or re-discovery, if you prefer) is rightly regarded as the most historically important, and will continue to be. That is because, unlike the others, Columbus inaugurated permanent large-scale two-way commerce between the Old World and the New. Previous discoveries were so little known that even the best educated Europeans were unaware of the existence of America prior to Columbus. The "Admiral of the Ocean Sea," unlike any of his predecessors, changed the world.

# Reasons for European Exploration

*\$ Greed \$*

Glory was the desire of wealth. It was more like a personal fame

Columbus had the same desires as many explorers both before and after him. He yearned for gold, wanted land, and wanted power. The whole purpose for his first voyage to what he thought was India, but turned out to be Central America (he was lost), was to gain land for Spain. It took quite a bit of sweet talking from Columbus to get the money and ships needed for this voyage from Spain's Queen Isabella.

Isabella had the same motive. She wanted land for Spain, and that is the only reason that she ever gave him the money and ships to make his voyage.

**Political/Economic  
Competition**



**Win as many  
converts  
possible to  
Christianity**





# The Impact on Native Americans

Since there is no evidence that any previous trans-Atlantic voyages transported slaves for sale, Columbus was the first European to transport slaves eastward across the Atlantic, and so is seen by some as the founder of the Atlantic slave trade.

Columbus took 1600 Arawak as slaves. 550 slaves were shipped back to Spain; 200 died en route, probably of disease, & of the remainder half were ill when they arrived. After legal proceedings, the survivors were released and ordered to be shipped back home. Some of the 1600 were kept as slaves for Columbus's men, Columbus recorded using slaves for sex in his journal.

Rounding up the slaves resulted in the first major battle between the Spanish and the Indians in the new world.

To further Columbus's goal of finding gold, he imposed a system on the natives in Cicao on Haiti, whereby all those above fourteen years of age had to find a certain quota of gold, which would be signified by a token placed around their necks. Those who failed to reach their quota would have their hands chopped off. Despite such extreme measures, Columbus did not manage to obtain much gold. One of the primary reasons for this was the fact that natives became infected with various diseases carried by the Europeans.

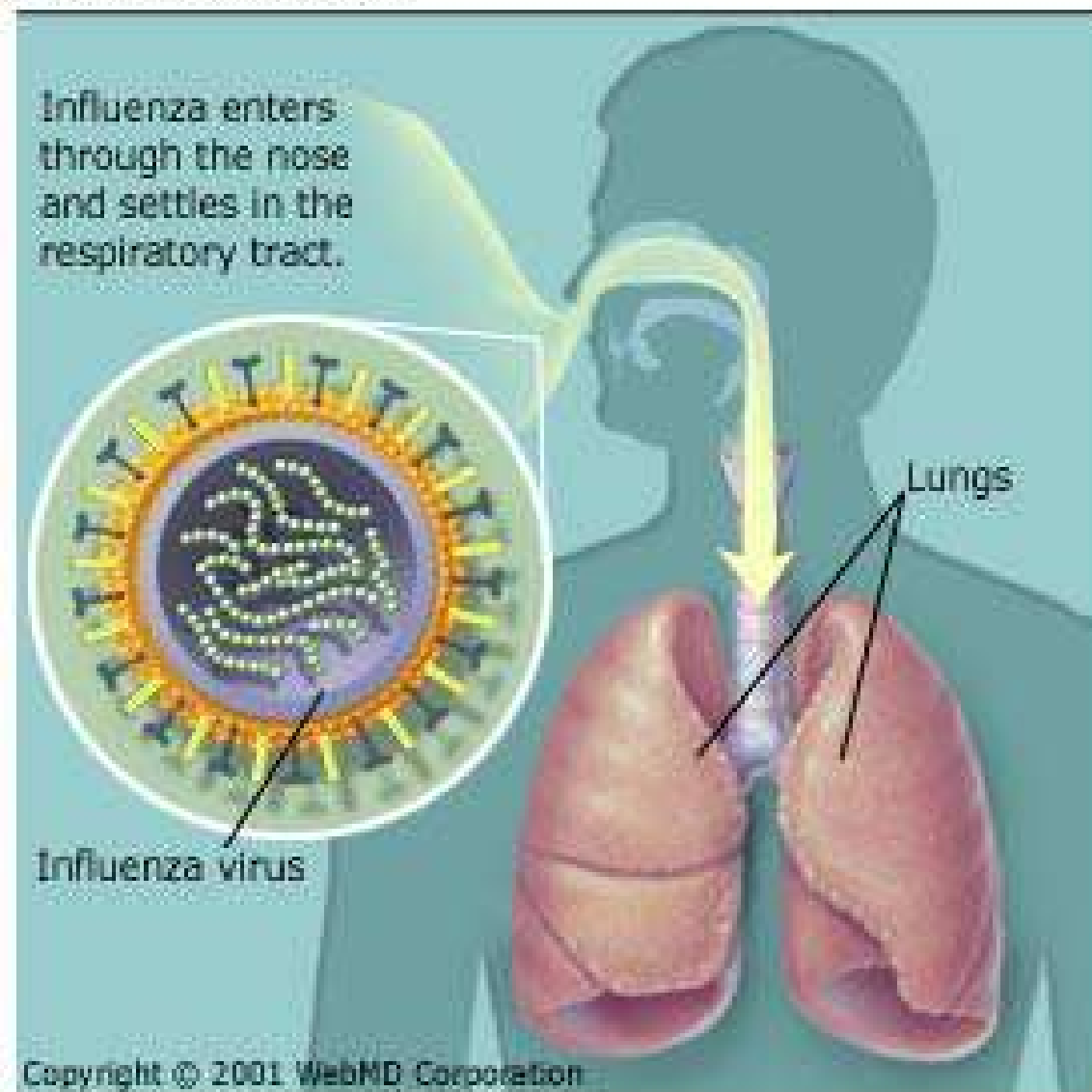
Diseases such as: Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, Measles, Malaria, Diphtheria & Whooping Cough.



Smallpox Symptoms (Black-pox)



# Influenza Virus



Influenza or "flu" is an infection of the respiratory tract that can affect millions of people every year. It is highly contagious and occurs mainly in the late fall, winter, or early spring. Influenza is spread from person-to-person through mists or sprays of infectious respiratory secretions caused by coughing and sneezing. Influenza affects all age groups and causes moderate to severe illness, loss of school and work, and complications such as pneumonia, hospitalization, and death.

## What is typhus fever?

Typhus fever, also called typhus, is a disease that occurs throughout the world in areas where people and rats occupy the same buildings and where large numbers of mice live. It is also called murine typhus fever and is rare in the U.S.

## Who gets typhus?

Anyone can get typhus but it occurs more often in people whose occupations or living conditions bring them into contact with rats.

## How is this disease spread?

It is not directly spread from person to person. People get typhus after infective rat fleas contaminate fresh skin wounds or the flea bite site.

