

America before it was America

How did indigenous

Americans live and

prosper before

Columbus arrived?



Intro Pre-Columbian Natives

Origins

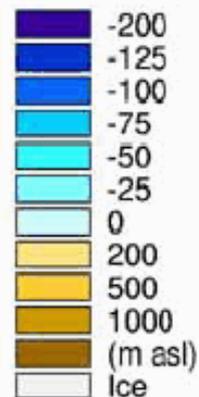
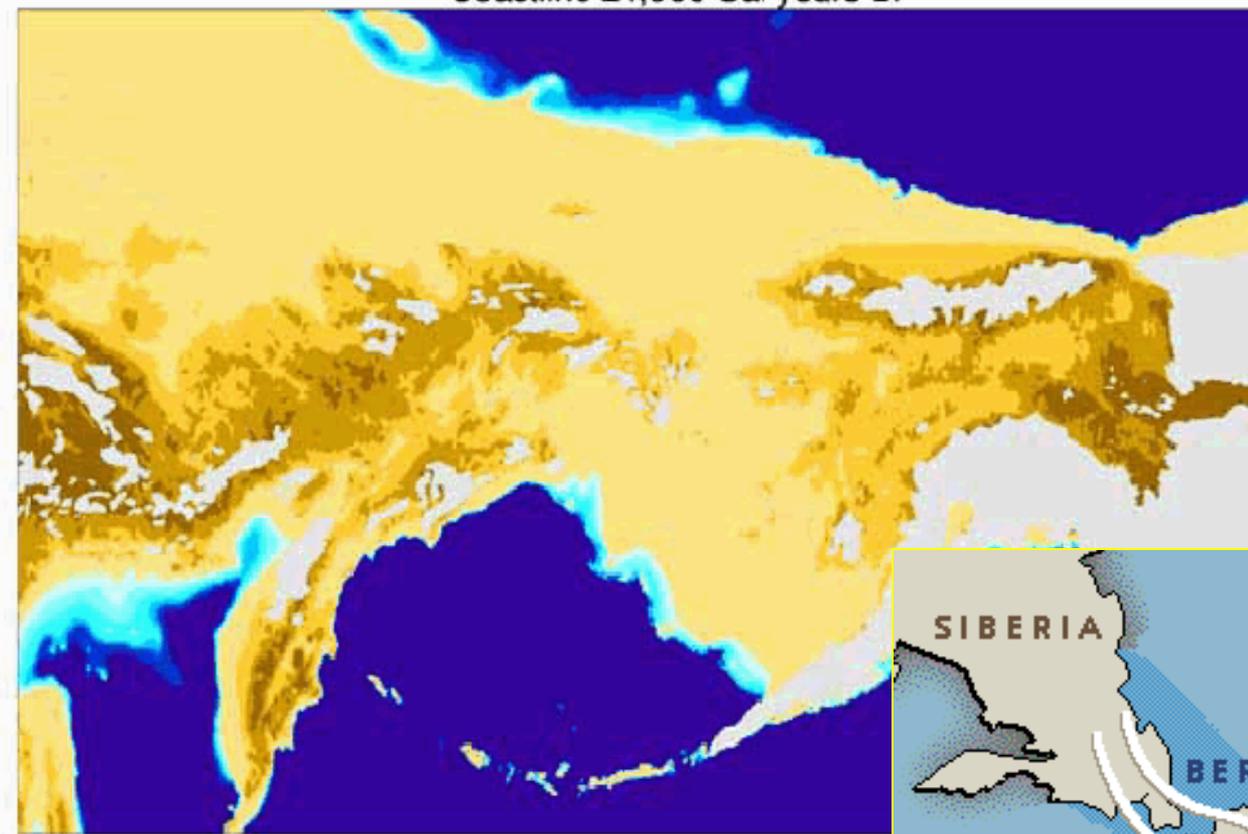
ICE AGE

Approximately 30,000 years ago



Barne Glacier, Antarctica

Coastline 21,000 Cal years BP



Land bridge
(Berengia)



Possible Migrations of the First Americans

0 1000 mi
0 1500 km



ASIA

NORTH
AMERICA

SOUTH
AMERICA

AUSTRALIA



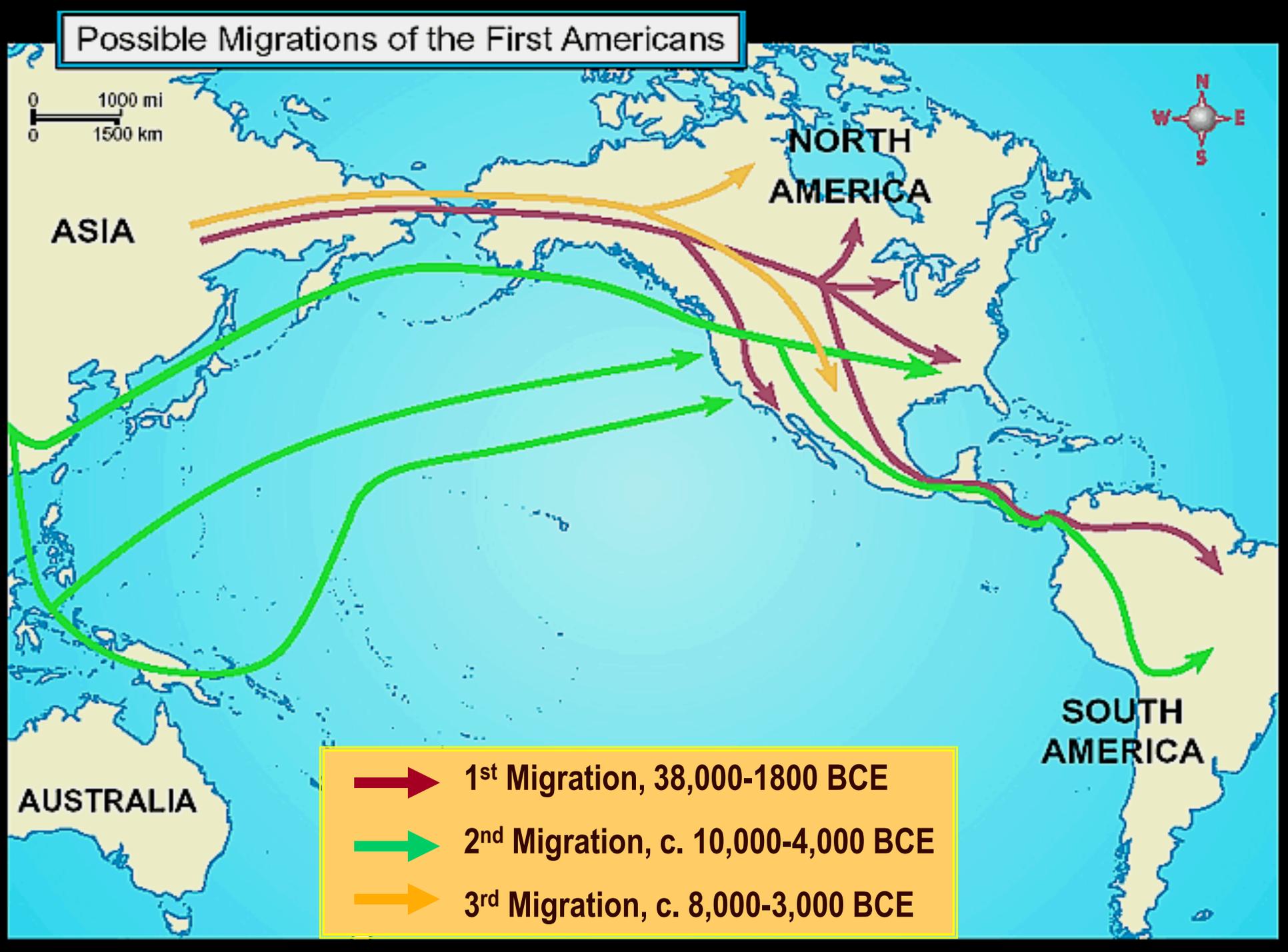
1st Migration, 38,000-1800 BCE



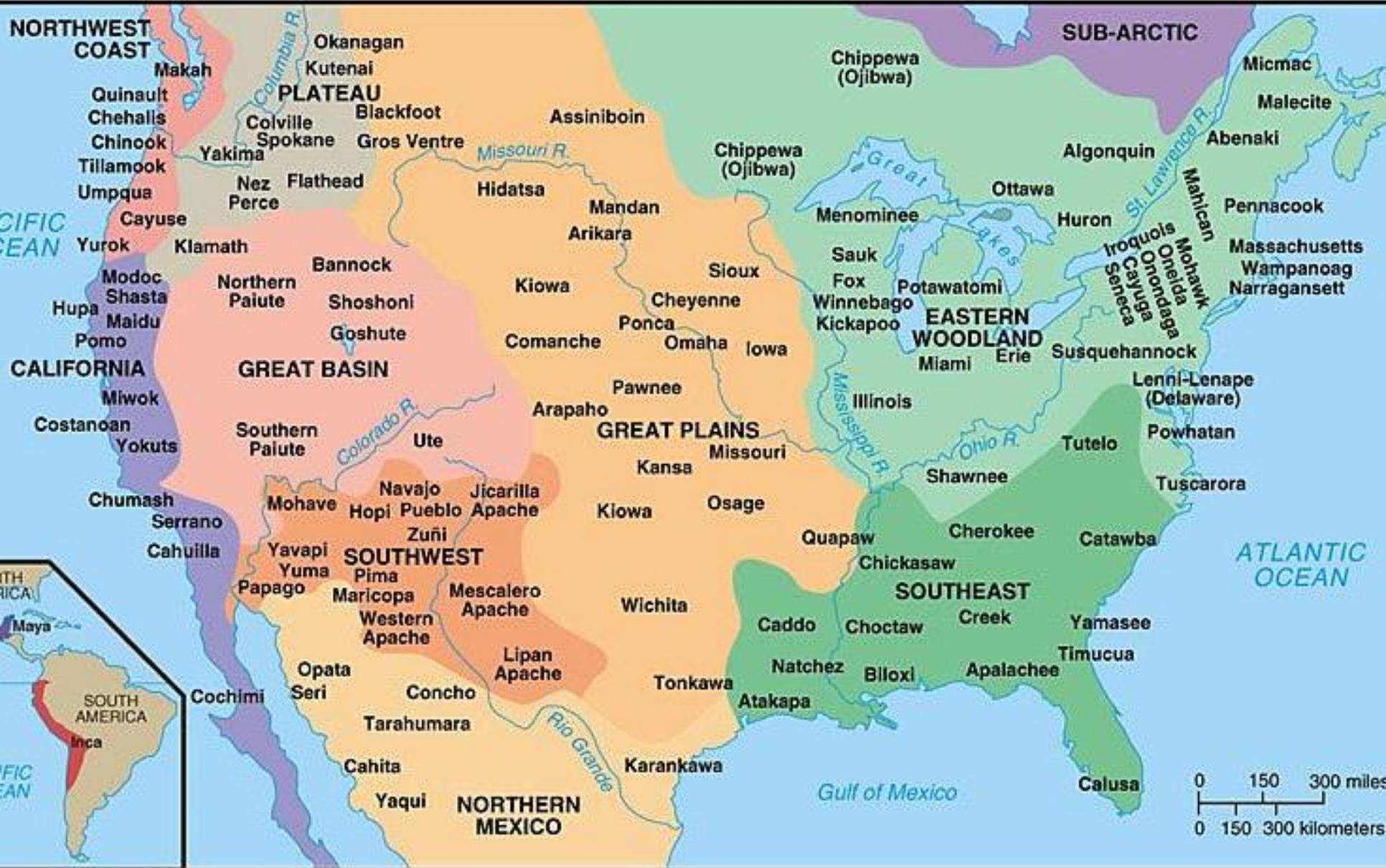
2nd Migration, c. 10,000-4,000 BCE



3rd Migration, c. 8,000-3,000 BCE



Early Natives Around 1600



Confederacies of Eastern North America



n **Hurons-**

-Southern Ontario near Lakes Ontario and Erie

n **Iroquois-**

-Central New York

n **Powhattans-**

-Chesapeake

Pre-Columbian Native Americans



Chaco Canyon, Anasazi Culture (predecessor of the Pueblos)





Exploring the ruins in Mesa Verde National Park

Wall of a Great House at Chaco



Artist's Reconstruction





Native Americans in the California Inter-mountain region were known as **gatherers**.

Minor Part of Humanity?

Las Casas (1542):

*“it looked as if God
has placed all of
or the greater part of
the entire human race
in these countries.”*

Sebastián Vizcaíno (1602):

“I have traveled more than eight hundred leagues along the coast and kept a record of all the people I encountered. The coast is populated by an endless number of Indians.”

**Small Part of
America's Story?**

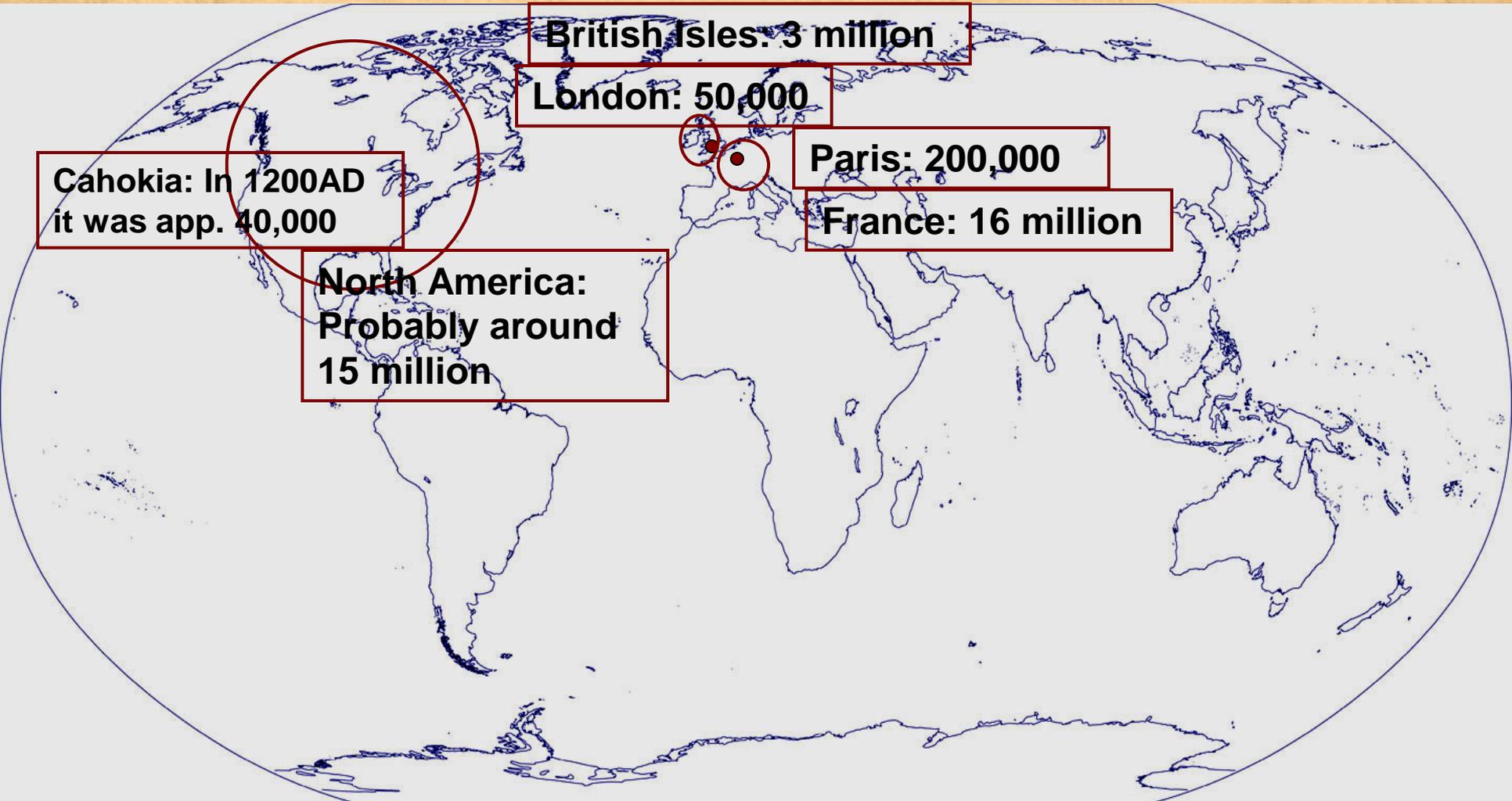
New England colonist (1630s):

“And the bones and skulls upon the several places of their habitations made such a spectacle” that the Massachusetts woodlands (were) “heavily urbanized (and) populations were wiped out.”

Uncivilized?

What were the populations of the following places in 1500?

- a. Paris
- b. all of France
- c. London
- d. all of the British Isles
- e. North America
- f. Largest City in North America



Cahokia Mound, Mississippian Culture

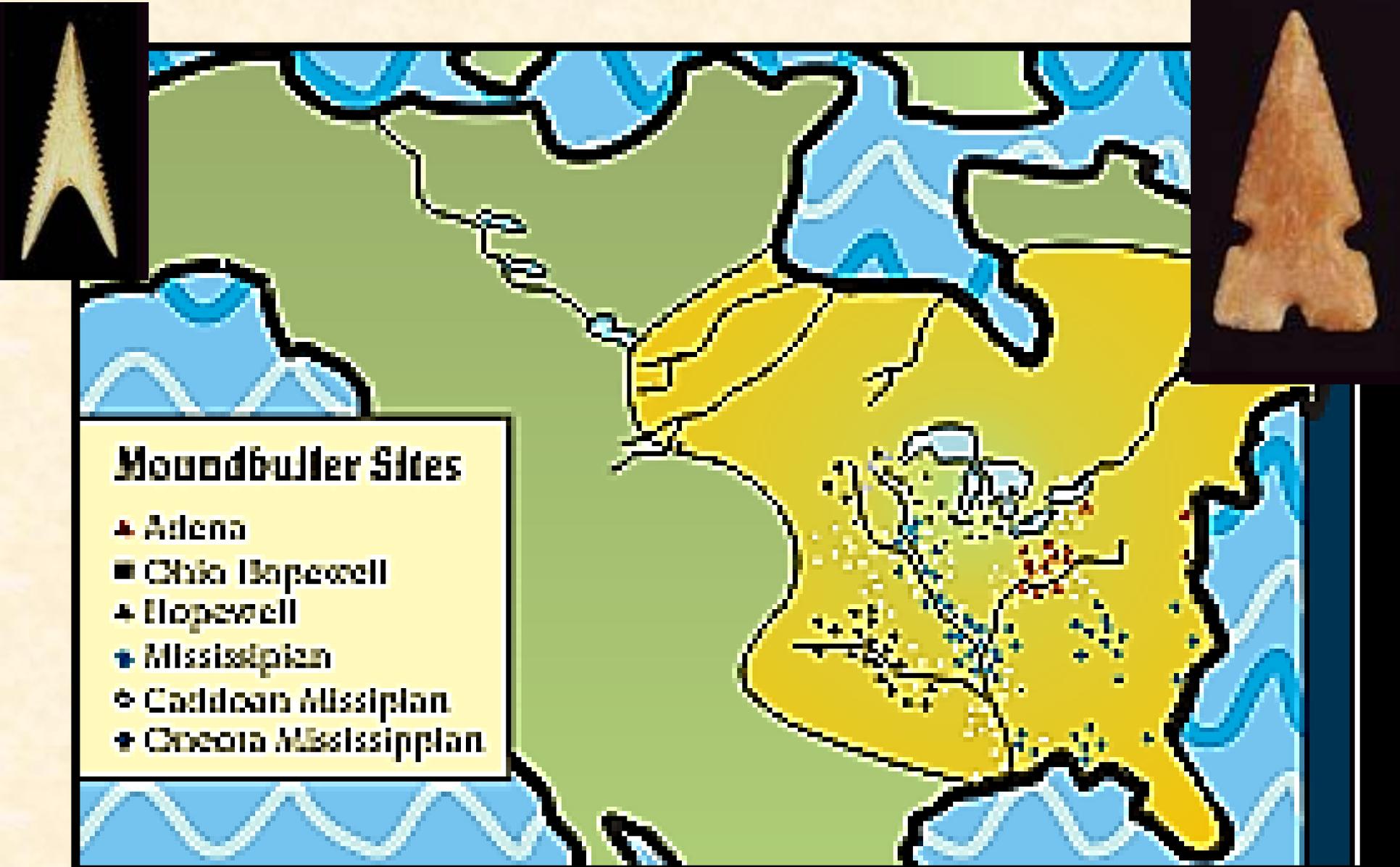


Largest was Monk's Mound: covered around 16 acres

Artist's Reconstruction



Cahokia Mound - Mississippian Culture



Moundbuilder Sites

- ▲ Adena
- Ohio Hopewell
- ✦ Hopewell
- ✦ Mississippian
- Caddoan Mississippian
- ◆ Choctaw Mississippian





Mississippians



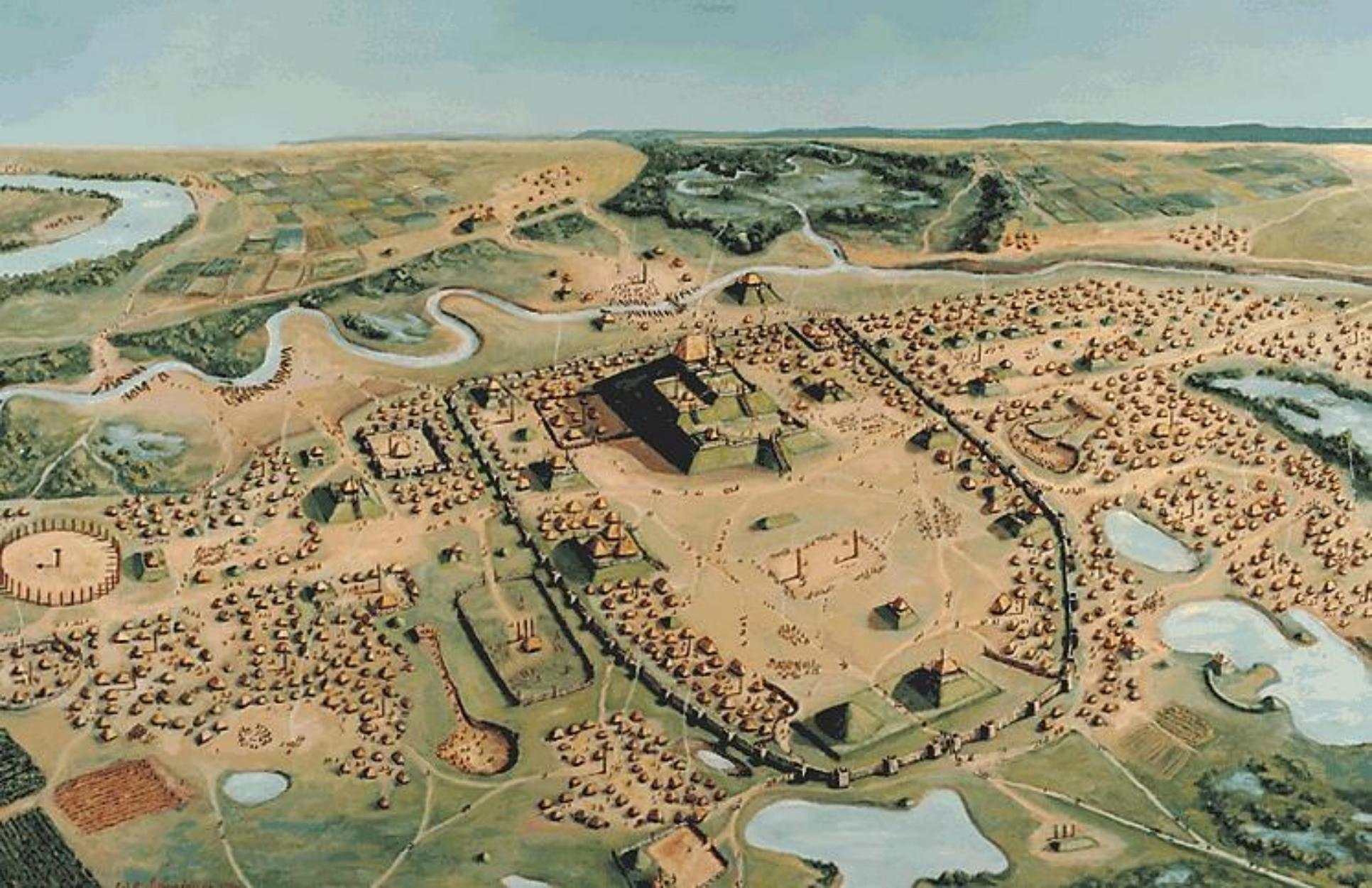
Mound Builders, including Mississippian

from about 3,000 years ago to the 1700's.

