

A NEW WORLD

Chapter 1

FIRST AMERICANS

- Arrival of First Americans still very much debated
- Until recently, only thought to have arrived 12-14,000 years ago
- Now perhaps 30-60,000 years ago
- Beringia
- How to move south?



CLOVIS FIRST MODEL DISPROVED

- A paleo-Indian camp in Chile is found by Tom Dillehay and dated to about 15,000 years ago.
- Clovis were not the First Americans!



LARGE EMPIRES IN 15TH CENTURY

- Aztec (modern Mexico)
- Inca (modern Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador)
- Many other large civilizations that predate these two groups.



- When Europeans arrived, a wide variety of native peoples lived within the present borders of the United States. Indian civilizations in North America had not developed the scale, grandeur, or centralized organization of the Aztec and Inca societies to their south.

MOUND BUILDERS OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER VALLEY

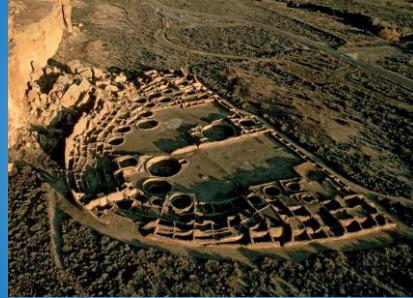
- 3500 years ago
- Poverty Point-huge extended trade routes
- Cahokia (near St. Louis)
 - Perhaps 10-30,000 residents in 1200



- In the arid northeastern area of present-day Arizona, the Hopi and Zuni and their ancestors engaged in settled village life for over 3,000 years.
- During the peak of the region's culture, between the years 900 and 1200, these peoples built great planned towns with large multiple-family dwellings in local canyons, constructed dams and canals to gather and distribute water, and conducted trade with groups as far away as central Mexico and the Mississippi River valley.

WESTERN INDIANS

- The largest of their structures, Pueblo Bonita, in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, stood five stories high and had more than 600 rooms.
- Not until the 1880s was a dwelling of comparable size constructed in the United States.



PACIFIC COAST

- On the Pacific coast, another densely populated region, hundreds of distinct groups resided in independent villages and lived primarily by fishing, hunting sea mammals, and gathering wild plants and nuts. As many as 25 million salmon swam up the Columbia River each year, providing Indians with abundant food.

PLAINS INDIANS

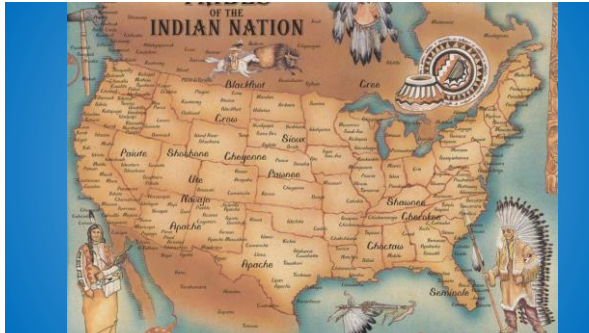
- On the Great Plains, with its herds of buffalo—descendants of the prehistoric giant bison—many Indians were hunters (who tracked animals on foot before the arrival of horses with the Spanish), but others lived in agricultural communities.

EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

- . They lived on corn, squash, and beans, supplemented by fishing and hunting deer, turkeys, and other animals. Indian trade routes crisscrossed the eastern part of the continent. Tribes frequently warred with one another to obtain goods, seize captives, or take revenge for the killing of relatives. They conducted diplomacy and made peace.

EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

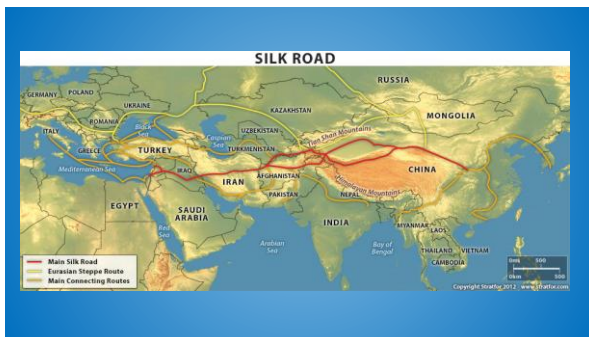
- Little in the way of centralized authority existed until, in the fifteenth century, various leagues or confederations emerged in an effort to bring order to local regions. In the Southeast, the Choctaw, Cherokee, and Chickasaw each united dozens of towns in loose alliances. In present-day New York and Pennsylvania, five Iroquois peoples—the Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, and Onondaga—formed a **Great League of Peace**, bringing a period of stability to the area.



THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE

DRIVERS OF EXPLORATION

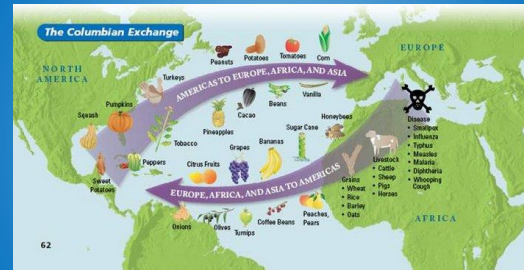
- Goal to find sea route to the east (India, China, islands of East Indies) for direct access to luxury goods-silk, tea, porcelain, spices.
- Also gold from Africa
- For centuries, trade had been based on the Silk Roads
- Now under control of Islamic empires



HEMISPHERIC LINKS

- Was Columbus the first European to arrive in the Americas?
- Did he reach Asia?
- Did he think he had discovered a new continent?
- Did he bring back many riches?
- Why is an important historical figure?
 - Permanent links established between western and eastern hemispheres that would have huge global effects over the following centuries (Columbian Exchange)
- How is he remembered?
 - Hero? Villain? Columbus day? Indigenous peoples' day?

