

APUSH 2020
Chap 1
New World Beginnings

A.P U.S History
Chapter 1

New World Beginnings,
33,000 B.C. – A.D. 1769



- Pre-Columbian time period.
 - First Americans came from Asia
 - Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
 - Following a food source
 - Gradual migration
- or did they?
- New Evidence that some traveled from Pacific Rim
Maybe by Sea

The Journey From Asia

- The first people migrated from Asia to North, Central, and South America during the last Ice Age. ↓
- They reached the Americas thousands of years ago. ↓
- This migration took centuries, and people spread out across the Americas as far east as the Atlantic Ocean and as far south as the tip of South America.



The Journey From Asia (cont.)

- These early people crossed a land bridge from Siberia in northeastern Asia to present-day Alaska. ¶
- This land bridge, Beringia, now lies under the waters of the Bering Strait. ¶
- These early Americans were **nomads**, moving from place to place in search of food. ¶
- These early people were skilled hunters. They used every part of the animal for food, clothing, weapons, and tools. ¶



Early Human Migrations



- Early peoples in the Americas were **hunter-gatherers**, who hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- The warming climate created new **environments**: climates and landscapes that surround living things.
- Different environments influenced the development of Native American **societies**: groups that share a common culture.
- **Culture** is a group's common values and traditions



Settling Down

- As large animals such as the mammoth disappeared, Native Americans hunted smaller game and ate plants and berries. ⚡
- Native Americans began to find new food sources by learning to plant and raise crops. ⚡
- People living near the coast or rivers learned to fish. ⚡
- Settlers formed villages and communities. Some people remained nomadic hunters. ⚡
- Early peoples eventually developed their own **cultures**.





AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
ARCTIC (Eskimos, Inuits)	
PLAINS INDIANS (Sioux, Comanche, Winnebago)	
NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES (Iroquois, Algonquian)	
SOUTHWEST (Hopi, Pueblo)	
SOUTHEAST (Cherokee, Creek)	

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
ARCTIC (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
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SOUTHEAST (Cherokee, Creek)	



North and Northwest Culture Areas

Arctic

- Long, cold winters and short summers
- Inuit peoples in present-day Alaska and Canada
- Aleut peoples in Alaska
- Fished and hunted large mammals

Subarctic

- Long, cold winters and short summers
- Dorgrib and Montagnais peoples
- Hunters followed migrating deer
- People lived in temporary shelters made of animal skins.

Pacific Northwest

- Carved images of **totems**, ancestor or animal spirits, on tall, wooden poles
- Held feasts called potlatches
- Thrived on abundant game animals, fish, and wild plants



AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS

ARCTIC (Eskimos, Inuit)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
PLAINS INDIANS (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	Horses (introduced from Europe) Bison Hunters - Migratory (Teepees)
NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES (Iroquois, Algonquian)	
SOUTHWEST (Hopi, Pueblo)	
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PLAINS INDIAN BISON HUNT

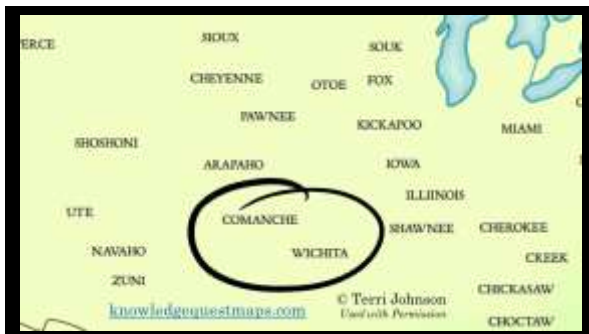
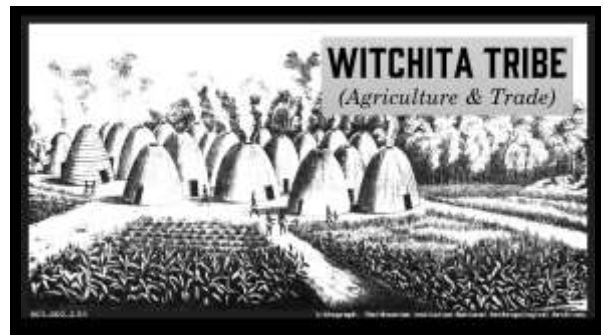


GERONIMO!!!