Miamisburg, OH Adena people



Mound Builders Cahokia in present-day Illinois.





Great Serpent Mound, Ohio

Fence around the city served as a calendar

System to know which crops should be planted.

- shorter shadows meant the coming of spring
- longer shadows meant the coming of autumn



Eastern Woodland Cultures

- Elsewhere, along the Atlantic coast of North America for example, Native Americans lived in smaller bands and supplemented agriculture with hunting and gathering. In some cases, women owned the farming fields, and men the hunting grounds.
-

Eastern Woodland Indian Tribes

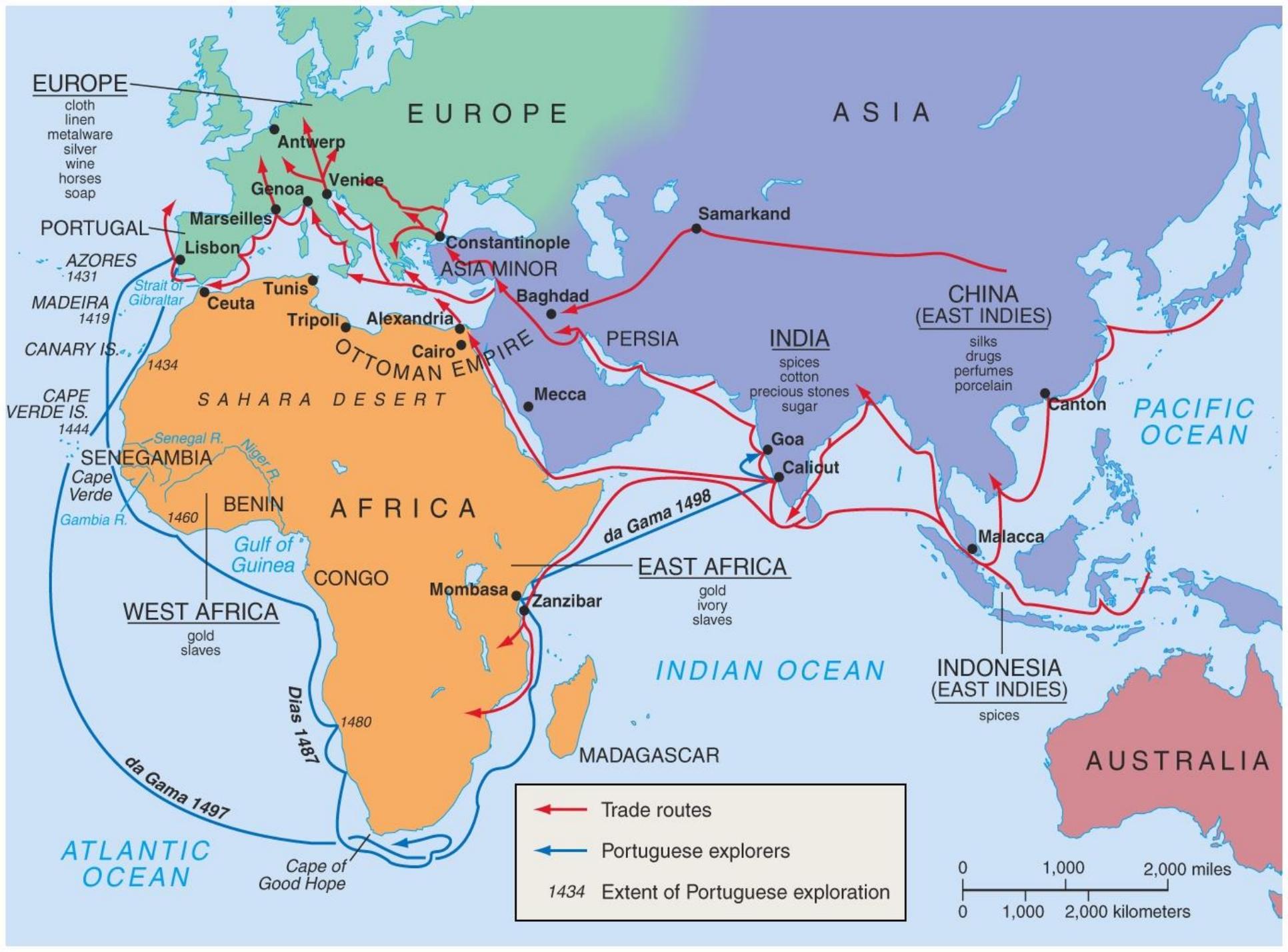






Columbus:

A Hero?



EUROPE

- cloth
- linen
- metalware
- silver
- wine
- horses
- soap

EUROPE

ASIA

PORTUGAL

AZORES 1431

MADEIRA 1419

CANARY IS. 1434

CAPE VERDE IS. 1444

SENEGAMBIA

CAPE VERDE

WEST AFRICA

1460

gold slaves

1480

1497

1498

1497

1497

1497

1497

Antwerp

Genoa

Venice

Marseilles

Lisbon

Tunis

Ceuta

Tripoli

Alexandria

Cairo

Mecca

Baghdad

Constantinople

ASIA MINOR

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

SAHARA DESERT

Senegal R.

Niger R.

Gambia R.

BENIN

Gulf of Guinea

CONGO

Mombasa

Zanzibar

MADAGASCAR

1480

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

1497

Samarkand

CHINA (EAST INDIES)

- silks
- drugs
- perfumes
- porcelain

Canton

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIA

- spices
- cotton
- precious stones
- sugar

Goa

Calicut

EAST AFRICA

- gold
- ivory
- slaves

INDIAN OCEAN

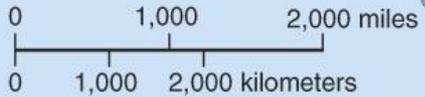
INDONESIA (EAST INDIES)

spices

Malacca

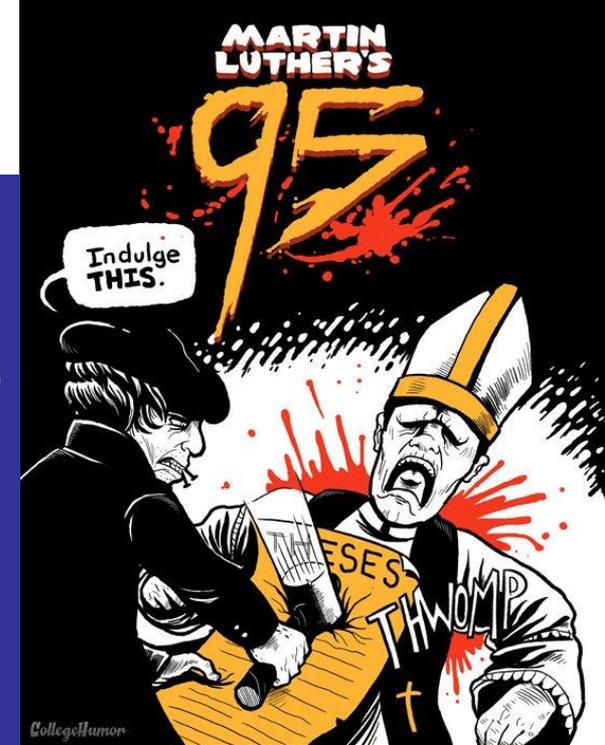
AUSTRALIA

← Trade routes
← Portuguese explorers
 1434 Extent of Portuguese exploration



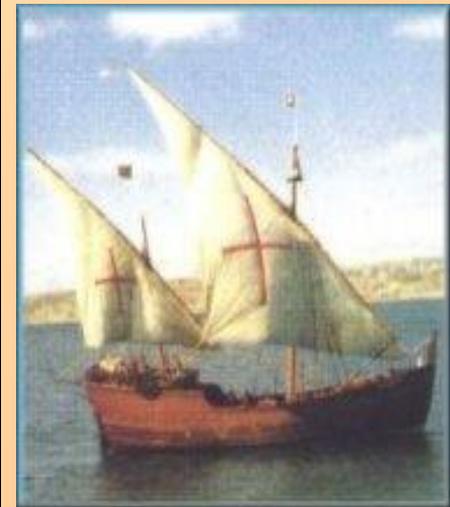
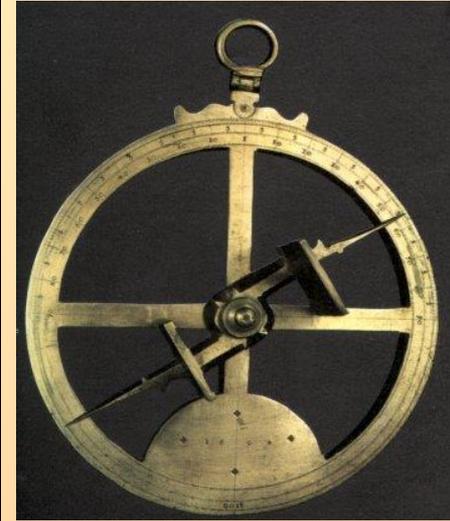
Motives

1. **Crusades** → by-pass middle men for Asian goods
2. **Renaissance** → “Gotta Know” attitude
3. **Reformation** → “God”
4. **Revenue** → “Gold” - new sources
5. **Technology**
6. **“Glory”** → Political power – Increased land holdings – Bragging rights...



New Tech = Mo' Money

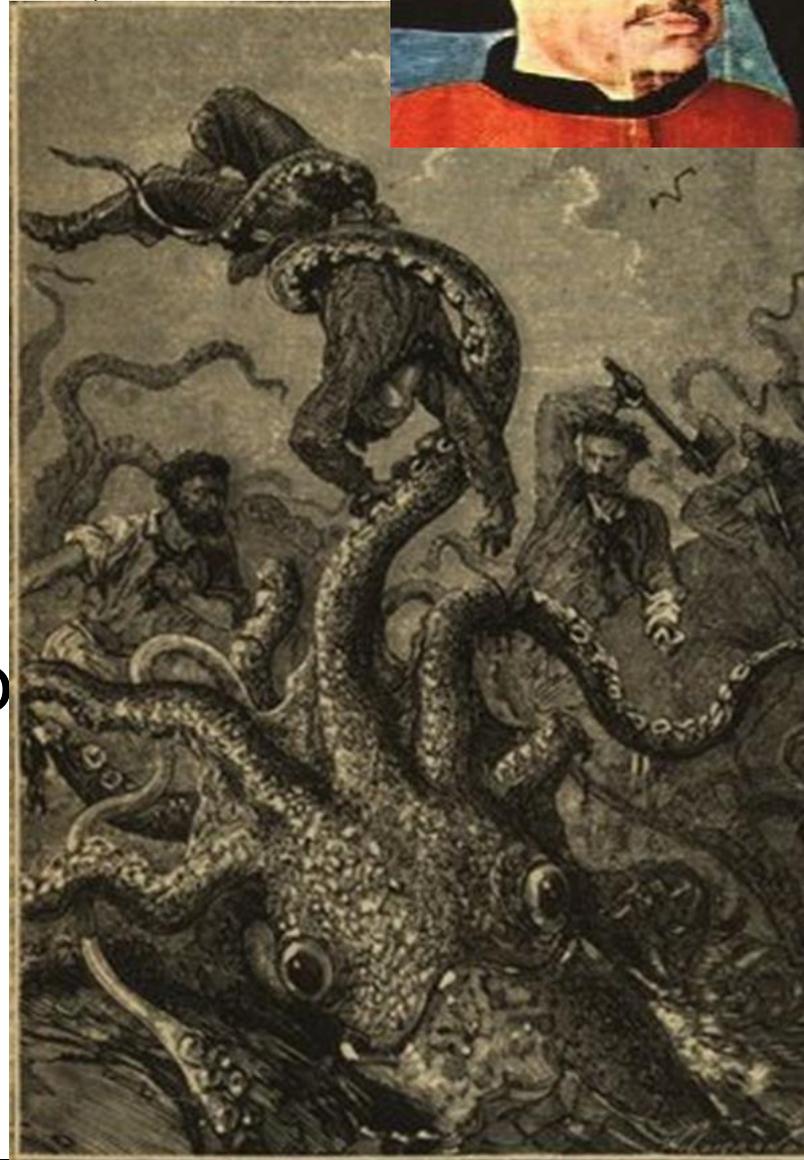
- **Cartography**: Improved maps and charts and reflected info on currents.
- **Astrolabe**: Used to determine latitude at sea.
- **Caravel**: Portuguese redesign using European body styles, Muslim triangular sails, and Chinese rudders
 - Ships faster and travel farther



Portugal #1?



- By the 1400s, Portugal expanded into Muslim controlled North Africa.
- Prince Henry aka **“Henry the Navigator”**
- 1487, **Bartolomeu Diaz**, rounded the southern tip of Africa aka **“Cape of Good Hope”**



Christófo Colón [1451-1506]

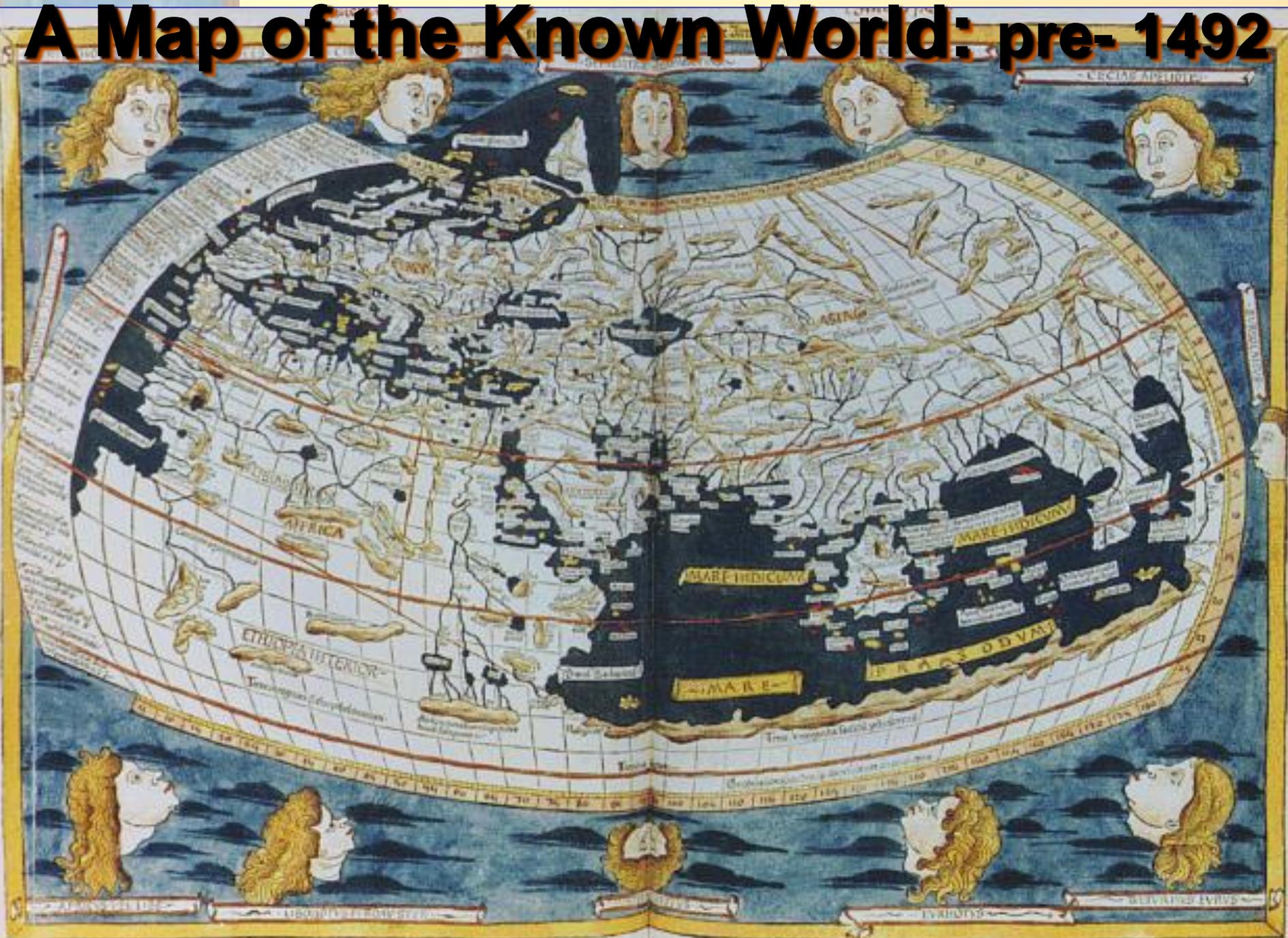


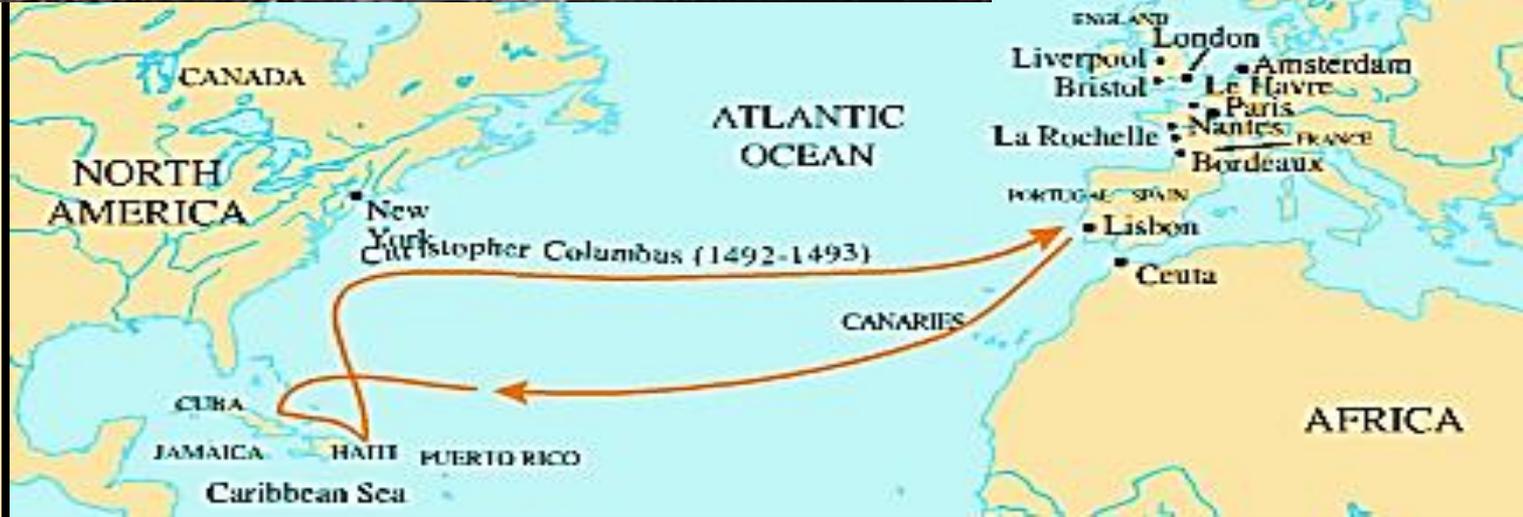
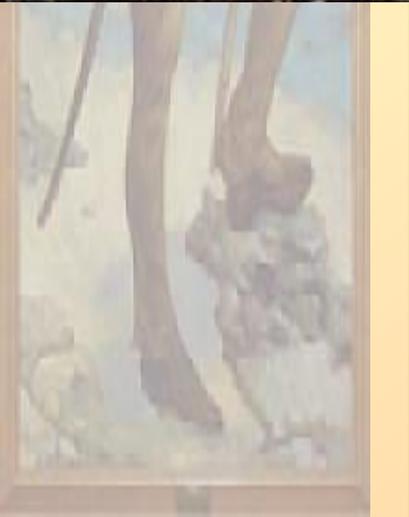
- Italian tried to sail for Portugal... No

- Lobbied Spanish King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella.

- Gave in ... Reluctantly

A Map of the Known World: pre- 1492







Intro Columbus Lies

“They...brought us parrots and balls of cotton and spears ... which they exchanged for glass beads and hawks’ bells.

They willingly traded everything they owned...

They were well built, with good bodies and handsome features...

Columbus, 1492

“They do not bear arms, and do not know of them, for I showed them a sword, they took it by the edge and cut themselves out of ignorance.

They have no iron, their spears are made of cane..

They would make fine servants....

With fifty men we could
subjugate them all and
make them do whatever we want.

“ As soon as I arrived in the Indies, on the first island ...

*I took some of the natives by force
in order that they might learn
and might give me information of
whatever there is in these parts.”*

Columbus



*“ Thus the eternal God, our Lord,
gives victory to those who follow
His way over apparent impossibilities”*

Columbus



Columbus as a Slaver



“ Hispaniola is a miracle. Mountains and hills, plains and pastures are both fertile and beautiful....