## What are the symptoms of typhus?

Symptoms include fever, headache, chills, and general pains that are followed by a rash. The rash spreads to the whole body except for the face, palms, and soles of the feet. This form of typhus fever is very similar to the typhus that is spread by lice (louse-borne typhus), but it is milder. A person cannot get typhus fever more than once.

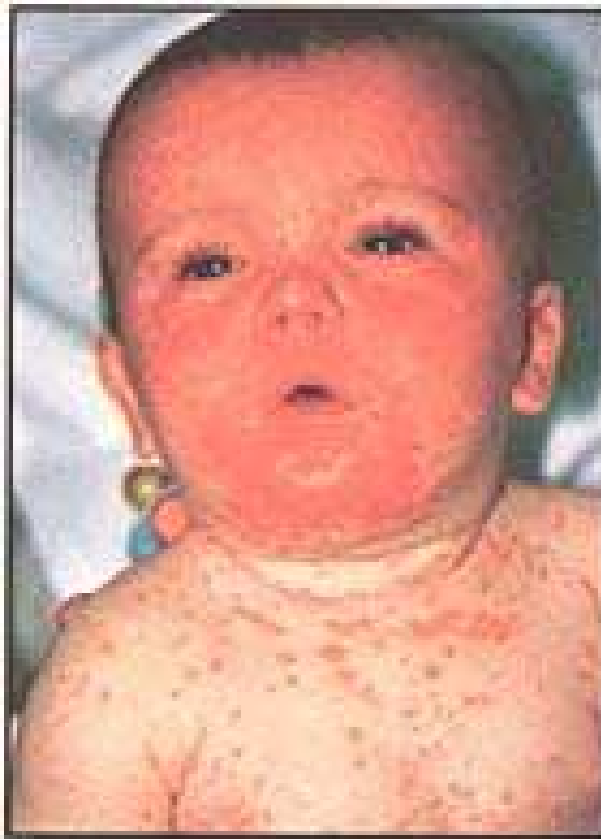
## How soon after exposure do symptoms appear?

The symptoms may appear from 1 to 2 weeks after the flea bite, usually within 12 days.



**What is measles?**

**Measles (also known as the "10 day" measles) is an acute, vaccine-preventable, highly contagious viral disease that is capable of causing epidemics. Although susceptible persons of all ages can acquire measles, it is especially severe for infants under one year of age and young children.**



**Measles is spread by direct contact with nasal or throat secretions of an infected person and less commonly by airborne transmission. A person is contagious from just before the first symptoms appear to four days after the onset of the rash.**



**Diphtheria - Diphtheria is an acute bacterial disease that usually affects the tonsils, throat, nose or skin.**

**Diphtheria is transmitted to others through close contact with discharge from an infected person's nose, throat, skin, eyes and lesions.**



The Taino, or “Noble Ones” had not developed any natural immunity to these diseases and as a result, they died by the thousands. According to one estimate, nearly one-third of Hispaniola’s 300,000 inhabitants died during Columbus’s time there (in August of 1498). By 1508, fewer than 60,000 were alive on the island and 60 years later only two villages remained.

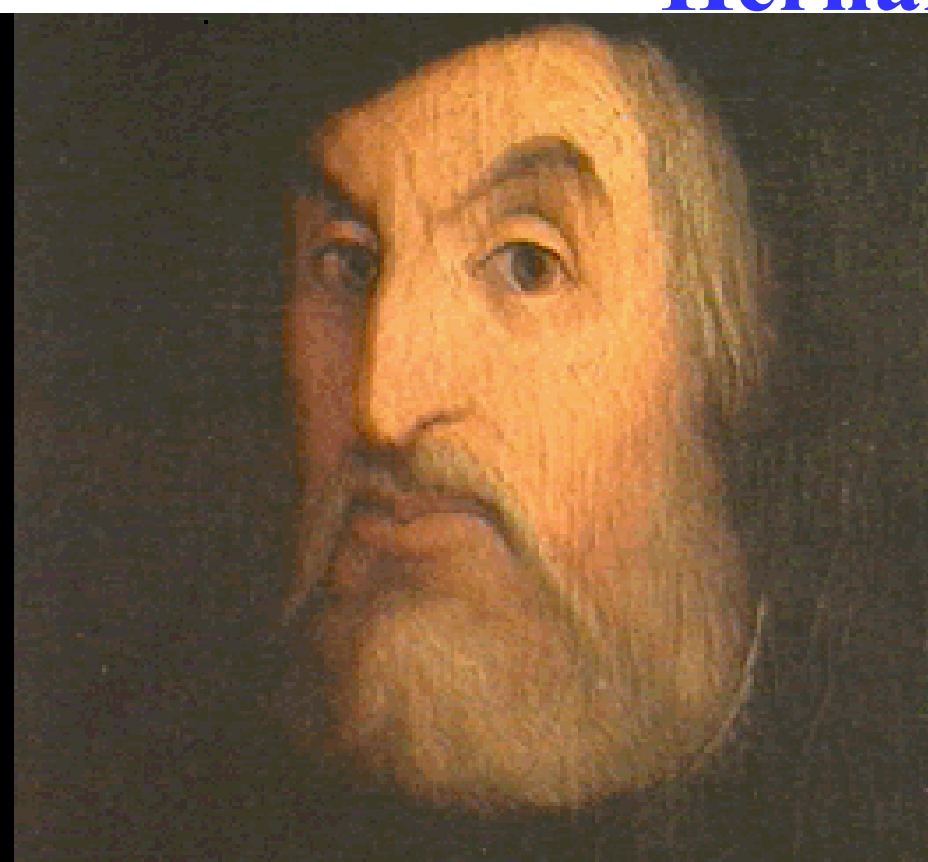




**Resistance to Spain's attempt at domination began shortly after the Spanish arrived. In Nov. 1493, the inhabitants defended themselves by firing poison arrows.**

