



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



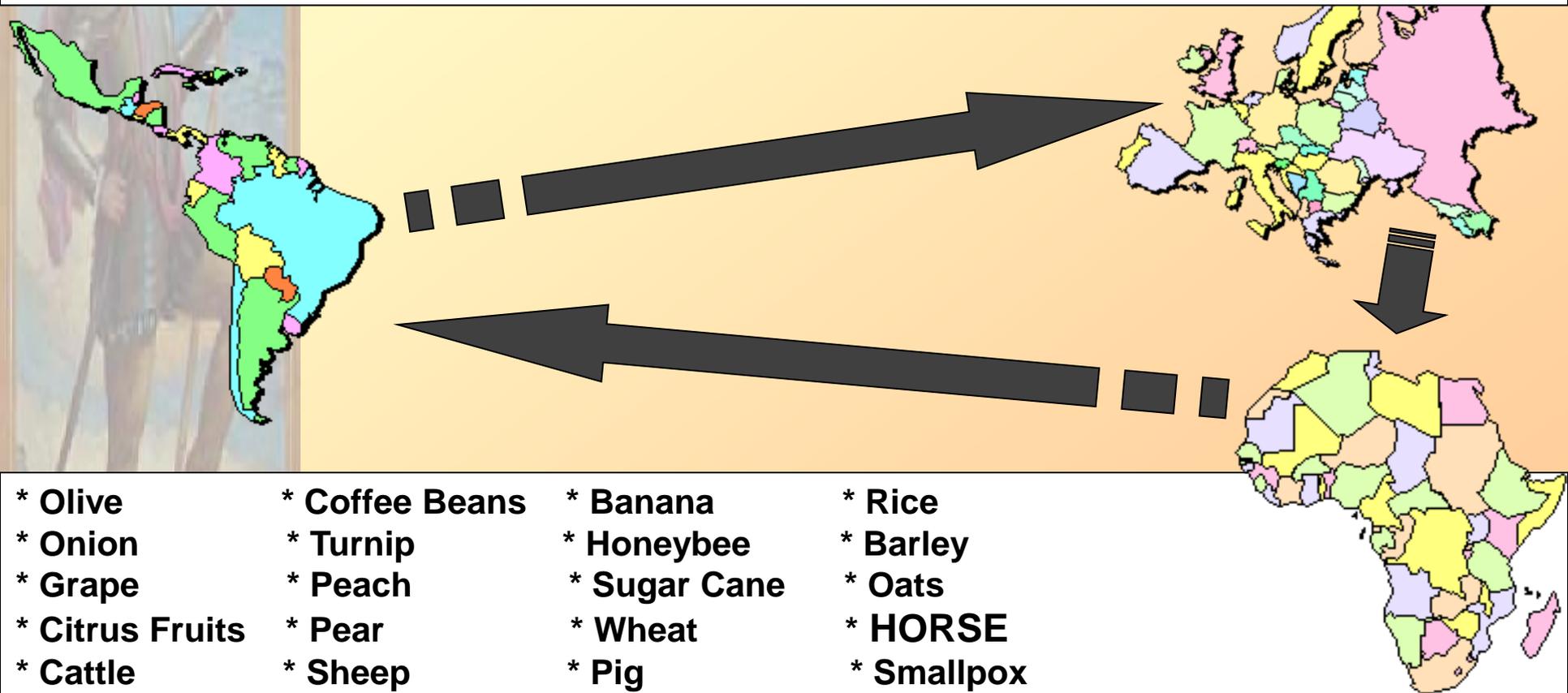
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers



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.

