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English Department

قسم اللغة الانجليزية



American Civilization

First Year Syllabus

Second Semester

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Course Overview:

This course will explore American history from The Discovery of America, The Settlements in the New World, to Slavery in Early America. Students will examine the key events, figures, and socio-political shifts that have shaped the nation's history.

Course Objectives:

- Analyze the impact of European exploration and colonization on the Americas.
- Examine the development of settlements and their impact on Native American populations.
- Investigate the establishment and expansion of slavery in early America.
- Understand the cultural, economic, and political implications of these historical periods.

Grading Policy

TD:

- Class Participation: **20%** Assignments: **30%**

Final Exam:

- Paragraph-based exam: **50%**

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Chapter One: Overview of American Civilization

American civilization refers to the cultural, social, economic, and political development of the United States of America. It encompasses the history, values, beliefs, traditions, and achievements of the American people.

In this designed syllabus, we will explore the major aspects of early American civilization and how they have shaped the nation we know today. In these lessons, we will explore the journey of America from its discovery by European explorers to the establishment of slavery in the colonies. Get ready to delve into the rich tapestry of events and people that shaped the early years of the United States.

Course Description:

This course provides an overview of early American civilization, exploring the diverse cultures, events, and societal structures that shaped the American continent from pre-Columbian times to the end of the 18th century.

Course Objectives:

1. Understand the cultural, social, and political developments of early American societies.
2. Analyze the impact of European colonization on indigenous populations and the environment.
3. Evaluate primary sources to comprehend the historical context and perspectives of early American inhabitants.
4. Recognize the connections between early American history and contemporary issues.

Time line Overview

The story begins in the late 15th century when European explorers set sail in search of new trade routes and riches. Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer sailing under the Spanish flag, reached the shores of the Americas in 1492. This marked the beginning of European contact with the indigenous peoples who had long inhabited the land.

From then on, the settlement in the New World started to take its landscape through three main names: the Spanish, the French, the Dutch and the British. As far as the Spanish settlement concerned, Spain embarked on a series of expeditions that resulted in the establishment of numerous settlements in the Americas.

The Spanish were motivated by various factors in their quest for colonization. One key motive was the desire to spread Christianity. The Spanish monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, were devout Catholics and saw the expansion of their empire as an opportunity to convert indigenous populations to Catholicism, played a crucial role in this process, establishing missions and churches throughout the colonies.

Another driving force behind Spanish settlement was the pursuit of wealth and resources. Spain, as a powerful nation at the time, sought to exploit the abundant natural resources found in the New World. They discovered vast reserves of precious metals, such as gold and silver, which fueled the Spanish economy and financed further expeditions and conquests.

The Spanish settlements in the New World had a significant impact on the region's culture and society. The Spanish language, religion, and customs were introduced and became deeply ingrained in the colonies. This influence can still be seen today in countries such as Mexico, Peru,

and Colombia, where Spanish is the official language and Catholicism remains the dominant religion.

However, Spanish colonization also brought about significant challenges and conflicts. The indigenous populations faced violence, disease, and forced labor, leading to the decline and destruction of many native societies. The Spanish also faced competition from other European powers, such as England and France, who sought to establish their own colonies in the Americas.

The French were one of the major European powers that sought to establish colonies in the New World during the Age of Exploration. Their efforts to settle in North America were centered primarily in present-day Canada and along the Mississippi River in what is now the United States.

In the early 16th century, French explorers such as Giovanni de Varigzouna and Jacques Cartier began venturing into the North American continent in search of a Northwest Passage to Asia. While they did not find the desired trade route, they did establish the foundation for future French exploration and settlement.

One of the earliest French settlements in the New World was established in 1604 on the eastern coast of North America. Known as Acadia, this colony was located in present-day Nova Scotia and parts of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The French settlers, led by Samuel de Champlain, focused on fur trading and establishing friendly relations with the local Indigenous peoples.

However, the most significant French settlement in the New World was Quebec, founded by Champlain in 1608. Located on the St. Lawrence River, Quebec became the capital of New France and served as the administrative center for French colonial activities. The French colonists, known

as habitants, developed a thriving fur trade with the Indigenous peoples and established a society based on agriculture and Catholicism.

In addition to Acadia and Quebec, the French also established settlements along the Mississippi River. In 1699, the French founded the colony of Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi River. This settlement grew over the years and eventually included present-day Louisiana, Mississippi, and parts of Alabama, Florida, and Texas.

The French settlement in the New World faced numerous challenges, including conflicts with the Indigenous peoples and rival European powers. The French and Indian War, fought between 1754 and 1763, marked the final stage of French colonial presence in North America. As a result of their defeat in this war, France ceded most of its territory in North America to the British.

Despite the eventual loss of their North American colonies, the French settlement in the New World left a lasting impact on the region. French influence can still be seen today in the cultural heritage, place names, and language of areas such as Quebec, Louisiana, and the Acadian regions.

In the early 17th century, Dutch explorers set their sights on the New World, seeking opportunities for trade and colonization. This period of Dutch exploration and settlement in the Americas is often referred to as the Dutch Golden Age.

One of the most significant Dutch settlements in the New World was New Netherland. Established in 1624, New Netherland encompassed a vast area that included present-day New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and parts of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The settlement was strategically located along the Hudson River, providing access to valuable fur trade routes and establishing a strong presence in the region.