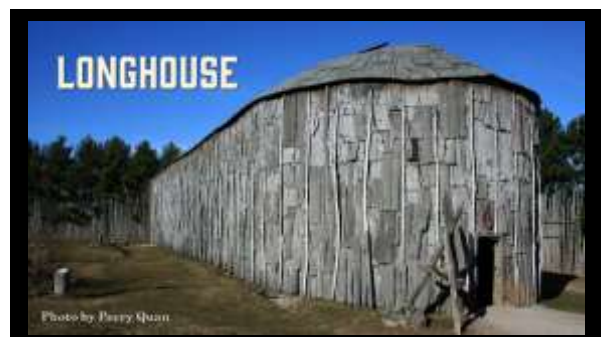


*Yes, I know Geronimo
wasn't a Plains Indian.*





AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
ARCTIC (Eskimo, Inuit)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
PLAINS INDIANS (Shoshone, Comanche, Wichita)	Horses (introduced from Europe) Bison Hunters - Migratory (Teepees)
NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES (Iroquois, Algonquian)	Hunting and Gathering Slash and Burn Agriculture "Three Sisters" (Corn, Squash, Beans) Longhouses (Iroquois)
SOUTHWEST (Hopi, Pueblo)	
SOUTHEAST (Cherokee, Creek)	





The Earliest Americans

- Eastern Indians
- Eastern Indians grew corn, beans, and squash in **three sisters farmin**:
 - Corn grew in a stalk providing a trellis for beans, beans grew up the stalk, squash's broad leaves kept the sun off the ground and thus kept the moisture in the soil.
 - This group likely had the best (most diverse) diet of all North American Indians and is typified by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw (South) and Iroquois (North).





Also known as the Iroquois Confederation
Confederation is a word/concept you will see again

The Earliest Americans

- Iroquois Confederation
- Hiawatha was the legendary leader of the group.
- The Iroquois Confederation was a group of 5 tribes in New York state.
- They were matrilineal as authority and possessions passed down through the female line.
- Each tribe kept their independence, but met occasionally to discuss matters of common interest, like war/defense.
- This was not the norm. Usually, Indians were scattered and separated (and thus weak).



AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS	
ARCTIC (Inuit, Yupik, Aleut)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
PLAINS INDIAN (Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho)	Horses (introduced from Europe) Horn Hunters - Migratory (Nomadic)
NORTHEAST / GREAT LAKES (Iroquois, Algonquian)	Hunting and Gathering Slash and Burn Agriculture "Three Sisters" (Corn, Squash, Bean) Longhouses (Iroquois)
SOUTHWEST (Hopi, Pueblo)	Clay Houses / Cliff Dwellings Maize (Corn) Agriculture
SOUTHEAST (Timucua, Creek)	

The Earliest Americans

- Pueblo Indians
- The Pueblos were the 1st American corn growers.
- They lived in adobe houses (dried mud) and pueblos ("villages" in Spanish). Pueblos are villages of cubicle shaped adobe houses, stacked one on top the other and often beneath cliffs.
- They had elaborate irrigation systems to draw water away from rivers to grown corn.



Pueblo Indians



Early Native Americans (cont.)

- They built irrigation channels to bring water to the hot, dry land from the nearby Gila and Salt Rivers and left behind pottery, carved stone, and shells.



- The Anasazi lived in an area known as the Four Corners (or the meeting place) of present-day Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico from A.D. 200 to A.D. 1300.



Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Anasazi built stone and cliff dwellings. A **pueblo** or stone dwelling looked like an apartment building.
- Built **kivas**, underground ceremonial chambers, for religious ceremonies
- The cliff dwellings were built into the walls of steep cliffs. Pueblo Bonito and Mesa Verde are examples of each.
- In about 1300, the Anasazi left these dwellings to settle in smaller communities, perhaps due to **droughts** during which their crops dried up.



Early Native Americans

- Many Native American cultures existed in North America before Europeans arrived in the 1500s.
- The Hohokam lived in the desert of present-day Arizona.
- Their civilization flourished from about A.D. 300 to A.D. 1300.





Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Mound Builders lived in central North America from present-day Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River valley. ↓
- They built mounds of earth that looked like the Aztec stone pyramids. ↓
- The Adena were hunters and gatherers and among the earliest Mound Builders living in the Ohio Valley around 800 B.C.



The Earliest Americans

- Mound Builders
- These people built huge ceremonial and burial mounds and were located in the Ohio Valley.
- Cahokia, near East St. Louis today, held 40,000 people.



Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Hopewell people were farmers and traders who built large burial mounds shaped like birds, bears, and snakes. ♪
- They left behind pearls, shells, cloth, and copper in the mounds to show their variety of trade. ♪
- The highest mound, Monks Mound, rose nearly 100 feet and was probably the highest structure north of Mexico.



CAHOKIA MOUNDS

Outside St. Louis



Photo by Michael Decker



SETTLED COMMUNITIES

Photo by Michael Decker

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS

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SOUTHEAST (Cherokee, Creek)	Agriculture / Settled Communities Mississippian Culture (Cahokia, Mounds)

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Early American Civilizations

- Several great **civilizations** arose in present-day Mexico and in Central and South America. ♪
- The most advanced were the Olmec, the Maya, the Aztec, and the Inca. Each thrived for centuries. ♪
- The Olmec people lived in what is now Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, between 1500 B.C. and 3000 B.C. ♪
- The Olmec built stone pavement and drainage systems and sculpted large stone monuments. Their civilization influenced their neighbors.
- Known for use of stone in architecture and built the first pyramids in the Americas



The Maya

- The Mayan civilization flourished in present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize. ♪
- The people built large cities, each having at least one stone pyramid. ♪
- Tikal was the largest Mayan city and had five pyramids. ♪
- The Mayan civilization was a **theocracy**, or a society ruled by religious leaders.



The Maya (cont.)

- The Maya believed that the gods controlled all that happened on Earth. ♪
- Atop the pyramids were religious and governmental centers. ♪
- The Maya became skilled astronomers and developed a writing system called **hieroglyphics**. ♪
- Mayan traders transported their goods such as maize, vegetables, jade, turquoise jewelry, and cacao beans on their backs and along the water.

The Maya (cont.)

- No one knows what caused the decline of the Maya around A.D. 900, but descendants of the Maya still live in parts of Mexico and Central America.

One can see how easy it is to "lose" the Mayan empire. This is an example of the jungle reclaiming a pyramid. One could walk by and just assume it to be a hill.



My Guide was descended from the Mayan's and when he was born, his father took part of his umbilical cord to the top of the pyramid to bury it, to connect him to the land and his culture





Yes that is me
on top of the
pyramid in
Belize

This was the view, notice how flat it is, so any "hill" looking object is probably a pyramid yet to be uncovered. One can also see how a hurricane could sweep across and cover everything and let the Jungle reclaim it. LOTS to still be discovered here!





NEW PICTURES OF Pyramids Here

The Aztec 🌐

- Founded in 1325, Tenochtitlán was the home of the Aztec and their capital city. 📍
- Situated on an island, it was one of the largest cities in the Americas. 📍
- Workers toiled day and night to make causeways linking the island to the mainland and filling in Lake Texcoco, upon which the city was built. 📍
- Tenochtitlán was also a center of trade. 📍
- The Aztec people were warriors and conquered nearly all rival communities. They built a military empire.



The Aztec (cont.)



- From the conquered people, the Aztec took weapons, maize, cotton cloth, and copper. ⚡
- The Aztec forced their captives to work as slaves. ⚡
- The Aztec people also believed in pleasing the gods. ⚡
- Their society was organized around religion, and they sacrificed thousands of prisoners in religious ceremonies.



The Inca

- The Inca Empire developed in the western highlands of South America.
- Cuzco, the capital city, was founded around A.D. 1200. ⚡
- The Inca ruler Pachacuti and his son, Topa Inca, conquered neighboring lands to build their empire. ⚡
- It was the largest of the early American civilizations. The empire stretched more than 3,000 miles from present-day Colombia to northern Argentina and Chile.