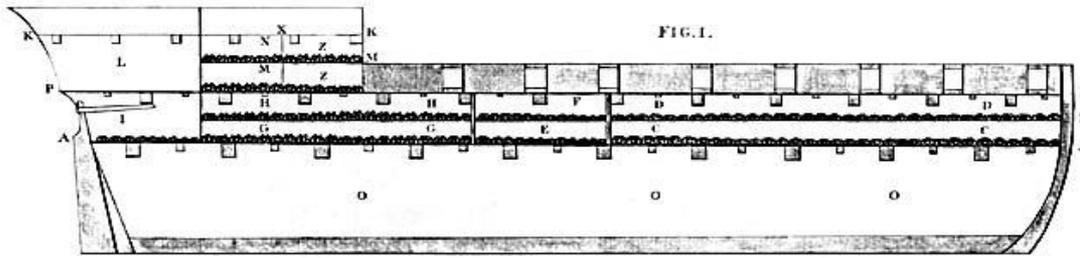
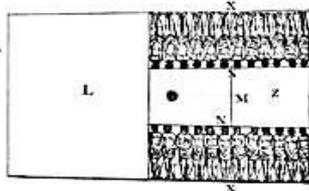
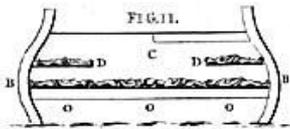
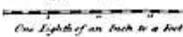


FIG. I.

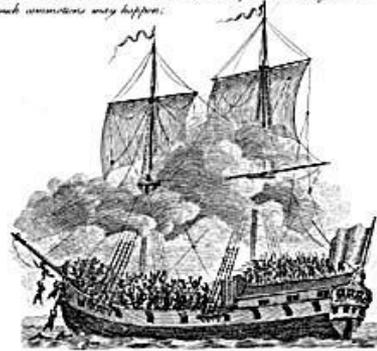
FIG. VII.



SCALE
of Twenty Feet



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
Sketch of insurrection before the Coast of America
Published in the London G. 49.*

FIG. VI.

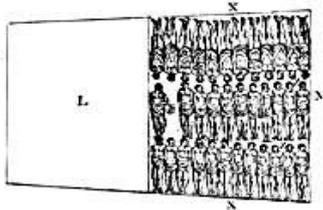


FIG. V.

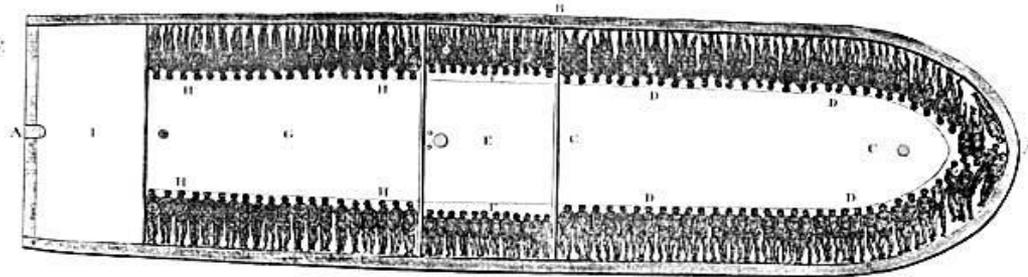
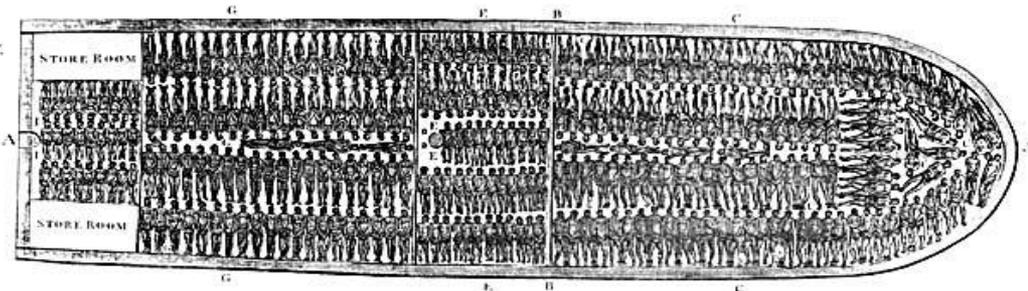


