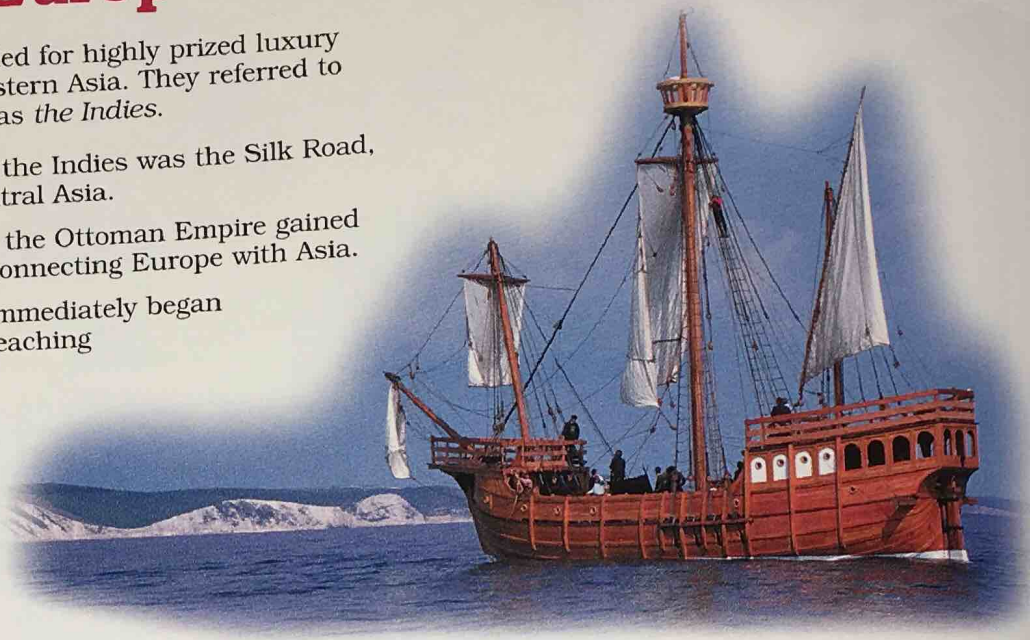


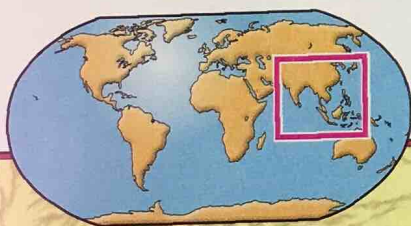
What were Europeans searching for?

For centuries Europeans traded for highly prized luxury goods from Southern and Eastern Asia. They referred to these distant regions of Asia as *the Indies*.

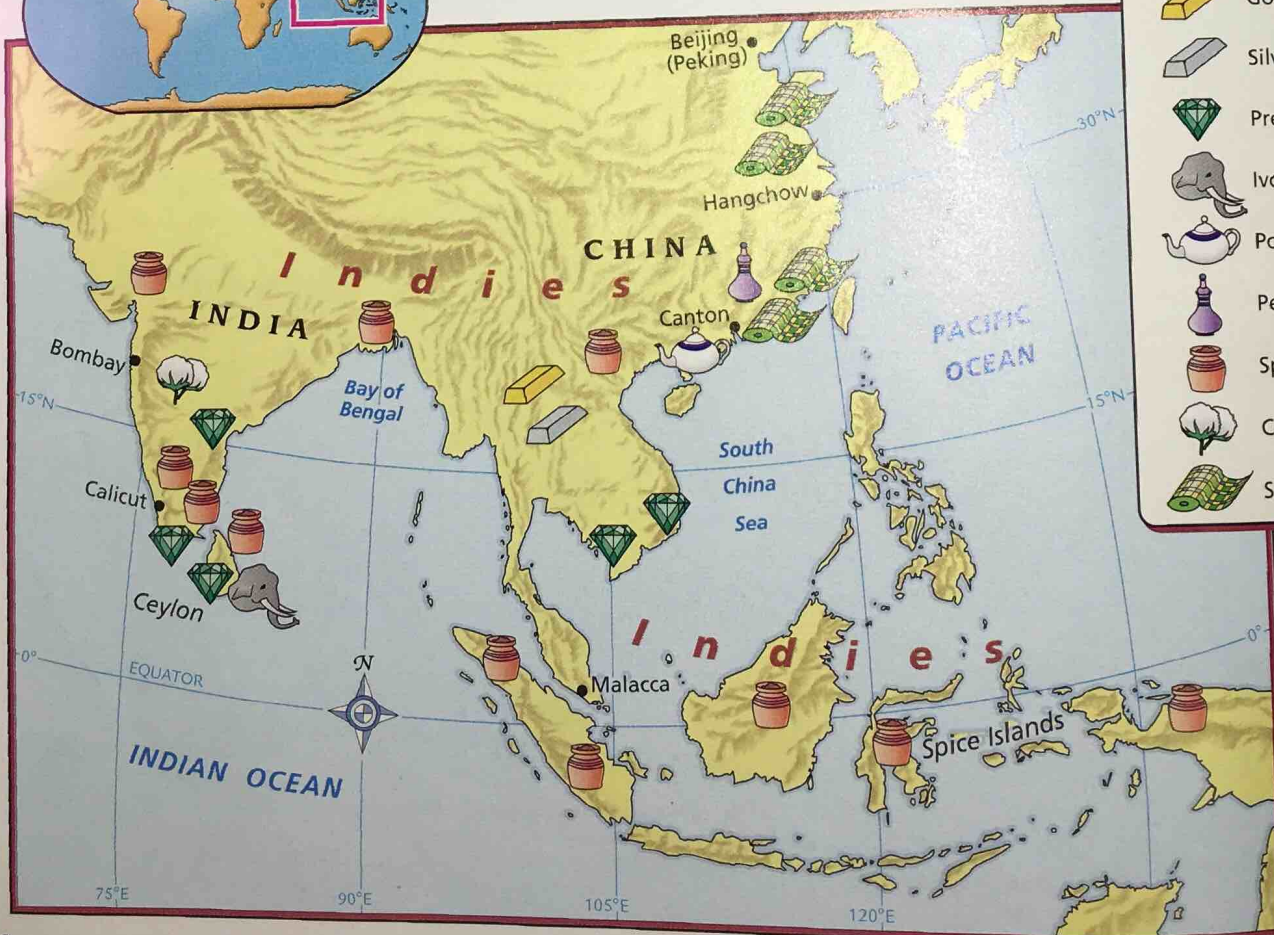
- ▶ The main trade route to the Indies was the Silk Road, which crossed all of Central Asia.
- ▶ Then, in the late 1400s, the Ottoman Empire gained control of trade routes connecting Europe with Asia.
- ▶ The nations of Europe immediately began searching for a way of reaching the Indies by sea.
- ▶ Long voyages were made possible by new navigational skills and new shipbuilding technology.



