
History 1301 **U.S. to 1877**

Chapter 1

~

Continents Apart

America (1) :

- America before Columbus:
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- Civilizations of the South:
 - Common characteristics
 - Agriculture based / highly dependent on Turkey as meat/protein source
 -
 -
 - Large Cities based on labor / social differentiation / food surplus
 -
 - Central America – bread basket between equatorial jungle and Mexican High Sierra
 - Mayans – written language, mathematics including zero
 - Aztecs - once nomadic warrior tribe from Northern Mexico
 - 1200 AD supplanted Mayans as prominent power through Military conquest
 - Elaborate, highly developed administrative, war and religious communities
 -
 -
 - Caribbean – limited involvement with continent
 - South America
 - Incas – 6M people, paved roads, no writing and no wheel – Centralized rule

America (2) :

- Civilizations of the North:
 - Semi- sedentary and migratory - hunting and gathering – biome based
 -
 -
 - Each group saw itself as “The People” and no common link with other tribes
 - By 1500, societies were becoming more sedentary and agriculturally successful – growing conflict and trade
 -
 - Highly developed gender orientation Men did hunting –
- Social / Economic Rings
 -
 - Pacific Northwest – fishing – permanent settlements but not “cities”
 -
 - Plains – farming (close to rivers) with permanent and hunting (nomadic) buffalo
 - Eastern Woodland Indians – most were burn and hunt –
 -
 - Iroquois a federation of 5 nations – Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and Mohawk
 - Southern group – Cherokees, Tuscaroras, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles

American Summary:

- Summary
 - Technology
 -
 -
 -
 -
 - Social groupings
 -
 -
 -
 - Political organization
 - Despot / elders / tribal organization -some were matrilineal
 -
 - Cultural / Religious
 -
 - Lots of cultural mixing / natural gods
 -
 -
 - Limited concept of social hierarchy / ambition
 -
 - Land based systems
 - South was defined relationships / Intensive agriculture
 - North was migratory and undefined relationships about land usage – Land-rich resource based groups

Europe :

- Pre-1400 Europe
 -
 -
 - Warfare, economic competition & political domination is a way of life – dramatic winners and losers
 - Success is universally acknowledged
 - Status (Prestige, Independence, Liberty, Security, Family)
 -
 - Spiritual security (Religious Certainty, Value, Meaning)
 - Money is universally acknowledged value – precious metal
 - Europe social / political / economic / technological turmoil
 -
 - Hanseatic League – power and money through trade
 - Black death in starting 1347 killed off 30% of Europe
 - »
 - Renaissance increased a spiraling rate of change – Economic & Military advancements required capital investments of money / obsolescence
 - Trade with East – increasing the value available
 -
 -
 - Fixed amount of wealth – quest for the bigger portion
 -

15th Century Europe:

- Rise of the Nation State:
 -
 - Efficient administrations – document / process based for taxation, control and trade of a money economy.
 -
 -
 - France, Spain, England & Netherlands
 - Merchant based societies, maritime based trade and economically successful
 -
- 15th Century Economics
 - Rising Wages / development of commercial / administrative “Middle Class” of consumers
 - Eastern Trade – increasingly seen by sea
 -
 -
 -
 -
 - Technology of trade advances:
 -
 -
 -
- Portuguese leading the pack
 - House of Aviz – Henry the Navigator (1394 - 1460) – Azores
 - Alvise da Ca da Mosto - African coastal trade – on route to Asia
 -
 - “Board of Conscience” clears slaving because of rescue from pagans
- Summary
 -

Spain and New World:

- Spain came together with the success of the Reconquista in 1492 – Ferdinand and Isabella
 -
- Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
 - Background
 -
 - Newly united Spanish crown needed a commercial coup against Portugal
 -
 - First Voyage
 - Trading deal for “factory” rights and presige
 -
 -
 - Touched Bahammas, Cuba
 - Arawaks – gentle, subsistence farmers– “Indians”
 - Founded Navidad to gather gold from Indians
 -
 - Brought back “Indians” and a little gold, some plants, etc. thinking he’d found some lands off coast of India
 -
 - Further Voyages
 - Second 1493
 -
 -
 - Fourth 1498 explored central American coast – New world
 - Map published by Americo Vespucci – Portuguese writer who published accounts in Florence in 1504 named America

Columbian Exchange:

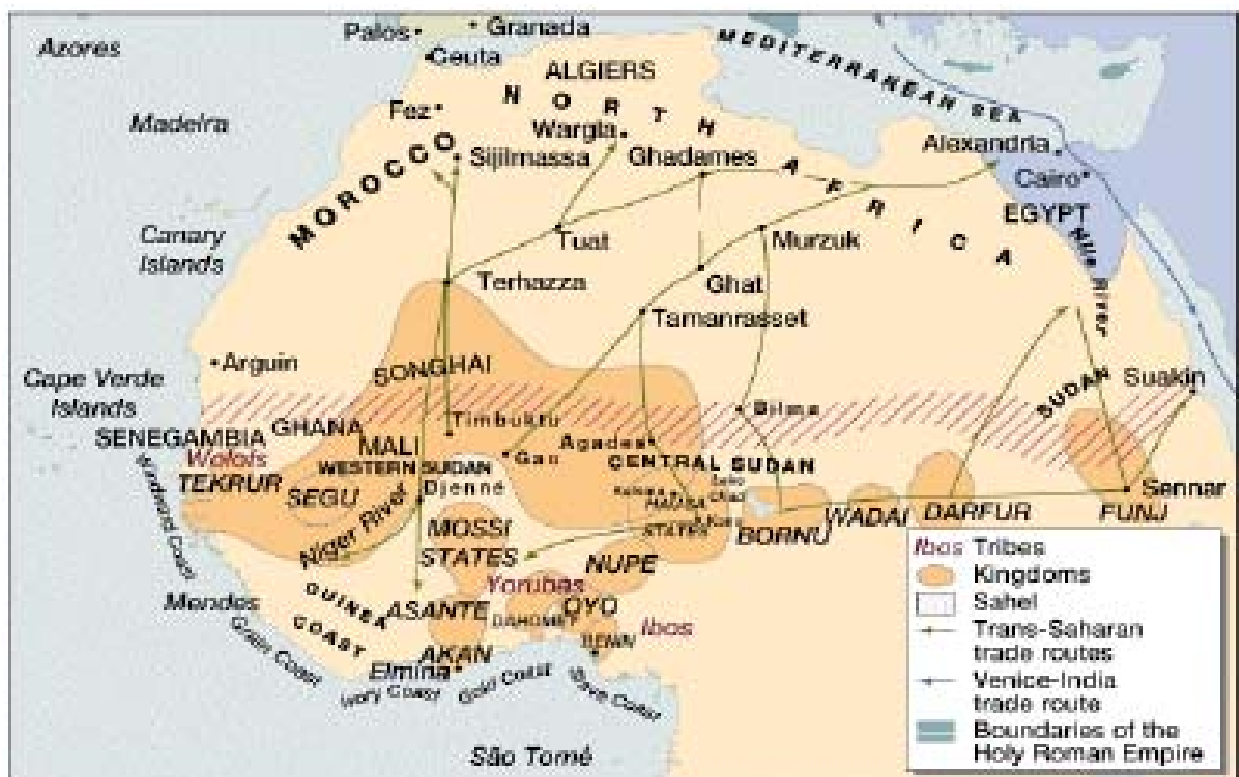
- Two isolated cultures and biospheres meet, “exchange” happens.
 -
 -
 -
 - Mixture was unconscious – not purposeful
 -
- Diseases
 - European diseases (small pox) destroyed 50 – 95% of Native population
 -
 -
 - American Syphilis –
- Political / Social / Economic / Spiritual Domination of strong over “weak”
 -
 -)
 -
 - Hierarchy based on color – but somewhat fluid
 - Metizo Culture (Indigenous mixed with Spanish)
 - Few Spanish women – new culture, new people.
 -
 - Africans brought for labor intensive tasks / cash crops
- Purposeful intensive farming for money economy –
 -
 - Americans - maize (corn), squash, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers

Spanish Empire :

- Caribbean Islands - importation of Africans for sugar and tobacco
- Spanish exploration & expansion
 -
 -
 -
 - 1518 Cortes and Mexico – incredible victory & gold
 - 1538 Pizarro conquered Peru and Incas
 - Hernando DeSoto – 1539 – 41 Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas
 - Francisco Coronado – 1540 – 42 – New Mexico – Colorado
 -
 - 1598 – Onate – New Mexico among the Pueblos
 - 1609 Founded Santa Fe. 2K Spanish 30K Natives “Rancheros” – sheep / cattle / horses
 - 1680 – 96 Revolts over religion, Spanish win but never completely dominate by 1750 4K / 13K people
- Spanish settlement
 - Top Rank came to reap rewards and return
 -
 -
 - Exploit / Extract
 -
 -
 - Administrative – Highly Centralized / Uniform political / religious control – support for government and army and profit for Spain.
 -

