Chapter 2:

Europeans Establish Colonies
Objectives

- Explain Spanish explorers’ achievements.
- Describe Spanish society in New Spain and Peru.
- Evaluate the causes and effects of Spanish imperial policies in the American Southwest.
Terms and People

- **missionaries** – people who work to convert others to their religion
- **presidio** – Spanish fort located near Spanish mission
- **viceroy** – ruler of a section of the Spanish empire in the Americas, appointed by the Spanish king
- **mestizo** – child of mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry
- **mission** – a location for missionary work
How did Spain strengthen its colonies in the Americas?

In the 1500s, Spain gained control of lands rich in gold and silver in the Caribbean and North and South America.

Soon other European nations vied for territory to build colonies in the Americas.
Europeans Explore the Americas, 1497–1682
Divisions among European nations caused conflict.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth</th>
<th>Religion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Using the wealth from its colonies, Spain began an aggressive military policy in Europe.</td>
<td>• Religious differences between Catholic and Protestants split Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The Dutch, French, and English sought their own riches.</td>
<td>• Southern Europe remained Catholic and Northern Europe, including England, became Protestant.</td>
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</table>

The conflict was carried to the new colonies in the Americas.
To protect its colonies, Spain organized its territory in the Americas into two viceroyalties or sections.

- **New Spain:** Present-day Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

- **Peru:** All of present-day South America except for Brazil
The Spanish king appointed **viceroy**s to rule New Spain and Peru.

- The viceroy**s** shared power with a Crown-appointed council and the Catholic archbishop.
- Spain did not permit elected assemblies in their colonies.
Spain also sent conquistadors in the 1500s to North America to claim land that became part of the viceroyalty of New Spain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conquistador</th>
<th>North American Area Explored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hernando DeSoto</td>
<td>Present-day Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisco Vásquez de Coronado</td>
<td>Present-day Rio Grande valley, Kansas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Menendez de Avilés</td>
<td>Destroyed French base in Florida, established St. Augustine</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Spanish built a fort at San Luis, the western capital of the Spanish colonies in Florida.
To control the people in the colonies, the Spaniards developed a system of racial hierarchy or racial levels, known as *castas*.

**The main social levels were:**

- Viceroy and nobility
- Spaniards and other Europeans
- Enslaved Africans and Indians
Characteristics of a Spanish Colony

- Catholic friars established missions in each colony.
- Spanish soldiers built forts near the missions.
- The friars made Indians worship as Catholics and prevented the Indians from using their traditional katsina figures in worship.
- Indians had to work for the friars and Spanish settlers, build churches, and adopt Spanish ways.
Conditions between the Spanish and the Indians worsened in the 1600s.

The friars used Spanish soldiers to frighten the Indians into adopting Spanish ways.

Many Indians died from diseases they got from the Spanish.

In the Spanish colony of New Mexico, 23,000 Pueblo died between 1638 and 1660.
Fed up with Spanish rule, the Pueblo revolted against the Spanish and destroyed and plundered missions, farms, and ranches.

A Pueblo leader, Popé, led the revolt.

Spanish settlers and missionaries fled to the southern section of present-day New Mexico.
Popé was a Pueblo shaman, or spiritual leader, in New Mexico.

Because he encouraged the Pueblo to follow the old ways, he was publicly whipped by the Spanish.

Popé convinced the Apaches to join him in revolt. In 1680, they defeated the Spanish.

For twelve years, Popé governed the Pueblo.
Sometime before 1690 Popé died. Within three years, the Spanish reclaimed New Mexico.

The bloody conflict between the Pueblo and Spanish taught each side to compromise.

- Pueblo accepted Spanish authority
- Spanish practiced greater restrain toward Pueblo

They worked together against warring Indian tribes.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz
Section 2
Objectives

- Explain how the fur trade affected the French and the Indians in North America.
- Explain how and why Quebec was founded.
- Describe the French expansion in Louisiana.
Terms and People

- **Northwest Passage** – a supposed water route to Asia through the cold waters of present-day Canada
- **Quebec** – first permanent European settlement in Canada
- **Samuel de Champlain** – Quebec’s founder
- **coureurs de bois** – French fur traders who married Indian women
- **metis** – children of French and Indian marriages
How did France’s American colonies differ from Spain’s American colonies?

Seeing Spain’s wealth from its American colonies, other European nations established colonies in the Americas.

France established trading settlements in present-day Canada, along the St. Lawrence River, and in what is now Louisiana.
French explorers sought a **Northwest Passage** to Asia. The French king claimed many of the lands they explored in their quest.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explorers for France</th>
<th>Area explored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni da Verrazano</td>
<td>From present-day North Carolina to Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacques Cartier</td>
<td>St. Lawrence River area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert de LaSalle</td>
<td>Mississippi basin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette</td>
<td>Great Lakes, Mississippi basin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries settled France’s colonies in what is now Canada.
Commerce was the dominant activity in the French colonies.