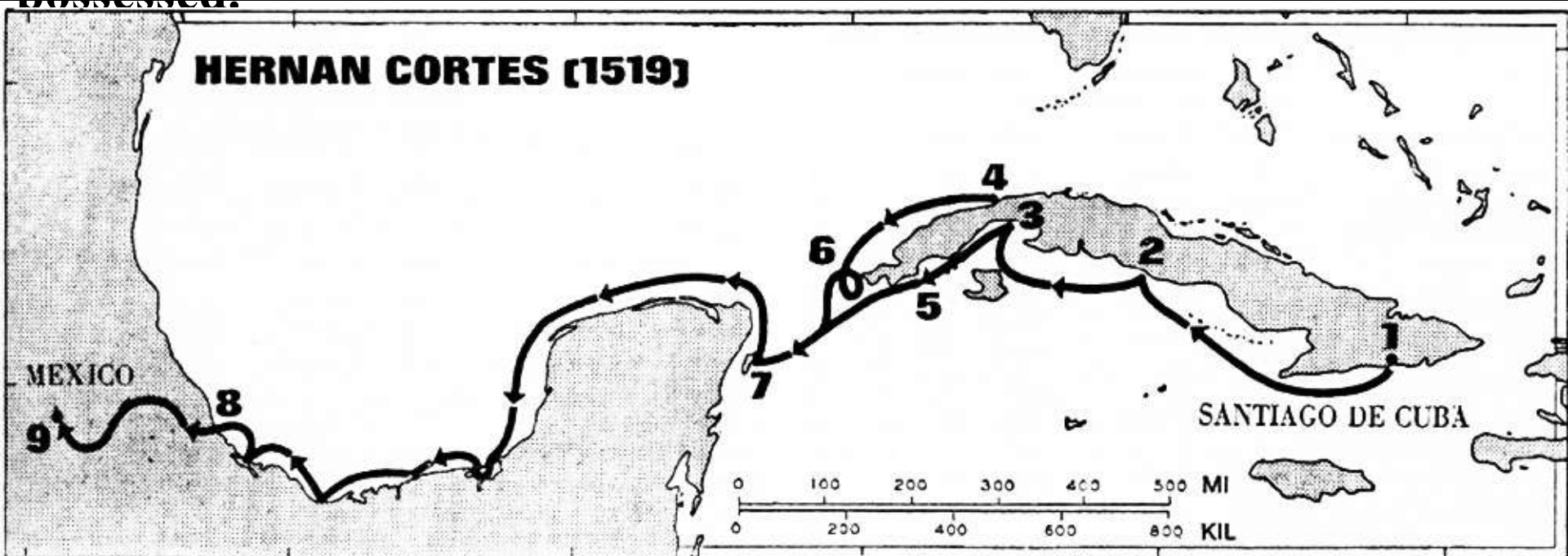


# Hernan Cortez





**Hernan Cortez was born in 1485 in Spain. Like Columbus, he set out to find gold and gain wealth. In 1519, Cortez landed on the shores of modern day Mexico. Like Columbus, Cortez desired gold for himself & Spain, along with land to claim in the name of Spain. He also wanted power & fame. With 600 men known as Conquistadors (conquerors), 17 horses & 10 cannons he made his way to the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan (teh\*NAWCH\* tee TLAHN), because he learned of the vast wealth that the Aztecs possessed.**





Reynosa

Brownsville

Gulf of Mexico

Tropic of Cancer

Straits of Florida

Havana

Pinar del Río

CUBA

Nueva Gerona

Bay of Campeche

Mérida

YUCATÁN

Valladolid

Campeche

CAMPECHE

QUINTANA ROO

Chetumal

Caribbean Sea

Villahermosa

GUATEMALA

BELIZE

MEXICO

OAXACA

Puebla

Veracruz

Coahuila

Oaxaca

Pachuca

Tehuacán

San Andrés Tuxtla

Tampico

Ciudad Valles

Huejutla de Reyes

Poza Rica

China

Manuel

Miami

26

24

20

18

Georgetown

Roatán



# Middle America





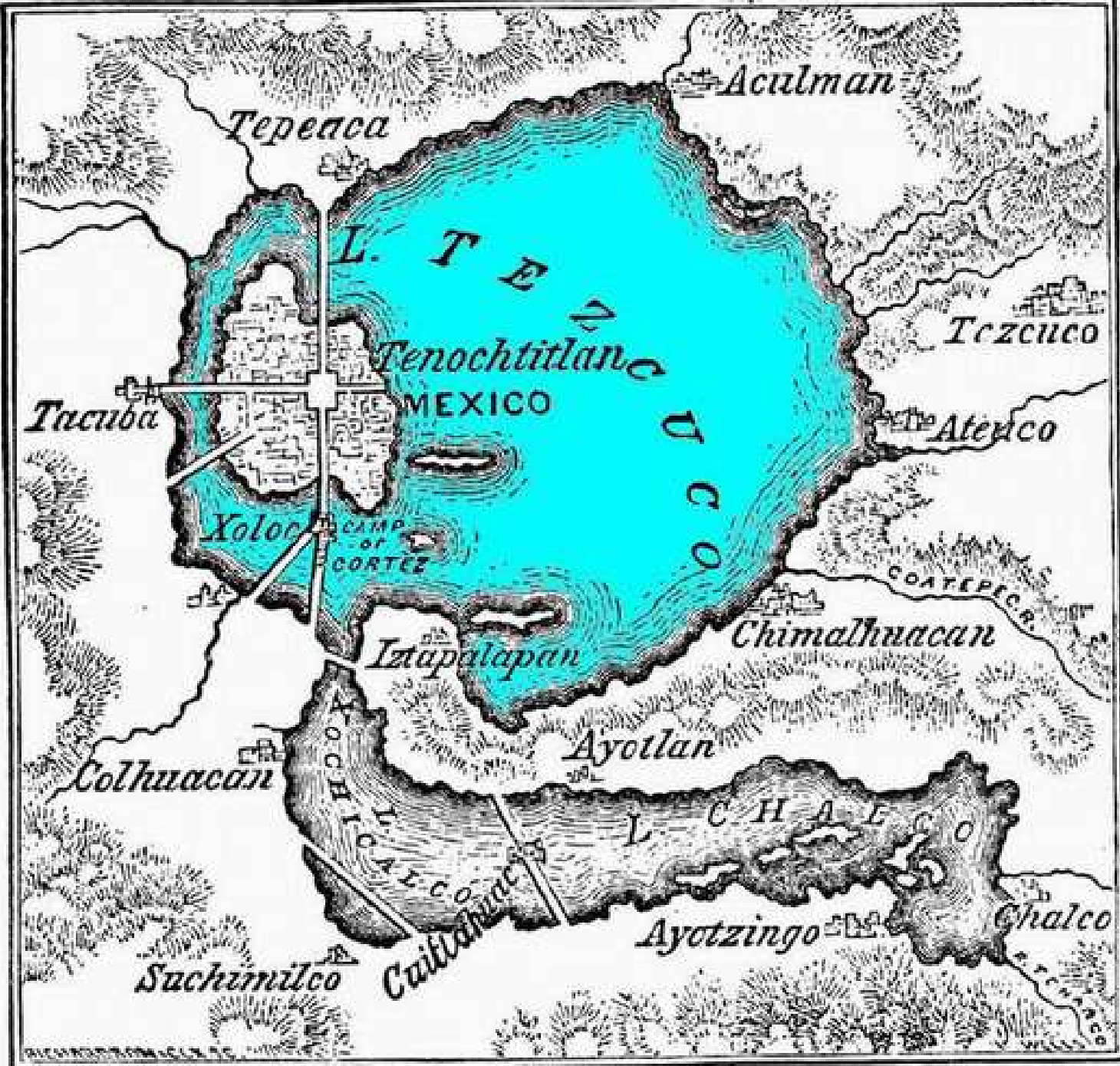
MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ROUTE OF CORTEZ  
from Cozumel I. to Mexico

SCALE OF MILES




PACIFIC OCEAN

HONDURAS





 A sixteenth-century Indian drawing of Cortés marching on the Aztec capital at Tenochtitlán. Cortés, the bearded figure third from right, is accompanied by the Indian princess Malinche, who served as his interpreter, and the Moorish servant Estevancio. Barefoot soldiers and Indian porters bring up the rear.





