

1492-1590

When Worlds Collide

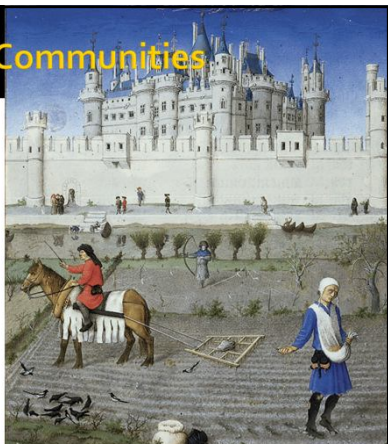
Chapter Focus Questions

- 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?

The Expansion of Europe

European Communities

- What characterized European communities?
- Agricultural
- Christian
- Famine
- Plague
 - 1347-1353.





The Renaissance

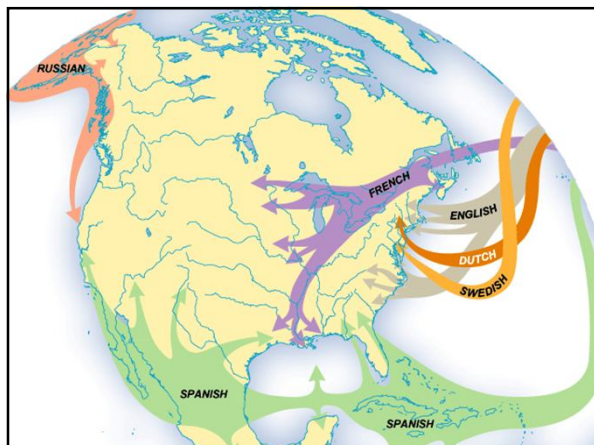
- The Crusades stimulated Italian trade with Asia.
- Compass, gunpowder, movable type were introduced to Europe.
- Muslims reintroduced Greek and Roman learning to Europeans.
- The Renaissance resulted, with humanistic view.
- Inquisitive and acquisitive spirit of Renaissance helped motivate exploration.

Portuguese Explorations

- Prince Henry the Navigator established academy to train seafarers.
- Portuguese trading voyages tried to reach Indies by sailing around Africa.
- 1488:
 - Portuguese established several colonies; began slave trade
 - reached southern tip of Africa.
- 1498
 - Vasco da Gama sailed around Africa to Indies.



Portuguese explorers moved gradually down the coast of Africa and ultimately reached western India in their search for gold, spices, and slaves.

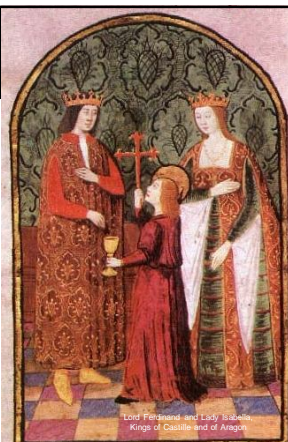


The Spanish Invasion of America

- Spanish armies marched across Caribbean islands, slaughtering inhabitants.

Spain

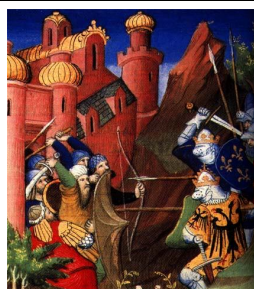
- ✘ Marriage of Ferdinand & Isabella unite kingdoms of Castille & Aragon
 - ✘ Known as the "Catholic Kings"
- ✘ 1492
- ✘ building of nation-states
- ✘ Religious fervor of the times
- ✘ Need to find new route to Indies





Reconquista

- The Crusades
- Christian and Muslim rulers commonly fought amongst themselves
 - Interfaith alliances not unusual.
 - periods of prolonged peace and truces.
 - Mercenaries fought for whoever paid more.
- January 2, 1492 with the conquest of Granada.



Repopulating Hispania

- Not only of war and conquest, but also repopulation.
- León and Portugal feudal areas
- Castile
 - mostly non-feudal territory - many free peasants.
- 10th century onwards
 - cities and towns
 - commerce reappeared
 - population kept growing.





Legacy

- Deep economic crises
- expulsion of the Jews
- Christians fighting the Moors
 - natives opposing foreign invasion and conquest
- 1492
 - Granada was as thoroughly an Arab / Muslim city as Cairo or Damascus.

