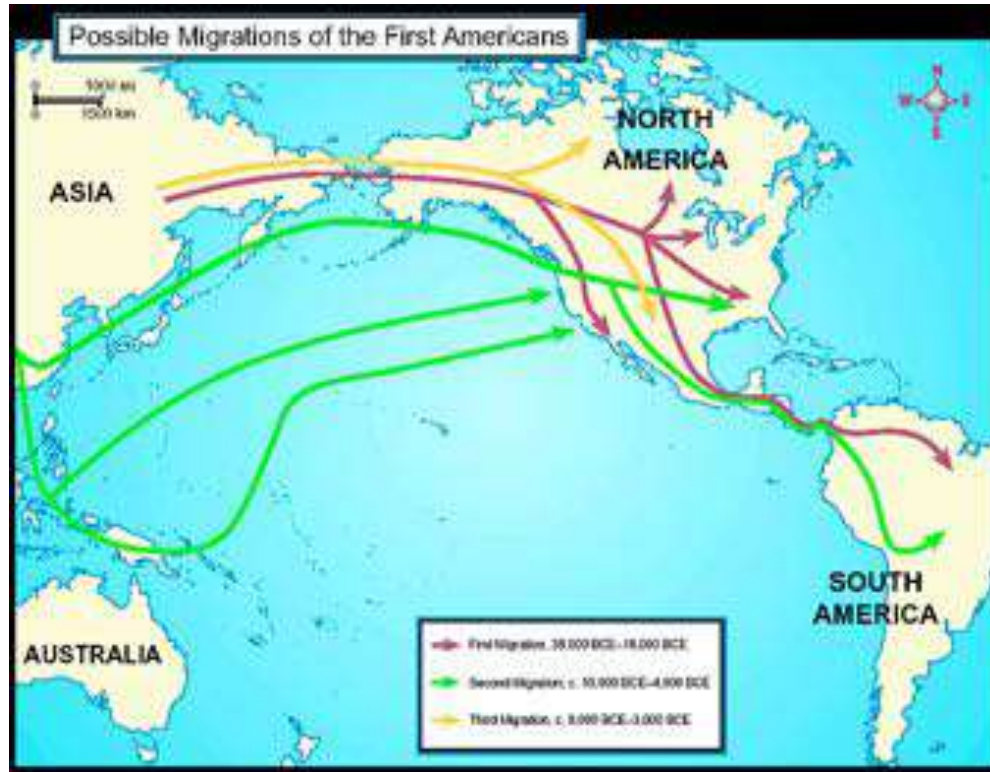


Migration to the Americas



Early Culture Groups in North America



Motivation for European Exploration



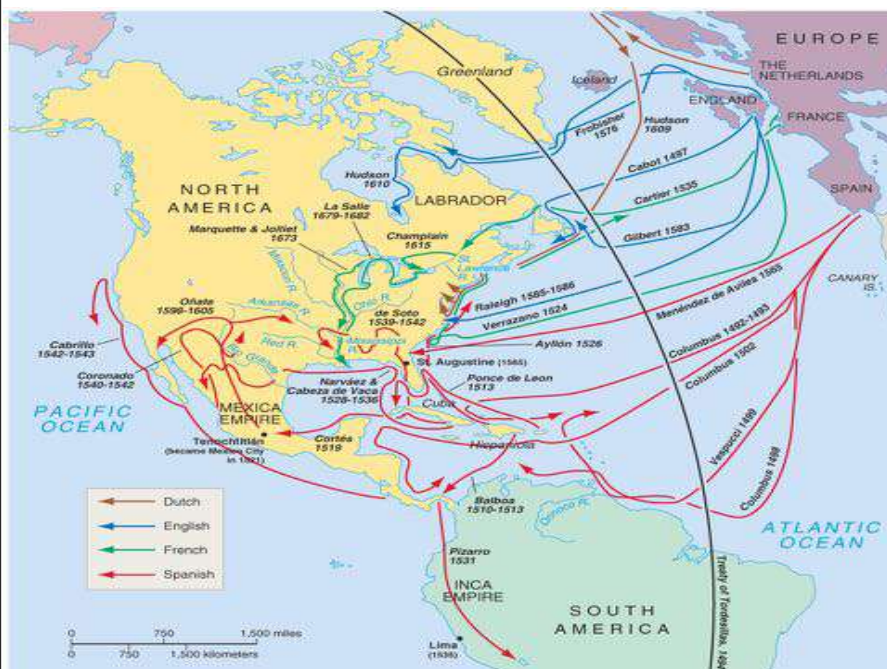
Middle Eastern traders brought luxury goods such as **spices**, sugar, silk, and other items from East Asia to the Arab world

the **Crusades** brought Europeans to the Arab world, where they became used to having these luxury goods