Fur was scarce in Europe and the French traded with the Indians for valuable beaver pelts.

The French sold the beaver pelts for high prices in Europe.
American Indians had never developed metal or iron items, and they eagerly traded fur pelts for anything metal.

In exchange for the fur, the Indians got metal items such as arrowheads, axes, knives, hatches, and kettles.

- Indians trap beaver pelts
- Indians trade fur to French
- Indians get metal items
- French sell fur in Europe
Characteristics of a French Colony

- The French took little land because they were mostly fur traders and fishermen, not farmers.
- The French did not enslave Indians because they traded with Indians for beaver pelts.
- French fur traders married Indian women and raised families.
- The French king appointed a military governor-general to govern colony. The king did not permit an elected assembly.
The market relationship between the French and Indians eventually caused conflicts.

Because Indians hunted for a foreign market, rather than their own subsistence, they invaded hunting territories of other Indian groups.

Warfare broke out. The Indians who had metal weapons won the wars.

Soon all Indian groups wanted to trade with the French for metal weapons.
Warfare also broke out among French fur traders as they competed to get more fur to sell in Europe.

Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec on the St. Lawrence River in 1608 for protection.

Quebec was the first permanent European settlement in Canada.
In 1609, Champlain waged war against the Iroquois, the foes of the Indians who traded fur with him.

Having metal weapons, the French won the battle, but the Iroquois raided French settlements for decades and adopted metal weaponry.

Not until 1701 did the French and their Indian allies defeat the Iroquois and bring peace to their colonies.
Guided by Indians, Robert de LaSalle sailed south on the Mississippi looking for the **Northwest Passage** in 1682. Instead, he discovered the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi River basin. He claimed the area for France and named it Louisiana, after King Louis XIV.
In 1718, the French founded New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths of New Orleans</th>
<th>Weaknesses of New Orleans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Became France’s leading seaport and largest town in Americas.</td>
<td>• Economy provided only trading with Indians or growing poor quality tobacco.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Located at tip of Louisiana, it was a valuable military base that protected French control of Mississippi watershed.</td>
<td>• Swampy landscape and hot climate promoted deadly diseases such as dysentery and malaria, and many colonists died.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The French formed alliances with Indian groups in the Louisiana district. This helped them stop English expansions into the west and south.

The French formed alliances with Indian groups throughout its colonies.
In 1619, the Virginia Company offered free land in Virginia to people in England and the population of the colony grew.

- Called the headright system, anyone who paid their own or someone else’s way to Virginia received 50 acres of land, free.

- Wealthy people amassed large plantations under this system.

- This system of free land took more land from the Indians.
Ownership Structure of English Southern Colonies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Royal Colony</th>
<th>Proprietary Colony</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The colony belonged to the king of England.</td>
<td>The colony belonged to wealthy individuals who first raised and invested money to start the colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The governor was appointed by the king.</td>
<td>The governor was usually a powerful individual in the group that started the colony.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the colonies, whether royal or proprietary, had governing elected assemblies which could make laws and raise taxes.
The colonist expansion in Virginia led to wars over land with the Indians.

1622: Indians killed nearly one-third of the colonists. But the colonists defeated the Indians and took more land.

1644: Intense fighting and disease killed thousands of Indians.

1670: Only 2,000 Indians lived in Virginia; the number of colonists increased to 41,000.
The pressures of a growing settler population spurred Bacon’s Rebellion in Virginia.

- Royal governor William Berkeley raised taxes and refused to exterminate the Indians.
- Nathaniel Bacon organized colonists and attacked the Indians.
- Then, Bacon marched on Jamestown, the seat of government, and burned it.

- Bacon suddenly died and the rebellion collapsed.
- A new royal governor was appointed.
- The new governor lowered taxes.
England established more Southern colonies in the 1600s and 1700s.
Maryland primarily grew tobacco.

- Proprietary colony founded in 1632
- Owned and governed by Lord Baltimore
- Allowed slavery
- Founded as colonial refuge for Catholics
The Carolinas were mostly tobacco and rice plantations.

- Proprietary colony founded in 1670 by Lords Proprietors
- **1691**: divided into North and South Carolina
- **1729**: both became royal colonies
- Allowed slavery
The beginnings of the Georgia Colony in 1732:

- The proprietary colony was established to prevent the expansion of Spain’s Florida colony.
- Mostly settled by poor English traders, craft workers, and debtors.
- Slavery not allowed.
Changes later occurred in the Georgia Colony.

