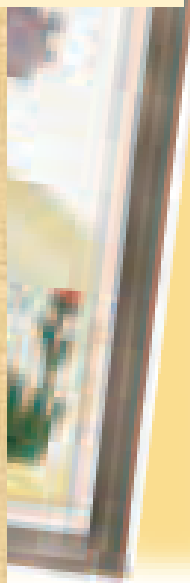


# Chapter 20

## The Atlantic World



In the spring of 1519, a courier arrived in Tenochtitlán, capital of the Aztec empire. He had news for the emperor, Montezuma II. Bearded white men bearing crosses were encamped on the eastern shores of the emperor's realm.

Montezuma was worried. For several years he had heard reports of strange men with "very light skin" operating in the Caribbean. His subjects had also seen "towers or small mountains floating on the waves of the sea." Now these strange white men had come to his lands, and Montezuma did not know what to do.

The men on the coast were Spanish soldiers. As they watched the soldiers, the people of eastern Mexico felt both fear and awe. One Aztec later recalled:

“They came in battle array, as conquerors . . . their spears glinted in the sun, and their pennons fluttered like bats. They made a loud clamor as they marched, for their coats of mail and their weapons clashed and rattled. . . . They terrified everyone who saw them.”

—quoted in *The Broken Spears: The Aztec Account of the Conquest of Mexico*

- **20-1 Spain Builds an American Empire**
- **Explorers**
  - **Columbus**
    - Nina, Pinta, Santa Maria
    - Oct. 12, 1492-Bahamas
    - Four voyages
    - Admiral of the Ocean Seas
    - Dies impoverished never knowing
  - **Amerigo Vespucci**
  - **Magellan**
    - Circumnavigate
  - **Balboa**

*I presented them with some red caps, and strings of glass beads to wear upon the neck, and many other trifles of small value, wherewith they were much delighted, and became wonderfully attached to us. Afterwards they came swimming to the boats where we were, bringing parrots, balls of cotton thread, javelins, and many other things which they exchanged for articles we gave them...in fact they accepted anything and gave what they had with the utmost good will.*

*---Christopher Columbus*

- Spanish Conquistadores

- Cortes

- Aztec (Mexico)
- Montezuma
- Malinche

- Pizarro

- Inca (Peru)
- Atahualpa

- De Leon

- Florida

- Coronado

- Seven Cities of Gold (SW United States)

- De Peralta

- New Mexico
- Pope'

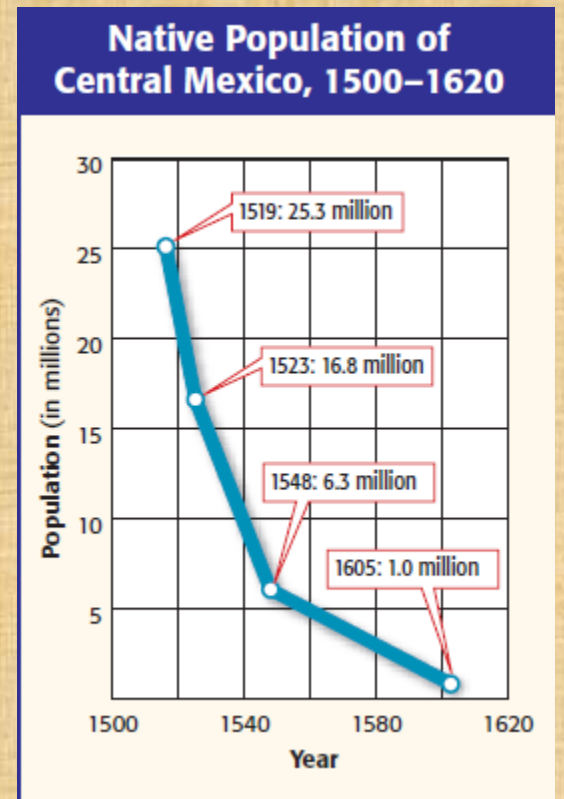


# •Spanish colonies

## •Classes

- Peninsulares
- Mestizo
- Encomienda
- Missions
- Presidios
- El Comino Real

The labor of one African is more valuable than that of four Indians.



