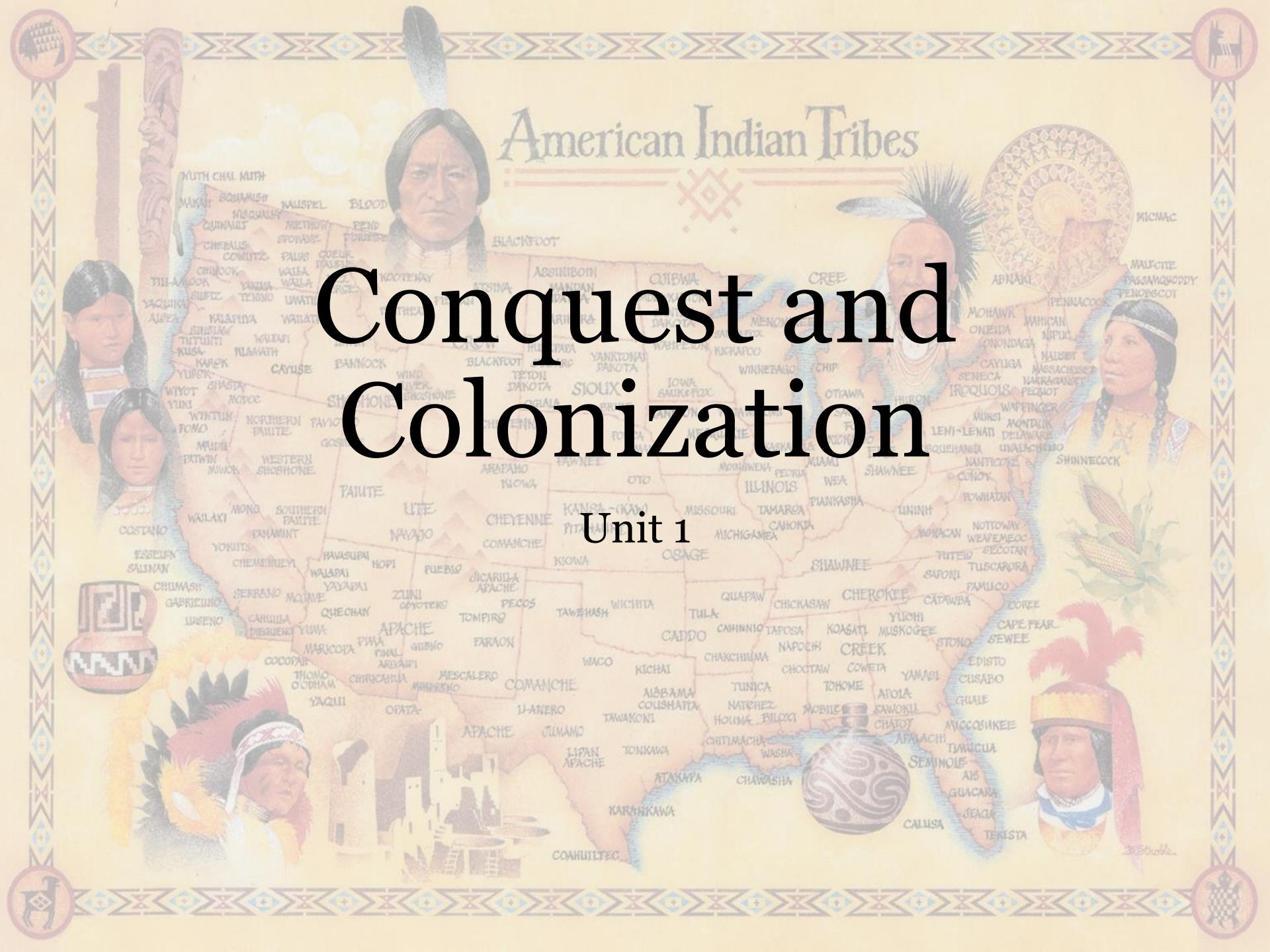


# American Indian Tribes

# Conquest and Colonization

## Unit 1



# First “Americans”

- Arrived approximately 35,000 years ago – long before Neolithic Revolution
  - Date debated
  - Hunter-gatherers
- Crossed land bridge at Beringia/Bering Strait
- Gradual migration over thousands of years



- Cultural differences became more pronounced as bands settled in different ecological regions
  - Diverse in the over 2000 languages
  - By 1491: 50 to 100 million NAs (as many as Europeans), maybe 10 mil. north of Mexico
    - 700,000 on coastal plain and piedmont regions
  - No more united than Europe
- What challenges would this create? Potential possibilities?**
- Some saw Europeans as possible allies against native enemies



# NA World View

- Animism: every part of the natural world was sacred and world inhabited by beings with spirits linked together into a sacred whole
  - Land should not be exploited
- Land was not privately held territorial boundaries existed but within these limits land held in common
- The “collective”, not the individual, was emphasized
  - Little emphasis on private accumulation



When the **blood** in  
your veins returns  
to the **sea**,

and the **earth** in your  
bones returns to  
the **ground**,

perhaps then you will  
remember that this  
**land** does not  
belong to you,

it is **you** who belong  
to this land.



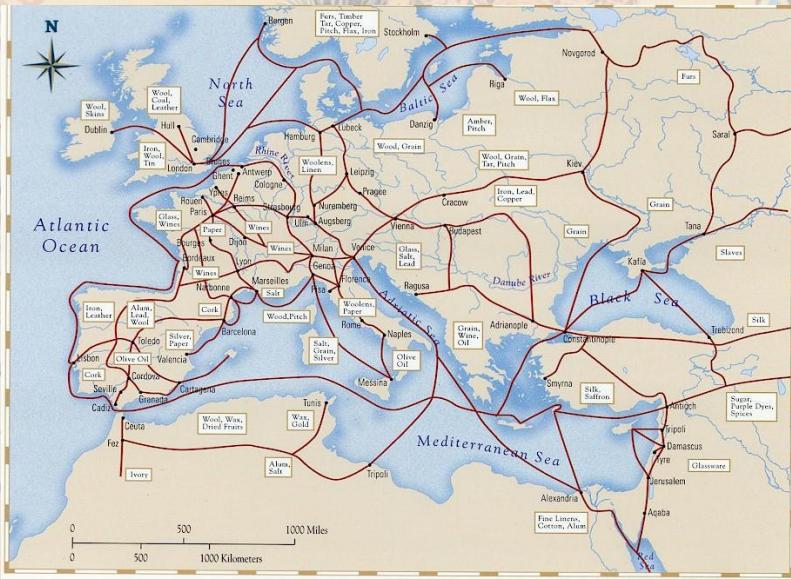
# Factors Contributing to European Expansion

1. The Catholic Church (Protestant Reformation did not take place until 16<sup>th</sup> century)

- European Christians were threatened by the power of the “Muslim world” which they believed to be based on trade with Asia and Africa