A Wealthy traders paid shipbuilders in Spain and Portugal for a new kind of ship called the *caravel*. Caravels held large amounts of cargo and were fast and easy to handle.



B Many of the goods from the Indies could be found nowhere else. For example, black pepper came from the Spice Islands. Where were the Spice Islands?



Treasures of the Indies

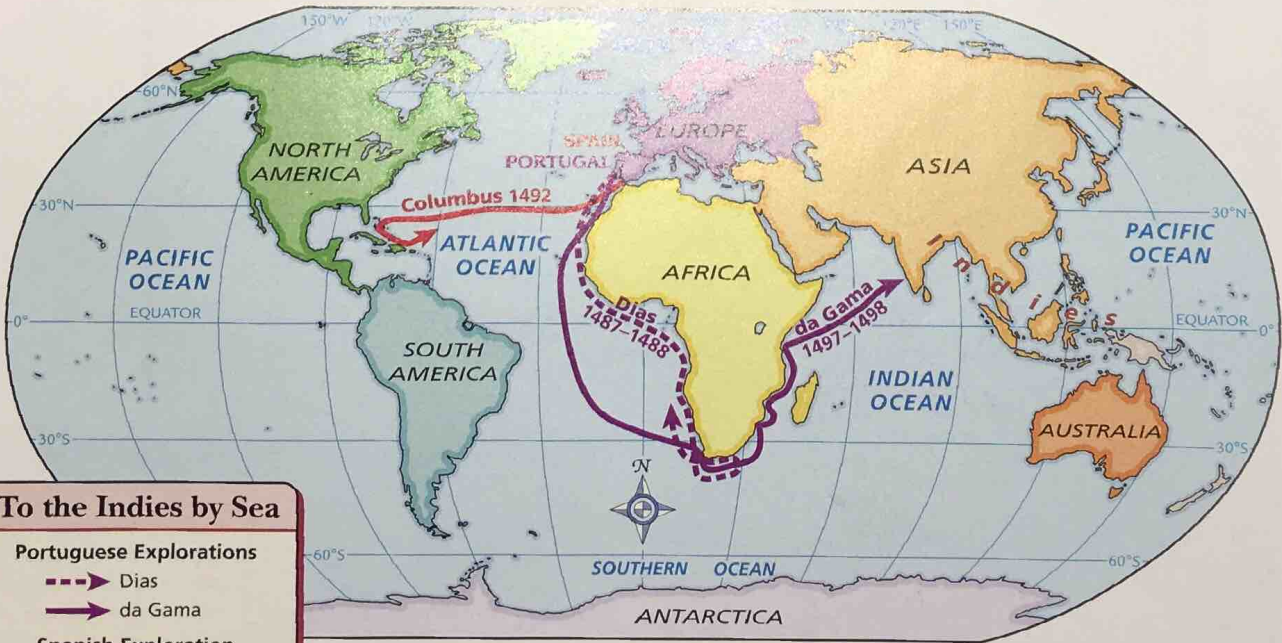
- Gold
- Silver
- Precious stones
- Ivory
- Porcelain
- Perfume
- Spices
- Cotton
- Silk

C

The Ottomans charged high taxes on goods carried through their empire. What other routes to the Indies could Europe use?



1492
While searching for a new route to the Indies, Columbus reaches the Americas.

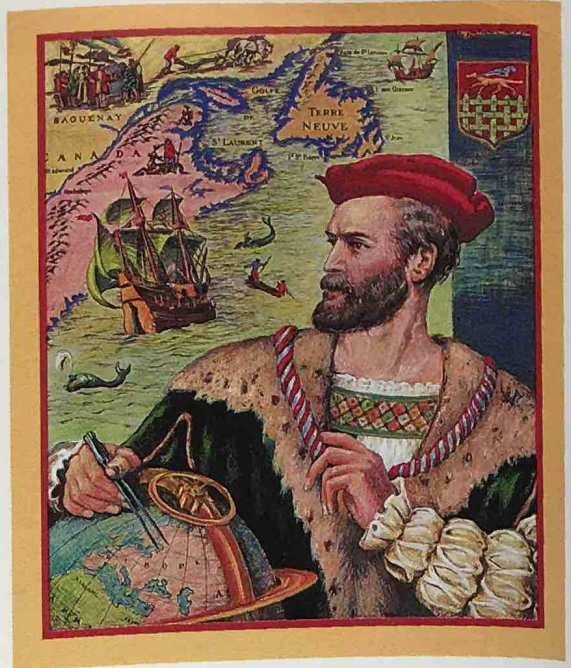


D Portuguese explorers tried to reach the Indies by sailing around Africa and then east. Columbus tried to reach the Indies by sailing west.

