

European Origins of American Colonization

- I. Traditional European Society
 - A. Season Cycle and Peasant Life
 - B. Hierarchy and Authority
 - C. Family and Community
 - D. Power of Religion
- II. Europe and the World 1450-1550
 - A. Renaissance
 - B. Spain's Conquest of America
 - C. The "Columbian Exchange"

I. Traditional European Society, 1450-1550

Questions:

- Why do Europeans begin to colonize the American continent?
- In 1450 Europeans are unlikely to become world dominator because they are backward .compared to China and the Middle East
- They had a traditional view of history and dealing with life, do what they've always done the same way
- Very few large cities, Paris, London, Naples each with around 100,000 people
 - A. Most people of the time are rural, not urban.
 1. More than 90% rural
 2. Most are peasants
 3. Some artisans-metal smiths, etc
 4. Life followed a season cycle, summer, fall harvest, spring, winter survive and leisure
 5. Threat of famine if had a harsh winter
 6. More likely to die in winter, especially of infectious disease
 7. Why because copped up with animal there are sick, etc.
 8. The diseases often killed children and the elderly
 9. 1 year to the next experience is very similarly
 10. In some areas peasants had their own house in a village and had rights to some surrounding land
 11. Some peasants even owned their own land and farmed it.
 12. Hard strenuous living, 1450-1550
 13. Only types of power, human, animal and a bit of wind and water, just starting to harness wind and water.

14. Crop yields are smaller compared to the effort farmers/peasants put in, 10% of today's production

B. Hierarchy and Authority

1. Authority is top-down, Kings, Princes, Aristocrats, etc...priests...peasants
2. People at the top told peasants to go and what to do
3. Kings owned tons of land, but lived off of the labor of peasants.
4. So, nobles status often depended upon the number of peasants
5. Nobles taxes and conscripted peasants
6. Royals hand and made courts to enforce laws
7. Nobles had lots of land and power
8. King had to recognize them to a degree
9. For example, in England lower nobles demanded that the House of Lords/Commons and certain rights (peasants), trials by jury, nobles sentences to death could be hung with silk rope. Nobles filled out King's government, military leaders, officials, church and state
10. Hierarchy with in family as well
11. Patriarchy , men ruled the family, including peasants, re-enforced by law, religion and traditions.
12. Women had to submit to husbands will and he could use force to make her. He owned all the property, his even her clothes, child subject to the father
13. Forced to work on farm til dad too sick then children, including adult children, gained some independence, marriages often arranged by father with someone with similar economic status to ensure land
14. Child inheritance depended on sex and order of birth
15. Sometimes in winter starvations babies kill girl so boy could survive, oldest son inherited (primogeniture) and become family patriarch even of siblings.
16. When dad died
17. More and more people trying to make a living on the same land, eventually many younger children are cast out and become landless
18. They become a wandering poor

C. F

D. Roman Catholic Church a unifying force in Europe

1. Very hierarchical too
2. Pope, Cardinals, Bishops, Priests
3. Priests covered the continent
4. Important in influencing daily life of peasants
5. Church calendar reflected agriculture seasonal changes
6. Festival and pagan rituals
7. Ie. Winter solstice, light over dark b/c Christmas
8. Pagan celebration of planting in spring incorporated by Easter
9. Causal Forces: Europeans in general saw God and the Devil as major forces of what was happening in the world

10. Blamed illness and accidents on witchcraft, people in league with the devil
 11. Good way to attack people who are non-conformist
 12. Pervasive force- 1 major aspect of colonization.
- II. 1095-1272 Roman Catholic Church declared a series of crusades against Muslims in the Middle East. This undermines European isolation and brings them in contact with other worlds, especially Arabs who are so far advanced, which when adopted by Europeans transforms European society
- A. Contact with the M.E. gave rise to the Renaissance.
1. Revolution in Politics, religions, art, literature, science, economy. Islam had kept alive the classical learning of the Greeks and Romans.
 2. Arabs' superior knowledge of math and economy, superior libraries, universities, navigation, ship building, mechanical clocks, advances astronomy, all of which allowed for broad trade which enriched Arab society, silk, spices, and philosophy, geography far more advances in travel.
 3. Slowly seeped into Europe and reconnected them with lost knowledge. Much info came in through Spain. Trading networks by Italian city states like Venice and Genoa helped disseminate Arab info. Too,
 4. City of Renaissance trade also created rich middle class elites and exposed to ideas and invested heavily in arts, science, etc. Medici its patrons of Da Vinci, Michael Angelo. Humanism.
 5. Humanism: Renaissance shifted European thinking too, begin to see capacity of individuals to shape their own destiny and that about them, less about fate, etc.
 6. Some leaders readily latched on, Henry VII, Louis II in France, Fernando and Isabelle in Spain.
 7. Begin to create new central government, bureaucracy who report directly to them, cutting out nobles, making monarchs stronger
 8. Monarchs want more trade
 9. Because more trade makes them more powerful
 10. So encourage trade exploration
 11. New period of expansion for Europe
 12. Spain takes leading role, financing Christopher Columbus in 1492
- B. Spain's Conquest of America
1. Also in Spain Muslims are driven completely out of Spain from Granada
 2. The effort to drive Muslims from Spain called the Reconquista, going on for centuries
 3. Made Spanish society very militarized, aggressive and expansionist
 4. Allowed Spain to be successful in newly gained territories.
 5. Most Spaniards went into new world as experienced military soldiers who had been successful in Reconquista, seeking new land for Spain
 6. Spanish government gave authority to plunder, conquer and establish colonies
 7. Sanctified by Spanish government to conquer North America and set up own feudal land holding in America

