

### Europeans Set Sail

#### The Big Idea

Europeans explored the world, searching for new lands and new trade routes

#### Main Ideas

- Vikings were skilled sailors, and they were the first Europeans to reach North America.
- Prince Henry the Navigator established a school for sailors and provided financial support that enabled the Portuguese to start exploring the oceans.
- Portuguese sailors sailed around Africa and found a sea route to Asia.



Next

### Main Idea 1: Vikings were skilled sailors, and they were the first Europeans to reach North America.

- Vikings came from Scandinavia.
- They raided countries throughout Europe and developed large trading networks.
- In 1000 **Leif Eriksson** sailed from Norway to the North American coast after having been blown off course by a storm.
  - Landed on the Labrador Peninsula in present-day Canada
  - Sailed further south to Newfoundland and perhaps even into New England
- Created a North American settlement, but attacks by Native Americans and the area's isolation prompted the Vikings to return to Europe



Previous



Next



## Chapter 2

**Main Idea 2: Prince Henry the Navigator established a school for sailors and provided financial support that enabled the Portuguese to start exploring the oceans.**

### **Henry the Navigator**

- Made great advances in exploration in the 1400s:
  - Built an observatory
  - Founded a school of navigation
  - Financed research by mapmakers and shipbuilders
  - Paid for expeditions to explore the coast of Africa



Previous



Next

### Advancement of Exploration

#### Motivations for Exploration

- To find sea routes to develop additional trade with Asia
- To spread Christianity and convert more people
- Many Europeans wanted to learn more about Asia and its culture.

#### Technological Advances

- Better instruments made it possible for sailors to travel the open seas.
  - The **astrolabe** enabled navigators to use the stars to chart location.
- The Portuguese began designing ships that were smaller, lighter, and easier to steer.
  - **Caravels** used triangular sails that allowed ships to sail against the wind.



Previous



Next

### **Main Idea 3: Portuguese sailors sailed around Africa and found a sea route to Asia.**

- In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias led an exploration from Portugal southward along African coast, discovering the southern tip of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope.
- In 1497 Vasco da Gama sailed around the Cape of Good Hope and landed in India, winning the European race for a sea route to Asia



Previous



Next

### Results of Exploration

- As Portuguese sailors explored the west coast of Africa, they negotiated for gold, ivory, and slaves.
  - Devastated African communities
  - Broke up many families
  - Led to increased warfare among kingdoms
- Slaves were sent to Europe and to islands in the Atlantic where they endured brutal living conditions.
- New trade increased Portuguese wealth and power.
- Other European countries launched their own voyages of exploration



Previous



Next

### Europeans Reach the Americas

#### The Big Idea

Christopher Columbus's voyages led to new exchanges between Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

#### Main Ideas

- Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and reached a continent that was previously unknown to him.
- After Columbus's voyages, other explorers sailed to the Americas.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 1: Christopher Columbus sailed across the Atlantic Ocean and reached a continent that was previously unknown to him.

- **Christopher Columbus**, a sailor from Genoa, Italy, heard stories of great wealth in Asia.
- He persuaded King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to pay for an expedition across the Atlantic.
- On August 3, 1492, Columbus set sail across the Atlantic with three ships.
- On October 12, 1492, he reached the Americas.



Previous



Next

### Columbus in the Americas

- Columbus and his crew landed in the Bahamas, on an island he named San Salvador.
- He called the native people Indians because he thought he was in the Indies.
- Columbus was interested in gold, not the culture of the native people.
- He made three more voyages to the Americas.
- The impact of Columbus's voyages on the world was not realized until years after his death.



Previous



Next

### Impact of Columbus

- Changed the way Europeans thought of the world and their place in it.
- Began a new era of interaction between Europe and the Americas.
- Created conflict as countries vied to add lands to their empires.
  - In 1493 Pope Alexander VI, from Spain, decreed the **Line of Demarcation** through the Atlantic Ocean that allowed Spain to claim all lands west of the line.
  - Portugal and Spain then signed an agreement, the **Treaty of Tordesillas**, which moved the Line of Demarcation 800 miles further west.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 2: After Columbus's voyages, other explorers sailed to the Americas.

#### Vespucci

- America was named for Amerigo Vespucci, who sailed to South America in 1501.

#### Balboa

- Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed Central America to discover the Pacific Ocean.

#### Magellan

- Ferdinand Magellan headed an expedition in 1519 that eventually circumnavigated, or sailed around, the world.



