

# **GLOBAL 10**



## **Chapter 20: The Atlantic World 1492-1800**

**Section 1: Spain Builds an American Empire**

**Section 2: European Nations Settle North America**

**Section 3: The Atlantic Slave Trade**

**Section 4: The Columbian Exchange and Global Trade**

Spain's Influence Expands

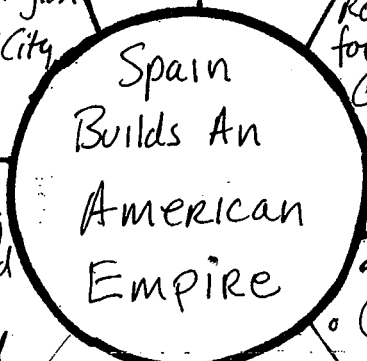
- Peninsulares, mostly men created large Mestizo population in Latin America
- New Wealth from colonies created Golden Age in Spain
- Spain's Army grows + Expands American Conquests
- Ponce de León 1513 claims Florida
- Vasquez de Coronado claims SW. N. America
- New Mexico governor Pedro de Peralta builds Forts along Rio Grande
- He Converts Pueblos to Catholic Religion
- Builds Santa Fe or "Holy Faith" Capital City

Voyages of Columbus

- Columbus was Genoese (Italy) sea Captain who sails for Spain in 1492
- Oct 12 - Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria land in East Indies But Reality was the West Indies Instead
- "Tierra!" or "Land!"
- Los Indios or Indians but Reality was Taino natives and San Salvador ("Holy Savior") island in the Bahamas
- Causes for Exploration: Alternate trade route to Asia, Nationalism or Competition for wealth, Spread Christianity, New Colonies for Resources + Markets

- 17th Century - New Mexico Natives Rebel against Spanish Pope (1680) leads Rebellion + Drives them out for 12 yrs
- 1493 St. Croix Island Natives Rebel against Columbus before Surrendering
- Las Casas changes his view + denounces slavery But it is too late for Africans
- 1542 Encomienda System Abolished
- Las Casas suggests Subing Africans
- Bartolomé de Las Casas + other Priests spoke out against harsh treatment of Native American

Opposition to Spanish Rule



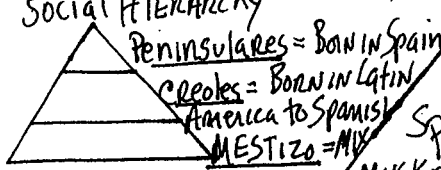
Spain Builds An American Empire

Effects of Exploration:

- spread of Spanish Culture
- Spanish Descendants in America
- Colonialism and Slavery (Atlantic Slave Trade)
- Columbian Exchange (Cultural Diffusion)
- Columbus Continues Quest: Spain finances 3 more trips
- But Columbus no longer Explorer But Empire Builder who Inspires other Explorers.
- Now has 17 ships + Soldiers

Spain's New Colonial Economy

- Spanish used techniques used during Reconquista of Spain when they forced Muslims to learn Spanish culture.
- They used Social Class System based on Economics called Encomienda System
- System forced Natives to work
- Land lords promised fair treatment
- Social Hierarchy



1519 Spain Conquers Mexico

- Hernando Cortez lands in Mexico
- Conquistadors seek gold, god, glory
- Defeat Montezuma + Aztecs
- Spanish Advantages: Superior Weapons with Muskets + Cannons
- Cortez gets help from Aztec enemies
- Disease with Measles, Mumps, Smallpox

1533 Spain Take Peru

- Pizarro Defeats Atahualpa + Incas
- Captures + Kills Atahualpa after gaining Ransom
- Demoralized by Atahualpa's death, The Remaining Inca force Retreated From Cajamarca
- Pizarro then Marched on to Inca Capital, Cuzco
- Mayans in Yucatan + Guatemala defeated by Spain in 1650's

OTHER Explorers

- Cabral Claims Brazil
- Vespucci Claims New land is not Asia but "America"
- Balboa Claims Panama
- Magellan Killed in Philippines But later his men become First to Circumnavigate or Sail Roundworld

