

Chapter 1 Section 1

Converging Cultures

- Objectives for Chapter 1
- Describe the reasons for exploration.
- Describe the various groups of people and their impact.
- Describe the different religions that arrived in the Americas.



Focus Questions #1-1

Reasons for Exploration

- Describe the reasons for Columbus' voyage.
- What major impact did Columbus' voyage have in the Americas?
- What was the cultural impact on both Europeans and Native Americans.



Reasons for Exploration

- Establish Trade with Asia.
- Asia was the source of spices, perfumes, silk and jewels.
- Find a sailing route to Asia and by pass merchants from Italy and the Middle East.



Columbus' Voyage

- Spanish Monarch funded Columbus' expedition.
- Sails west in search of a trade route to Asia.
- 1492 Columbus sails west with the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.



Columbus Impact

- Launched a wave of European Explorations and settlements.
- Changed the lives of both Natives and Europeans.
- Continued to make voyages to the Caribbean, Central and South America.
- Thinking he was in Asia the whole time.



Conquering the Americas

- 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas confirms Spain's right to control most of the Americas.
- With superior weapons, Spain begins to conquer the local tribes.
- Cortez; Aztec's, Pizarro; Incas and Ponce de Leon the tribes in Florida.
- Spain also begins to establish farms, mines, ranches and churches. Spread the Catholic Faith.



Cultural Changes

- Native Americans introduced Europeans to new farming methods, corn, potatoes, squash, beans, canoes, snowshoes, and panchos.
- Europeans introduced natives to wheat, rice, coffee, weapons and livestock. (Pigs, Cattle)



Impact

- Natives: Exposed to germs and disease.
 - Smallpox
 - Influenza
 - Measles
 - Typhus
 - Millions of Natives die. No immunity.
 - Europeans:
 - Gained valuable farming methods
 - New Crops
 - New inventions
 - New lands.
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Focus Questions 1-1

- Describe the reasons for Columbus's voyage.

Answer: Establish trade with Asia, and find a sailing route to by pass Italy.

- The impact of Columbus's voyage.

Answer: Launched a wave of European Explorations and settlements. Changed the lives of both Natives and Europeans. Thought he was in Asia.

- What major cultural impact did Columbus' voyage have in the Americas?

Answer: Native Americans introduced Europeans to new farming methods, corn, potatoes, squash, beans, canoes, snowshoes, and panchos. Europeans introduced natives to wheat, rice, coffee, and weapons and livestock. (Pigs, Cattle)

Focus Questions 1-1-2

European Settlements

- Describe France and England's goals for exploration.
- Describe France and England's contributions to America.
- Describe the differences between emerging colonies. Puritan vs. Non-Puritan.



New France

- 1608 Samuel De Champion establishes Quebec.
- The Goal: clear the land for settlements, have settlers focus on hunting for fur and establishing trade with the Natives for profit.
- France eventually expands its territory, establishing new cities.



Expansion and Contributions

- They begin to grow crops, sugar, and tobacco.
- France also sends Jesuit Missionaries to convert the Natives.
- The French also begin to import enslaved Africans to do hard labor.



Jamestown

- The English establish Jamestown as their first Colony in Virginia.
- Jamestown is founded by a Joint stock company. (Private investors)
- The Goal: English wanted to gain vital sources of raw materials and establish new markets for English goods.



Jamestown Survives

- With the help of the Powhatan Confederacy the English settlers survive.
- A few years later they begin to farm and the tobacco crops begin to prosper.
- New comers arrive with the promise of land ownership.
- House of Burgesses is created to enforce and make laws.



Pilgrims in Plymouth Colony

- Puritans (pilgrims) come to the Americas for religious freedom and not economic gain. (profit)
- Puritans wanted their own congregation separate from the church of England.
- They establish the Mayflower Compact as their plan for self government in Cape Cod.



Massachusetts Puritans

- Arrive to the Americas after years of persecution.
- They establish new towns including Boston.
- They establish a representative government and religion with an elected assembly.
- Religion and Government are closely connected.
- Puritan leaders set strict rules for behavior.