8. Get rich and become nobles
 9. Opportunity that drew them.
 10. Military force and guile part of victory
 11. But 90% of mortality of North America caused by small pox and other European diseases
 12. Virgin Soil-north America had no immunity
 13. Greatest Spanish success in America was the conquest in 1519 by Cortez of Aztec Empire
 14. 600 Spaniards against huge Aztec population
 15. Had diseases and allies against Aztecs
 16. Used diplomacy and military technology to defeat Aztecs
 17. Cortez says the Aztec civilization is fabulously wealthy
 18. Spain set out to conquer other American civilizations
 19. Incas in Peru
 20. Maya in Mexico
 21. Pueblos in American southwest
- C. Columbian Exchange
1. Result of contact between Europe and America
 2. Many things exchanged
 3. Most important food, tobacco
 4. From America to Europe: corn, tomatoes, cocoa/coffee, potatoes, sweet potato, kasava root, adaptability of grown successfully in Europe, increase agriculture yielded which allowed for a huge population growth, gold, silver, copper increase by mining in America
 5. From Europe to America, diseases, small pox, influenza, measles
 6. God and Silver are what Spaniards ought, once found forced North America to mine and refine,
 7. Introduced encomienda to encourage this
 8. Grants of land to conquistadors
 9. Sometimes entire villages
 10. Lord/noble commanded and demanded
 11. Didn't own them but legal claim to their labor which could be compelled by force, mining and plantation cash crops.
 12. Many native Americans worked to death
 13. Some villages committed mass suicide rather than have freedom infringed
 14. Some native American women refused to bare any children
 15. Huge depopulation of native Americans particularly in the Caribbean
 16. Some Natives benefited
 17. Great Plains Indians exposed to horses
 18. Trade wild horses etc
 19. b/c source of power, nobility

20. made coming in TX to powerful able to hold Spain conquest off, Spanish feared them

III. Protestant Reformation and Rise of England, 1500-1620

A. Protestant Movement

1. Martin Luther
2. John Calvin
3. Protestants in England
4. Presbyterians and Puritans

B. Dutch and English ?challenge to Spain

C. England and her Colonies

1. Society Causes of English Colonization
2. Peasants and Enclosures.

A. Protestant Movement

1. Western Europe split over religion, church, rich and powerful, some abuses taking place
2. Selling offices or giving them to family
3. If you criticize giving of offices you could be prosecuted as a heretic.
4. Catholic monks and professors at a University in Germany begin to criticize this corruption and persecution, especially indulgences, which said you can only be forgiven from grace of God, they are excommunicated. Indulgence comes from good works
5. Charles I of Spain is head of Holy Roman Empire is against Martin Luther
6. But some northern kings supported Luther.
7. In Northern Germany he is protected.
8. This allowed for growth
9. Mainly because opposed to Charles * and wanted to appoint own bishops and confiscated Church land
10. MARTIN LUTHER 3 main criticisms
 - a. Martin Luther opposed the doctrine of the justification of works. Salvation of the soul based on he said justification by faith in God's grace not by their actions
 - b. Downplayed mediation role of priests between people and God. Said every person had direct relationship with God become priest when baptized
 - c. Look to Bible alone and not doctrines based on interpretations. People should read Bible themselves, so translates the Bible from Latin into German, into vulgar language
11. Protestantism grew in England and spread throughout northern Europe in 1550 instigated a war because Charles I wanted to reassert his power and religion on northern Europe
12. He sent troops. Ended in 1555 in a draw. Princes in that area gained the right to determine religion in their domain
13. French Theology, John Calvin
 - a. Said Luther hadn't gone far enough.