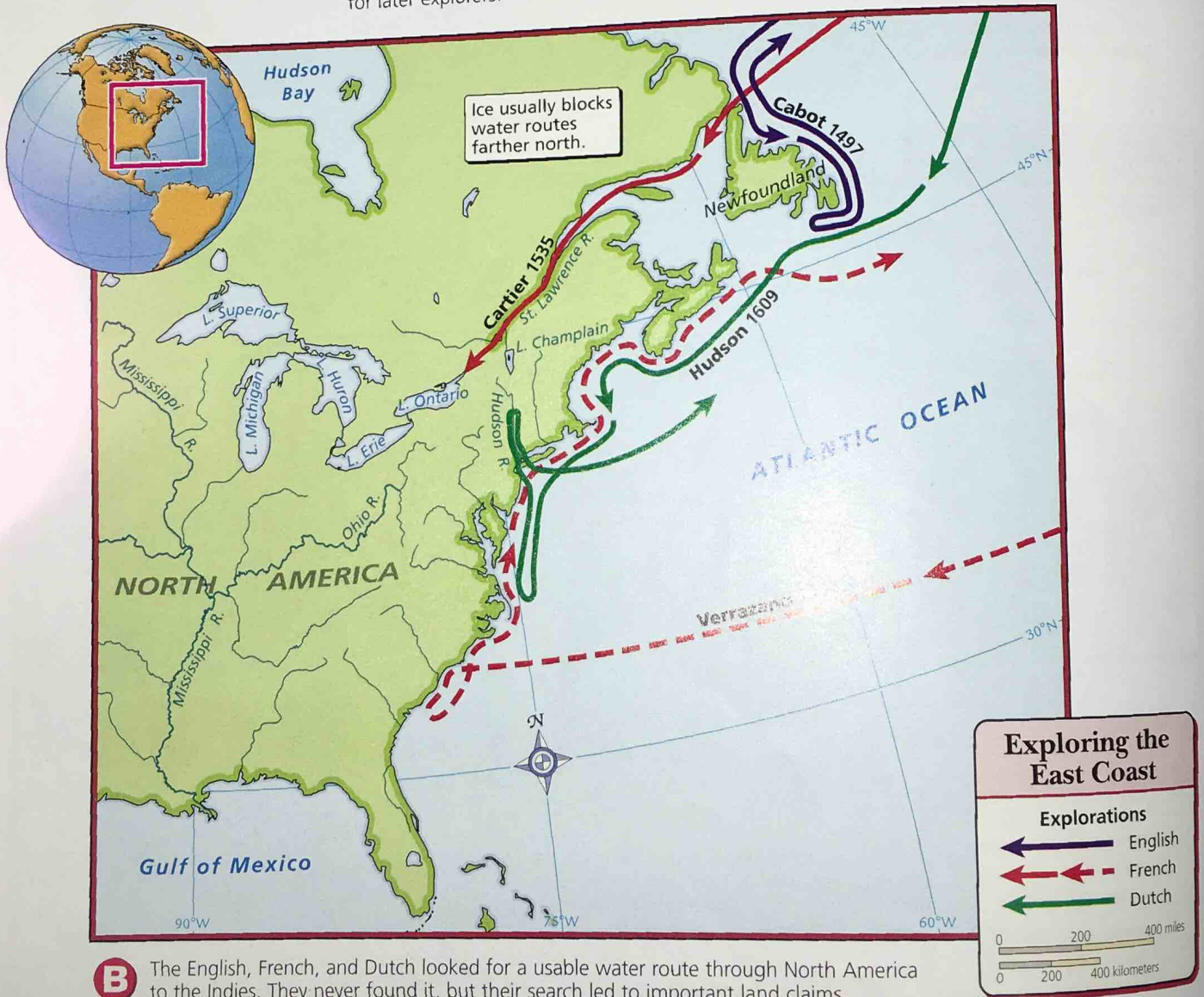
Why did Europeans explore America?

Shortly after Columbus returned, other Europeans realized he had not reached the Indies. They began to think of the Americas as a "New World."