2. The Ottoman Empire cut Europeans off from land-based trade in spices and luxury goods with Asia

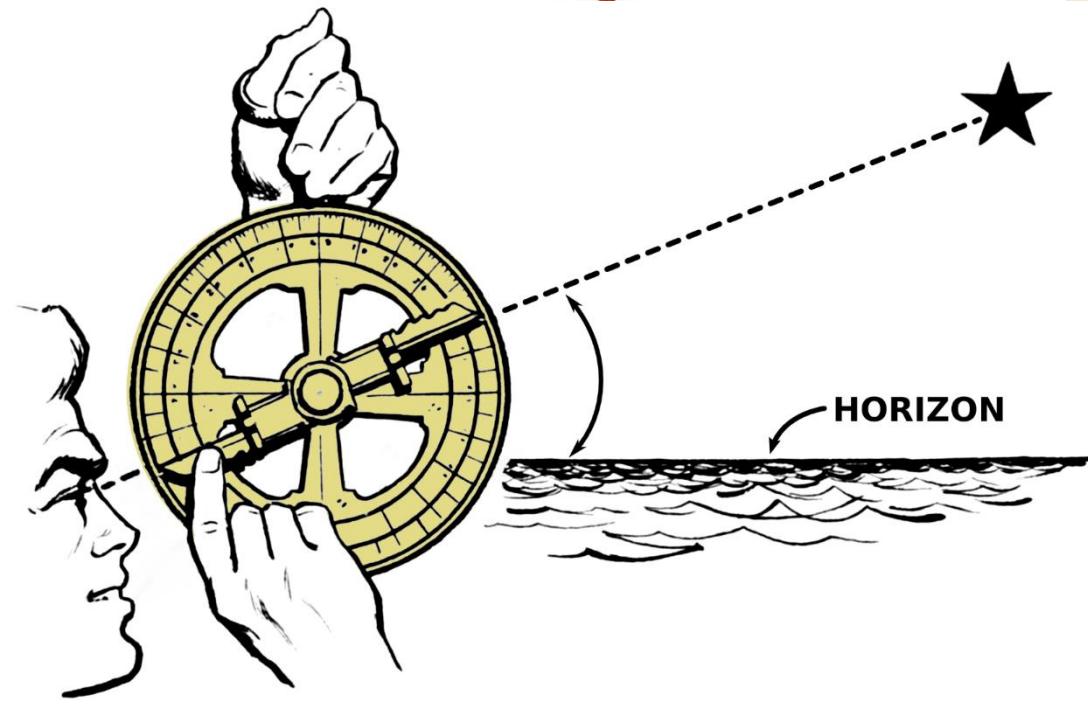
3. New routes to Asia were needed



#### 4. New technologies, geographical knowledge, and cartographical skills

- Caravel and triangular sails for ocean voyages
- Astrolabe and compass
- The shape and size of world had been known (Columbus was using biblical ideas and refused to accept the distance to Asia was 12,000 miles - he thought it was 3,500)

#### American Indian Tribes

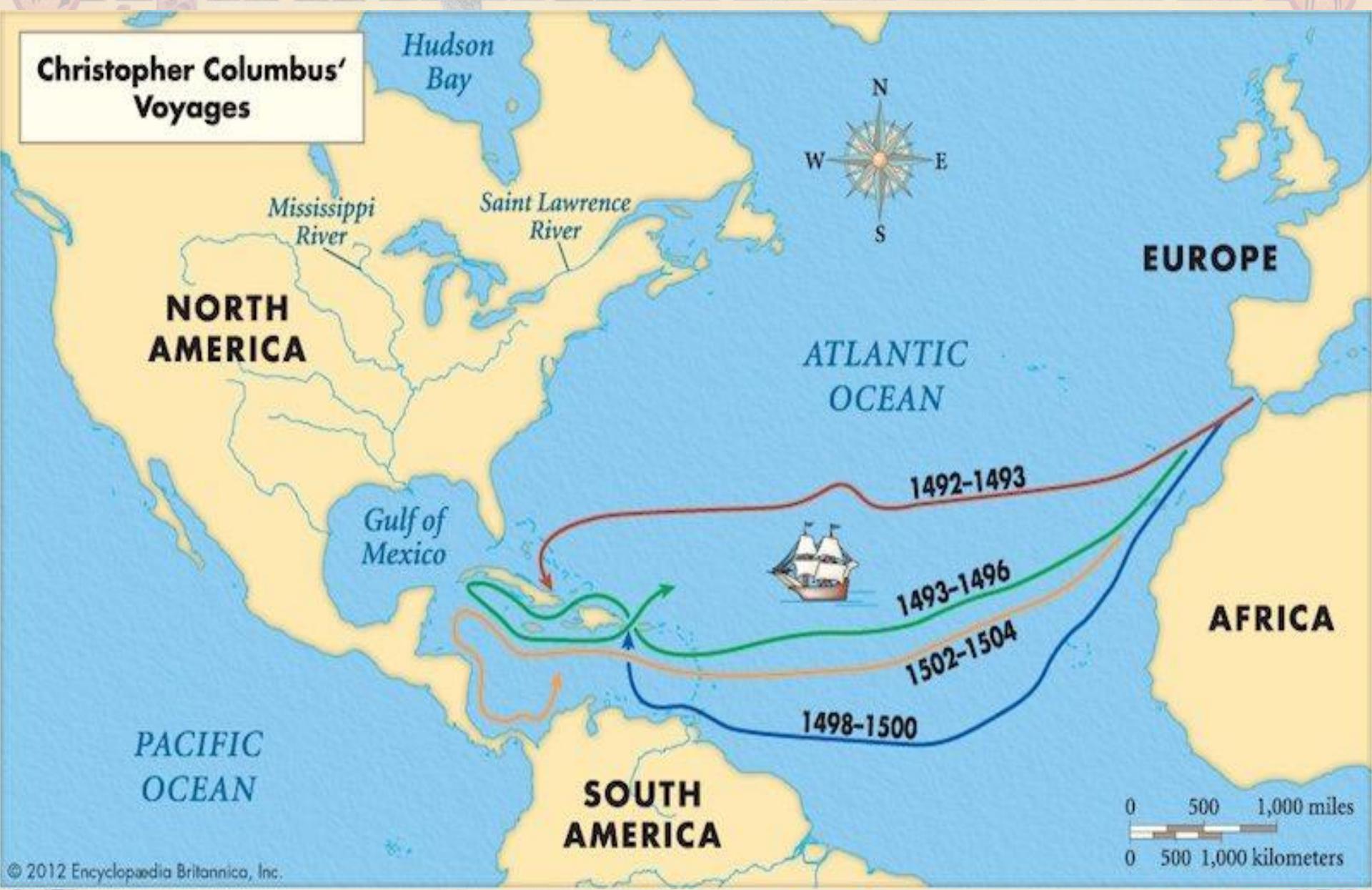


## 5. More powerful nations

- England and France slowly developed following the Hundred Years' War (1337 – 1453)
- Spain:
  - Aragon and Castile merged when Ferdinand and Isabella married in 1469
  - In 1492, their armies defeated Muslims at Granada; Muslims and Jews expelled from the land

