

Colonization of the New World



The Reasons for European Exploration

★ The 3 G's

◆ Gold

- Reports of gold and other forms of wealth in the Indies came true from the Americas



◆ Glory

- Power and prestige amongst nobles often relied upon their influence over other peoples and lands



◆ God

- Competition to convert non-christian people increased due to the Protestant Reformation



Convert, Leave, OR be Tortured and Die!!!!

✦ The Spanish Inquisition 1478

- ◆ Queen Isabella's "special" religious court
- ◆ Muslims, Jews, Pagans and Protestants would have to convert to Roman Catholicism
- ◆ No conversion = leaving Spain or dying



New Spain

(Spanish Colonies in the Americas)

✦ Conquistadors

- ◆ Spanish Explorers who conquered the Native People in the New World
- ◆ The 2 most famous Conquistadors were
 - **Hernando Cortez**
 - **Francisco Pizarro**



New Spain (Americas)



✦ Hernando Cortez

- ◆ Traveled with 900 people
- ◆ Sank his own ships to prevent mutiny
- ◆ Marched towards **Tenochtitlan** the Aztec Capital
- ◆ Thought to be a god (Quetzacoatl) by **Montezuma** the Aztec ruler



A map of the Aztec Empire



Cortez Reaches Tenochtitlan

- ✦ In awe of city
 - ◆ Floating gardens
 - ◆ Private Zoo
 - ◆ GOLD!!!!



The Aztecs fall

- ✦ Montezuma dies in battle against the Spanish
- ✦ **Cuauhtemoc** (the new Aztec leader) surrenders to the Spanish
- ✦ Spanish destroy the Aztec culture
- ✦ Rename Tenochtitlan
 - ◆ Mexico City

“Might Makes Right!”

✦ Ponce de Leon

- ◆ Mean & Bloodthirsty Conquistador
- ◆ Conquered Puerto Rico
- ◆ Found Florida
 - Named for all its flowers
- ◆ Found gold in Puerto Rico
- ◆ Finally shot with a poison arrow and dies....



“Might Makes Right!”

✦ Pizarro

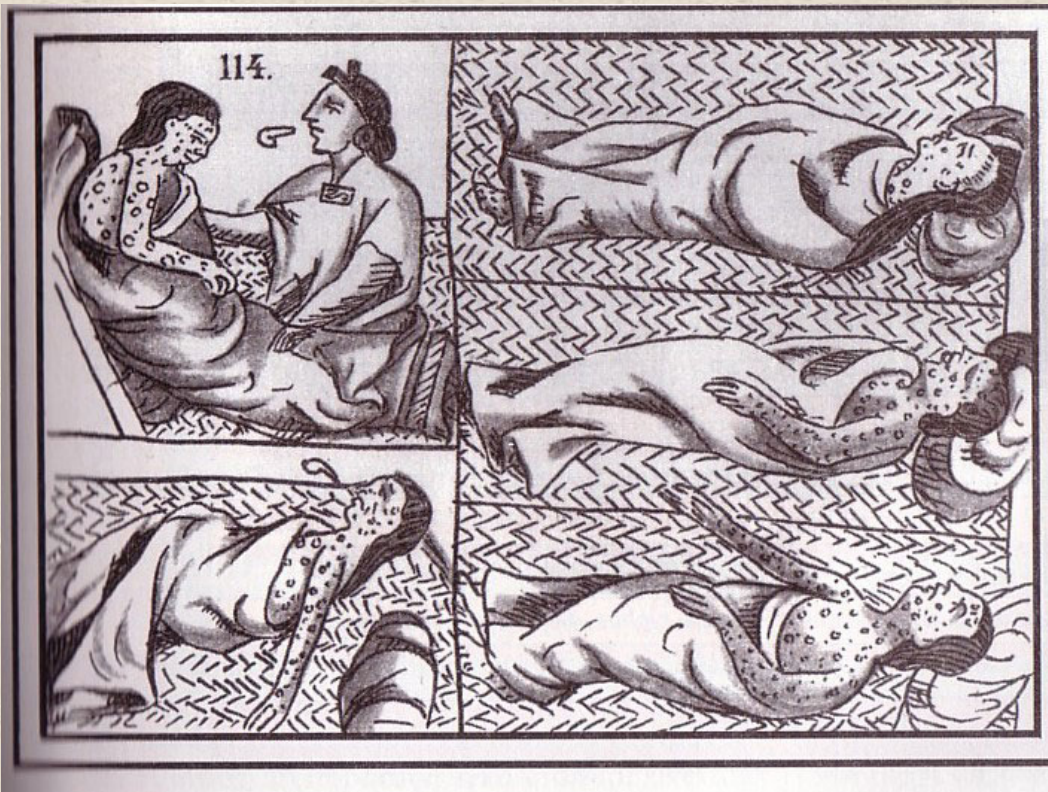
- ◆ Searched west coast of South America
 - Found treasures in Peru
- ◆ Defeated the Incas
 - Captured and Killed their leader ([Atahualpa](#))
 - Melted all silver and gold into bars to send back to Spain



