

<p>Making use of a New World</p>	
<p>First Settlement of the Americas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ It is unsure where the first immigrant came from</li> <li>➤ Presumably they crossed the frozen-over Bering Strait and trickled southward and spreading out across North America</li> <li>➤ The settlers south of the US were the most successful because they managed to establish firm corn cultivation. They also built great cities of stone. They knew enough mathematics and astronomy to construct a calendar w/o a leap year. Also worked out an advanced division of labor.</li> <li>➤ Settlers north of Mexico were more primitive because they made less effective use of land, and it supported fewer numbers.</li> </ul>
<p>The Europeans Arrive on the Scene</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Incentive to Explore:</li> <li>➤ Rise of large merchant class</li> <li>➤ Public wanted foreign goods (spices, dyes)</li> <li>➤ Overland trade was slow (direct sea route was faster and resulted in more net profit)</li> <li>➤ Portugal led the way with faster, more seaworthy ships (caravels)</li> <li>➤ Exploration:</li> <li>➤ Prince Henry the Navigator discovered the Azores and wanted to push around Africa to find the Orient</li> <li>➤ In 1488 Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope</li> <li>➤ In 1498 Vasco Da Gama reached India</li> <li>➤ Christopher Columbus:</li> <li>➤ Son of a Genoese weaver</li> <li>➤ Wanted to reach the Orient by sailing west, convinced the trip was no farther than 4000. Experts said that it was far longer than that. Portugal did not support his ideas, but Spain (Queen Isabella) decided to take a chance. On October 12, 1492, he discovered America in the form of a Caribbean island. He looked for China and Japan, but found nothing. He did however, find gold, which did interest the Europeans. Spain joined forces with Portugal in the treaty of Tordesillas (1494) and took possession of half of the continent each. (Spain west half, Portugal East Half).</li> <li>➤ Conquering:</li> <li>➤ The Natives had no chance over the superior technology and motive of the enemy invaders. The Spaniards killed or enslaved wherever they went, forcing to mine for more gold. After working the native slaves to death, they started an involuntary migration of black slaves from Africa. When the gold supply ran out, the Europeans turned to sugar. On the mainland, Indians were more numerous and better prepared. Hernando Cortez conquered Mexico and Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru.</li> <li>➤ Using the Land:</li> <li>➤ The Europeans were quick to seize the Gold and Silver, but the people were the most prized possession, as they could all be put to work for Spain.</li> </ul>

	<p>Spanish overlords were abusive towards the natives and the Spanish authorities tried to stop this from far away, but everyone agreed that the natives should work under Spanish command. This started the ecomienda system, a system of forced labor for technically free people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Effects of Conquering:</li> <li>➤ Within a century the boom of labor had ended because overwork, despair and disease destroyed the Spanish empire’s basic resource. A comparable decline is thought to have occurred in Peru. Disease was responsible for major wipeouts of native populations.</li> <li>➤ Venture to North America:</li> <li>➤ In 1497, John Cabot sailed West for England and returned to report a new land. He undertook another voyage the next year, but he and others saw the land as more of a barrier than an opportunity.</li> <li>➤ In 1524 the King of France (Francis I) sent Giovanni da Verrazano along the Atlantic coast. Ten years later, he sent Jacques Cartier on the same mission. He found the St. Lawrence River and was encouraged that there might be treasures there just like Spain had found. But it turned out that Canadian treasures were false. The first Europeans to find a lasting use for the North were summer people, who found fishing enjoyable there. Gradually, people came to stay and enjoy the pleasures of not having to worry about distant monarchs, because they lived in international communities or on their own ships. Soon it was discovered that the north had more to offer- lakes teeming with fur animals whose fur brought great profit. Contact with Indians brought interest with trade- furs exchanged for guns and other comforts.</li> </ul>
England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Self- Reformation:</li> <li>➤ Before England could turn its interests to America, it had to experience the same political consolidation under a powerful king as Spain and Portugal.</li> <li>➤ Soon after Martin Luther launched the Reformation, Henry VIII asked the pope for a divorce with his wife Catherine. The pope refused, and Henry cut all ties with Rome, made himself head of the Church of England, and confiscated monastic lands. This divorce with his Spanish wife created years of hostility between England and Spain. Henry had a daughter with his new wife, who would later become Queen Elizabeth, one of the greatest monarchs of England. Privateering of Spanish treasure ships reached its height under Elizabeth and brought England’s attention to the riches of America. Over time, with the rising prices in England, more and more people are willing to populate the new world.</li> <li>➤ Populating the New World (temporarily):</li> <li>➤ A man named Humphrey Gilbert had a vision that England could populate the new world for use as a base for Privateering Spanish ships and searching for a passage through the Americas. He received a charter from Queen Elizabeth to settle a colony over which he could exercise absolute authority. Gilbert drew volunteer settlers from religious minorities, privateers,</li> </ul>

	<p>pirates, paupers and fools to settle his colony. The expedition reached Newfoundland and they settled where there was a fisher settlement. While cruising southward, Gilbert's ship was lost and never found. Gilbert's adventures never established anything concrete; he stirred the imagination of other Englishmen. His son Raleigh failed all attempts at a permanent English settlement in North America.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Populating the New World (permanently):</li><li>➤ Petition to King James, Elizabeth's successor, about settlements had built up enough for him to consider another attempt. A new idea, a joint-stock company was to shuttle immigrants to the new world in return for their labor for the first seven years. There were two companies founded: the Virginia Company of Plymouth (north settlement) and Virginia Company of London (south settlement). Many people soon became unhappy in the new world, because their living conditions were not better than in England, and that is what they came for. After many tries at the market with different woods, wines and tar, they realized that tobacco was their future. However, many settlers came, but to atrocious conditions. Ill equipped with clothes, tools and food, many sickened and died. Those that survived were working in conditions unknown in England. Soon, the King dissolved the company due to the treatment of the settlers.</li><li>➤ Founding New England:</li><li>➤ James I stopped the Virginia Company's abuses, but not the flow of colonists to America. This was due to the rising cost of living and the changing of ownership of lands, from state to private ownership. People were also motivated by religious reasons (such as the Puritans' discontent with the Church of England).</li><li>➤ Pilgrim New England: The pilgrims were men and women separatists. They were disliked and even imprisoned in England, and in other countries, their conditions were not much better. Their only hope was to immigrate to the Americas. The pilgrims were poorly equipped, but courageous. They were brought by merchants and promised to pay back when they were to receive supplies that were needed, but under elected leader William Bradford, liquidated this debt when the supplies did not come.</li><li>➤ Puritan New England: To people who never wielded any power, self-government was a challenge. They wanted a strong government but one that was fair with its taxes and use of money. Mostly, they wanted to follow laws set by God, not those of England.</li></ul>
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