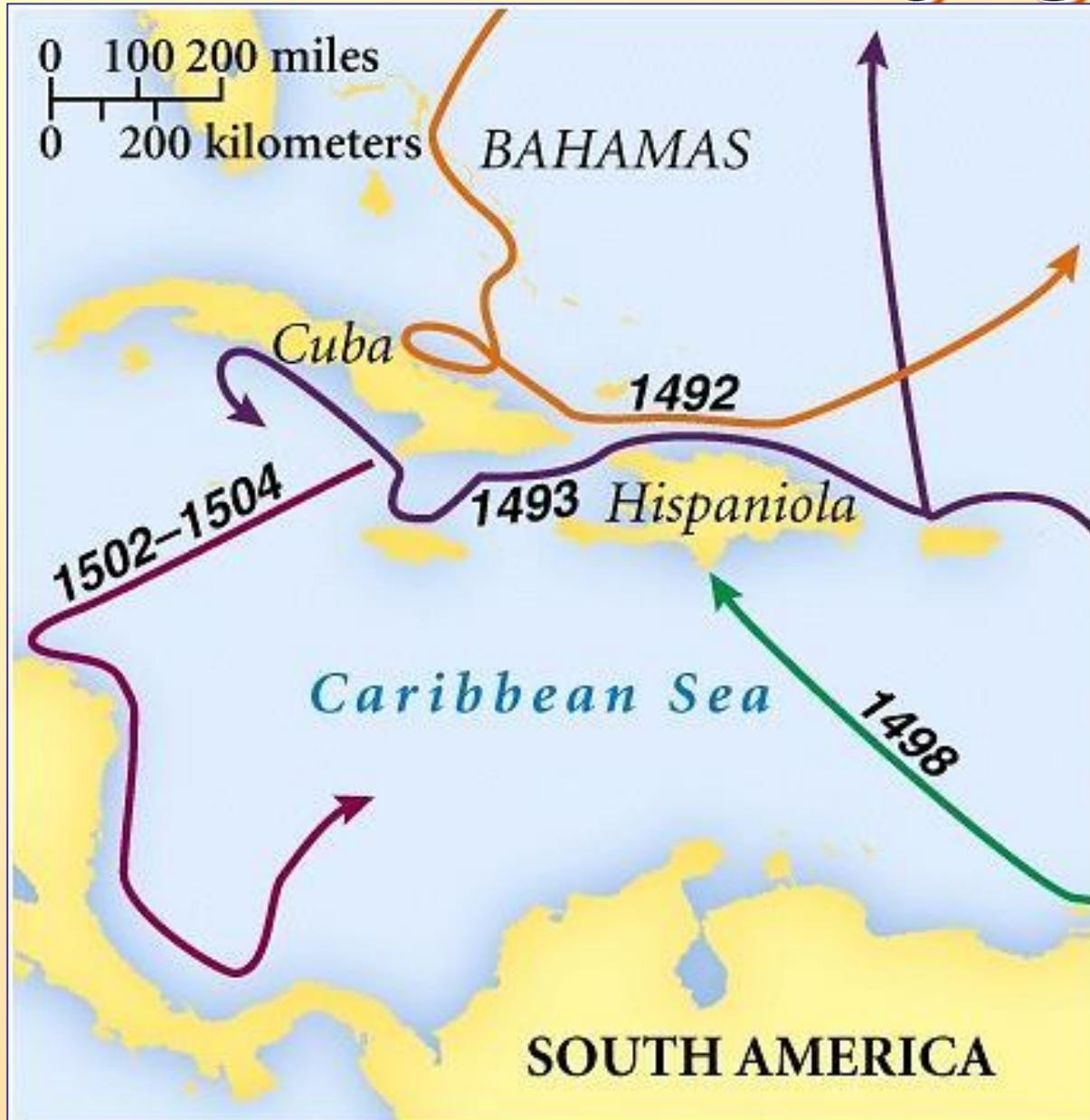
The harbors are unbelievably good and there are many wide rivers of which the majority contain gold...

there are many spices, and great mines of gold and other metals.”

Columbus' Report to the Royal Court



Columbus' Four Voyages





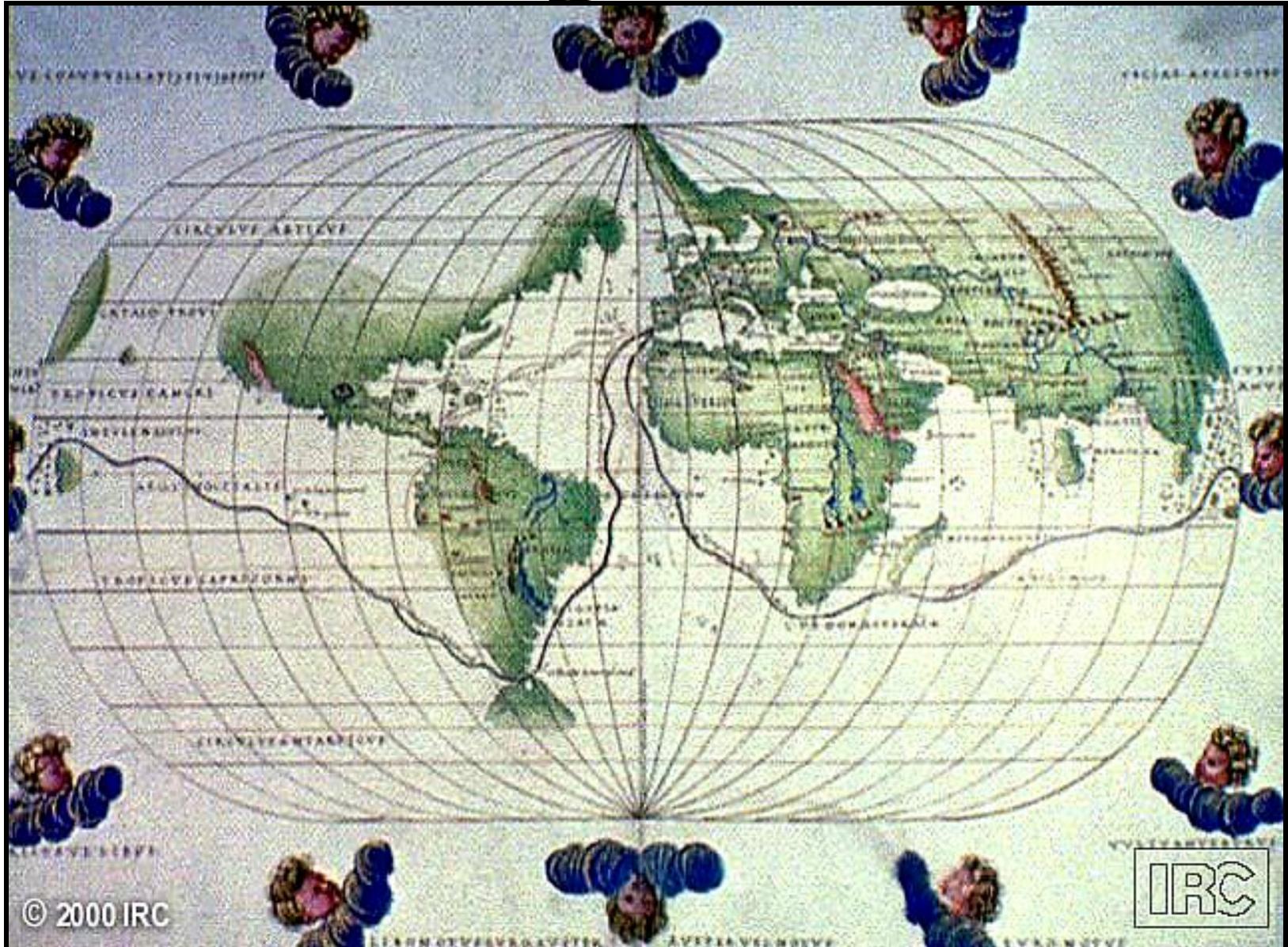
Martin Waldseemuller German map maker - 1507

**Read an account of New World by Italian
sailor Amerigo Vespucci**

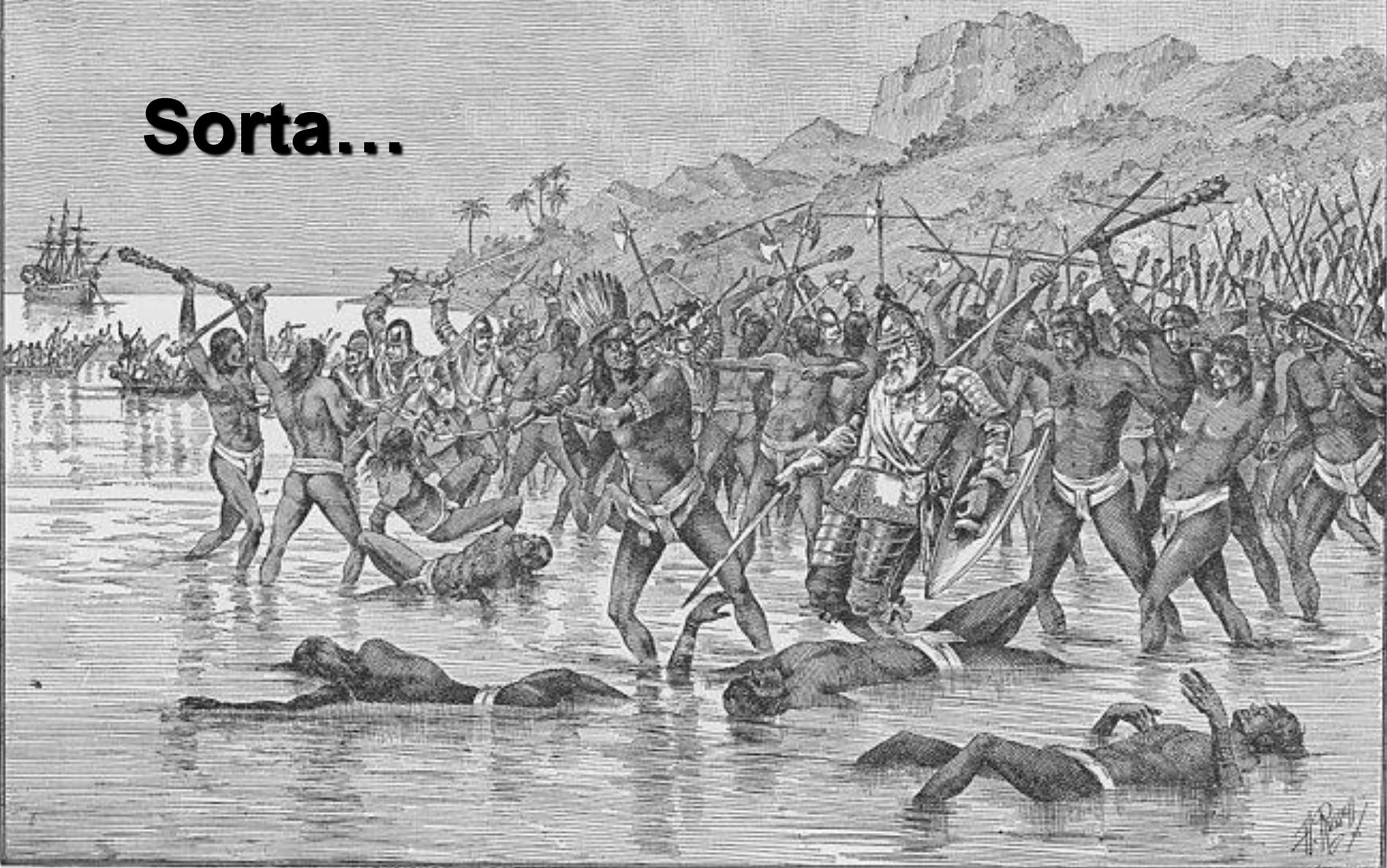
“Latinized” his name to make America

Ferdinand Magellan, 1507

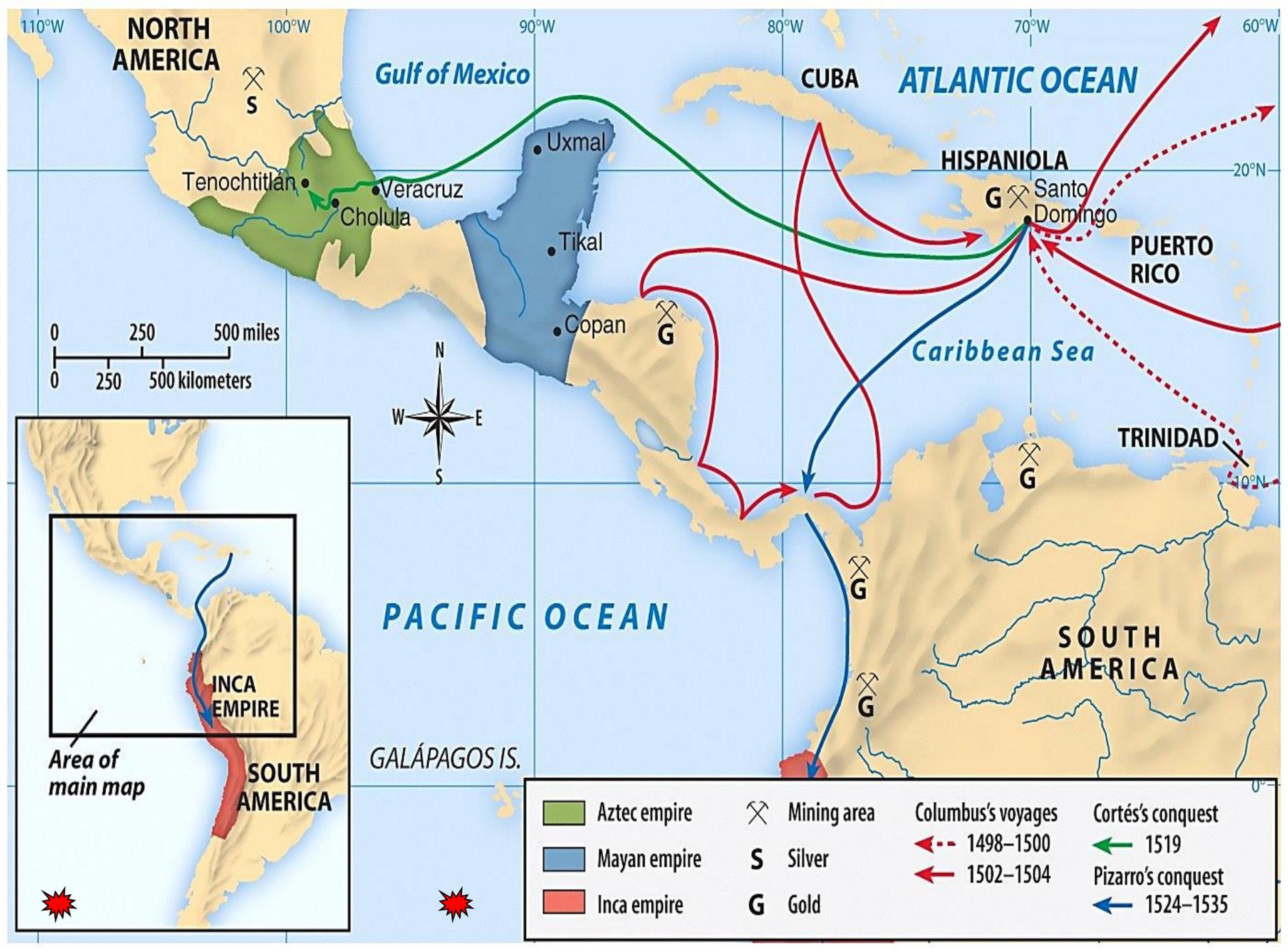
1st Circumnavigation of the World:



Sorta...

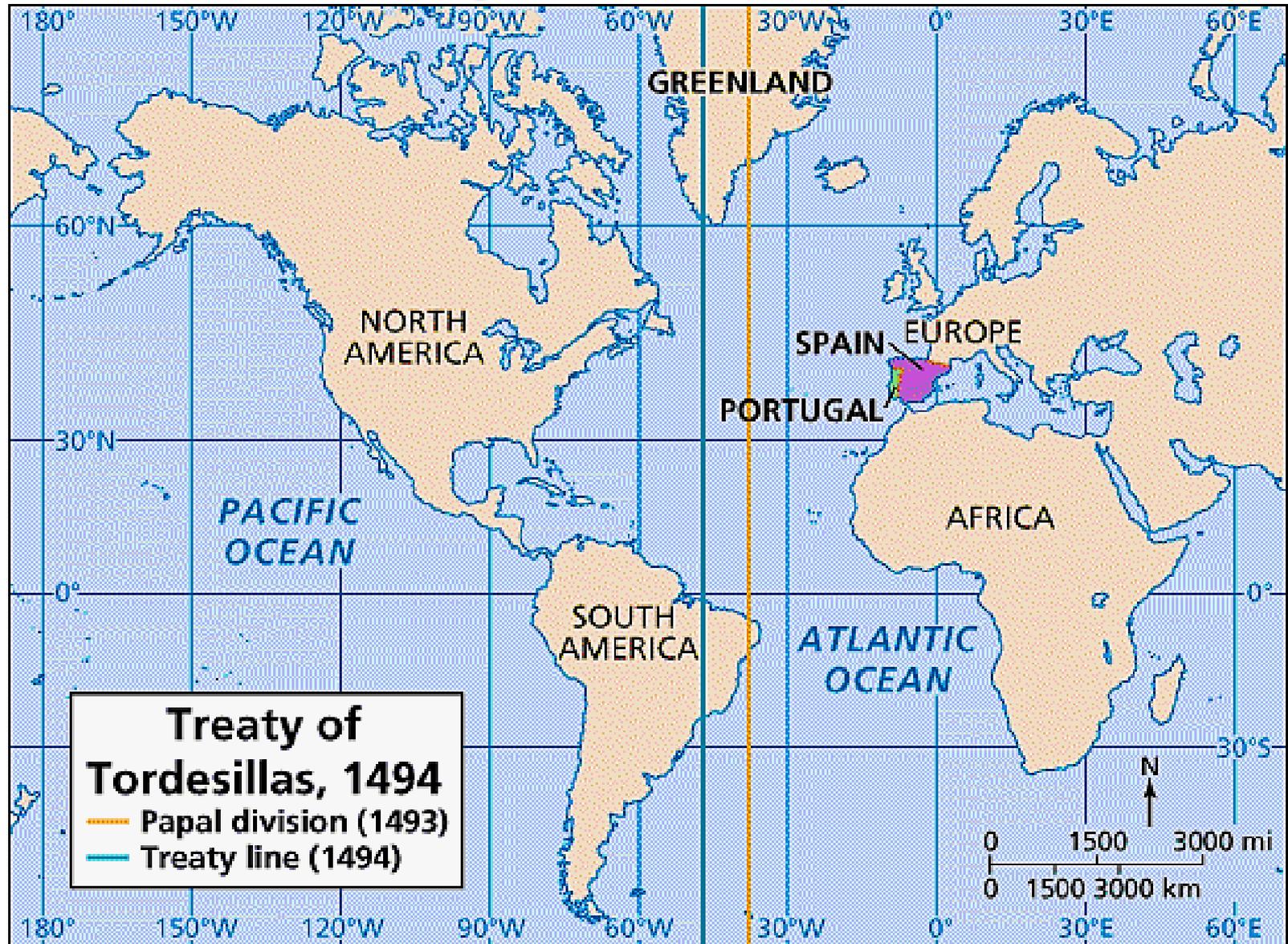


DEATH OF MAGELLAN.

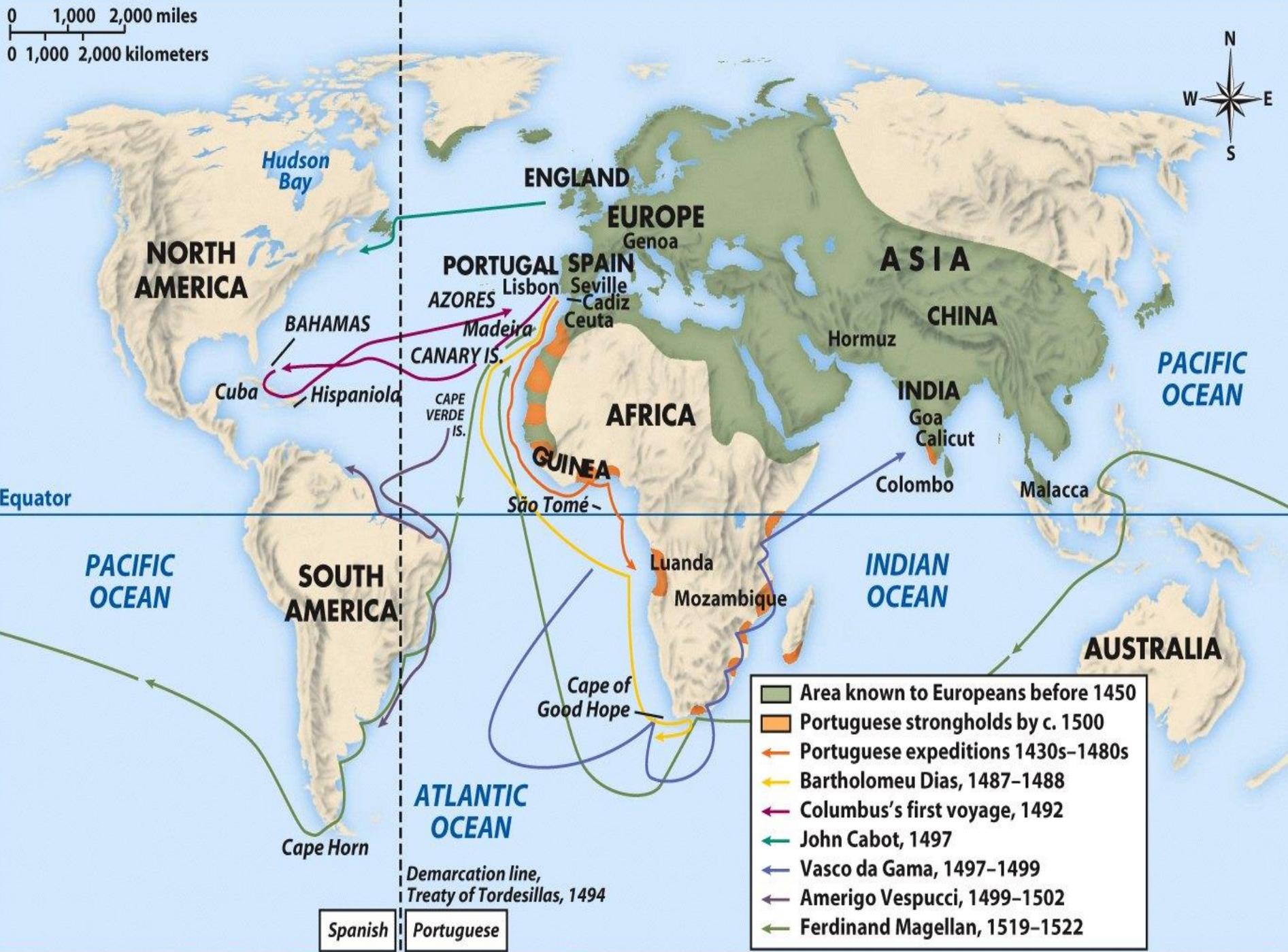


The Pope's Line of Demarcation

Then... Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494



0 1,000 2,000 miles
 0 1,000 2,000 kilometers



- Area known to Europeans before 1450
- Portuguese strongholds by c. 1500
- Portuguese expeditions 1430s–1480s
- Bartholomeu Dias, 1487–1488
- Columbus's first voyage, 1492
- John Cabot, 1497
- Vasco da Gama, 1497–1499
- Amerigo Vespucci, 1499–1502
- Ferdinand Magellan, 1519–1522