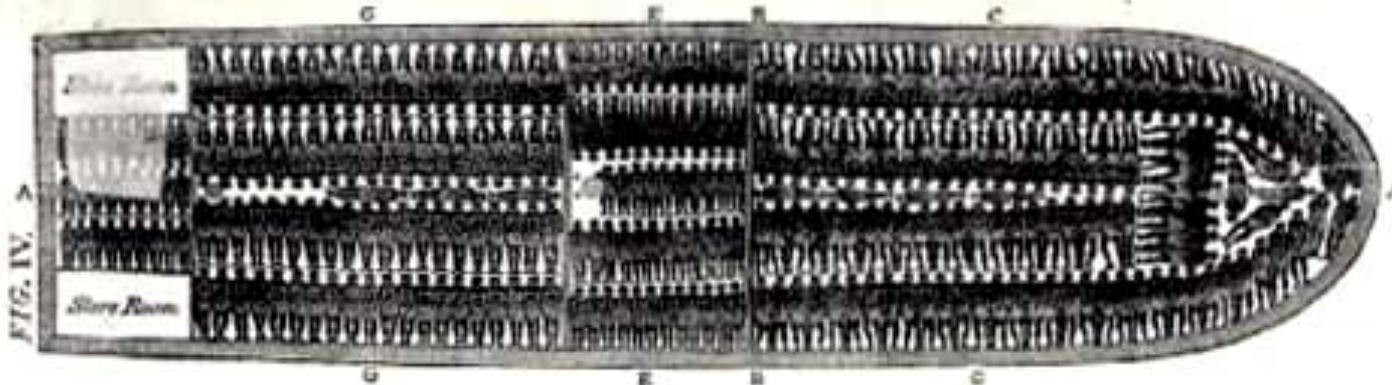
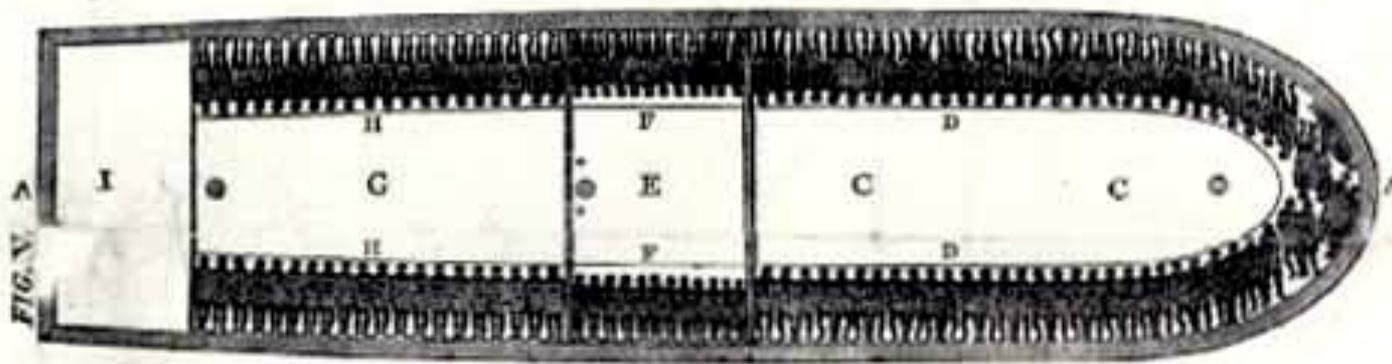
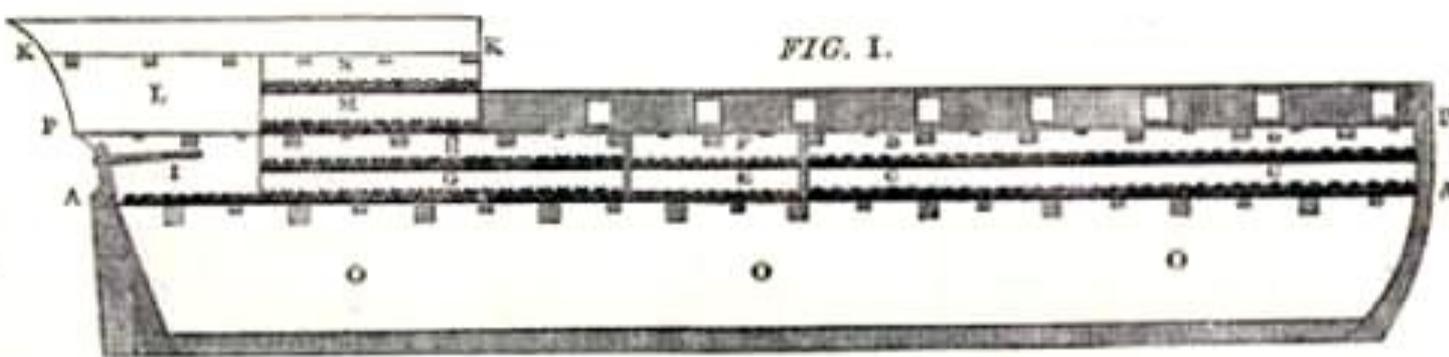
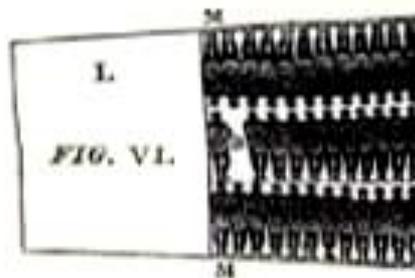
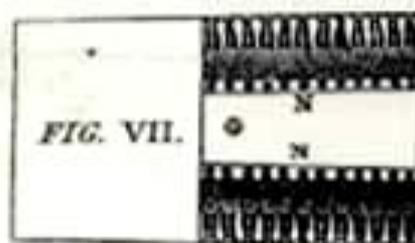
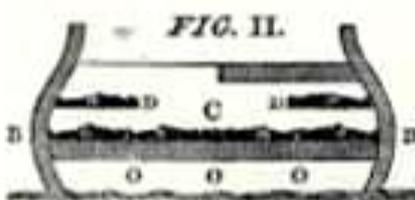
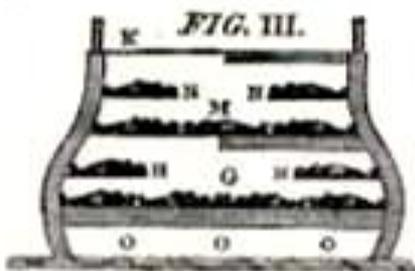
FIG. IV.

