The Diversity of American Colonial Societies, 1530-1770
The Columbian Exchange

**New World**
- Foodstuffs: corn, potatoes, beans, cocoa beans
- Precious metals: gold, silver
- Tobacco

**Old World**
- Foodstuffs: wheat, sugar, rice, coffee beans
- Livestock: horses, cows, pigs
- Diseases: smallpox, measles, influenza, typhus

This diagram represents the movement of people and goods between Europe, the Americas, and Africa following Christopher Columbus's discovery of the New World.
Demographic Changes

- Disease in "New World"
  - Spanish/Portuguese/French/English
    - Smallpox, measles, typhus, influenza, malaria, yellow fever
    - Syphilis
Transfer of Plants and Animals

- Agriculture
  - From Afro-Eurasia
  - From America: led to ____
- European livestock
Spanish America and Brazil
State and Church

- Council of the Indies
  - Communication breakdown
- 1720 after mismanagement, Portuguese appoint a viceroy to Brasil.
- Spanish and Portuguese governments were highly costly, political, and experimental.
Catholic influence in New World

- Protection from exploitation
  - Bartolome de Las Casas
  - New Laws of 1542
- Redirected focus on cities instead of Amerindians. Why?
Colonial Economies

- **Silver and sugar**
  - Required large work force and resulted in environmental effects:
  - **Encomienda** and mita system in Mexico and Peru.
  - Brazilian plantations first used ______ slaves then more productive _____ slaves.
Society in Colonial Latin America

- Hierarchy
  - Spanish born
  - Creole
  - Erosion of Amerindian groups
  - Slaves and free blacks from Iberian peninsula played a role in colonization
    - Status dropped. Why?
By 17th century Africans and American born were the largest ethnic groups in Brasil.

Some castas (mulatoes and mestizos) gained high status and wealth.
English and French Colonies in North America
Early English Experiments

- Failed attempts to establish colonies
  - Newfoundland (1583)
  - Roanoke Island (1587)
- 17th century colonies were profitable investments, combined with successful colonization of ______ led to new interest in establishing colonies in New World.
The South

- VA (Chesapeake Bay area) co. established Jamestown in 1606.
  - Tobacco
  - Indentured servants
  - 950 slaves in 1660 to ______ in 1756.
Virginia was administered by a Crown appointed governor and **House of Burgesses**.

**Carolinas**
- Fur trade
- Problems:

**South Carolina**
- Plantation economy (rice, indigo)
- Africans made majority of population
  - Stono Rebellion 1739
  - Most hierarchal society
  - Wealthy planter class
New England

- The Pilgrims
  - Church of England
  - Plymouth Colony 1620
  - Massachusetts Bay Colony 1630
  - Characteristics:
The Middle Atlantic Region

- New York
  - Commercial and shipping
  - Export grain to:

- Pennsylvania
  - Quakers to commercial (grain)
  - Produced by free family farmers
    - Germans
French America

- Like Spain and Portugal. How?
- Depletion of animal population
  - Result:
- Firearms
  - Amerindians:
- Indigenous resistance to Jesuits
Expansion South and West

- Trading colony Louisiana 1699.
- “French and Indian War”
  - Result:
Colonial Expansion and Conflict
Imperial Reform in Spanish America and Brazil

- Bourbon dynasty of Spain 1713
  - Administrative reforms in:
    - Intercolonial trade, commercial monopolies, Navy, policing of contraband.

The results:
- Amerindian uprisings;
  - Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui (Tupac Amaru II)
- Brasil
  - Economic expansion fueled by: gold, diamonds, coffee, and cotton
    - Funded: Pombal reforms, importation of slaves, and British imports
Reform and Reorganization in British North America
Reform and Reorganization in British North America

- **Navigation Acts**
  - No country could trade with the colonies unless the goods were shipped in either colonial or English ships.
  - All vessels had to be operated by crews that were at least $\frac{3}{4}$ English or colonial.
  - The colonies could export certain products only to England.
  - Almost all goods traded between the colonies and Europe first had to pass through an English port.
Response:

- Overthrowing of governors in NY, Massachusetts, and Maryland
- During the 18th century economic growth led to increased urbanization and more stratified social structure.