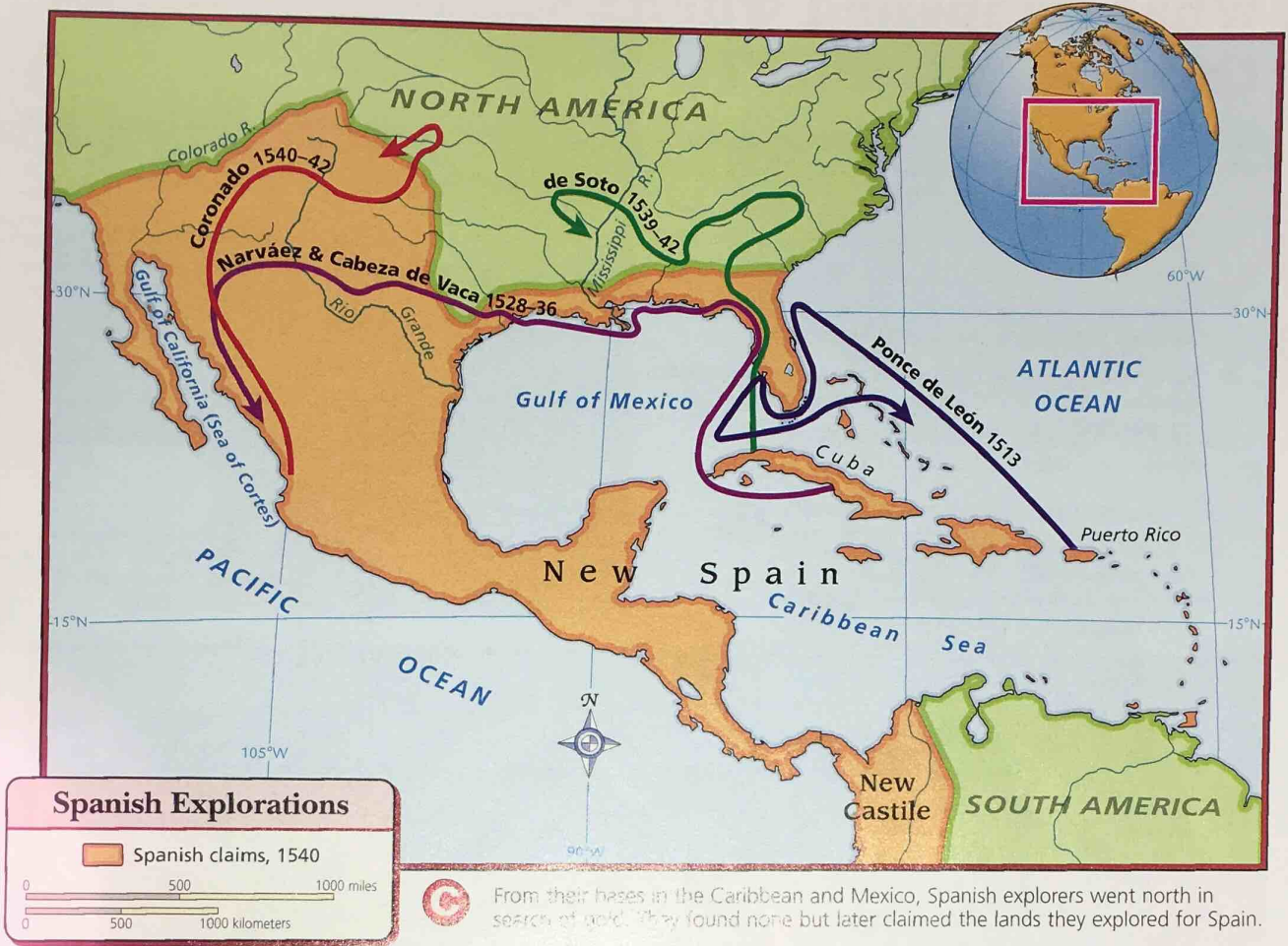
- ▶ Europeans claimed the parts of the New World they explored for the countries that sent them.
- ▶ Explorers kept trying to reach the Indies by going through or around North America.
- ▶ The Spanish soon stopped looking for the Indies and started searching for gold.



A Jacques Cartier and other early explorers lacked accurate maps. Information from their trips was used to make better maps for later explorers.



B The English, French, and Dutch looked for a usable water route through North America to the Indies. They never found it, but their search led to important land claims.



1513

Ponce de León is the first European to set foot in what later becomes the United States.

D

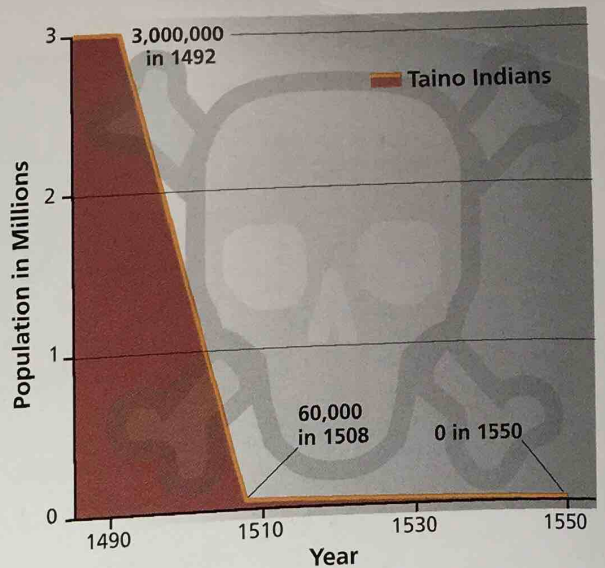
Legend has it that Juan Ponce de León and his expedition searched Florida for a Fountain of Youth. It is more likely that he was searching for land and people to govern.



What happened when three worlds met?

European and African contact with the Americas changed millions of lives around the world.

- ▶ Very soon after Europeans began settling the Americas, they began bringing Africans to work here as slaves.
- ▶ Plants and animals crossed the Atlantic Ocean in both directions on European ships.
- ▶ Millions of Native Americans died of unfamiliar diseases from the Eastern Hemisphere, such as smallpox and measles.



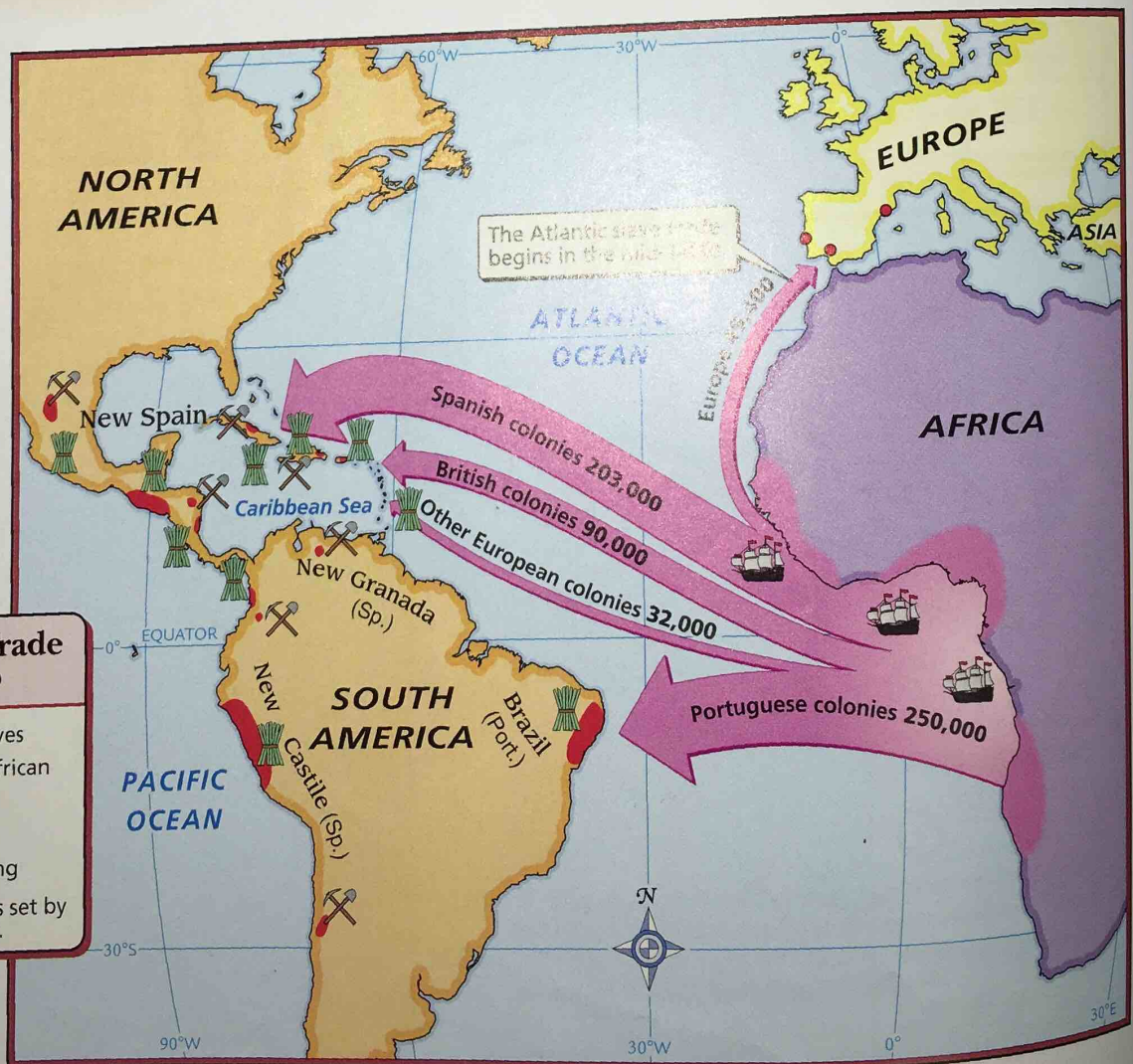
1550
Taino Indians die out within 60 years of Columbus's first voyage.

A Death of the Taino

After they were enslaved by the Spanish, the Taino Indians of the Caribbean died from smallpox or overwork. The Spanish replaced them with slaves from Africa.

B

By 1650 more than half a million Africans had been sold into slavery in the Americas. Most worked on large plantations.

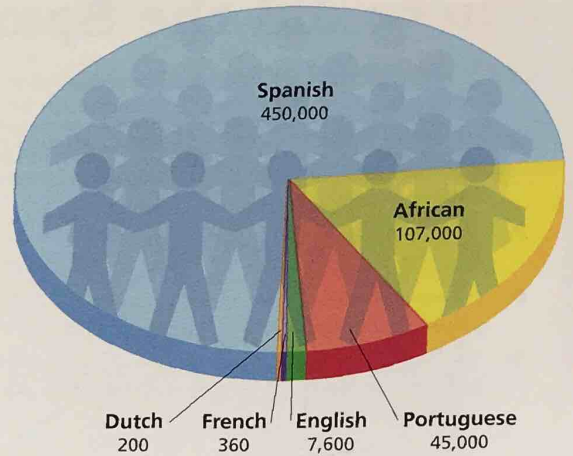
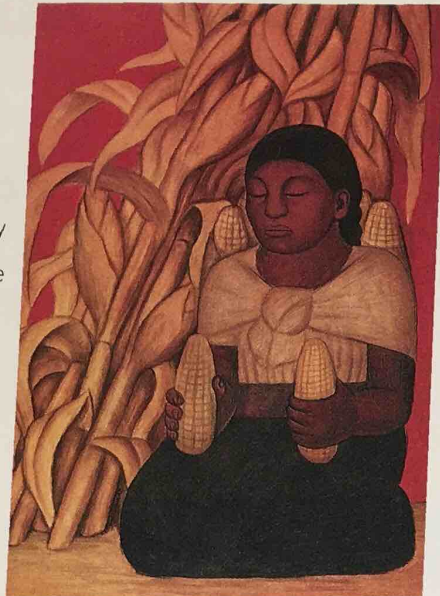


Atlantic Slave Trade 1444-1650

- Homeland of slaves
- Destination of African slaves
- Mining
- Plantation farming
- Width of arrow is set by number of slaves.



Before European contact with the Americas, only Native Americans raised corn. Today corn is widely grown around the world.



Newcomers to the Americas, 1625

The Spanish began settling the Americas in 1496. By the 1600s there were eight times as many Spaniards in the Americas as all other European settlers combined.