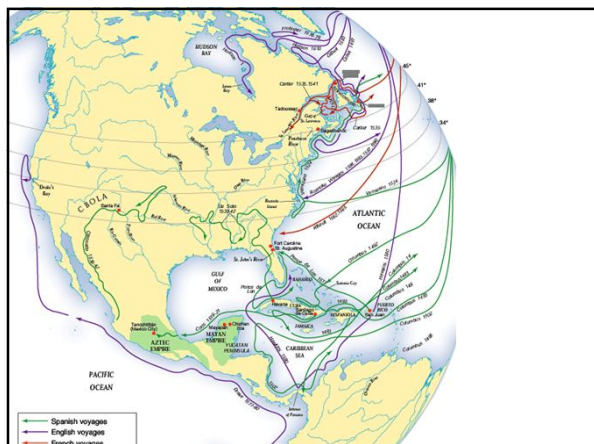


Christopher Columbus

- 1495
 - 1st Native American Slaves to Europe
- 1650
 - 1st African Slaves to America








Sugar

- 1493
 - Columbus introduced Sugar Cane to the Caribbean
- Slavery and sugar linked
- 16th century
 - Sugar spread
 - Santo Domingo
 - Cuba
 - Puerto Rico



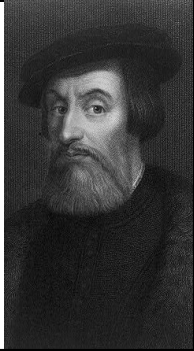
Cuba

- Base for Spanish operations
- Mythical "floating city"

A map of the Caribbean region with Cuba highlighted in green. Other islands shown include San Salvador, Hispaniola, San Juan Bautista, and Trinidad. A red line outlines the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

Hernán Cortés

- Fall of the Aztec empire
- Born in Medellín, Extremadura, Spain,
- went to Hispaniola
 - later to Cuba
 - an *encomienda*
- *alcalde* of 2nd Spanish town on island.

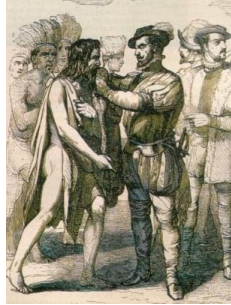


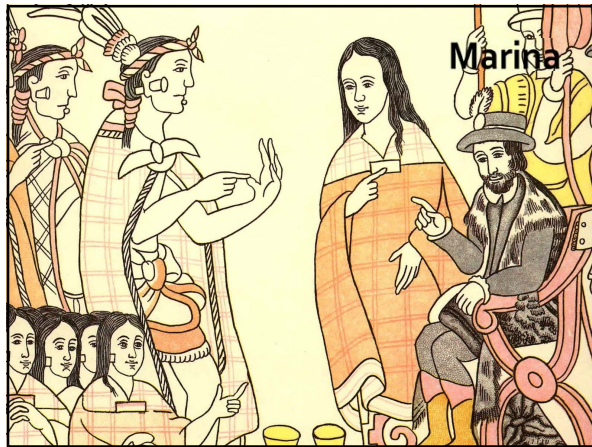




Jeronimo de Aguilar

- (1489-1531)
- Franciscan friar
- Shipwrecked near Yucatán Peninsula
 - Aguilar and Gonzalo Guerrero
- Captured by local Maya
- Aguilar and Guerrero escaped
- 1519
 - Aguilar joined Hernán Cortés' expedition







Marina

- La Malinche by the Aztecs
 - baptized Doña Marina
- La Malinche
 - Saint?
 - Sinner?



