

The Atlantic World Review

I. **Causes/background**

- a. Money & Power
 - i. Spice trade
 - ii. Circumvent Dutch monopoly-Dutch have complete control over trade system and Spanish want a piece of it.
- b. Earth is round.
- c. First Discovery
 - i. Native people
 - ii. Vikings
 - iii. Egypt/China

II. **Columbus**

- a. Motivation
 - i. Money-spice trade, precious materials
 - ii. Christianization(find converts)-leadership in Spain was one of the major causes- Ferdinand & Isabella → take religion VERY seriously.
- b. Hispaniola
 - i. First encounter with the sword
 - Primitive housing
 - Very little regarding to clothes
 - Primitive in technology (weaponry)
 - Religion → polytheistic → conflict with Europeans
 - ii. Colonialism
 - Natives(become slaves) “ripe from conversion”
 - Used by Spanish to control new lands
 - Copied by other nations(taking over land to gain POWER)
 - iii. Indian Resistance
 - Results of enslavement
 - Encomiendas- a farm that is controlled by the Spanish and is cultivated by the natives. It is forced labor. They create these encomiendas all over the Islands. Major crop → sugar cane-natural sweetener → people love it.
 - 1491- 1,000,000 natives die of disease
 - 1518- 30,00,000- They have no immune system to European diseases
 - Disease wipes out 93% of the population.

III. **Conquistadors**

- a. Cortes
 - i. Encomendero- runs the land (encomienda)
 - ii. Expedition to Mexico for riches → incredible amount of gold (1518)
 - iii. Aztec civilization
 - Tenochtitlan(capital of Aztecs)-very advanced city built on a lake → sign of advanced culture because lake acts as barrier to help defend them.

300,000 people in this city→ no city in Europe has that many people.
Running water, education, food, and place to live.

- “salvages”- human sacrifice- people living in villages outside Tenochtitlan(humans being sacrificed)
- Cortés→ Tenochtitlan-think he’s God and takes all gold, the natives eventually figure out he’s not God→ one of Cortés men gets sick and dies (can’t be god b/c gods don’t die). Once they figure out- chase him out of town & he comes back with an army-all people in surrounding areas used for human sacrifice→ builds multiple boats in middle woods outside the city→attack, puts city under seize. Takes everything of value and sends it back to Spain.
- Tenochtitlan→present day Mexico City, leveled off, no longer on lake.
- Incan’s on mountains→Andes

iv. *Conquer & colonize

- Alliance with enemies of Montezuma
- Weaponry
- Disease
- 240,000 dead after Cortés takes control

b. **P I P & C A M**

I N E O Z E
Z C R R T X
Z A U T E I
A N É C C
R S O
O

- Pizarro (1532)

- i. Traps Atahualpa and executed
- ii. Control of the resources from lands

c. Importance

- i. Access to material wealth of the Americas (Gold, Silver, land)
- ii. Market for trade-people in new world(permanent settlers from Spain occupying land in new world)
- iii. New Frontier for colonization-people from all over (Europe) colonize-other countries join-England 1st settlement (Roanoke).
 - 1st settlement in U.S. St. Augustine.
 - Importance of Conquistadors
 - Material wealth-slaves land(crops-sugar cane, lumber, timber), certain animals→fur.
- iv. Europeans become imperialists (country or group of people who want to control empire→they take over EVERYTHING.

Cycle of Conquest and Colonization (Spanish)

Explorers (Columbus)→**Conquistadors** (Cortes/Pizarro)→**Missionaries** (Make natives good Christians/citizens, but Spanish take them over and put them into labor)→**Permanent settlers**→ **OFFICIAL EUROPEAN COLONY**

v. Claims in North America

- France
 1. Cartier-goes down St. Lawrence River→Montreal (trading post)
 2. Champlain- Quebec
 3. La Salle- Mississippi river
- All explorers are looking for economic opportunity→fur trade

New France

- Through this the French had a valuable hold on the New World
- *They made money from the fur trade
- The French did little to settle in New World→looking to come over and harvest furs and sell them→\$\$\$
 - **Interested in building empire in Europe rather than new world.
 - French outposts in the cold north woods
 - Main Economic activity-FUR TRADE
 - Native Americans/Indians happy the French are not killing them/enslaving them.
- Fur→hats, gloves (beaver pelts→water proof, eccentric/rage to have)
Make an incredible amount of money.

