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THE COLLISION OF CULTURES

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Account for the origins of the "Indian" inhabitants of the New World.
2. Describe and explain the cultural exchanges that occurred between Europe and the New World following the discovery of America.
3. Explain the factors in European development that prompted and promoted exploration of the New World.
4. Describe the government and developments in the Spanish-controlled southwestern United States.
5. Explain the different characteristics of the French, Dutch, and English contacts with the New World before the permanent settlements of the seventeenth century.
6. Appreciate the role of the Reformation in the settlement of America.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Possible origins of the first Americans
 - A. Siberian
 - B. Southwestern Europe
- II. Indian culture before Columbus
 - A. Earliest cultures
 1. Hunters and gatherers
 2. Villagers
 3. Farmers

- B. Mayan, Aztec, and Incan cultures
- C. Major Indian cultures in the area of the United States after about 1,000 B.C.
 - 1. Adena-Hopewell peoples of the Ohio Valley (800 B.C.–A.D. 600)
 - 2. Mississippian cultures of the Mississippi River Valley (A.D. 600–1500)
 - 3. Pueblo-Hohokam-Anasazi cultures of the Southwest
- D. Lack of technology and other factors that aided the European conquest of the Indians
- III. European discovery of the New World
 - A. Visions of the New World
 - B. Early Norse contacts
 - C. Changes in modern Europe
 - 1. Revival of learning
 - 2. Progress in navigation
 - 3. Growth of trade and towns
 - 4. New nation-states
 - D. Voyages of Columbus
 - E. Biological exchange
 - 1. Animals
 - 2. Plants
 - 3. Devices
 - 4. Diseases
 - F. Early exploration by England and Portugal
 - 1. John Cabot
 - 2. Vasco da Gama
 - 3. Ferdinand Magellan
- IV. Spanish conquest of the New World
 - A. Spanish advantages
 - B. Cortés and other conquistadores
 - 1. Cortés's conquest of Mexico
 - 2. System of *encomienda*
 - 3. Roles of church and crown
 - C. Spanish exploration and early settlement in North America
 - 1. Geographic area of control
 - 2. Interactions with Indian culture
 - 3. Purposes of settlements
 - a. obtain wealth
 - b. convert Indians
 - c. provide defense
 - D. Spanish patterns in the southwestern United States
 - 1. Use of religion in colonial control
 - 2. Role of the Franciscans

- 3. Control by Juan de Oñate
- 4. New Mexico as a royal province
- 5. Rebellion of Popé
- V. Impact of the Protestant Reformation on Europe
 - A. Martin Luther's initial leadership
 - B. John Calvin's role
 - C. Impact of the Reformation in England
 - 1. Henry VIII
 - 2. Church of England
- VI. French, Dutch, and English rivalry with the Spanish in North America
 - A. Verrazzano and Cartier
 - B. Rebellion of the Netherlands and work of the Dutch "Sea Beggars"
 - C. English efforts
 - 1. Elizabethan "Sea Dogges"
 - 2. Defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588
 - 3. Early attempts at English colonization
 - 4. Raleigh's "Lost Colony"

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

- Crossing from Siberia to Alaska about 13,000 B.C.
- Adena-Hopewell culture 800 B.C.–A.D. 600
- Classical cultures of Mesoamerica A.D. 300–900
- Mississippian culture A.D. 600–1500
- Norse discoveries 900–1200
- Columbus's first voyage to the New World 1492
- Treaty of Tordesillas 1494
- Voyages of John Cabot 1497–1498
- Ponce de Leon's exploration of Florida 1513
- Martin Luther's "Ninety-five Theses" 1517
- Magellan's voyage around the world 1519–1522
- Cortés's conquests 1519–1528
- St. Augustine established 1565
- Settlement of Raleigh's "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island 1587
- Defeat of the Spanish Armada 1588
- Juan de Oñate's control of New Mexico 1598
- Popé's Indian rebellion in New Mexico 1680

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of the chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. Western Hemisphere
2. Mesoamerica
3. Mayas
4. Aztecs
5. Adena-Hopewell culture
6. Mississippian culture
7. Anasazi culture
8. Renaissance
9. longitude
10. Christopher Columbus
11. Treaty of Tordesillas
12. Amerigo Vespucci
13. maize
14. Ferdinand Magellan
15. Hernando Cortés
16. *requirimiento*
17. *encomienda*
18. Bartolomeo de Las Casas
19. hacienda
20. Spanish borderlands
21. Juan Ponce de Leon
22. St. Augustine
23. presidio
24. Juan de Oñate
25. mestizo
16. Popé (Indian leader)
27. Reformation
28. Martin Luther
29. "Ninety-five Theses"
30. Calvinism
31. Defender of the Faith
32. Church of England
33. Francis Drake
34. galleon
35. Richard Hakluyt
36. Sir Walter Raleigh

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| recede | spurious |
| mammoth | intercede |
| mode | entrepreneurs |
| array | plunder |
| dialect | impregnable |
| diffuse (v.) | avarice |
| snare (n.) | martyrdom |
| autocratic | appellate |
| meteorite | extractive |
| hieroglyph | pacify |
| disarray | sporadic |
| oppression | papal |
| defile | liturgy |
| potentate | plunder |
| decimate | privateer |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