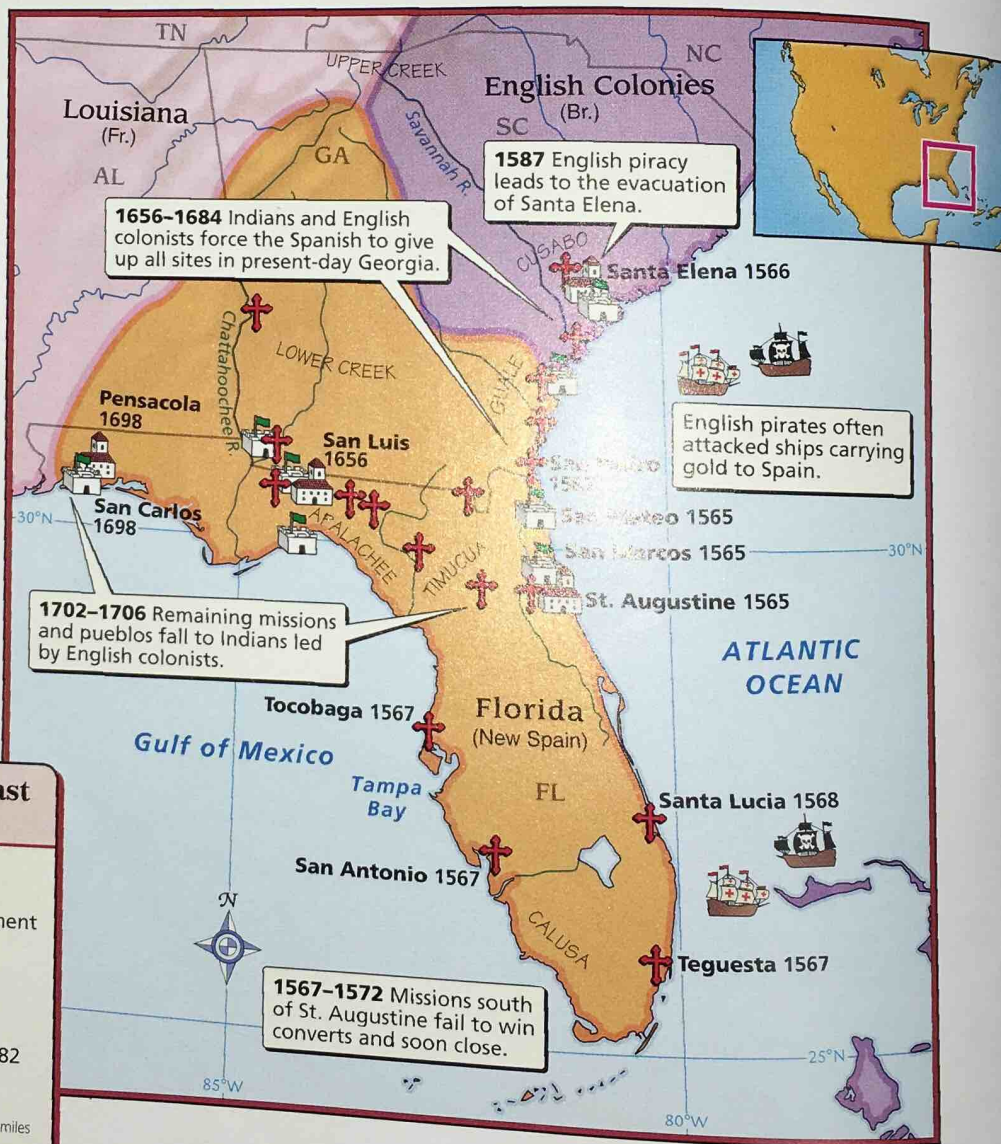


The exchange of plants and animals used for food improved the diets of people on both sides of the Atlantic.

Where did the Spanish settle?

Spain, England, and France all claimed land in North America. But Spain was the first to build settlements here.

- ▶ Explorers claimed what later became the Southeastern and Southwestern United States for Spain. Spain quickly built settlements in both regions.
- ▶ Some Spanish settlements began as *presidios*, or forts. They protected Spanish settlers and travelers.
- ▶ Other Spanish settlements began as *missions*, where priests converted Indians to the Roman Catholic religion.
- ▶ The Spanish word for "town" is *pueblo*. The Spanish used it for both Spanish and Indian settlements.



A





Spain built its first fort in Florida in 1565. Many missions and towns followed. But by 1706 only the forts at St. Augustine and Pensacola remained. What happened to Spain's other Florida settlements?

Spain in the Southeast
1565-1706

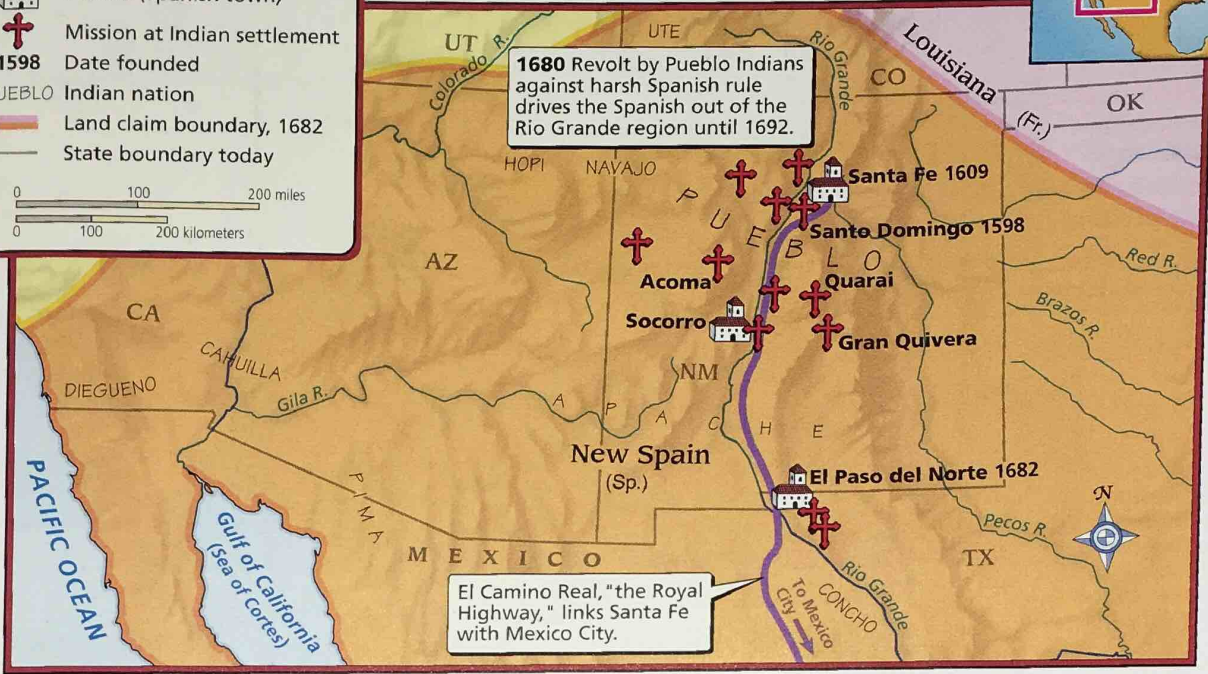
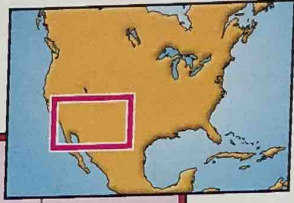
- Pueblo (Spanish town)
- Mission at Indian settlement
- Presidio (fort)
- 1566** Date founded
- GUALE** Indian nation
- Land claim boundary, 1682
- State boundary today