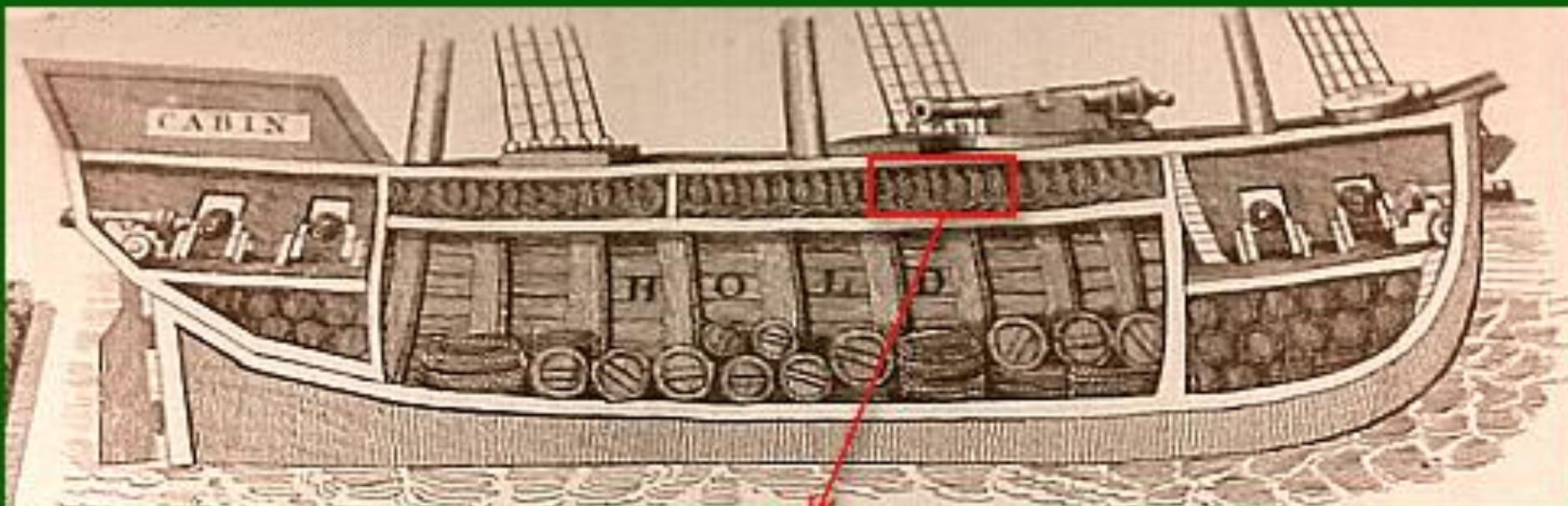


Shows cross-sections of the ship and how Africans were stowed in the holds.