On August 26, 1664, an English fleet arrived near the Dutch town of New Amsterdam. Its commander sent a note to Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherland, demanding that the town surrender. Stuyvesant bellowed that he would rather “be carried out dead in his coffin.” Badly outnumbered, however, leading Dutch citizens petitioned the governor to surrender:

“We, your sorrowful community and subjects, [believe] that we cannot conscientiously foresee that anything else is to be expected . . . than misery, sorrow, conflagration, the dishonor of women . . . and, in a word, the absolute ruin and destruction of about fifteen hundred innocent souls, only two hundred and fifty of whom are capable of bearing arms. . . .”

Two days later, Stuyvesant watched two English warships approach. Beside him stood a gunner, ready to fire. The minister at New Amsterdam talked urgently to the governor, then led him away. On September 8, the Dutch surrendered, and New Amsterdam became New York.

—adapted from *A New World and Colonial New York*

- 20-2 France,
  - Quebec, Ohio & Miss. River
    - Verrazano
    - Cartier
    - Champlain
    - Marquette & Joliet
    - Fur Trade cooperation
  - Caribbean
    - Haiti
    - Martinique
    - Sugar
    - Slaves



- English
  - Caribbean
    - Pirates
    - Jamaica
    - Slaves
  - Jamestown, Va.
    - John Smith
    - Tobacco
  - New England
    - Pilgrims
    - Puritans
    - Religion
- Dutch
  - Hudson
  - New Netherlands (NY)
  - Manhattan
  - Trade

*The same could not be said of the English. Early relations between English settlers and Native Americans were cooperative. However, they quickly worsened over the issues of land and religion. Unlike the French and Dutch, the English sought to populate their colonies in North America. This meant pushing the native off their land. The English colonists seized more land for their population and to grow tobacco.*



- Struggle for North America
  - English vs. Dutch
    - New York
  - English vs. French
    - French & Indian war
  - Native American Indians
    - Powhatan at Jamestown Va.
    - Metacom in New England
    - Diseases



# Voices from the Past

Early European explorers sought gold in Africa but were soon involved in the slave trade. One Dutch trader noted:

“As the slaves come down to Fida [a port on the west coast of Africa] from the inland country, they are put into a booth, or prison, built for that purpose, near the beach, all of them together; and when the Europeans are to receive them, they are brought out into a large plain, where the surgeons examine every part of them, men and women being all stark naked. Such as are found good and sound are set on one side. Each of those which have passed as good is marked . . . with a red-hot iron, imprinting the mark of the French, English, or Dutch companies, so that each nation may distinguish its own and prevent their being changed by the natives for worse.”

—*Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade to America*,  
Elizabeth Dorman, ed., 1930

The exchange of slaves became an important part of European trading patterns.

- 20-3 Slavery in America

*Slavery probably began with the development of farming about 10,000 years ago. Farmers used prisoners of war to work for them. Slavery has existed in societies around the world. People were enslaved in civilizations from Egypt to China to India. Race was not always a factor in slavery. Often, slaves were captured prisoners of war, or people of a different nationality or religion.*