Pachacuti, Inca King who built Machu Picchu c1450, 18th century painting based on 1615 engraving by Antonio de Herrera



Drawing by Guaman Poma in 1615
Reign 1471–1493

The Inca (cont.)

- The population of the Inca Empire at its height was more than nine million people. ⚡
- The Inca were very advanced. ⚡
 - They built 10,000 miles of paved roads. ⚡
 - Rope bridges crossed canyons and rivers. ⚡
 - They developed a record-keeping system using *quipus* so that runners could take messages from one part of the empire to another. ⚡
 - The language, Quechua, became the official language of the empire.



The Inca (cont.)

- They developed a system of terracing the land by building platforms so that they could plant crops on slopes. ⚡
- They were also a religious people, worshipping the sun god.





- Shared religious beliefs
 - Religion linked to nature
 - Spiritual forces were everywhere– even plants and animals
- Shared beliefs about property
 - Individual ownership applied only to the crops one grew
 - Land was for the use of everyone in the village
 - Believed they should preserve the land for future generations
- Despite shared beliefs, Native Americans on the North American continent were independent culture groups and did not form large empires.



CULTURAL CLASHES

WHITE EUROPEANS

- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divided the land and selling it for monetary value.



NATIVE AMERICANS

- Relationship with environment as part of their religion
- Need to hunt for survival
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian

2. Europe Exploration

- Causes
 - Indirect
 - Direct
- Effects



Indirect Discoverers of the New World



- The 1st Europeans to come to America were most likely the Norse (Vikings from Norway).
- Around 1000 AD, the Vikings landed, led by Erik the Red and Leif Erikson.
- They landed in **Newfoundland** or **Vinland** (because of all the vines).
- However, these men left America and left no written record and therefore didn't get the credit.
- The only record is found in Viking sagas or songs.

Vikings



Indirect Causes of European Explorations

Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Silk Road
2. New Player → Europe
 - ❖ Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
 - ❖ Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
 - ❖ Better seaworthy ships.

Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.

The Middle Ages

The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the **Middle Ages**, or the medieval period.

- ❖ Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages. **Feudalism** developed:
 - ❖ Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.
 - ❖ The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.
 - ❖ In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a **middle class** of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful **monarchs**, or rulers, increased their wealth.

Indirect Discoverers of the New World

- The Christian Crusaders of Middle Ages fought in Palestine to regain the Holy Land from Muslims. This mixing of East and West created a sweet-tooth where Europeans wanted the spices of the exotic East.



The Middle Ages

- ❖ **The Crusades** — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the **Crusades**, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.
- ❖ The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans' awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.
- ❖ **The Growth of Cities** — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.

New Maritime Technologies



Hartman
Astrolabe
(1532)



Better
Maps
[Portulan]

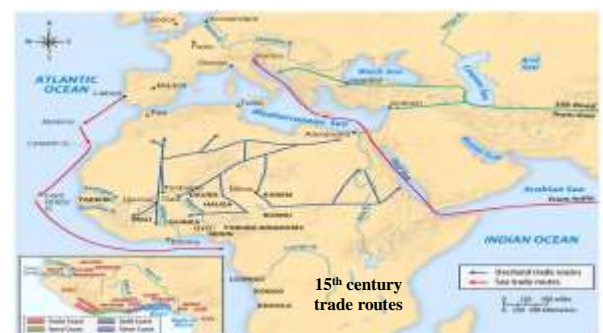


Mariner's
Compass

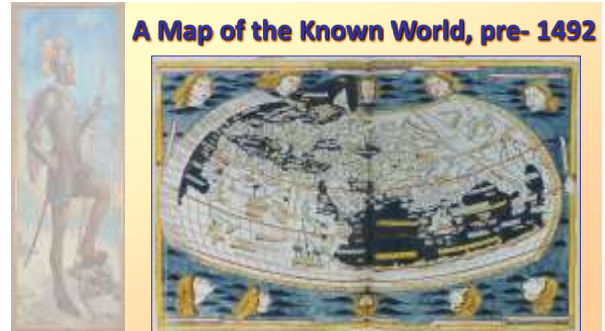


Sextant

New Weapons Technology



15th century
trade routes



Renaissance

The Rebirth of Europe

Economy	Culture	Politics
Nations competed for Asian trade.	Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.	Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church
Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.	Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning	Government by nobles and the Church declined.
Spain & Portugal competed to explore trade routes.	Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare	The rise of nations