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DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER

- Whatever their numbers, the Indian populations suffered a catastrophic decline because of contact with Europeans and their wars, enslavement, and especially diseases like smallpox, influenza, and measles. Never having encountered these diseases, Indians had not developed antibodies to fight them. The result was devastating. Many West Indian islands were all but depopulated.

North America	3,800,000
Mexico	17,200,000
Central America	5,625,000
Hispaniola	1,000,000
The Caribbean	3,000,000
The Andes	15,700,000
South America	8,620,000
Total	54,945,000

Table 1.1 Estimated Regional Populations:
The Americas, ca. 1500

Over the Liberty of the Americas Society, 1998
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DEMOGRAPHIC DISASTER

- . On Hispaniola, the native population, estimated at between 300,000 and 1 million in 1492, had nearly disappeared fifty years later. The population of Mexico would fall by more than 90 percent in the sixteenth century, from perhaps 20 million to less than 2 million. As for the area that now forms the United States, its Native American population fell continuously. It reached its lowest point around 1900, at only 250,000.

SPANISH CONQUEST

- Hernan Cortes conquers Aztec Empire
- Francisco Pizarro conquers Inca Empire
- Spanish ruled colonies autocratically
 - King
 - Viceroy (vice-king)
 - No elected assemblies
- Native peoples forced to work in mines and haciendas

Role of Mining

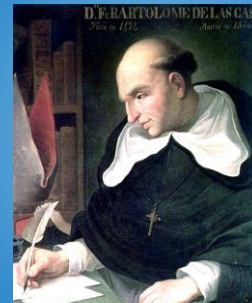
Mining shaped economics and organization.

- Gold
 - Helped destroy Arawak population
- Silver
 - Mines opened in 1540s.
 - Zacatecas (Mexico)
 - Potosí (Peru)
 - Mingling of indigenous and European peoples



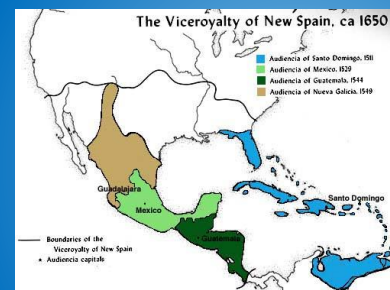
FRIAR BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS

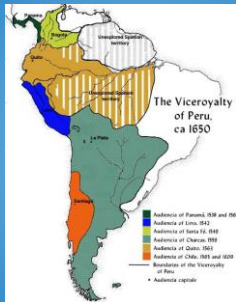
- Las Casas
 - Early life
 - Conversion
 - Many publications during 1520s and 1530s
 - New Laws 1542



FRIAR BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS

- Published in 1552, *A Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies*
 - Detailing cruelty of Spanish toward Indigenous
 - Widely read in Europe



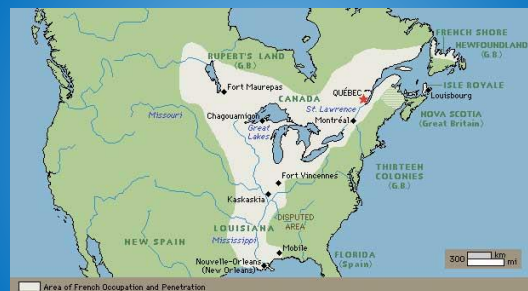


FRENCH AND DUTCH EMPIRES

- During the seventeenth century, the French, Dutch, and English established colonies in North America.
- New France and New Netherland were primarily commercial ventures that never attracted large numbers of colonists. More dependent on Indians as trading partners and military allies, these French and Dutch settlements allowed Native Americans greater freedom than the English.

FIRST FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

- The explorer Samuel de Champlain, sponsored by a French fur-trading company, founded Quebec in 1608. In 1673, the Jesuit priest Jacques Marquette and the fur trader Louis Joliet located the Mississippi River, and by 1681 René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, had descended to the Gulf of Mexico, claiming the entire Mississippi River valley for France. New France eventually formed a giant arc along the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, and Ohio rivers.



VERRAZANO READING (2, PAGE 4)

- (1)How are they greeted by the native peoples when they first anchor of the coast?
- (2)What physical description does he give of them?
- (3)What happens with the second group they meet?
- (4) How does he describe this second group of native peoples?
- (5) What things do these people like? What don't they like?
- (6)Describe the encounter with the third group.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT

- In 1609, Henry Hudson, an Englishman employed by the Dutch East India Company, sailed into New York Harbor searching for a Northwest Passage to Asia. Hudson River named after him
- Hudson claims the area for the Netherlands
- Many tribes located there, opportunity to trade for furs

NEW NETHERLAND

- By 1614, Dutch traders had established an outpost at Fort Orange, near present-day Albany.
- Ten years later, the Dutch West India Company, which had been awarded a monopoly of Dutch trade with America, settled colonists on Manhattan Island.
- Colony called New Amsterdam



New Amsterdam, 1651

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Map 1.6 The New World-New France and New Netherland, ca. 1650

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