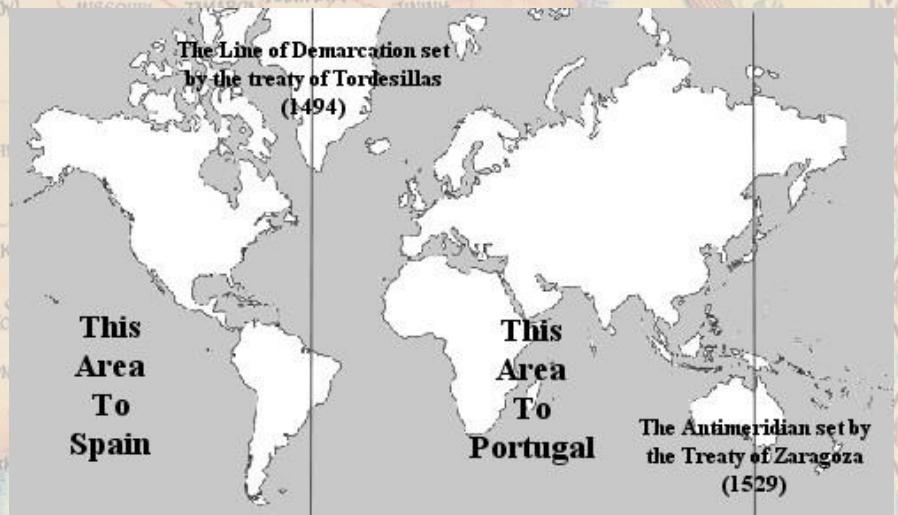
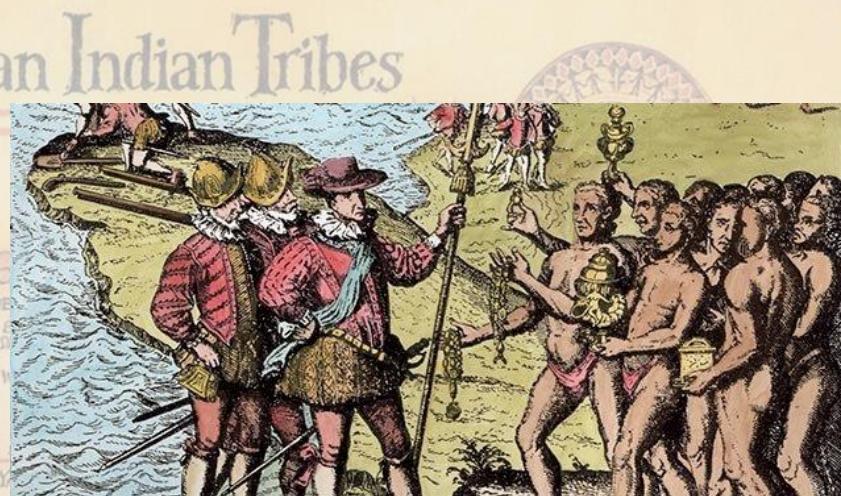


## Christopher Columbus' Voyages



# Columbus

- Hoped to convert Asians to Christianity and find wealth to assist Europeans in struggle with Islam
- 1492: “I found very many islands filled with people innumerable, and of them all I have taken possession for their highnesses.”
- Treated people of Hispaniola horrifically (as non-Christians, believed they could be exploited)
  - Took slaves in their return to Europe
- European ideas spread rapidly due to newly-invented printing press
- The Pope recognized this conquest – 1494 the “Treaty of Tordesillas” gave Spain newly discovered western lands and Portugal newly discovered eastern lands



- 1493: Columbus returned to found a colony (present day Dominican Rep. and Haiti) as a base of further exploration and gain wealth (gold, furs, sugar, slaves)

- “War of Conquest” – using horses, canons, steel and trained dogs - hundreds of Taino killed on Hispaniola
- Slaves taken to work on plantations (it was legal to take slaves in a “just war”)
- Inspiration for other Spanish and European conquerors
- Columbus and Taino as envisioned in “The Black Legend” told by their rivals, the English →