- Settlers protested the strict rules.
- The colony became a royal colony in 1752.
- Laws against slavery were abolished.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz

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Windows
Section 4
Objectives

- Discuss why the Pilgrims left England and why they signed the Mayflower Compact.
- Summarize the government and society in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
- Explain why Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire were founded.
- Analyze the relationship between New Englanders and Native Americans.
Terms and People

- **Puritan** – people who wanted to purify the Anglican church, the official and legal church of England

- **Separatist** – people who started their own church separate from the Anglican church

- **Pilgrims** – the first Puritan emigrants to New England in 1620

- **Mayflower Compact** – agreement in which pilgrims agreed to form a government and obey its laws
Terms and People (continued)

• **John Winthrop** — leader who, in 1630, led a large group of Puritans to America, settling first in present-day Boston

• **Roger Williams** — religious dissenter who criticized Puritans’ Indian policy and was banned from Massachusetts Bay Colony

• **Anne Hutchinson** — religious dissenter who was banned from Massachusetts Bay Colony

• **Pequot War** — begun in 1636, battle between Indians and Puritans over Puritan expansions of land and control of trade
Terms and People (continued)

- **King Philip’s War** — 1675 Indian uprising that included many Indian villages in Massachusetts Bay Colony

- **Metacom** — Indian leader also called King Philip by colonists
What were the goals of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies?

Beginning in 1620, English Puritans settled land in present-day New England. They sought religious freedom.

The climate and landscapes of these northern colonies were very different from the southern colonies.
Before settlers landed on Plymouth Rock, they drew up the **Mayflower Compact**, an agreement to form a government and obey its laws.

The idea of self-government became strong in the English colonies.
The newly arriving **Puritans** disagreed with the established church and...

- challenged the hierarchy of the Anglican church, the official English church.
- had strict ideas as to how people gained salvation.
- tried to purify or change the church and did not have bishops in their church structure.
- did not grant religious tolerance to others.

**Separatists** sought to practice these principles in their own separate churches.
Massachusetts Bay Colony was founded in 1630.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Puritan colonies were started mainly by farmer, fisherman, or tradesman families.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonists followed strict religious ways with no religious tolerance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Colony was a republic where Puritan male members of the church could vote to elect the governor, deputy governor, and assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonists worked to convert Indians to Christianity and English ways.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonists expanded their farms, taking land from the Indians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflicts with Indians often occurred over land.</td>
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</table>
The Puritan colonies expanded.

From Plymouth and Boston, Puritan colonies spread to present-day Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Rhode Island, was founded by colonists banned from the Boston settlement.

Their religious views were different from the leaders of the Boston colony.
Puritan intolerance led to the formation of new colonies.

- **Roger Williams**, a Puritan minister, believed the Puritans had no right to take land by force from the Indians.
- Because of his beliefs, he was banished by the Massachusetts court from the Bay colony.
- Williams and his followers founded Providence, Rhode Island on land he purchased from the Indians.
- All male members of the Rhode Island colony could vote, whether or not a member of a church.
- Williams established religious freedom and separation of church and state.
Anne Hutchinson actively expressed religious ideas different from Puritan views.

Her ideas were declared heresy by Boston leaders.

She followed Roger Williams to Rhode Island. Later she moved to New Netherland and was killed in an Indian attack.
When children sickened or cattle died, the Puritan authorities blamed innocent people of participating in evil magic.

In 1692, New England colonists tried, convicted, executed 19 people for being witches in Salem, Massachusetts.

Most of the people convicted and executed were women.

The witchcraft mania ended shortly after the trials in Salem. The prosecution of witches was deemed a fiasco.
The Puritan expansion into Indian lands led to conflict.

- Puritans saw Indians as lazy since they lived off the land and only subsistence farmed. Colonists worked the land to build farms, homes, and churches.

- In 1636, the Puritans accused the Pequots of killing an English trader. The Pequots denied this. The Pequot War broke out. Indian foes of the Pequots joined Puritans.

- Puritans attacked Pequot villages and Pequots raided Puritan villages. Puritans and allies brutally burned a Pequot village, killing most its inhabitants. Peaceful Indians were outraged.
In 1638, the Pequots were defeated. The Treaty of Hartford gave the English all Pequot lands.

Remaining Pequots were mandated to live among other Indian groups.

This woodcut shows an attack on a Pequot fort.
After the Pequot War, colonists pressured Indians to move into Indian praying towns run by Christian missionaries. The goal was to convert Indians to Christianity.

- By 1674, Massachusetts Bay Colony had fourteen Indian praying towns.
- The Puritans claimed the lands the Indians left when they moved to a praying town.
- Many Indians refused to move to the praying towns.
Puritan-Indian tensions erupted into the **King Philip’s War**.

- In 1675, Indians burned 12 Puritan towns.
- Colonists wrongly believed Chief **Metacom**, whom colonists called King Philip, led all the Indians in the war. In fact, many angry Indians fought separately, resenting Puritan treatment.
- In retaliation, colonists burned Indian crops.
- A praying town Indian who supported the Puritans killed Metacom.
- **Indians lacked food and ammunition and were defeated**, losing what land they had.
Colonists divided the land taken from the Indians.

By 1700 the colonists outnumbered the Indians by 10 to 1.

Some Indians sought refuge in Canada.

Defeated and refugee Indians sought revenge by raiding the New England frontier and fought with the French in their struggle against the English to dominate North America.
Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz