Pre-Columbian Native American Cultures of North America

Traditional View on the Origins of Paleo-Indians in North America:

- Came across a land bridge (Beringia) that once connected Asia & North America at the Bering Strait
- Arrived via Beringia between 15,000 - 12,500 years ago
- Most likely originated in central Asia
- Were nomadic hunter-gatherers following animal herds
- Little evidence of technological development

New View on Origins of Some Paleo-Indians in North America:

- Second wave of paleo-indians are of polynesian descent
- Came via canoe across by island hopping along Asian coast & the Aleutian Islands
Environmental Changes Strikes North America

Impact of Global Warming

Decrease in vast grasslands on which large game grazed

Rapid forestation fostered small game survival

Human Impact on Environment

Over-hunting depleted large game populations

How will these environmental changes affect the development of civilization of the paleo-Indians in North America?
Climate Changes in North America

- Creation of methods of capturing small game such as use of snares
- Greater reliance on fishing
- Domestication of animals for human use (dogs) and food (turkeys & guinea pigs)
- Increased reliance on plant-based foods such as maize/corn, beans, squash, etc. Primitive farming develops
- Learned to hunt faster game such as buffalo, elk, deer, etc.
- Begin to develop pottery and basket weaving ... indicating some level of long-term settlement development
Europeans Seek Overseas Route to Asia

- Crusades introduced Europeans to luxury goods from Asia
- Growing middle class and weakening of the feudal system meant more people could afford luxury goods
- Overland trade routes to Asia controlled by Islamic Empires (Ottoman Turks)
- Prince Henry of Portugal establishes "school" for development of navigational technologies, exploration of African coast, & expedition to reach India by going around Africa
- Portugal controls overseas route around Africa, leaving other European counties to seek alternatives
Bartolome Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope.

Vasco da Gama was the 1st European to reach India by sailing around Africa.
Shifting Power in Europe

Early 1400s (15th Century), Portugal in best position to explore due to its stability

Ferdinand & Isabella marry to unite Spain's kingdoms of Aragon & Castille

Spain ends religious conflict by forcing the Moors out of the Iberian Peninsula (Reconquista)

France emerges as an independent nation-state after the end of the 100 Years War with England in 1453

England's War of the Roses ends in 1485 after 30 years of civil conflict, Henry VII becomes king
Voyages of Columbus

Christopher Columbus hypothesizes that he can reach Asia by sailing around the Earth

Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain finance Columbus' voyage to find new overseas route to Asia

Columbus w/ 3 ships departed on August 3, 1942, land sighted on October 12 (lands in Bahamas, names it San Salvador)

Columbus thought he was din a series of barrier islands off the coast of India, names the people "Indios"

Establishes a colony, La Navidad, on the island of Hispaniola

Upon return, Pope Alexander VI grants Spain the right to control the Eastern Hemisphere so that the natives could be converted to Christianity
The Great Biological Exchange

The Columbian Exchange

- **NORTH AMERICA**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

- **EUROPE**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

- **ASIA**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

- **AFRICA**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

- **SOUTH AMERICA**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

- **ATLANTIC OCEAN**
  - Quinine
  - Tobacco
  - Pumpkin
  - Turkey
  - Coffee Bean
  - Olive
  - Honeybee

**Disease**
- Smallpox
- Influenza
- Diphtheria
- Typhus
- Measles
- Whooping Cough

**Livestock**
- Cattle
- Sheep
- Pig
- Horse

**Grains**
- Wheat
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
The Biological Exchange

Great exchange of plants & animals between Europe & New World

Most foods were complementary rather than competitive, able to grow on multiple continents

European countries rapidly adapted food to accept the new ingredients

Introduction of the horse to Native Americans had profound impact on their way of life, particularly in the Plains and Southwest

Greatest impact of the biological exchange was the impact of infectious diseases from Europe & Africa on the Native Americans (~ 90% of population died)
Spanish America

- Instituted the Encomienda System (see video)
- By mid-1500s, 90% of Native Americans are dead
- 1503 Spain began importing slaves from Africa to work on encomiendas & haciendas
- Spain's mission is to create a Christian empire in the New World
  - missionaries sent to New Spain to convert the Indians
  - Jesuits (Society of Jesus) are especially effective
  - over 300 missions established by 1600
  - Spanish priest, Bartolome de Las Casas, renounced the harsh treatment of native peoples
Map of New Spain
circa 1560
THE VICEROYALTY OF NEW SPAIN
1768-1821
THE TWELVE INTENDANCIES AND THE GOVERNMENTAL DIVISIONS
OF NEW CALIFORNIA, OLD CALIFORNIA, NEW MEXICO, AND TLAXCALA.
Spanish in North America

Hacienda system replaces the encomienda system
- large farm/ranch
- agriculture became great source of wealth for Spain

Wide-spread exploration of North America commences in 16th Century (1500s) See chart completed earlier

Established missionaries throughout the Americas
- Santa Fe
- San Antonio

Established trading outposts/cities along coastlines
- St. Augustine
- Los Angeles
- San Diego

Spain greatly influenced art, architecture, language, and culture of Central America and what would become the Southwestern United States
The Pueblo Revolt
"Pope's Rebellion"

Pueblo Indians rebel against Spanish rule

Causes

Effects

FROM VIDEO ON WEB-SITE
Protestant Reformation

German monk, **Martin Luther**, questions the authority of the Roman Catholic Church

- spoke out against wide-spread corruption in the HRC
- questions practice of buying indulgences (forgiveness)
- believes The Bible should be read by all believers
- preached that salvation comes through Christ, not through the HRC
- gains wide-spread following in Northern Europe resulting in violent religious conflicts

**King Henry VIII**, of England, conflicts with the HRC over the right to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon

- pulls England out of the HRC
- establishes the Church of England (Anglican Church)
- puts England into direct conflict with Spain
What is the IMPACT of the Protestant Reformation on the Americas?

Unity of Catholic Europe ends resulting in power shifts

Roman Catholic Church looses followers, power & wealth in Europe

Holy Roman Church must gain new followers, focuses on the Americas

Expansion of mission systems in the Americas

Catholic Spain enters into conflict w/ Protestant England

England looks to create foothold in Americas to challenge Spanish shipping in Atlantic
Challenges to Spanish Authority in New World

France

Netherlands

England
What is the IMPACT of the defeat of the Spanish Armada by England?

England's navy defeats the Spanish Armada

- Spain's navy greatly weakened by loss of ships
- English privateers steps up attacks on Spanish ships in Atlantic
- Cost of rebuilding navy & maintaining army in Americas taxes Spanish economy
- Treaty of London (1604) ends conflict between England & Spain
- England's navy becomes most powerful in the Atlantic
- England explores establishing colonies in North America
Establishment of Roanoke

Sir Walter Raleigh convinces Queen Elizabeth I to sponsor an English colony in North America.

In 1587, 100 colonists (men, women, & children) establish the colony of Roanoke.

Governor John White returns to England for supplies, but war with Spain delays return until 1590.

White returns to find the colony abandoned and pillaged, no trace of where colonists went.

Colonists believed to have left due to drought then killed by Native Americans in Chesapeake Bay area.

Queen Elizabeth I suspends colonizing attempts by England in the Americas; next attempt will be in 1607 under James I.