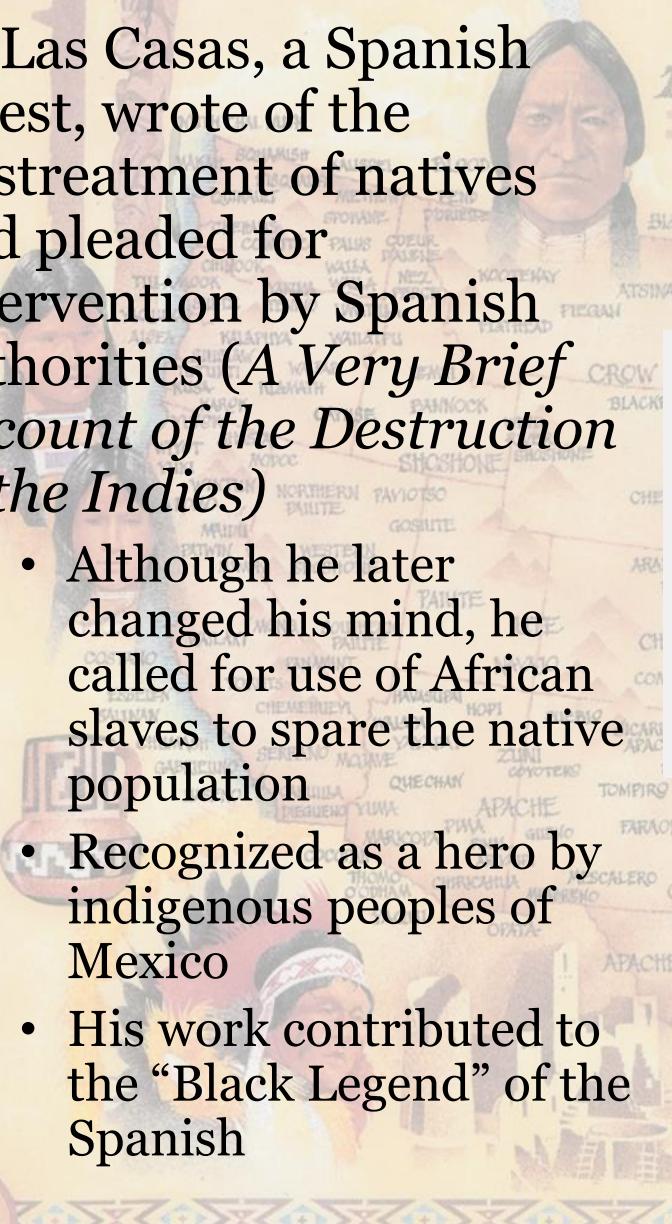
## American Indian Tribes



# Bartolome de Las Casas

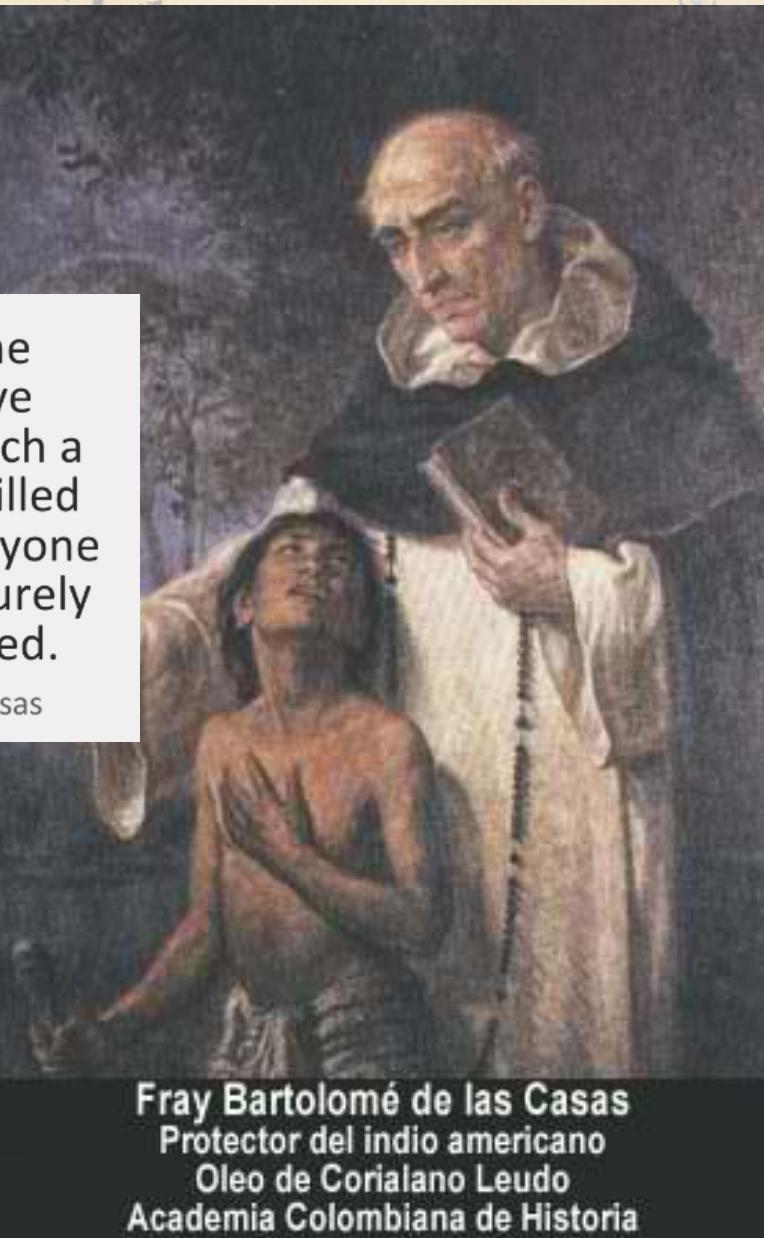
de Las Casas, a Spanish priest, wrote of the mistreatment of natives and pleaded for intervention by Spanish authorities (*A Very Brief Account of the Destruction of the Indies*)

- Although he later changed his mind, he called for use of African slaves to spare the native population
- Recognized as a hero by indigenous peoples of Mexico
- His work contributed to the “Black Legend” of the Spanish



The reason the Christians have murdered on such a vast scale and killed anyone and everyone in their way is purely and simply greed.

Bartolome de las Casas



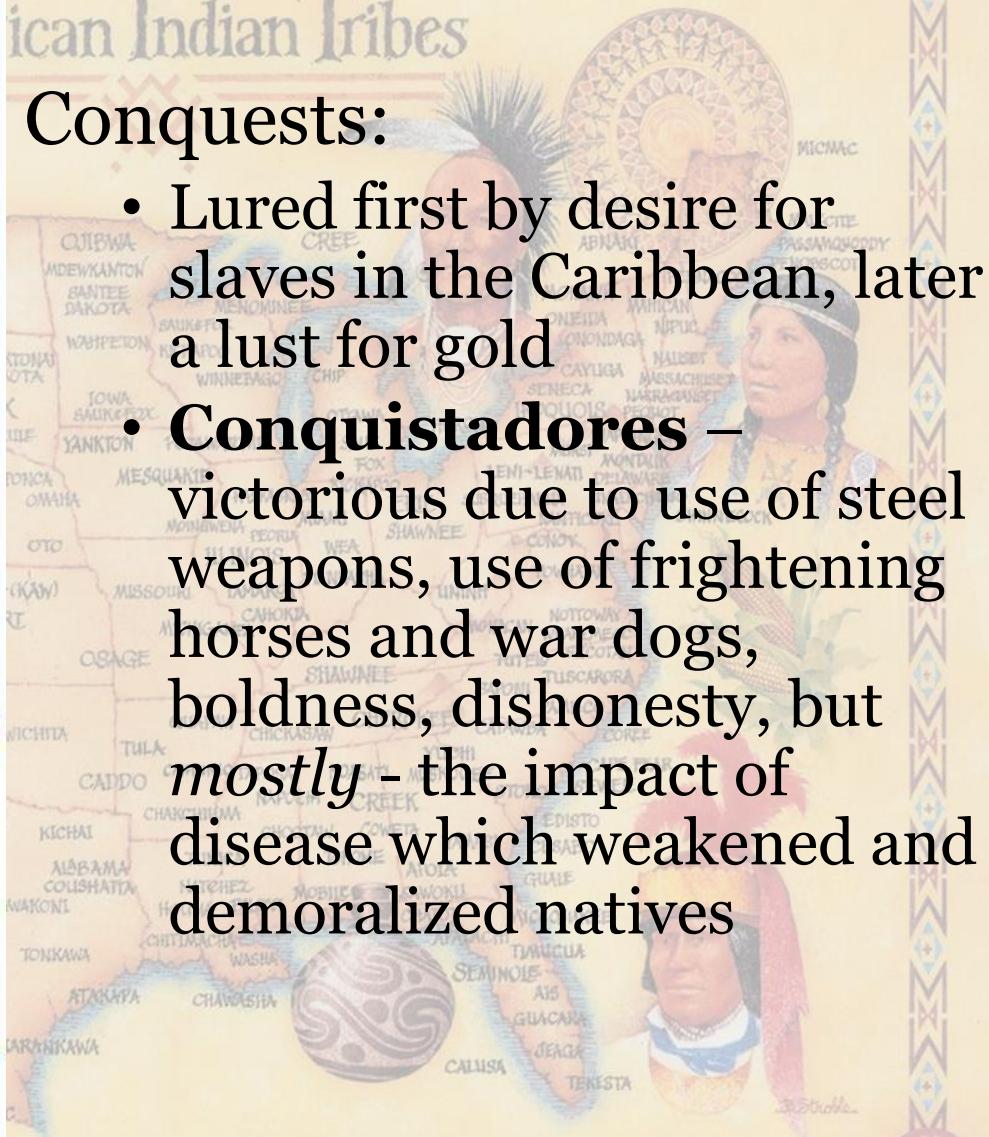
# The Spanish Empire



## American Indian Tribes

### Conquests:

- Lured first by desire for slaves in the Caribbean, later a lust for gold
- Conquistadores** – victorious due to use of steel weapons, use of frightening horses and war dogs, boldness, dishonesty, but *mostly* - the impact of disease which weakened and demoralized natives



