

# Cultures Make Contact

## Chapter 1

### Section 5



# Cultures Make Contact

## **The Main Idea**

Columbus's voyages to the Americas established contact with Native Americans and led to European colonies and an exchange of goods and ideas.

## **Reading Focus**

- When did Vikings visit North America, and why was their stay brief?
- Why were Columbus's voyages to the Caribbean significant?
- What impact did European exploration have on Native Americans?
- What was the Columbian Exchange, and how did it affect both Europe and America?

## Vikings Visit North America

- Vikings were sea raiders who terrorized the coasts of western Europe.
- In late 900s, Vikings from Norway reached Greenland in North America. Erik the Red began settlements there in 986.
- Erik's son, Leif Eriksson, was heading to Greenland, but landed on eastern Canadian coast. He named it Vinland.
- Leif tried to establish a colony in Vinland, but was not welcomed by the Native Americans. The Vikings left Canada three years later after warfare with the natives.
- The Vikings never settled in Vinland again, but they continued to return for timber.



# Vikings Sailors Reach North America

- Vikings 1<sup>st</sup> Europeans to reach N. America
  - From Scandinavia
- A.D. 974 Erik the Red settled on Greenland
- A.D. 1000 Leif Eriksson arrived in North America
- Landed in Newfoundland, Canada