Europeans wanted to find another way to acquire these trade goods for themselves

Europe Explores the Americas

Portugal, Spain, England, and France began financing exploration, hoping to find a new route to Asia



Christopher Columbus believed he could find a trade route to Asia by sailing **west**

Spain agreed to finance Columbus's voyage

Columbus and his men reached the **Caribbean** in October of 1492

The Columbian Exchange



The **Columbian Exchange** refers to the movement of peoples, cultures, technologies, plants, animals, diseases and other things between Europe and North America after Columbus's voyages to the New World

This exchange fundamentally changed human life and the environment in both worlds

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INDIES 1540s

-----Bartolomé de Las Casas-----



The Spanish quickly conquered the land and people of the Caribbean in the 16th century through military force and European diseases. In 1542, the Spanish missionary Bartolomé de Las Casas wrote this description of the brutal treatment of Native Americans forced to mine gold for the Spanish. It was part of his attempt to convince the Spanish court to improve the treatment of native peoples under Spanish rule.

Among these gentle sheep . . . the Spaniards entered . . . and since forty years they have done nothing else; nor do they otherwise at the present day, than outrage, slay, afflict, torment, and destroy them. . . . To such extremes has this gone that, whereas there were more than 3 million souls, whom we saw in Hispaniola, there are today, not 200 of the native population left.

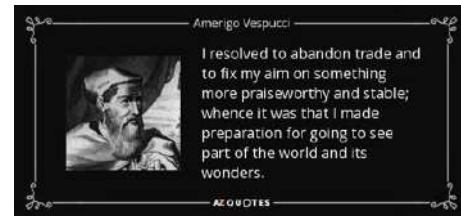
We are assured that our Spaniards, with their cruelty and execrable works, have depopulated and made desolate the great continent, and that more than ten kingdoms, larger than all Spain . . . although formerly full of people, are now deserted.

The reason why the Christians have killed and destroyed such infinite numbers of souls is solely because they have made gold their ultimate aim, seeking to load themselves with riches in the shortest time. . . .

These lands, being so happy and so rich, and the people so humble, so patient, and so easily subjugated, they have . . . taken no more account of them . . . than—I will not say of animals, for would to God they had considered and treated them as animals—but as even less than the dung in the streets.

And it is . . . admitted . . . by all . . . that the Indians throughout the Indies never did any harm to the Christians; they even esteemed them as coming from heaven, until they and their neighbors had suffered the same many evils, thefts, deaths, violence, and visitations at their hands. . .

America Gets Its Name



Shortly after Columbus's voyages to the New World, a Portuguese expedition captained by an Italian-born navigator named **Amerigo Vesputti** sailed down the coast of South America.

He believed that this land was a vast new continent and he erroneously received credit for discovering what German mapmakers named "America."

Spanish Colonization in the Americas

Exploration of the New World brought great wealth to Spain.



Spanish Missions and Forts Along Georgia & Florida's Coast



Explorers who sailed for Spain:

Columbus
Balboa
Cortes
Pizarro

De Leon
De Soto
Coronado
Vesputti

French Colonization in the Americas



1536-42:

Jacques Cartier

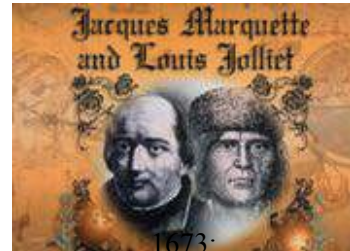
explored the
St. Lawrence River area of
North America



early 1600s:

Samuel de Champlain

found great numbers of beaver in Eastern Canada,
claimed the area for France
became the center of the fur trade in the New World
(founded Quebec in 1608, the first permanent French settlement)



1673:

Father

Jacques Marquette

&

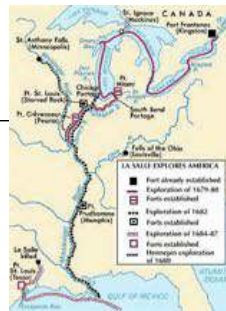
Louis Jolliet

explored the Great Lakes &
upper Mississippi valley

1682:

Robert de La Salle

followed the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico
claimed all the land for France
called it Louisiana
(New Orleans, Mobile, Alabama, etc.)