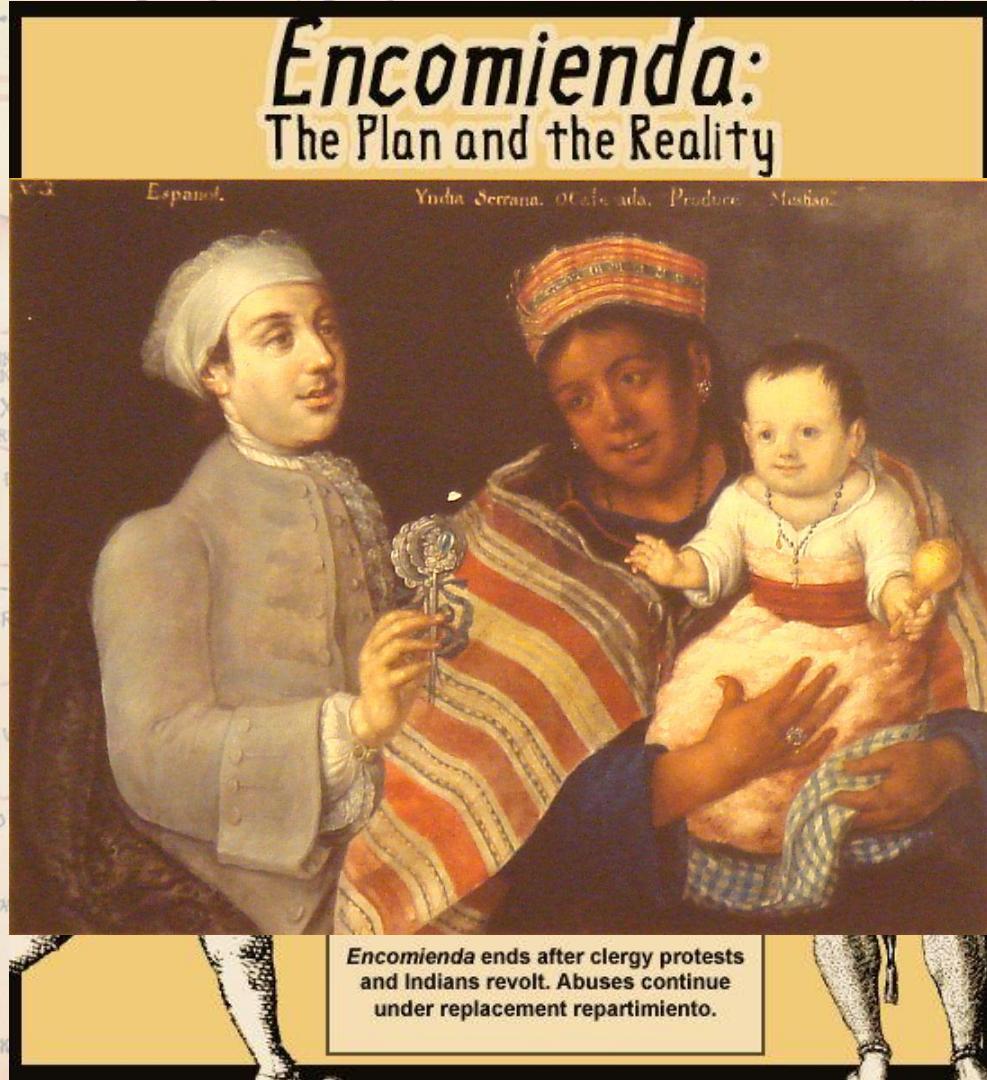
# Caribbean, Mexico, and Peru

- Ponce de Leon: FL (1513 – 1521)
- Hernando de Soto: Mississippi Valley (1539 – 1542)
- Mostly met by gift-bearing natives; later destroyed villages and enslaved people

First permanent settlement in America – St. Augustine, FL – 1565



- Conquistadors were rewarded with grants known as **Encomienda** – the right to force labor in return for “Christianizing” natives
- **Repartimiento** system – natives legally free and entitled to wages but required to perform a fixed amount of labor per year
  - How could Spanish missionaries exploit natives also?
- Native women had children with the Spanish soldiers, creating a new generation of **Mestizos**
- Eventual assimilation was their goal