In Puritan Massachusetts, religious nonconformists suffered this fate—and much worse. (An 1892 lithograph from the Library of Congress print collection.)

Strict Government

- Massachusetts Bay Colony begins to suppress other religious beliefs.
- This leads to the growth of other New England colonies
- Others within the colony begin to challenge the Puritan beliefs and the authority of the king.



New Colonies

- Providence is established by Roger Williams.
- The land is purchased from the local Natives.
- Government and Religion are not intertwined.
(Meaning that religion did not make the laws.)

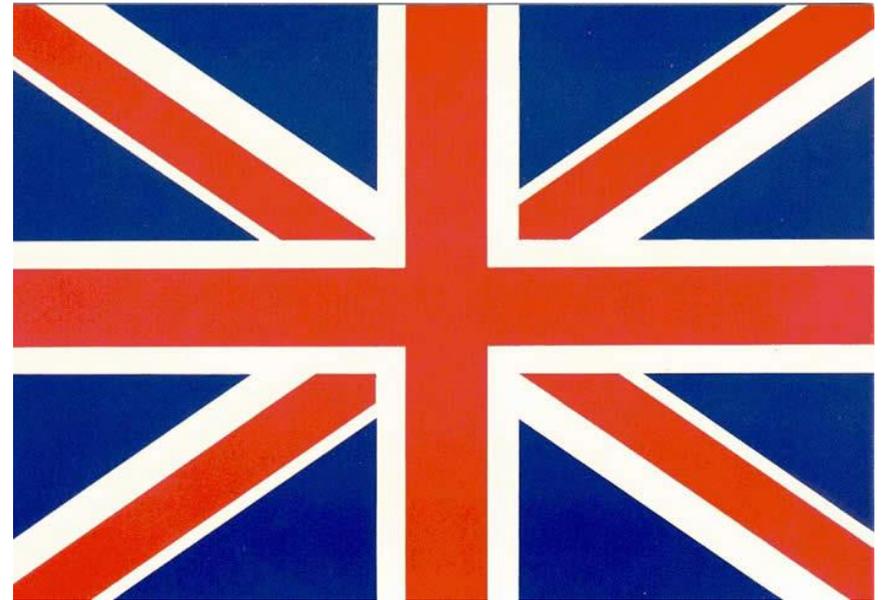


Division among Colonies

- Pro-Religion
 - Religion and Government closely linked.
 - Suppressed other religious beliefs.
 - Established strict rules and required obedience.
 - Demanded that Native Americans follow English laws and customs.
- Anti-Religion
 - Religion and Government must be separate.
 - Tolerated other religions.
 - Allowed free thinking.
 - Wanted peace with Natives and their land recognized.
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English Contributions

- Religious and non religious colonies.
- Relationship between government and religion clearly defined depending on the colony.
- Natives converting to Christianity. (Either improving or disrupting Native lives.)



Focus Questions #1-1-2

- Describe France's and England's goals for exploration.

Answer: France; focus on hunting for fur, farming and establish trade for profit with the natives. England; gain vital sources of raw materials and establish new markets for English goods.

- Describes France and England's impact to America.

Answer: France; enslaved Africans, Jesuit conversions. England; religious and non religious colonies, relationship between government and religion.

- Describe the differences between emerging colonies. Puritan vs. Non-Puritan.

Answer; refer to the slide on "Division among Colonies."

