
History 1301 **U.S. to 1877**

Lecture 1

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Continents Apart

America :

- America before Columbus:
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 - 50M people before contact with Columbus
 - 10M lived in present US
 - Much controversy about population figures.
- Civilizations of the South (Central America) :
 - Central America – bread basket between equatorial jungle and Mexican High Sierra
 - Common characteristics
 - Agriculture based / highly dependent on Turkey as meat/protein source
 - Polytheist religions of nature / pictographs
 - No wheeled vehicles
 - Large Cities based on labor / social differentiation / food surplus
 - Ritualistic Warfare / limited weapons technology (based on maiming vanquished)

America II :

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- 1200 AD supplanted Mayans as prominent power through Military conquest / Imperial domination
- Elaborate, highly developed administrative, war and religious communities
- Human sacrifice based on Nature
- Tenochtitlan (Mexico City) 100K
- Caribbean – limited involvement with continent
 - Naturalistic and simple lifestyle.
 - Little technology – “Idyllic State of Nature”

America III :

- Civilizations in the North of America:
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 - Limited technology and complexity
 - No metallurgy
 - Each group saw itself as “The People” and no common link with other tribes
 - By 1500, societies were becoming more sedentary and agriculturally successful – growing conflict and trade
 - Expanding slash and burn led to inter-tribal conflict and coordination
 - Tribe and villages – small and loosely linked along language and lineage lines.
 - Matriarchal in most affairs except “war”
 - Nature bound Religion
 - No Alcohol in society
 - Highly developed gender orientation / Men did hunting – Women children and agriculture

Europe :

- Pre-1400 Europe
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 - Warfare, economic competition & political domination is a way of life – dramatic winners and losers
 - European success is universally acknowledged
 - Status (Prestige, Independence, Liberty, Security, Family)
 - Material (Served by others, Possessions, Entertainment),
 - Spiritual security (Religious Certainty, Value, Meaning)
 - Money is universally acknowledged value – precious metal

Europe II :

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- Hanseatic League – power and money through trade – “National Success”
 - Dynastic Wars in France / England – larger swallowing smaller – need for more administrative bureaucracy / Education
 - Renaissance increased a spiraling rate of change – Economic, Military and technical advancements required capital investments of money / increased obsolescence
- Trade with East – increasing the value available
- Marco Polo (1254 – 1324) – high value luxuries
 - Failure of Crusades / hardening of Islamic attitudes (spawned maritime effort)
 - Fixed amount of wealth – quest for the bigger portion
 - Windfall winnings based economy

15th Century Europe:

- Rise of the Trading Nations
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 - Efficient administrations – document / process based for taxation, control and trade of a money economy.
 - Bureaucracies requiring trained educated administrators –
 - Military / Naval / Economic innovations demanded support of professional technicians
 - Rising Wages / development of commercial / administrative “Middle Class” of consumers
- Eastern Trade – increasingly seen by sea
 - Byzantium conquered by Islam in 1453
 - Muslim North Africa consolidating deeper
 - Conflict in Spain hardens attitudes
 - Sea Travel offered fast and safe alternatives
 - Cog / Caravel / Galleon - with lateen and square sails
 - Sextant / maps / stars
 - Celestial navigation – latitude from height of the sun or North Star – (needed an accurate clock)

15th Century Europe II :

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- Spain - the success of the Reconquista in 1492 – Ferdinand and Isabella
 - Entered world-wide trade competition for continual national development
- Christopher Columbus (1451 – 1506)
 - Background
 - Raised in Genoa / trained under Portuguese
 - Newly united Spanish crown needed a commercial coup against Portugal
 - Circumnavigation theory – earth 25% too small
 - First Voyage
 - Trading deal for “factory” rights and presige
 - August 1492 set out for Japan
 - Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria

Columbus' voyages :

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- October 1492 – 10 Weeks
 - Brought back “Indians” and a little gold, some plants, etc. thinking he’d found some lands off coast of India
- Further Voyages
 - Second 1493
 - 1200 men founding Hispaniola
 - Gold as tribute / land to Spanish as forfeit / Encomienda – work and tribute to conquering people (peon)
 - Fourth 1498 explored central American coast – New world
 - Map published by Americo Vespucci – Portuguese writer who published accounts in Florence in 1504 named America

Columbian Exchange:

- - Subordination of Americas – seen as natural in a hierarchical world -Fit in European Religious / Philosophical context
 - European ruthlessness with “non-Christians”
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- Diseases
 - European diseases (small pox) destroyed 50 – 95% of Native population
 - American cultural demoralization / European supremacy
 - “God’s will” – Supernatural justification
 - American Syphilis –

Columbian Exchange II :

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 - Catholic Church as co-ruler / mediator / in social fabric
 - Metizo Culture (Indigenous mixed with Spanish)
 - Few Spanish women – new culture, new people.
 - Hierarchy based on color – but somewhat fluid
 - Indians did not do slavery well. Christians couldn't be enslaved.
 - Africans brought for labor intensive tasks / cash crops
 - Purposeful intensive farming for money economy –
 - Europeans- bananas, sugar, cattle, pigs, sheep and the horse
 - Americans - maize (corn), squash, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, peppers

Spanish Empire :

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- Hidalgo format – self financed with royal warrant to govern (along with royal cut)
- Conquistadores – men in search of fame & fortune
 - Balboa – 1513 crossed the isthmus of Panama
 - Magellan – 1519 – 1522 circumnavigate the globe
 - 1518 Cortes and Mexico – incredible victory & gold
 - 1538 Pizarro conquered Peru and Incas
 - Hernando DeSoto – 1539 – 41 Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas
 - Francisco Coronado – 1540 – 42 – New Mexico – Colorado
 - 1565 – St. Augustine, Florida
- As distance increases and initial impact lessons, less successful enculturation.
 - Increasingly Pueblo / Mission based