# New Spain and the Casta System

Peninsular: Spanish

Criollo: Spanish descent born in Americas

Mestizo: offspring of Spanish and native

Indio: native

Negro: of African descent

Mulato: offspring of black and Spanish



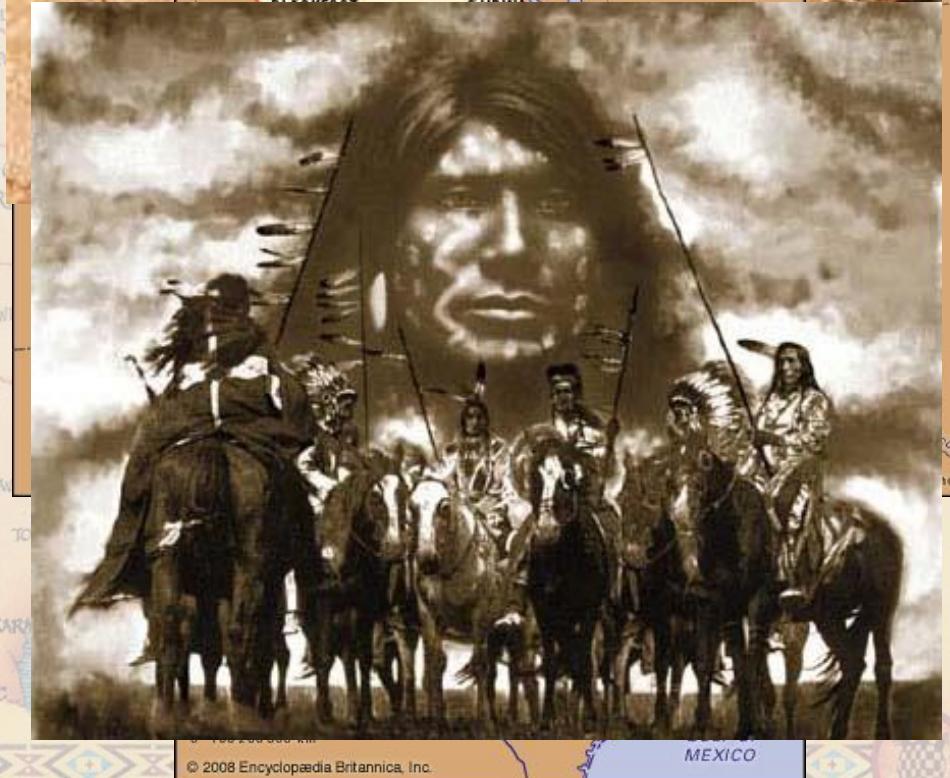
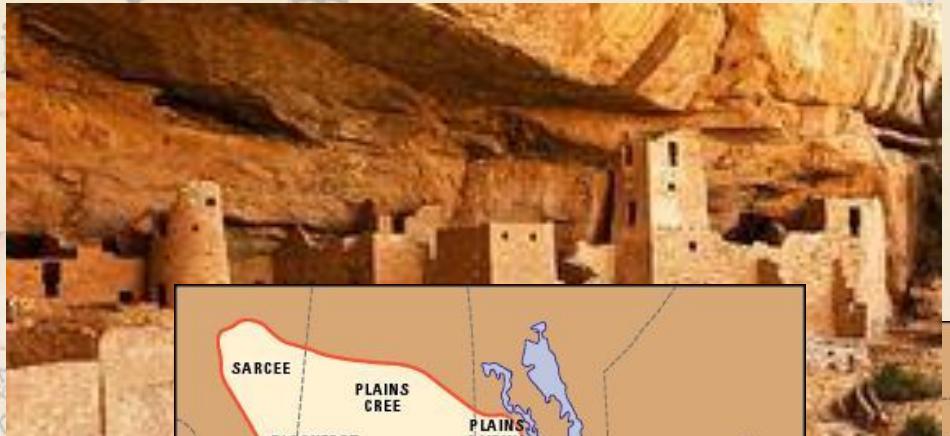
# Regional Cultures

## American Indian Tribes



# Regional Cultures

- Southwest: Hohokam, Anasazi (assimilated into Hopi), Pueblo, Acoma
  - Noted for: arid environment and smaller populations → irrigation systems and hillside terracing to work dry environment
  - Crafted ceramics, wove cotton, used adobes for housing, traded between tribes
    - A Spaniard wrote in 1559 wrote, “they live very much the same as we do”
- Great Plains: Lakota (Sioux), Comanche, Crow
  - Noted for: originally hunting/gathering/farming BUT Columbian Exchange transformed these tribes by bringing the horse → led to more success in buffalo hunting AND expansion into lands held by others (although some small farming communities remained)



# New Mexico and Po'pay's Rebellion

Spanish ruled harshly – demanding labor and attempting to crush Pueblo religious and cultural practices

- **What event was going on in Spain at that time that would make things worse?**

- 1660: drought, Navajo and Apache attacks

- 1680: Po'pay, a Pueblo leader, led a revolt of 17,000 → greatest defeat of Europeans in North American history up to that point

- Po'pay urged Pueblos to restore traditional practices and reverse baptisms
  - Rebuilt kivas and tore down churches

- Spanish abandoned Santa Fe → forced back to Mexico → Complete rejection of Spanish influence

- Rebellion lasted 12 years, but the Pueblo resistance continued long after

- Repealed *encomiendas* and accepted religious compromises



The 1680 great Pueblo Revolt was planned here in Taos, New Mexico. Photo by Norm Kenneally



"When Jesus came, the Corn Mothers went away." –Po'pay

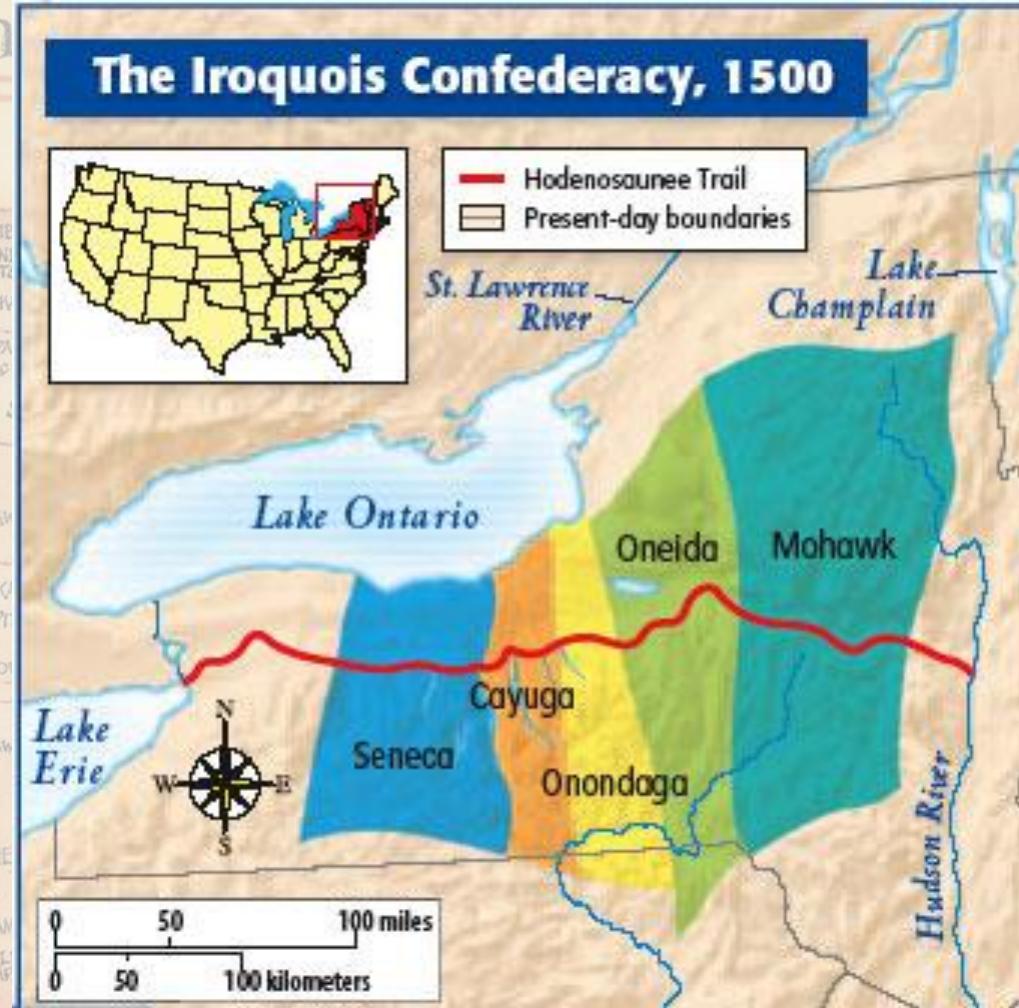
# Pacific Coast – no significant focus on agriculture due to an abundance of food sources

- CA: localized groups; many remained hunter-gatherers
- Northwest: Chinooks, Tlingits known for ocean-going dugout canoes
  - Stratified societies governed by wealthy families, expert woodcarvers, ceremonial masks
  - Potlatches: winter gatherings sponsored by leading families gave away possessions to satisfy tribe members – usually in the event of a death, house dedication, totem pole being raised, social rank being raised, etc.