Spanish Portuguese

Demarcation line,
Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

Let's commemorate
Columbus Day by
behaving like
conquest-hungry
sailors after a
32-week voyage.

someecards



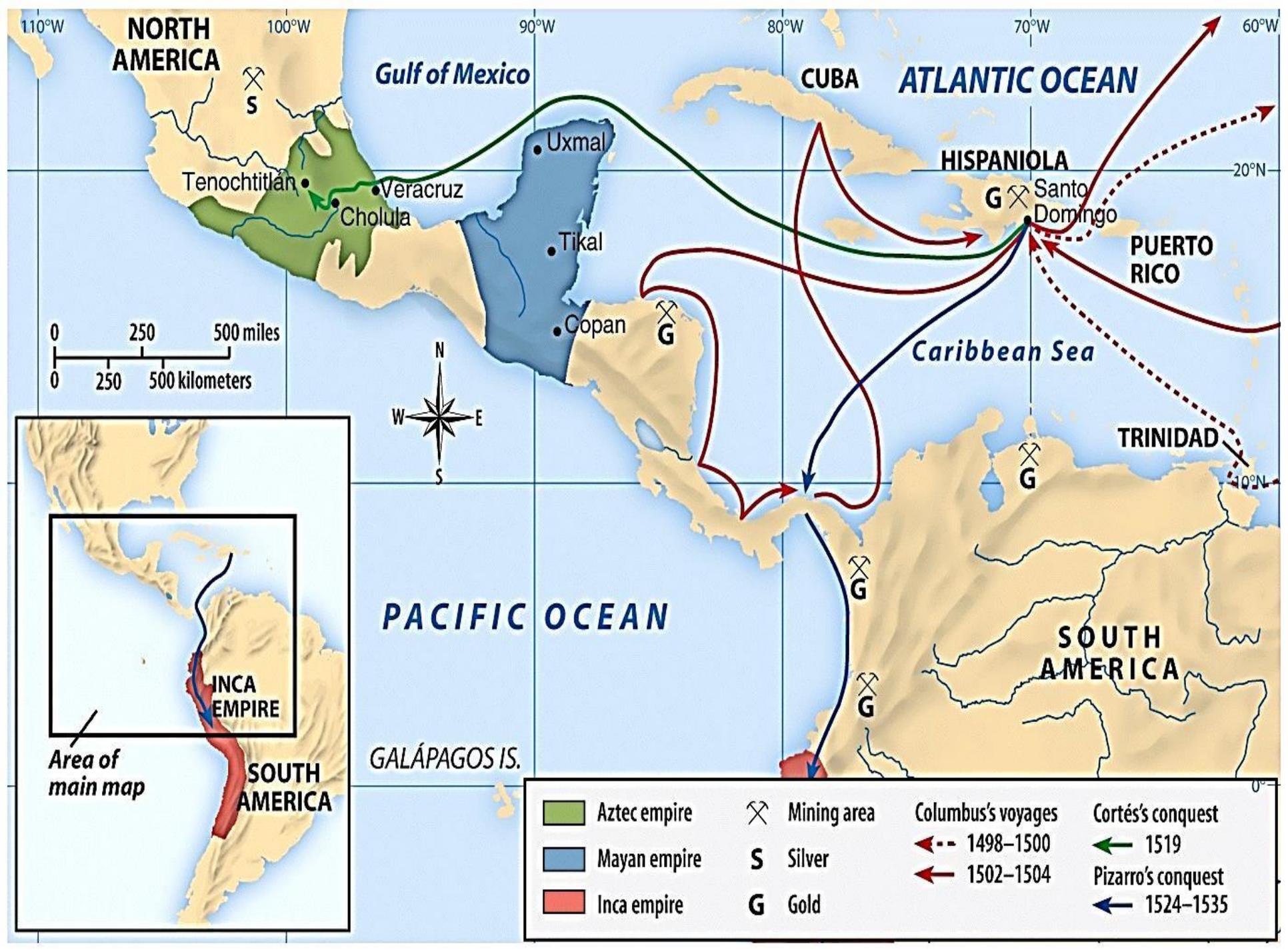
America before it was America

Spanish

Conquistadors in

Central and

South America



110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W 70°W 60°W

NORTH AMERICA

Gulf of Mexico

CUBA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

HISPANIOLA

Santo Domingo

PUERTO RICO

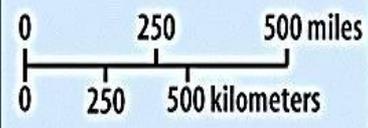
Caribbean Sea

TRINIDAD

PACIFIC OCEAN

SOUTH AMERICA

GALÁPAGOS IS.



Olmecs and Mayans



Olmecs



- Earliest known ceremonial centers of ancient Americas appeared around 1200 B.C.
- “Olmec” - not what people called themselves
 - It means “rubber people” - comes from rubber trees in region



Characteristics of Olmec Civilization and those Meso-American Civilizations that Followed

- **Intensive agricultural techniques**
 - elaborate drainage systems to divert flood waters
- **Specialization of labor**
- **Cities and complex economic exchange**
- **Social hierarchy:** probably authoritarian
- **Organized religion and education**
 - Priests, temples, altars, and human sacrifice
- **Technologies**
 - Excellent astronomers and mathematicians

Decline of the Olmec

- No one knows why...
By about 400 B.C., Olmec society had fallen



Olmec Influence on the Mayans

- **Maize**
- Temple pyramids
- Calendar
- Ball games
- Rituals of human sacrifice



Mayan City: Tikal

- From about 300 - 900 built over 8 ceremonial centers
 - All had pyramids, palaces, and temples
- Larger ones - dense populations
 - >40,000



Mayan Warrior

Religion: Bloodletting & Sacrifice



•Cacao used as money

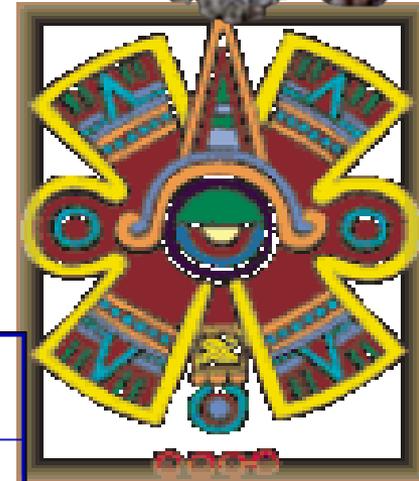


Observatory at El Caracol



Mayan Calendar

0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19



Mayan numerical system

Mayan Decline

- By about 800, most Mayan had begun to leave cities
 - Full scale decline followed almost everywhere
 - Cause... unknown



Inca

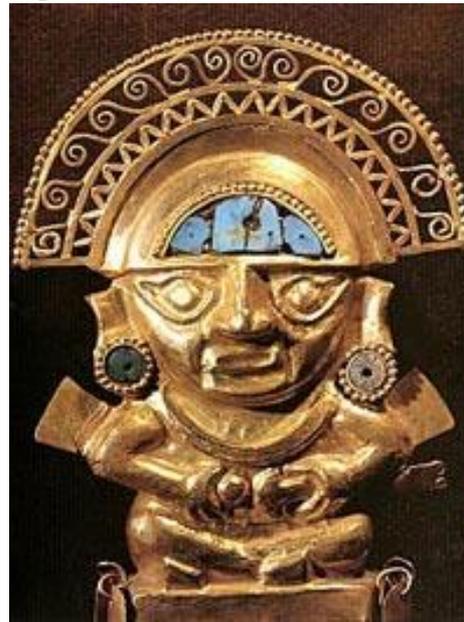
- By 13th Century, Inca dominated Andean South America
- By late 15th Century, Incan empire covered more than 2,500 miles

–Chief crop: potato

–Herded llamas & alpacas for meat, wool, hides, and dung (fuel)

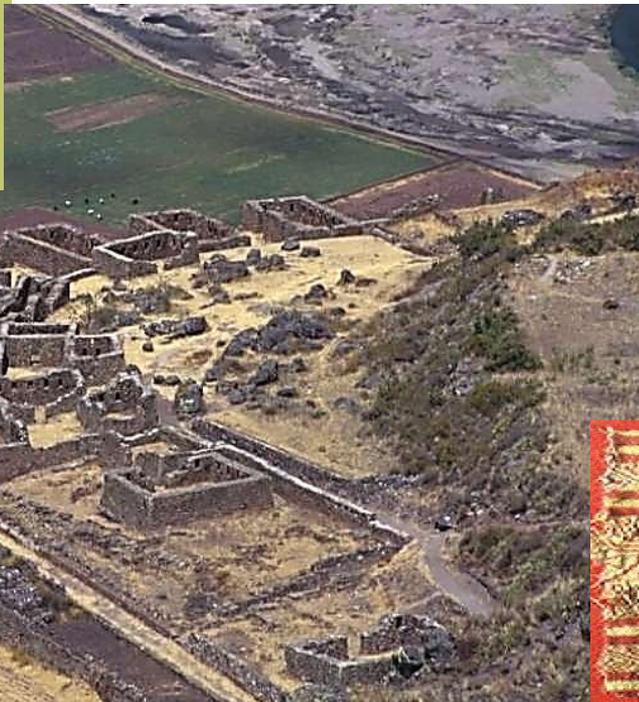


Terraced farm land



INCA

- Inca capital at Cuzco
- Supported 300,000 by late 15th Century
 - Tremendous system of roads emanated from Cuzco



Inca textile fragment



Inti Raymi,
feast of the sun



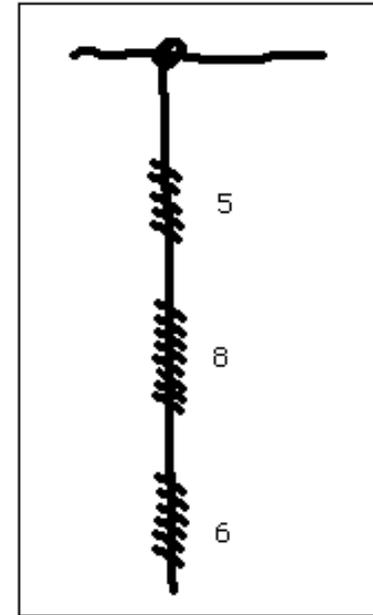
- Inca had no writing
- Records using a quipu
 - Colorful cords in many lengths, suspended from a thick cord
 - Tying knots = Info



Arrival of Francisco Pizarro

586 on
a quipu

**End of
INCA...**



AZTEC



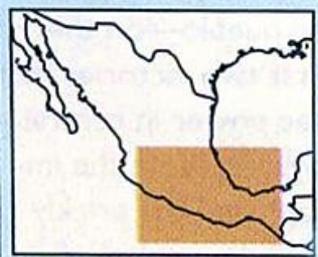
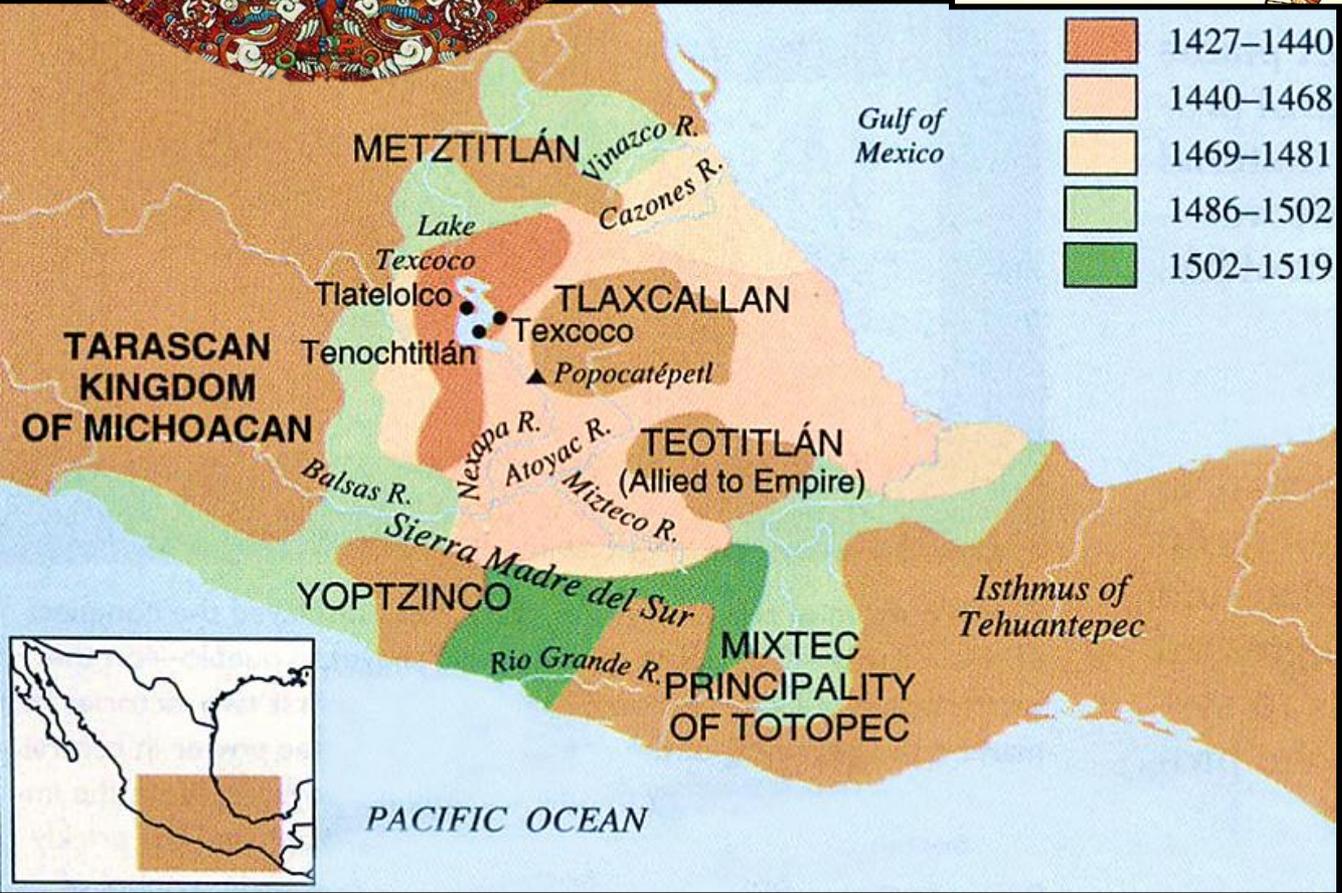
Initially
Aztecs
were
nomadic



- Their god Huitzilopochtli commanded them to find an eagle devouring a snake, perched atop a cactus.
- **They founded their new capital, Tenochtitlan.**



Aztec calendar

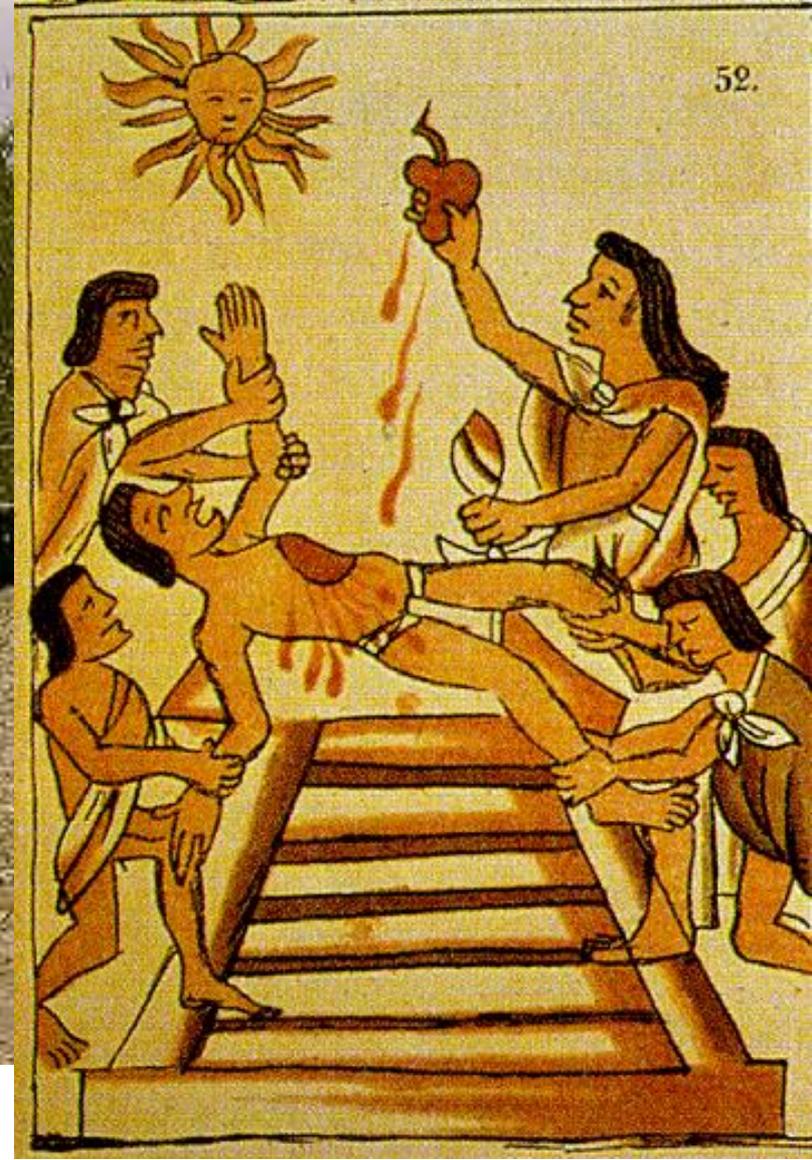
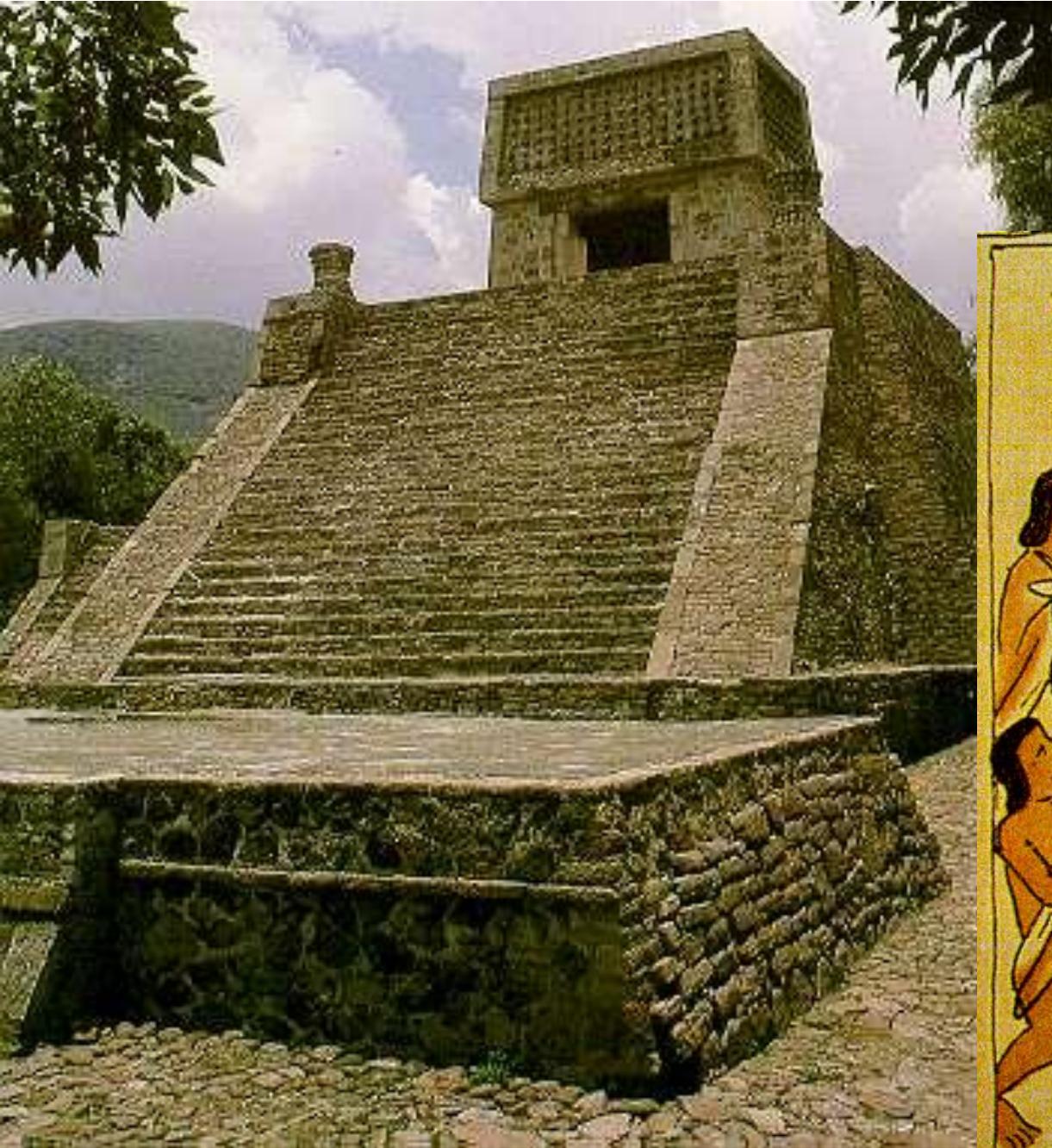




By early 1500's, Tenochtitlan has a population of 200,000 and over 1 million in the Basin of Mexico

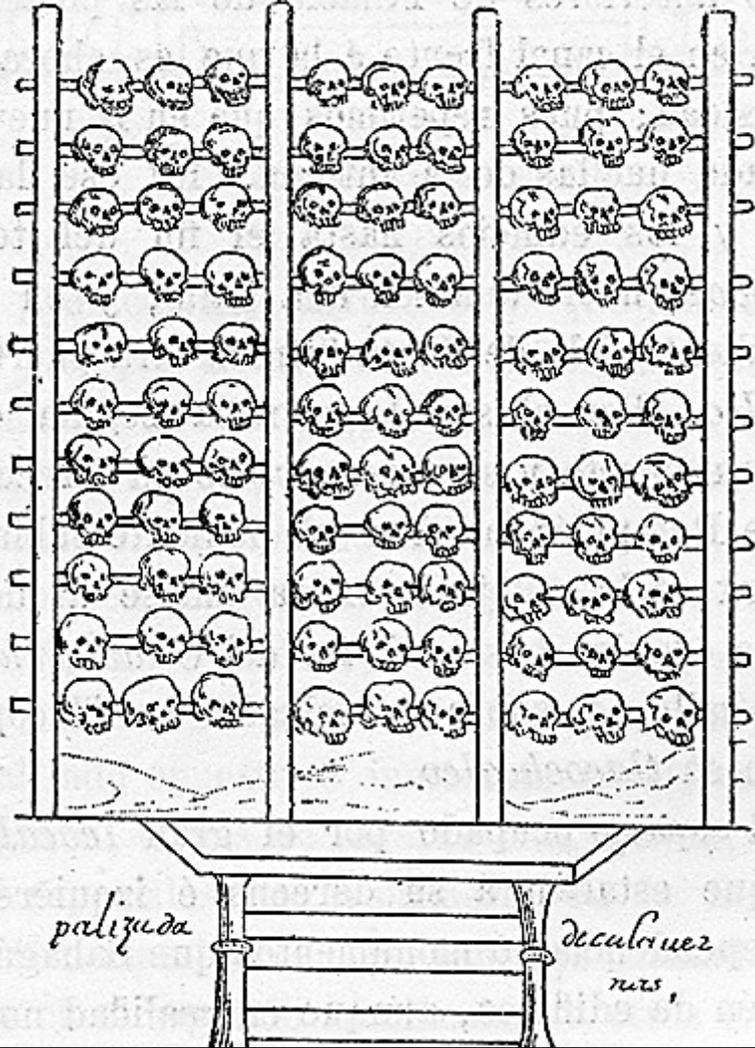
5 times larger than London at the time

Sun god was especially important.