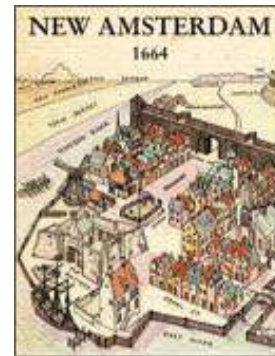


Dutch Colonization in the Americas



1609:

British explorer **Henry Hudson**
sailed for the Dutch and set up a trading post on
Manhattan Island
called it New Amsterdam

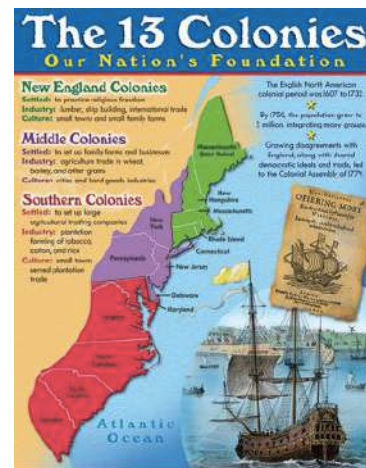


British Colonization in the Americas

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 First British Settlers



British who wanted to separate from the Church of England and physically leave England (known as “ **Separatists** ”)

the ones that left England and came to America were called “ **Pilgrims** ”

1620

102 English Pilgrims left Holland for America aboard the **Mayflower**

half were “ **saints** ” - Puritans

half were “ **sinners** ” - non-Puritans



The **Mayflower Compact**

November 11, 1620

Written and signed before the Pilgrims disembarked from the ship.



was an agreement to form a basic **government**

stated that all **adult male settlers** would make laws in town meetings

The First Year in Plymouth...

Winter, 1620-1621

Only 44 out of the original 102 Pilgrims survived this winter.

When the Mayflower sailed back to Europe in 1621,
all of the survivors stayed in the New World.



Fall, 1621

First “Thanksgiving.”

Plymouth Colony survived by trading fur, fish, and lumber.

Plymouth stayed small, with only 7,000 people by 1691.

Eventually became part of the
Massachusetts Bay Colony

*Fun Fact: It wasn't until 1863
that Thanksgiving was proclaimed an official US holiday [by President Lincoln].*

Plymouth Plantation



Highlight the portions of the text in the next few slides that answer each of the following questions and then mark each piece of highlighted text with the associated number.

The questions appear in the same order as they do in the slides.

1. What did the leaders of the MA Bay colony do that Roger Williams disagreed with?
2. What was Roger Williams convicted of? What happened to him?
3. Who was Anne Hutchinson?
4. What was she charged with? What happened to her?
5. What former relationship do Maine and New Hampshire share with Massachusetts?
6. Who was Thomas Hooker?

Rhode Island



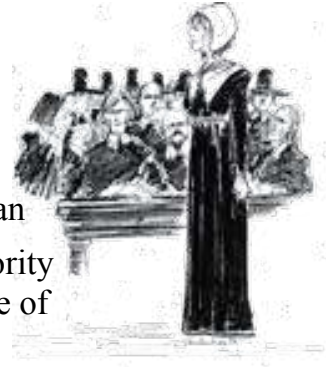
Roger Williams was a young, popular minister in Salem, MA
Did not believe the MA Bay government treated Native Americans fairly.
Did not think the government should regulate religious behavior.

1635:
found guilty of preaching “newe & dangerous opinions” and was exiled.
founded the colony of Rhode Island.

Anne Hutchinson



intelligent,
strong-willed,
well-spoken woman
challenged the authority
of the men in charge of
the
MA Bay Colony



She was charged with antinomianism,
which means “against the law”

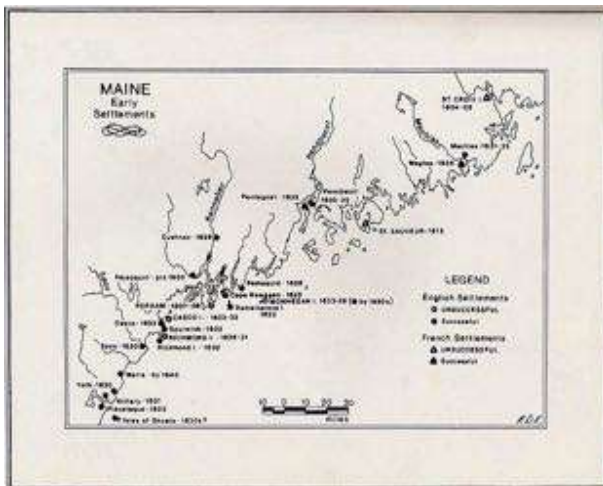
she said if living a holy life was no sign of salvation, then the saved
didn't need to obey God or man's laws (!)

Puritan leaders banished her

she & her family traveled to RI and later to NY.

She and all but one member of her family were killed in an Indian attack
in Westchester County

Maine and New Hampshire



In 1623, Maine was annexed by
Massachusetts.

Maine remained part of
Massachusetts for nearly 150
years (until 1820).



In 1641, New Hampshire was
annexed by Massachusetts.

New Hampshire remained part
of Massachusetts until 1679.



Connecticut Colony

Thomas Hooker was a Puritan minister and member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He believed that the laws of the colony should be based on what the people wanted – not the leaders. Puritan leaders forced him to leave the colony so he moved to land along the Connecticut River.

In 1636, the settlers who lived along the Connecticut River joined together to form the Connecticut Colony.



The New England Colonies, 1650

