APUSH 1491-1607

NATIVE AMERICAN LIFE EARLY COLONIZATION REVIEWED!

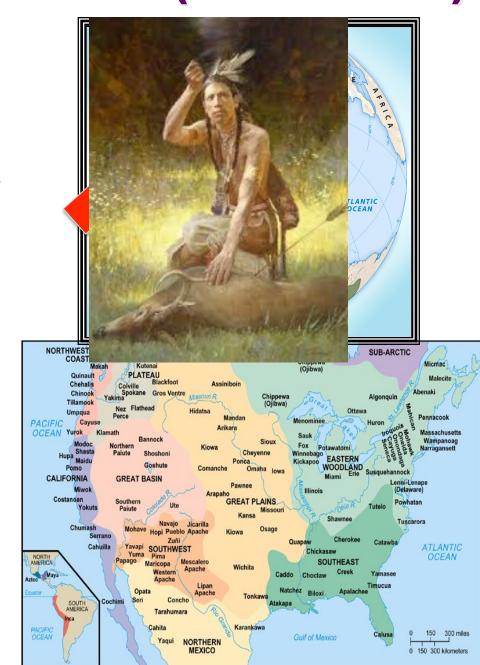
American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 1

American History (Brinkley) Chapter 1

America's History (Henretta) Chapter 1-2

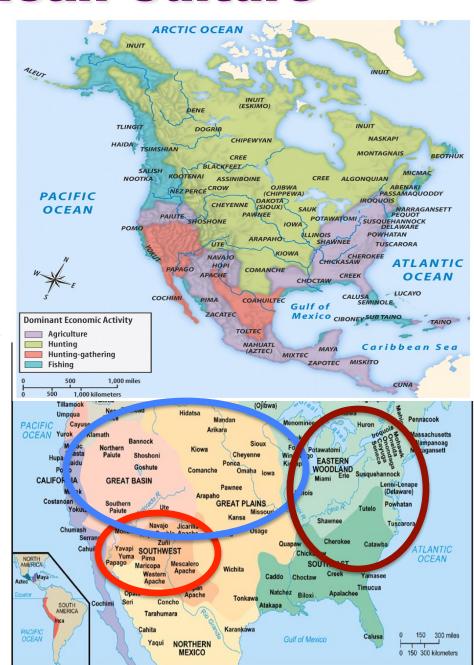
Native Americans Pre-Contact (Prior to 1492)

- Over 10,000 years before Columbus, people came to the Americas via the Bering Strait
- Native Americans developed a wide variety of social, political, and economic structures based upon interactions with each other and the environment.
- Native American religion was very often connected to their relationship with nature
 - Animism: belief that nonhuman things (plants, animals) possess a spiritual essence



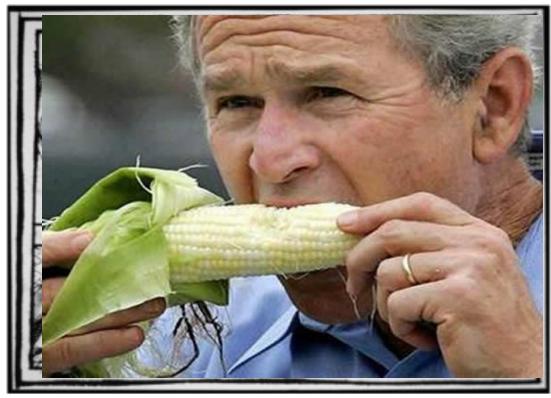
Native American Culture

- They developed different and complex societies that both transformed and adapted to their diverse environments
- Examples:
- Southwest (Pueblo): lived in arid land and relied on irrigation to grow maize & other agricultural products
- Great Basin & Great Plains (Lakota Sioux): lack of natural resources led to growth of nomadic lifestyle & the importance of hunting buffalo
- Atlantic coast & Northeast (Iroquois): mix of agricultural & hunter-gatherer society.
 Established permanent villages
 - Iroquois Confederation