The Good and the Bad

✦ Spanish gave the Indians:

◆ **Small Pox** and **Measles**



The Good and the Bad

✦ The Spanish also gave:

- ◆ Religion
- ◆ Language
- ◆ Art
- ◆ Education



- 1538-First University in the Americas
- 1539-Printing Press to Mexico City



The Good and the Bad

- ✦ Spanish ended
 - ◆ Human Sacrifices



North of New Spain

✦ Explorers search for Cibola

- ◆ 7 cities of gold
- ◆ Found by a Spanish priest
- ◆ Supposedly in modern day
New Mexico
- ◆ Never Found



Spanish Settlement

- ✦ The Spanish set up 3 different kinds of settlements in the New World
 - ◆ **Pueblos** – Towns that were centers of farming and trade
 - ◆ **Missions** – Religious settlements run by Catholic Priests
 - ◆ **Presidios** – Forts where soldiers lived

New Spanish Society

- ✦ 4 distinct social class developed in New Spain as well
 - ◆ At the top of the social ladder were the **Peninsulares**, who were people born in Spain
 - ◆ **Creoles** were people born in America to Spanish parents
 - ◆ **Mestizos** were people of mixed Spanish and Native American heritage
 - ◆ **Native Americans** were the lowest class of people in New Spanish Society

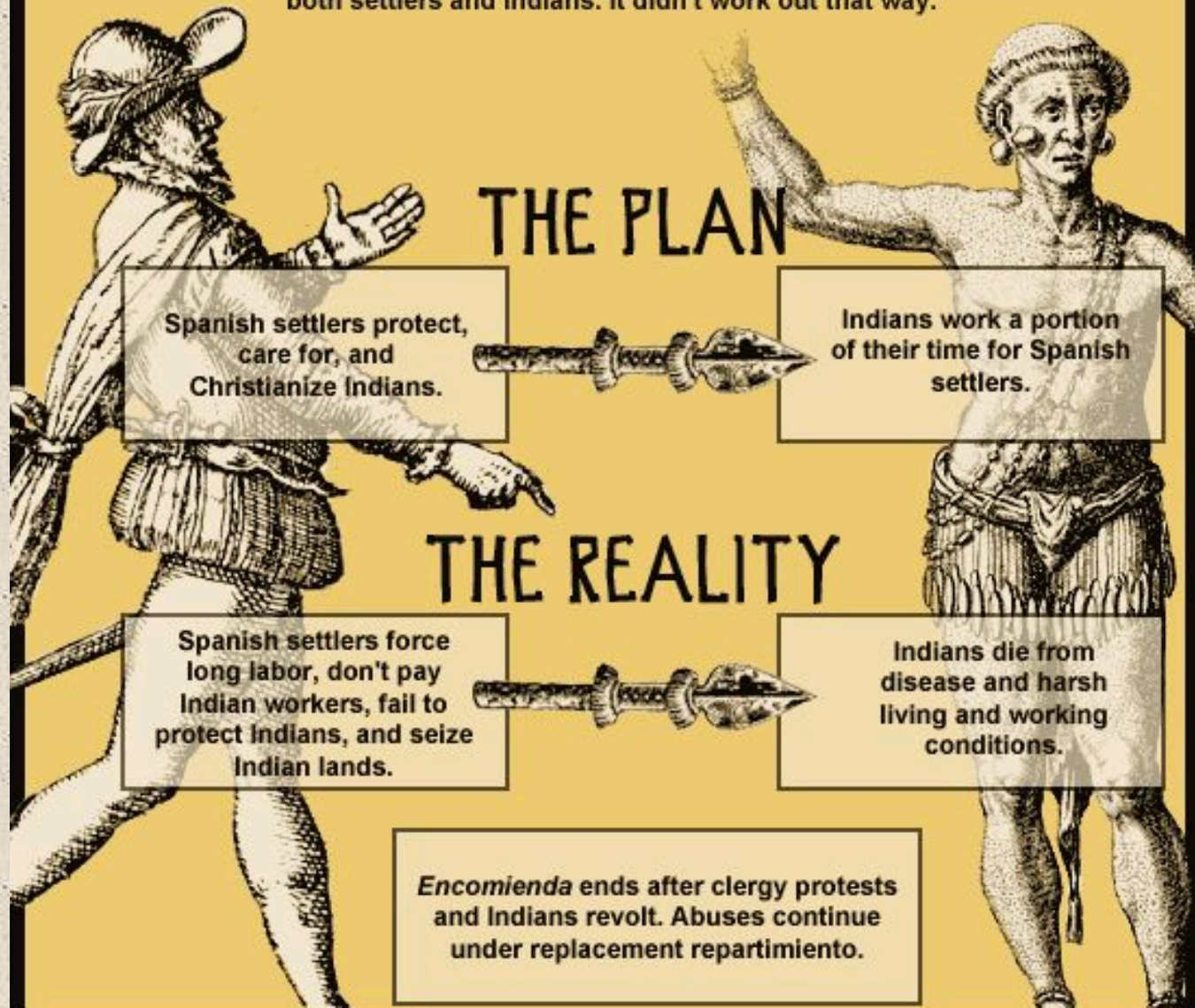
Encomiendas

- ✦ The Spanish settlers set up large scale farming and mining operations in the new world
 - ◆ They needed workers so the Spanish Crown gave the settlers the right to demand Native Americas serve the Spanish Settlers
 - ◆ This system of force Indian labor was called the **Encomienda**



Encomienda: The Plan and the Reality

The Spanish claimed that the encomienda system would benefit both settlers and Indians. It didn't work out that way.



Slavery in the New World

- ✦ Native Americans were an unreliable slave labor force because
 - ◆ They were often sick due to a lack of resistance to European illnesses
 - ◆ They were rebellious and resented the Spanish rule in their home land



Slavery in the New World

- ✦ A new source of Slaves was needed and found in Africa
 - ◆ African tribes were willing to capture and sell opposing tribe members for European goods
 - Guns
 - Cloth
 - Alcohol

Slavery in the New World

- ✦ African Slaves sold to the Europeans were usually shipped across the Atlantic Ocean to the New World
 - ◆ The slave trading route from Africa, across the Atlantic Ocean, to the Americas was called the **Middle Passage**



