Extended Notes:

Unit 1: Founding a New Nation

Period 1: 1491-1607

“The American Pageant” Chapters 1 and 2

Underlined terms indicate previous vocabulary; **bolded** terms indicate new vocabulary.

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| Chapter 1: “Spain is a Pain, But Also an Empire.” | Look here for extras! |
| North America formed…a long time ago. It is characterized by several mountain ranges, rivers and river valleys, a “tidewater” region, and is anchored in place by the **Canadian shield**.  The Ice Age helped form the continent geologically and socially. A land bridge, known as Beringia, created by the Ice Age allowed early peoples to get from one end of the earth to the other, until the ice began to melt covering it in water. However, these early arrivals to North America traveled across the continent in all directions, even heading to South America. It is estimated that some 54 million people had settled in North and South American before European exploration began.  The **Aztecs** in Mexico, the Mayans in Central America, and the **Incas** in South America, created some of the first advanced civilizations in the Western Hemisphere. They had skilled mathematicians, advanced agriculture, and large circles of commerce, but no large draft animals.  Agriculture accounted for much of the advancement of these civilizations; they could grow enough food to support large amounts of people. The staple crop was maize, or corn. Corn cultivation began to change the way of life for many early Americans from nomadic to settled. Corn reached what is now known as the American Southwest around 2000 BCE with the Pueblo culture, who built complex irrigation systems to better their production of the crop. This agriculture spread slowly across the North American continent, leading to fewer population clusters and **nation-states** comparable to the Aztecs or Pueblo. One of the larger settlements established further east was **Cahokia**, which was once home to an estimated 25,000 people.  While corn remained a staple crop, it soon became accompanied by various types of beans and squash. The three plants grew well together allowing for the beans to trellis up the corn stalk, and the squash remaining low to the ground and retaining moisture. Because of their relationship, this is known as **three-sister farming**.  With advances in farming creating more densely populated areas, the civilizations that arising in North American became more comparable to those of the Aztec and the Inca. The Iroquois in the northeastern part of North America created their political and military alliances that shaped some of the ideas of the early United States. **The Iroquois Confederation** played a role in sustaining the tribe and protecting it from other Native American tribes and Europeans.  The Iroquois were more of an exception than a rule, as most Native American tribes lived in small communities that planted crops, hunted, and fished. Differing from the European train of thought that would soon barge in, tribes were often matrilineal and gave more authority to women. They also did not believe in the innate human ownership of nature, and had neither the will nor means1, not to mention the numbers, to manipulation the space around them.  European exploration2 stemmed from governments ambitious for glory and/or gold, conquest and/or trade. North and South American were not the earliest hit by their greed, but a link in a serious chain of events that shapes history as it is known today. After the Crusades, Europeans craved goods from Asia: silks and perfumes, sugar and spices, and drugs3. But the trip to Asia was not an easy or cheap one, by land or sea. Europe’s want for these things made prices skyrocket, and everyone got in on the trade. **Middlemen** in the Mediterranean charged a toll on travel and goods, Italian merchants also increased prices in their shops to turn a profit. Much of Europe, western Europe especially, was eager to find a way around all of this.  The Portuguese led the way, creating the **caravel**, which enabled sailors to easily venture south along the coast of Africa. The Portuguese set up trading posts and began trading in African gold and slaves. The Portuguese trade in slaves to their own sugar plantations is the basis for the later **plantation system**, which would be used in various parts of the world.  Portugal’s rival, Spain, became a united country around this time with the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, and the beginning of the Spanish Inquisition. Spain was ready to outdo Portugal, and further their own wealth. They began to look westward since Portugal had already gone south and east. Spain’s travels west were compelled by three things4:   1. Cheaper luxury goods from beyond the Mediterranean. 2. Africa’s establishment as a source of slave labor and plantation agriculture. 3. Advanced techniques and feasibility in travel due to improved navigation and ships.   