Chapter 1-1
The New Global World, 1450-1620
The Native American Experience

The First Americans

• Migrants from Asia crossed Siberia (15,000-9000 years ago)
  • Tuscarora (NC)
  • Second migration by water (Navajos and Apaches)
  • Third migration (Aleut and Inuit)

• Native Americans in present day Mexico and Peru, settled around 6000 B.C.E.
  • Maize, beans, squash
  • Surplus-
The Mayas and the Aztecs

- Mesoamerican civilization began around 700 B.C.E. by the Olmecs (Gulf of Mexico). Mayans of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and Guatemala.
  - Irrigation
  - Tikal; 20,000 people
  - Taxes on peasants
  - Jaguar and warrior gods
  - Predicted eclipses
  - Hieroglyphic writing
  - 800-900 decline- drought and overtaxation

- Second Mesoamerican civilization developed in fertile valleys of Mexico.
  - Teotihuacan
  - By 800 the city was in decline; long term drought and invasion (Aztecs and Toltecs)

- Aztecs settled in Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) by 1325.
  - Slave labor of non-Aztecs
  - Tribute
  - Human sacrifice
The Indians of the North

• Northern Indian societies were far less populous, wealthy, and culturally complex than Aztecs or Mayans

The Hopewell Culture

• Present day Ohio by 1500

The Peoples of the Southwest

• Arizona and New Mexico—Hohokams, Mogollons, and Anasazis
• Build elaborate pueblos

Mississippi Civilization

• Last large scale northern Indian culture

Eastern Woodland Peoples

• Lived in self-governing tribes made up of clans
• Matrilineal system based on farming
Tradition-Bound Europe

European Peasant Society

• In 1450 most Europeans were peasants

The Peasantry

• Rhythm of life followed the seasons

The Peasant’s Fate

• Small output; daughters “helped to die”; half of children died

Hierarchy and Authority

• Monarchs were weak. Why?
• Patriarchal families. Christian justification.
• Children worked for fathers until mid to late twenties
• Primogeniture practiced
The Power of Religion

- Roman Catholic Church vs. pagans
- Holidays
- Effects of the Crusades 1096-1291
Europeans Create a Global World, 1450-1600

The Renaissance Changes Europe 1300-1500

- Crusades exposed Europeans to:

Innovations in Economics, Art, and Politics

- Italian trade, republics, civic humanism
- Monarchs reduced power of nobility and formed alliances with merchants
  - Guilds-
  - Safeguarded commercial transactions
  - Taxes and loans to support army

Maritime Exploration

- Crusading Order of Christ, Prince Henry the Navigator (1420)
  - Center of oceanic navigation school
  - Caravel, lanteen
  - Madeira and Azore Islands
  - Traded: fish, salt, wine, and slaves (1st)
**West African Society and Slavery**

**West African Life**
- Thin soil; disease
- Salt, gold, and iron
- Monarchies and stateless societies
- Varied religion:

**Portuguese Trade**
- Initially positive contribution-
- Bartholomeu Dias rounded Cape of Good Hope 1488
- Vasco da Gama reached Africa and India 1498
  - Controlled spice trade in Indian Ocean, Indonesia, and along coast of China

**The Slave Trade**
- African slavery-
- Portuguese slavery-
Europeans Explore America

In 1492 the Reconquista of Spain ends

Columbus and America

• 1492 Ferdinand and Isabel funded Columbus
  • Bahamas first then neighboring Hispaniola
  • Taino
  • Colonized

• The Spanish Conquest
  • Inspired conquistadors to search for gold

• The Fall of the Aztecs
  • Hernan Cortes conquered the Aztec empire
  • Steele, guns, and lack of unity

• The Impact of Diseases
  • Smallpox epidemic
  • Francisco Pizarro
  • Wiped out almost all of population
• The Legacy of the Conquest
  • Council of Madrid issued laws and decrees to viceroys, governors, judges, and other Spanish officials.
  • Encomiendas
  • Columbian Exchange
  • Spanish wealth
  • 350,000 Spaniards migrated to Mesoamerica
  • Caste system based on race
The Rise of Protestant England, 1500-1620

The Protestant Movement

• Corruption in Catholic Church- economic or sexual favors

Martin Luther’s Attack on Church Doctrine (1517)

• Ninety five Theses
  • Indulgences
  • Good deeds vs. grace
  • Clergy
  • Bible

• Peace of Augsburg (1555)

The Doctrines of John Calvin (1536)

• Predestination-

English Protestantism

• King Henry VIII-
• Queen Elizabeth-
• Puritans-
The Dutch and English Challenge Spain

- The Dutch provinces fight for independence against Spain. Why?
- Dutch Republic (Holland) est. in 1581
- English allies
- King Phillip wasted silver and gold-
- Holland prospered
  - Amsterdam; bourgeoisie
  - Dutch East Indian Company
- English government aided textile entrepreneurs with mercantilism
The Social Causes of English Expansion

- Large population growth and economic hardship led to potential settlers
- Price Revolution

The Decline of the Nobility
- Aristocrats get competition from gentry
- Yeoman built larger homes and increased profits
- Gentry entered the House of Commons
  - Republican principals spread

The Dispossession of the Peasantry
- Enclosure acts-
- “Little Ice Age” (1350-1850)-
- Virginia Company encouraged migration to America by signing indentures.