

European Colonization 1492-1790



WHAT...Colonization

to establish a colony in; settle: Europeans colonized the New World.

- Beginning in the late 1400's, **explorers, conquerors, missionaries, merchants, and adventurers** sought to claim **new lands to colonize**.
- By the early to mid 1600's, **Spain, England, France, and the Netherlands** were all competing for **colonies** and trade around the world.
- **Russian** Colonization was primarily along the coastal areas of Alaska, Canada and the north west coast of the United States.



Who: English, French, and various others...

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWtzWw4LYmg>

In the 1600s, **France, the Netherlands, England, and Sweden** joined Spain in settling North America.

Before long, though, the **English and French** were turning large profits.

By 1700, France and England controlled large parts of North America. **Their colonies differed from each other and from those of Spanish America in terms of language, government, resources, and society.**

Portugal colonized Brazil.

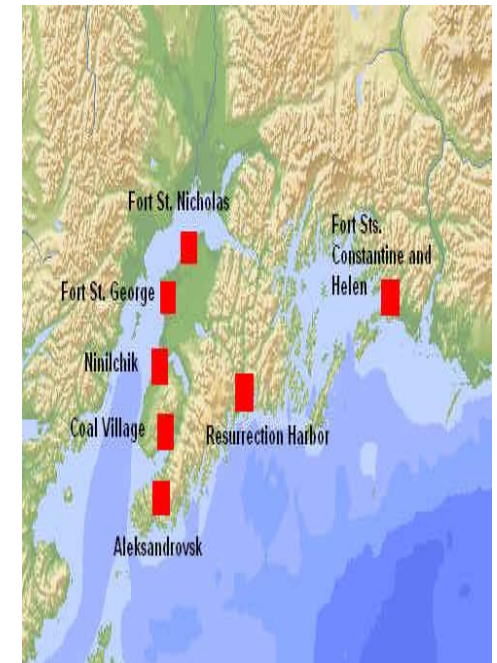
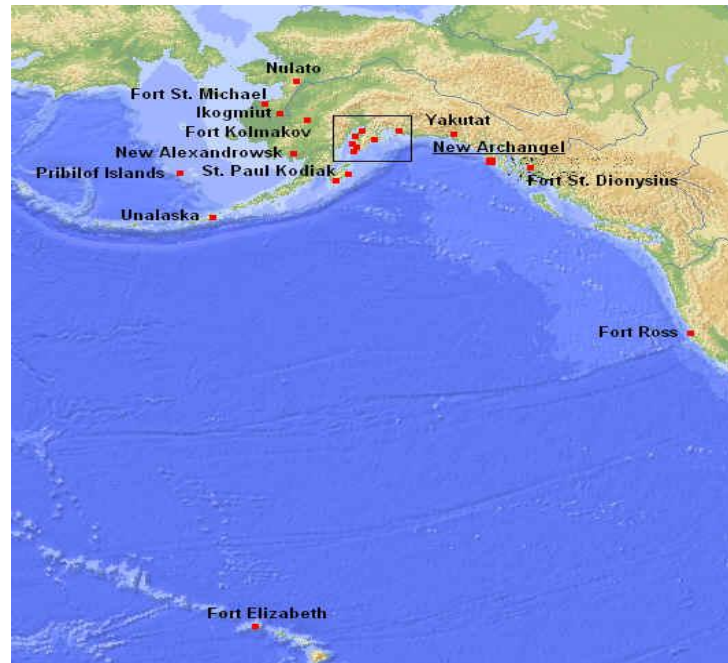


Who: Russian Colonization in North America...The North Pacific Rim

Although Spain and England made claims to territory in Alaska, Canada, and the American Northwest, **Russia was the only one to establish colonies in Alaska.**

Main settlements were located on **Kodiak island and Sitka**...several smaller posts were established throughout Alaska including **Kasilof and Kenai.**

Russia's emphasis was on trade and missionary work...not population distribution.