1. By 1500, natives of North America had
 - A. developed a common language.
 - B. fought frequently with one another.
 - C. established similar communities.
 - D. all of the above
2. The primary factor causing the disappearance of Mayan culture was
 - A. diseases brought from the south by the Incas.
 - B. wars fought with the Aztecs.
 - C. drought and lack of food.
 - D. civil wars among themselves.
3. Europeans dreamed of a water route to East Asia because
 - A. it was shorter than the best land route.
 - B. Muslims blocked the overland route.
 - C. the Crusades had improved their sailing skills.
 - D. all of the above
4. Until the end of his life, Christopher Columbus believed that he had discovered
 - A. the New World of America.
 - B. some islands off the coast of Africa.
 - C. a land that he named Columbia.
 - D. some territories near the mainland of Asia.
5. As part of the "Great Biological Exchange," Europeans brought to the New World
 - A. dogs and guinea pigs.
 - B. peanuts and tobacco.
 - C. horses and pigs.
 - D. ducks and turkeys.
6. In the exchange of plant life, Europeans gained from the New World
 - A. corn and potatoes.
 - B. rice and wheat.
 - C. coffee and bananas.
 - D. all of the above

7. The first conquest of a major civilization in the Americas was by
- Christopher Columbus.
 - Hernando Cortés.
 - Ferdinand Magellan.
 - Juan Ponce de Leon.
8. Spanish advantages over the Indians did not include
- military weapons.
 - horses and greyhounds.
 - greater numbers of people.
 - armed ships.
9. Under the Spanish empire, the Spanish government
- provided only military protection to the colonies.
 - defended the culture of the Indians.
 - sought only the expansion of the Catholic church.
 - tightly regulated the colonies.
10. The English and the French succeeded more than the Spanish in the New World because they
- stressed finding gold and silver.
 - established a market economy including trade with the Indians.
 - converted Indians to Christianity.
 - arrived before the Spanish.
11. New Spain included
- only the western United States up to Oregon.
 - from Mexico to Alaska to Florida and Tennessee.
 - all of North and South America.
 - only the present day New Mexico, Arizona, and California.
12. Oñate exercised control over his southwestern domain
- primarily by offering the inhabitants peaceful religious help.
 - by purchasing support with the vast gold he controlled.
 - through fierce imposition of religion and cruel punishments.
 - by providing the just treatment of Indians he had promised.
13. England's split with Rome was related to
- the defeat of the Spanish Armada.
 - Martin Luther's teachings.
 - Henry VIII's marriages.
 - the rebellion of the Pope.
14. The effect of the Reformation on England was
- to encourage support of the Lutheran rather than the Calvinist protestantism.
 - to commit England to protestantism once Elizabeth came to the throne.
 - primarily a change in structure but no change in doctrine or practice.
- D. mainly a commitment to purification of the practices of the church according to biblical authority.
15. The sponsor of the "Lost Colony" was
- Sir Walter Raleigh.
 - Richard Hakluyt.
 - Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
 - Francis Drake

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

- In the sixteenth century European invaders quickly conquered the Indians of North America.
- Columbus set out to prove the world was round.
- The great biological exchange benefited native Americans more than Europeans.
- The first European explorer to see the Pacific Ocean was Balboa.
- During the sixteenth century, the dominant European power in the New World was Spain.
- Under the *encomienda*, the Spanish officers enjoyed great wealth.
- The first European town in the present-day United States was New Orleans.
- A key to Spanish control in the Southwest was Catholic missions.
- Spanish control of the southwestern United States developed about a century after the first permanent English settlements in the eastern United States.
- The Spanish did not use slavery as a means of control in the areas they governed.
- Martin Luther argued that sinners could be saved by good works.
- Of all the Reformation leaders, John Calvin had the greatest influence in the English Colonies.
- Predestination was a central belief of John Calvin.
- The "Sea Beggars" and "Sea Dogges" posed threats to French influence in the New World.
- The defeat of the Spanish Armada opened America for French colonization.

Essay Questions

- Explain where the "Indians" of the New World came from and how they got to the New World.

2. Why were the Spanish so successful in their early efforts to conquer the New World?
3. What effects did the “biological exchange” have on the Western Hemisphere?
4. How did the Europeans benefit from the “biological exchange”?
5. How did the aspects of the modernization of Europe contribute to European efforts in the New World?
6. What were the major characteristics of the Spanish empire?
7. What was the Protestant Reformation and how did it affect early American history?
8. Compare the efforts of the Spanish, French, and English to gain control of the New World. Which was the most successful and why?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-D, 3-B, 4-D, 5-C, 6-A, 7-B, 8-C, 9-D, 10-B, 11-B, 12-C, 13-C, 14-B, 15-A

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-F, 4-T, 5-T, 6-T, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-F, 11-F, 12-T, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T

2

ENGLAND AND ITS COLONIES

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Explain the developments in England that helped to promote colonization.
2. Understand the events in Stuart England that affected colonization and the relations between the mother country and the colonies.
3. Describe the nature of Indian life and some key interactions among the Indians and the English settlers.
4. Identify the key features in the settlement and early development of each of the thirteen North American colonies of England, in particular the colonies of Virginia, Massachusetts, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York.
5. Understand the chief features of English colonization in North America as a whole and in comparison with the colonization efforts of Spain and France.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. English background to colonization
 - A. Unique features of English development
 1. Mixtures of languages and religions
 2. Safety of isolation
 3. Fading of feudalism
 4. Class structure
 - B. Government
 1. Local self-rule
 2. Power of Parliament
 3. Common Law