**Kenneth Calloway Three worlds Meet**

**Early Native America  (New World was actually old)**

**Ice Ages 30,000 years ago much of the world’s water in glaciers (Super Man-Fortress of Solitude)**

**Sea level dropped by hundreds of feet, creating a land bridge between Alaska and Siberia.**

**(Making the first humans in habitants?...Asians ….DNA evidence from Peru/S.American links Native Americans with Asians.**

**Why…why would you leave your homeland?)**

**Slide 3**

**It receded about 10,000 years ago**

**Native Americans filled nearly all of the habitable parts of North /South America in isolation am**

**(4 million people)
300 and 350 distinct languages, and their societies and customs.**

**The Migration was from China/Russia to Canada throughout North America to South America.**

**Who were the first the first Europeans encountered by Native Americans?**

**Slide 4**  The Vikings! (A ferocious and fearless bunch who are also good football players and explorers!)

**Slide 5**

**(Norway) Erik the Red charged with manslaughter was exiled to Iceland. (slaves---Aavalanche)**

**(Making a new start)Erik sailed from Iceland to Greenland**

**Slide 6**

**Leif Erikson the son one upped his Dad Newfoundland for a time around year 1000.**

1960 a Norse Long house was that dated back near year 1000 as evidence.

**Slide 7** L'Anse aux Meadows (Jellyfish Cove)

They encountered the Beothuk people who were tribe of Algonquian Indians who were very common to North America. (study the picture)

Fast forward over 500 years to when their next European encounter.

Colonial Europe Europe was being squeezed out by a great Muslim Empire (1400s)

**Slide8** This guy is clue to the name of the Empire…………………..(The Otto man!)

**Slide 9**

**1453 The Ottoman Turks took over Constantinople and other lands which resulted in Muslim controlled trade routes to Asia.**

**Western European nations had new classes of large landholders.**

**These "elites" provided markets for goods that were available only through trade with Asia.**

**When the expansion of Islam gave control of eastern trade routes to Islamic middlemen, Western Europeans had strong incentives to find other ways to get to Asia.**

So logically looking at this map who would be the countries to start frequently exploring the New World?

[**Age of Discovery**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Discovery) **was** led by [Spanish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_Empire) and [Portuguese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_Empire) exploration of the [Americas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas), and the coasts of Africa, the Middle East, India, and [East Asia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Asia).

**Using sailing technology Portugal and Spain led the way. They copied and improved upon the Arab sailing ships.**

**So in 1492 what country an Italian captain called Columbus was trying to find? (India)**

**Slide 10** (Trade routes for spice silk and other goods)

**So in looking for Asia… Christopher Columbus an Italian sailed for the monarchs of Spain in 1492.**

**Slide 11** (Wouldn’t it make him one of the worst Captain’s Ever!) But he is a hero. (Incompetent)

**He founded modern day (San Salvador) Bahamas, Hispaniola, Haiti, and Dominican Rep**

**Slide 12**

**Slide 13**  (Haiti and Dominican republic)

**This event led to a host of new explorations many hoping to land where Columbus landed but seemly discovered other countries in the process.**

**Here are few notables:**

**Slide 14**

**Vasco Balboa** (1510) in 1510, which was the first permanent [European](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe) settlement on the mainland of the [Americas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Americas) in Colombia for having crossed the [Isthmus of Panama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isthmus_of_Panama) to the [Pacific Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean) becoming the first European to lead an expedition to have seen or reached the Pacific from the [New World](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_World).

1519, Cortez reached Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) and was graciously received by Montezuma, the Aztec emperor. Soon after Cortez established headquarters in the capital, he learned that the Aztecs had plundered Veracruz. He seized Montezuma and forced him to surrender the attackers. Used as a hostage conquered eventually killed.

1521 Another Conquest of Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) it took 93 days, of vicious fighting to conquer The Aztecs

**Juan Ponce de Leon** (Spanish) - set sail from San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1521. He went to colonize Florida, and planted fruit seeds, and used priests to convert the Indians.

