

# A New World

## Chapter Study Outline

- I. The First Americans
  - A. The Settling of North America by Native Americans
    1. Gradual [settlement](#) across Americas
    2. Environmental change and rise of agriculture
  - B. Aztec and Inca empires
  - C. North American Indians
    1. Wide-ranging and evolving societies
      - a. Mississippi Valley
      - b. Ohio River Valley
      - c. Southwest
      - d. West Coast
      - e. Great Plains
      - f. Southeast
      - g. Northeast
    2. Interrelations among Indian societies
      - a. Trade
      - b. Diplomacy
      - c. War
    3. Distinguishing factors among Indian societies
      - a. Political organization
      - b. Religious beliefs
      - c. Language
      - d. Absence of shared identity
    4. Common characteristics among Indian societies
      - a. Native American Religion
        - i. Place of ritual
        - ii. Views on natural and supernatural
        - iii. Views on secular and religious
      - b. Land and property
      - c. Relative lack of material inequality
      - d. Gender relations
    5. European disdain for Indian customs and values
- II. Indian freedom; European freedom
  - A. Indian conceptions of freedom
    1. Basis in collective belonging, self-determination, mutuality
    2. Absence of basis in individual autonomy, private property
    3. European incomprehension of
  - B. European conceptions of freedom
    1. Christian liberty

- a. Freedom from sin
    - b. No freedom of religious choice
  - 2. Freedom and inequality in early modern England
    - a. Emphasis on ordered, hierarchical society
      - i. Gender hierarchies
      - ii. Class hierarchies
    - b. Unequal distribution of freedoms
- III. The expansion of Europe
  - A. Initial aims
    - 1. Commercial sea route to Asia
    - 2. Circumvention of Islamic middlemen
  - B. Eastward expansion
    - 1. Chinese exploration
      - a. South Asia
      - b. Eastern Africa
    - 2. Portugal's exploration, extension of [trading](#) empire
      - a. West Africa
      - b. Cape of Good Hope
      - c. India
      - d. Far East
    - 3. Portugal's colonization of Atlantic islands
      - a. Sugar plantations
      - b. Slaves from Africa
  - C. Freedom and slavery in Africa
    - 1. Traditional patterns of African slavery
    - 2. Acceleration of slave trade following European arrival
  - D. Contact
    - 1. Voyages of Christopher Columbus
      - a. Quest for westward route to Asia
      - b. Sponsorship of Spain
    - 2. First Spanish presence in New World
      - a. Settlements at Hispaniola
      - b. Explorations by Amerigo Vespucci
    - 3. First English and Portuguese presence in New World
      - a. John Cabot (Newfoundland)
      - b. Pedro Cabral (Brazil)
- IV. Spanish conquest of New World
  - A. Motivations
    - 1. Acquisition of wealth
    - 2. National glory
    - 3. Spread of Catholicism
  - B. The Conquistadores
    - 1. Vasco Núñez de Balboa's expedition to Panama, the Pacific
    - 2. Ferdinand Magellan's expedition around the world
    - 3. Hernán Cortés's conquest of the Aztecs
      - a. Background on Aztec empire

- b. Defeat, devastation, subjugation of the Aztecs
    - 4. Francisco Pizarro's conquest of the Incas
      - a. Background on Inca empire
      - b. Defeat, devastation, subjugation of the Incas
- V. Demographic consequences of European arrival in the Americas
  - A. "Columbian Exchange" of goods and people
  - B. Devastation of Indian population
    - 1. Breadth and magnitude
    - 2. Causes
      - a. War
      - b. Enslavement
      - c. Disease
- VI. The Spanish Empire (sixteenth century)
  - A. Breadth
  - B. Governing Spanish America
    - 1. Curbing of conquistador aggression
    - 2. Establishment of top-down royal governance
    - 3. Emergence of locally based governance
  - C. Colonists in Spanish America
    - 1. Volume
    - 2. Social composition
  - D. Colonists and Indians; Exploitation of Indian labor
    - 1. [Gold and silver](#) mines
    - 2. Large-scale farms (*haciendas*)
  - E. Impact of native societies on empire's prospects
  - F. Gestation of a [hybrid](#) culture; *Mestizos*
  - G. Justifications for conquest
    - 1. Perception of cultural superiority
    - 2. Old World precedent for violent crusades
    - 3. Papal bull dividing New World between Spain and Portugal
    - 4. Imperative to spread Catholicism
      - a. Versus heathenism
      - b. Versus Protestantism
  - H. Spain and the Indians
    - 1. Dual agenda of saving souls and exploiting labor
    - 2. External restraints on brutalization of Indians
      - a. Pope Paul III's ban on Indian enslavement
      - b. Bartolomé de Las Casas's *Destruction of the Indies*
      - c. Spanish reforms of colonist–Indian relations
        - i. Abolition of Indian enslavement
        - ii. Abolition of *encomienda* system
        - iii. Implementation of *repartimiento* system
    - 3. Continuing abuse of Indians
  - I. Colonial labor system at end of sixteenth century
    - 1. Involuntary wage labor by Indians
    - 2. Slave labor by Africans

- J. Emergence of Black Legend image of Spanish colonizers
- K. Spanish explorations of North America
  - 1. Motivations
    - a. Riches
    - b. Strategic bases
    - c. Religious conversion
  - 2. Exploratory expeditions
    - a. Juan Ponce de León
    - b. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo
    - c. Hernando de Soto
    - d. Cabeza de Vaca
    - e. Francisco Vásquez de Coronado
  - 3. Devastation of Indian communities
  - 4. Establishment of Spanish settlements
    - a. In present-day Southeast
    - b. In present-day Southwest
- L. Pueblo revolt
  - 1. Sources of Pueblo resentment of colonial authorities
    - a. Labor exploitation
    - b. Pressure to convert to Catholicism
    - c. Assault on Pueblo religious traditions
    - d. Failure to protect Pueblos from drought, external attacks
  - 2. The 1680 revolt
    - a. Popé
      - i. Background
      - ii. Leadership
    - b. Unity of Pueblo rebels
    - c. Defeat and ouster of Spanish colonizers
  - 3. Aftermath of revolt
    - a. Eradication of Spanish cultural presence
    - b. Collapse of Pueblo unity
    - c. Return of Spanish colonial rule
    - d. Easing of colonial practices toward Pueblos

## VII. The French and Dutch empires

- A. Overall significance
  - 1. As part of Atlantic rivalry with Spain
  - 2. Modesty of, compared to Spanish empire
- B. French Colonization
  - 1. Initial aims
  - 2. Initial obstacles
  - 3. Establishment and scope of
  - 4. New France and the Indians
  - 5. Social and economic arrangements
  - 6. Limits of growth
- C. The Dutch empire
  - 1. Establishment and scope of

2. Place within Dutch commercial empire
3. Dutch freedom; conceptions of liberty and toleration
4. Social and economic arrangements
5. Limits of growth
6. Relations with Indians