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

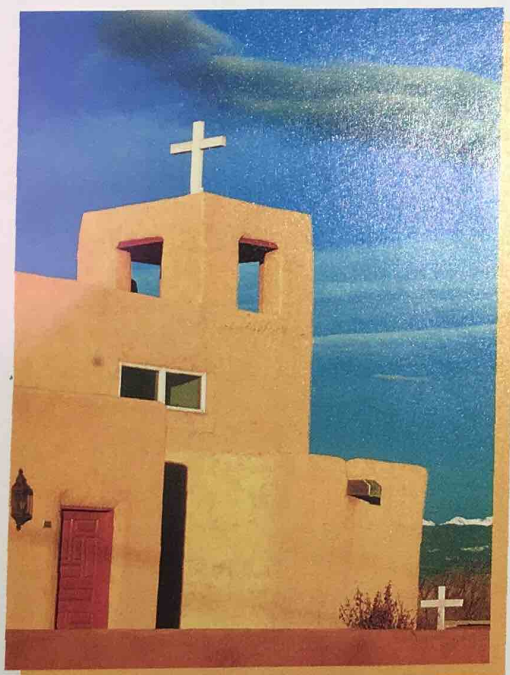
Spain in the Southwest
1598–1692

-  Pueblo (Spanish town)
-  Mission at Indian settlement
- 1598** Date founded
- PUEBLO** Indian nation
-  Land claim boundary, 1682
-  State boundary today

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers



B The Pueblo Indians lived in the region where the Spanish built pueblos and missions. What were some of the other Indian nations in New Spain?



C In 1692, 12 years after the Pueblo Revolt, Spanish settlers returned and rebuilt their towns and missions. Many of their missions still are used as churches today.



North America
1682

European Land Claims

-  English
-  French
-  Spanish
-  U.S. boundary today

D Compare this map with the map on page 15. How do Spain's land claims compare with the areas of Spanish exploration?

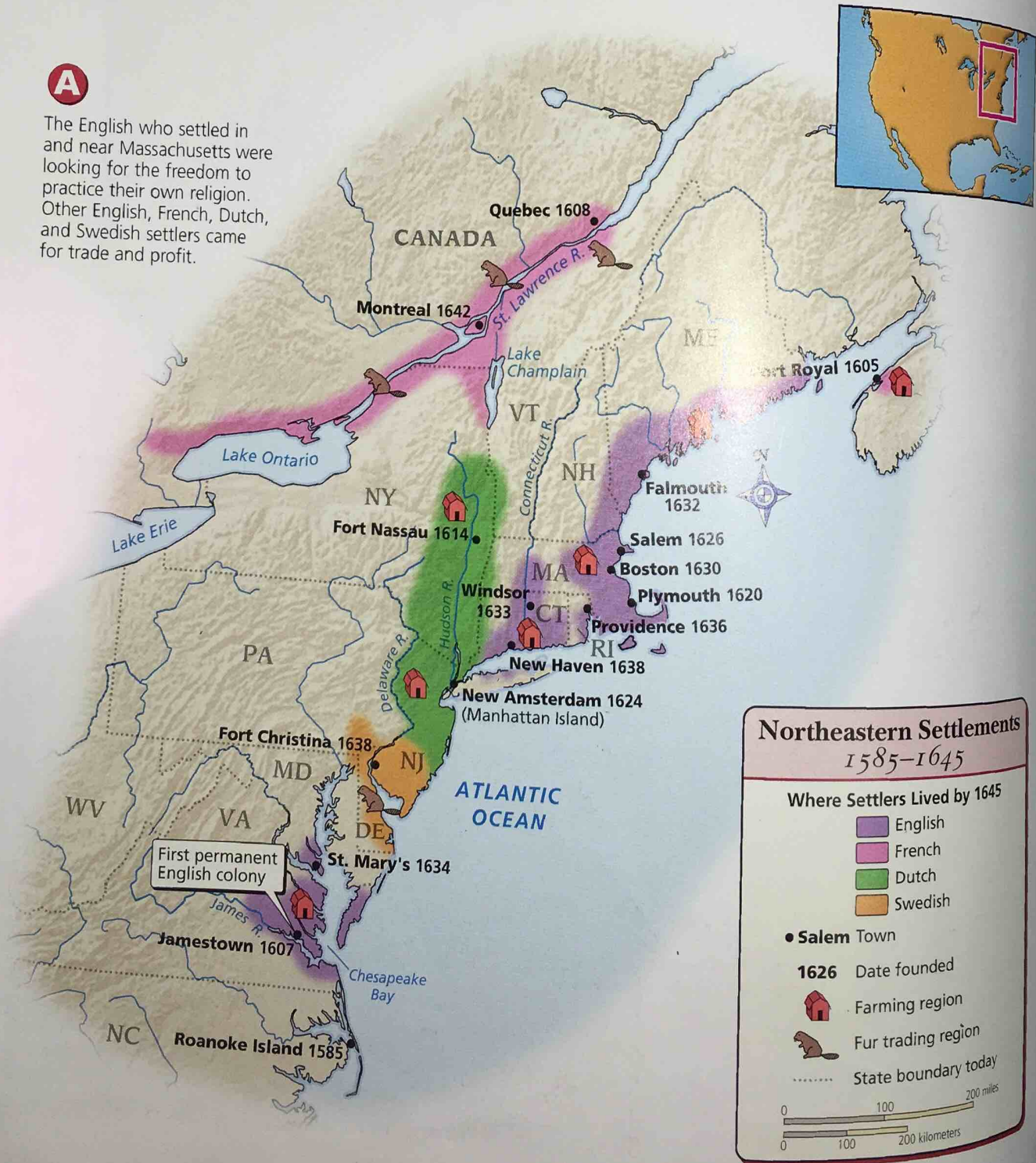
Where did the English and other Europeans settle?