**Aztec City of Tenochtitlan**



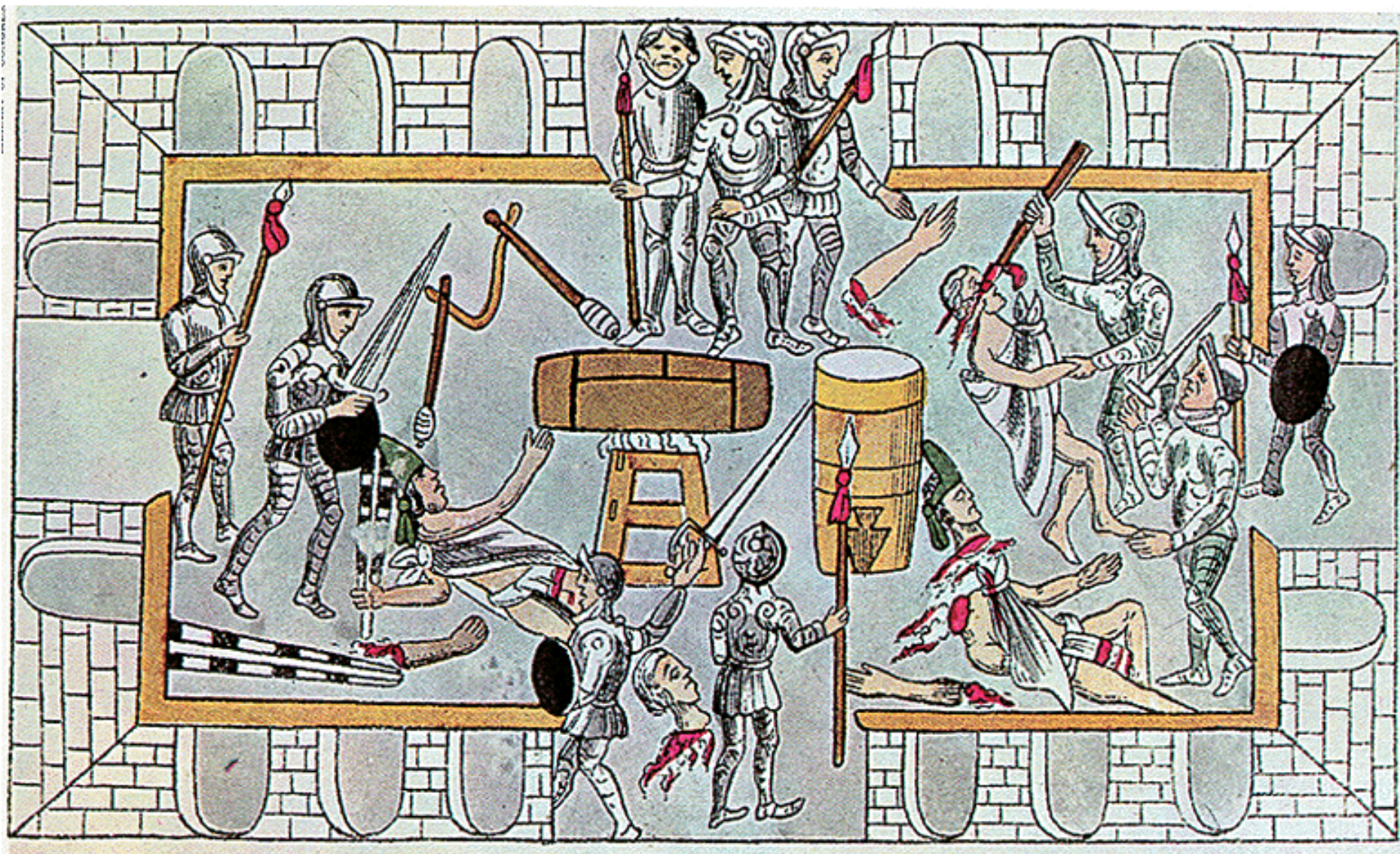
**The Aztec emperor Montezuma II believed that Cortez was the Sun God & he agreed to give up gold and whatever else.**



**After he had the faith of the people, Cortez attacked and killed many of the Aztec people & he forced them to mine for more gold and silver. Cortez had admitted that he & his comrades, *“Had a disease of the heart that only gold can cure”***











Cortez was notorious for torturing the natives to force them to work and mine for gold and silver.









**In the spring of 1520, the Aztecs rebel and drive out the Spanish. The Spanish then retreat to Tlaxcala.**



**Aztecs sacrifice captured Spaniards and horses.**







**THE FINAL  
CONQUEST AND  
SIEGE OF  
TENOCHTITLAN  
MAY-AUGUST 1521**

**Ultimately, With the aid of Indian allies Cortez recaptures the city in 1521, by both waterways and on land. He overthrows the Aztec empire & He establishes New Spain whose capital he calls Mexico City.**



## Cortez is able to conquer because of several factors:

- Superior weaponry – cannons & rifles vs. arrows
- Various native groups – Cortez received the help of a native woman translator named Malinche. Cortez finds out that many of the other native tribes in the area hated the Aztecs due to their harsh practices such as human sacrifices. So through Malinche, Cortez is able to convince the other natives to attack the Aztecs.
- Disease – Like the situation with Columbus, the Aztecs did not have any immunities to the same diseases that wiped out the Taino.



