

SS8H1b&c

European Exploration and Settlement



Standards

SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

- b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando De Soto.
- c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

Teacher Directions – CLOZE Notes

- The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)
- Check the answers as a class after the presentation.

SS8H1b&c

European
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SS8H1b

European Contact on Native Americans

European Contact

- Spanish explorers and missionaries entered Georgia in the early 1500s.
- European contact made a dramatic impact on the Native Americans.
- European missionaries attempted to convert the natives to their religion.
- They also brought diseases that wiped out a large portion of the native population.



Hernando De Soto

- In 1540, a Spanish conquistador named Hernando De Soto led 600 soldiers across Georgia.
 - De Soto was searching for “cities of gold”.
- De Soto’s men tortured and enslaved the natives in order to gain information about gold and silver locations.
- He never found the gold, but he did leave a lasting impact on the Native Americans in Georgia.

Hernando De Soto



As Hernando De Soto marched throughout the Southeast, thousands of Native Americans were tortured and killed by his men.



Diseases

- De Soto and other Spanish explorers brought horrible diseases that devastated the Native American population.
- Some of the diseases included smallpox, influenza, measles, and chicken pox.
- The natives had no resistance to the diseases.
- Entire villages were wiped out at a time.

Missions

- In 1565, the Spanish established St. Augustine, Florida as their first permanent settlement.
- Then they moved north to establish posts on some of Georgia's barrier islands, including St. Catherine's, Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands.
- They established missions (churches) in all of these places with the goal of converting Native Americans to the Catholic religion.



Spanish Missions were established along the barrier islands to convert natives to Christianity.

SS8H1c

European Exploration

The 3 G's...

Why did Europeans go exploring?

- I. **GOLD:** Many of the explorations were for economic reasons. Explorers were seeking riches such as gold.
- II. **GOD:** Another reason for exploration was a desire to spread religion to other lands.
- III. **GLORY:** Many explorers were driven by personal ambition for glory and fame.