It was Spain that gave Christopher Columbus three ships and told him to sail west. In sailing west, it was believed Columbus’ voyage would bypass everyone else and reach Asia, creating a newer, cheaper route to obtain luxury goods. In 1492, Columbus and his crew landed in the present-day Bahamas. His “discovery” brought together four continents (North and South America, Europe, and Africa) through economic trade on a scale never before seen. **The Columbian Exchange** stabilized population growth in the “Old World” and shook the “New World” to its core, trading in food, animals, and disease.  Spain’s success in the “New World” pushed Portugal to expand as well. The conflict grew out of control and could only be settled by a third party whom both respected, the Pope5. The **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)** created a line down the Atlantic and passing through part of South American that “gave” every to the west of it to Spain, and east to Portugal. This allowed Spain to keep the lands stumbled upon by Columbus, as well as open up Mexico and other lands to Spanish conquest.  The Spanish sent conquistadores who took over many of the civilizations that already existed in Mexico, including the Aztecs. Conquistador Hernan Cortes laid siege to the Aztec city of Tenochtitlan for over a year beginning on the **noche triste**, with the Aztecs losing out to Spanish warfare and disease. The Spanish also used the **encomienda system** which gave the guise of using Native American slave labor as missionary work—the colonists benefitting from the labor was supposed to Christianize them. Either way, Spain was now an empire6, and would work to keep and expand it.  In 1599, Spain fought the Pueblo in the **Battle of Acoma**, and emerged victorious. The area became known as the province of New Mexico in 1609, with a capital, Santa Fe, founded in 1610. With little gold being found in New Mexico, Spanish missionaries worked to convert the local inhabitants to gain allies for the empire. This led to **Popé’s Rebellion**, in which the Pueblo destroyed Catholic churches to rebuild their own. It would take nearly a century for the Spanish to reclaim New Mexico. All of this helped build the **Black Legend**, the idea that the Spanish were simply “killing for Christ”.  Meanwhile, New World silver and gold flooded Europe, increasing prices7, and laying the foundation for **capitalism**, and a modern banking system. It also spurred manufacturing and international commerce. Religious, linguistic, and cultural adaption in the New World helped create a **mestizo** culture, especially in Mexico. Spanish law, culture, and language infiltrated Native American societies and created their own, adding to Spain’s empire and pushing Spain’s action beyond that of the Black Legend.  Not to be outdone, the English had sent John Cabot to explore northeastern North America in 1497, and the French sent two explorers of their own. Would Spain’s vast new colonial empire be safe from other European powers? Tune in next time to find out! | **Canadian shield:** the first part of the North American landmass to rise above sea level  Image result for beringia  **Aztecs:** advance Native American empire in Mexico until 1521  **Incas:** advanced Native American society in Peru, South America until 1532  **Nation-state:** a group of people living together in a given territory with an established government  **Cahokia:** Mississippian settlement near present-day St. Louis home to as many as 25,000 Native Americans  Image result for cahokia  **Three-sister farming:** agricultural technique of growing beans, corn, and squash together to maximize yields.  **The Iroquois Confederation:** Bound together five tribes (Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas) in the Mohawk Valley in what is now New York with established laws and alliances.  1. This is to say the ability to clear land using tools and draft animals was unavailable.  2. REASONS FOR EUROPEAN EXPLORATION, aka The Three G’s:   1. Glory 2. Gold 3. God   3. Yep, I said it. Opium to be specific.  **Middlemen:** dealers of goods who operate in between the original producer and the retail merchants who sell to consumers.  **Caravel:** small ship with high deck and three sails enabling them to sail closely with and into a prevailing wind  **Plantation system:** the systematic use of large-scale agricultural enterprises to grow commercial crops typically using coerced or slave labor.  4. WHY SPAIN GOT IN ON THIS EXPLORATION THING:   1. Take out the middlemen 2. Set up their own plantations, use slaves to grow crops, and make money from it all 3. It was easier because Portugal knew how to build boats and they could copy them.   **The Columbian Exchange:** the transfer of goods, crops, and diseases between the “Old World” and “New World” after 1492.  [insert chart]  5. That would Pope Alexander VI.  **Treaty of Tordesillas (1494):** signed by Spain and Portugal to divide territory in the New World, with Spain receiving the bulk of the territory in the Americas, and Portugal being compensated with lands in Africa and Asia.  [map]  **Noche Triste:** June 30, 1520, when Hernan Cortes attacked the Aztecs and laid siege to the capital city. The fall of the Aztecs marked the beginning of three centuries of Spanish rule.  **Encomienda system:** Spanish government’s policy to “commend” Native Americans to certain colonists in return for the promise to Christianize them; part of a broader Spanish effort to subdue Native American tribes.  