Chapter 2

European Exploration & Settlement
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Early Voyages of Exploration

Map showing the routes of early explorers and settlers.
TERMS

1. slavery
2. conquistadors
3. colony
4. missionaries
5. trappers
6. Columbian Exchange
2.2 Spain Starts an Empire

A. Columbus’s Discoveries

1. Columbus sailing for the Indies lands in Taino
   a) A peaceful fishing community
   b) Columbus claimed island for Spain and named it San Salvador
   c) Convinced he was close to China, returned to Spain for more ships and men

2. Three more trips to Caribbean
   a) Found more islands and South America
   b) Still believed it to be Asia, though later explorers thought otherwise

B. Columbian Exchange

1. Transfer of people, plants, animals, disease across the Atlantic Ocean
   a) Brought new crops to Europe which greatly improved diet
   b) 90% Native American population wiped out by European disease
2.2 Spain Starts an Empire

C. Slavery Comes to America

1. High death rate of Native Americans contributed to introduction of African slaves
   a) Needed workers for gold mines and the sugar crop
   b) 1500s – slave traders began shipping slaves to Caribbean in disease-infested ships

D. Cortes Conquers Mexico

1. 1519- landed in Mexico w/ horses and 500 soldiers
2. With help of those who hated the Aztecs (and smallpox), Cortes conquered Aztec capital of Tenochtitlan.
3. Used stones of city to build Mexico City (New Spain)

E. Pizarro Conquers Peru

1. 1532 – led attack on Inca empire
   a) Smallpox reached Peru before Pizarro so empire was already in bad shape
   b) Took over empire and conquered most of South America
2.3 Spanish Borderlands

A. Florida

1. Juan Ponce de Leon had sailed with Columbus and discovered gold in Puerto Rico. Looking for Fountain of Youth
2. 1513 – landed in North America
3. 8 years later – returned w/ 200 men to establish colony
4. Indians w/ poison arrows shot Ponce de Leon

B. “7 Cities of Cibola”

1. Old European tale of cities decorated with gold and jewels
2. Heard Indians tell similar tales – thought cities to be in North America
   a) Searched Florida and Texas
   b) Marcos de Niza (a priest) claimed to seen it in New Mexico
2.3 Spanish Borderlands

C. Coronado Expedition
   1. 1540 – Francisco Vasquez de Coronado set out with Niza as his guide to find golden cities
   2. 7,000 miles later found Native American pueblos
      a) Sent priest home. 7 cities were 7 Indian villages
   3. Continued North to Great Plains before giving up

D. Settling the Borderlands
   1. 1600 – borderlands extended from Florida to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California
   2. Little settlement until other European countries started showing interest
   3. 1565 – Spanish built St. Augustine to defend Florida from French
   4. Missionaries accompanied soldiers – established missions
   5. Settlers also began moving north from Mexico
2.3 Spanish Borderlands

E. Impact on Native Americans

1. Pueblo people – learned how to use new tools, grow new foods, raise sheep for wool while teaching Spanish how to farm in desert

2. Conversion to Catholic faith, living and working around missions

3. Smallpox, measles, influenza wiped out entire villages
   a) Before Coronado’s expedition – 100 pueblos in N.M.
   b) 1700 – only 18 pueblos
2.4 New France

A. Claiming New France
   1. 1534 – Jacques Cartier looking for Northwest Passage to Pacific Ocean
   2. Claimed area of Canada for France
      a) Beaver fur almost as valuable as gold

B. Settling New France
   1. First settlement – Samuel de Champlain built trading post in Quebec in 1608
      a) Base for explorers, soldiers, missionaries, traders, fur trappers
   2. Failed to attract large numbers of settlers
      a) Harsh climate
      b) Best land went to nobles who rented to farmers
2.4 New France

C. Native American Business Partners
   1. Champlain made friends with Huran Indians
      a) Fur trappers lived in villages, learned the language, married the women
      b) Learned how to survive in wilderness
      c) Joined the Huran in attacking Iroquois