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

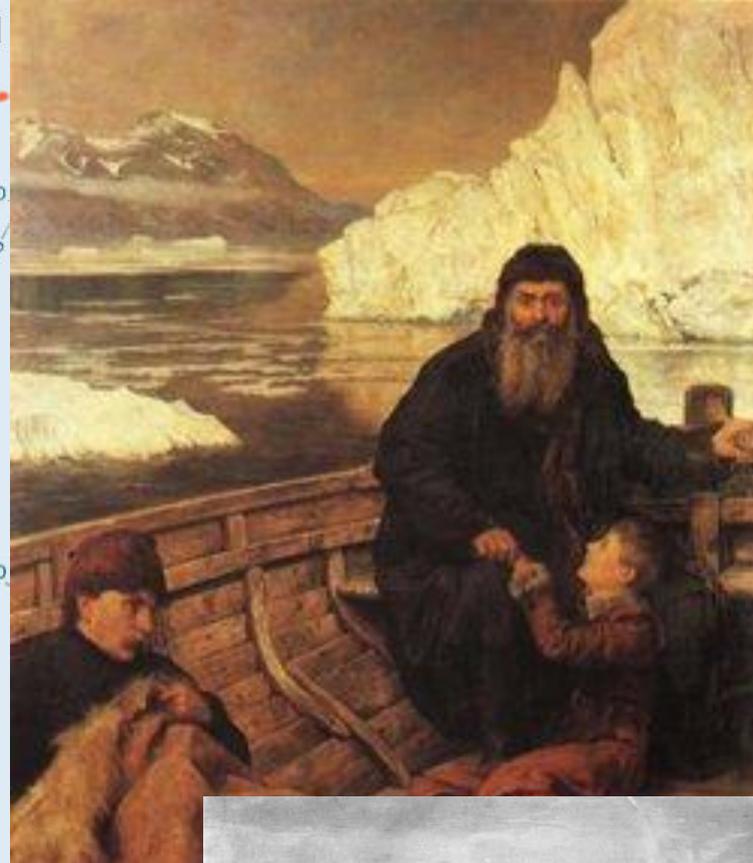
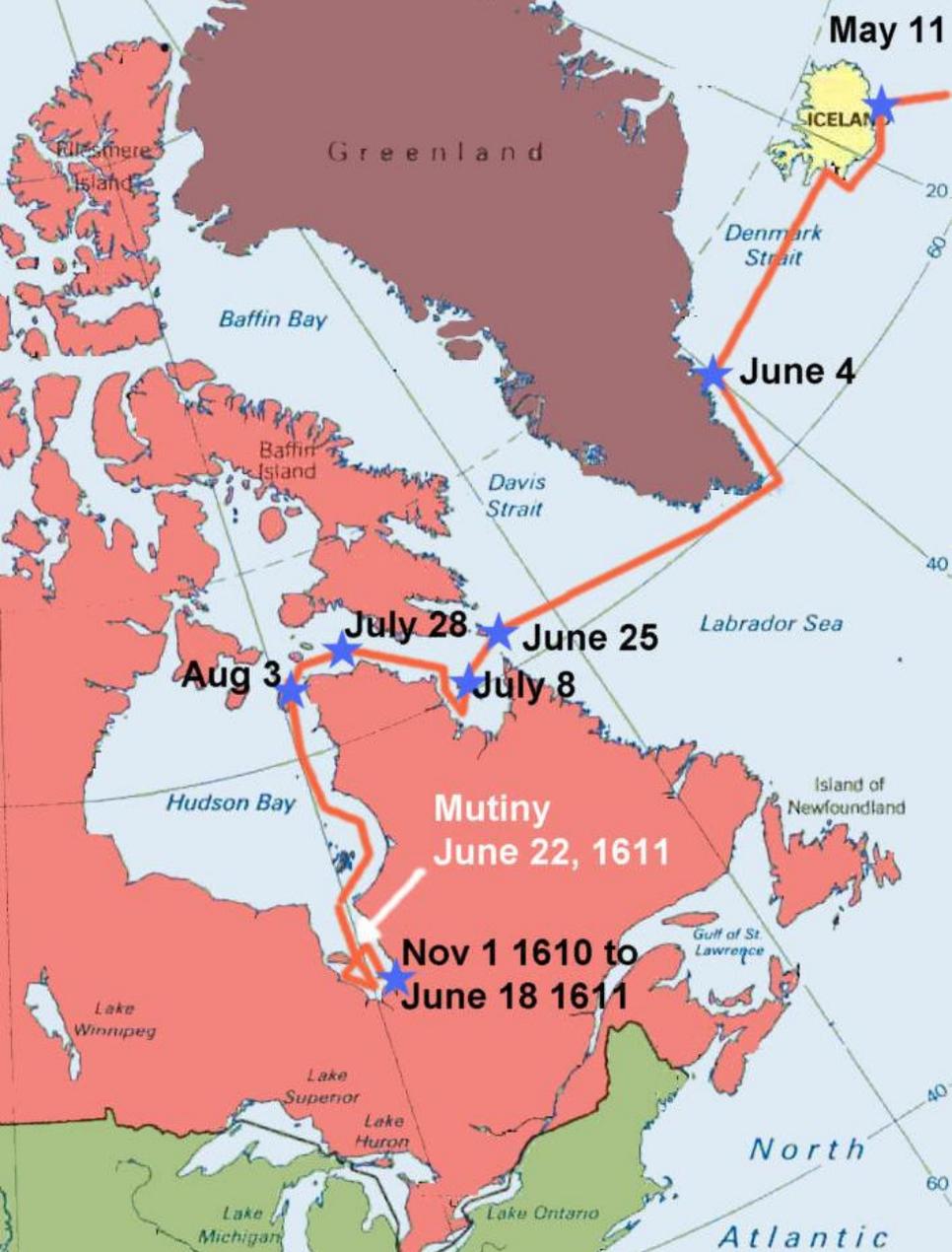
* In 1558, England defeated the Spanish Armada, ending Spain's reign as the world's most powerful nation.