Francisco Pizarro



**Pizarro heard stories about massive amounts of gold located along the West coast of South America. Pizarro got permission from the King to conquer and colonize the Incan Empire located in modern day Peru.**

**He then gathered an army of about 200 soldiers, and made his way inland towards the city of Cajamarca in 1532. The Incan emperor, Atahualpa, allowed the Spaniards to proceed inland because he believed they were gods, or “children of the sun.” At Cajamarca, Pizarro hosted a huge feast, and invited Atahualpa and the Inca nobles. Once everyone had gathered, the armed Spanish soldiers rushed the unarmed Incan people, and were able to scare and confuse the natives by using canons and horses.**

**They killed many of the leaders but took Atahualpa alive. Atahualpa agreed to give Pizarro a room full of gold and two rooms full of silver in exchange for his freedom. This treasure would be worth about \$100 million in today’s economy. However, Pizarro then went back on his word, and had Atahualpa executed on August 29, 1533. Pizarro then went on to capture the Incan capital of Cuzco . After wiping out the Incan leaders, the native people offered little resistance, and the Spaniards were able to put them into forced labor.**



*Inca Empire at the time of "conquest" in 1530.*

Scale 1:50,000,000

WGS84 Equal Area Projection

Legend

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, IGN, AerGRID, NOAA, US Dept of the Interior, Esri

Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, Imagery © Mapbox

Tuvalu

Fidji and Tokelau Islands

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands



**Francisco Pizarro:  
Exploration and Invasion**

- 1524-1525
- 1526-1527
- 1531-1533

After conquering South America, The Spanish lived among the native people, imposing their own culture upon them. The settlers, primarily men, began mixing with the native women, which created mestizo – *mixed Spanish & Native American population*.

The Spanish forced the natives to work and mine the land for it's resources called Encomienda.

Interesting Note: The Spanish received their authority to force the natives to work (Encomienda) from authorities in Spain.

As a result of the encomienda, Spain becomes the wealthiest, most powerful nation in Europe in the 1500's.

As a result of the brutal Spanish labor system & disease, many of the natives died, causing the Spanish to abolish the system. But to meet their labor needs, the Spanish began to use enslaved Africans.



The Spanish Priests also accompanied the conquistadores when they came to South America. But unlike the conquistadores who were in search of wealth, the priests were concerned with converting the natives into Christianity. The Spanish monarchy assigned mostly priests to explore & colonize North America because little gold was found amidst the dry deserts of the Southwest. The priests opened missions in the Southwest and in Western parts of North America. Modern day states, like Texas, New Mexico and California.



# The Impact The Exploration Had On Africans



At the end of the 14th century Europeans started to take people from Africa against their will. Initially they were mainly used as servants for the rich. The Europeans justified the taking of slaves by arguing that they were providing an opportunity for Africans to become Christians. By the 17th century the removal of slaves from Africa became a holy cause that had the full support of the Christian Church.

After the arrival of the Europeans there was a sharp decline in the local population of most of the islands in the Caribbean Sea. This created a problem for the Europeans as they needed labor to exploit the natural resources of these islands. Eventually the Europeans came up with a solution: the importation of slaves from Africa. By 1540, an estimated 10,000 slaves a year were being brought from Africa to replace the diminishing local populations.

British merchants became involved in the trade and eventually dominated the market. They built coastal forts in Africa where they kept the captured Africans until the arrival of the slave-ships. The merchants obtained the slaves from African chiefs by giving them goods from Europe. At first, these slaves were often the captured soldiers from tribal wars. However, the demand for slaves became so great that raiding parties were organized to obtain young Africans.

The first Europeans involved in the African slave trading were the Portuguese & Dutch. Later, the Spanish & English became involved in trading Africans because the natives who they enslaved in the Americas, began dying by the millions due to disease.

To resupply their labor force, they looked to Africa.

Europeans saw several advantages in using Africans:

- Africans had already been exposed to European diseases & had somewhat built up an immunity to these diseases.
- Africans had experience in farming, thus they could be taught large scale plantation work.
- Africans had little knowledge of the land, so they were less likely to try to escape (or so they thought).



## The Middle Passage

The "Middle Passage" was the journey of slave trading ships from the west coast of Africa, where the slaves were obtained, across the Atlantic, where they were sold or, in some cases, traded for goods such as molasses, which was used in the making of rum. However, this voyage has come to be remembered for much more than simply the transport and sale of slaves. The Middle Passage was the longest, hardest, most dangerous, and also most horrific part of the journey of the slave ships. With extremely tightly packed loads of human cargo that smelled horrific and carried both infectious disease and death, the ships would travel east to west across the Atlantic on a miserable voyage lasting at least five weeks, and sometimes as long as three months. Although incredibly profitable for both its participants and their investing backers, the terrible Middle Passage has come to represent the ultimate in human misery and suffering.

Once aboard the ships the blacks would be packed below deck. Captains of slave ships were known as either "loose packers" or "tight packers", depending upon how many slaves they crammed into the space they had. Most ships, especially those of the later 18th century, were "tight packers", carrying a huge quantity of slaves who were often forced to lie in spaces smaller than that of a grave, or in some cases stacked spoon-fashion on top of one another. Regardless, life for a slave in the "tween decks", as they were called, was extremely uncomfortable. In addition to extreme overcrowding, there was also inadequate ventilation, not to mention little or no sanitation. Although some captains would have their crew periodically clean the "tween decks" with hot vinegar, most chose rather to leave them alone, resulting in their atrociously unclean condition. In addition to disease and suffocation below deck, it would not be uncommon to find the body of a slave completely covered by lice.

# ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE 1502-1870

## NORTH AMERICA

Imported into Middle America  
0.2 million

Imported into Spanish South America  
0.5 million

- ☒ Coffee
- ☉ Cotton
- ✕ Mining
- ▲ Rice
- △ Sugar
- ☪ Tobacco
- ☒ Main area of slave origin
- Movement of slaves

