



## Chapter 1

### Exploration and the Colonial Era, Beginnings to 1763

Native Americans develop complex societies. Starting in 1492, Europeans and then Africans bring their cultures to the New World. British colonies thrive, and Britain dominates North America after defeating France at war.



Next



## Chapter 1

### Exploration and the Colonial Era, Beginnings to 1763

**SECTION 1** The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

**SECTION 2** Spanish North America

**SECTION 3** Early British Colonies

**SECTION 4** The Colonies Come of Age



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

On the eve of their interaction, Native American, West African, and European peoples live in complex societies.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## The Americas, West Africa, and Europe

### Ancient Cultures in the Americas

#### The First Americans

- 22,000 years ago hunters cross from Asia to Alaska over Beringia

#### Hunting and Gathering

- Inhabitants hunt large animals until climate warms
- 12,000 to 10,000 years ago hunt small game, gather nuts and berries

#### Agriculture Develops

- Planting of crops begins in central Mexico 10,000 to 5,000 years ago
- Some cultures remain **nomadic**—moving in search of food and water



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## Ancient Cultures in the Americas *{continued}*

### Maya, Aztec, and Inca Societies Flourish

- The Americas' first empire, the Olmec, flourishes 1200 to 400 B.C.
- A.D. 250 to 900, Maya culture thrives in Guatemala and Yucatán
- **Aztec** begin building civilization in the Valley of Mexico in 1200s
- Incas establish empire around A.D. 1400 in western South America

### Complex Societies Arise in North America

- **Anasazi** form agricultural societies in Southwest after 300 B.C.
- Trading, mound building cultures arise east and west of Mississippi



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## Native American Societies of the 1400s

### Diverse Peoples

- West coast tribes live in marshes and forests; hunt and gather
- The **Pueblo**, Anasazi descendants, farm and live in multistory houses
- **Iroquois** live in Northeastern forests, hunt for food and clothing
- Southeast groups grow maize, squash, and beans

### Common Characteristics

- Many cultures trade, share common social values and religion
- All tribes organized by families, some in clans with common ancestor



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## West African Societies of the 1400s

### The Kingdom of Songhai

- 600 to 1600—Trans-Saharan trade enriches Ghana, Mali, Songhai empires

### Kingdoms of Benin and Kongo

- In 1400s, the kingdom of **Benin** controls area around Niger Delta
- **Kongo**, group of small kingdoms on Congo River ruled by single leader

### West African Culture

- West Africans live in villages; family, community, tradition direct life
- People worship ancestral spirits; most believe in single creator
- Make living from farming, herding, hunting, fishing, mining, trading



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## West African Societies of the 1400s *{continued}*

### Trading Patterns with the Wider World

- Timbuktu is center of trans-Saharan trade network
- European, North African, Saharan goods traded for West African goods
- Traders bring **Islam**—a monotheistic religion founded by Muhammad

### The Portuguese

- Portuguese sailors make contacts along West African coast in 1440s
- Portuguese begin direct trade and bypass Saharan merchants
- European trade in enslaved West Africans begins



Previous



Next





## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## European Societies of the 1400s

### The Social Hierarchy

- Monarchs, aristocrats, clergy, peasants are basic social ranks
- There are few artisans and merchants, but they have social mobility

### Christianity Shapes the European Outlook

- **Christianity**—religion based on the life and teachings of Jesus
- Crusades against Muslims open Asian trade routes to Europe
- **Reformation** disputes church practices, papal authority; splits Church

### European Nations Take Shape

- Four powers emerge: Portugal, Spain, France, England



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-1

## European Societies of the 1400s *{continued}*

### The Renaissance

- **Renaissance**—rebirth of interest in the world —begins in Italy, 1400s
- Leads to reconsideration of art, philosophy, science, human ability

### Europe Enters a New Age of Expansion

- Cost and danger of land route to Asia leads to search for sea route
- Monarchs finance exploration to find new sources of wealth

### Sailing Technology Improves

- New ship designs and instruments promote exploration
- Prince Henry gathers mariners, navigators; finances exploration



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## Spanish North America

Beginning with the voyage of Christopher Columbus, the Spanish build a vast colonial empire in the Americas.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## Spanish North America

### Columbus Crosses the Atlantic

#### Columbus Finds the Americas

- **Christopher Columbus**—Genoese explorer, leads expeditions to Americas
- Columbus encounters **Taino**—Native American islanders of the Caribbean
- Convinced he has found Asia, Columbus returns to Spain in triumph
- Columbus leads three more expeditions to explore and colonize