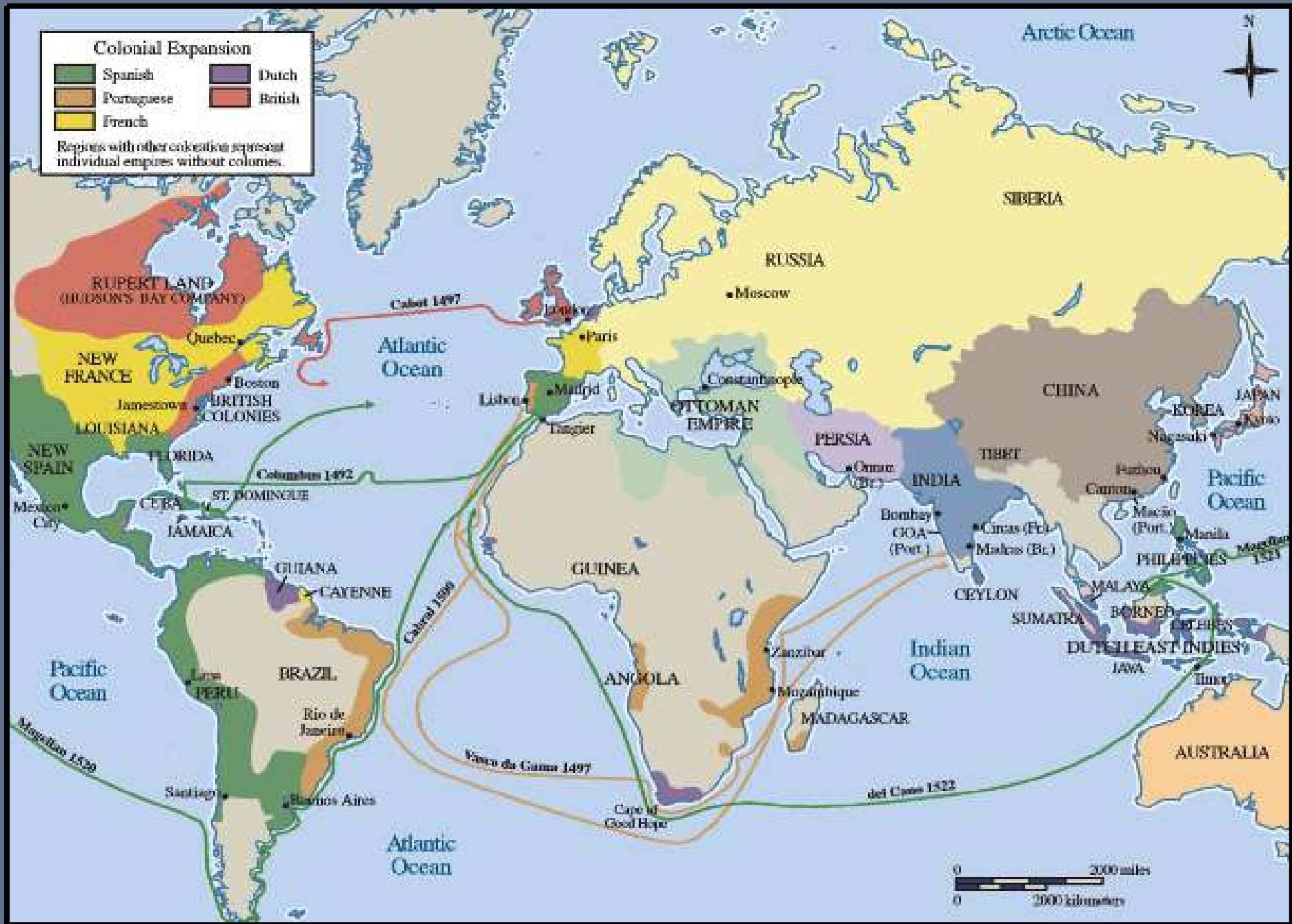


New World

- Beginning in 1400, Spain, France, and Great Britain competed to conquer and claim land in North America.
- In the 1490s, Christopher Columbus was given ships and sailors by the Spanish monarchy.
 - His goal was to find a quick route to Asia through the Atlantic Ocean.
- Columbus didn't make it to Asia, but actually landed in the Bahamas...

Christopher Columbus





Spain

- Exploration of the New World brought great wealth to Spain.
- Spain had a huge empire that spanned the globe.
- By the 1500s, the Spanish had established numerous settlements from Florida to Georgia.



Spanish Missions and Forts Along Georgia & Florida's Coast

Great Britain

- Great Britain began exploring the New World in the late 15th century.
- British explorers hoped to find raw materials that they could use to manufacture goods in their own country.
- Great Britain settled the 13 colonies (from Georgia to Maine) from 1607 to 1732.

THE JOHN CABOT FLAG

The first flag flown over the mainland of America. Under this flag, the *Constant* brought the settlers to Jamestown in 1607, and the *Mayflower* the Pilgrim fathers to Plymouth in 1620.



France

- French explorers traveled to the New World in the 1600s.
- In 1603, French explorers found great numbers of beaver in eastern Canada and claimed the area for France.
 - This became the center for the fur trade in the New World.
- The French also explored along the Mississippi River and established settlements like New Orleans and Mobile.



First successful French settlements in North America: Port Royal (1608), and Québec (1608). English settlement in Virginia begins (1606-07). French and English territorial claims overlap Acadia. Acadia is recognized as French possession by the Treaty of Breda (1667). A Royal Charter (1670) grants sole trading rights in Hudson Bay drainage basin to the Hudson's Bay Co.

Native Americans

- As the Europeans competed for land in the Americas, they had little regard for Native Americans living in the areas.
- Many natives were enslaved or killed from diseases.
- The Europeans were only interested in the natives for trading, land deals, and military alliances.