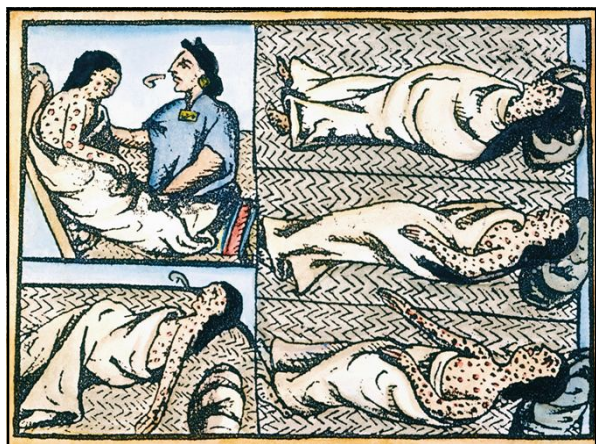
Tenochtitlan—Nov. 8, 1519



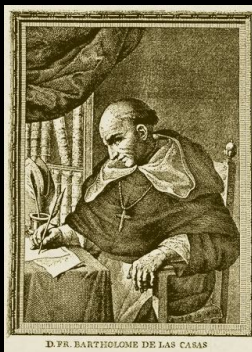
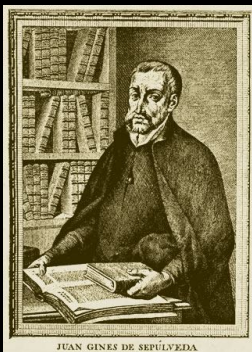
- Cortés enters city
- Constructed Catholic altar atop great pyramid
- Captured Moctezuma
- Detractors
 - Bernal Diaz del Castillo
 - Bernardino de Sahagun

The image shows a detailed map of the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, built on an island in Lake Texcoco. The city is depicted with its complex network of canals, causeways, and numerous buildings, including the Great Pyramid of Tenochtitlan. The map is surrounded by a black border with a white background.



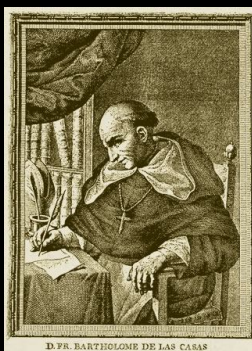


Sepulveda v. las Casas

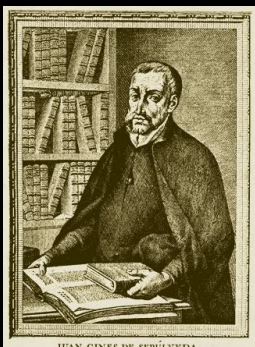


Las Casas

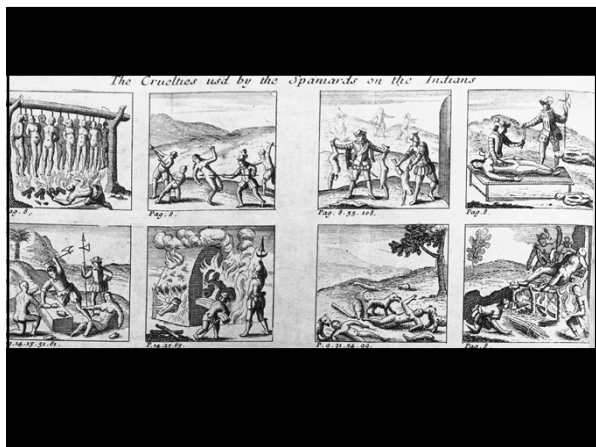
God created these simple people without evil and without guile. They are most obedient and faithful to their natural lords and to the Christians whom they serve. They are most submissive, patient, peaceful and virtuous. Nor are they quarrelsome, rancorous, querulous, or vengeful... They neither possess nor desire to possess worldly wealth. Surely these people would be the most blessed in the world if only they worshipped the true God.

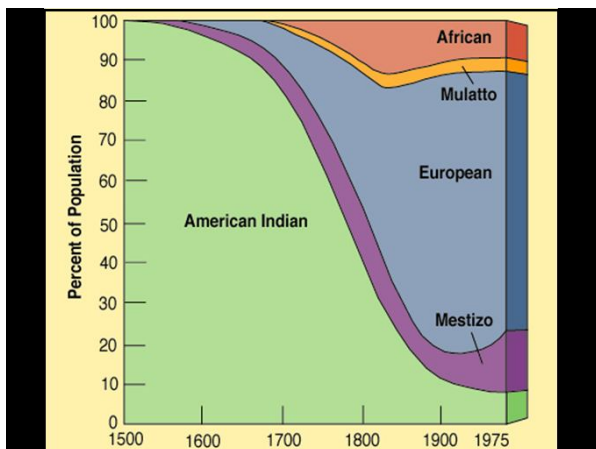


Sepulveda



In prudence, talent, virtue, and humanity they are as inferior to the Spaniards as children to adults, women to men, as the wild and cruel to the most meek, as the prodigiously intemperate to the continent and temperate, that I have almost said, as monkeys to men.