American



- Atlantic Coast: Iroquois – “Five Nations” aka the “Iroquois Confederation”
  - Matrilineal society - chose and influenced sachems (aka chiefs)
  - Provided sustenance for villages through farming
  - Reciprocity, shaming, and communalism
- Coastal Indians: Powhatan and Pequot
  - Notable characteristics: hunting, fishing, and farming supported small villages often surrounded by wooden stockades (as well as smaller mobile communities)
  - Many different nations which prevented unity and led to exploitation by European conquerors



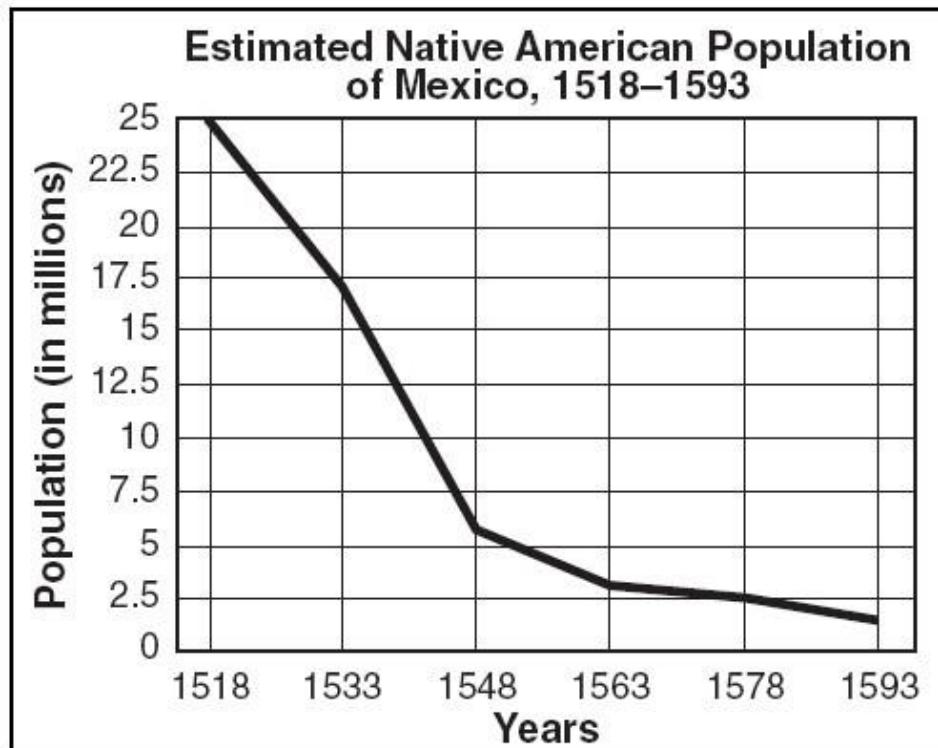
# Columbian Exchange: interchange of diseases, plants, and human cultures between the New and Old Worlds after 1492

- Completely reshaped North America's environment
  - Introduction of new crops (sugar), new animals (horses, sheep, cattle and pigs), and new pathogens



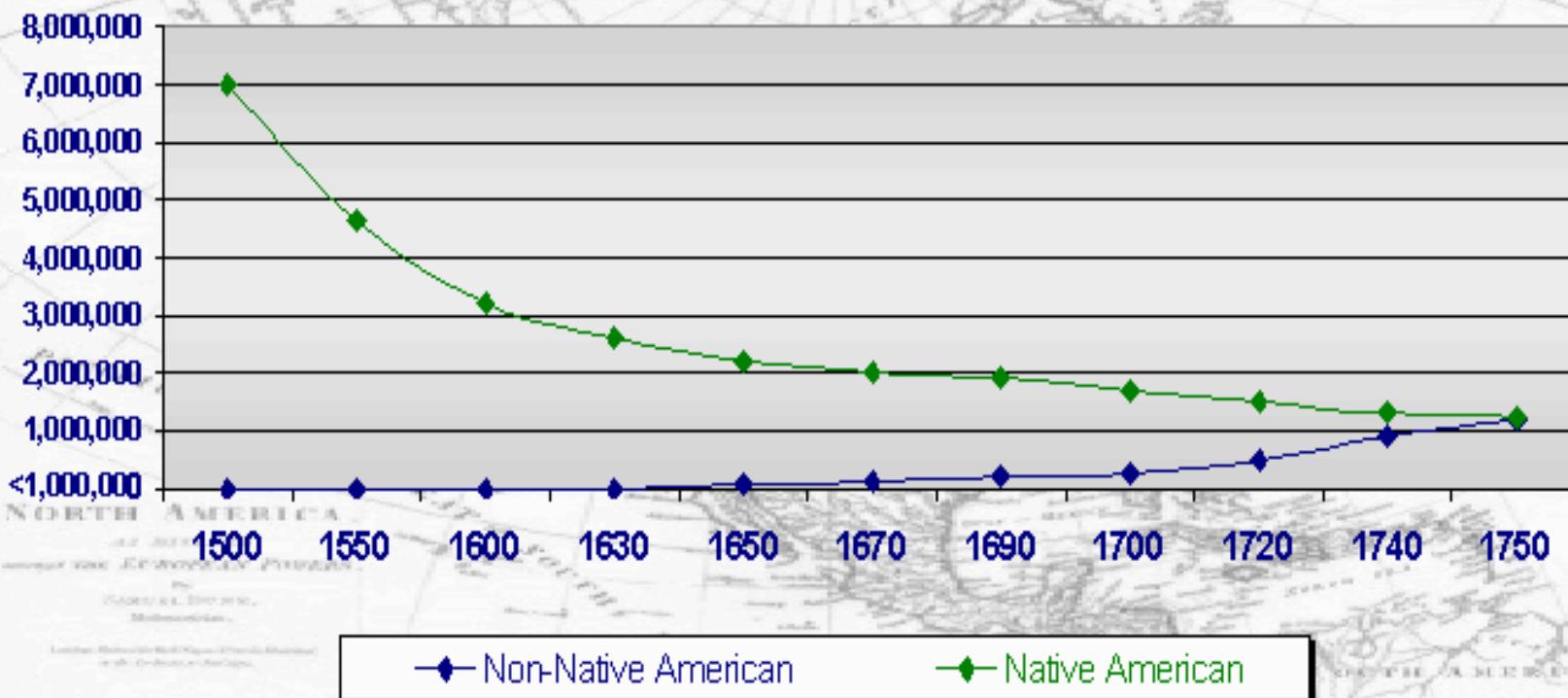
# Columbian Exchange in the New World: Epidemics