Focus Questions 1-1-3

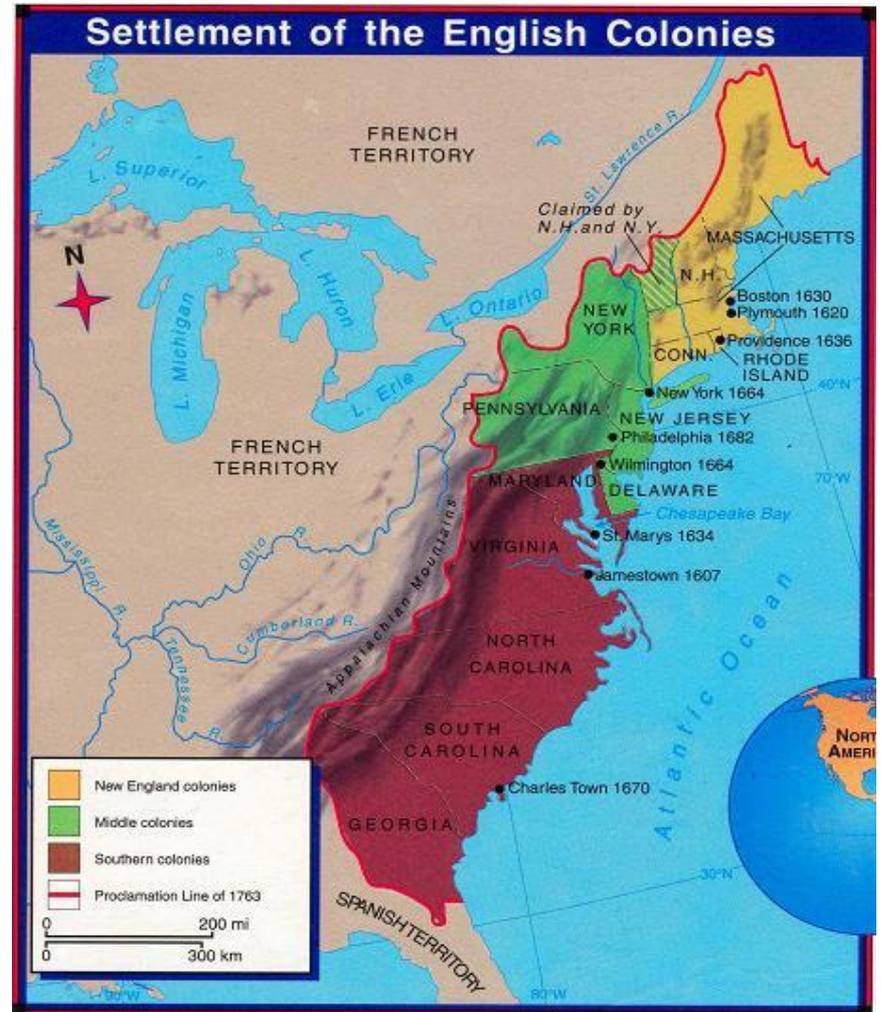
A Diverse Society

- Compare the middle colonies and southern colonies.
- Describe the reasons for new colonies in both the middle and southern parts of the British colonies.
- Describe the condition of Africans, immigrants and women.



Middle Colonies (Green)

- Offered generous land grants.
- King authorized the establishment of new colonies
- Religious freedom.
- The right to have a legislative assembly.
- Assured peace with local Native tribes.
- Fertile soil and long farming seasons.
- Investment options on glass and pottery works.



Quakers: Middle Colonies

- Established Delaware.
- Objected to all political and religious authority.
- Opposed taxes and military service.
- They also opposed war and violence as means to settle disputes.
- Religious tolerance.