The Dutch West India Company played a pivotal role in the establishment and governance of New Netherland. This trading company, granted a charter by the Dutch government, aimed to profit from the lucrative trade opportunities in the Americas. They encouraged Dutch settlers to relocate to New Netherland by offering land grants and trading privileges.

The Dutch settlers in New Netherland brought with them their customs, traditions, and language. They established thriving communities, built trading posts, and developed a diverse economy. The Dutch influence can still be seen in the names of many towns and cities in the region.

The Dutch were known for their tolerance and acceptance of different cultures and religions. This attracted settlers from various backgrounds, including English, French, German, and Scandinavian. The diverse population of New Netherland contributed to its vibrant and multicultural society.

However, the Dutch presence in the New World was not without challenges. The English, who also sought to expand their colonial holdings, viewed the Dutch as competitors. In 1664, the English seized control of New Netherland, renaming it New York in honor of the Duke of York.

Despite the English takeover, the Dutch influence on American history and culture remains significant. The principles of religious freedom, democratic governance, and entrepreneurial spirit that characterized the Dutch settlements helped shape the foundations of the United States.

The British settlement in the New World refers to the colonization efforts of the British Empire in North America during the 17th and 18th centuries. This period marked a significant chapter in the history of the New World as European powers competed for control and influence over the vast territories across the Atlantic Ocean. One of the earliest successful British settlements in the

New World was Jamestown, established in 1607 in what is now Virginia. Led by Captain John Smith, a group of English settlers arrived in Jamestown with the goal of establishing a permanent colony. Despite facing numerous challenges, including conflicts with Native American tribes and harsh environmental conditions, Jamestown managed to survive and laid the foundation for future British colonies.

The British Empire continued to expand its presence in the New World, establishing colonies along the eastern seaboard of North America. These colonies, including Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Georgia, were established for various reasons such as economic opportunities, religious freedom, and political control.

The British settlers encountered a diverse range of Native American tribes, each with their own unique cultures and ways of life. Interactions between the settlers and Native Americans varied, ranging from peaceful trade and cooperation to violent conflicts and displacement. These interactions shaped the development of the British colonies and had lasting impacts on the indigenous populations.

The British colonies in the New World were governed under the system of colonial administration. Each colony had its own form of government, which often included an elected assembly and a governor appointed by the British Crown. The colonists enjoyed certain rights and freedoms, but their loyalty to the British Empire remained paramount.

Over time, tensions between the British colonies and the British Empire grew, leading to the American Revolution in the late 18th century. The colonists, inspired by ideas of liberty and independence, fought against British rule and ultimately established the United States of America.

The British settlement in the New World played a pivotal role in shaping the history and culture of both the United States and Canada. It brought together diverse groups of people, established a foundation for economic growth, and laid the groundwork for the development of democratic institutions. Understanding this period is crucial for comprehending the complex history of the New World and the legacies left by the British Empire.

Slavery is a painful chapter in human history that had a significant impact on the development of the New World, particularly in the Americas. The establishment of slavery in the New World began in the early 16th century and lasted for several centuries until its eventual abolition.

During the Age of Exploration, European powers, such as Spain, Portugal, England, France, and the Netherlands, set out to establish colonies in the Americas. These colonies required a large labor force to cultivate crops, such as sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo, which were in high demand in Europe.

The indigenous populations of the Americas were initially used as a labor source, but due to diseases brought by the Europeans and harsh working conditions, their numbers rapidly declined. As a result, European colonizers turned to Africa as a source of labor.

The transatlantic slave trade emerged as a lucrative business, with millions of Africans forcibly taken from their homelands and transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the New World. This brutal and inhumane trade involved the capture, sale, and transportation of enslaved individuals, who were treated as property and denied basic human rights.

Once in the New World, enslaved Africans were subjected to unimaginable hardships. They were forced to work long hours in plantations, mines, and households, enduring physical and

emotional abuse. Slavery became an integral part of the economic and social systems of the colonies, with enslaved individuals being considered as chattel and treated as mere commodities.

Slavery not only led to the dehumanization and suffering of millions of people but also had profound consequences for the societies in the New World. The institution of slavery perpetuated racial inequality, as enslaved individuals were predominantly of African descent. It also shaped the cultural, political, and economic landscapes of the colonies, creating a system of oppression and exploitation.

The legacy of slavery in the New World continues to have far-reaching effects. It has shaped the racial dynamics, social structures, and cultural identities of the regions impacted by this dark chapter in history. Understanding and acknowledging this painful past is crucial for building a more inclusive and equitable future.

All in all, throughout the upcoming chapters, we will explore the early history of America, from the discovery of the New World to the establishment of the Thirteen Colonies to issue of slavery, which played a significant role in shaping the nation.

American history is a vast and intricate tapestry of events, people, and ideas. By understanding its past, you can gain valuable insights into the challenges and triumphs that have shaped the United States into the nation it is today.

Chapter Two: The Discovery of America

Course Description

The Discovery of America course explores the historical context, impact, and consequences of the discovery of the Americas. It examines the interactions between indigenous populations and European explorers, and the resulting cultural, economic, and social changes.

Course Objectives

1. To analyze the impact of the discovery of America on global history and culture.
2. To evaluate the perspectives of different cultures involved in the discovery.
3. To assess the long-term consequences of the discovery on world civilizations.

I. Pre-Columbian America

1. Overview of Indigenous Civilizations

Indigenous civilizations in the United States have a rich and diverse history that stretches back thousands of years. These civilizations, also known as Native American or American Indian civilizations, were comprised of various tribes and cultures, each with their own unique traditions, languages, and ways of life. In this part, we will explore the key aspects of these indigenous civilizations, their contributions to American history, and the challenges they have faced.