Like Spain, other European countries were eager to colonize the Americas. Early settlers hoped to find gold and silver, but they often made their fortunes in fur and tobacco.

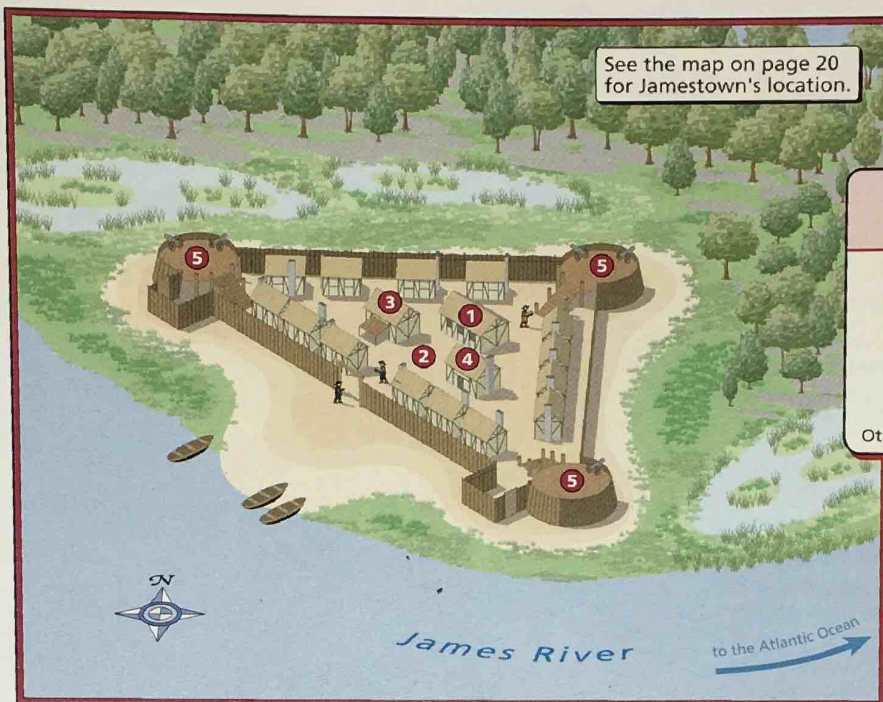
- ▶ The English settled along much of the Atlantic coast. They usually lived in farming communities.
- ▶ The French settled in the North. Unlike the English, they preferred fur trading to farming.
- ▶ Dutch farmers and Swedish fur traders settled along the middle Atlantic coast.

1585
 Roanoke Island becomes the first English colony in the Americas. Roanoke settlers vanish by 1590.

A
 The English who settled in and near Massachusetts were looking for the freedom to practice their own religion. Other English, French, Dutch, and Swedish settlers came for trade and profit.



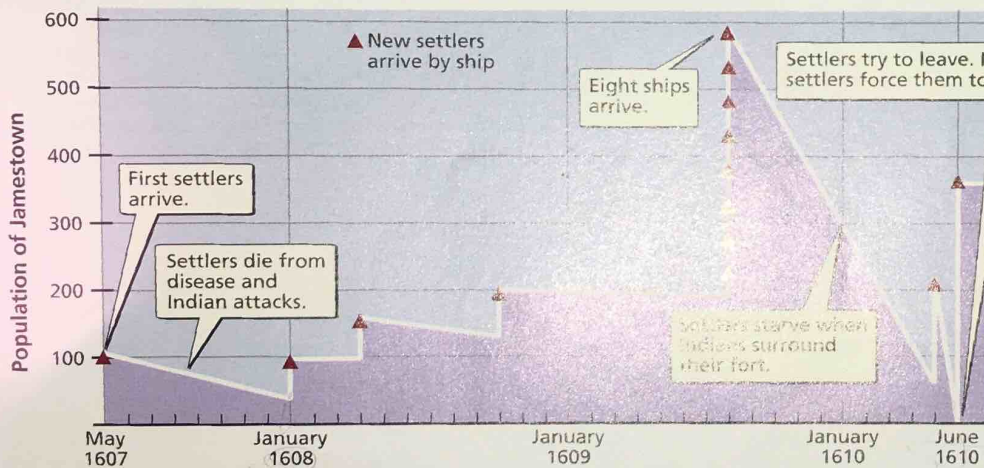
B In 1607 English settlers built Jamestown on a peninsula in Virginia. The colony made a profit after the settlers cleared fields and grew tobacco.



Jamestown 1607

- 1 Church
- 2 Market area
- 3 Storehouse
- 4 Courthouse
- 5 Cannon

Other buildings are houses.



C **Population of Jamestown**

Jamestown eventually thrived. But most of its first settlers, like other early colonists, died from disease, starvation, or conflicts with Indians. Describe its losses between 1607 and 1610.

D The Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for \$24 in goods. The small Dutch farming community on the island was called New Amsterdam. Later it became New York City.