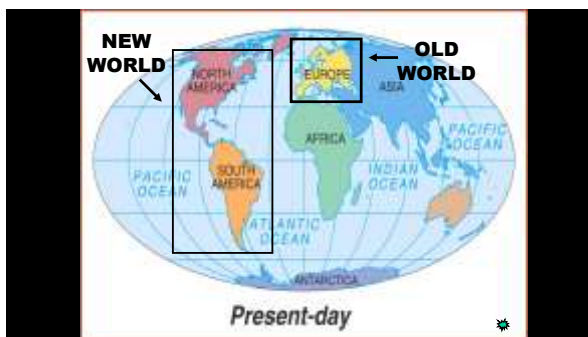
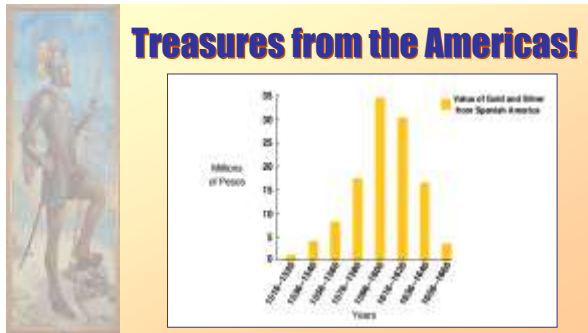


Direct Causes = 3 G's

- Political:** Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. (**GLORY**)
- Economic:** Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations (**GOLD**)
- Religious:** spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. (**GOD**)

The 3 motives reinforce each other

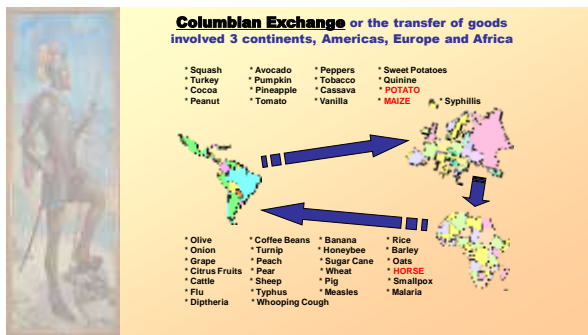




EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600

EFFECTS

- Europeans reach and settle Americas
- Expanded knowledge of world geography
- Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism
- Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations
- Introduction of the institution of slavery
- Columbian Exchange



DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

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- Causes
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3. European Colonization

- Spain
- Portugal
- France
- Dutch

European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
 - Spain
 - England
 - France
 - Portugal
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.



The Portuguese



- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia....
 - Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450's
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

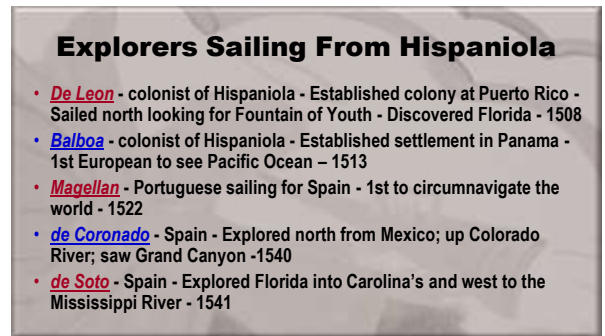
Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500



The Spanish

- Spanish **first** to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)



Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal



- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the Americas - Amerigo is his first name (where we get "America") - 1501



CONQUISTADORS

- Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.
- Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.
- With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.



Spanish Exploration

- ❖ Columbus
- ❖ Balboa
- ❖ Cortes
- ❖ Pizarro
- ❖ De Leon
- ❖ De Soto
- ❖ Coronado
- ❖ Vespucci

Conquistadores = Conquerors

- **Vasco Balboa**: "discovered" the Pacific Ocean across isthmus of Panama
- **Ferdinand Magellan**: circumnavigates the globe (1st to do so)
- **Ponce de Leon**: touches and names Florida looking for legendary Fountain of Youth
- **Hernando Cortes**: enters Florida, travels up into present day Southeastern U.S., dies and is "buried" in Mississippi River
- **Francisco Pizarro**: conquers Incan Empire of Peru and begins shipping tons of gold/silver back to Spain. This huge influx of precious metals made European prices skyrocket (inflation).
- **Francisco Coronado**: ventured into current Southwest U.S. looking for legendary El Dorado, city of gold. He found the Pueblo Indians.