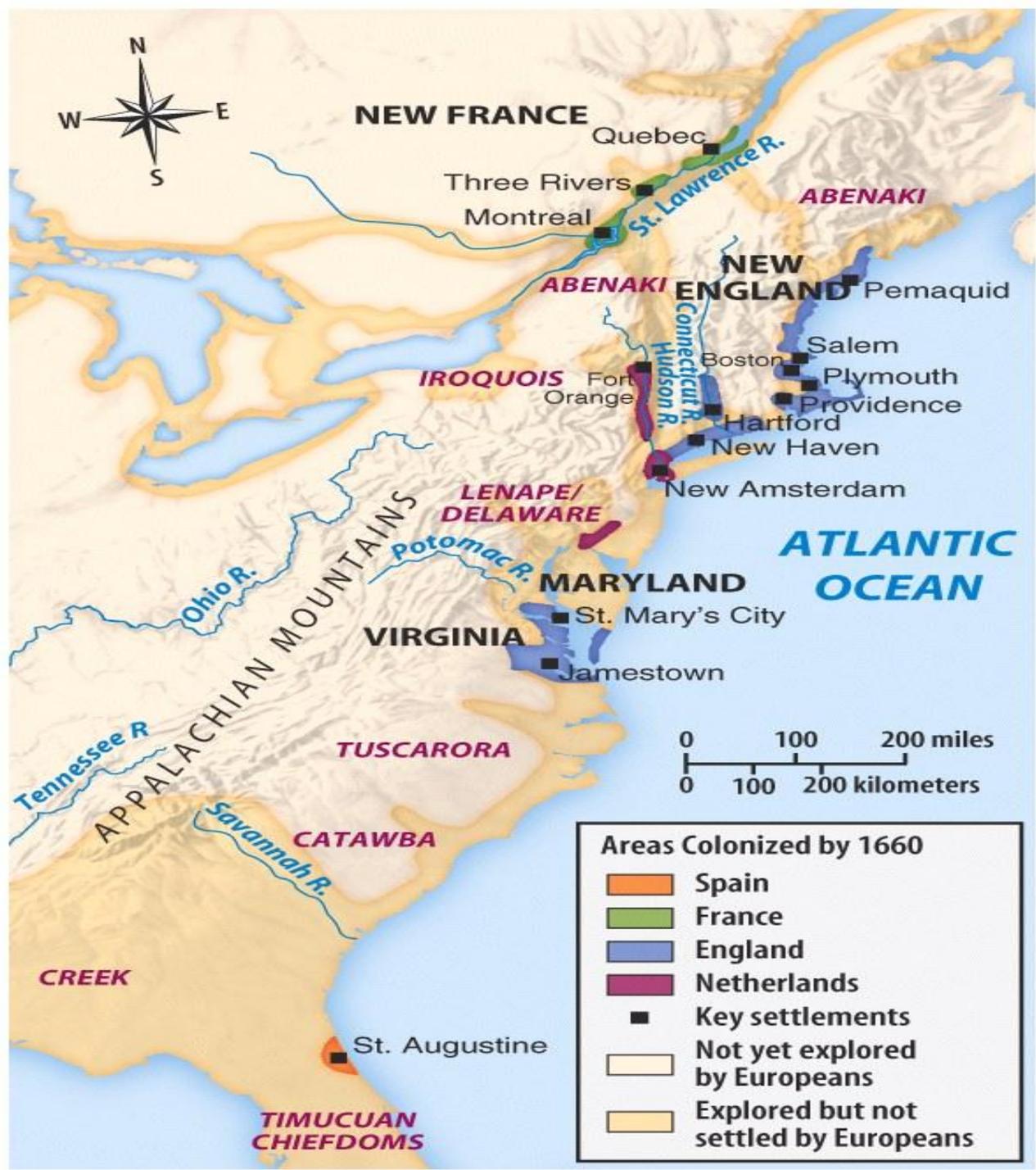
Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 8 August 1588 by Philippe-Jacques de Louthembourg, painted 1796 depicts the Battle of Gravelines

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