When: 1492-1750

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ihD3_Nm8qA

- The start of the **European colonization of the Americas** is typically dated to **1492**
- In 1492, a **Spanish expedition headed by Christopher Columbus** sailed for **India** to sell, buy, and trade rich spices and other goods, **inadvertently discovering what is today North America and South America.**
- **European conquest, large-scale exploration and colonization soon followed.**
After 1500 colonization extended into the interiors of both North and South America.
- In **1497**, sailing from the north on behalf of **England**, **John Cabot** landed on the **North American coast.**
- In **1741** **Vitus Bering** sailing for **Russia** landed on **Kayak Island** in **Alaska.**
- In the **19th century** alone over **50 million** people left **Europe** for the **Americas.**

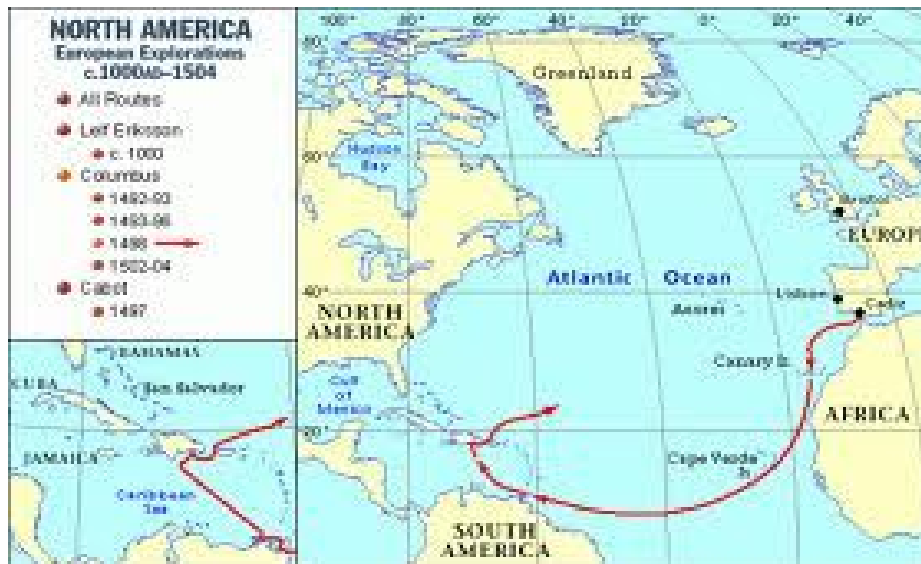
Where:

The New World, North and South America, and The Western Hemisphere

European contact began in the **Caribbean islands** when Columbus landed there in 1492.

After 1500 colonization **extended into the interiors of both North and South America.**

Eventually, **the entire Western Hemisphere came under the control of European governments.**



How were the Europeans able to conquer the much larger population of Native Americans?

- Although Spanish conquistadors and other European Imperialists only numbered in the hundreds as compared to millions of Native Americans, **they had many advantages.**
- Their **guns and cannons were superior** to the Native Americans' arrows and spears, and European **metal armor provided them with better protection.**
- **They also had horses**, which not only were useful in battle and in carrying supplies, but also **frightened the Native Americans, who had never seen a horse.**



How were the Europeans able to conquer the much larger population of Native Americans?