- On Hispaniola: population went from 300,000 in 1492 → 33,000 in 1510 and 500 in 1548
- Immunity and manual labor spread diseases rapidly
  - Averaged around a 90% drop in population
- Large tracts of land now open to European settlement
  - For example, it could be that up to 90% of New England's NA population had already been wiped out
    - **What would this make Christian European settlers think?**



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

## United States Population 1500-1750



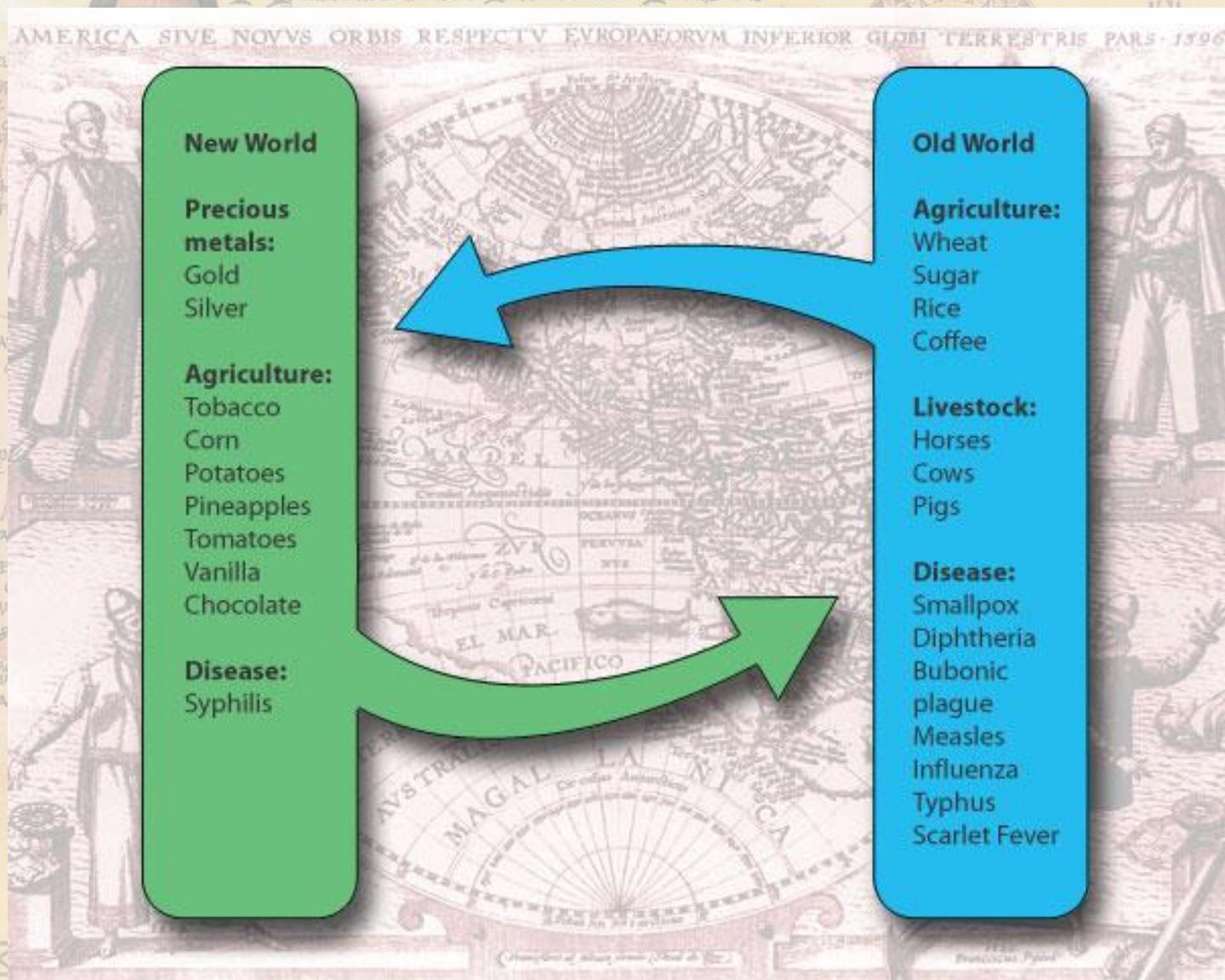
◆ Non-Native American

◆ Native American



# Columbian Exchange in the Old World

- Cassava plant transported to Africa
- Potatoes and corn to Europe led to rapid population growth
  - Europe 1492 = 80 mil.
  - Europe 1650 = 105 mil.
- African population growth made the slave trade easier



# Effect of Spanish Colonization

Tremendous wealth gained

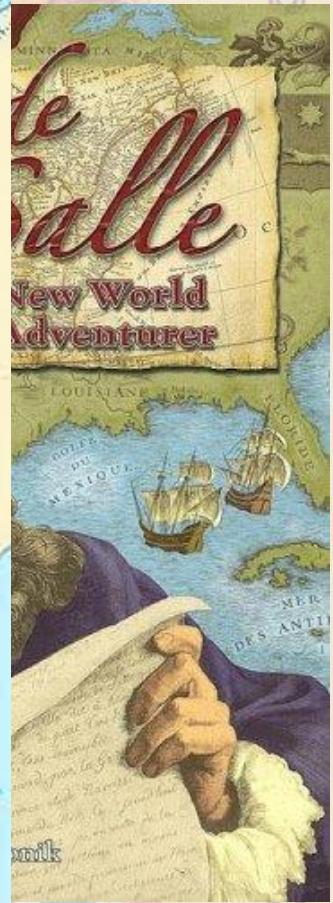
- Spain became the dominant power AND a perceived threat to other European nations



# New France

- Original goal: find Northwest passage (Atlantic to Pacific) and to find gold → fail
- Fur trade became the primary motivation
- Quebec 1608:
  - Sieur de La Salle claimed the Mississippi basin
    - Sparsely settled – only 19,000 by 1700, made it hard to defend
  - King opposed the settlement
    - Believed not necessary for fur trade

## American Indian Tribes



# New France and Natives

- Emphasis on trade → a generally better relationship and alliances with various tribes
- Did not appropriate land or force labor
- Generally promoted NA assimilation, however many French became assimilated into NA cultures



# The Dutch in North America (New Netherland)

- 1614: settled in present-day Albany, NY
- 1624: purchased Manhattan (named it New Amsterdam)
  - Fur trade
  - Tolerant and diverse communities
  - Colony governed as a harsh military outpost
- Large estates offered to “patroons” (Dutch settlers) on the Hudson River to attract wealthy investors who would transport servants – not generally successful
- Only 9,000 lived in New Netherland when England seized it in 1664