Before the arrival of European explorers and settlers, the land that is now the United States was inhabited by numerous indigenous civilizations. These civilizations were highly advanced and had developed complex societies, with sophisticated agricultural practices, trade networks, and artistic traditions. Some of the main indigenous civilizations that existed in the US: The Incas, The Aztecs, The Pueblo People, The Navajo Nation, The Iroquois Confederacy, The Cherokee Nation and The Lakota Sioux.

2. Advanced agricultural practices

The indigenous civilizations in the US were incredibly diverse, with hundreds of different tribes and cultural groups. Each tribe had its own distinct language, customs, and beliefs. Some well-known tribes include the Navajo, Cherokee, Apache, Iroquois, Sioux, and many others. Also, indigenous civilizations were not confined to a single area but had territories that spanned across the continent. These territories were defined by natural boundaries such as rivers, mountains, and coastlines. Each tribe had its own ancestral lands, which were integral to their identity and way of life.

Figure: The Maya, Inca, and Aztec Civilizations



Source: [Maya, Aztec, and Inca Civilizations: CKHG Student Reader - Core Knowledge Foundation](#)

The indigenous civilizations had a deep respect for the land and practiced sustainable agriculture, hunting, and gathering techniques. They understood the importance of living in harmony with nature and preserving the resources for future generations. In addition, the social structure of indigenous civilizations varied from tribe to tribe. Most tribes were organized into clans or kinship groups, with leadership positions held by respected elders or chiefs. Many tribes also had matrilineal or matrilineal societies, where descent and inheritance were traced through the mother's lineage.

Spirituality played a central role in the lives of indigenous civilizations. They had diverse belief systems, often centered around a connection to nature and the spirit world. Practices such as rituals, ceremonies, and storytelling were used to pass down traditions, preserve cultural knowledge, and maintain a harmonious relationship with the spiritual realm.

Indigenous civilizations made significant contributions to American history, including the development of agriculture, the cultivation of staple crops such as maize, beans, and squash, and the introduction of advanced irrigation techniques. They also had a profound impact on the arts, music, and literature, with rich oral traditions and vibrant artistic expressions.

The arrival of European colonizers brought significant challenges to indigenous civilizations, including forced displacement, loss of land and resources, and the spread of diseases. Despite these hardships, indigenous communities have shown remarkable resilience, preserving their cultural heritage and fighting for their rights and sovereignty.

II. Disadvantageous Circumstances pre-the Exploration Period

Before Christopher Columbus discovered the Americas in 1492, Europe was facing a number of challenging circumstances.

1. Feudalism and Social Inequality

Europe was largely under the feudal system, where a small group of nobles owned the land and held power over the majority of the population. This system created social inequality, as the peasants were subjected to heavy labour and had limited rights. The majority of the wealth and privileges were concentrated in the hands of the nobility.

2. Economic Challenges

Europe faced various economic challenges before Columbus' discovery. Trade routes to the East were controlled by the Ottoman Empire, making it difficult for Europeans to access valuable goods and resources. Additionally, the high costs of transporting goods overland made trade expensive and limited its reach.

3. Religious Conflicts

Religious conflicts, such as the Hundred Years' War and the Protestant Reformation, plagued Europe during this period. These conflicts led to political instability, social unrest, and economic disruptions. The religious division between Catholics and Protestants caused tensions and often resulted in violence.

4. Disease and Poor Health

Europe was also plagued by various diseases and poor health conditions. The Black Death, a devastating pandemic in the 14th century, wiped out a significant portion of the population. Poor sanitation, lack of medical knowledge, and limited access to healthcare contributed to widespread illness and high mortality rates.

5. Limited Knowledge and Exploration

Before Columbus, Europeans had limited knowledge about the world beyond their borders. There was a lack of accurate maps, navigational tools, and understanding of the Earth's geography. This limited knowledge hindered exploration and trade expansion. Also, Europe was politically fragmented into numerous independent states and kingdoms. These political divisions often led to

conflicts and hindered cooperation. The lack of a unified European power limited their ability to navigate the challenges they faced.

III. Motives for Explorations

Despite these ill circumstances, Europe was also experiencing advancements in how to revival themselves from this dark picture. The Renaissance, a period of cultural and intellectual growth, was underway, leading to significant achievements in art, literature, and scientific discoveries.

1. Motives for exploration: Seeking a Route to Asia

The European pursuit of a direct sea route to Asia was driven by the desire for trade and wealth. During the 15th and 16th centuries, European nations embarked on expeditions to find a direct route to Asia, bypassing the overland Silk Road trade routes controlled by the Ottoman Empire. This period, known as the Age of Exploration, saw the emergence of several European explorers who sought to establish direct trade links with Asia.

One of the main motivations for finding a direct sea route to Asia was the high demand for Asian goods in Europe. The lucrative trade in spices, silk, and other luxury goods from Asia had been controlled by Middle Eastern and Italian merchants who imposed heavy taxes and inflated prices. European nations saw an opportunity to bypass these intermediaries and establish direct trading relationships with Asian countries, which would bring immense wealth and economic advantages.

2. Italian Exploration and the Search for a Sea Route to Asia

In the 13th century, the Italian explorer Marco Polo embarked on a remarkable journey that would change the course of history. He became one of the first Europeans to travel the Silk Road

and explore the distant lands of Asia. Marco Polo's travels not only opened up new trade routes but also fueled the curiosity of other European explorers, leading to a period of intense exploration and the search for a sea route to Asia. This research text will delve into the Italian exploration efforts and their quest to find a direct sea route to Asia, with a specific focus on the contributions of Marco Polo.

2.1. The Silk Road

The Silk Road was an ancient network of trade routes that connected Europe to Asia. It was named after the valuable silk that was traded along the route. The Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures between the East and the West. Marco Polo's journey along the Silk Road exposed him to the richness and diversity of Asian civilizations, sparking his interest in exploring further.

2.2. Marco Polo's Travels:

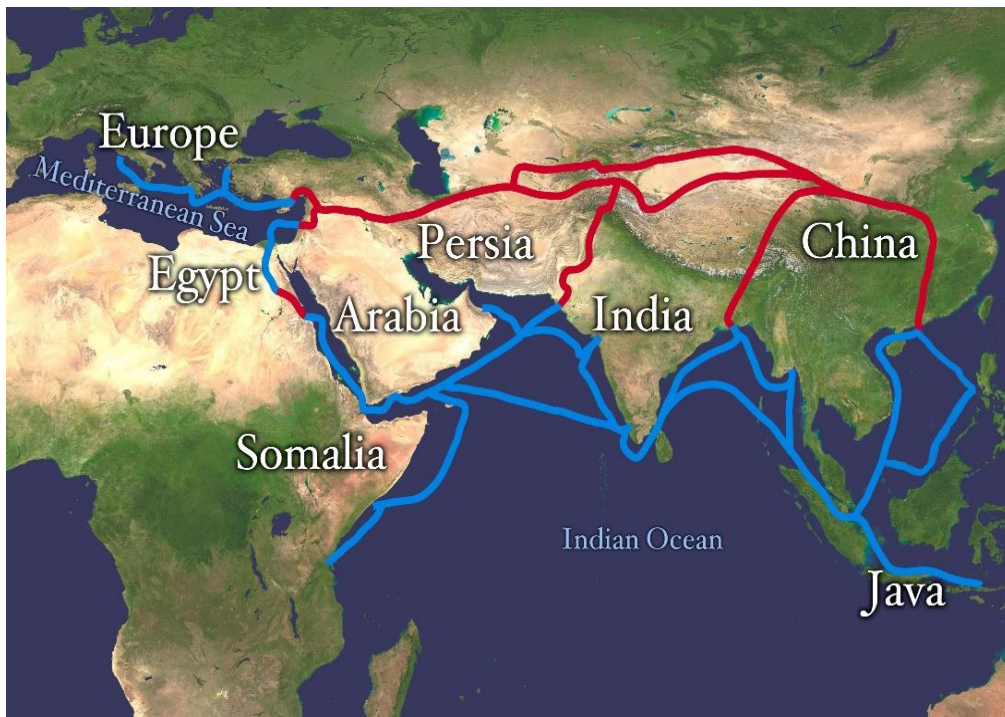
Marco Polo was born in Venice, Italy, in 1254. At the age of 17, he embarked on a journey with his father and uncle to reach the court of Kublai Khan, the ruler of the Mongol Empire in China. The Polo family traveled overland through Central Asia, encountering various cultures and experiencing the vastness of the Asian continent. Marco Polo spent 17 years in Asia, serving as an emissary, explorer, and even holding high positions in the Mongol court.

2.3. The Book of Marco Polo

Upon his return to Italy, Marco Polo shared his experiences with Rustichello da Pisa, who helped him write a book called "Il Milione" or "The Travels of Marco Polo." The book described Polo's travels, including his encounters with different cultures, the wealth of the Asian lands, and

the wonders he had witnessed. "The Travels of Marco Polo" captivated readers across Europe, igniting their imagination and curiosity about the distant lands of Asia.

Figure: Map of The Silk Road



Source: [What Was The Silk Road Route? – World Atlas](#)

2.4. Influence of Marco Polo

Marco Polo's book motivated subsequent European explorers to venture into the unknown. His vivid descriptions of the Asian lands, such as China and India, fueled their desire to find a direct sea route to Asia. These explorers believed that a sea route would not only be faster and safer but also bypass the intermediaries along the Silk Road, enabling direct access to valuable Asian goods.

3. Portuguese exploration and the search for a sea route to Asia

Portuguese exploration played a pivotal role in shaping the world as we know it today. In the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal emerged as a major maritime power, driven by a desire to find a direct sea route to Asia. This quest for a sea route to Asia had far-reaching consequences, including the discovery of new lands, the spread of European influence, and the establishment of global trade networks. The Portuguese, led by Prince Henry the Navigator, embarked on a series of voyages along the west coast of Africa in search of a route to India and the riches of the East. These early expeditions laid the foundation for future exploration and opened up new possibilities for trade and colonization.

Figure: The Portugal Sail Road to Asian: The Cape of Good Hope



Source: [Early Explorers - Mrs. Smith's Age of Exploration Unit \(weebly.com\)](http://www.earlyexplorers.com)

One of the main motivations behind Portuguese exploration was the desire to bypass the costly and dangerous land routes that connected Europe to Asia. At the time, trade with the East was dominated by the overland Silk Road, controlled by the Ottoman Empire. The Portuguese sought

to find a direct sea route that would enable them to establish their own trade networks and access the lucrative spice trade.

In 1488, Portuguese explorer Bartolomeu Dias successfully sailed around the southern tip of Africa, which he named the Cape of Good Hope. This breakthrough proved that it was possible to reach the Indian Ocean by sea, sparking further expeditions and encouraging other explorers to follow suit. However, it was the renowned Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama who achieved the ultimate goal of finding a sea route to Asia. In 1497, da Gama set sail from Portugal with a fleet of ships, determined to reach India. After a long and arduous journey, he finally arrived in Calicut, India, in 1498. This momentous achievement opened up direct trade between Europe and Asia and established Portugal as a major player in global commerce.

The Portuguese exploration of the sea route to Asia had profound impacts on the world. It led to the establishment of Portuguese colonies and trading posts along the coasts of Africa, Asia, and the Americas. These territories served as strategic bases for Portuguese trade and helped solidify their dominance in the spice trade. Furthermore, Portuguese exploration paved the way for subsequent European expansion and colonization. The knowledge gained from these voyages, including accurate maps and navigational techniques, laid the groundwork for future explorers, such as Christopher Columbus.

In conclusion, Portuguese exploration and the search for a sea route to Asia were driven by the desire for new trade opportunities and the need to bypass existing land routes. The achievements of Portuguese explorers, particularly Vasco da Gama, revolutionized global trade and paved the way for European dominance in the Age of Exploration. The impact of Portuguese exploration can still be felt today, as it shaped the course of history and established the foundations of our interconnected world.

4. Spanish Exploration and the Search for a Sea Route to Asia

Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, is widely known for his role in the Spanish exploration of the New World. In the late 15th century, Columbus embarked on a historic journey to find a sea route to Asia. His exploration had a profound impact on the world, leading to the discovery of the Americas and the beginning of European colonization.

As the Silk Road was a long and dangerous, prompting explorers to seek a direct sea route. Columbus, convinced that he could reach Asia by sailing westward across the Atlantic Ocean, sought support from the Spanish monarchy. In 1492, Columbus set sail with three ships—the Santa Maria, the Pinta, and the Niña. After weeks of sailing, the crew faced challenges like storms and the fear of falling off the edge of the Earth. However, on October 12, 1492, land was finally sighted. They had reached an island in the present-day Bahamas, believing it to be part of Asia.

Columbus made a total of four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean between 1492 and 1504. Although he never reached Asia, his explorations led to the discovery of various Caribbean islands, Central and South America. Columbus's voyages opened up a new era of exploration, colonization, and trade between Europe and the Americas.

In conclusion, Christopher Columbus's search for a sea route to Asia had a profound impact on world history. While he did not find the route he was seeking, his voyages led to the discovery of the Americas and opened up a new era of exploration and colonization. It is essential to remember both the achievements and the negative consequences of these expeditions as we study this important chapter in our history.

Exercise: Write a paragraph in which you answer the following question:

What were the ecological consequences of European exploration?

Chapter Three: Settlement in the New World

1. The Spanish Settlement

1. The Freebooters

The term "freebooters" refers to a group of individuals who engaged in piracy and privateering during the age of exploration and colonial expansion. These individuals operated outside the control of any legitimate authority and sought to plunder and seize valuable goods from ships and coastal settlements.

Freebooters were often former sailors, soldiers, or adventurers who took advantage of the chaotic conditions of the time to pursue a life of plunder and adventure. They operated in areas such as the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Indian Ocean, where trade routes were heavily trafficked and vulnerable to attack.

One of the most famous freebooters was Sir Francis Drake, an English privateer who gained fame for his raids on Spanish ships and settlements. Drake, along with other freebooters, played a significant role in the conflict between England and Spain, known as the Anglo-Spanish War.

Freebooters employed various tactics to carry out their raids. They would often ambush merchant vessels or coastal settlements, overpower their defenders, and loot valuable cargo, including gold, silver, spices, and other precious commodities. They also targeted ships carrying slaves, as the slave trade was a lucrative business during this time.

To evade capture, freebooters would establish hidden bases in remote islands or uninhabited coastal areas. These bases, known as pirate havens, provided a safe haven for freebooters to repair their ships, restock supplies, and plan their next attacks. While freebooters were often seen as lawless criminals, they sometimes received support and protection from the very nations they preyed upon. European powers, especially those engaged in conflicts with one another, would

grant privateering licenses to individuals or groups, essentially legitimizing their activities. These licenses allowed freebooters to attack and plunder ships belonging to enemy nations.

The era of freebooters began to decline in the late 17th century as European powers strengthened their naval forces and implemented stricter measures to combat piracy. The increased presence of naval patrols and the establishment of fortified coastal defenses made it more difficult for freebooters to operate with impunity.

2. The Conquistadores

The Conquistadores were Spanish explorers and conquerors who played a significant role in the colonization of the Americas during the 15th and 16th centuries. They embarked on daring expeditions to the New World in search of wealth, power, and new territories for the Spanish Empire. This research text will delve into the history, impact, and legacy of the Conquistadores.

The term "Conquistadores" is derived from the Spanish word "conquistar," meaning "to conquer." These adventurers belonged to the Spanish Empire and were primarily motivated by the three G's: God, Gold, and Glory. The Conquistadores were driven by a desire to spread Christianity, acquire riches, and establish their names in history.

The Conquistadores were part of the larger Spanish colonization movement that began with Christopher Columbus' voyages in 1492. After Columbus' initial encounters with the indigenous peoples of the Americas, the Spanish Crown sponsored subsequent expeditions to explore and exploit the newly discovered lands.