#### The Impact on Native Americans

- Europeans use Native Americans for slave labor in plantations
- European diseases like smallpox kill thousands of Native Americans



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## Columbus Crosses the Atlantic *{continued}*

### The Impact on Africans

- Native American population declines, Europeans import African slaves
- 1500s to 1800s, at least 10 million African slaves brought to Americas

### The Impact on Europeans

- Thousands of Europeans settle new lands, inflame national rivalries
- Portugal and Spain split Western Hemisphere in **Treaty of Tordesillas**

### The Columbian Exchange

- **Columbian Exchange**—transfer of animals and plants to new continents



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## The Spanish Claim a New Empire

### Cortés Subdues the Aztec

- **Conquistadors**, Spanish explorers (conquerors), seek gold and silver
- **Hernando Cortés** leads expedition to Mexico
- **Montezuma**, last Aztec ruler; Aztec conquered by Spanish

### The Spanish Pattern of Conquest

- Spanish conquer by intermarriage, and by forced labor and oppression
- **Mestizo**—people of mixed Spanish and Native American descent
- **Encomienda**—system in which natives labor for Spanish landlords



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## The Spanish Claim a New Empire *{continued}*

### Spain Enjoys a Golden Age

- Spanish empire: Mexico to northern South America, includes New Spain
- **New Spain**—Spanish colony; made up of Mexico and parts of Central, South America



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## Spain Explores the Southwest and West

### The Spanish Found New Mexico

- Beginning in 1573, Spanish priests convert natives to Catholicism
- **New Mexico**—Spain's northern holdings in the Americas
- 1609–1610, Pedro de Peralta founds Santa Fe on the Rio Grande

### The Spanish Open Missions in Texas

- Spanish begin to settle in Texas in 1528
- First two missions founded near El Paso to convert Apaches
- Missions have facilities for living, working, and worshipping



Previous

*Continued...*



Next





## Chapter 1

### Section-2

## Spain Explores the Southwest and West *{continued}*

### A String of Missions Spans California

- Father Junípero Serra founds first California mission (1769)
- By 1823, 21 Franciscan missions in California
- Many missions protected by forts, called presidios

### Resistance to the Spanish

- Native Americans forced to support missions with labor or tribute
- Pueblo leader Popé leads uprising to preserve his people's beliefs
- Spanish lose control of New Mexico from 1680 to 1692



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## Early British Colonies

Beginning in the early 1600s, the English establish colonies along the eastern shore of North America.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## Early British Colonies

### The English Settle at Jamestown

#### A Disastrous Start

- In 1607 the English establish **Jamestown**, a colony in North America
- Groups of investors who hope to profit form **joint-stock companies**
- Colonists seek gold, suffer from disease and famine
- **John Smith** forces colonists to farm; gets help from Powhatan

#### Tobacco Requires a Supply of Labor

- **Indentured servants**—pay for food, housing, and passage with labor
- Indentured servants and slaves provide labor for tobacco growth



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## The English Settle at Jamestown *{continued}*

### Colonists Clash with Native Americans

- Colonists' demand for land leads to warfare with Native Americans
- Colonists defeat Native Americans, force them off their land

### Economic Differences Split Virginia

- Poor, former indentured servants demand legislative representation
- 1676 uprising, called Bacon's Rebellion, fails



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## Puritans Create a “New England”

### Puritans

- **Puritans** want to rid Church of England of Catholic rituals
- In 1620 a Separatist group, the Pilgrims, found colony at Plymouth

### The Massachusetts Bay Colony

- Puritans found colony in Massachusetts Bay, centered in Boston
- **John Winthrop**, a Puritan leader, wants to create “City upon a Hill”

### Dissent in the Puritan Community

- Roger Williams flees to Rhode Island for religious freedom
- Anne Hutchinson banished for speaking against church



Previous

*Continued...*



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## Puritans Create a “New England” *{continued}*

### Native Americans Resist Colonial Expansion

- Native Americans help settlers survive in new environment
- Disputes between Native Americans and Puritans over land, religion

### King Philip’s War

- Tensions between natives and colonists grow for 40 years
- In 1675 chief Metacom leads several tribes in **King Philip’s War**
- Native Americans surrender due to casualties, disease, and famine



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## Settlement of the Middle Colonies