6. This word is kind of a big deal here at the beginnings of US history. Know it.  **Battle of Acoma (1599):** Fought between the Spanish and the Pueblo resulting in the establishment of New Mexico as Spanish territory in 1609.  (PS: This is where Juan de Onate comes in.)  **Popé’s Rebellion (1680):** Pueblo rebellion that drove Spanish settlers from New Mexico.  **Black Legend:** False notion that Spanish conquistadores did little but butcher the Native Americans and steal their gold in the name of Christ.  **Capitalism:** economic system characterized by private property, generally free-trade, and open and accessible markets…people are allowed to buy and sell as they choose and make money off it. (I’ll explain this more next year in Government 😊)  7. This is called inflation, which we will talk about later.  **Mestizo**: of mixed Native American and Spanish heritage; can refer to culture or heritage, generally in Mexico. |

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| Chapter 2: | Look here for extras! |
| RECAP:  [Portugal] What are we going to do tonight Spain?  [Spain] Same thing we do every night Portugal; try to take over the world.  While Spain and Portugal were off exploring the “New World”, the rest of western Europe, i.e. Britain and France, were…making attempts. They tried in the 1500s, gold star. It wasn’t until the turn of the 17th Century1 that Britain, France, and Spain, would really meet the rest of North America.  The **Protestant Reformation** took up much of England’s time in the first half of 1500s after Henry VIII broke with the Catholic Church. When Henry’s daughter Elizabeth I took the throne in 1558, Protestantism became the dominant religion in England, settling much of the conflict within, however igniting anew their rivalry with Catholic Spain2.  While English “sea dogs3” plundered Spanish ships and settlements, England made its first attempt at colonization in Newfoundland. This initial attempt failed, but prompted another try further south. Sir Walter Raleigh organized the next attempt which hit the coast of future-North Carolina in 1585, on an island called **Roanoke**. The Roanoke colony mysterious vanished a year later.  Britain4, was embarrassing itself in front of the other empires. It couldn’t hope to compare itself without a major win, which came a few years later. In 1588, the **Spanish Armada** sailed into the English Channel, and the English fought back…and won. This loss for the Spanish marked the beginning of their downfall, and the start of British prosperity. In fact, Britain was not unlike Spain on the eve of its empire at after the defeat of the Armada: Britain had become unified under a popular ruler and was showing religious unity as well. They had a new measure of confidence, and were ready to test the waters of colonization.  Britain was also at a point to *need* colonization and social change:   * Cropland was being “enclosed” by landlords creating a large population of out-of-work farmers. * Economic depression hit the wool industry hard, increasing unemployment even more. * A “surplus population” worried the higher-ups. * **Primogeniture** allowed only the eldest son to inherit land, leaving younger sons to seek fortune elsewhere * **Joint-stock companies** gave these younger sons and other investors the opportunities to pool their resources for new ventures.   Furthermore, the defeat of the Spanish Armada meant the seas were open. The “surplus population” had the potential to provide the workers and colonists necessary for expansion. New lands meant new markets and job creation, as well as the opportunity to spread religion, or escape religion, and patriotism.  In 1606, a joint-stock company known as the **Virginia Company**, received a **charter** to create a settlement in the New World. The Company was out to either a) find gold and/or b) find the oh-so-hoped for passage way through the New World to Asia. The charter proved to be a strong document as it guaranteed the colonists the rights of Englishmen5 in the New World, which would be used for other colonies in the future.  The Virginia Company reached the shores of Virginia in 1607 and called their settlement Jamestown in honor of King James I who granted their charter. The settlement took a while to achieve success; its early colonists died from disease, malnutrition, starvation, and lack of supplies. It wasn’t until Captain John Smith took charge of the colony in 1608 that the settlers were able to really survive in their new surroundings. Of the four hundred that came to Jamestown, only sixty survived until 1610, when the colony’s new governor, Lord De La Warr came with provisions.  Though John Smith maintain better relations with the nearby Powhatan tribe, Native-English relations always remained strained. Once Lord De La Warr arrived, a veteran of the Irish Wars, things got increasingly worse, resulting in the **First Anglo-Powhatan War (1610-1614)**. This war was settled by a peace treaty, but peace would not last. Native Americans began actively attacking settlers, prompting the Virginia Company to call for “a perpetual war without peace or truce.” The **Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1644)** saw the creation of another peace treaty in 1646 which forced the local tribes to leave the area, formally separating the Native Americans and English settlers.  