# Preserved ship



# Recreation of the Newfoundland settlement found in 1936







# Reconstruction of the inside of a log house



# Newfoundland Settlement South East Coast of Canada



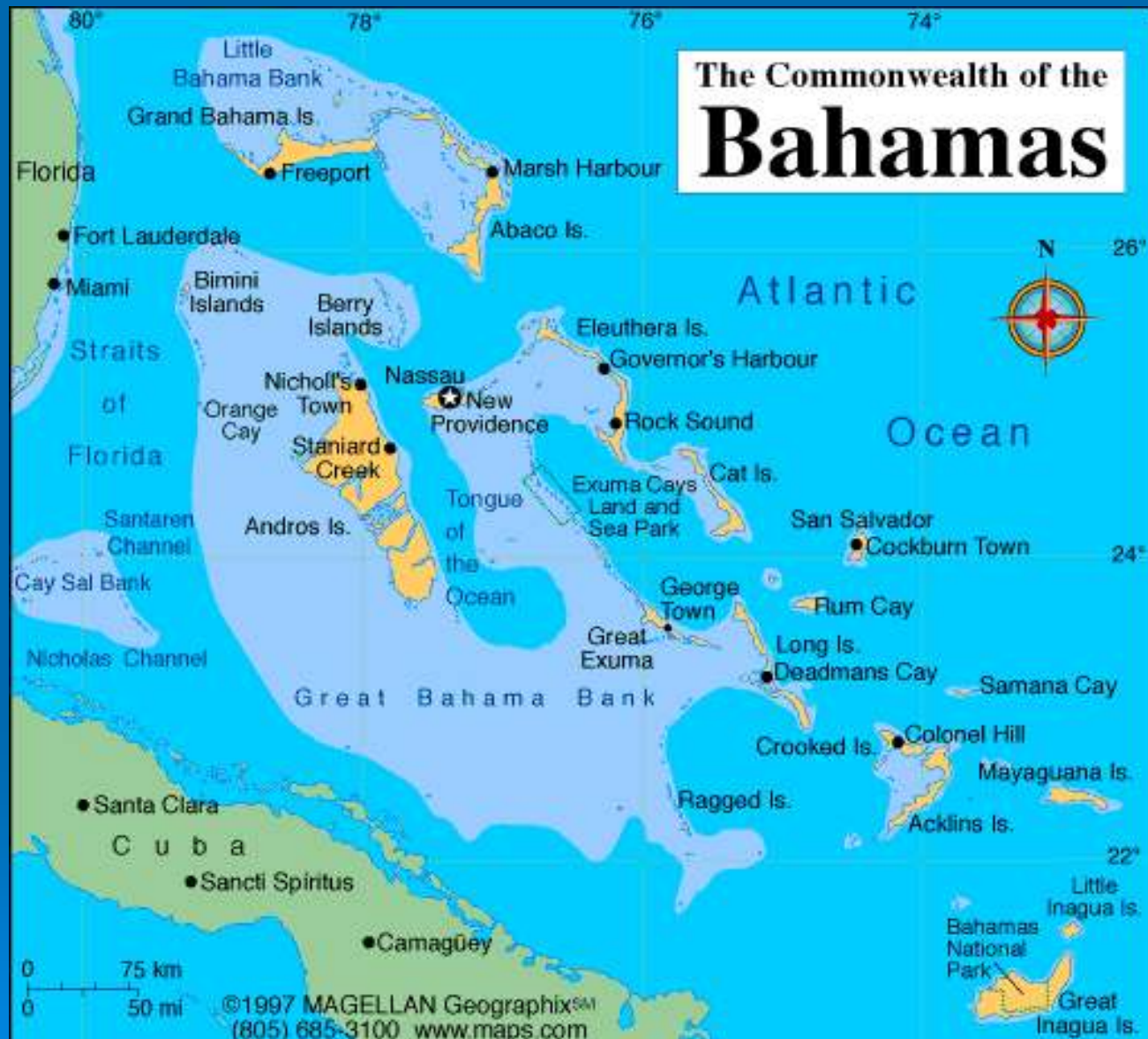
# Columbus's Voyages to the Caribbean

## Christopher Columbus

- Believed that he could reach India by sailing west (did not know about American continents)
- Convinced Queen Isabella to back his voyage (after several years)
- Studied sailing and navigation techniques and read books about travel and geography

## The first voyage

- Set sail on August 3, 1492
- Crew of 90 men, two caravels (the Niña and the Pinta) and his flagship, the Santa Maria
- Reached land after 3 weeks (San Salvador in the Caribbean)
- Called the local people "los Indios." They were **Tainos**.
- Always thought he had explored part of Asia





# Christopher Columbus

- Born
  - Genoa, Italy
- Spain's King Ferdinand & Queen Isabella financed trip across Atlantic
- 3 ships
  - Pinta
  - Nina
  - Santa Maria
- Set sail August 3, 1492
- Reached Americas October 12, 1492

# Continued

- Landed on San Salvador - Bahamas
- Called natives - Indians
- Made 4 voyages



# Tainos





# Reconstruction of village



## Taino Dwellings



This type of house called a *caney* was in general use

The *bohio* was used by chiefs



# Continued

- Population wiped out in 100 years
  - Disease
  - Poor work conditions
- Exchange takes place between 2 cultures

## Impact on Native Americans

### **Colonies in Hispaniola**

- Christmas Town: The men Columbus had left to establish a town in Hispaniola behaved so wildly in his absence that they angered the Tainos. The Tainos killed all of them.
- Isabela: The site had no fresh water and malaria-carrying mosquitoes.
- While Columbus explored other islands, his brothers ran Isabela. Some Spanish officers rebelled against them.
- Columbus and his brothers captured Indians to sell as slaves. Colonization turned into conquest.
- He eventually lost his post as governor of Hispaniola in 1500.

## Impact on Native Americans

### **Native American Labor**

- Spaniards wanted to find gold and needed the labor to mine it.
- In 1494 Columbus sent 26 Indians back to Spain, wanting them to be trained as interpreters.
- He suggested starting a trade in Indian slaves. Also wanted to convert them to Christianity