D. Claiming Louisiana
   1. 1673 – Father Marquette and Louis Joliet explored Mississippi River hoping it to be Northwest Passage
   2. 1682 – Robert de La Salle explored entire length of river and planted French flag at the mouth of the river claiming everything to the west for France
      a) Named for French monarch King Louis XIV
2.5 Jamestown: First English Colony

A. Early Landing
   1. John Cabot landed in Newfoundland (island off of Canada) in 1497
      a) Believed it was Asia
      b) England would later claim all of North America because Cabot’s voyage

B. Lost Colony of Roanoke
   1. Sir Walter Raleigh tried to start a colony on Roanoke Island off of North Carolina
      a) Indians gave them traps to catch fish
      b) Settlers more interested in gold than fish
      c) Returned to England when supplies ran low
   2. 1587 – second groups arrives too late in year to plant crops
      a) Leader sails back for more supplies
      b) Return delayed 3 years due to fighting between England and Spain
      c) Upon return, found colonists had disappeared and word CROATOAN carved in doorpost.
JAMESTOWN
C. Settling Jamestown

1. 1607 – 144 settlers sailed to Virginia to start money-making colony

2. Settled on swampy peninsula – easily defendable?
   a) Called Jamestown after King James I
   b) Swarmed with disease-carrying mosquitoes
   c) Surrounded by powerful Native American group

3. Little known about farming
   a) Began to try to trade with Indians
   b) Hunger and disease took toll

4. 1608- Captain John Smith takes control by making the men work in order to eat

5. Smith captured by Indians only to be saved by Pocahontas
   a) Helped Smith save Jamestown by bringing food and keeping peace with her people
2.5 Jamestown: First English Colony

D. Starving Time
1. 1609 – Smith returns to England after being injured
2. Without Smith and Pocahontas, Indians refused to trade with settlers
   a) Ate dogs, rats, corpses to survive
   b) Only 60 of 500 survived
3. Following Spring – ordered to abandon failed colony
   a) 3 more ships arrived with food, 150 new colonists, 100 soldiers

E. Jamestown Survives
1. English kidnapped Pocahontas to end Indian threat
   a) Learned English and became Christian
   b) John Rolfe proposed marriage – governor and chief consented hoping to end conflict
2. Rolfe found tobacco could be raised in Virginia and sold well in England
2.6 New Netherland: The Dutch

A. Henry Hudson
1. 1609 – looking for Northwest Passage
   a) Found river full of fish (Hudson River)
   b) Claimed land along river’s banks (New Netherland)
2. 1621 – Dutch West India Company starts colony along upper Hudson River (NY)
   a) Good profits in fur trade
   b) Trading posts along Hudson River

B. Relations with Native Americans
1. 1626 – New Netherland governor offered Indians iron pots, beads, blankets ($24) for their land
   a) Indians agreed believing no one could own land
2. Also made deals with Iroquois
   a) Supplied them with weapons to fight Huron
   b) Iroquois kept French from moving into Ohio Valley
New Amsterdam
2.6 New Netherland: The Dutch

C. New Amsterdam
1. Settlement swelled to 1,000 people
2. Governor Peter Stuyvesant named area New Amsterdam after Netherland’s capital city
   a) Captured nearby Swedish colony
   b) 1660 – nearly 8,000 people in colony
   c) Provided refuge for Jews

D. New Netherland Becomes New York
1. English wanted Dutch out of North America
2. King Charles II (England) refused to recognize Dutch claims to New Netherland
3. 1664 – Charles gave his brother (Duke of York) ownership of all Dutch lands in America if he could conquer them
   a) Demanded surrender upon arrival
   b) Governor refused until found that their gunpowder was useless
   c) English took New Netherland w/o a shot and renamed New York
Chapter 2 Analysis

Using what you have learned about the different settlements in North American, what problems could arise with the settlement of North America by the various European countries?

Be sure to include all of the settlements discussed (English, French, Dutch, Spanish).