New England Colonies

(religious/economic)

- a. Plymouth Colony-pilgrims
- b. Massachusetts Bay colony-Puritans (England)
 - Looking for religious freedom
 - Puritans-purify Anglican church- want to create their own society upon a hill (everyone can see you→above everyone else). Branch from Calvinism- town makes decisions based on religious beliefs (theocracy)

Spain→gold, silver slaves (working on land-encomienda)→ enslaving native population and putting them on farms

**Major crop sugar cane-send it back to Europe

- Looking for permanent settlement: CONQUER, COLONIZE, SETTLE

France→passage to get to Asia

- Only 2 ways-sail around S America or go by land.
- Try to go North→you cant go North→too much ice
- Find northern area-rivers, lakes, beavers→fur
- Mountain men→just coming over for trade
- La Salle-Mississippi river→Louisiana (Louis the 14th)→New Orleans
- Don't overpopulate

English

- Roanoke (1st settlement)
- British come over and some leave to go back and get supplies→no people there when came back

- Jamestown (1st successful settlement)-Virginia 1607
 - Joint-stock company: modern day corporation, put together all money.
 - Looking to make money
 - Gold
 - Could not have landed in a worse spot→swamp
 - Don't worry about shelter/food→gold
 - Digging, digging, digging→winter comes and many die
 - Don't prepare
 - Eventually become popular→tobacco
 - Essentially a failure until bring in tobacco-big new crop.
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Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

- a. Background
 - i. America-abundant land and scarce labor→ disease was killing off Native population and had to replace slave population (African slaves)
 - ii. African Slavery was introduced to fix labor problems
 - iii. 700's- Muslim slavers take slaves from eastern Africa→more civil (African slavery 1st began→Muslim traders.
- b. New World
 - i. * Sugar (Portugal-Brazil <controlled by Portugal-Treaty of Tordesillas, Central America-islands)
 - ii. Africans to Europeans 5:1
 - iii. Middle passage-exportation of slaves from cast Africa to New World-horrible conditions, disease, death, injury
 - iv. 1820- 10 million slaves into Americas(increases b/c children are born into slavery)
 - v. Triangular Trade
 - **Europeans→Africa-slaves→New world**-pick up sugar→**Europe**-money→**Africa**- get more slaves
 - Trade from Europe-Africa-New World
- c. Effects of Slave Trade
 - i. Underdevelopment of Africa
 - Strongest people(slaves) taken out of country-people in charge are the weakest people→no one can develop the country.
 - ii. Allocation of weapons in trade to Africa
 - More weapons-kill more people but more people are put into slavery.
 - iii. Economic Stimulation in America
 - iv. Population in Western hemisphere (New World)
- d. Impact of European Expansion
 - i. Native populations ravaged by disease→50%→90%
 - ii. New products introduced across Atlantic (Columbian Exchange)

The Columbian Exchange

- a. Exchange of items and ideas
- b. Migration of people-slaves, Europeans
- c. New World to Old World
 - i. Corn and potatoes!!!-impact=stable/increase in population(bigger families-more food & better economy)
 - ii. Tobacco (cash crop), tomatoes
- d. Old World to New World
 - i. Livestock-horses, cattle, pigs
 - Horses→farming (Native Americans loved them-easier to move to different areas→drag all supplies with them)
 - Cattle→milk, meat & farming-dragging plows
 - All animals coming to new world had never been there before→ eat all grass-land goes dry→ major problems.
 - ii. Ecological imperialism
 - Animal taking over people/other animal land by grazing on it.
 - All grass is gone-nothing protecting soil-all nutrients gone.
 - iii. Disease
 - iv. Sugar