Spanish Empire II :

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 - Exploit / Extract
 - mine gold / silver
 - Agriculture – new crops – Sugar and feeding plantations
 - Reflected Spanish Nation:
 - Highly Centralized Administrative
 - Uniform political / religious control – support for government and army and profit for Spain.
 - Careerism / Spanish & American Segmentation

Africa - the 3rd Partner:

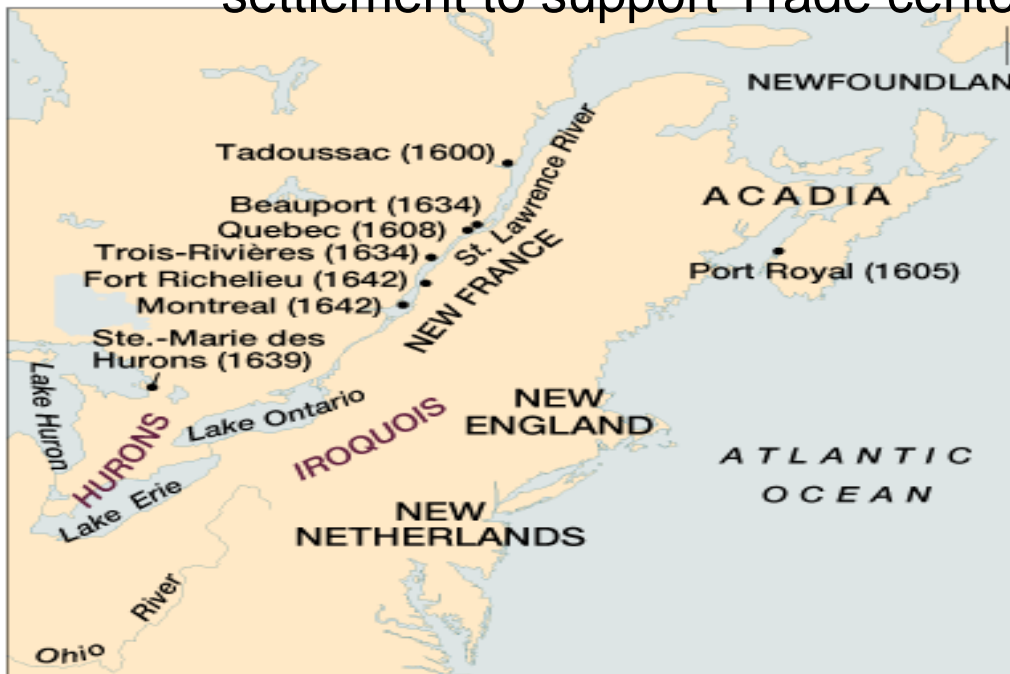
- - - Central West Africa – Timbuktu - Traded Ivory, Gold, Slaves to Europeans – Converts to Islam.
 - - Western demand for slaves increased because of Sugar from Madeira (Port) then Caribbean / Brazil
 - Portuguese - - 1500 established permanent trading post “colonies” – Caribbean and Brazil - African kingdoms warred with each other to supply European traders at Coast
 - 1600 Became Dutch trade – finished

trade” goods –
1700 trade
became English



French and Dutch Efforts

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 - Worked with and through native populations
 - Jesuits Missionaries / Coureurs de bois
 - Agriculture on large Seigneuries along St. Lawrence
 - Military in Quebec and Montreal
- Dutch
 - Henry Hudson - 1609
 - New Amsterdam – 1624
 - Trading post dominance – agriculture and settlement to support Trade centers.



England and the New World

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 - Martin Forbisher -1576-8 Northwest Passage
 - Buccaneers Hawkins & Drake Fast, swift merchant raiders Spanish Treasure from Caribbean
- English 16th Century developments:
 - Social pressures
 - Many people suffered from war and religious strife 1485 - 1660
 - Spanish gold inflation pushed prices above feudal fees so trade was nature way to stay ahead.
 - Enclosure of land for sheep / wool pushing people out
 - Most urban country of Europe (75% rural) & urban population growing visibly fast
 - Social Mobility possible through money
 - Fixed amount of land – life-defining value -
All success leads to land ownership

England and the New World II :

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- “Putting Out” – more productive and higher profit than guilds – flexibility and innovation over rules - Personal advancement

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- Predestined, but life’s performance depicted end – virtuous, productive lives
- Puritans rejected CoE compromise with Catholicism.
- Delayed gratification and investment

– Mercantilism - Economics as a fixed sum environment. keep assets in, buy low, sell high

- Colonies would build markets, provide resources and siphon off excess population.

English Colonial efforts :

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- - Disciple of Sir Humphrey Gilbert
 - Surplus Population / spreading a good thing
 - Englishmen lose no rights by moving overseas Irish Experience
 - Richard Hakluyt 1584 – “Discourse on Western Planting” - philosophical work
 - Colonization good for everyone
 - Key aspect of Mercantile success
 - Roanoke 1584
 - too many soldiers / not enough to trade
 - 1587 –Roanoke –the sequel
 - families dumped so Ships could chase Spanish Raiders —Armada — Second attempt 91 men, 17 women, 9 children
 - 1589 return to find them lost
- James I – 1606 charter
 - London South and Plymouth North
 - Jamestown 1607