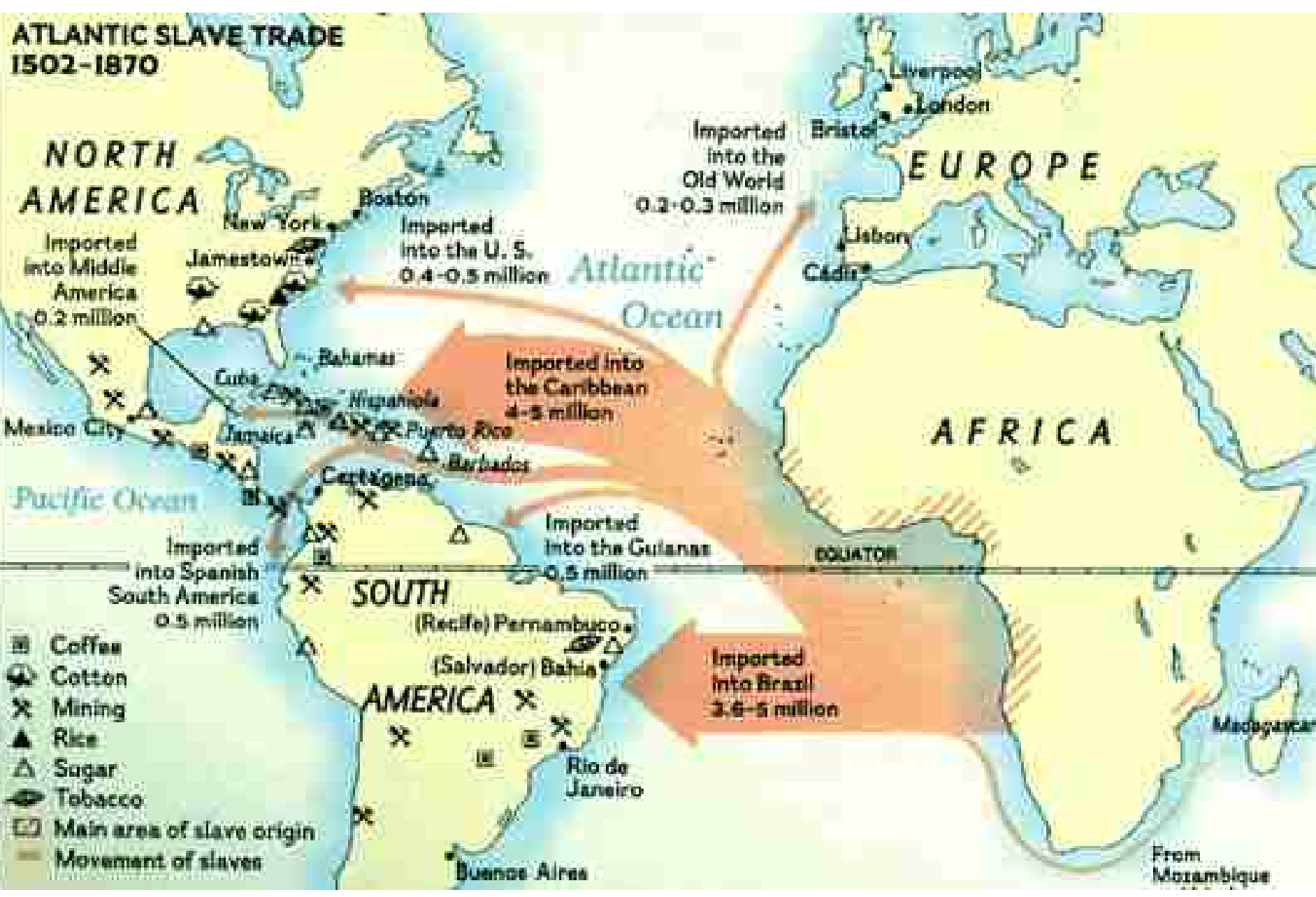
Imported into the U. S.  
0.4-0.5 million

Imported into the Caribbean  
4-5 million

Imported into the Guianas  
0.5 million

Imported into Brazil  
3.6-5 million

Imported into the Old World  
0.2-0.3 million



## EUROPE

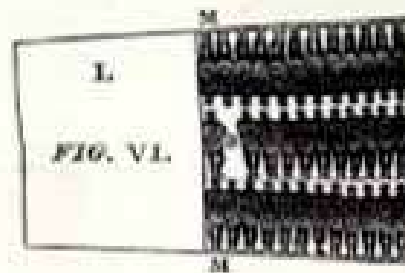
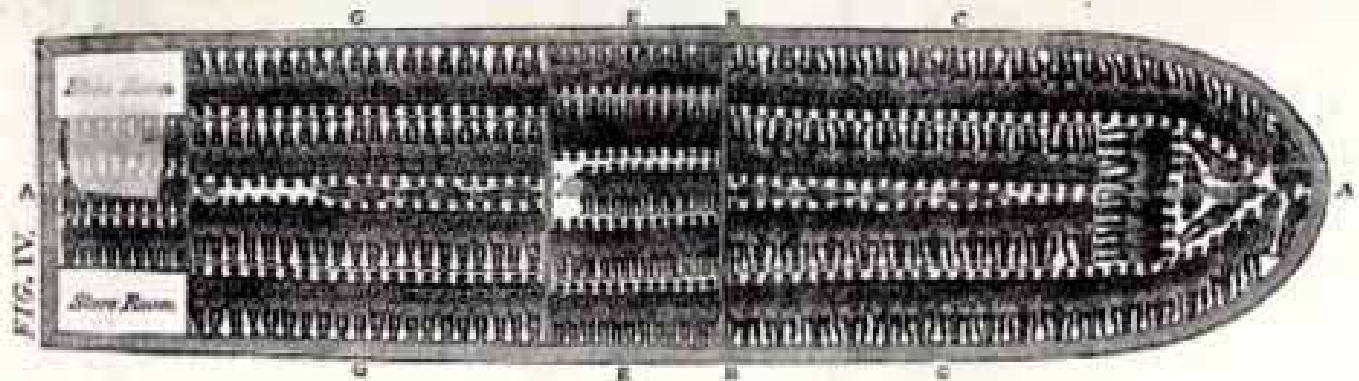
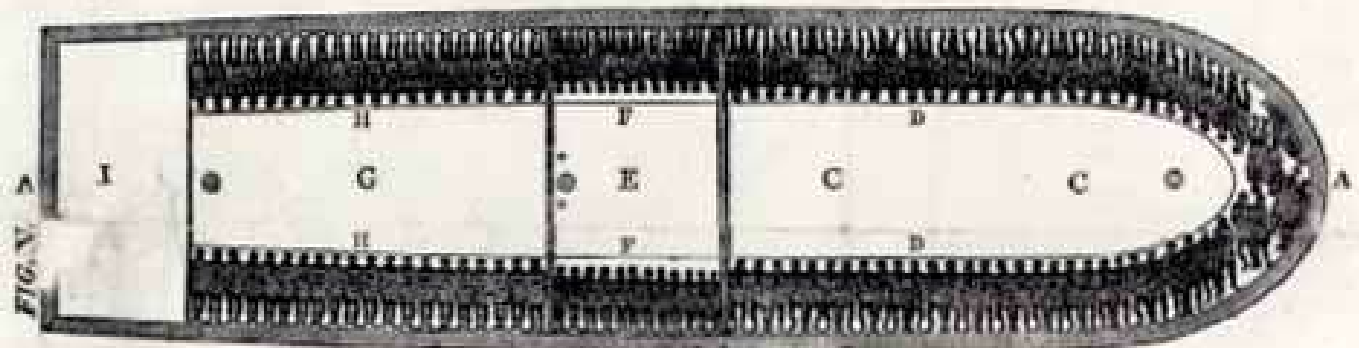
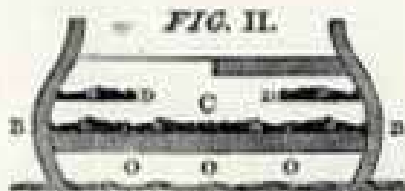
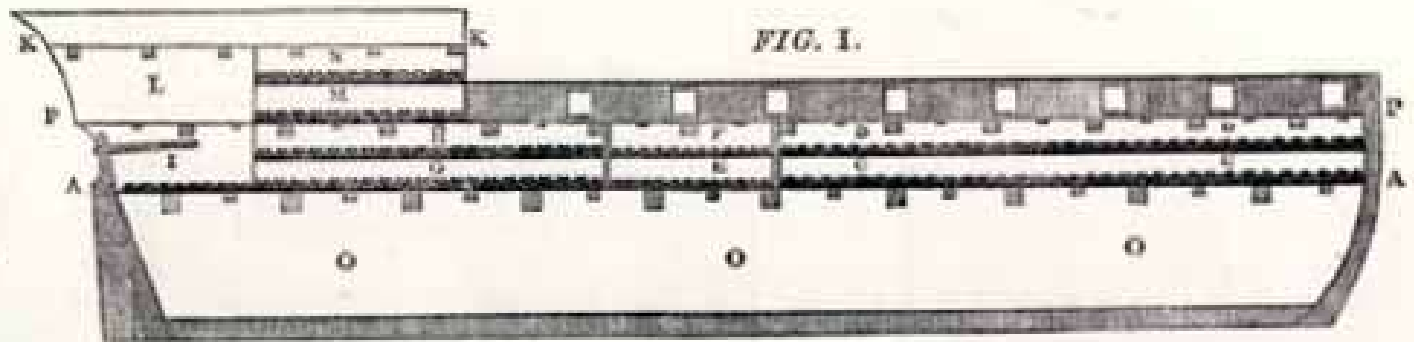
## AFRICA