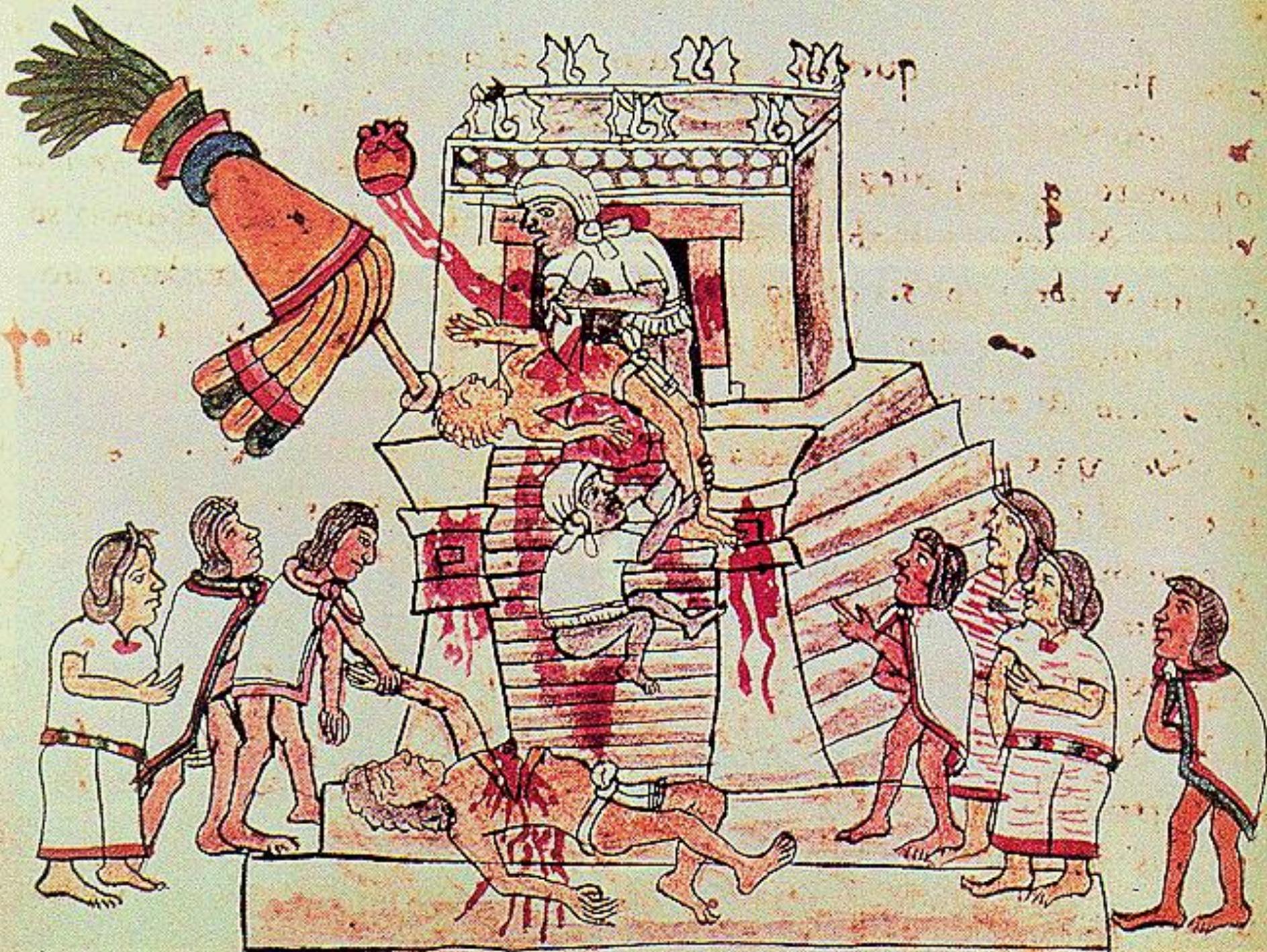
Aztec Religion

Thousands of prisoners were sacrificed to the Aztec gods.



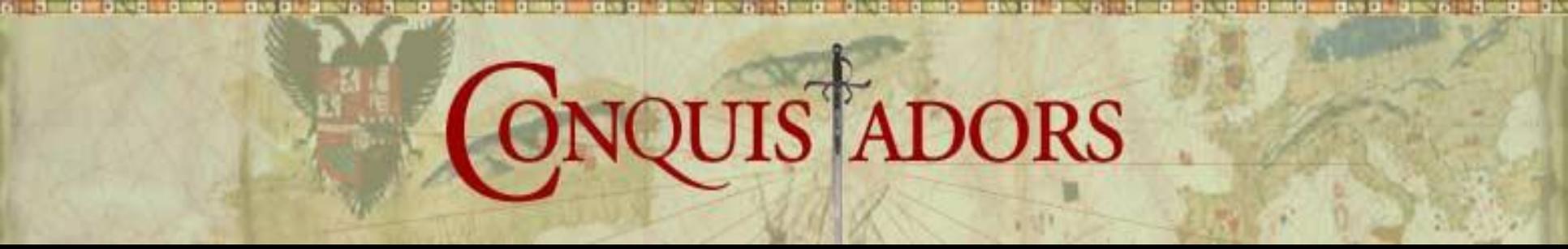
An Aztec tzompantli: illustrated 1596.

A tzompantli is a wooden rack used to display human skulls, typically war captives or sacrificial victims.



Mexican Invasion by Cortés





CONQUIS ADORS

- **Spanish soldiers who came to New World to conquer, claim land, and settle in the name of Spain.**
- **Their methods were harsh and brutal to the Native Americans**
- **With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Natives**

Cortez Brings Down the Aztecs

- 1520, Hernan Cortez found the Aztec Empire
- With the use of guns.... and more importantly help of diseases (smallpox)

The
“isolated”
Aztecs
had no
immunity



3 G's

Political:
(GLORY)

Economic:
(GOLD)

Religious:
(GOD)

Reinforce
each other



Spanish Conquest: The Incas



**Francisco
Pizarro**



Atahualpa

- Soon after Cortez, **Francisco Pizarro** went to South America to Peru.

- He destroyed the Inca culture for their gold.
- Spain became the richest nation in the world.
- Built their naval prowess that came to be known as the Spanish Armada.

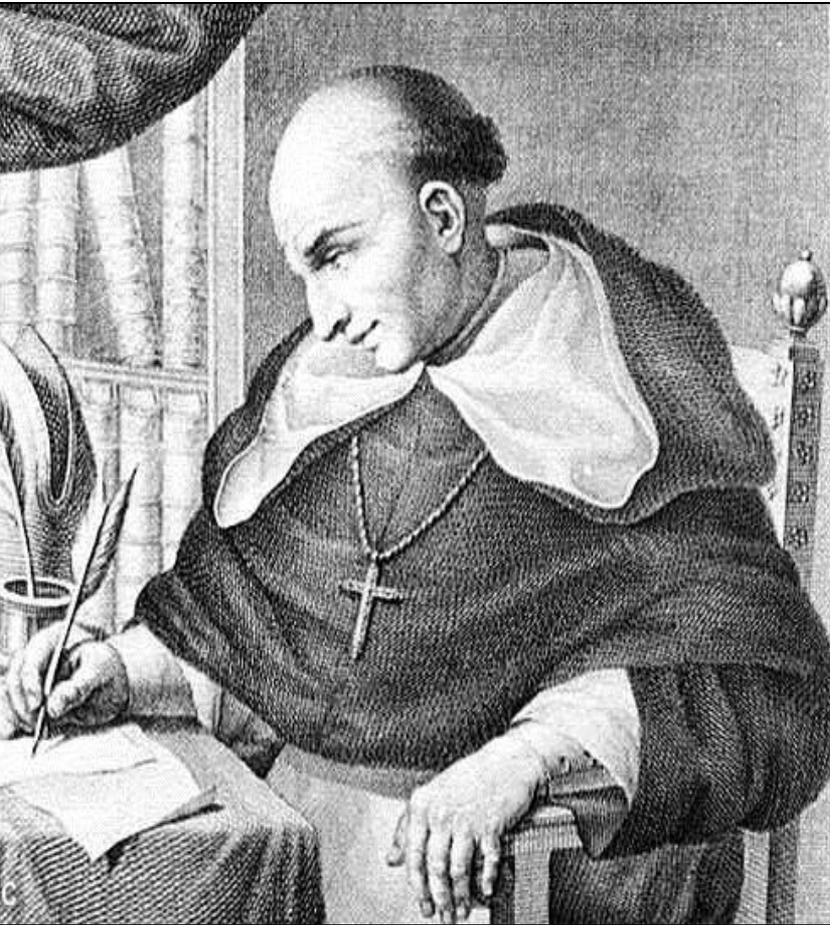


Encomienda

- Spanish securing cheap labor supply akin to slavery for those who were considered genetically “inferior”

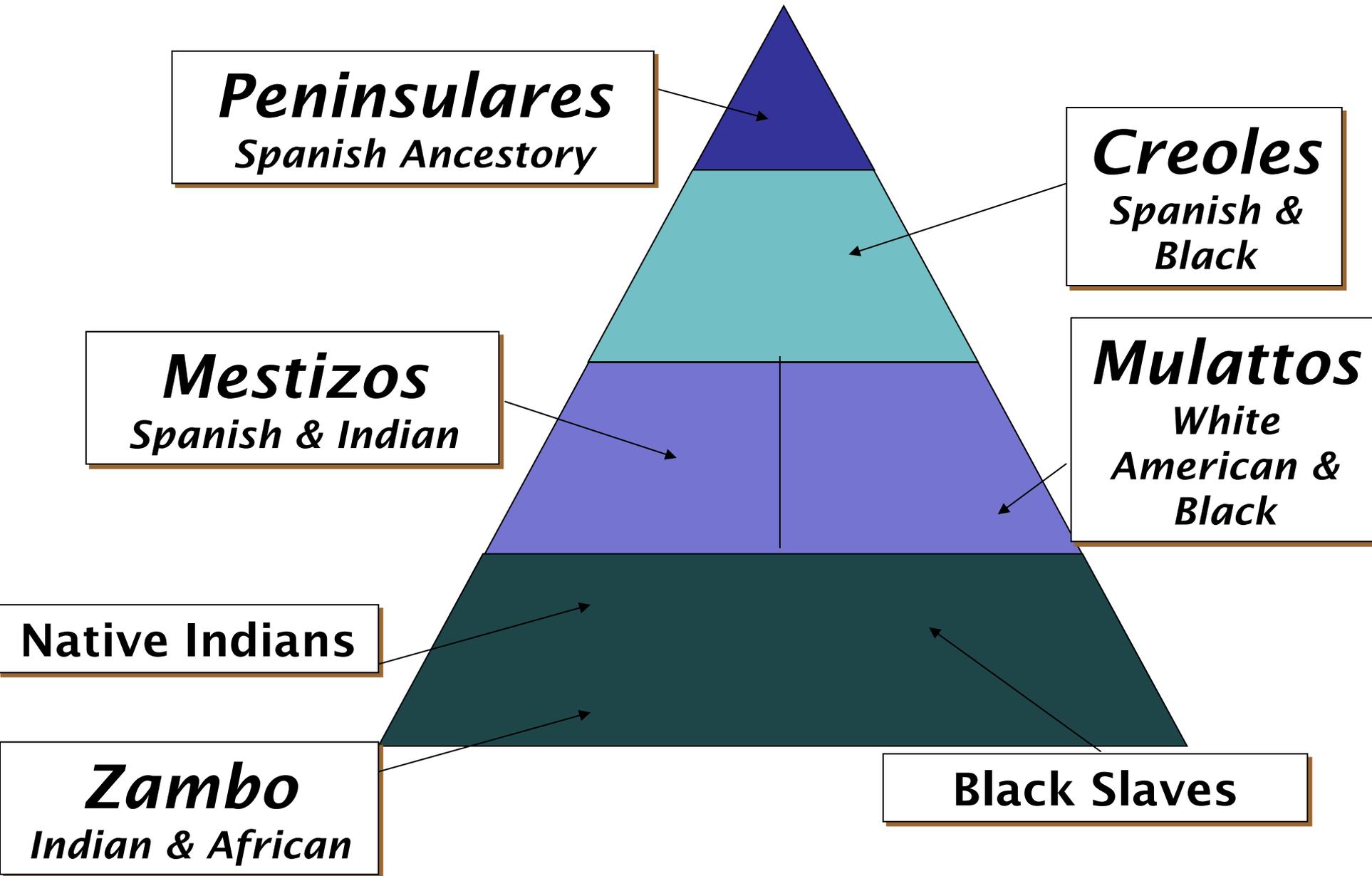
- **Conquistadors controlled Indian populations**
 - Required some Indians to pay tribute from their lands
 - Indians often rendered personal services
- **Encomienda eventually destroyed Indian populations**
- **King ended encomienda with the new Laws (1542) supported and prompted by Bartolomé de Las Casas, the system gradually died out**

Father Bartolomé de Las Casas



- Believed Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

The Social Hierachry Race System





SPANISH INSTITUTIONS IN NORTH AMERICA

Missions

Description

Church/Fort
complexes

Effect on Spanish Rule

- helped convert Indians
- provided important cultural & social centers

Haciendas and Ranchos

Description

large farming
estates
& ranches

Effect on Spanish Rule

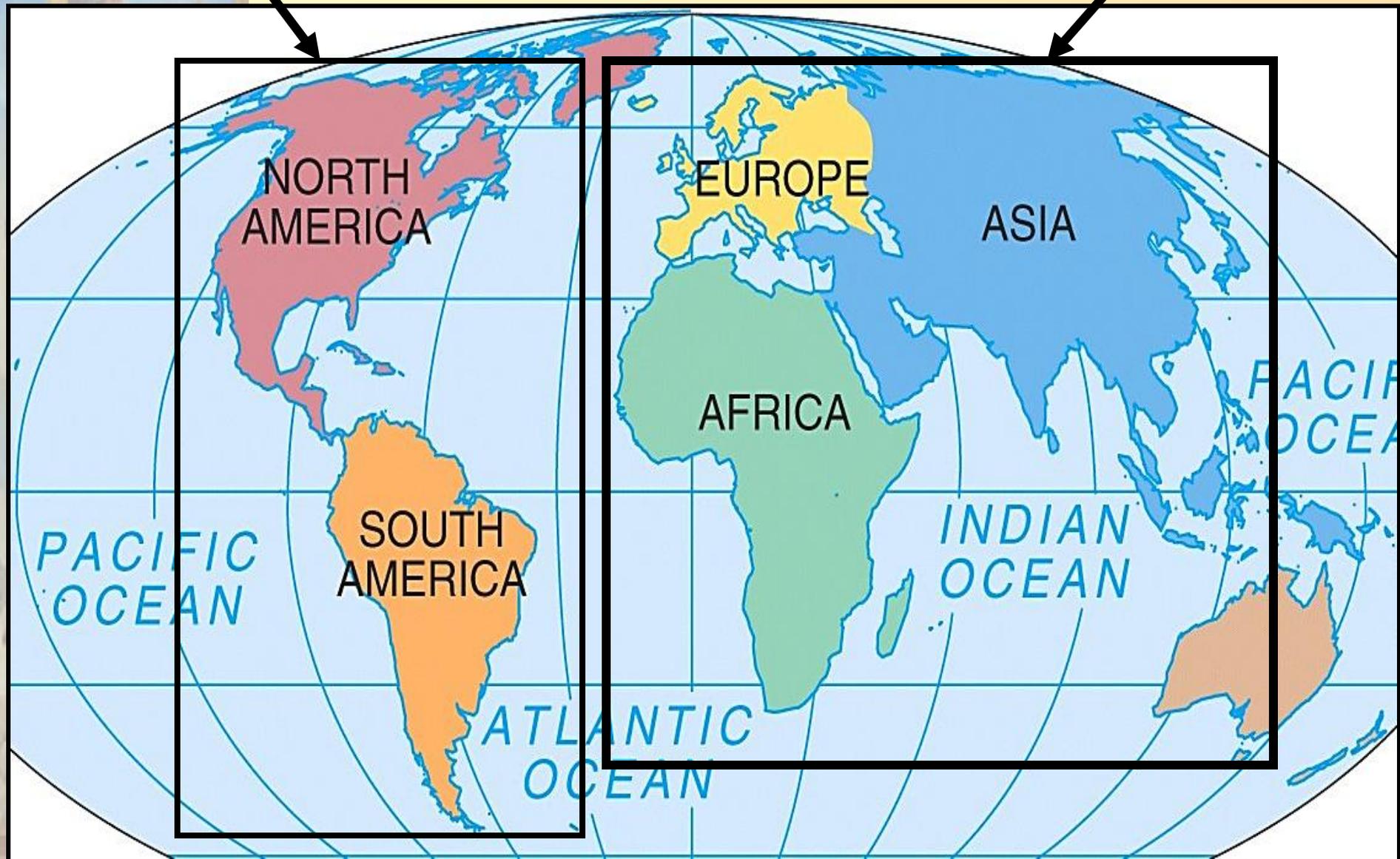
- provided food
- helped control Indians in the isolated countryside