Francisco Pizarro



Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.



Hernando Cortés

VS.



Montezuma II

The Conquest of Mexico

- Hernando Cortez conquered the Aztecs at Tenochtitlan.
- Cortez went from Cuba to present day Vera Cruz, then marched over mountains to the Aztec capital.
- Montezuma, Aztec king, thought Cortez might be the god Quetzalcoatl who was due to reappear the very year. Montezuma welcomed Cortez into Tenochtitlan.



Hernando Cortez

The Conquest of Mexico

- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the *noche triste*, sad night. Cortez and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Indians.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, mestizos, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.



Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



The Death of Montezuma II



First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532



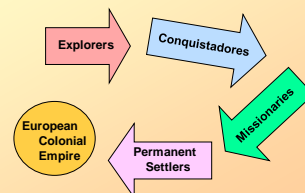
Francisco Pizarro

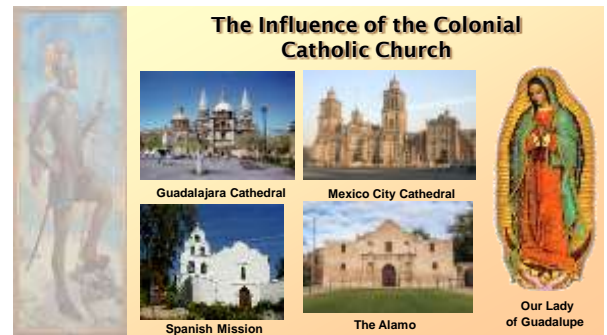
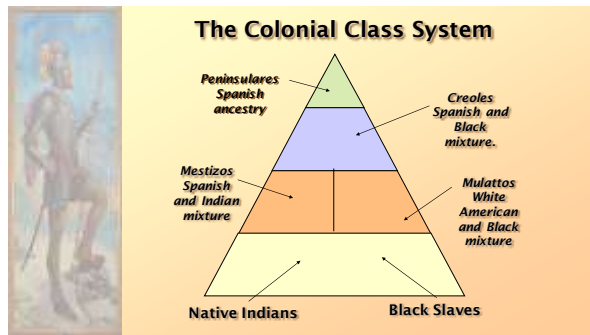
VS.



Atahualpa

Cycle of Conquest & Colonization





Father Bartolomé de Las Casas

- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

► New Laws --> 1542

ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply = **FEUDALISM**
 - "granted" to deserving subjects of the King
2. Conquistador controlled Indian populations
 - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
 - Indians often rendered personal services as well.
3. In return the conquistador was obligated to
 - protect his wards
 - instruct them in the Christian faith
 - defend their right to use the land to live off the land
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (King Charles I of Spain) prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.

Cover of "Leyes Nuevas" of 1542.

The Black Legend

The Black Legend (Spanish: *La leyenda negra*), or the Spanish Black Legend, is an alleged historiographical tendency consisting of anti-Spanish and anti-Catholic propaganda. Its proponents consider it to have its roots in the 16th century, originally as a political and psychological weapon by Spain's northern European rivals in the attempt of demonizing the Spanish Empire, its people and culture, minimizing Spanish discoveries and achievements, and countering its influence and power in world affairs.

The assimilation of primarily English and Dutch propaganda into mainstream history is theorized to have created an anti-Hispanic bias in subsequent historians and a distorted view of the history of Spain, Latin America, and other parts of the world. This allowed for other countries to gain Native American support due to the propaganda against the Spanish on their treatment of natives and those that do not follow Catholic beliefs.