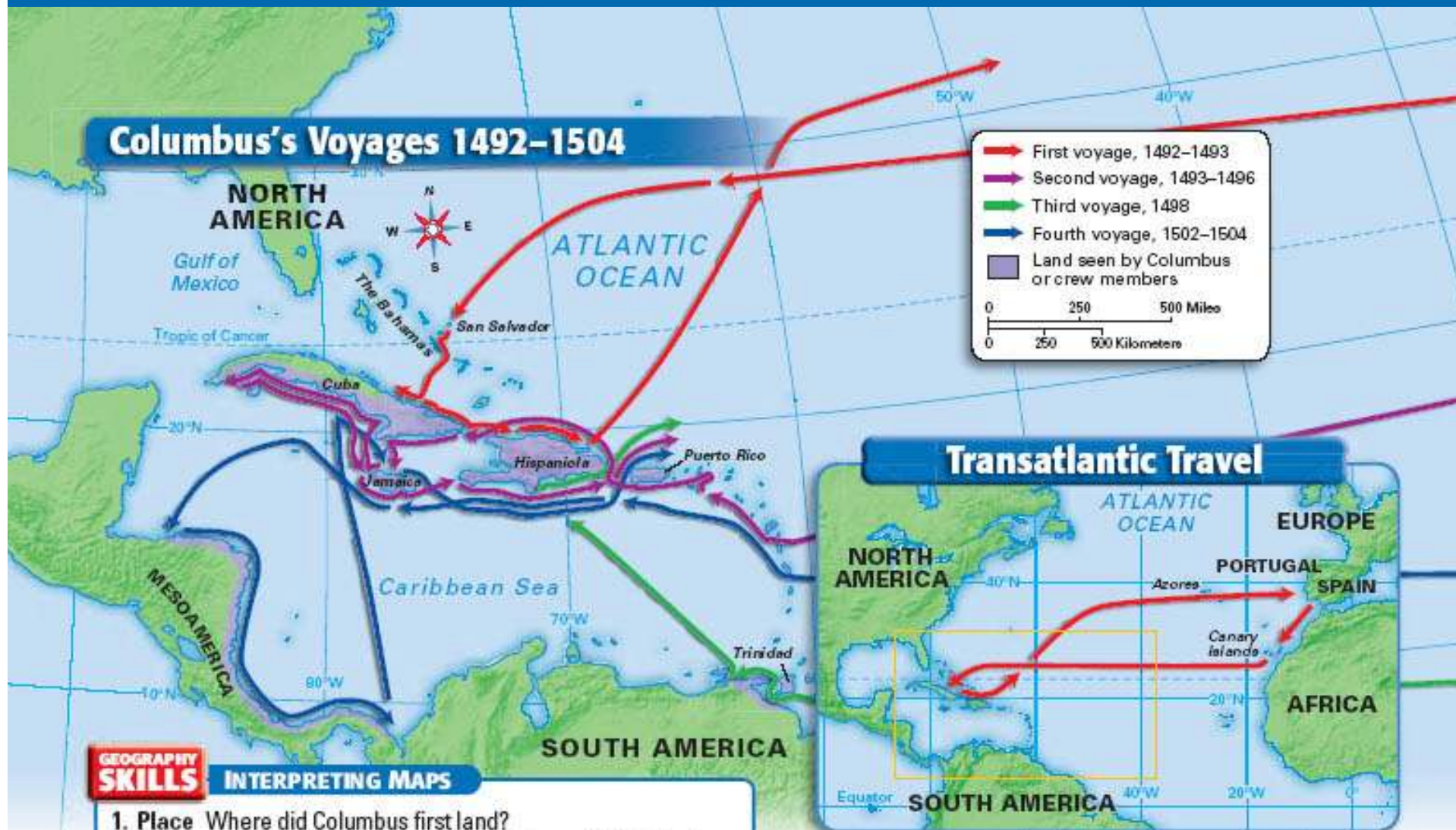
### **Trade in Indian Slaves**

- Queen Isabella didn't want to enslave Indians.
- Many Indians were then sent to Portuguese plantations instead.
- Later the Portuguese, French, and Dutch ran Caribbean plantations and kept enslaved Indians as local labor.
- Father Bartolomé de Las Casas dedicated his life to protecting the Indians from mistreatment.