Most Native American tribes who encountered the new settlers faced the **three D’s**:   * Disease: epidemics of smallpox and measles (just to name a few) killed thousands. * Disorganization: many tribes lacked the unity to go up against organized European military tactics. * Disposability: the English, unlike the Spanish, saw no economic use for keeping on good terms with Native Americans.   Not everything introduced to Native Americans by Europeans was horrible though. Europeans introduced horses, which became integral to the lives and futures of many tribes. Trade also played a huge role for both Native Americans and Europeans as both traded for weapons, pelts, and more.  Tribes along the eastern seaboard felt the full effects of European exploration, while those more inland had the advantages of time and space. For example, the Algonquin tribe built a substantial regional presence before their first meetings with the English and French, creating a position of strength. This made the British and French view them as more of a potential ally in terms of trade, than a threat in terms of land.  Virginia, was the first successful British colony in North America. Its success was prompted in part by the perseverance of Jamestown, but also the production of tobacco. Despite the success of tobacco, it proved ruinous to the soil and took over the local economic so much that food had to be imported7. Such large-scale production of tobacco also created brought the plantation system to Virginia, and an increased demand for labor.  Virginia also gave way to representative self-government. The **House of Burgesses** served as the popular assembly. Functioning as a miniature parliament, the House of Burgesses was founded in 1619. King James I was not a fan of the House of Burgesses or the prosperity of tobacco. He revoked the Virginia charter in 1624, making it a **royal colony** under his direct control.  A second colony, Maryland was established in 1634. Its founder, Lord Baltimore, was a Catholic nobleman, and Maryland became a haven for Catholic colonists as Protestant England was still persecuting Catholics.  Maryland ran into a social problem when Lord Baltimore set up the colony like feudal state. Large tracts of land were given to his Catholic friends and relatives, along with aristocratic manors. While this was great for them, the average person was unwilling to become a colonist without being able to acquire land for themselves. Soon the new Catholic “lords” were surrounded by Protestant “serfs” and their resentment.  But still Maryland flourished like Virginia, with tobacco its main cash crop and a steady stream of **indentured servants**. Maryland also managed to fix its social problem by passing the **Act of Toleration (1649)**, which guaranteed tolerance to all Christians.  Britain secured the colony of Jamaica in 1655. Many of the colonies—British, French, or Spanish—in the Caribbean were used for sugar plantation because of their climate and proximity to Africa. Sugar cane required both a warm, tropical climate and an extensive labor force. Slaves in the British West Indies soon outnumbered whites. The **Barbados Slave Codes (1661)** were created to keep slaves in line, taking away most fundamental rights, and asserted white dominance by giving masters full control over what happened to a slave.  A charter for a new colony, Carolina, was granting in 1670. Some of the colony’s first settlers moved from the British West Indies with the intention of growing food for the islands since they (the islands) were importing food to grow more sugar. This group also brought some slaves with them, helping the slave codes gain footing on the mainland.  Carolina prospered through being a source of food (with help from a new crop, rice) for the British West Indies, but also because of their slave trade. The colony traded in both African and Native American slaves. A large port was established at Charleston, which became one of the busiest in the New World. Beside the slave trade, the port also welcomed a bevy of second sons who would not inherit back home thanks to primogeniture.  Carolina split in 1712, creating North Carolina and South Carolina. South Carolina remained very much connected to it aristocratic roots, while its northern companion took on much different characteristics. North Carolina was largely wilderness that became inhabited by poor former-Virginians. These **squatters** started small farms though they had no legal right to the land. They also demonstrated resistance to authority, though both North and South Carolina were royal colonies.  North Carolina and South Carolina rarely worked together at this point. They did join together for the **Tuscarora War**, fending off northern lands from local Native Americans. South Carolina fought their own battle against the **Yamasee Indians** a while later.  