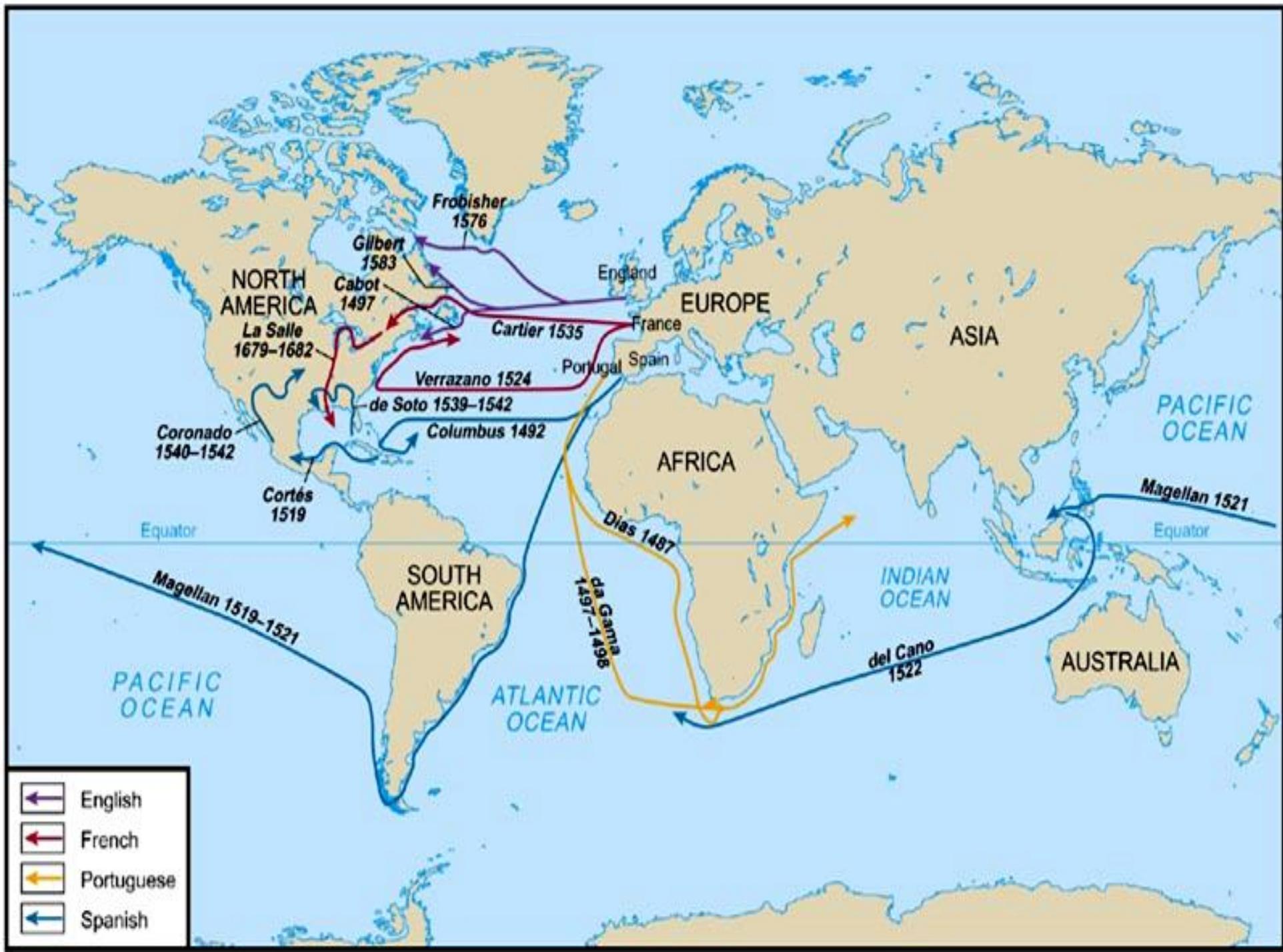


The European Conquest of the Americas

NEW
WORLD

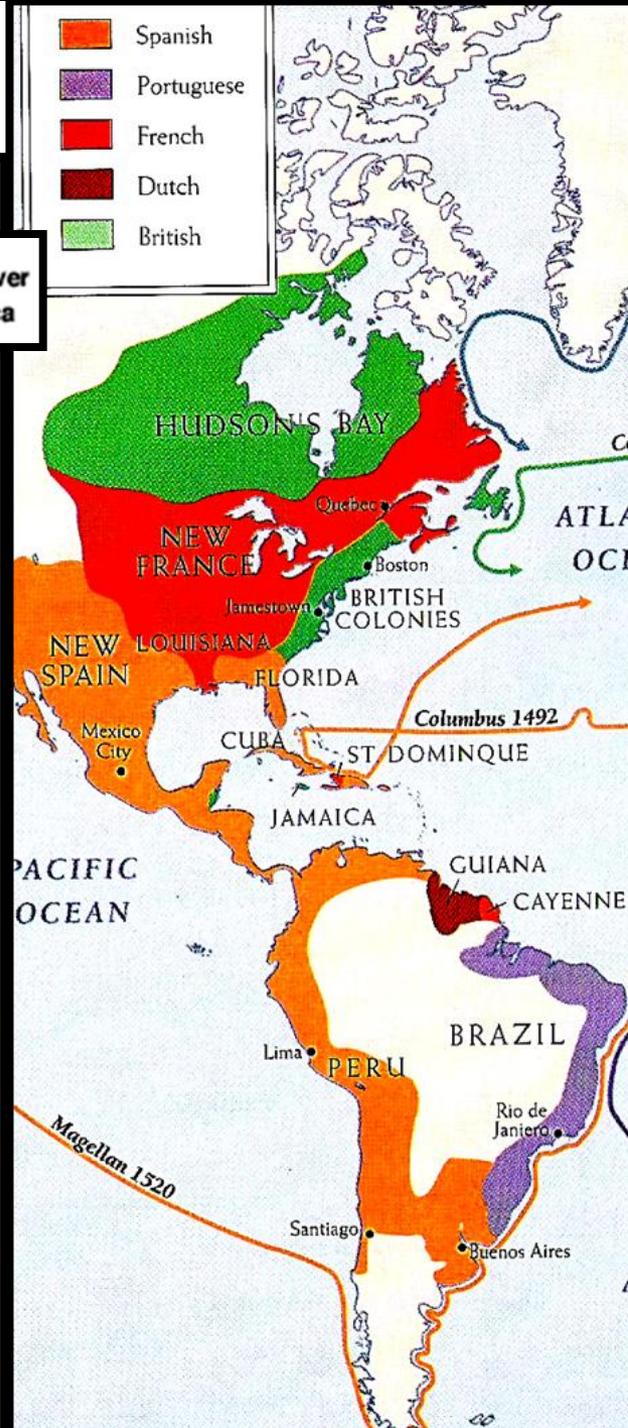
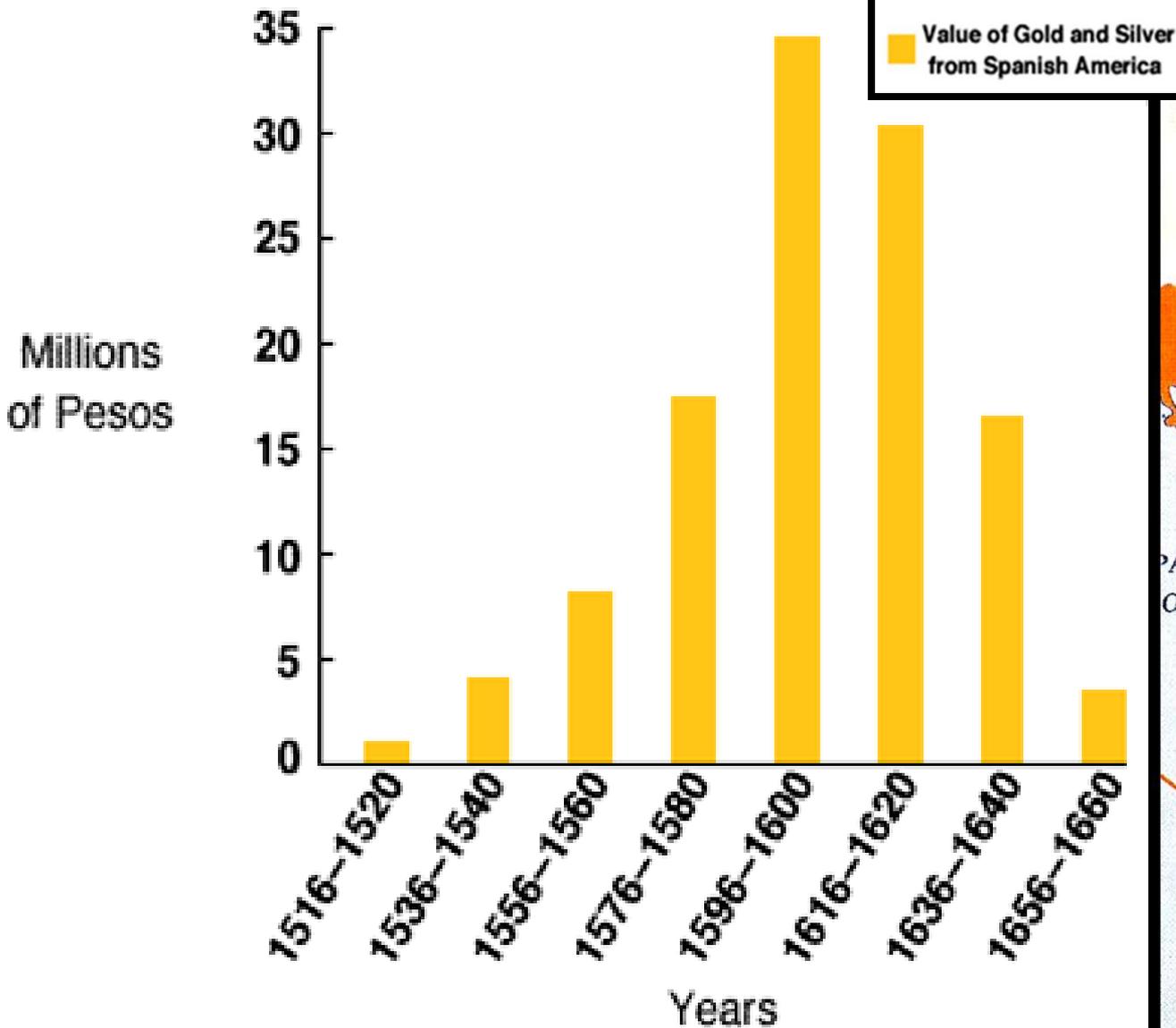
OLD
WORLD





-  English
-  French
-  Portuguese
-  Spanish

Treasures from Americas



- “Age of Discovery” resulted in the greatest human catastrophe the world has ever known:
 - **90%** of Native Americans killed by 1600
 - **slavery of 10’s of millions of Africans**

- **Spain:** Christianize and enslave the Indians to do farming of labor intensive crops (sugar cane); Mostly men – soldiers, priests...; created a social hierarchy of race
- **France:** Trade relations with the Indians (fur); Jesuits sought to convert them; Mostly men; sparsely scattered over North America; some intermarriage with natives
- **Dutch:** Trade relations with the Indians (fur); Not many Dutch were compelled to relocate...so the Dutch offered settlement to many European groups
- **English:** Sought to remove Indians when enslavement did not work; farming; families



EUROPE

THE NETHERLANDS

ENGLAND

FRANCE

SPAIN

CANARY IS.

NORTH AMERICA

LABRADOR

MEXICA EMPIRE

INCA EMPIRE

SOUTH AMERICA

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Greenland

Iceland

Hudson 1610

La Salle 1679-1682

Champlain 1615

de Soto 1539-1542

Oñate 1598-1605

Cabrillo 1542-1543

Coronado 1540-1542

Tenochtitlán (became Mexico City in 1521)

Cortés 1519

Narváez & Cabeza de Vaca 1528-1536

St. Augustine (1565)

Ponce de Leon 1513

Cuba

Hispaniola

Balboa 1510-1513

Pizarro 1531

Lima (1535)

Frobisher 1576

Hudson 1609

Cabot 1497

Cartier 1535

Gilbert 1583

Raleigh 1585-1586

Verrazano 1524

Ayllón 1526

Menéndez de Aviles 1565

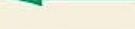
Columbus 1492-1493

Columbus 1502

Vespucci 1499

Columbus 1498

Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494

-  Dutch
-  English
-  French
-  Spanish

0 750 1,500 miles
0 750 1,500 kilometers



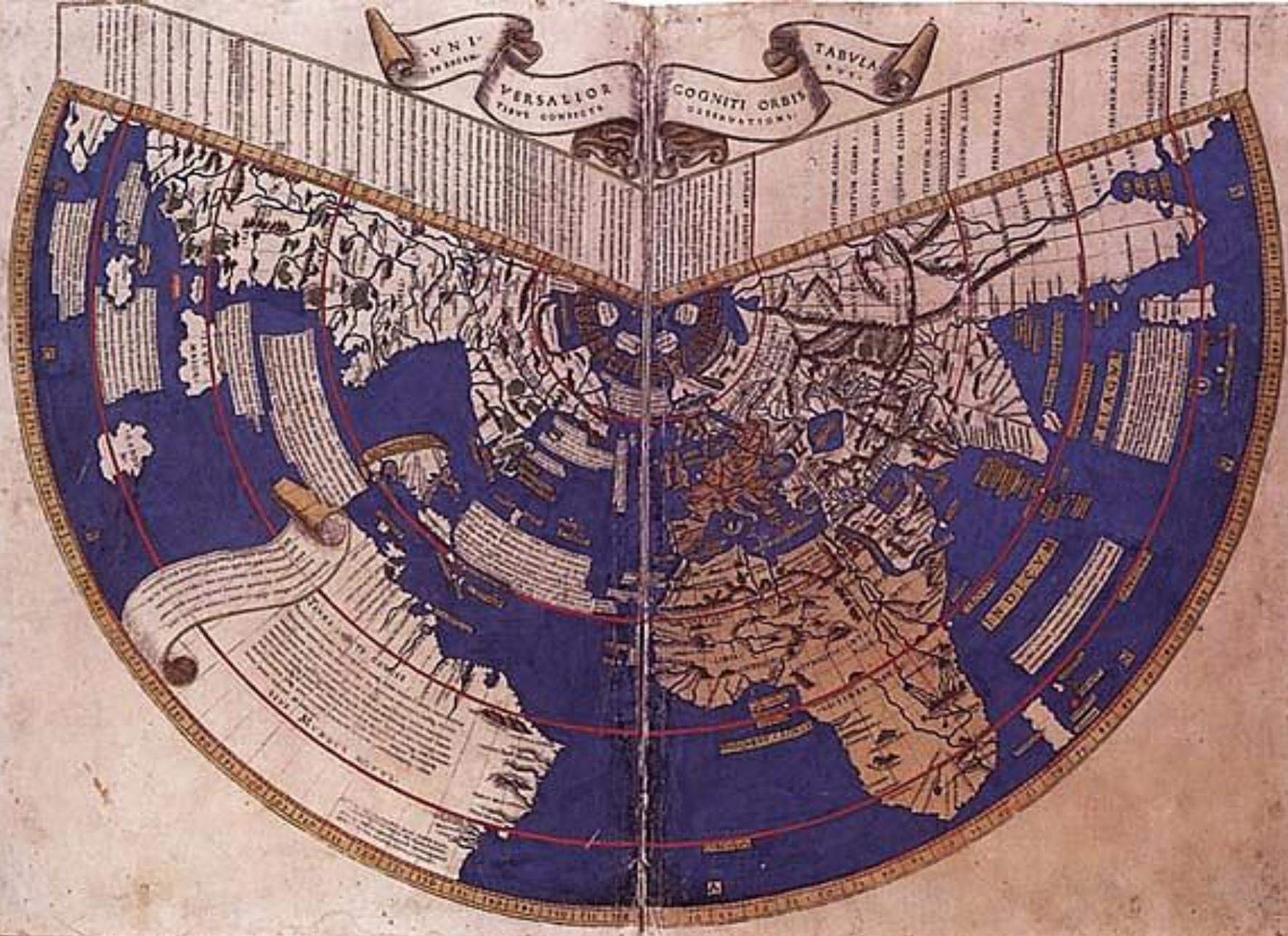
Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

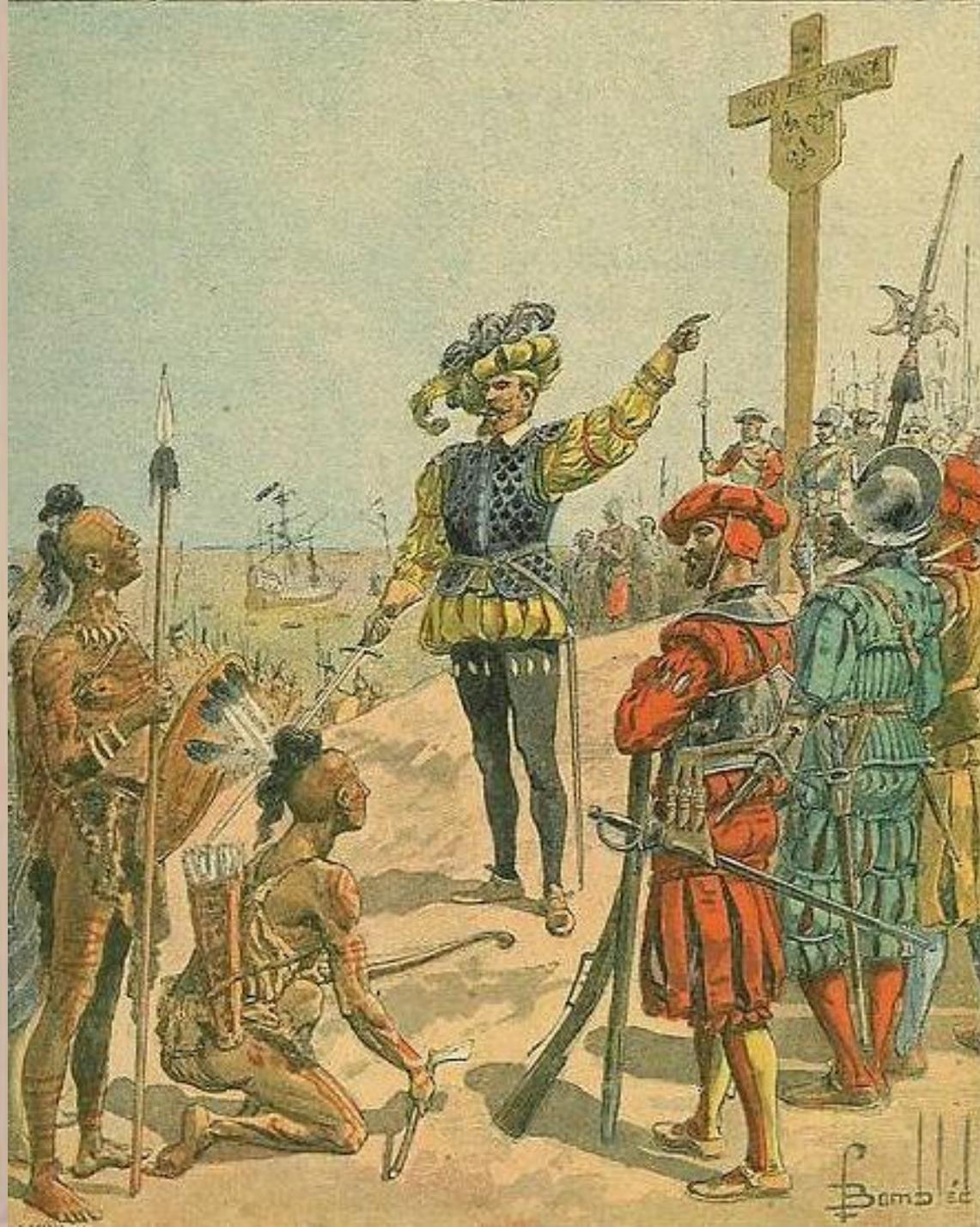


JOHN CABOT LANDING ON THE
SHORES OF LABRADOR.



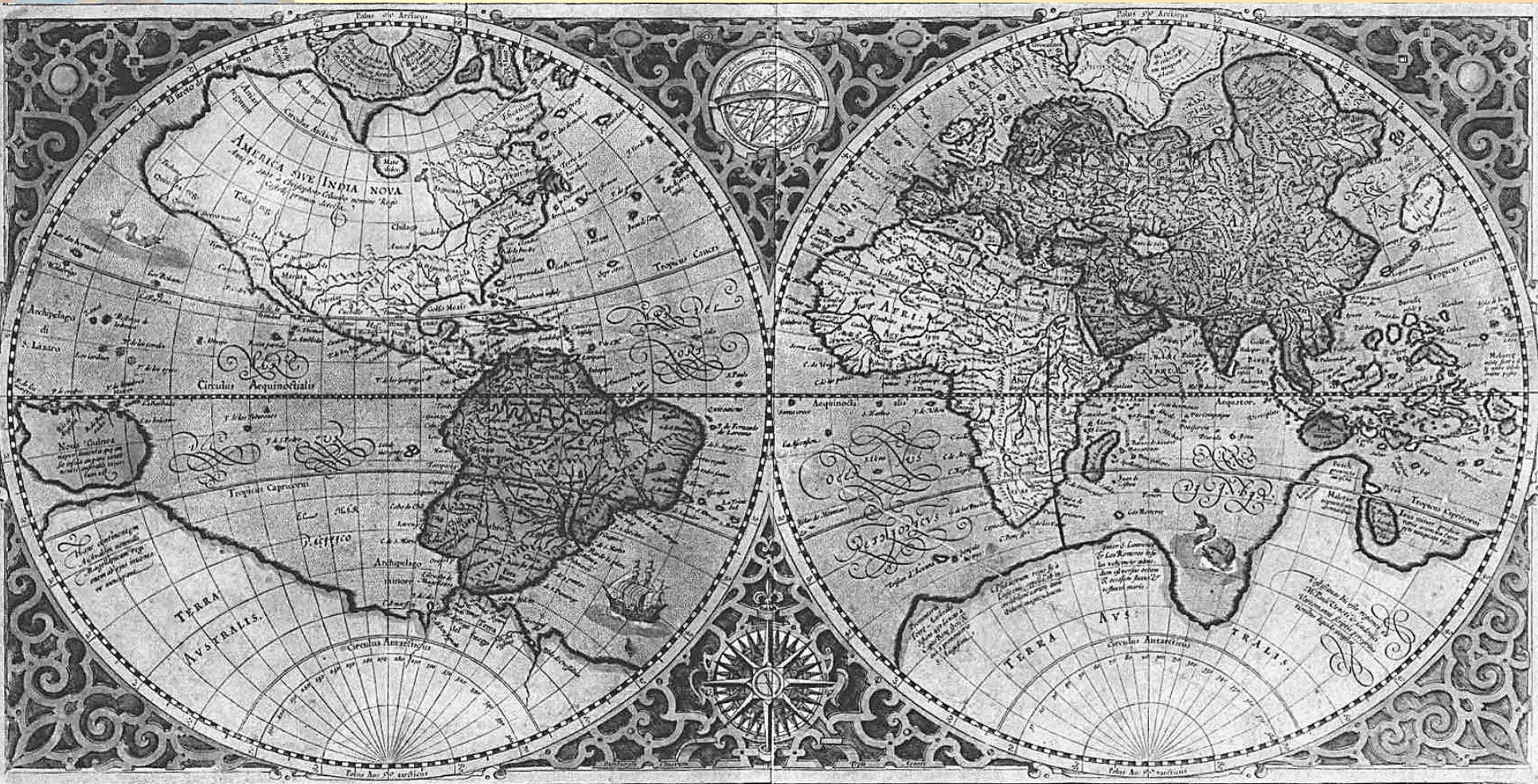


Christopher Columbus, John Cabot, and Amerigo Vespucci dramatically changed the world map. 1507, is one of the earliest maps to incorporate this new world view.



Jacques Cartier points to the arms of France on the cross during a ceremony taking possession of Canada for France, 1534.