Previous



Next

### The Columbian Exchange

- Explorers brought plants, animals, and diseases to the “New World” of the Americas and brought back plants and animals to the “Old World”—Europe, Asia, and Africa.
- The **Columbian Exchange** is the name given to this transfer of plants, animals, and diseases between Europe and the Americas.
- Explorers brought horses, cattle, pigs, and grains such as barley and wheat to the Americas.
- Europeans took back such American plants as corn, tomatoes, tobacco, and cocoa.



Previous



Next

### Spain Builds an Empire

#### The Big Idea

Spain established a large empire in the Americas.

#### Main Ideas

- Spanish conquistadors conquered the Aztec and the Inca empires.
- Spanish explorers traveled through the borderlands of New Spain, claiming more land.
- Spanish settlers treated Native Americans harshly, forcing them to work on plantations and in mines.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 1: Spanish conquistadors conquered the Aztec and the Inca empires.

- **Conquistadors** were Spanish soldiers who led military expeditions in the Americas.
- **Hernán Cortés** led a military expedition to Mexico in 1519.
- Cortés heard of a wealthy land ruled by a king named **Moctezuma II**.



Previous



Next

### Conquest of the Aztec Empire

- Moctezuma II ruled the Aztec Empire from his capital city of Tenochtitlán.
- The Aztecs had thousands of warriors.
- Cortés had several hundred soldiers and sailors, as well as horses and guns.
- Moctezuma welcomed Cortés but was seized by the Spanish and later killed during fighting.
- The Spanish overthrew the Aztec Empire with the aid of the Aztec's enemies.
- The Aztecs had also been weakened by smallpox and other diseases brought by the Spanish.



Previous



Next

### Pizarro's Conquest of the Inca

- **Francisco Pizarro**, another conquistador, led a military expedition to the Inca Empire in the Andes Mountains of South America.
- The Inca ruled over territory that stretched from present-day Chile to Colombia.
- Pizarro's forces killed the Inca ruler.
- Pizarro, with the aid of Native American allies, had conquered the Inca by 1534.



Previous



Next

### Spanish Settlements

- The Spanish called their vast empire New Spain.
- Jews, Muslims, and non-Christians were forbidden to settle there.
- Royal officials ruled the empire through viceroys, or royal governors.
- Three types of settlements were established:
  - Pueblos served as trading posts and centers of government.
  - Missions were founded by priests to convert local Native Americans to Catholicism.
  - Presidios, or military bases, protected towns and missions.
- Settlers built *El Camino Real*, an extensive road system, to link the empire.



Previous



Next

### **Main Idea 2: Spanish explorers traveled through the borderlands of New Spain, claiming more land.**

- Many other Spanish explorers came to North America in the 1500s to find treasure.
- Juan Ponce de León explored present-day Florida in 1513.
- Hernando de Soto traveled through Florida and North Carolina in 1539.
- Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, accompanied by a slave named Estevanico and a few others, journeyed on foot throughout the North American Southwest.
- De Vaca's account of their journey inspired Francisco Vázquez de Coronado to continue exploration, leading to the discovery of the Grand Canyon.



Previous



Next

### **Main Idea 2: Spanish explorers traveled through the borderlands of New Spain, claiming more land.**

- Spain's American colonies helped make it wealthy.
- Tons of gold and silver were brought to Spain from the Aztec and Inca empires.
- Food was also grown in Mexico and Peru to support Spain's expanding empire.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 3: Spanish settlers treated Native Americans harshly, forcing them to work on plantations and in mines.

- The **encomienda system** gave settlers the right to tax local Native Americans or make them work.
- Most Spanish treated Native Americans like slaves.
- Native Americans were forced to work on **plantations**, or large farms, to work in mines, and to herd cattle.
- **Bartolomé de Las Casas**, a Spanish priest, defended Native American rights.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 2

### The Race for Empires

#### The Big Idea

Other European nations challenged Spain in the Americas.

#### Main Ideas

- Events in Europe affected settlement of North America.
- Several explorers searched for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.
- European nations raced to establish empires in North America.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 1: Events in Europe affected settlement of North America.

- Martin Luther, a German priest, protested the practices of the Catholic Church in 1517 leading to a religious reform movement called the **Protestant Reformation**.
- Reformers became known as **Protestants**.
- The **printing press**, a machine that produces printed copies, helped spread the ideas of the Reformation.
- Conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Europe often led to civil war.
- King Henry VIII defied the pope and founded the Church of England, or Anglican Church, in 1534.



