

Period 1: 1491-1607

1.2

Old World: Europe, Asia, Africa

New World: the Americas

Southwest - stayed in one place with permanent society: had developed culture and religion

→ agricultural: corn / maize

Great Plains - nomadic: hunting communities followed bison herds

Northeast - mix of agricultural and hunting culture + farming: permanent settlements

→ \* crop rotation

Northwest - had hunting and gathering cultures: fishing villages

Christopher Columbus

In 1492, Columbus set sail → hoping to reach India looking for a faster trade route

landed in modern day Bahamas

the 3 G's

God: wanted to spread Christianity with the natives → claimed as most important

Glor: wanted to expand their nation control and prove their supremacy and control

Gold: get rich through extracting and trading resources → primary goal

Treaty of Tordesillas: 1494

Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas, agreeing to divide the new world for themselves

Columbian Exchange

the movement of goods, people, and disease between old and new world

→ to survive: Europeans brought things from home (Old World) - cows, wheat, horses

→ to make money: Europeans took unusual items from New World back home to sell

Crops: brought new crops like potatoes, peppers, and tomatoes to old world and sugar cane to new world

Diseases: old world brought new non-immune diseases to new world (smallpox) destroying native people and many cultures

feudalism: European economic system replaced by capitalism

capitalism: based on private ownership = free and open exchange between property owners

Caste in Spanish America

inherited from parents

ideas of 'purity' and 'population' = strictly based on race



the encomienda system:

gave Spanish conquistadors control of huge estates with a set of native workers

in theory = was supposed to provide natives with protection, education, and work

in practice = the system was brutal and unsustainable due to natives lack of immunity, would quickly be replaced by African slavery

natives were dying or revolting

Period 2: 1607-1754

french: relied on trade alliances and inter marriage with the natives:  
 all about trade

spanish: subjected natives population, converting and incorporated them into spanish culture

dutch: mainly economic and about trade; really did not care about converting natives

british: mainly economic and needed land... family group and religious freedom - english expelled natives

major events

- 1607: Jamestown founded
- 1619: first african slave arrives  
House of Burgessess created
- 1620: Pilgrim sail on mayflower
- 1676: Bacon's rebellion in Virginia
- 1680's: expansion of slavery in colonies
- 1681: Pennsylvania founded by Penn
- 1692: Salem witch trials
- 1734: Great awakening
- 1754: French/indian war begins

Chesapeake - funded by a joint stock company; \* important because tobacco produced by indentured slavery later african slaves

Bacon's rebellion: lead by small group of poor farmers to attack plantations and governor... indicated idea to look for new form of free labor

New england colonies

settled by Puritans; made up by small towns and family farms  
 agricultural economy -> came to be established societies  
 example: John Winthrop (Massachusetts)

middle colonies

exported -> economy based on crops  
 attracted a range of European migrants leading to societies with greater diversity and tolerance  
 Quakers = Pennsylvania  
 Catholics = Maryland

southern colonies

had plantation economies with large amounts of exportation of crops; heavily relied on african slaves; majority of population were slaves of some kind; slave codes; cash crop = sugarcane  
 example: Gullah people

democratic systems

colonies became more self-governing

- new england: had participatory town meetings which elected their colonial legislatures
- southern: elite planters had local authority and dominated elected assemblies
- middle: much like southerners but dominated by wealthy mercantiles