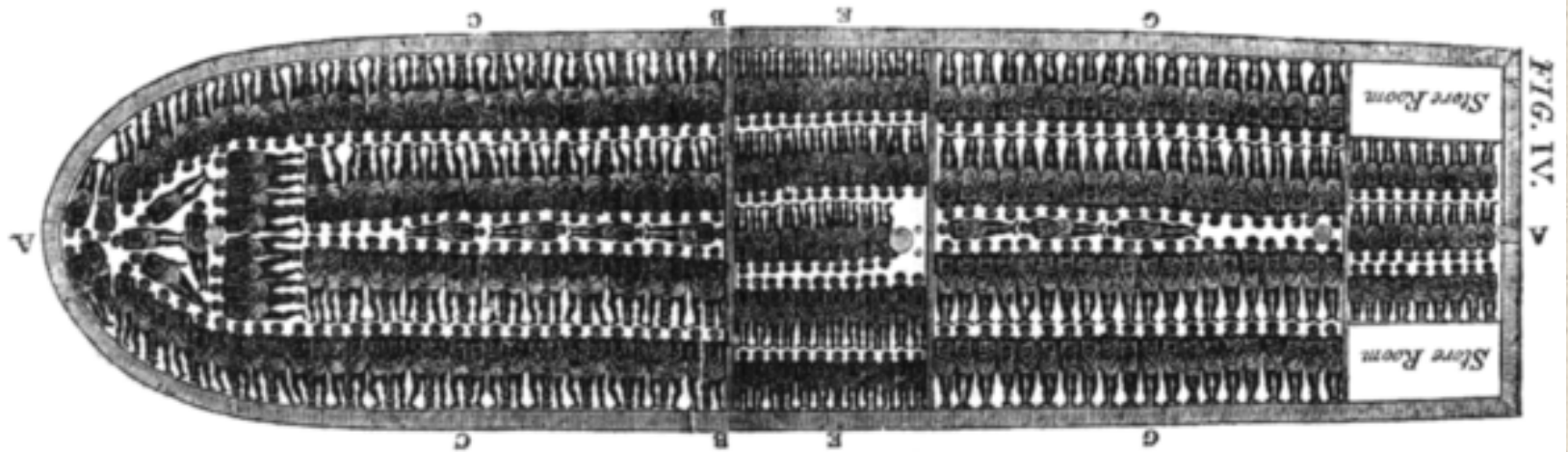
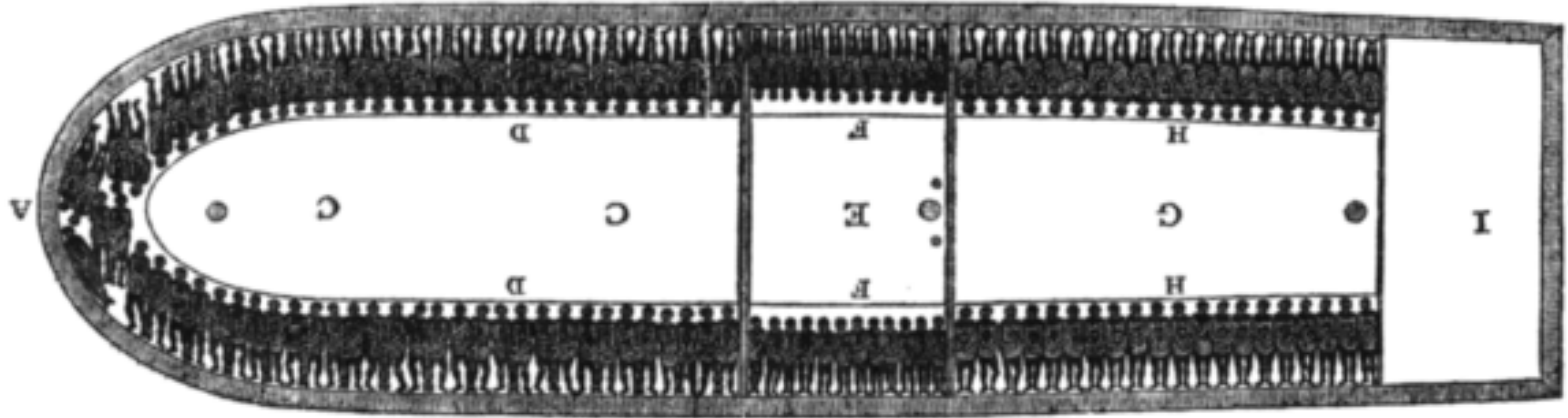