- b. Emphasized good nature of God
- c. And innate badness of humans
- d. Set forth predestination already decided by God whether you would go to Hell or heaven
- e. Nothing can change
- f. That God rid of bishops and put power of Church in management of congregation,, bottom up organized, dislike frivolity, luxury, discipline, austere, working hard
- g. Soon gained following in area of Geneva Switzerland, spread to Belgium, Holland, Scotland
- h. Protestants in England
- i. Henry 8 at first support the Catholic Church when the protestant break occurred
- j. But when the Pope refused to annul his marriage, which gave him a daughter with Catherine of Aragon, Henry 8 broke away from the church and declared himself of the Church of England
- k. He gave himself his own divorce
- l. Confiscated Church land and wealth and gave it to his friends
- m. Used these appointments to solidify his power
- n. But Church of England mostly Catholic doctrine and ritual, same still hierarchical
- o. 1553-1558 Henry VIII daughter Mary of Catherine of Aragon restored the Roman Catholic Church, executed 300 Protestants and clergymen
- p. 1558 Mary deposed and Queen Elizabeth I installed as monarch
- q. Elizabeth reestablished the Church of England
- r. She incorporated Catholicism and Protestantism in attempt to stabilize the country
- s. Protestant church not happy with Elizabeth's changes
- t. Because it retained Catholic bishops and kept in place hierarchy
- u. And rituals like communion
- v. Some protestants and Presbyterians said to demolish because this was anti-Bible
- w. In Presbyterian congregations elect elders, ministers/presbyters
- x. By 1600, 500 ministers agreed should be Presbyterian election
- y. Puritans wanted to purify Church of England and eliminate false teaching and practices
- z. Want to get rid of showy robes
- aa. Eliminate statues and idolatry
- bb. Denounced communion as pagan
- cc. Spirituality came from mind and intellect spirit, not emotion
- dd. Wanted sermons and lectures on theology
- ee. Congregation should control not elected church councilors
- ff. PURITAN IDEALS HELPED SHAPE American history
- gg.

14. Char
- B. Dutch and England begin to Challenge Spanish European Power
 1. Reformation and 1492 occurred
 2. Spain wealthiest nation in all Europe because of New World Wealth
 3. Philip the second of Spain said use wealth to conquer Protestants
 4. 1566 Calvinist in Belgium and Holland rebelled against Spain
 5. Declared a republic
 6. Holland had become wealthy as a result of trade
 7. This threatened Spanish control
 8. Spain wanted to crush Holland, but England allied itself with Holland and Belgium for political and religious reasons
 9. Philip 2nd sent 30000 men in Armada on England, but storm
 10. And England navy destroyed the Spanish armada
 11. Ruined Philip 2nd's plan to reconquer Europe
 12. He spent too much money and the economy fell into a depression
 13. Dutch become strongest economy in Europe
 14. England became strong too
 15. By 1630, 16 million in England the population had doubled
 16. Big textile industry in wool cloth
 17. Government promoted this b/c thought trade beneficial
 18. Passed laws to improve trade and production
 19. Foreign trade treaties gave companies monopoly, like East India Company, so not competitions within the country
 20. Develop trade in region
 21. Mercantilism, state supported trade and manufacturing
 22. This increases wealth and power by increasing exports and decrease imports, favorable trade balance. Increase stores of specie/gold/silver
 23. By 1600 mercantilism worked so well in England that they begin to challenge rule of Dutch in Western trade
 24. Support of peasants helped mercantilism
 25. Peasants and farm laborers make up 70% of England's population, especially harsh time
 26. Previously many had owned land/rights but wool trade big guys
 27. Big landowners got government to pass enclosure laws to fence off for land for grazing
 28. So peasants could not longer farm land
 29. Forces them to spin wool into yarn, into cloth
 30. And wage laborers for manufacturing
 31. Middle class merchants ensured large # of laws, wage laborers
 32. More poor peasants equals increased willingness to colonize and migrate even as indentured servants (CREATING BODY OF EMIGRANTS)
 33. England also invest in colonization via wealthy business investors

34. Virginia Company of London
35. First successful colony for England in America
36. Joint stock company
37. Economic tool hope to go and find gold and silver in north America and to conquer and mine minerals
38. First permanent English settlement in Jamestown in Virginia in 1607
39. Found not gold and no silver
40. But became prosperous via indentured servitude and tobacco
41. Colonization began to take place via joint stock companies and peasants
42. But in 1601 rejected a lot of Presbyterian and puritan reforms
43. James I said divinely appointed by God and he alone would appoint Bishops and ministers, catholic or protestant
44. James I threatened to kill Protestants if didn't leave
45. Many shut-up
46. Some went to Holland and then came to America
47. Many English catholics were afraid too and began to make plans to leave for America
48. Patterns for colonial settlement in motion
 - a. Landless peasants, etc
 - b. Wealthy merchants thought get richer in America
 - c. Religious freedom from persecution,, Catholics to Maryland and puritans to new england

C. F