[**Hernando de Soto**](http://www.bruceruiz.net/PanamaHistory/hernando_de_soto.htm) 1524(Spanish) De Soto, got his training with Pizarro in Peru, he had no respect for the indigenous population of Florida. Marched north from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Near Memphis, he built barges and crossed the Mississippi River, two years after landing in Florida….marched through Arkansas and Oklahoma, then back to the Mississippi. Capturing chiefs sacking tribes like Pizarro.

[**Francisco** **Pizarro**](http://www.bruceruiz.net/PanamaHistory/francisco_pizarro.htm) (Spanish) November 15, 1532, they entered the Inca city of Cox maraca. He invited the Inca ruler to meet with him, and captured him with the help of his Mayan Mistress. The Mayans thought if they ratted out the Incas, showed them all their great wealth that they would be spared!

**Slide 15**

(Well...OMG...L-M-A-O….L-O-L the Mayans were sacked also!...Yes mess with the u get the horns!

**Slide 16** (movie) This is what you probably know.

**Slide 17**

**North America (The mystery know as the US began in Virginia!)**

1584 Sir Walter Raleigh was granted a patent by Queen Elizabeth I to colonize America.

English Colony of Roanoke, originally consisting of 100 householders, was founded in 1585, 22 years before Jamestown and 37 years before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts, under authority of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Led by Phillip Amadas and Authur Barlowe they found evidence of a mass killing at Secotan or Roanoke…Despite this the two leaders in charge said it would be worth colonizing and sent back for supplies! (Music with reflection)

After going back for supplies the colony disappeared.

Another colony which was 5 months after; full veterans of the English army explored the Northern part of Roanoke to establish another colony and find precious metals. They had a dispute with some natives over a silver cup that was stolen. They attacked and burned the tribal chief. Later they sent out for supplies leaving Ralph lane and 75 men promising to return in April of 1786.

Sir Francis Drake(Famous English sanctioned pirate against the Spanish) comes along in June of 1586 asking basically colony needed a ride back for supplies and they take him up on the the supply run but leaves a small detachment of men to maintain an English presence and maintain Sir Walter Raleigh’s claim t o Virginia. A relief arrived within a month after Drakes departure and found no evidence of the small group that was left.

In 1587 Raleigh again dispatched 150 more colonists led by John White with his pregnant daughter Eleanor who by the way had her first child who was named Virginia. White then reestablished ties with the Croatoan Indians and of the tribe that Greenville’s men had assaulted but those Indians refused to meet. Later when White returned for supplies that colony was missing.

The only clue was left was the word Croatoans carved in a post of the fort and the word “Cro” in a nearby tree. All buildings and houses were all this dismantled. (Who Did It?)

**Slide 18** ( After Finally abandoning The Roanoke Thing! Or Issue)

This led to the founding of Jamestown in 1607 which was by **Captain John Smith.**

**It was the first permanent English settlement.**

**Plymouth Rock** [William Bradford](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Bradford_%281590-.m1657%29%22%20%5Co%20%22William%20Bradford%20%281590-.m1657%29) and the [*Mayflower*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mayflower) [Pilgrims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pilgrims) who founded [Plymouth Colony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plymouth_Colony) in 1620

(Now why was this all done?)

**The three Gs**

1.God?- to spread Christianity and practice religion. (Sanctuary for Religious freedom)

2.Gold?- to find metals and gems (as the Spanish did in [Mexico](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Why_were_Europeans_first_attracted_to_North_America_in_the_15th_century))

3.Glory?- to bring glory to their country by raw materials, land, and trade.

**Slide19**

Colonial Africa

**West Africa, the kingdoms of Mali and Ghana were influenced (converted) by Islam, and these kingdoms had traded with the Muslim world for hundreds of years.**

**What do you think was the largest export in 16th century W.Africa?**

**Slaves were among the articles of trade.**

**They conducted raids into the interior and sold their captives to European slavers. Nearly all of the Africans enslaved and brought to America by this trade were natives of the western coastal rain forests and the inland forests of the Congo and Central Africa.**

 **About half of all Africans who were captured, enslaved, and sent to the Americas were Bantu–speaking peoples. Others were from smaller ethnic and language groups. Most had been farmers in their homeland. The men hunted, fished, and tended animals, while women and men worked the fields cooperatively and in large groups.**

**Slide 20**

This is important because tobacco became the chief crop of the colony due to the efforts of John Rolfe in 1611 Jamestown.

