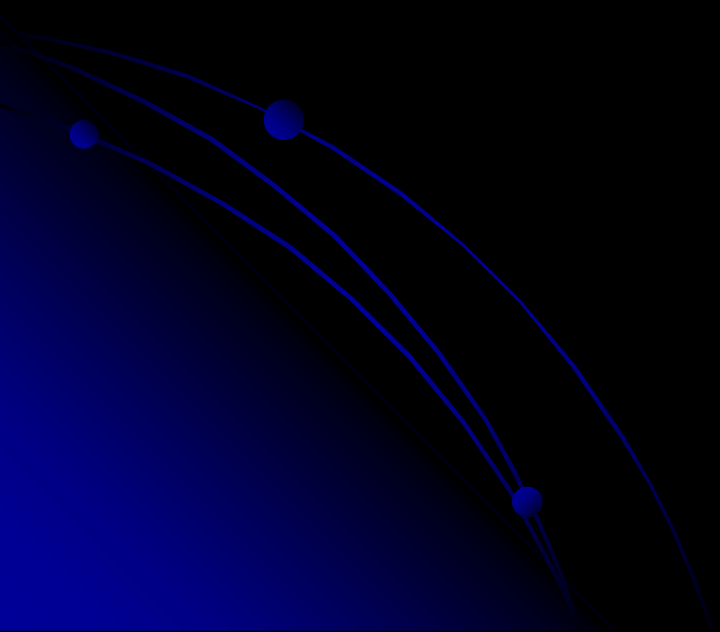


What made the New World New?



Discussion Questions

- How did England, France, and Spain come to strike claim to the New World?
- What lands did they claim?
- Were there other countries involved in claiming new territory in the New World?
- How did each react to the indigenous peoples?
- What impacts did these explorers/countries have on American History?

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS
FROM ENGLAND 165 -
1700

New England 13,000

Middle colonies 25,000
(Pennsylvania, New
York)

Chesapeake Bay
colonies 58,000
(Maryland, Virginia)

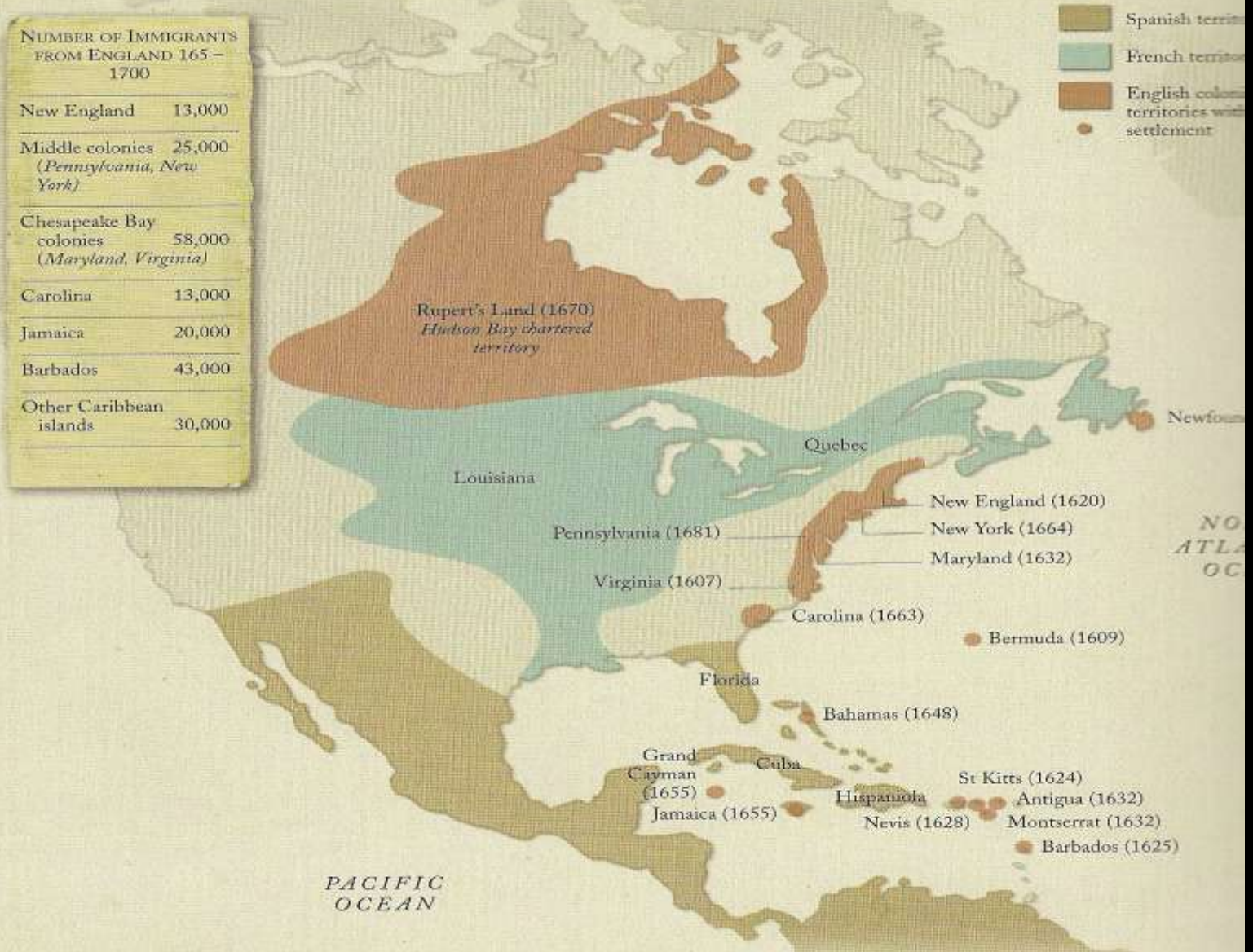
Carolina 13,000

Jamaica 20,000

Barbados 43,000

Other Caribbean
islands 30,000

- Spanish territory
- French territory
- English colonial territories with settlement



Spanish Exploration

- Prerequisites

- Population growth, willingness, location, wealth, effective government

- Subjugating the Natives

- Conquistadors, disease, horses

- Conversion, Slavery

- Spanish Colonial Policies

- Council of Indies rules Spanish America

- Sets precedent for representative and self gov't

- Answers to Monarchy

- System for tapping Wealth











- Repartimiento – Forced Labor

- Encomiendo – Land Grants given to officers, included inhabitants

- Long Term Impact of Spanish Exploration

- Genocide, Intermarriage, Missions, Foundations of Latin America

2/The Pattern of Exploration 1529-1605

- | | |
|--|--|
|  modern city |  Espino's route 1582 |
|  de Vaca's principal route 1529-1536 |  Sosa's route 1590 |
|  alternative to part of de Vaca's route |  Olaf's route 1598-1601 |
|  Coronado's principal route 1540-1542 |  Olaf's route 1604-1605 |
|  Coronado's route with Diaz |  Carriazo's route 1555-1596 |
|  Coronado's route with Tovar |  Viscaino's route 1601-1603 |





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Cortés was particularly offended by the Aztec ritual of human sacrifice, shown here in an illustration from the Florentine Codex. From the moment he learned of its practice, the Spaniard determined to substitute Christianity for the Indians' paganism.

French Exploration

- French Trade with Natives

- Great gift givers/Good trade with Natives

- Coureurs de Bois

- Runners of the Woods

- Rough Frontiersmen tapping the fur trade

- Jesuits

- Some are brutally killed, held up well to torture

- good explorers and geographers

- French Colonial Policy

- No large colonies or mass immigration

- Only young, healthy faithful Catholic couples/No Protestants

- Colonies controlled through price controls

- Used New World to “reward” good citizens, hampers settlement

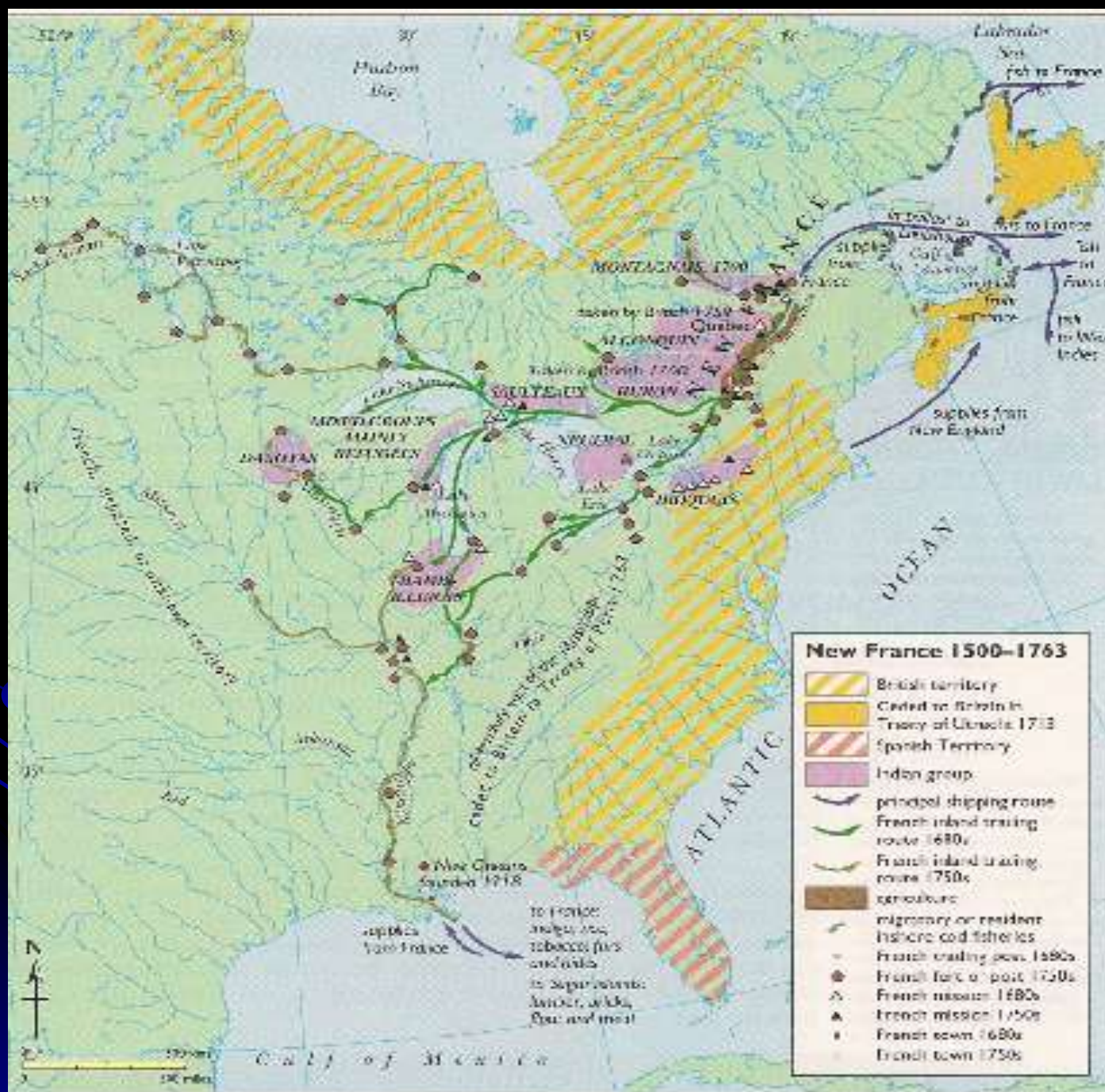
- Sent young girls of marrying age-taxed unmarried girls over age 16

- Gave pensions to families of 10 or more

No success in using Natives for labor, have no place in New France

- Impact of French in New World

- Decimate Indians through disease, gun warfare, & alcohol
- Indians wary of Europeans
 - Weaponry intensifies original warfare
 - depopulate Ohio River Valley
 - Iroquois wage war on Huron and Algonquin
 - French arm Huron
 - Iroquois turn to English
 - By 1760, Indians agree not to kill each other (TOO LATE!)



English Colonization

- Why did they go?
 - Spanish Armada reduced competition
 - Population growth creates workers & colonists – Enclosure Movement
 - High Unemployment
 - Religious freedom, social change, farm land, adventure, markets, political freedom
 - Joint Stock Companies – Investment
 - Competition with France & Spain
 - Sea Dogs, Armada, Nationalism, Religious Competition