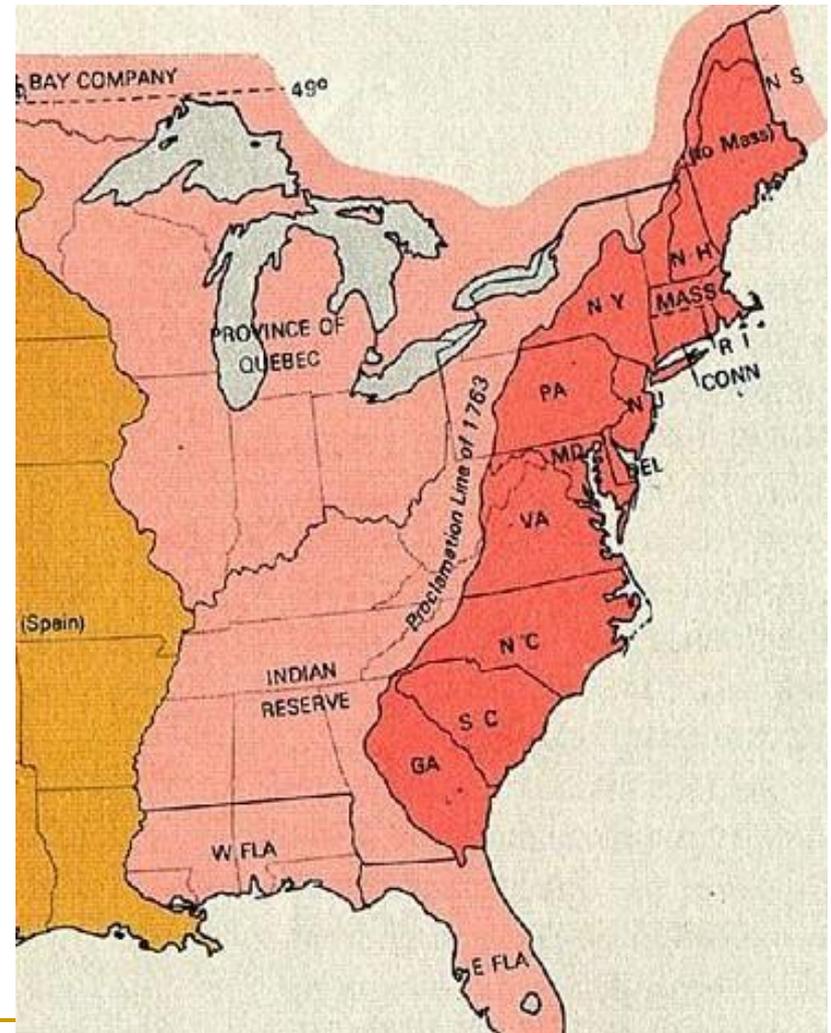
Southern Colonies (Red)

- Established as proprietary colonies.
- Owned by an individual who could govern it as they wished.
- Appointed officials, coined money, and imposed taxes.
- Tolerated different religions.
- Hired indentured servants and slaves for labor.
- Established tobacco as “cash crop”.



Southern Colonies

- Established a refuge for Catholics.
- Instead most settlers were Protestants.
- Toleration Act is passed, granting religious toleration to all Christians in the colony.
- Helped the high unemployment rate in England.
- Gave poor people a new start.
- Prevent Spain from expanding North into English territory.



Enslaved Africans

- Endured the lowest status possible.
- Worked under the hardest conditions.
- Slave codes established to keep them from owning property, receiving an education, moving freely or meeting in large groups.
- They were subject to beatings and brandings.
- Some fled north, while others found refuge in their families and religion.



Immigrants

- Fled Europe to avoid taxes, religious wars, poor harvest and religious discrimination.
- Jews migrated to America for religious reasons as well.
- Jews were not allowed to vote or hold public office.



Women

- Did not receive equal rights.
- Married women could not own property or make contracts.
- Husbands were the sole guardians of the children.
- Husbands were allowed to “discipline” both children and wives.
- Single women and widows had more rights.
- They could own land, file lawsuits, and own a business.
- Many worked outside the home.



Focus Questions 1-1-3

- **Compare and contrast the middle colonies and southern colonies.**

Answer: **Similarities;** religious freedom, established governments, trade with natives, and farming was the source of income.

Differences; Middle colonies established by the authority of the king. Middle colonies, were owned by individuals, middle colonies had elected officials, southern colonies appointed government officials. Some middle colonies had slaves, while all southern colonies did.

- **Describe the reasons for new colonies in both the middle and southern parts of the British colonies.**

Answer: Religious freedom, immigrants fleeing war, high taxes, poor harvest, property and prevent Spain from expanding.

- **Describe the condition of Africans, immigrants and women.**

Answer; Unequal rights for both slaves and women, laws were established to discriminate against women and Africans, immigrants were much better off and had more liberties and freedoms.