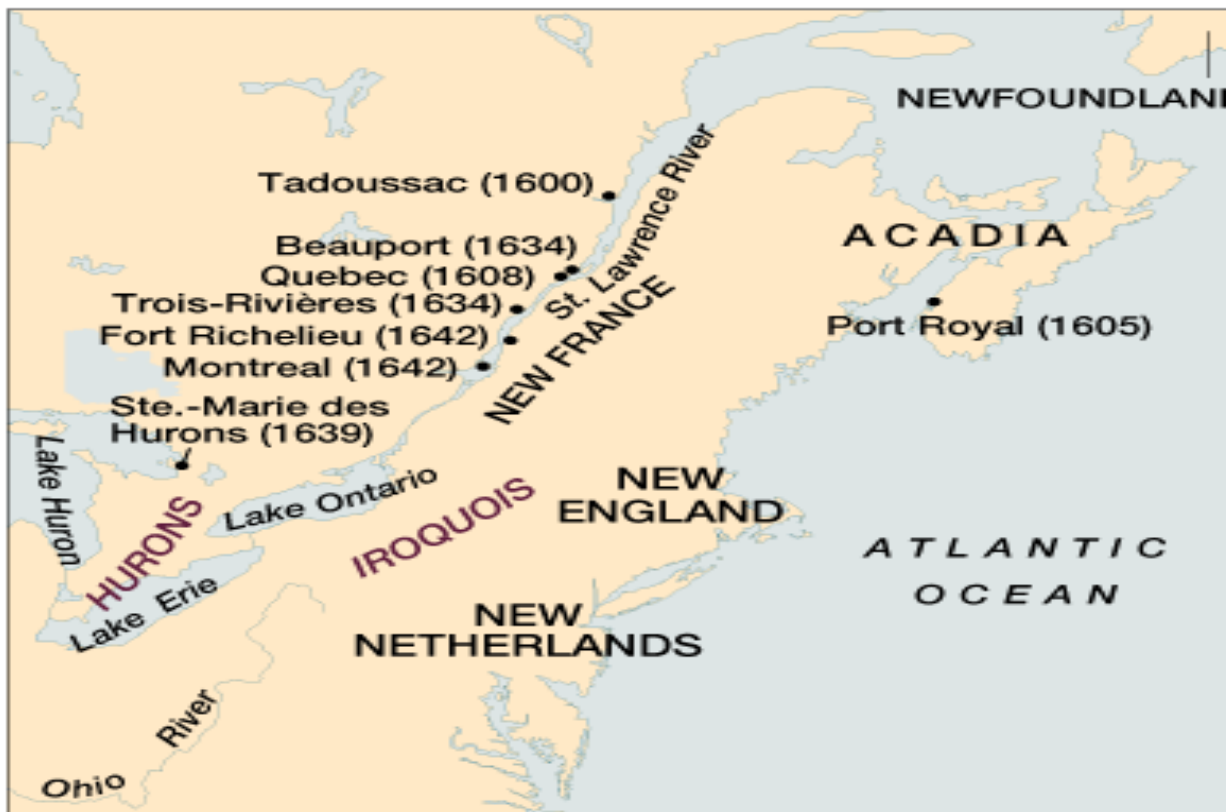
Africa - the 3rd American Partner:

- 50% immigrants 1500 to 1800 were from Africa.
 - West Africa, sub-Sahara – Guinea.
 -
 -
 - Western demand for slaves increased because of Sugar from Madeira (Port) then Caribbean / Brazil
 - Portuguese - - 1500 established permanent trading post “colonies” – Caribbean and Brazil - African kingdoms warred with each other to supply European traders at Coast
 -



French and Dutch Efforts

- France
 - Quebec 1608
 -
 - Worked with and through native populations
 - Jesuits Missionaries / Coureurs de bois
 -
 - Military in Quebec and Montreal
- Dutch
 -
 - New Amsterdam – 1624
 -



England and the New World

- Ancillary maritime efforts:
 - Cabot – 1497 :Henry VII sponsored to find new way to Orient “Northwest Passage.”
 -
 - Martin Forbisher -1576-8 Northwest Passage
 -

- English 16th Century developments:
 - Social pressures
 -
 -
 - Enclosure of land for sheep / wool pushing people out
 - Most urban country of Europe (75% rural) & urban population growing visibly fast
 - Fixed amount of land – life-defining value
 - Businesses move toward “Chartered” organization
 - “Putting Out” – more productive and higher profit than guilds
 - flexibility and innovation over rules - Personal advancement
 - Mercantilism - Economics as a fixed sum environment.
keep assets in, buy low, sell high
 -
 - Protestant – Luther / Calvin – “God’s Elect.”
 -
 - Puritans rejected CoE compromise with Catholicism.
 - Delayed gratification and investment

English Colonial efforts :

- Social mobility – success brings advancement
 -
 -
- Irish “colonization” 1560s
 - problems with native people – separate societies work better.
- Sir Walter Raleigh – 1587 exploration and corporate colonization
 - Disciple of Sir Humphrey Gilbert
 - Surplus Population / spreading a good thing
 - Englishmen lose no rights by moving overseas Irish Experience
 - Richard Hakluyt 1584 – “Discourse on Western Planting” - philosophical work
 - Colonization good for everyone
 - Key aspect of Mercantile success
 - Roanoke 1584
 - too many soldiers / not enough to trade
 - 1587 –Roanoke –the sequel
 - families dumped so Ships could chase Spanish Raiders —Armada — Second attempt 91 men, 17 women, 9 children
 - 1589 return to find them lost
- James I – 1606 charter
 - London South and Plymouth North
 - Jamestown 1607