- Approach to Colonization

- Constitutional Monarchy in place

- Faced smaller, nomadic tribes

- Climate is similar, different than Spanish Colonization

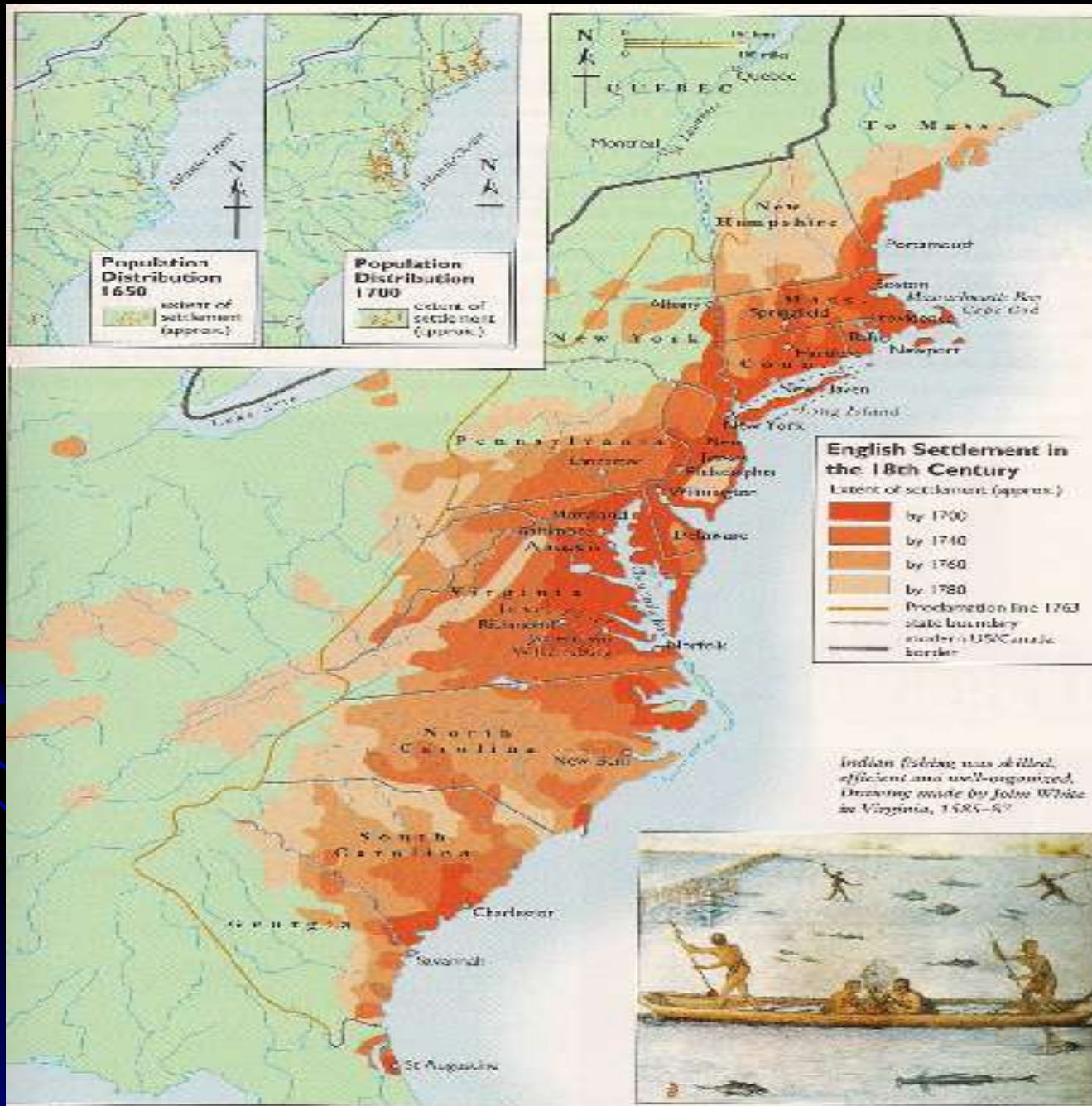
- Based on Protestant institutions

- Motivation for Colonization

- Quick profit, chance to start over, social mobility, religious freedom

- Great Migration of Puritans





Results of Contact with Natives

- For Native Americans

- Genocide (Intentional or Unintentional)
- 90% die, small pox, malaria, yellow fever
- Fire Arms, Cattle, Swine

- For Europeans

- Global empires and explosion of capitalism
- Revolution in Diet / corn, beans, tomatoes, potatoes
- Better Diet / Higher Mortality / Higher Population / More Migrants
- Stimulants / Cocoa, Coffee, Tobacco

- Contributions to the New World

- English – Democracy, Hard Work (Puritan), language
- French – Language, Culture, Religion to Canada, Louisiana, Place names
- Spanish – Schools, Hospitals, Printing Press, Language, Christianity

Indian Peoples at the Time of Early European Settlement





European Approach to Native Americans

- Spanish – Marry, Convert, Enslave
- French – Trade
- English - Destroy