### The Dutch Found New Netherland

- Dutch set up New Amsterdam as center of fur-trading colony (1625)
- Dutch take over New Sweden on the Delaware River (1655)
- British duke of York takes colony, renames it New York (1664)

### The Quakers Settle Pennsylvania

- **William Penn**, a Quaker, founds Pennsylvania (“Penn’s Woods”)
- **Quakers**, the Society of Friends, are pacifist Protestants who
  - worship without formal ministers
  - believe in equality, cooperation, religious toleration



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## England and Its Colonies Prosper

### Thirteen Colonies

- From the 1600s to 1700s, thirteen British colonies are established
- Georgia is founded as a debtor haven, crown assumes control in 1752
- Colonies export raw materials, Britain manufactures goods

### Mercantilism and the Navigation Acts

- **Mercantilism**—economic system to make a nation self-sufficient
- Nation obtains gold, silver, and establishes a favorable balance of trade
- British pass **Navigation Acts** in 1651 to control colonial trade



Previous

*Continued...*



Next





## Chapter 1

### Section-3

## England and Its Colonies Prosper *{continued}*

### Colonial Governments

- Colonies run by a governor, who is appointed by the Crown
- Governor appoints judges, oversees local assembly and colonial trade
- Colonial assemblies pass laws; governors have veto power

### Growing Spirit of Self-Determination

- Colonies want greater political and economic freedom
- Desire for freedom eventually leads to rebellion



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The Colonies Come of Age

Even though both Northern and Southern colonies prosper, many colonists begin to question British authority.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The Colonies Come of Age

### A Plantation Economy Arises in the South

#### Life in a Diverse Southern Society

- English, German, Scots, Scots-Irish settlers; mostly small farmers
- Plantation owners control much of the South's economy and politics

#### The Middle Passage

- **Triangular trade**—trade between Africa, West Indies, and the colonies
- **Middle passage**—sea route to West Indies, used to transport slaves



Previous

Continued...



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## A Plantation Economy Arises in the South *{continued}*

### Africans Cope in Their New World

- 80-90% of slaves work in fields, 10-20% as servants or artisans
- Slaves keep their culture alive; some resist or rebel



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## Commerce Grows in the North

### Colonial Cities and Trade

- Northern colonies develop trade-based economy, some industries
- Philadelphia becomes Britain's second largest port after London
- Colonial merchants trade as far away as California
- Northern colonies attract Jews, Dutch, Germans, and others

### Farming in the North

- Northern farms produce varied cash crops, use less slave labor
- Slavery and anti-black prejudice exist in the North



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The Enlightenment

### European Ideas Inspire the Colonists

- Renaissance scientists look for rational explanation of world
- Discover that the earth revolves around the sun
- **Enlightenment**—intellectual movement that values reason and science
- **Benjamin Franklin**, colonial politician, embraces Enlightenment ideas



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The Great Awakening

### Religious Revivals

- Puritans lose influence in Massachusetts, lose dedication to religion
- **Great Awakening**—revivals to restore Puritan dedication and intensity
- **Jonathan Edwards** preaches people are sinful; must seek God's mercy
- Great Awakening revives religion, leads many to change congregations

### Effects of the Great Awakening and Enlightenment

- Both movements lead people to question authority of church and state
- Movements create atmosphere that leads to American Revolution



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The French and Indian War

### Britain and France

- France and Britain fight three inconclusive wars in 1600s and 1700s
- **French and Indian War**—conflict reignites in colonies in 1754

### Rivals for an Empire

- French colony based on fur trade, allies with Native Americans

### War Erupts

- French build Fort Duquesne in land claimed by Virginia (Ohio Valley)
- French crush Virginia militia under George Washington in 1754
- 1755–1756, French and allies continue to defeat British militia



Previous

*Continued...*



Next





## Chapter 1

### Section-4

## The French and Indian War *{continued}*

### Britain Defeats an Old Enemy

- British troops capture Quebec in a surprise attack in 1759
- **William Pitt**, British politician, leads Britain to victory
- Treaty of Paris ends war (1763), France gives up almost all its land

### Changes for Native Americans

- Ottawa leader, **Pontiac**, fears loss of land; captures British forts
- British use smallpox as a weapon; Native Americans greatly weakened
- **Proclamation of 1763**—colonists can't settle west of Appalachians



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

This is the end of the chapter presentation of lecture notes.  
Click the [HOME](#) or [EXIT](#) button.



Previous



Next



## Chapter 1

### Print Slide Show

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Previous