

*Clues:*

*Line of Demarcation: Pope Alexander VI draws an imaginary line dividing land in the Americas for Portugal and Spain*

*Mercantilism: economic system in which a country increase the amount of silver and gold in its treasuries by maintaining a favorable balance of trade.*

*Amerigo Vespucci: realized the land discovered by Columbus was not Asia. America is named after him.*

*conquistador: Spanish soldiers who explored America and claimed land for Spain.*

*Hernando Cortes- conquered the Aztecs in Mexico*

*Montezuma: the leader of the Aztecs.*

*Francisco Pizarro: conquered the Incas in Peru*

*Summary :*

*Notes: Main Idea: Spain claimed a large empire in the Americas.*

*Spain and Portugal were competing to colonize in the Americas.*

*The pope drew a line dividing the land between them for exploration.*

*The King of Portugal argues that the line is not fair, the Pope moves the line of demarcation in the Treaty of Tordesillas*

*Colonies could help nations grow in several ways. They offered raw materials, land for plantations and mines that produced gold and silver. They also offered a marketplace for goods. These things were crucial to the growth of nations because they engaged in mercantilism.*

*3 Reasons for Exploration:*

- 1. To get rich*
- 2. Expand empires*
- 3. Spread Christianity:*
- 4. missions- were created to convert natives. Missionaries worked and lived in the missions.*

*Amerigo Vespucci: knew the land Columbus found wasn't Asia, he discovered the area now known as Brazil in South America for the Portuguese. A German mapmaker is so impressed by Vespucci's account of the land, he named "America" after him.*

*Vasco Nunez de Balboa- led an expedition through the jungles of Panama and reached the Pacific Ocean.*

*Ferdinand Magellan: Portuguese sailor who set out to reach Asia. He died during his trip, but his crew became the first people to sail around the world.*

*Spanish Conquistador Hernando Cortes defeated Montezuma and the Aztecs in Mexico.*

*Francisco Pizarro conquered the Incas and their leader Atahualpa in Peru.*

*Reasons why the Spanish were successful:*

- 1. The spread of European diseases*
- 2. Spanish were excellent soldiers and sailors with superior weapons*
- 3. Spain made alliances with Aztec & Incan enemies*

*Rumors of golden cities prompted three Spanish expeditions between 1539 and 1542.*

*Francisco Vazquez de Coronado traveled through present-day Arizona and New Mexico.*

*Hernando de Soto explored the southeast, and*

*Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed up the California coast.*

*None found the fabled golden cities.*

*Sea Dogs: daring skillful English sailors.*

*Galleons: Spain's slow moving bulky ships.*

*Sir Francis Drake; Most famous sea dog, he and his crew are the first English men to sail around the world.*

*Spanish Armada: Spain's fleet of 130 ships sent to defeat Queen Elizabeth and restore Catholicism to England in 1588.*

*New France becomes the first permanent French settlement in North America.*

Summary :

*Main Idea: Other European Countries competed with Spain for control over territory in the Americas.*

*Henry Hudson: Englishman who set sail from Europe, for the Dutch to find a route to China. He did not find passage to Asia, but he did find a large bay, called today the Hudson bay.*

*While Spain was conquering land in America, other countries were sending out expeditions to find the Northwest Passage: a water route through North America to Asia.*

*John Cabot: 1497 crossed the Atlantic to explore for the English. He landed in Newfoundland, Canada. He believed he reached Asia, but disappeared after his second voyage.*

*Giovanni da Verrazzano: set sail for the French. Explored the Atlantic coastline looking for the Northwest Passage.*

*Jaques Cartier: Traveled up the St. Lawrence river into present day Montreal. Rapids blocked his way and ended his search.*

*French and English claims to North America made Spain...angry!*

*Religious conflicts led to fighting in America.*

*Queen Elizabeth was the Protestant queen of England in 1558.*

*Spain was Catholic, and King Philip plotted to remove her from power*

*Although Queen Elizabeth's army wasn't as strong, the English had speedy ships and skillful sailors. The Spanish galleons were no match for the English sea dogs.*

*The English Sea dog, Sir Francis Drake, nicknamed El Draque meaning "the dragon" pirated Spanish ships and made the King of Spain angry. To teach them a lesson he sent the Spanish Armada to conquer England and restore Catholicism to England.*

*They meet in the English channel, Armada is forced to retreat.*

*English victory had 2 important effects*

- 1. Ensured England would remain independent and protestant*
- 2. Spain's image suffered*

