

Chapter 3: European Exploration and Colonization

Trade Route to Asia in the 1400s

European Trade With Asia

Traders - people who get wealth by buying items from a group of people at a low price and selling those things to other people at higher prices.

European countries use trade to gain wealth

The stronger countries in Europe in the 1400s and 1500s - **England, Spain, France and Portugal.**

Kings and queens wanted to gain wealth - **to build larger armies and navies to dominate other countries.**

Europe wants to trade with Asia

A trader would want to buy items in Asia and sell them in Europe **to make a lot of money by selling luxuries (silks, carpets, & jewels) that were not available in Europe.**

Muslims controlled land routes to Asia

Land routes - the roads and trails people traveled to get from one place to another.

Muslims - people who controlled the land routes between Europe and Asia.

European traders had to solve their problem with Muslim-controlled land - **going by sea around Muslim-controlled land.**

Finding a sea route to Asia

Two problems sailors faced before the 1400s were -

- a. They did not have good ways of knowing where they were if they got beyond sight of land.**
- b. The maps were poor and their ships were too slow to make long voyages.**

Inventions help sailors

The invention of the astrolabe and the caravel - **sailors travel faster, farther, and more safely.**

The Early Explorers

Trade route - the way traders go to reach a market.

Market - a place to buy and sell products.

Time when Christopher Columbus began his exploration - **in 1492.**

Time when Ferdinand Magellan began his exploration - **in 1519.**

The Spanish Sail West

Columbus' belief that made him think he could sail west to find Asia - **the earth was round.**

Columbus did not know when he sailed west to find Asia - **the earth was much bigger than he thought.**

Columbus called the Native Americans Indians - **he thought he really had reached the East Indies.**

The effect of Columbus' journey - **to start the Age of Exploration (the period of time when Europeans were exploring new lands).**

The Line of Demarcation

Rivals - people or countries who compete against each other.

The Line of Demarcation - an imaginary line drawn by the Pope that split the New World into half. These halves Portugal and Spain could claim.

Portuguese is spoken in Brazil while Spanish is spoken in all other countries of South America - **the small part of South America was within the Portuguese claim and became the large Portuguese colony of Brazil, while all other parts were under Spain.**

Accommodating seen in the example of the Line of Demarcation - the solution Spain and Portugal used to solve their rivalry.

The Portuguese Sail South and East

The effect of da Gama's decision to sail south and east - **he found an excellent trade route that gained wealth for Portugal.**

The Spanish Continue to Sail West

Spanish explorers still sail west - **the Spanish believed that sailing west would lead them to Asia.**

Balboa discovered - **the Pacific Ocean in 1513.**

Magellan's expedition proved to Europeans - **the world was round.**

Da Gama's route to Asia was better than Magellan's - **it was safer and shorter.**

Multiple Perspectives on the New European Trade Route to Asia

European governments viewed the discovery of a new trade route to Asia differently than the Muslims -

While the Muslim government made less money since they were selling fewer Asian goods to Europeans, European governments supported the new trade route because they earned taxes from trade.

Exploring the New World

Spain and England worried - **Portugal would use its growing wealth to try to dominate them** when Portugal started to use the new sea route to Asia.

Spain and England attempted to solve their problem **by exploring the Americas to gain wealth.**

Spain explored **in both North and South America.**

England explored **a part of North America.**

Portugal explored **an area in South America (current Brazil).**

Lay claim - to say a particular country now owns that area.

Spain and the New World

Conquistador - "**conqueror**" in Spanish.

The conquistadors were sent to North and South America **to make the Spanish king, and Spain, more powerful by claiming land for Spain and bringing wealth back to Spain.**

Cortes

Montezuma tried to accommodate Cortes **because of his visions and beliefs.**

Many Aztecs dies from European diseases **because they had no immunity to the diseases found in Europe.**

Some historians think Cortes got his men to fight harder **by burning ships that the Spanish came to America in.**

The effect of Cortes' conquest on the Spanish - **to make Spain wealthy.**

The effect of Cortes' conquest on the Aztecs - **serious economic and people's right problems.**

Pizarro

The effect of Pizarro's conquest on the Spanish - **to make Spain even richer.**

The effect of Pizarro's conquest on the Incas - **severe economic and people's right problems.**

Spanish seek wealth in the north

Few Spaniards settled in North America in the 1500s **because there was little gold to be found there.**

European diseases and Native Americans

The effect of European diseases on Native American populations - **made the Native Americans ill and weak which made it easier for Europeans to conquer them.**

People's rights problems for Native Americans

Some Spaniards believed that they should convert the Native Americans to Christianity **because the missionaries believed it was their duty.**

England and the New World

Cabot

Two advantages England's navy had over the Spanish navy -

- a. The English navy ships were faster and could turn more easily.**
- b. England had better admirals (leaders in the navy).**

The two effects of England's victory over Spain -

- a. **England and other countries could make more money from trade because the oceans were no longer controlled by the Spanish navy.**
- b. **Spain became a weaker country.**

The English Colonies

Colony - a place that is settled by a group of people and governed by the country from which the people came.

Three ways that England hoped to acquire wealth from its colonies -

- a. **by getting natural resources**
- b. **by getting more money from taxes on the goods traded in the colonies**
- c. **by selling more of its own goods to its colonies**

Queen Elizabeth changed the rules for claiming colonies in the 1500s. **Claiming colonies depended on the countries ability to have permanent colonies there.**

England Starts to Colonize North America

Failed attempts at colonization

The first English attempt at colonization failed **because the settlers were lost at sea and never reached North America.**

What happened to the Roanoke Colony - **it lasted only one year because the colonists did not have enough food and supplies.**

Nobody ever discovered what happened to the second Roanoke Colony.