## Columbus's Voyages 1492–1504

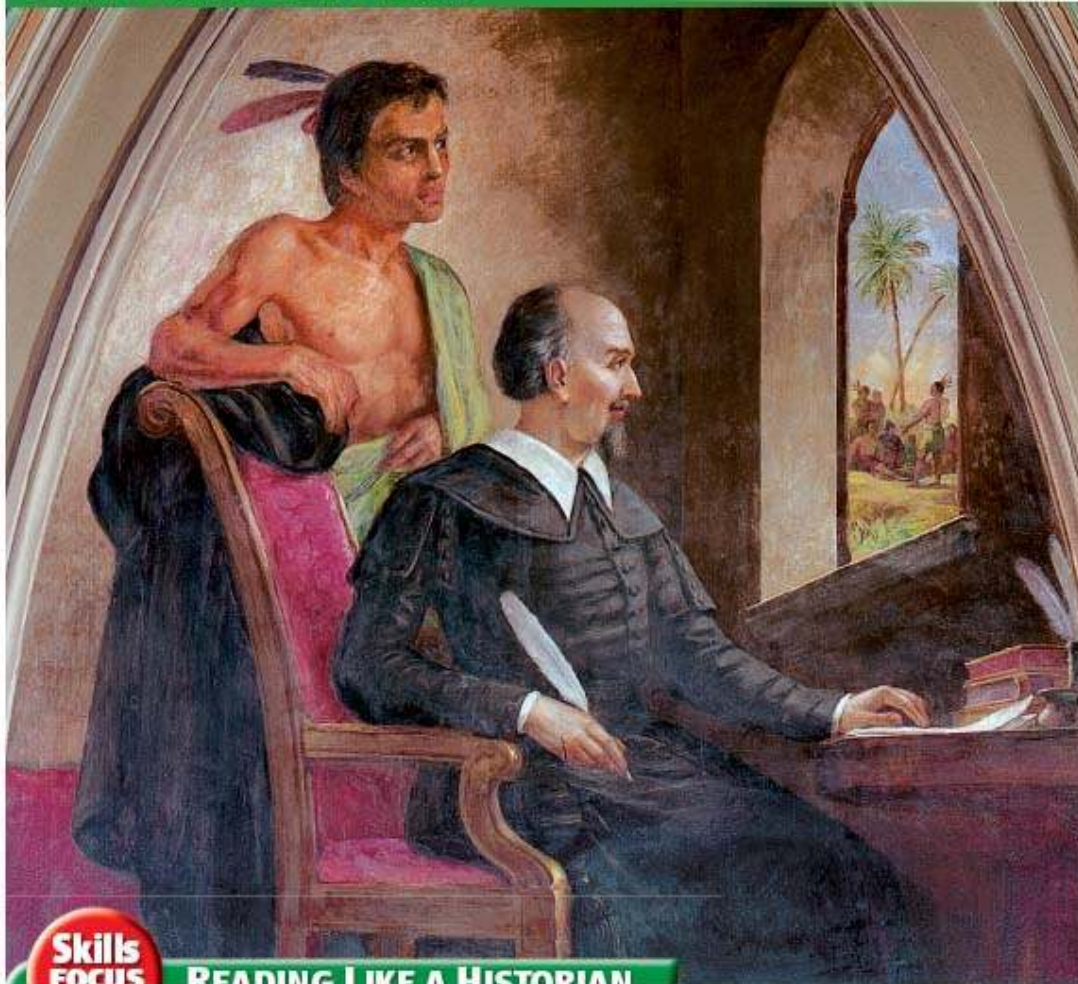


### GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

#### INTERPRETING MAPS

- Place** Where did Columbus first land?
- Human-Environment Interaction** Why do you think Columbus saw only the coastal area of Mesoamerica?

## BARTOLOMÉ DE LAS CASAS



**Skills  
FOCUS**

### READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

Bartolomé de Las Casas is shown at his desk. His many writings included a plea for "enlightenment to those who are in a position to do something about what has been happening."

**Interpreting Visuals** How is his relationship to Native Americans shown in this painting?



# The Columbian Exchange

Interaction between Europeans and Native Americans—and eventually Africans—led to exchanges:

- plants
- animals
- languages
- technology
- deadly germs, brought epidemics to the Americas

## **Native American crops**

- Corn, beans, squash, tomatoes, chocolate, peanuts

## **European contributions**

- Certain foods
- Domestic animals, including horses
- New technology, including guns
- Smallpox and measles

# The Columbian Exchange

## ➤ Transfer between Europe & America

- plants
- animals
- diseases

## ➤ Americans sent to Europe & Africa

- corn
- Tomatoes & Potatoes
- Tobacco
- Cocoa

## ➤ Explorers brought

- Horses
- Cattle
- Pigs
- Grains – Barley, Wheat

## The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

AMERICAS TO EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA

EUROPE, AFRICA, AND ASIA TO AMERICAS



# Native Americans Contributions to the REST of the WORLD.

- Corn
- Potatoes
- Beans
- Tomatoes
- Manioc
- Squash
- Peanuts
- Pineapples
- Blueberries
- Words (chipmunk, moose)
- Clothing
  - -poncho
  - -moccasins
  - -parkas
- Inventions
  - -toboggans
  - -hammocks

# Continued

- Snowshoes
- Hunting skills
- Growing methods
- Plant knowledge
- Pottery





# Impact of Columbus

- Began *interaction* between Europe and Americas
- Countries of Europe competed for the new lands
  - In 1493 Pope Alexander VI, from Spain, decreed the **Line of Demarcation** through the Atlantic Ocean that allowed Spain to claim all lands west of the line.
  - Portugal and Spain then signed an agreement, the **Treaty of Tordesillas**, which moved the Line of Demarcation 800 miles further west.

# Other explorers sailed to the Americas

- **1501 Amerigo Vespucci Sailed to South America**
  - America named after him
- **Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed Central America discovered Pacific Ocean**
- **1519 Ferdinand Magellan circumnavigated the world**



# Magellan's Route: 1519-1522