*France and the Netherlands were also trying to take advantage of new land in America*

*Samuel de Champlain: founded a fur trading post in Quebec.*

*Champlain's post opens up rich trade with Native Americans. New France, as the colony becomes known, begins to thrive.*

*At the same time, the Dutch built a colony, New Netherland along the Hudson river in present day New York. They built Fort Nassau in 1614 near the modern city of Albany. In 1626, the Dutch bought Manhattan Island from Native Americans and built the town of New Amsterdam where present day New York City is located. New Netherland soon was thriving due to fur trade with Native Americans.*

Topic : Chapter 2.3 The Spanish and Native Americans

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

viceroyalty is a province ruled by a viceroy.

Encomienda: grant of Native American labor.

Haciendas: large estates that provided food for the colony. They usually became plantations.

Plantations: : large farms that raised cash crops.

Columbian Exchange: the movement of living things between hemispheres

Summary :

Main Idea: Spanish rule in the Americas had terrible consequences for Native Americans.

By 1700 Spain controlled much of the land in America  
Spain divided its empire into two provinces  
New Spain and Peru

Each province was called a viceroyalty The top official was the viceroy and ruled in the king's name

Spaniards made sure the Spanish people had the most power. They created a class system in the New World

They built new roads to transport people and goods across the empire. Roads helped Spain control the colonies and improved the economy.

Spanish born people had the most power, then the Creoles( Spanish descendants born in the colonies) .

Mestizos- "mixed" ancestry were third in the social class system, and Native Americans and Africans had the least amount of power.

The catholic church set up missions

Missions: included a church, a town, and farmlands. Their goal was to convert Natives to Christianity.

Spanish colonists received encomiendas to help e the colonies more productive. They worked on the Haciendas. These systems put much of the power and land in the hands of a few people. Spain became wealthy from the colonies.

Plantations grew items like sugar, a commodity most Europeans couldn't afford until it was mass produced in America

Spaniards forced the natives to work on plantations and in the mines

Bartolome de Las Casas: was a catholic priest who spoke out against the harsh treatments of Native Americans. He was nicknamed "Protector of the Indians"  
The church condemned slavery, but people didn't listen. And the church lacked the power to stop it.

Some natives fought back against the spanish. In 1680, Pope, led the Pueblo in a rebellion against the Spanish. They were temporarily successful. His forces surrounded the Spanish settlement at Santa Fe and forced the colonists to flee. He ordered the churches and Spanish buildings to be destroyed. Before long, attacks from neighboring tribes weakened the Pueblo's control and in 1692 Spain regained control of Santa Fe.

A effect of Spanish colonization was the Columbian exchange. The effects were positive and negative.

Positives: New food items, cultural influence, potatoes helped stop famine, European cattle thrived in America.

Negatives: Diseases killed many Native Americans

Topic : Chapter 2.4 The Beginnings of Slavery in America

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Slavery: holding someone in bondage for labor.*

*African Diaspora: forced removal of Africans from their homeland.*

*Middle Passage: Harsh journey of African Americans from Africa to America.*

*Slave codes: laws to regulate the treatment of slaves.*

*Racism: the belief that some people are inferior because of their race.*

*Main Idea: slavery in America began in order to provide labor for the colonies. The Spanish and Portuguese first used Native Americans as slaves, but they died from overwork and disease. They turned to Africa for laborers. Africans were ideal for slavery in the European's eyes because they were well built, immune to European diseases, offered cheap labor, and had no relatives in America.*

*The slave trade grew slowly at first. Diego Colon (Columbus' son) wrote to King Ferdinand to complain about the shortage of laborers in Hispanola. The king sent 50 slaves. The colonies began to rely on slave labor, and the slave trade grew as the demand for slaves increased.*

*West African kings gathered captives and traded them for textiles, ironware, wine and guns.*

*West African King Alfonso protested the trade in a letter to Portugal's king. Alfonso's protests did not stop the African Diaspora.*

*The voyage became known as the Middle Passage. It was given this name because it was the middle leg of the Triangular Trade- a trading route between America, Europe, and Africa.*

*Olaudah Equiano: enslaved at 11 years old, later bought his freedom and gave first hand accounts of his journey on the middle passage.*

*Enslaved Africans brought vast knowledge of farming and animals as well as a rich artistic heritage in dance, music and storytelling*

*Various African cultures blended in the new world to create an African American identity that would help shape the culture of the American colonies.*

Summary :