Permanent colonies require a lot of financial support to survive

The problem England had to solve before it could set up new colonies - **it needed some way to get the money.**

Commercialize the colonies - to set up a business or company to make a profit from the colonies.

The London Company would support a new colony **because it expected to make money by establishing colonies in America.**

Four Factors of Group Success in Jamestown

The four factors of group success -

- a. capability**
- b. leadership**
- c. resources**
- d. motivation**

Capability - what people know how to do and what they are able to do.

Native Americans - people who gave the colonists the knowledge and the capability to survive in Jamestown.

Jamestown finds a way to make money for the Virginia Company

Cash crops - crops and animals raised in order to be sold.

Leadership - the skillfulness or expertise of a group's leaders.

Many Jamestown colonists die the first year **from the disease of malaria and from starvation that derived from their serious leadership problem.**

Captain John Smith - who created improvement in leadership that enabled the Jamestown colony to survive.

Resources - how many people there are in a group to do the work and the amount of things a group has available to use in reaching its goals.

Advantage in resources the Jamestown colony had over earlier attempts at colonization - **the Virginia Company had enough money to afford to send many supplies with the colonists.**

Motivation - a group's desire to succeed.

The extra help from the Virginia Company gave the colonists in Jamestown new motivation.

Why People Moved to the English Colonies

A king or queen would try to control peoples' religious beliefs and loyalties **because religion was a serious matter to many people in the 17th century.**

Plymouth Colony

The Pilgrims wanted to set up a colony in North America **to gain their religious freedom.**

The Pilgrims were supposed to go to **the northern part of the Virginia Colony.**

The Pilgrims ended up **hundreds of miles north of Virginia in an area that the Virginia Company did not control.**

The Pilgrims didn't go where they had planned **because a storm forced the ship off course.**

Charter - a set of rules that a group had to obey.

Problems in the Plymouth Colony

The Mayflower Compact - an agreement made by the Pilgrims to create their own colonial government and decide what rules the Plymouth Colony should follow.

Massachusetts Bay Colony

The Puritans were different from the Pilgrims **in a point that the Puritans did not want to separate from the Church of England while the Pilgrims did.**

The Massachusetts Bay Colony - the name of Puritans' first colony.

The Puritans and the Massachusetts Bay Colony contributed to self-government in the colonies **by allowing all male**

Puritan landowners to vote in town meetings and to elect officials.

The Puritans did not pass religious freedom on to others by forcing everybody who lived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony to attend the Puritan church and behave in Puritan ways.

Rhode Island Colony

The solution that Roger William and his followers chose **was similar to the solution that the Pilgrims and Puritans chose earlier because both used moving.**

The religious freedom attracted settlers to Rhode Island.

Other Colonies Established for Religious Freedom

Connecticut
New Hampshire
Pennsylvania
Maryland

The Puritan World View

Similar Views of Native Americans and Puritans

The world views of Native Americans and Puritans were **similar because both believed in a creator god and the importance of the relationship of human beings to God, nature and the universe.**

Different Views of Native Americans and Puritans

The world views of Puritans and Native Americans were different:

(Puritans)

- **Believed that human beings differed from all other creatures**
- **God had given people dominion, control over animals and plants**

(Native Americans)

- **Tried to understand how the Great Spirit expected each person in his or her particular way to bring harmony to nature.**

Puritan religious beliefs

The Puritans make important personal and political decisions **by asking themselves what God would expect them to do.**

Puritans and education

Puritan established

Harvard College (Massachusetts)

William & Mary (Virginia)

Yale (Connecticut)

Puritans and religious freedom

Puritans treated people who did not believe the same as they did as those who **should not live in a Puritan community.**

Why People Continued to Move to the English Colonies

Freedom from Religious Persecution

Persecution - being hurt, punished, or not given equal rights because of one's beliefs

Some Germans, Scots, Irish, and French people move to the English colonies **to escape religious persecution.**

Economic Opportunity

Economic opportunity for poor people

The effect of enclosure in England - **many tenants (renters) who had been farming on the land were forced to leave their farms and move to the cities to look for work.**

Indentured servant - a person bound by contract to serve someone else.

One reason why English people became indentured servants in the 1600s - **by borrowing money to pay for their trip to North America.**

An economic opportunity that existed in the colonies that did not exist in England was **owning a farm.**

Economic opportunity for wealthy people

The headright system - **an offer of 50 acres of Colonial land given to a person who paid for himself or others to come to Virginia.**

The effect of the headright system - **many people came to Virginia to own land.**

Wealthy people moved to the English colonies **because the headright system gave them good economic opportunity to start large farms.**

Participation in Local Government

Wealthy men who owned land - the only people who had the right to vote in England.

Legislature - group of people elected to make the laws for a government.

The companies that started colonies tried to attract more people to come to their colonies **by giving male colonists who owned land the right to help make some of their own laws.**

English Colonies & Purposes Colonized

1. **Virginia (Jamestown)** ← Economic problem
2. **Massachusetts** ← Religious problem
3. **New York** ← Economic problem
4. **Maryland** ← Economic & Religious problems
5. **Rhode Island** ← Religious problem
6. **Connecticut** ← Economic & Religious problems
7. **New Hampshire** ← Religious & Economic problems
8. **Delaware** ← Economic problem
9. **Carolinas** (North Carolina & South Carolina) ← Economic problem
10. **New Jersey** ← Economic & Religious problems
11. **Pennsylvania** ← Religious problem
12. **Georgia** ← Economic problem