A 1598 engraving by Theodor de Bry of a Spaniard feeding a starving woman and children to his dog. De Bry's works are characteristic of anti-Spanish propaganda which was a result of the Eighty Years' War

Threats to Spanish America

- A threat came from neighbors:
 - English: John Cabot touched the coast of the current day U.S.
 - France: Giovanni de Verrazano also touched on the North American seaboard.
 - Robert de LaSalle sailed down the Mississippi River for France claiming the whole region for their King Louis and naming the area "Louisiana"
 - France: Jacques Cartier went into mouth of St. Lawrence River.
- Spain set up forts (presidios) all over the California coast. Also cities, like St. Augustine in Florida.

The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493



The French

- French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
 - Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
 - Develop a fur trade
 - Couier do Bois



Explorers Sailing For France

- **Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France – 1535
- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - “Father of New France” - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608



The Dutch

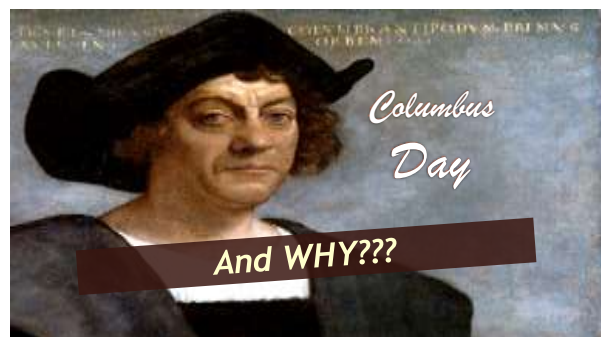
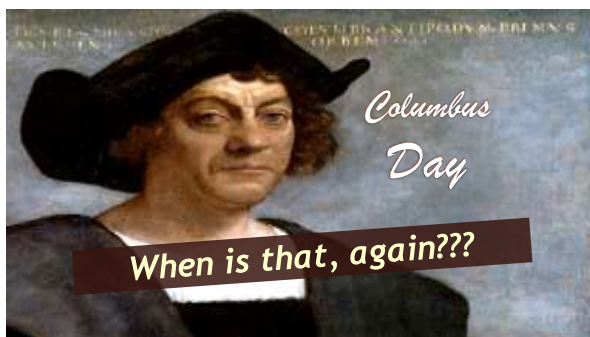
- Like French, *Dutch* focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
 - Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
 - New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system
- Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons

Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

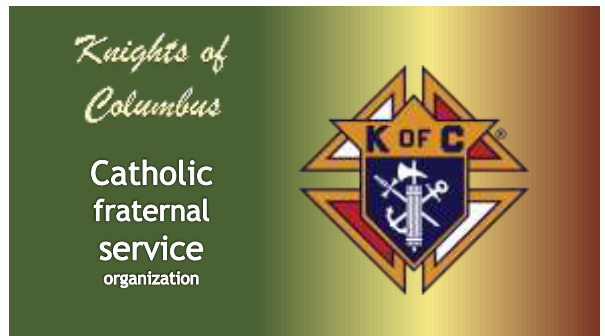
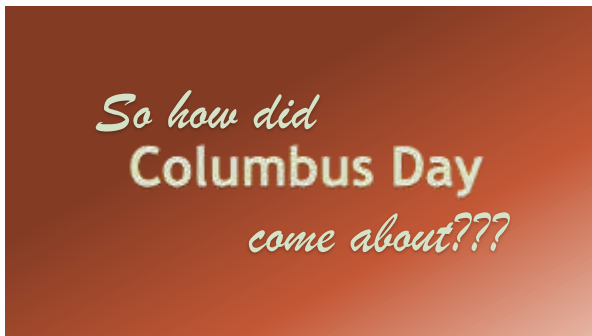
- *Henry Hudson* - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609

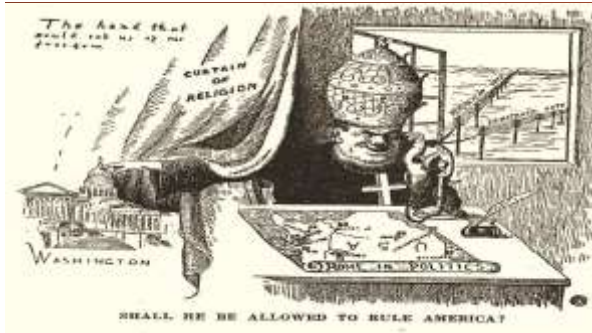


Columbus and the Legacy of Discovery









New Deal Coalition

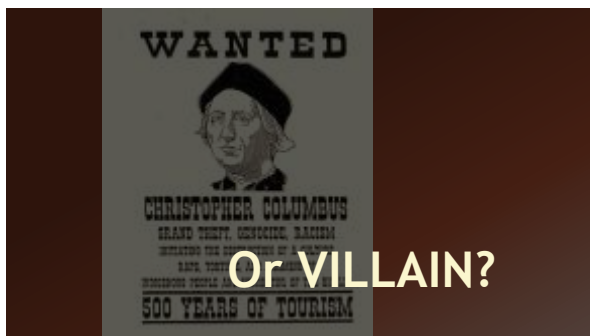
Urban "Machines"

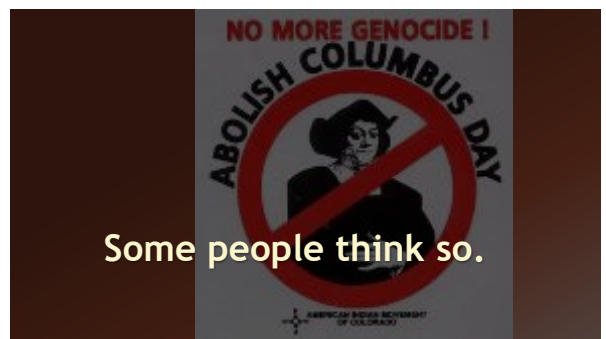
1. Ethnic Minorities
 2. Catholics & Jews
 3. Labor Unions
- White Southerners

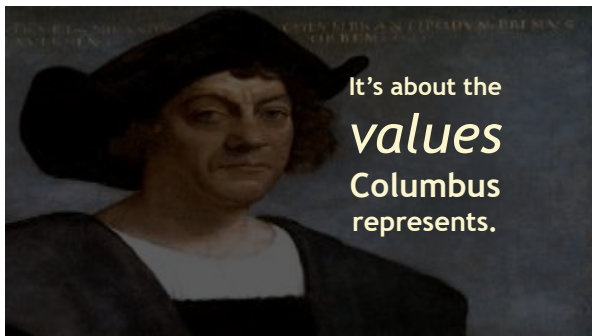


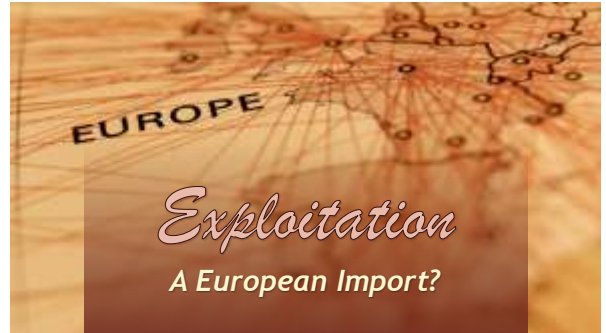
FDR











Animals



Photo by Yathin S Krishnappa



Photo by Dana Boomer

Diseases

influenza
leprosy
malaria
measles
smallpox

Old World



Diseases

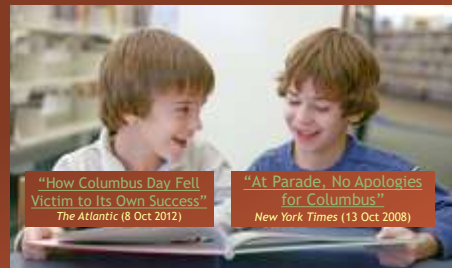
bejel
Chagas disease
pinta
Syphilis



New World



Further Reading



"How Columbus Day Fell
Victim to Its Own Success"
The Atlantic (8 Oct 2012)

"At Parade, No Apologies
for Columbus"
New York Times (13 Oct 2008)

AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS

ARCTIC

(Esquimaux, Inuits)

PLAINS INDIANS

(Soux, Comanche, Wichita)

NORTHEAST /

GREAT LAKES

(Iroquois, Algonquian)

SOUTHWEST

(Hopi, Pueblo)

SOUTHEAST

(Cherokee, Creek)