Columbian Exchange

- Corn
- Tomatoes
- Potatoes
- Peppers
- Chili
- Paprika
- Rubber Trees
- Chocolate
- Tobacco
- Smallpox
- Yellow Fever
- Syphilis
- Dandelion
- Livestock
- Sparrow
- Gunpowder
- Indian Slaves to Europe
- African Slaves to Europe & the Americas

1st Europeans in North America

- 1519
 - Florida.
- 1539
 - Hernan DeSoto
- 1539
 - Francisco de Coronado

The Spanish New World Empire

- By late 16th 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.

Fish and Furs

- Europeans explored North American coastal waters.
- French 1st to explore eastern North America.
- European-Indian relations based on trade
- Disease and wars reduced Indian populations.
- Indians became dependent on European manufactured goods.

The French Claim Canada



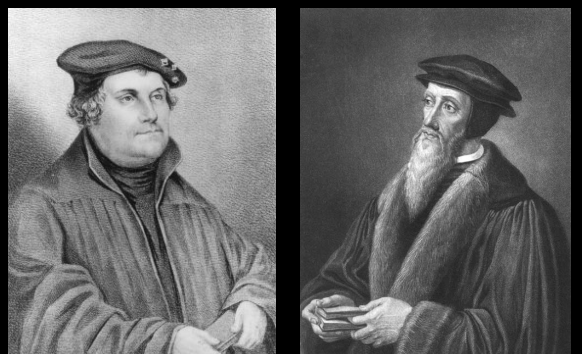
- 1608
 - Samuel de Champlain
 - Quebec
- French Empire
 - St. Lawrence River
 - Great Lakes
 - Mississippi
- Little effort to foster settlement
- Fur trade
- Indians trading partners

English Enters Competition

- Claims New World territory under Henry VIII
- Achieves preconditions for colonization under Elizabeth I



Protestantism



The English Reformation

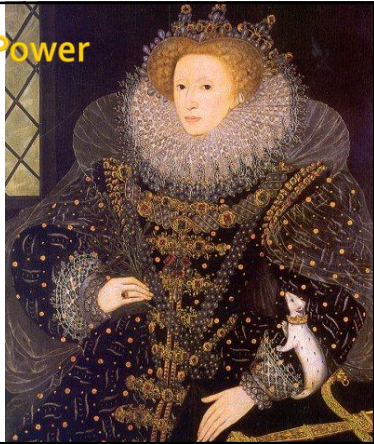
- Tudor monarchs bring political unity
 - Henry VIII strengthened Crown
 - Edward VI
 - (1547-1553)
 - Mary I
 - (1553-1558)
 - Elizabeth I
 - (1558-1603)

Militant Protestantism

- Lutheran Reformation
 - God speaks through Bible, not Pope or priests
 - Justification by faith alone for salvation
- Calvinist Reformation
 - John Calvin stresses God's omnipotence
 - Predestination—some persons chosen by God for salvation
- Calvinist Christianity expands in northern Europe
 - France—Huguenots
 - Scotland—Presbyterians
 - England—Puritans

Woman in Power

- Elizabeth I
 - (1558-1603)
- *Via Media*
- Excommunicated by Pope



Ireland

- Rehearsal for American Settlement
- English experiences in Ireland shaped how conquest of New World
- The Irish were wild and barbaric

English Conquest of Ireland

- Ireland was a laboratory for English colonization
 - Irish viewed as backward
 - English under Elizabeth seized Irish land



English Brutality

- English ethnocentrism
- English brutally crushed frequent Irish resistance
 - *Rebellion of 1614*
- English later compared Native Americans with "wild" Irish



16th-Century England

- Enclosure movement stimulated English colonization.
- Enclosure expanded wool trade and cost growing number of farmers their land, creating large unemployed population.
- King Henry VIII established the Protestant Church of England.

Queen Elizabeth I, the First English Colonies, and Spain

- Rivalry with Spain led to colonies.
- Conquest of Ireland set English colonization pattern
- Failure
 - Newfoundland and Roanoke.
- English privateers angered King Phillip II.
- Spanish Armada
 - halting Spanish monopoly on Americas.

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