## SOUTH AMERICA

From Mozambique



# DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.



**This photograph is dated to the late 1860s, one of the earliest photographs in The Moving Here Catalogue. It shows the upper deck of a sailing ship crowded with people including children.**

**This photograph appears to show either the slave ship itself or perhaps the British ship to which the rescued slaves have been taken.**



Before the slave trade ended in the 1800's, it had drained Africa of at least 15 million people.

Slaves were in the fields from sunrise to sunset and at harvest time they did an eighteen hour day. Women worked the same hours as the men and pregnant women were expected to continue until their child was born.

European immigrants had gone to America to own their own land and were reluctant to work for others. Convicts were sent over from Britain but there had not been enough to satisfy the tremendous demand for labor. Planters therefore began to purchase slaves. At first these came from the West Indies but by the late 18th century they came directly from Africa and busy slave-markets were established in Philadelphia, Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans.

The death-rate amongst slaves was high. To replace their losses, plantation owners encouraged the slaves to have children. Child-bearing started around the age of thirteen, and by twenty the women slaves would be expected to have four or five children. To encourage child-bearing some plantation owners promised women slaves their freedom after they had produced fifteen children.





Olaudah Equiano

Olaudah Equiano was born in Essaka, an Igbo village in the kingdom of Benin, in 1745. His father was one of the province's elders who decided disputes. When he was about eleven, Equiano was kidnapped and after six months of captivity he was brought to the coast where he encountered white men for the first time.

Sold to slave-traders, Equiano was transported to Barbados. After a two-week stay in the West Indies Equiano was sent to the English colony of Virginia. He was later purchased by Captain Henry Pascal, a British naval officer.

Equiano saved whatever money he could, and in 1766 purchased his freedom. He then worked closely with Granvile Sharpe and Thomas Clarkson in the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Equiano spoke at a large number of public meetings where he described the cruelty of the slave trade.

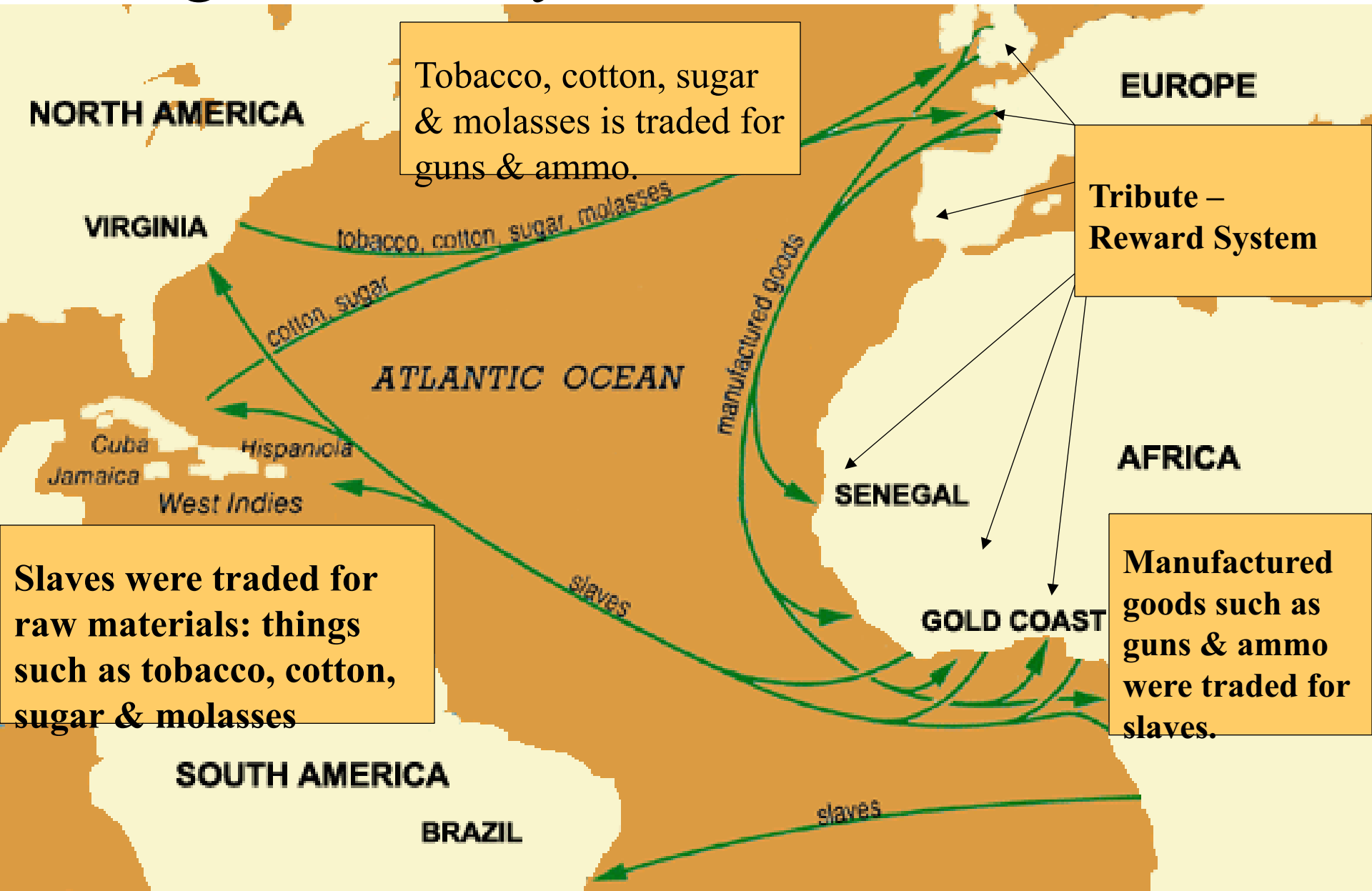
**I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a greeting in my nostrils as I had never experienced in my life; so that, with the loathsomeness of the stench, and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was not able to eat, nor had I the least desire to taste anything. I now wished for the last friend, death, to relieve me; but soon, to my grief, two of the white men offered me eatables; and, on my refusing to eat, one of them held me fast by the hands, and laid me across, I think, the windlass, and tied my feet, while the other flogged me severely.**