FIG. IV. A

FIG. V. A



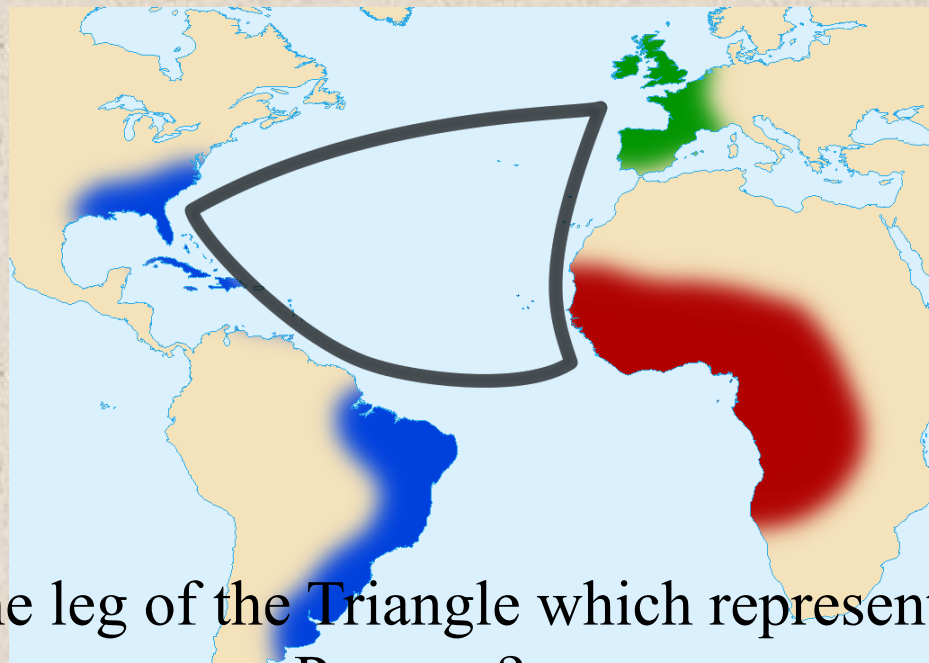
Slave Trading Ship

Slavery in the New World

- ✦ 9-12 million slaves were shipped to the New World via the **Middle Passage**
- ✦ The middle passage was just one leg of what became known as the **Triangular Trade**

Triangular Trade

- ✦ The trade between the America's, Europe, and Africa, became know as the **Triangular Trade**



Can you locate the leg of the Triangle which represents the Middle Passage?

What do you think was exchanged at each stop of the Triangular Trade?

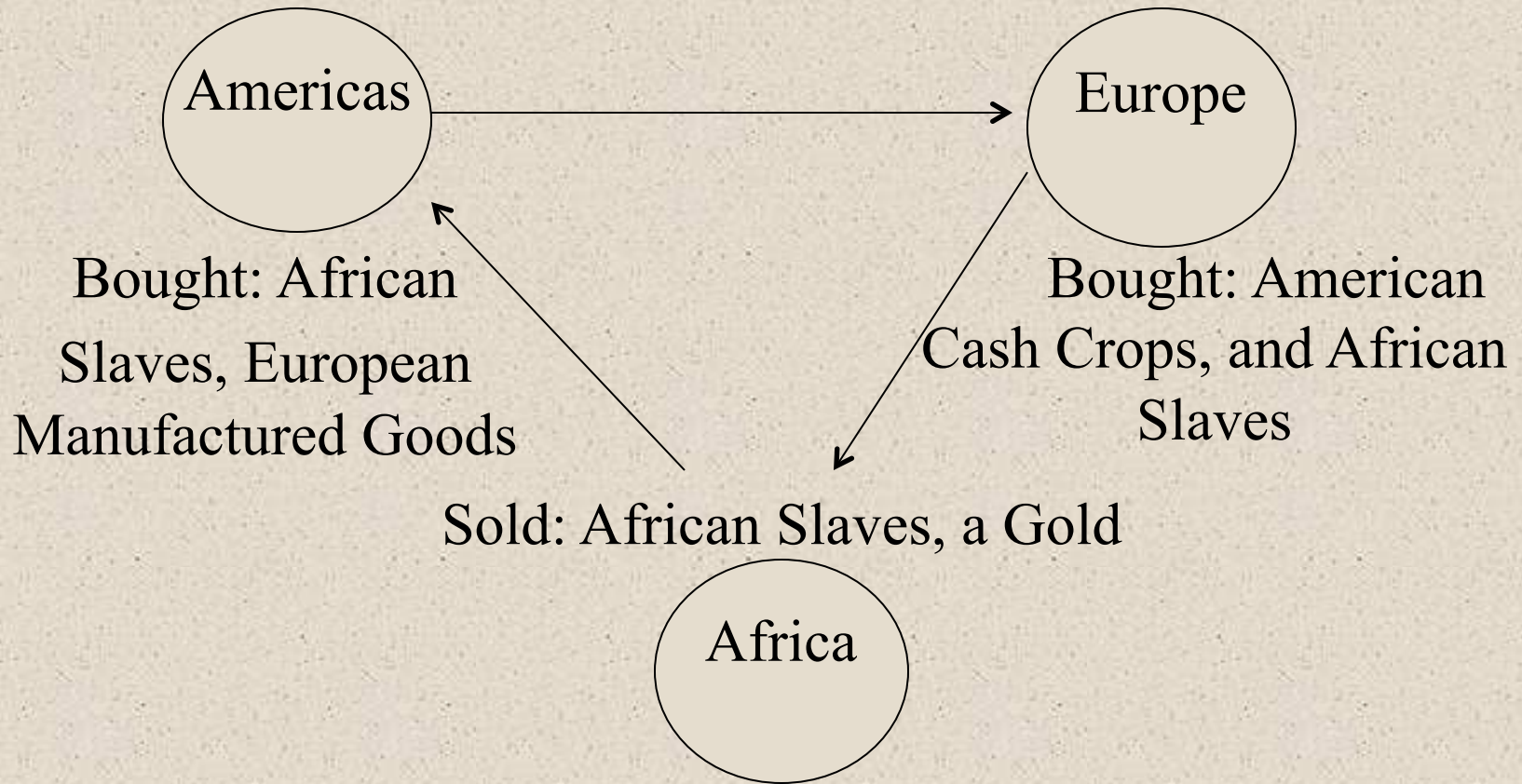
Triangular Trade

- ✦ The Europeans made manufactured goods like guns, alcohol, and cloth and traded those to the Africans for slaves
- ✦ The Africans sold other Africans into slavery for European manufactured goods
- ✦ The people in America bought African slaves to produce cash crops like sugar, cocoa, and tobacco to sell to Europe

Triangular Trade

Sold: Cash Crops (Sugar,
Cocoa, Tobacco)