World in 1587



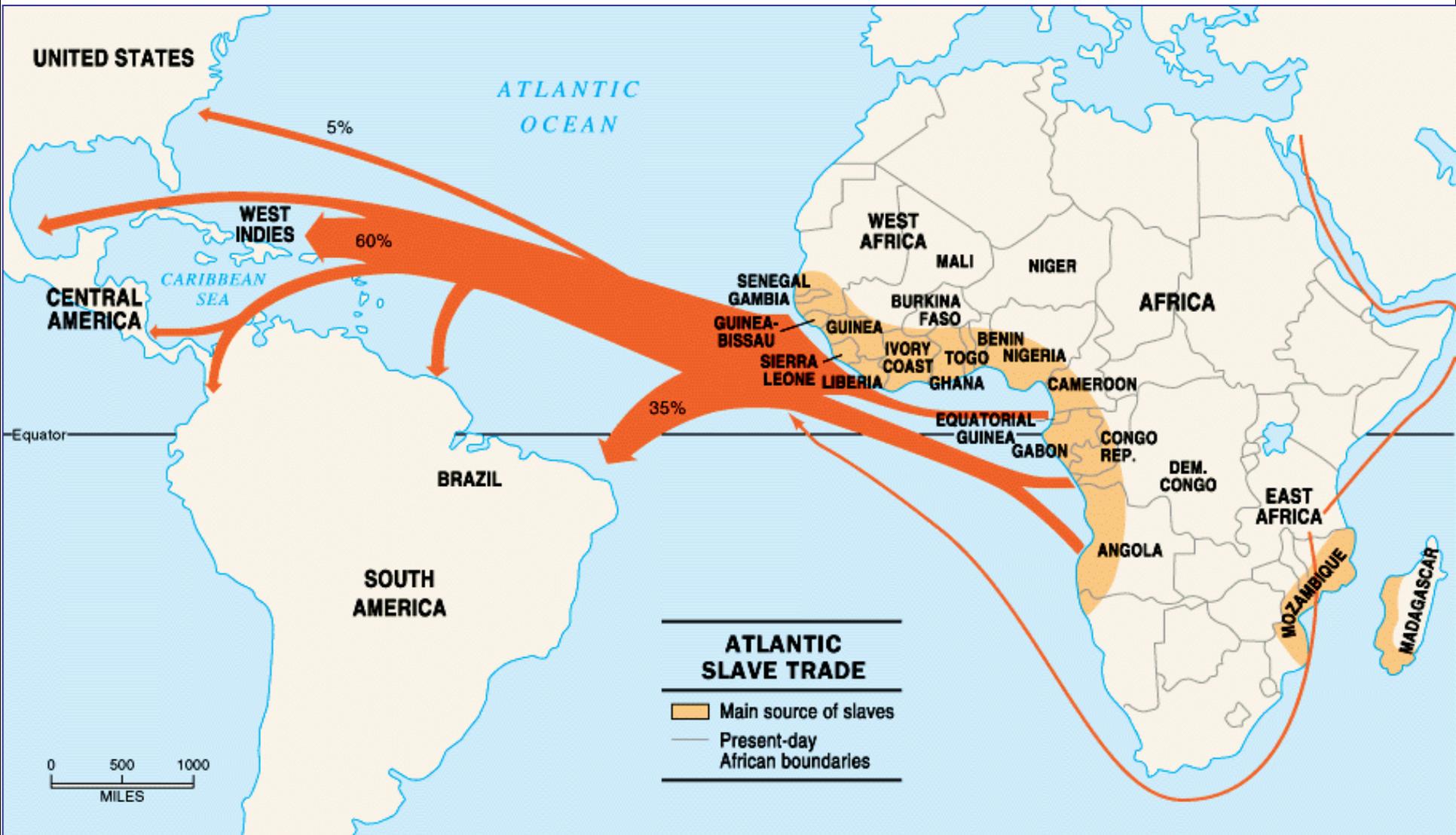


Sugar, tobacco, and
cotton to Europe

Slaves to the
Americas

Textiles, rum and
manufactured
goods to Africa

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

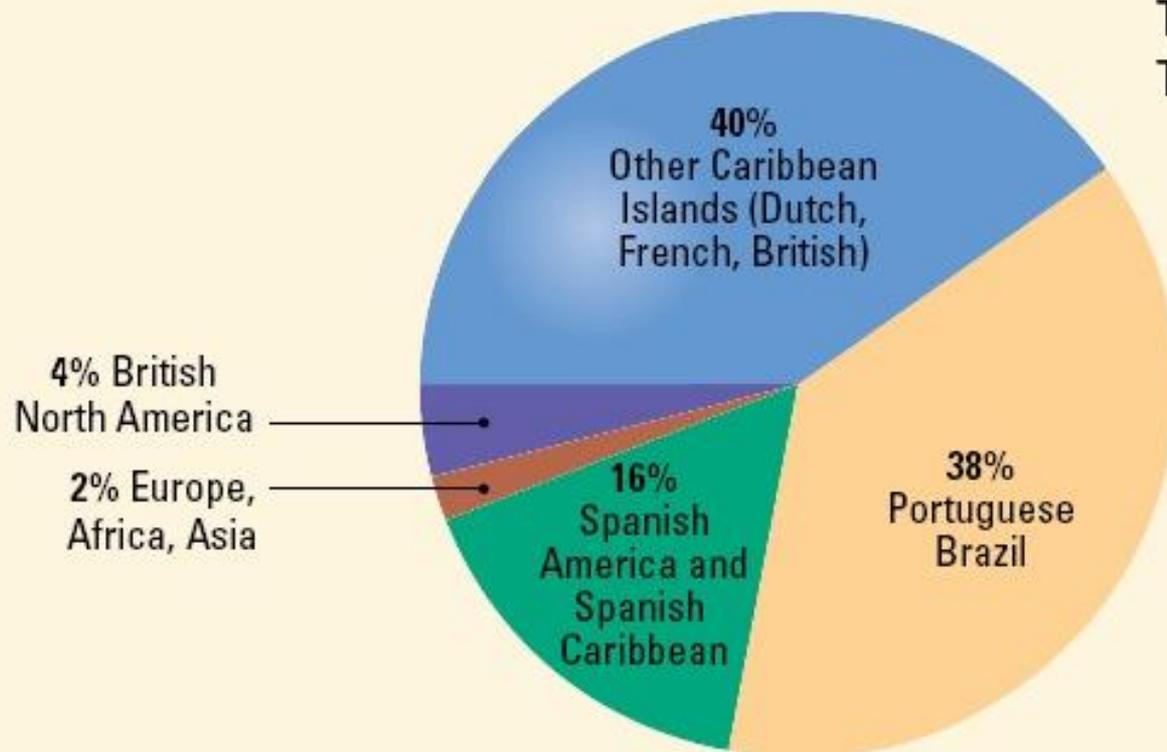


The Dutch East India Company



- joint stock company
- still exists today

Percentage of African Slaves Transported to the Americas, 1451–1870

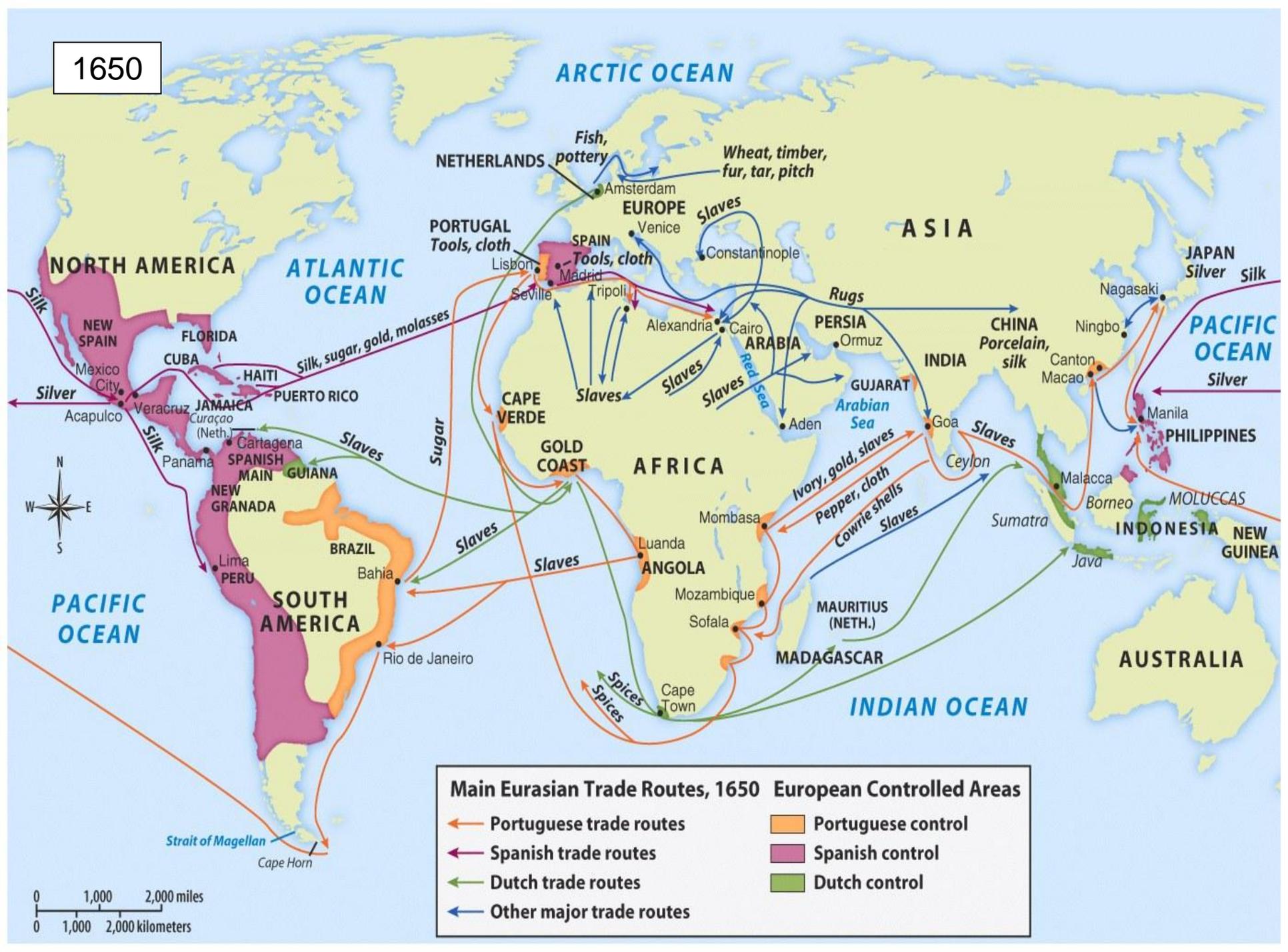


Total Number of Slaves Transported: 9.5 million*

Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill



1650

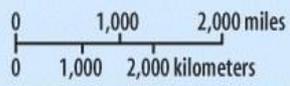
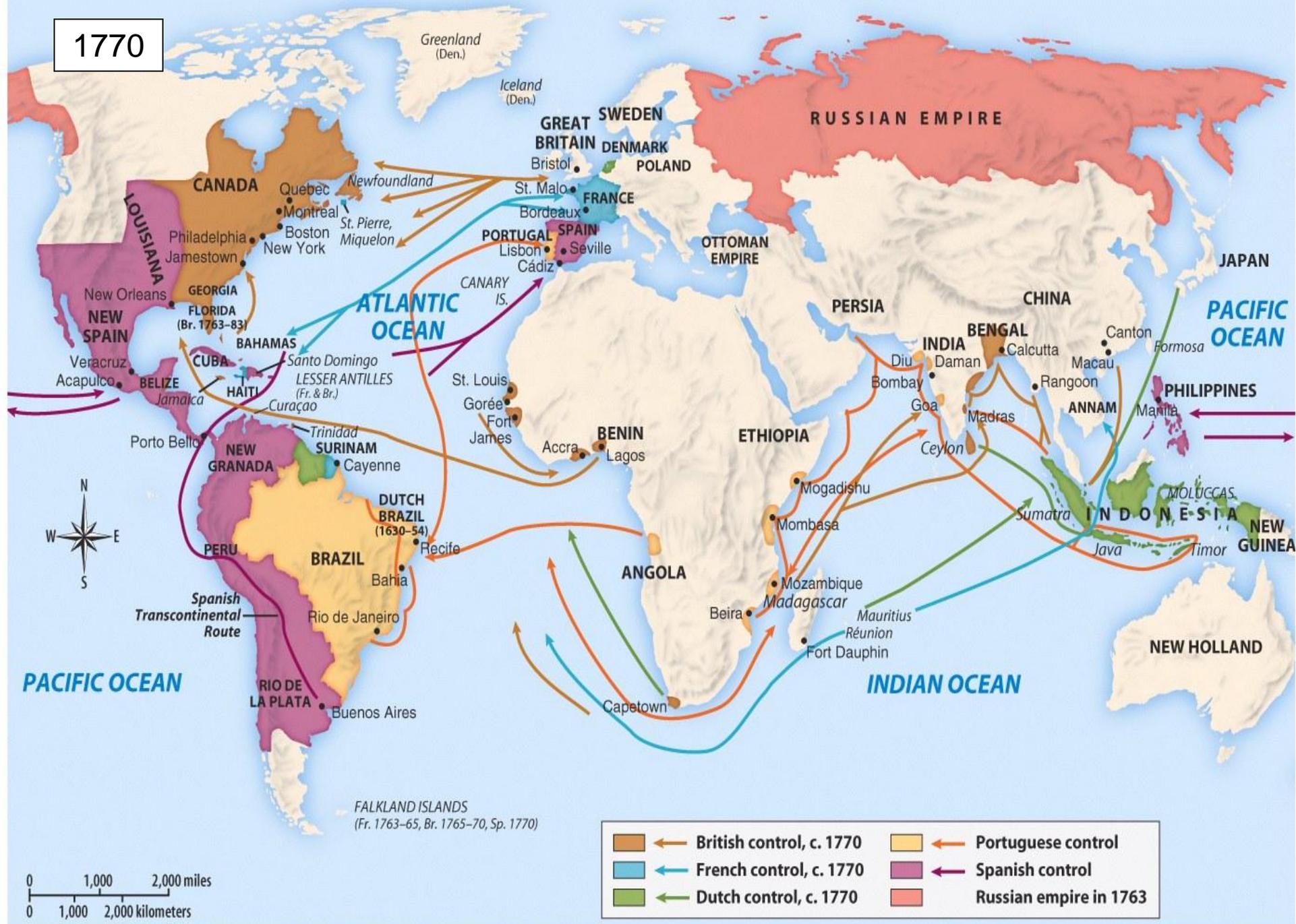


Main Eurasian Trade Routes, 1650

European Controlled Areas	
← Portuguese trade routes	Portuguese control
← Spanish trade routes	Spanish control
← Dutch trade routes	Dutch control
← Other major trade routes	

0 1,000 2,000 miles
 0 1,000 2,000 kilometers

1770



FALKLAND ISLANDS
(Fr. 1763-65, Br. 1765-70, Sp. 1770)

	British control, c. 1770		Portuguese control
	French control, c. 1770		Spanish control
	Dutch control, c. 1770		Russian empire in 1763

1750

-  British claims
-  French claims
-  Spanish claims
-  Russian claims





European Invasion of the Americas

Mercantilism

 **Economic Theory: (no longer relevant)**

Specific factors of the economy and trade are essential to the health and safety of the nation

- 1. All wealth is limited**
- 2. Wealth is based on gold and silver**
- 3. Favorable balance of trade**
- 4. Get colonies for raw materials and as customers for finished goods**

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT ONTO INDIAN LAND



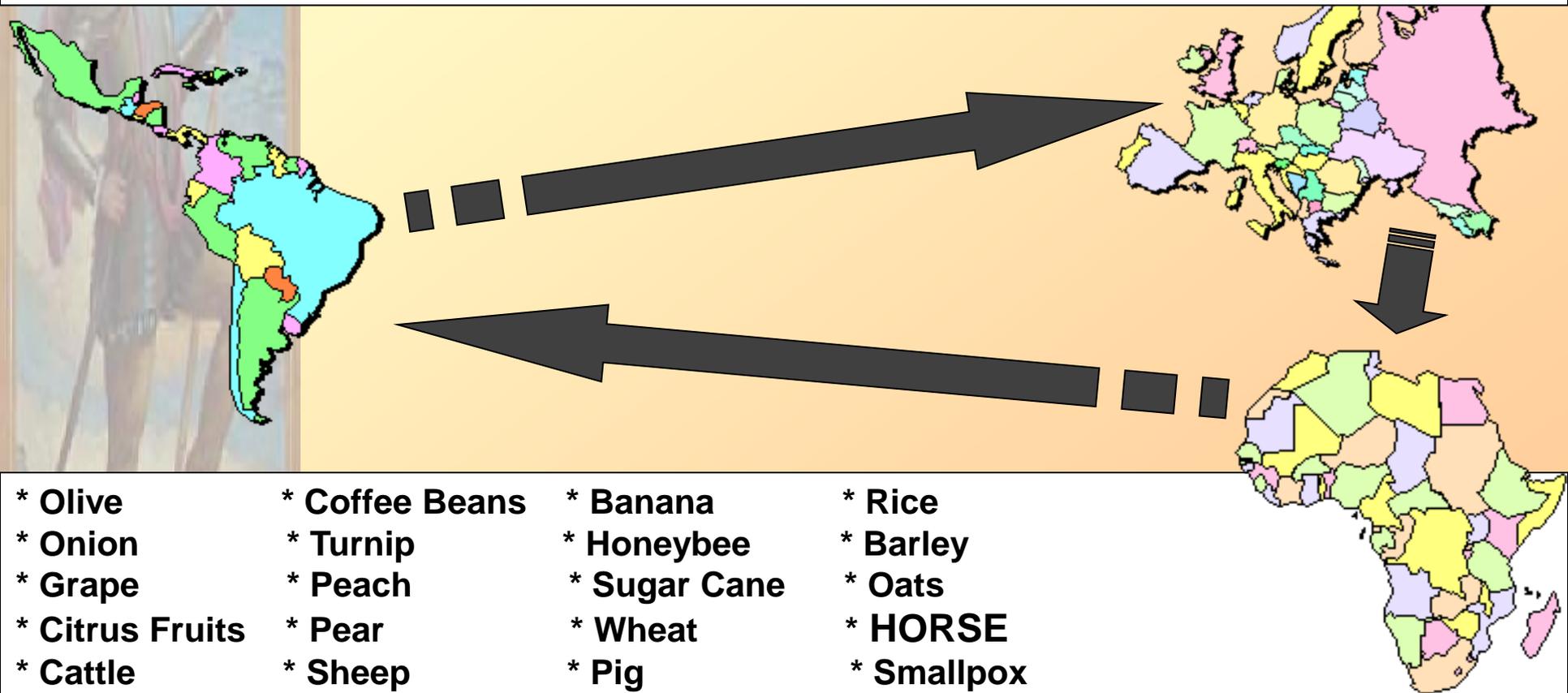
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers



Columbian Exchange :

transfer of goods involved 4 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|
| * Squash | * Avocado | * Peppers | * Sweet Potatoes |
| * Turkey | * Pumpkin | * Tobacco | * Quinine |
| * Cocoa | * Pineapple | * Cassava | * POTATO |
| * Peanut | * Tomato | * Vanilla | * MAIZE |
| | | | * ?Syphilis? |



- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| * Olive | * Coffee Beans | * Banana | * Rice |
| * Onion | * Turnip | * Honeybee | * Barley |
| * Grape | * Peach | * Sugar Cane | * Oats |
| * Citrus Fruits | * Pear | * Wheat | * HORSE |
| * Cattle | * Sheep | * Pig | * Smallpox |
| * Flu | * Typhus | * Measles | * Malaria |
| * Diphtheria | * Whooping Cough | | |

The Columbian Exchange

Introduced to the Americas:

DISEASES:

Natives had no resistance to Old World Diseases

- 50-90% of native populations
- Often carried to villages by other natives, arriving before actual contact with Spanish

- **smallpox, measles,**
- **whooping cough,**
- **bubonic plague,**
- **malaria,**
- **yellow fever,**
- **diphtheria,**
- **influenza**

The Columbian Exchange

Introduced to the Americas:

ANIMALS:

no large mammals in Middle America; Livestock was a new means of transportation/labor and food sources

- **horses, pigs, sheep, goats, cattle, rats (spread disease, decimated native small animals)**
- **adapted quickly**
- **competed with Indians for food**
- **destroyed vegetation**

The Columbian Exchange

Introduced to the Americas:

PLANTS:

- **sugar cane** - harmed both man and environment; plantation system with slave labor
- **grains** - wheat, millet, barley, sorghum, rice; adapted well to many areas, enhanced native diets
- **fruit** - peaches, pears, oranges, melons, limes, bananas
- **vegetables** - onions, radishes, salad greens, yams, peas, leeks, parsley
- European **clover**, **grasses**, many other plants widely used in modern landscape

The Columbian Exchange

Introduced to the Americas:

INSECTS:

- Asian cockroaches, Japanese beetle, Dutch elm disease.....

The Columbian Exchange

Brought Back to Europe:

PLANTS:

Maize (corn) from Mexico

- led to population growth necessary to provide labor for industrialization

Potato from Peru

- basic food for people all over the world; no other single crop has played such a decisive role

Sweet Potatoes

Tomatoes

Healing Plants

- quinine from Peruvian bark
- Ipecac from Amazon roots

The Columbian Exchange

Brought to the Americas:

TECHNOLOGIES:

- **Alphabet/ writing**
- **iron-edge tools** -didn't shatter like obsidian
– farming equipment
- **wheel**
- **gunpowder**
- **ranching** - changed landscape; walled ranches with tile roofs, adobe brick buildings surrounded by corrals and pastureland; cowboys, gauchos

PEOPLE:

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF A SLAVE SHIP.

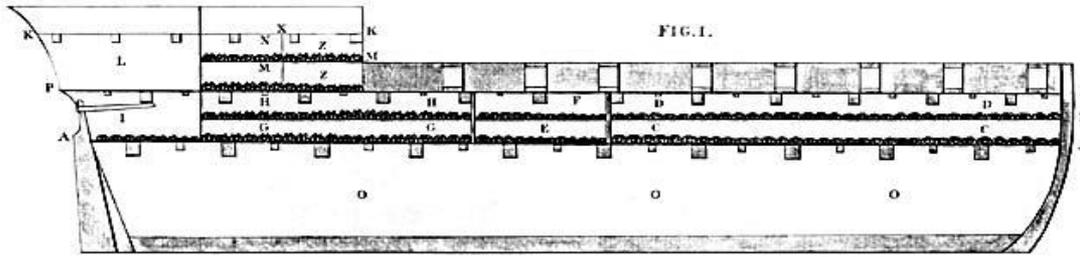
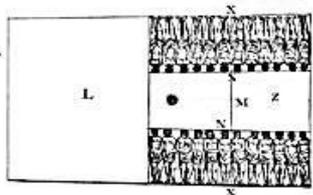


FIG. I.

FIG. VII.



SCALE
of Twenty Feet

One Eighth of an Inch to a Foot

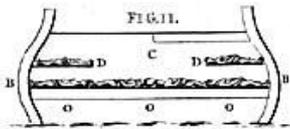


FIG. II.

REPRESENTATION of an INSURRECTION
on board
A SLAVE-SHIP.

Showing how the crew fire upon the unhappy Slaves from behind the
BARRICADE, erected on board all Slave ships as a security whenever
such commotions may happen.



In the price current report part 1. 49. LUNEA
Masters of vessels before the House of Commons
Hutchins. Esq. in Parliament 1789.

FIG. VI.

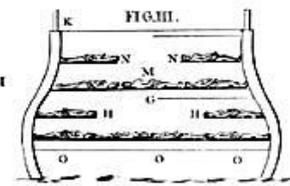
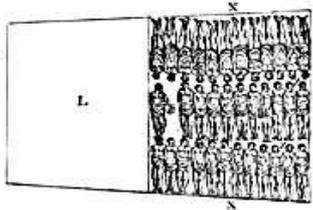


FIG. III.

FIG. V.