- **Slavery**

- **African Slavery**

- Muslims
    - Christians

- **The Atlantic Slave Trade**

- **American Slavery**

- Replace Native Americans
    - Sugar & mining

- **Slave trade**

- Africans sell Africans
    - Portuguese
    - English

- **Slave Trade**

- **Triangular Trade**

- Europe-manufactured goods
    - Caribbean-sugar
    - New England-rum

- **Middle Passage**



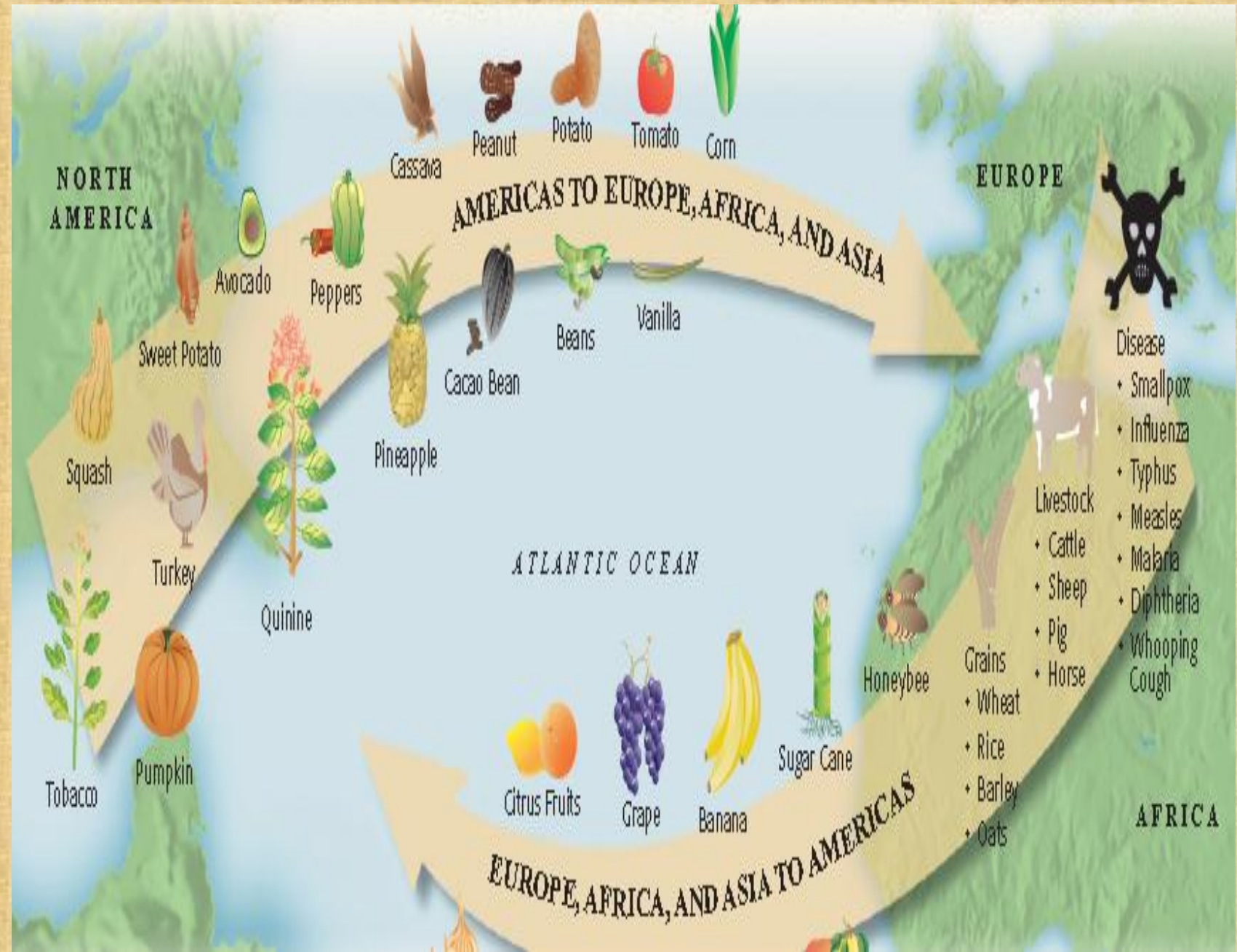
- American Slavery
  - Harsh life
    - Auctions
    - Beatings
    - Languages
  - Resistance and Rebellion
    - Breaking tools
    - Slow working
    - Run away
    - Stono Rebellion
  - Results
    - Culture
    - Economic
    - Politics

*I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a salutation (greeting) in my nostrils as I never experienced in my life; so that, with the loathsomeness of the stench, and crying together, I became so sick and low that I was not able to eat...but soon, to my grief, two of the white men offered me eatables; and on my refusing to eat, one of them held me fast by the hands, and laid me across...the windlass, while the other flogged me severely.*

*---Olaudah Equiano*

# • 20-4 The Columbian Exchange

- Foods
- Beliefs
- Diseases
- New World & Old World



*The was a great havoc. Very many died of it. They could not walk...They cold not move; they could not stir; they could not change position, nor lie on one side; nor face down, nor on their backs. And if they stirred, much did they cry out. Great was its destruction.*

*---Bernardino de Sahagun*

- Global Trade
  - Capitalism
  - Joint-Stock Companies
  - Trade allows everyone to win!

*Although a Kingdom may be enriched by gifts received, or by purchases taken from some other Nations...these are things uncertain and of small consideration when they happen. The ordinary means therefore to increase our wealth and treasure is by Foreign Trade, wherein we must ever observe this rule; to sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value.*