Several notable Conquistadores emerged during this era, but Hernán Cortés, Francisco Pizarro, and Juan Ponce de León are among the most renowned. Cortés famously conquered the

Aztec Empire, while Pizarro overthrew the Inca Empire. Ponce de León explored Florida and is often associated with the search for the Fountain of Youth.

The Conquistadores employed various strategies and tactics to achieve their goals. They utilized advanced weaponry, such as firearms and cannons, which gave them a significant advantage over the indigenous populations. Additionally, alliances with rival indigenous groups, diseases brought from Europe, and psychological warfare played crucial roles in their conquests.

The arrival of the Conquistadores had a profound impact on the indigenous peoples of the Americas. The conquest led to the downfall of numerous indigenous civilizations, including the Aztec, Inca, and Maya. Many indigenous populations were decimated due to warfare, forced labor, and the introduction of new diseases. The legacy of the Conquistadores is a subject of ongoing debate. While they are celebrated as explorers and pioneers in Spanish history, their actions also resulted in the destruction of indigenous cultures and the exploitation of native populations. The Conquistadores' conquests laid the foundation for the establishment of Spanish colonies throughout the Americas.

The Conquistadores played a pivotal role in shaping the first Spanish colonization in Americas. Their expeditions brought about significant changes, both positive and negative. The impact of their conquests continues to be felt to this day, influencing the cultural, social, and political landscape of the Americas. All in all, the Conquistadores were Spanish explorers and conquerors who ventured into the New World with the aim of expanding the Spanish Empire. Their expeditions resulted in the conquest, colonization, and transformation of the Americas, leaving a lasting legacy that is still studied and debated today.

3. Charles of Hapsburg

During the Age of Exploration, when European powers were venturing out into the unknown in search of new trade routes and wealth, Charles of Hapsburg, also known as Charles V, initially overlooked the potential of the New World. There are many reasons behind Charles' initial disregard for the New World and the consequences of this decision.

Charles of Hapsburg was born on February 24, 1500, in Ghent, which is now part of Belgium. He was a member of the powerful Hapsburg family, which held extensive territories in Europe. In 1519, at the age of 19, Charles became the Holy Roman Emperor, ruling over vast territories that included present-day Germany, Austria, the Low Countries, and parts of Italy and Spain.

At the time of Charles' ascension to the throne, Spain was emerging as a major European power. The Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, had completed the Reconquista, the Christian conquest of the Iberian Peninsula, and had sponsored Christopher Columbus' voyages to the New World. However, Charles initially focused his attention on Europe and the political challenges he faced there.

One reason for Charles' initial disregard for the New World was his preoccupation with the ongoing conflicts in Europe. During his reign, Charles faced numerous wars and diplomatic challenges, including conflicts with France, the Ottoman Empire, and Protestant Reformation movements. These conflicts demanded his attention and resources, leaving little room for exploration and colonization in the New World. Furthermore, Charles inherited a vast empire that required his immediate attention. The Hapsburg territories in Europe were diverse and complex, with different cultures, languages, and political systems. Charles needed to consolidate his rule

and maintain stability within his existing domains before venturing into the unknown territories of the New World.

Another factor that contributed to Charles' initial negligence of the New World was the lack of immediate economic benefits. At the time, Spain's main source of wealth came from its colonies in the Caribbean and South America, where precious metals like gold and silver were being discovered and exploited. The explorations of Columbus and subsequent conquistadors had already established Spanish dominance in those regions.

As news of the New World's wealth reached Charles, he realized the missed opportunities and began to shift his focus towards exploration and colonization. Charles also established the Council of the Indies in 1524 to oversee colonial affairs.

3.1. Factors that Led Charles of Hapsburg to Intervene in the New World

During the Age of Exploration, Charles of Hapsburg, also known as Charles V, played a significant role in the European colonization of the New World. Several factors influenced his decision to intervene in the New World and establish Spanish dominance. This research part examine the key factors that shaped Charles of Hapsburg's involvement in the New World.

1. Economic Motives

One of the primary factors driving Charles of Hapsburg's intervention in the New World was the pursuit of economic wealth. The discovery of vast reserves of gold and silver in the Americas presented an enticing opportunity for European powers to expand their wealth and influence. Charles recognized the economic potential and sought to exploit these resources for the benefit of Spain and the Hapsburg Empire.

3.2. Competition with Other European Powers

The fierce competition between European powers in the race for colonies and resources was another factor that compelled Charles to intervene in the New World. Spain faced considerable rivalry from countries like Portugal, France, and England, who sought to establish their own colonies and secure their share of the New World's riches. Charles aimed to assert Spanish dominance and maintain an edge over his European rivals by establishing a strong presence in the Americas.

3.4. Religious Zeal

Religion played a significant role in Charles of Hapsburg's decision to intervene in the New World. As a devout Catholic, he saw the colonization of the Americas as an opportunity to spread Christianity and convert indigenous populations to Catholicism. The Spanish Crown, under Charles' rule, worked closely with the Catholic Church to establish missionary efforts and ensure the religious indoctrination of the native peoples. The fusion of religion and colonization was a driving force behind Charles' intervention.

4.4. Geopolitical Considerations

Charles of Hapsburg recognized the geopolitical significance of the New World and its potential impact on European power dynamics. The vast territories and resources available in the Americas had the potential to strengthen Spain's position as a major global player. By intervening and establishing colonies, Charles aimed to expand his empire's influence and secure strategic footholds in the New World, thereby enhancing Spain's political and military power on the world stage.