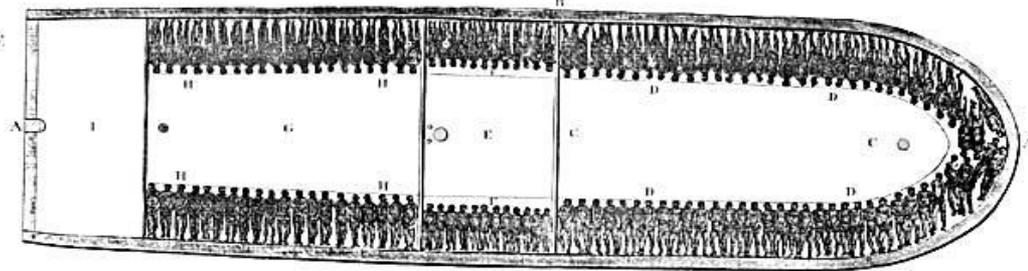
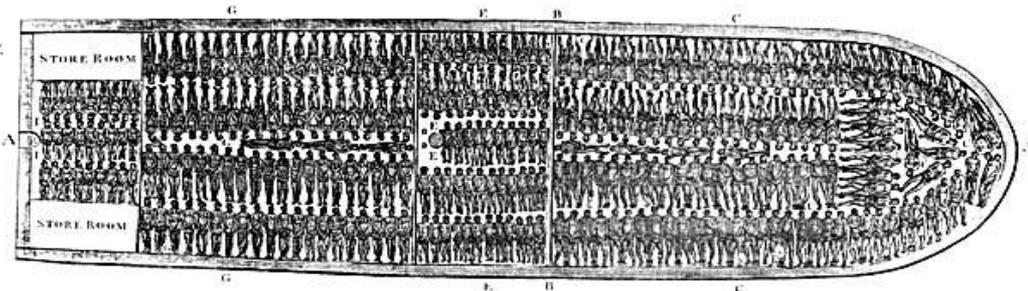


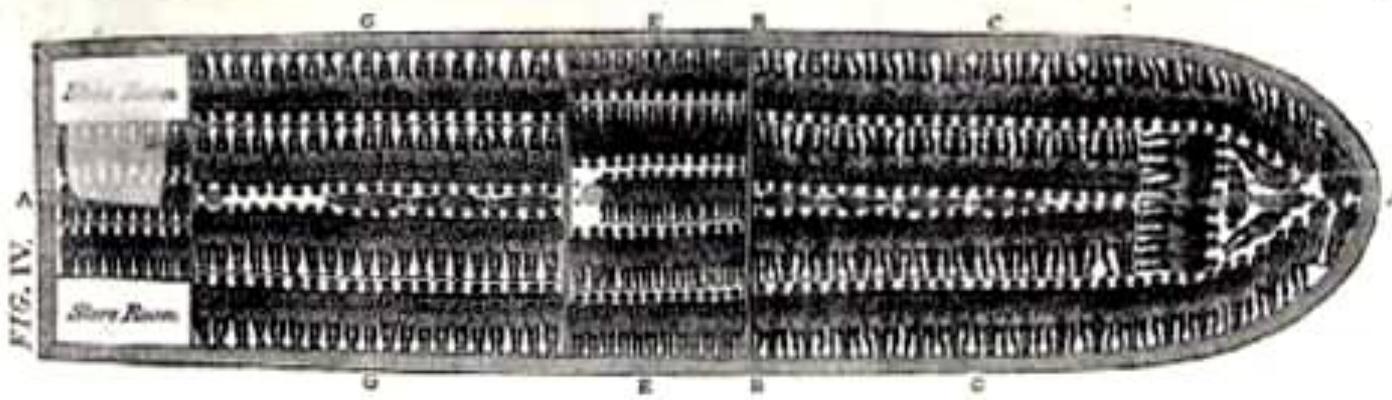
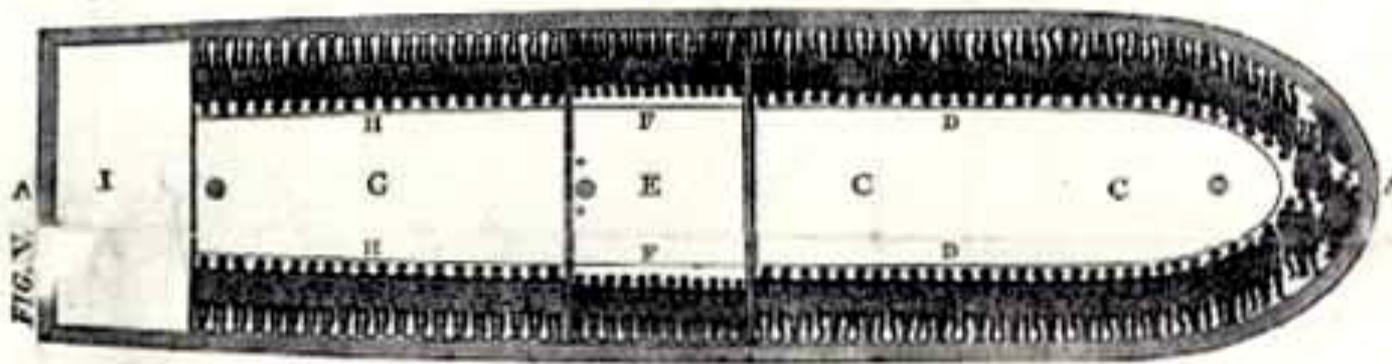
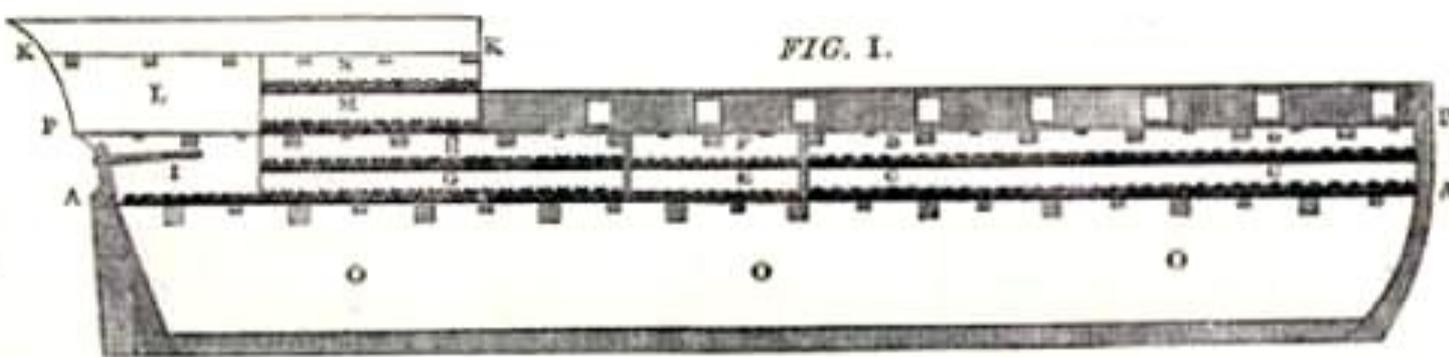
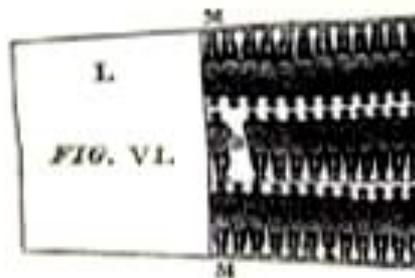
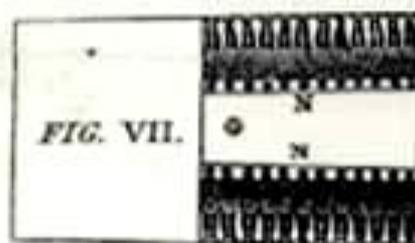
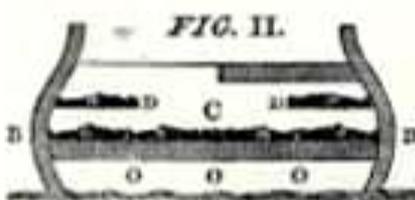
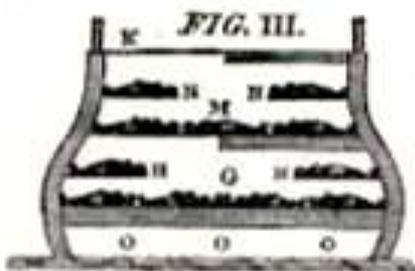
FIG. IV.

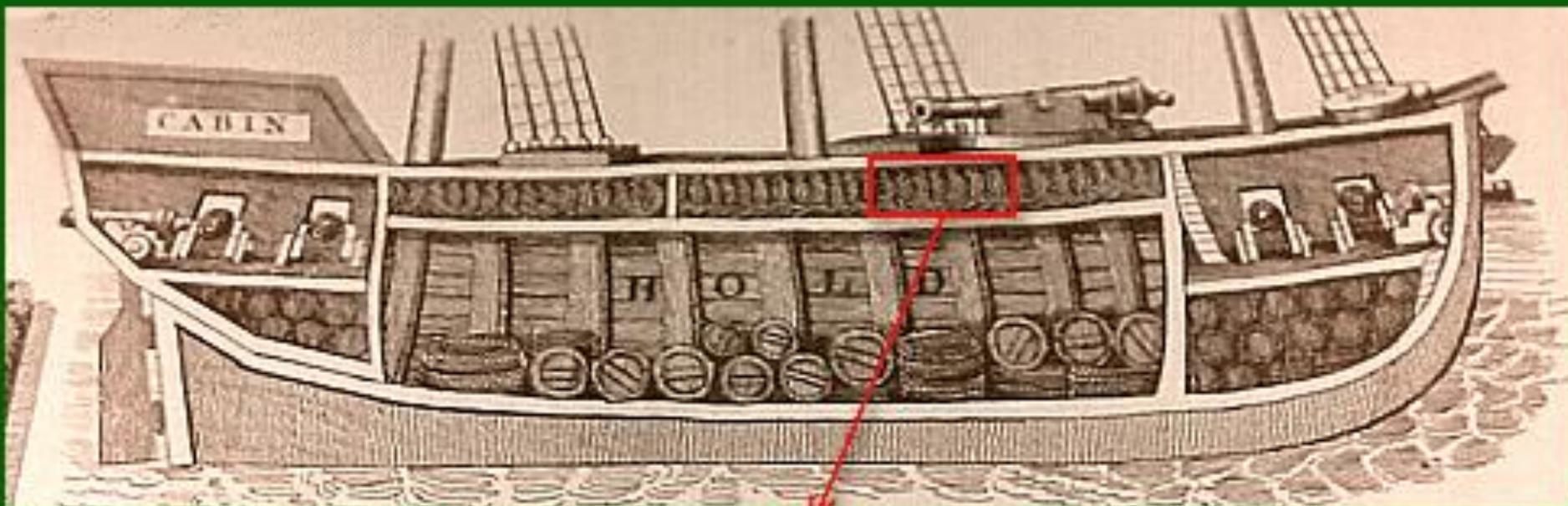


Shows cross-sections of the ship and how Africans were stowed in the holds.

The *Brookes* carried 609 slaves (351 men, 127, women, 90 boys, and 41 girls) crammed into its decks. Published 1789.

DESCRIPTION OF A SLAVE SHIP.





The Atlantic Slave Trade, 1451–1870

Number of Slaves Transported (in thousands)

	1451–1600	1601–1700	1701–1810	1811–1870	Totals
British North America	—	—	348.0	51.0	399.0
Spanish America (Including the Sp. Caribbean)	75.0	292.5	578.6	606.0	1552.1
Caribbean Islands (Dutch, British and French)	—	463.5	3,233.7	96.0	3,793.2
Portuguese Brazil	50.0	560.0	1,891.4	1,145.4	3,646.8
Europe, Africa, and Asia	149.9	25.1	—	—	175.0
Totals	274.9	1,341.1	6,051.7	1,898.4	9,566.1

Cultural Clashes

WHITE EUROPEANS

- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divided the land and selling it for monetary value.

NATIVE AMERICANS

- Relationship with environment as part of their religion
 - Need to hunt for survival
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself.

Francis Drake

- Queen Elizabeth sends out explorer Sir Francis Drake, who becomes the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.
- Drake became one of her “Raiders”



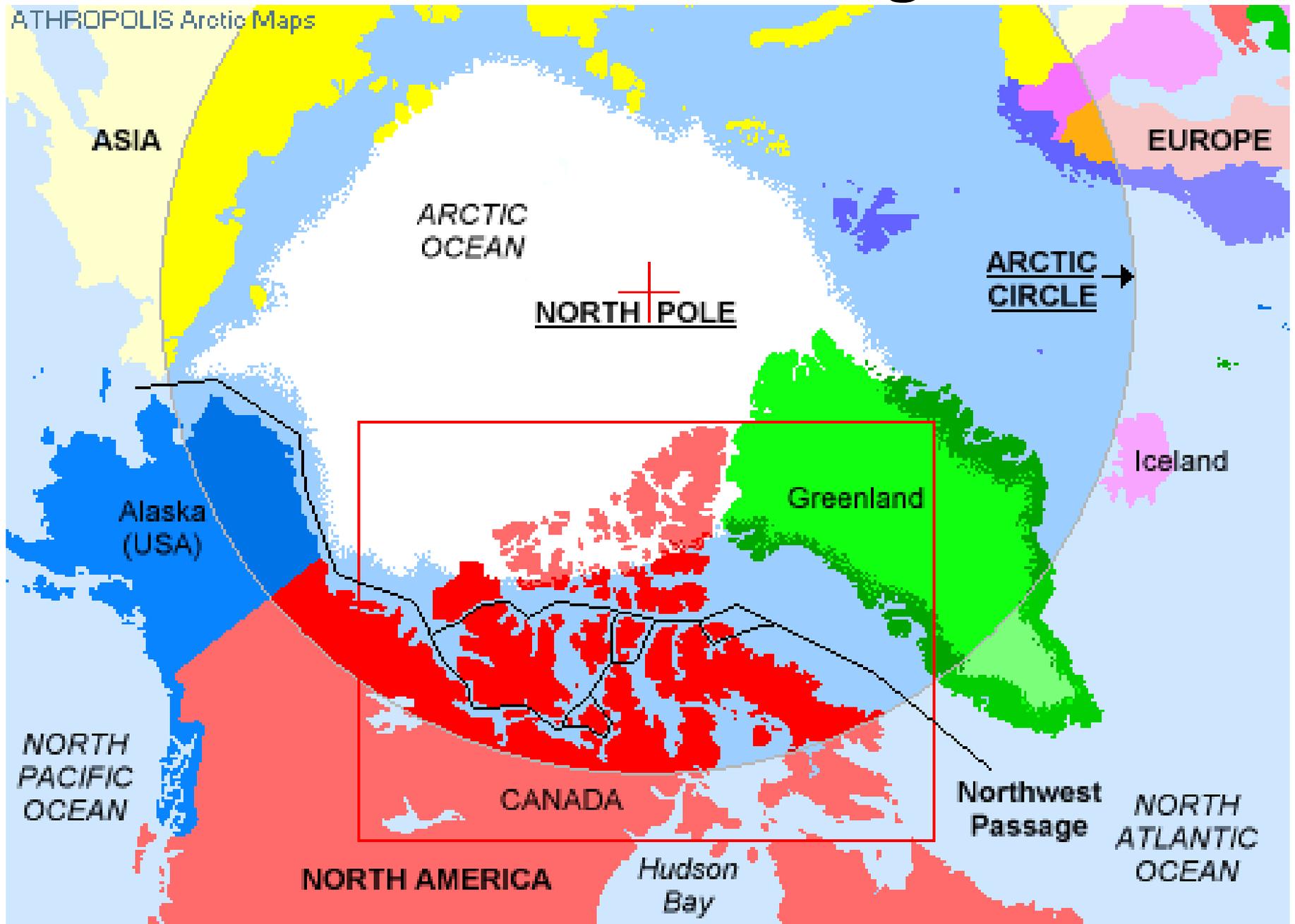
Spanish Armada

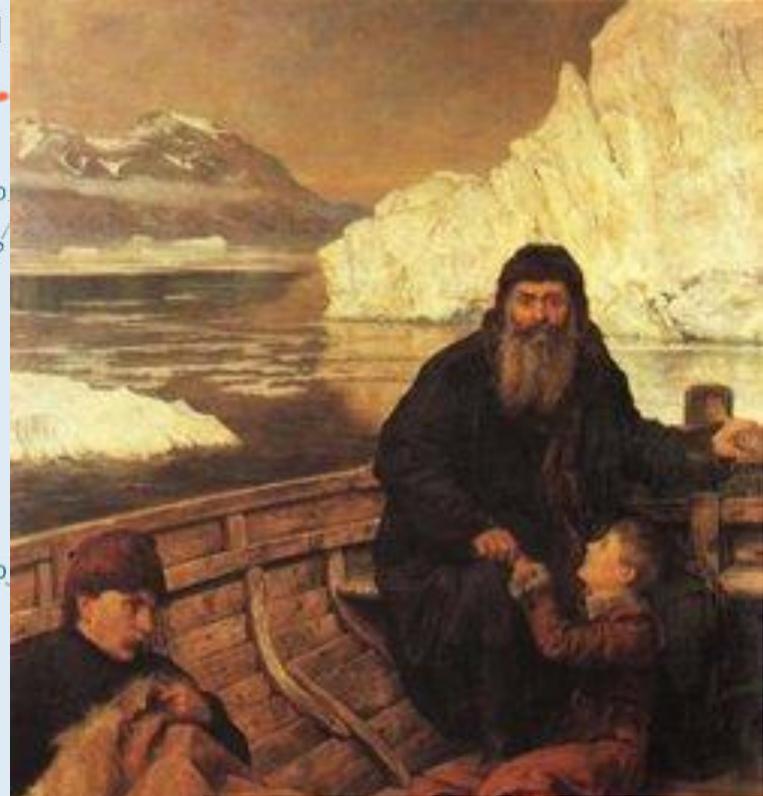
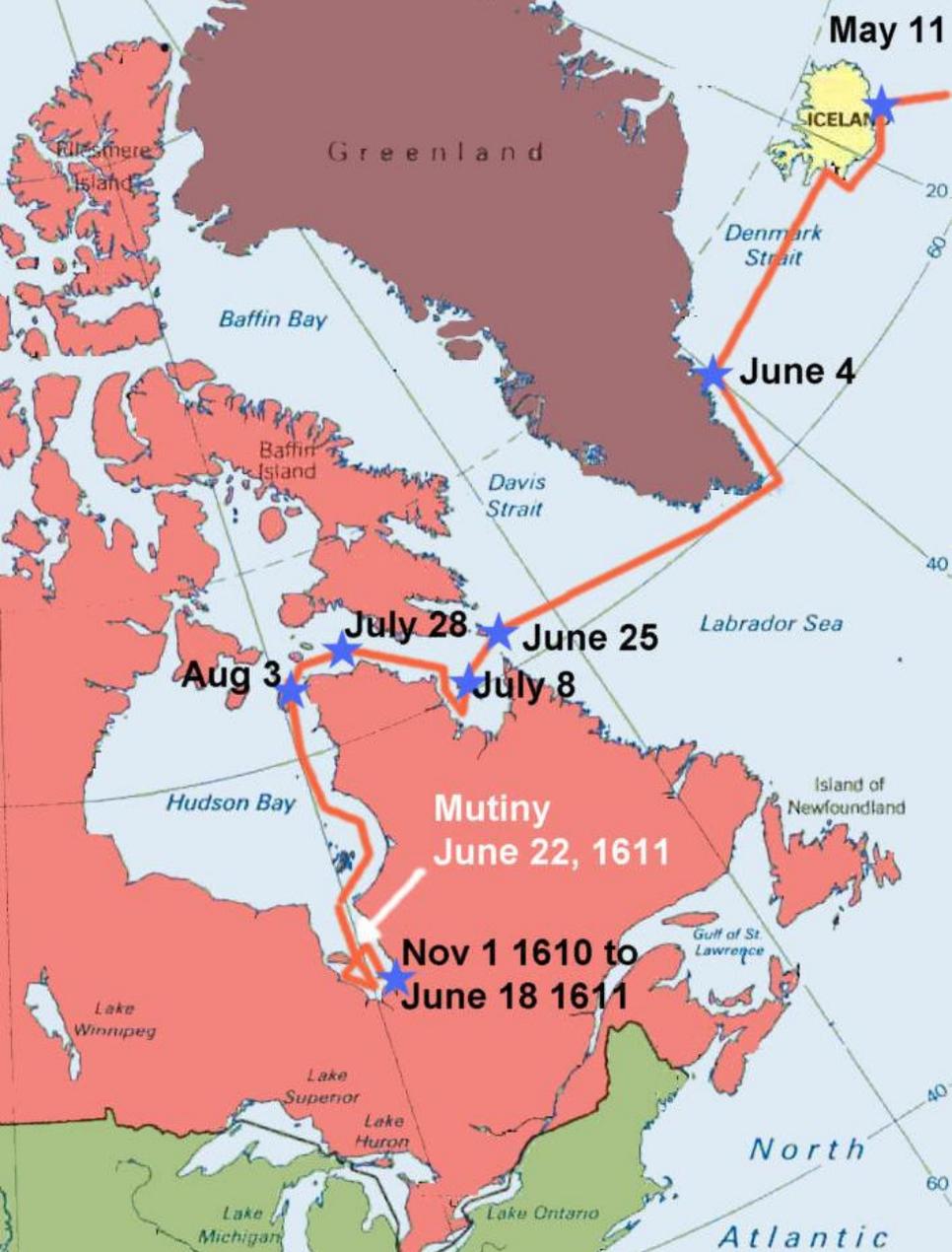
* In 1558, England defeated the Spanish Armada, ending Spain's reign as the world's most powerful nation.



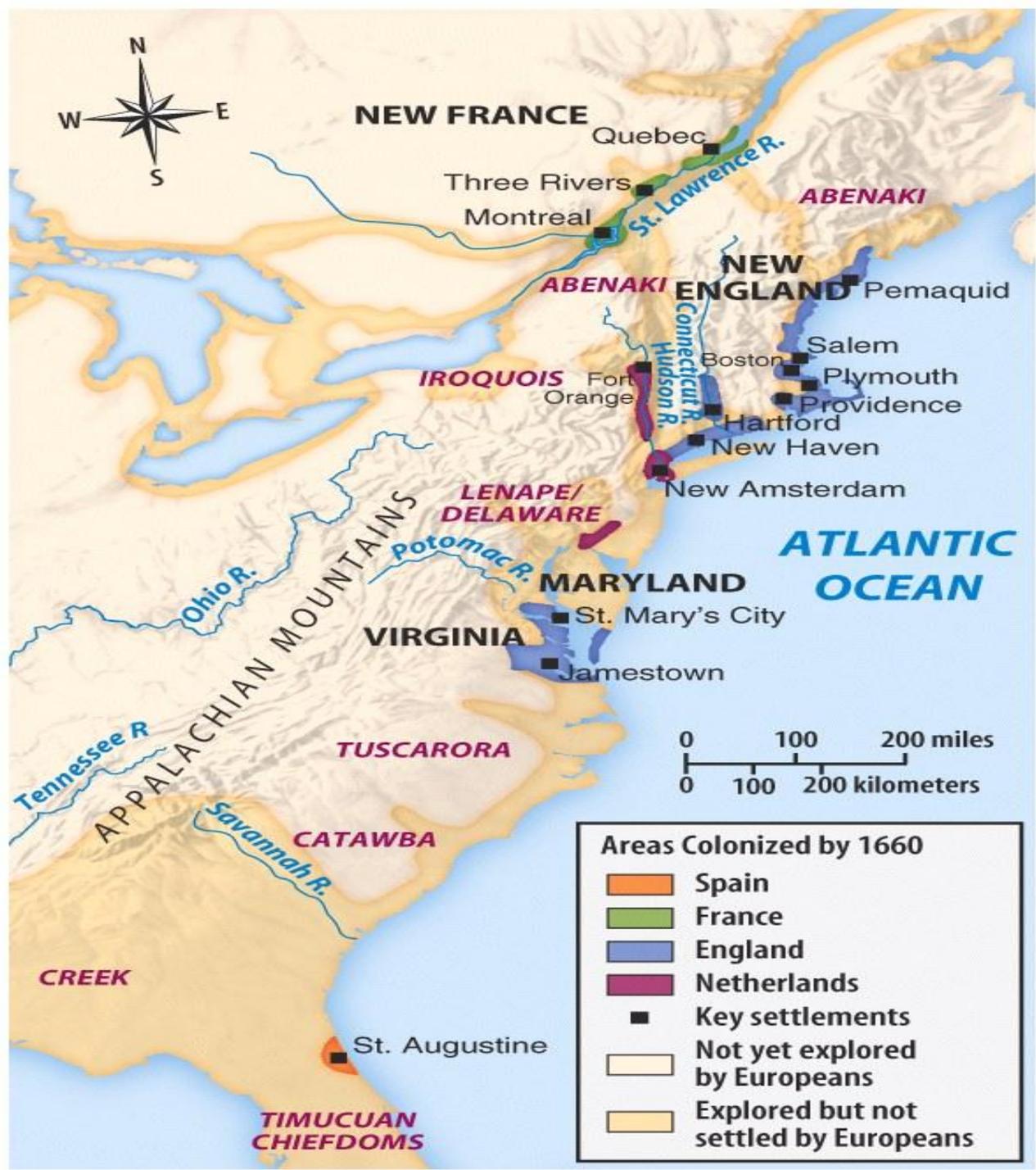
Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 8 August 1588 by Philippe-Jacques de Loutherbourg, painted 1796 depicts the Battle of Gravelines

Northwest Passage





• In 1611, Hudson's crew mutinied and returned to Holland, leaving Hudson, his son, and several loyal sailors to perish in the Hudson Bay.



Watercolours by John White, 1584

Roanoke Colony: England's first attempt at colonization



Land ceded to Britain as a result of the French and Indian War