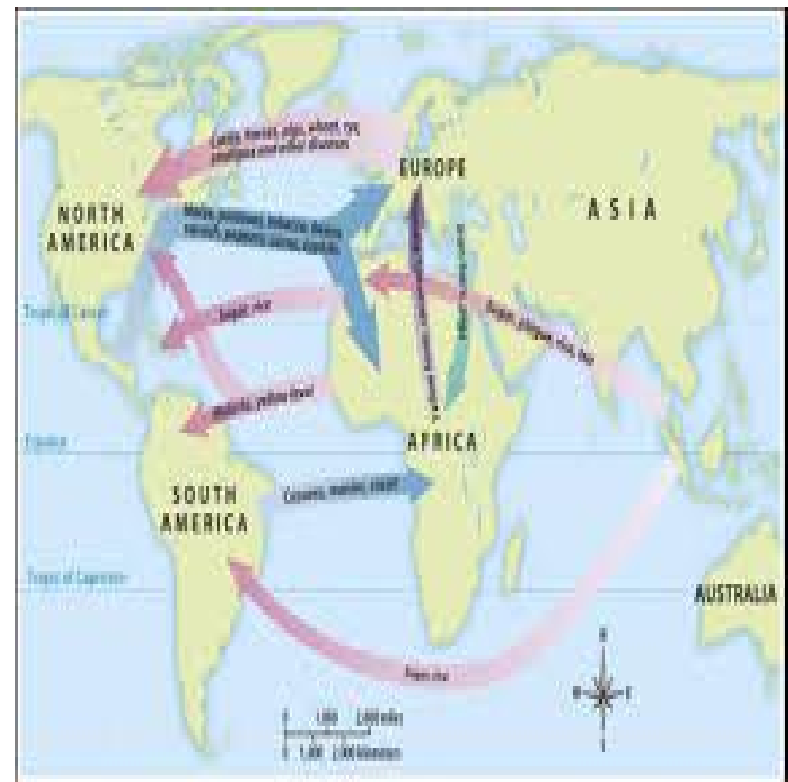
- **Most importantly, an invisible invader—disease—helped the conquistadors take control of the Taínos and other Native Americans.**
- **Europeans unknowingly carried diseases such as smallpox, measles, and influenza to which Native Americans had no immunity, or resistance.**
- **As a result, the Native American population of the Caribbean islands declined by as much as 90 percent in the 1500s.**
- **Millions of Native Americans died from disease as Europeans made their way inland.**



Wisdom: outcome /results

The Columbian Biological Exchange

The **Columbian Exchange**, also known as the Grand Exchange, was a dramatically **widespread exchange of animals, plants, culture, human populations (including slaves), communicable disease, and ideas between the American and Afro-Eurasian Hemispheres** following the voyage to the Americas by Christopher Columbus in 1492.



Wisdom: outcome /results

The Columbian Biological Exchange

In the biological and ecological exchange that took place following Spanish establishment of colonies in New World... people of Europe and Africa settled in the New World, and animals, plants and diseases of Eurasia and the Western Hemisphere were introduced to each area in an interchange.

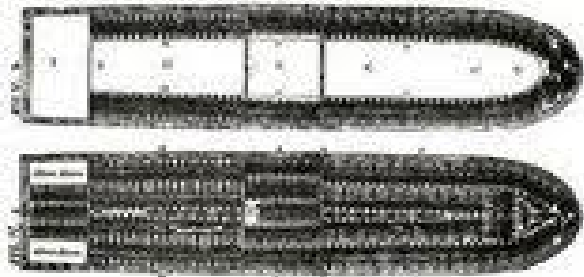
This exchange of plants and animals transformed European, American, African, and Asian ways of life.



Wisdom: outcome/results

The Slave trade

Enslaved Africans formed part of an **international trade network** that arose during the 1500s. The Spanish were the first major European partners in the slave trade, buying slaves to labor in Spain's South American empire. **As other European powers established colonies in the Americas, the slave trade—and with it the entire international trade network—intensified.**



"...I WAS SOON PUT DOWN UNDER THE DECKS, AND THERE I RECEIVED SUCH A SALUTATION IN MY NOSTRILS AS I HAD NEVER EXPERIENCED IN MY LIFE; SO THAT WITH THE LOATHSOME STENCH AND CRYING TOGETHER, I BECAME SO SICK AND LOW THAT I WAS NOT ABLE TO EAT..."

Quotah Eglese



Wisdom: outcome/results

Russian Orthodox religion and place names

Today many of Alaskan natives are Russian Orthodox...and have assimilated some of their traditions into the Russian religion

[.http://www.adn.com/article/20150108/orthodox-christmas-melds-yupik-and-religious-traditions](http://www.adn.com/article/20150108/orthodox-christmas-melds-yupik-and-religious-traditions)

Many European place names in Alaska including the Kenai Peninsula have Russian origins.

<https://redoubtreporter.wordpress.com/2010/08/11/always-playing-the-name-game-%E2%80%94-russian-teacher-finds-hobby-links-to-homeland-in-alaska-toponymy/>