3.5. Exploration and Scientific Curiosity

Charles of Hapsburg was also driven by a genuine curiosity about the world and a desire to explore unknown territories. The Age of Exploration was a time of great scientific and intellectual curiosity, and Charles embraced this spirit of discovery. He supported numerous voyages of exploration, such as those led by Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magellan, which contributed to the expansion of knowledge and understanding of the New World.

4. Spaniards

Charles of Hapsburg's intervention in the New World was influenced by a combination of economic motives, competition with other European powers, religious zeal, geopolitical considerations, and a spirit of exploration. These factors shaped his decision to establish Spanish dominance which would change the phase of Spanish settlements; from conquistadores to Spaniards, Vice Royalties, and Subservient.

Spaniards, also known as Spanish people, are the inhabitants of Spain, during the Age of Discovery, Spain played a crucial role in exploring and colonizing the Americas. Spaniards sought to replicate the success of the first conquistadors and settlers in as many places in North and South America as they could.

After Conquistador's initial voyage, the Spanish Crown began to turn attention to the Americas. These recognitions were led by vice royalties, who aimed to conquer new territories and exploit their resources. Inspired by the tales of wealth and glory from the first conquistadors, many Spaniards eagerly joined these expeditions in search of fortune and adventure.

One of the most significant Spanish conquests was that of the Aztec Empire in present-day Mexico. The conquest of the Aztec Empire provided the Spanish with immense wealth in the form of gold, silver, and other valuable resources. Similarly, in South America, the Spaniards set their

sights on the Inca Empire. This conquest resulted in the downfall of the Inca Empire and the establishment of Spanish dominion over vast territories. The Spanish also established numerous colonies throughout the Americas, with the intention of exploiting the region's resources and establishing control over the indigenous populations. These colonies served as bases for further exploration and expansion, as well as centres for economic activity and religious conversion.

In addition to North and South America, the Spanish also sought to extend their influence to other parts of the New World. They explored and colonized various islands in the Caribbean, such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic and Haiti). These islands served as important stopping points for Spanish expeditions and as centres for trade and commerce. Despite their efforts, the Spaniards faced numerous challenges in their quest to replicate the success of the first conquistadors and settlers.

As shown in the map below, the top level of Spanish government in America divided the conquests of the conquistadores into two enormous vice royalties the vice royalty of New Spain, which included all of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indian Islands. And the vice royalty of Peru Which governed the Spanish conquest in South America. Each of these vice royalties was presided over by a viceroy appointed directly by the king.

Figure: Spanish Vice Royalties in the New World



Source: [knowledgesnacks.com](https://www.knowledgesnacks.com)

4.1. Spanish Gold Exploration in America

Spanish gold exploration in America played a significant role in shaping the history and economy of both Spain and the Americas. The search for gold was a primary motive for Spanish exploration and colonization efforts in the New World during the 15th and 16th centuries. This corner of the paper will delve into the details of Spanish gold exploration in America, highlighting key expeditions, impacts on indigenous populations, and the lasting legacy of Spanish gold in the Americas.

The allure of gold drove Spanish explorers to venture across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas. Inspired by tales of the riches of the Aztec and Inca empires, explorers like Christopher Columbus, Hernán Cortés, and Francisco Pizarro set out on expeditions to uncover vast reserves of gold. Their expeditions marked the beginning of an era of Spanish dominance in the New World.

The pursuit of gold had devastating consequences for the indigenous populations of the Americas. Spanish conquistadors often subjected Native Americans to forced labor in gold mines, leading to the loss of lives and cultural destruction. Additionally, diseases brought by the Europeans, such as smallpox, decimated indigenous populations.

Spanish gold had a profound impact on the economies of Spain and the Americas. The vast influx of gold into Spain from the New World led to inflation and economic growth. However, the sudden influx of wealth also had its drawbacks, as it led to a decline in other productive sectors of the Spanish economy. In the Americas, the extraction of gold by the Spanish disrupted existing indigenous economies and perpetuated a cycle of dependency on external powers.

To conclude, Spanish gold exploration in America was driven by the quest for wealth and power. The expeditions led by Spanish explorers resulted in the discovery and acquisition of substantial amounts of gold, which had far-reaching effects on both Spain and the Americas. The legacy of Spanish gold exploration is a complex and multifaceted one, encompassing both economic growth and the devastation of indigenous populations. Understanding this history is crucial in comprehending the broader context of colonialism and its impact on the Americas.

Activities: Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1: Which country sponsored Christopher Columbus' voyage to the Americas?

- A) Portugal
- B) Spain
- C) England
- D) France

Question 2: Which Spanish conquistador is credited with the conquest of the Aztec Empire?

- A) Francisco Pizarro
- B) Hernán Cortés
- C) Juan Ponce de León
- D) Vasco Núñez de Balboa

Question 3: Which Spanish settlement in present-day United States was founded in 1565 and is considered the oldest continuously inhabited European-established settlement?

- A) St. Augustine, Florida
- B) Santa Fe, New Mexico
- C) San Antonio, Texas
- D) San Juan, Puerto Rico

Question 4: The encomienda system in Spanish colonies was characterized by:

- A) Forced labor and exploitation of indigenous people

B) Equal distribution of resources among settlers

C) Religious tolerance and cultural exchange

D) Democratic governance and representation

Question 5: Which Spanish explorer was the first to circumnavigate the world?