Georgia became the last of the original British North American colonies. (Don’t freak out, I know we’ve only talked about five so far.) Established in 1733, it was made to be a **buffer** colony between British North America and Spanish Florida and French Louisiana. Georgia did a great deal of buffering, but also produced its own goods and served as a debtor’s colony. With the idea of keeping slavery out of Georgia, those imprisoned for debt could come work it off. Georgia also found an able leader in John Oglethorpe, and its own large port city at Savannah.  The colonies in this chapter are known as plantation colonies, and will later be called Southern colonies. They are again:   * Virginia * Maryland * North Carolina * South Carolina * Georgia   Common characteristics among these colonies include:   * Exportation of profitable staple crops like tobacco and rice. * Large plantations with estate houses to handle commercial agriculture. * Slavery (in all after 1750). * A sense of aristocracy due to land being owned by a few. * Some form of religious toleration.   Two of the stand-out traits here are slavery and religious tolerance. Look out for that comparison next time! | 1. That’s the 1600s.  **Protestant Reformation:** movement to reform the Catholic Church as reformers questioned the authority of the Pope, sought to eliminate the selling of indulgences, and encouraged translated religious texts; launched with Martin Luther in Germany, gained momentum with Henry VIII’s break with the Church in the 1530s.  2. According to Spain at this time, if you aren’t Catholic, you’re wrong. That’s pretty much what you need to know about that.  3. Not pirates, stop thinking that.  **Roanoke (1585):** colony established off the coast of North Carolina by Sir Walter Raleigh.  4. You may be wondering, why did Ms. Crowe switch from saying England to Britain? Here’s the rundown:  England + Wales + Scotland = Great Britain  Great Britain + Ireland (today, Northern Ireland) = the United Kingdom  These aspects of unification happen under Elizabeth I, who is currently ruling in our reading.  **Spanish Armada:** Spanish naval fleet defeated in the English Channel in 1588. The defeat of the Armada marked the decline of the Spanish empire.  REASONS WHY BRITAIN NEEDED TO COLONIZE:   * Farmers were losing their land and therefore their jobs. * Wool workers were losing their jobs. * Overpopulation. * Only the first son could inherit things so you were out of luck if you weren’t the first-born. * All the younger sons still had money, ambition, and nothing to do.   **Primogeniture:** legal principle that the oldest son inherits all family property/land, pushing landowners’ younger sons to seek their fortunes elsewhere.  **Joint-stock Companies:** short-term partnerships between multiple investors to fund a commercial enterprise; such arrangements were used to fund Britain’s early colonial ventures.  **Virginia Company:** joint-stock company that received a charter from King James I that allowed it to found the Virginia colony.  **Charter:** legal document granted by a government to a group/agency to implement a stated purpose, spelling out all rights and obligations.  5. This aspect of the early charters also kept the colonial string tied to Great Britain. It gave them rights, but also maintained who was in charge in a light-hearted “remember where you came from” way.  6. Namesake for the state of Delaware.  **First Anglo-Powhatan War (1610-1614):** initial series of clashes between English settlers and the Powhatan Confederacy in Virginia.  **Second Anglo-Powhatan War (1644-1646):** final attempt by the Powhatan Confederacy to dislodge Virginia settlers; resulted in a formal separation of Native American and white settlements.  7. This means that people were too busy growing tobacco instead of food to live.  **House of Burgesses:** representative parliamentary assembly set up to govern Virginia; created a precedent for government in British North America.  **Royal colony:** a colony controlled directly by the monarch of Great Britain.  **Indentured Servants:** migrants who would pay for their passage to the New World by working 4-7 years for their patron when they arrived; brought much needed labor to help settle the colonies.  **Act of Toleration (1649):** guaranteed religious tolerance to Catholics and Protestants in the Maryland colony.  **Barbados Slave Codes (1661):** first formal statute governing the treatment of slaves, providing harsh punishments for offending slaves and lacking penalties for mistreatment by masters.  Image result for british west indies  **Squatters:** frontier farmers who illegally occupied land owned by others or not yet officially opened for settlement; many of North Carolina’s early settlers were squatters who contributed to the colony’s reputation of being more independent-minded and “democratic” than its neighbors.  **Tuscarora War (1711-1713):** Began with an attack by the Tuscarora on New Bern, North Carolina who were later defeated by Carolina settlers.  **Yamasee Indians:** Defeated by the South Carolinians in the war of 1715-1716.  **Buffer:** in politics, a territory between two antagonistic powers intended to minimize the possibility of conflict between them.  [map] |