Sold: Manufactured Goods
like Guns, Cloth, Alcohol



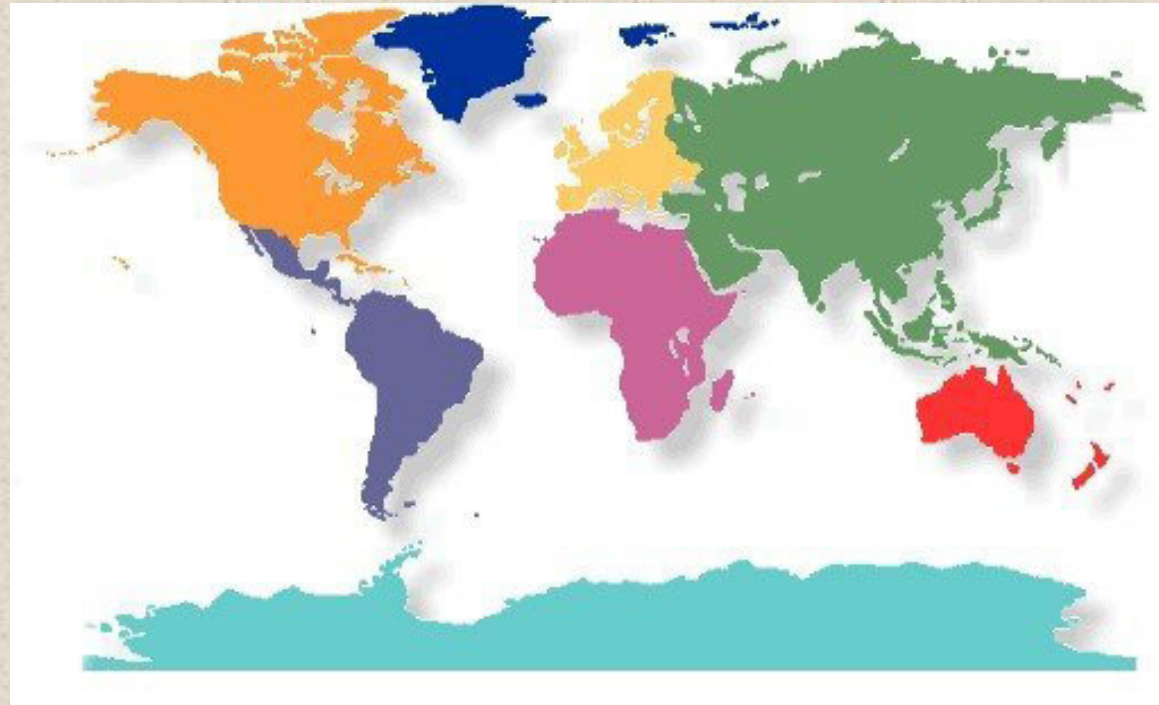
Bought: European Manufactured Goods like
Guns, Cloth, Alcohol

Northwest Passage

- ✦ Europeans still hoped for a western route to Asia (the “Indies”)
- ✦ England, France, and the Netherlands searched the northern water ways of North America for a way through to the Pacific Ocean.
- ✦ They called this route they hoped to find the Northwest Passage

The Northwest Passage

✦ There was still a great demand in Europe for silks, spices, and other goods from Asia.



- Where is Europe?
- What countries are in Europe?
- Where is Asia?
- Where is the New World?
- What ocean did explorers cross to explore a Northwest Passage?

Northwest Passage

✦ It wasn't until 1906 that someone successfully sailed across the Northwest Passage



Europeans Compete for the New World

- ✦ As Europeans continued to arrive in the New World they brought their religious and political conflicts with them.

Protestants

Catholics

English
Netherlands

Spain
France

Europeans Compete for the New World

✦ They also competed for the wealth that the New World offered.

	English	Spanish	French	Dutch
Primary Economy	Farming, Trading (tobacco, molasses, wheat)	Farming, Mining (sugar, gold, silver)	Trapping, Trading (furs)	Trapping, Trading (furs)

New France

- ❖ French Culture in the New World developed differently from that of the Spanish.
- ❖ What ways do you think the French colonies will differ from the Spanish?

Think, Pair, Share



New France

- ❖ Most French colonists were Trappers and Traders
- ❖ Traded knives, cloth, and other items for Native American Furs
- ❖ French Missionaries traveled with the trappers to convert the Native Americans



New France

❖ Beaver Skins and other furs were prized in Europe and fetched a good price



❖ **French Trappers** developed Good relations with the Native Americans and worked side by side with them



New Netherlands

- ✦ **The Dutch** colonized the New York area along the Hudson River
- ✦ They invited anyone who wanted to trade with them and were very accepting of different religions and cultures



New Netherlands

- ✦ High demand for furs created a rivalry between the French and the Dutch
- ✦ This also created conflicts between the Native American groups associated with the Europeans.

The French Native Allies

The Dutch Native Allies

Algonquin

Iroquois