French + Indian War

- Also called 7 yrs War
- 1754 land claim Dispute
- Starts in Ohio Valley
- British Army + Colonist + Native allies defeat French and Native Allies 1763
- British Control Eastern Half of North America
- Native Americans vs British
- Natives had better relations w/ Dutch + French because of Fur Trade
- England had land + Religious Issues
- Tobacco + Cash Crops created Need for land
- Turn to Slave labor Next.
- Natives Fall to Disease (smallpox) + Colonists lose needed labor
- Attack Colonies throughout Mass. with hundred Killed on Both Sides
- King Philip's War 1675 led by Metacom or King Philip
- 1622 Powhatans Attack Jamestown and kills 350 settlers

Native Hostilities

Competing Claims in North America

- Causes: Spain's Success Inspires other European Nations to Explore
- They Ignore Treaty of Tordesillas
- Magellan proved ships could reach Asia by Pacific so Europeans Scramble to find shortest Route to Asia.
- They look for Northwest Passage Through North America
- Effects:
  - ① English left legacy of law + govt for USA Today
  - ② Diversity of Cultures Mixes = Cultural Diffusion
  - ③ Increases Slave Trade + Abuse
  - ④ Europeans abandon N.W. Passage quest and Establish New Colonies



Struggle for New Netherland

- 1609 Henry Hudson (Eng) claims Hudson River + Bay + Strait for Dutch
- He was looking for N.W. Passage
- Effects: Dutch Trade Fur w/ Iroquois
- Dutch West India Co Colonies 1621
- England vs Dutch 1664
- Charles II (Eng) grants Duke of York (Brother) permission to oust Dutch = No Struggle
- Renamed N.Y. as Eng Colonizes Atlantic Coast
- By 1750 1.2 million Pop. from Maine to Georgia
- Effects: Many Starve because many were more interested in gold rather than planting crops 1st 7 yrs
- Also Disease + Battles w/ Natives Hurt Colony
- Farmers Discover Tobacco + Settle + becomes Cash Crop for England + Native Trade

New France

- Causes: Explorers For Glory
- Verranzano (Italian) 1524 Claims NY Harbor for France
- Jacques Cartier (1534) Claims St. Lawrence and Montreal
- Samuel de Champlain (1608) Claims Quebec or New France
- Jacques Marquette (Jesuit) + Louis Joliet Claim Great Lakes
- La Salle (Trader) Claims Louisiana River Valley in honor of Louis XIV

England in North America

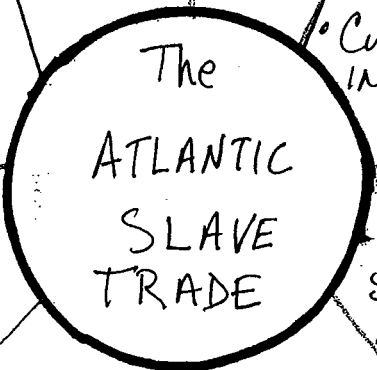
- Settlement at Jamestown
- 1606 London Co. of Investors gain Charter from King James as joint stock Co.
- Joint Stock Co's 3 ships + 100 settlers land in Va.

Effects of New France Exploration

- North American Empire develops and includes Midwest USA + East Canada
- Sparse Pop by 1760 w/ only 65,000
- Focus only on Fur Trade not Settlements
- Large Male Pop = Priests + Single male Trappers

New England Colony

- 1620 Pilgrims claim Plymouth Mass.
- Because of Religious Persecution from Anglican Church
- 1630 Puritans seek Religious Freedom + claim Mass. Bay
- Both try to build Model Communities



Spain + Portugal lead the way

- Both First to Import African Slaves to America
- Work on Plantations, Gold + Silver Mines
- 1650 Portuguese become Main Importers of African Slaves
- Most Work in Brazil's Sugar Industry

Causes for African Slavery

- Sugar + Tobacco require large work force (labor intensive)
- Native Americans die from disease + warfare + decrease labor force
- Colonists Turn to Africans for labor + see more advantages
- Advantages = Skin Color, Immunity, Farming Skills, Adaptation and unfamiliar w/territory (less escapes)
- Slaves mean cheap labor force
- Culture of Slavery existed earlier in Africa

Consequences

- Africans contributed to Economic + Cultural Development of America
- Guns were introduced to Africa
- African families were torn apart
- Africans lost generations of their fittest members