Colonization of the "New" World

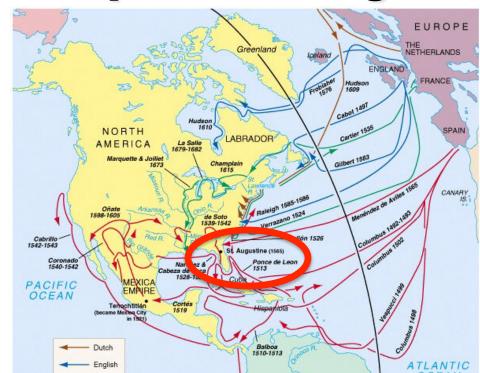
- 3 G's: Gold, Glory, God
 - Gold: New sources of wealth (trade with Asia)
 - Glory: ^ power & status
 - God: convert the native population to Christianity
- The arrival of Columbus in 1492 (& other Europeans after) led to massive demographic and social changes on both sides of the Atlantic



- Columbian Exchange: Trans-Atlantic exchange of people, diseases, food, trade, ideas, etc. between the Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Europe
 - Horses (from Europe) dramatically change Native life
 - Disease such as smallpox (from Europe) lead to massive population decline as deadly epidemics spread
 - Maize/corn (from America) fueled population increase in Europe

EARLY COLONIZATION: Spain & Portugal

- Treaty of Tordesillas Spain & Portugal agree to divide up the Western Hemisphere
- Spain was the earliest to colonize North America (St. Augustine, 1565)
- Encomienda System: Spanish colonists received land with native people
 - Native slave labor in mining (silver) or agriculture (sugar)
 - Spanish sought to convert Native people to Catholicism
- Racially mixed populations of European, Native, and African people
 - Mestizo: people of mixed
 Indian and European heritage
 - Mulatto: people of mixed white and black ancestry

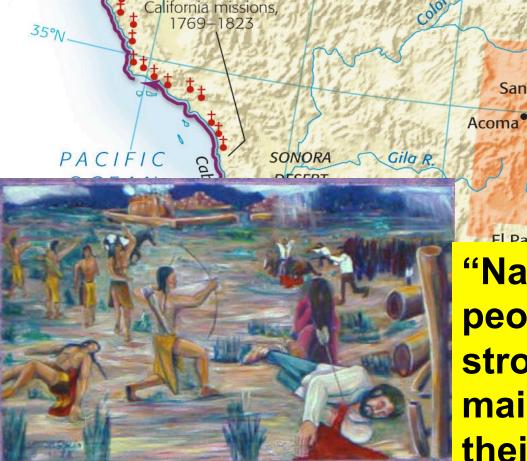




Attempts to change Native American beliefs led to resistance and conflict



Arkansas R.



Popé's Rebellion in 1680 leads to the death of hundreds of Spanish colonists and the destruction of Catholic churches in the area

"Native people strove to maintain their political and **cultural** autonomy"

Taos

Santa Fé



Debating Spanish Colonization

- "Debates occurred over how Native Americans should be treated and how "civilized" they were compared to European standards"
- Juan de Sepúlveda wrote

 "Just Causes for War Against the Indians" that <u>justified</u>
 Spanish colonization of the Americas
- Bartolomé de las Casas
 published in 1552 "A Short
 Account of the Destruction of
 the Indies" that <u>criticized</u>
 Spanish treatment of the
 indigenous people

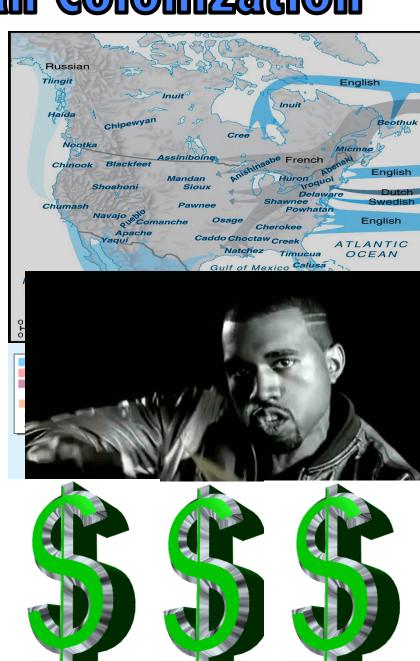


Comparing European Colonization

- Protestant England will soon challenge Spanish colonization of North America
- Unlike the English colonist, the Spanish, French, and Dutch are going to attempt to exploit new world resources AND form more complex relationships with indigenous people
 - Spain and Portugal formed colonies that used Native American and African slave labor in agriculture and mining
 - France, Holland, Spain will trade, intermarry with natives

Reasons for colonization

- Mercantilism: colonies exist to enrich the Mother country
 - Access to raw materials
 - Provide gold and silver





Mr. Jocz in the Caribbean at a sugar cane plantation