Previous



Next

### Spain and England Go to War

- King Philip II used Spain's wealth to lead a Counter-Reformation against the Protestants.
- Philip sent the **Spanish Armada** to England to overthrow Queen Elizabeth and the Anglican Church.
- The smaller English fleet defeated the Armada.
- Spain was also weakened by economic problems, including inflation, a rise in the price of goods caused by an increase in the amount of money in use.
- England, France, and the Netherlands challenged Spanish power in the Americas.



Previous



Next

## Chapter 2

### Main Idea 2: Several explorers searched for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.

#### Cabot

Italian sailor John Cabot, sailing for the English, searched for a passage to the Pacific Ocean along the coast of Canada and Newfoundland. This became the basis of England's claim to North America.

#### Cartier

Frenchman Jacques Cartier sailed down the Saint Lawrence river all the way to present-day Montreal, claiming lands for France.

#### Hudson

The English captain Henry Hudson led a Dutch expedition to present-day New York in 1609.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 3: European nations raced to establish empires in North America.

- Spanish and Portuguese were the early leaders in exploration and colonization of Central America, the Caribbean, and South America.
- English, French and Dutch then focused on North America for expansion of their empires.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 2

### English Settlement

- The English decided to found a colony in North America in the late 1500s.
- Sir Walter Raleigh received a **charter**, a document giving him permission to start a colony.
- He sent an expedition that landed in present-day North Carolina and Virginia.
- The colony established at Roanoke by John White in 1587, in what is now Virginia, mysteriously disappeared.



Previous



Next

## Chapter 2

### French Empire in North America

First settlements were in Florida, but they were soon destroyed and the settlers driven out by the Spanish

The explorations of Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain gave France a claim in the north, in present-day Canada along the Saint Lawrence River.

The North American territory that spread out from the St. Lawrence River in the late 1600s was called New France.

Fur traders, explorers, and missionaries populated the region

René-Robert de La Salle claimed lands along the Mississippi River and in the Mississippi Valley.

French settlers developed close trading relationship with the Native Americans.



Previous



Next

### Dutch and Swedish Presence

#### New Netherland

- The Dutch came to America for trade.
- They settled land between the Delaware and Hudson rivers.
- Manhattan Island was purchased from local Native Americans and called New Amsterdam

#### New Sweden

- Colonists settled along the Delaware River.
- New Christina, the first Swedish settlement, was founded in 1638.
- The Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655.



Previous



Next

### Beginnings of Slavery in the Americas

#### The Big Idea

Europeans forced millions of African slaves to work in their colonies

#### Main Ideas

- European diseases wiped out much of the Native American population, causing colonists to look for a new labor force.
- Europeans enslaved millions of Africans and sent them to work in their colonies.
- Slaves in the Americas created a distinct culture.



Previous



Next

### Main Idea 1: European diseases wiped out much of the Native American Population, causing colonists to look for a new labor force.

- Europeans were **immune**, or had a natural resistance, to diseases common in Europe like measles, smallpox, and typhus.
- Native Americans had no resistance to these diseases, and millions died in the years after the Europeans arrived.
- With a shortage of Native American workers, Spanish and Portuguese plantation owners had to find other sources of cheap labor.
- Slaves from West Africa were brought to America and the African slave trade flourished.



Previous



Next



### Main Idea 2: Europeans enslaved millions of Africans and sent them to work in their colonies.

- In 1510 Spanish government legalized the sale of slaves in the colonies.
- Most slaves came from the interior of Africa.
- One out of every six slaves died along the **Middle Passage**, the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean to reach the Americas, because of horrible living conditions.
- Slave trade led to the **African Diaspora**, as enslaved Africans were sent all across the world.
- Colonial leaders worked to regulate slave treatment and behavior, but treatment of enslaved Africans varied.



Previous



Next

### **Main Idea 3: Slaves in the Americas created a distinct culture.**

- Slaves in the Americas came from diverse backgrounds, but shared many customs and viewpoints.
- They built upon what they had in common to create a new African American culture.



Previous



Next

### Slave Culture

#### Family

- Vital part of slave culture
- Provided a refuge, a place not fully under the slaveholders' control
- Faced many challenges, including being broken apart

#### Religion

- Christianity blended with traditional African elements
- Gave sense of self-worth and hope
- Spirituals were a common form of religious expression.
- Used songs and folktales to tell their stories of hope, sorrow, agony, and joy

#### Art and Dance

- Form of expression
- Dances were important social events in slave communities.
- Heavily influenced by African traditions.



Previous



Next