Demand for Africans

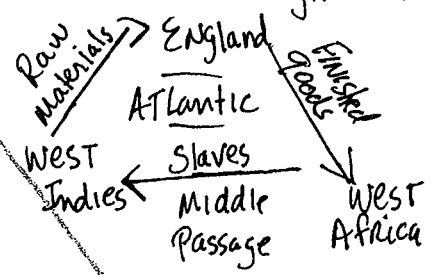
- Native Americans die by millions in North America causes labor shortage
- Africans had some Immunities to European diseases
- They had farming Experience
- Africans adapted better to hot climate especially sugar plantations
- Escape difficult for Africans = Skin Color + unfamiliar w/territory

Effects of African Slavery

- Spain + Portugal start Atlantic slave Trade along West Coast of Africa
- Triangle Trade: Transport of Slaves to America along Atlantic

Slavery in Africa

- long existed but spread of Islam caused it to increase with warfare/trade
- Muslims justified slavery with belief that non-Muslim POW's could be enslaved, justified
- 650-1600 Muslims transport 17 million slaves to North Africa + SW. Asia
- Slaves had some rights in Africa + Muslim Societies
- Some could achieve higher positions in Society



England later Dominates

- By 1830 2 million slaves in America
- African Rulers + Merchants play willing role in slavery until trade grew + hurt declining African Population.
- Harsh life for slaves brings:
  - 1) Resistance + Rebellion
  - 2) Loss of Family + Culture
  - 3) labor brought wealth + African Culture

The Exchange

From Europe, Asia, Africa

- Citrus Fruits, grapes, Bananas
- Sugar Cane, Honeybee, Clover
- Onion, Olive, Turnip, Melons
- Coffee Bean, Peach, Pear
- Wheat, Rice, Barley, OATS
- Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Horse, Goat
- Smallpox, Influenza, Typhus, measles, Malaria, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Common Cold

Positive Effects

- New Food Supplies, Livestock, better Diets
- Economic Revolution brought growth of Towns and Rise of Merchant class
- Inc Pop, longevity, Wealthy Merchants

Negative Effects

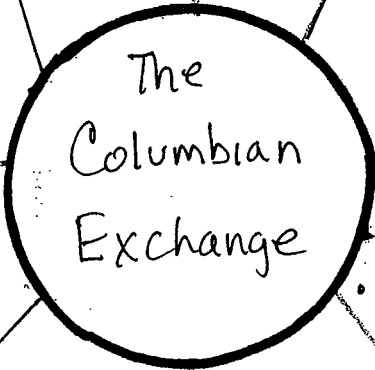
- Majority of Europeans remain poor
- Disease, Europeans 1st to use germ warfare, Also Slavery

Legacy

- Tragic Results for Natives = Disease
- Smallpox, Measles, Influenza, Typhus

Columbian Exchange = Global Trade

- The global transfer of Foods, Plants + Animals during the Colonization of the Americas
- Corn + Potatoes most important to travel from Americas because it was inexpensive to grow + nutritious
- Foods helped people live longer + boosted World Pop. (vitamins + minerals)
- Europeans livestock (Horses, Sheep, cattle + pigs) + Foods (bananas, peas, yams, + grain (wheat, rice, barley + OATS))



The Columbian Exchange

From the Americas

- Squash, Sweet Potato, Avocado
- Peppers, Cassava, Peanuts
- potato, Tomato, Corn, Tobacco
- pumpkin, Turkey, Pineapple
- Quinine, CaCao Bean
- Vanilla, Beans
- Llamas, guinea pigs
- Syphilis

Mercantilism

- Economic Policy that held that a country's power depended on its wealth + the goal of every nation was to attain as much as possible
- Balance of Trade = Sell more goods than it bought.
- Goal = Become Self-Sufficient or NOT Dependent on others

Global Trade

- New Wealth + growth in overseas Trade
- Two Factors prompted New Wave of new business + Trade Practices.
  - ① Capitalism = based on private ownership + Investment of Resources (Money for profit)
    - Profits Reinvested for more money
    - Inc Eco. Activity led to Inc in Nations' Money Supply
    - Inflation occurs or Rise in Prices

Colonial Objective

- ① obtain as much gold + silver as possible
- ② gain natural Resources

Create New Markets

② Joint Stock Company

- Buying Shares of stock in a Company Involving # of people Combining their wealth for profit
- 1500s + 1600s American Colonization
- Risks were absorbed by all members of the Joint Stock Co.
- Jamestown was England's First