**The white people looked and acted, as I thought, in so savage a manner; for I had never seen among my people such instances of brutal cruelty. The closeness of the place, and the heat of the climate, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, almost suffocated us.**

**The air soon became unfit for respiration, from a variety of loathsome smells, and brought on a sickness among the slaves, of which many died. The wretched situation was again aggravated by the chains, now unsupportable, and the filth of the necessary tubs, into which the children often fell, and were almost suffocated. The shrieks of the women, and the groans of the dying, rendered the whole a scene of horror almost**

# Triangle Trade System

Lasted for 300 years





# The Impact on Europeans

*\$ Greed \$*

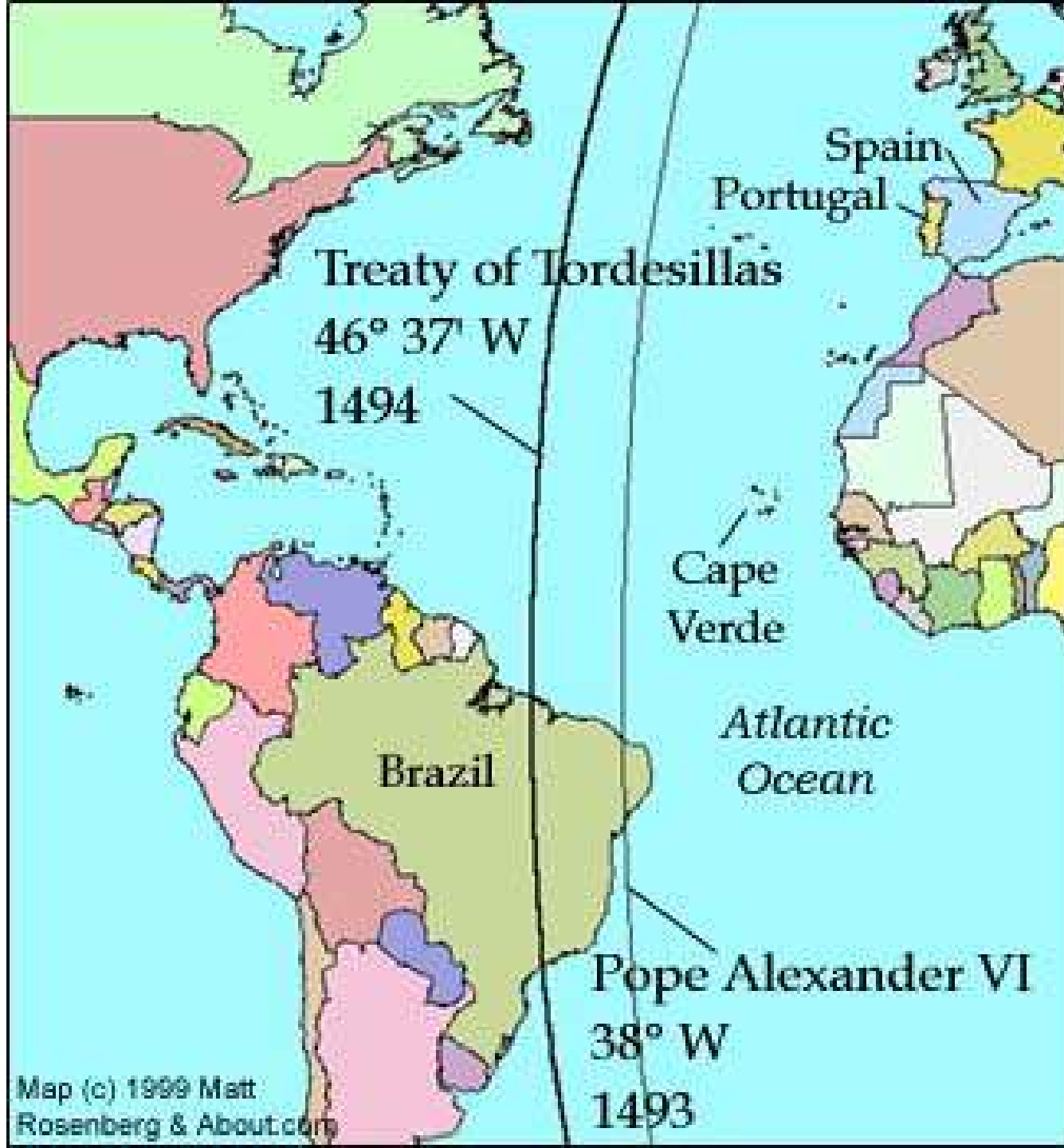
Political &  
Economic  
Competition

**Glory**

On May 4, 1493 Pope Alexander VI took action to clear up any confusion that may have arisen over territorial claims. He issued a decree which established an imaginary line running north and south through the mid-Atlantic, 100 leagues (480 km) from the Cape Verde islands. Spain would have possession of any unclaimed territories to the west of the line and Portugal would have possession of any unclaimed territory to the east of the line.

After further exploration, the Portuguese grew dissatisfied with the agreement when they realized how much more land Spain had been given. In June of 1494 the line was re-negotiated and the agreement was officially ratified during a meeting in the Spanish town of Tordesillas. The Treaty of Tordesillas re-established the line 370 leagues (1,770 km) west of the Cape Verde Islands.

**The largest voluntary migration in world history**



## New World Crops

maize (corn), white potatoes,  
sweet potatoes, peanuts,  
tomatoes,  
squash (incl. pumpkin),  
pineapples,  
papaya, avocados, tobacco, &  
cacao beans (for chocolate)

## Old World Crops

rice, wheat, barley, oats, rye,  
turnips,  
onions, cabbage, lettuce, peaches,  
pears, sugar

## **Diseases**

## New World domesticated animals

**dogs**  
**llamas**  
**guinea pigs**  
**fowl (a few species)**

## Old World domesticated animals

**dogs, horses, donkeys,**  
**pigs, cattle, goats, sheep**  
**barnyard fowl**

## The Columbian Exchange:

The exchange of crops, animals & disease  
between Europe, Asia, Africa & the Americas

Permanently changed the world.

Crops such as corn & potatoes became an  
important & steady part of diets  
throughout the world. These foods helped  
people live longer & healthier, thus they  
helped boost the worlds population