Indentured servants was too costly for colonists after 7 years of service indentured servants were free. Rolfe’s marriage in 1614 to Pocahontas, daughter of **Powhatan**, brought temporary peace between the indigenous populations and the English. But as work got more demanding and time restrictions of usually 7 years became costly this led to1619, the first Africans were brought to America by the way of Virginia as farmers. Then in 1625 the Dutch Indian company brought slaves for farming and building of New York or (New Amsterdam).

The **House of Burgesses** (free man of a borough) was created in 1619 at Jamestown Virginia

The first assembly of elected representatives of English colonists in North America

met once a year usually in Bermuda which was a part of Virginia.

They encourage land ownership because colonists showed greater initiative when owning their own land. (ingenuity, masonry..etc)

During this time many slaves were treated as indentured servants; many actually won their freedom after converting to Christianity and fulfilling labor contracts. Some successful free people acquired slaves themselves. They actually had many basic rights of colonists, could testify in court, have land, and sue people.

**Slide 21** (I’m Rich!)

But in 1662 The House or Burgesses overturned a long held principle that a child status followed the mother not the father concerning slaves. This issue use to follow English common law. This ruling allowed the slave owners to deny mixed race children born of rape to remove their responsibility, support, acknowledgement, or to emancipate the children.

Then in 1670 the founding of Charlestown South Carolina established a major slave port which made slavery growth rapidly throughout the South. Northerners purchased slaves but on a much smaller scale. Typically slave dwelled in town and worked artisans, sailors, longshoremen, and domesticated servants.

**Slide 22**

**Bacon’s Rebellion 1676**

Nathaniel Bacon led a thousand Virginians to the capitol and burned. They also conducted Indian raids to drive out or kill all Virginian Indian natives after the pro-Indian Governor William Berkeley for not having tougher sanctions against Indians for killing a herdsman.

**Slide 23**

The Indians were slighted in a trade deal in which they wasn’t paid for goods. Hogs were stolen, Indians were killed one herdsmen was killed and the uprising occurred. The Governor William Berkeley was chased out of Jamestown Virginia and replaced as governor this was the first rebellion in the American colonies.

What were early results in cultural and ecological interactions among previously unconnected civilizations?

**For Africans Tropical diseases took a large toll on their population which required many more slaves being brought to replace the dying. Many Africans had natural immunity to yellow fever and malaria. The real culprit was malnutrition, poor housing, inadequate clothing, overworked plantation conditions that led to a high mortality rate!**

**A hundred years after the first contact of Europeans with Native Americans resulted in 90 percent of their population being wiped out through diseases like small pox.**

**Native Americans: hostilities war developed and virtual extinction many types of Indians.**

**Europeans: Land, prosperity, a new empire.**

**(Letters from colonist and Georgia Quickie!)** European colonialism in Africa for control of trade, raw materials, and more slaves.
 **Slide 24**

 Thomas Stephens and the Introduction of Black Slavery in Georgia by Betty Wood

(Savannah)In 1732, General James Edward Oglethorpe was granted a charter for creating

Georgia; along with twenty other trustees to govern the new colony by King George II. It

was the last British colony established in North America. Originally, Georgia was

established as a philanthropic experiment and a military buffer against Spanish Florida.

In 1739, and outspoken pro slavery activist appeared by the name of Thomas

Stephens; who was the son of the Secretary of the Colony, William Stephens.

Thomas Stephens 3 main reasons Lack of success:

Georgia climate effect on white men in agriculture, a restrictive system of land tenure, and an inefficient local administration.

**The effect on white men Thomas noted, during the summer months it was**

**hard to get his father’s white servants to work. The summer heat in Georgia made the**

**white servants malcontent and argumentative; so much that Thomas considered many of them**

**lazy. Georgia’s climate also contributed to many of the illnesses the servants suffered**

**Through; including Thomas in the summer of 1738. The use of Africans would allow for**

**cheaper labor and more efficient workers who were already acclimatized.**