A) Ferdinand Magellan

B) Juan Ponce de León

C) Hernán Cortés

D) Francisco Vázquez de Coronado

2. The French Settlement

Well, it has always been said that “one’s man lost is another man’s gain”. What was a lost for Spain was a gain good for the country, which had emerged as Spain's main opponent in the European power by 1650, France. At first, France had been delayed to join the expedition held by many European countries mainly because France was an extended territory of Spanish ruler, and that France was totally torn apart by a civil war between France’s protestant and its catholic majority. Let’s explore the causes, key events, and consequences of the French Civil War of 1500.

1. The French Civil War

The French Civil War of 1500 can be traced back to several underlying causes. One of the primary factors was the ongoing power struggle between different noble families in France. These families, including the House of Valois and the House of Bourbon, sought to increase their influence and control over the French monarchy. Another major cause of the conflict was religious tensions. The Protestant Reformation, which began in the early 16th century, had gained momentum in France. The rise of Protestantism led to increased religious divisions within the country, further fuelling the conflict between different factions.

The French Civil War of 1500 was characterized by a series of key events that shaped its outcome. One of the most significant events was the Battle of Marignano in 1515. This battle marked a decisive victory for King Francis I of France against the Swiss Confederation and solidified his hold on power. Another important event was the Peace of Cambrai in 1529. This peace treaty, also known as the Ladies' Peace, ended the hostilities between France, led by King Francis I, and the Holy Roman Empire, led by Emperor Charles V. The treaty brought a temporary period of stability to France, but tensions would resurface in the years to come.

The French Civil War of 1500 had far-reaching consequences for France and its future. One of the major outcomes was the consolidation of royal power under the Valois dynasty. The conflict weakened the noble families and centralized authority in the hands of the monarchy. Religiously, the war intensified divisions between Catholics and Protestants in France. These divisions would continue to escalate in the following years and eventually lead to the outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in the late 16th century.

Additionally, the French Civil War of 1500 had economic implications. The conflict disrupted trade and agriculture, leading to economic hardships for the common people. It also highlighted the need for France to strengthen its military and fortify its defenses against external threats. In conclusion, the French Civil War of 1500 was a pivotal period in the history of France. It was driven by power struggles, religious tensions, and economic factors. The war had significant consequences, including the consolidation of royal power, the deepening of religious divisions, and the impact on the French economy. Understanding this conflict helps us comprehend the complexities of French history and its lasting effects on the nation.

Moving France onwards, in the 1590, Henry IV set the scene of concession by offering to turn officially catholic, and proclaimed France as Catholic state. Doing so he wisely could reconstruct the deep-infrustructure of France again. Let's see first who is the King Henry IV. King Henry IV of France, also known as Henry of Navarre, was born on December 13, 1553, in Pau, France. He was a key figure in French history and played a significant role in the country's transition from the turbulent Wars of Religion to a period of relative peace and stability.

Henry IV belonged to the House of Bourbon and was the first French monarch of the Bourbon Dynasty. He was the son of Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendome, and Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre. His mother, a staunch Protestant, influenced Henry's religious beliefs, and he

was raised in the Protestant faith. During his early years, Henry faced numerous challenges, including the outbreak of the French Wars of Religion in 1562. These wars were fuelled by religious tensions between Catholics and Protestants in France. Henry's mother, Jeanne d'Albret, played a prominent role in the Protestant cause, and Henry himself became a military leader for the Huguenots (French Protestants).

In 1589, following the death of his distant cousin, Henry III of France, Henry IV became the King of France. However, his ascension to the throne was met with opposition from Catholic factions who questioned his Protestant faith. In order to secure his position, Henry made the controversial decision to convert to Catholicism in 1593. He famously declared, "Paris is well worth a Mass."

Henry IV's reign marked a turning point in French history. He implemented several important reforms aimed at improving the lives of his subjects and strengthening the kingdom. One of his most significant achievements was the Edict of Nantes, issued in 1598. This edict granted religious freedom and civil rights to the Huguenots, effectively ending the religious conflicts that had plagued France for decades.

The reign of Henry IV was also characterized by economic development and infrastructure projects. He focused on promoting agriculture, trade, and industry, which helped stimulate the economy and improve living conditions for many French citizens. Henry was a strong advocate for education and implemented policies to expand access to schooling, particularly for the lower classes.

Tragically, Henry IV's reign was cut short when he was assassinated on May 14, 1610, in Paris. He was succeeded by his son, Louis XIII. Despite his relatively short reign, Henry IV left a

lasting legacy as a monarch who prioritized the welfare and unity of his country. His efforts to reconcile religious tensions and promote economic growth played a crucial role in shaping modern France. In conclusion, King Henry IV of France was a pivotal figure in French history. His reign marked a period of stability and progress, and his reforms had a lasting impact on the country. From his upbringing as a Protestant to his conversion to Catholicism and his dedication to the well-being of his subjects, Henry IV's legacy as a compassionate and visionary ruler endures to this day.

2. Early French Unsuccessful Expedition

It is worth noting that France has been involved in post Columbus' explorations in limited way in 1500, Giovanni da Verrazano and Jacques Cartier are examples.

2.1. Giovanni da Verrazano

Giovanni da Verrazano, also known as Jean de Verrazano, was an Italian explorer and navigator who played a significant role in the early exploration of North America. Born around 1485 in Florence, Italy, Verrazano embarked on several expeditions during the 16th century, charting new territories and contributing to the knowledge of the New World.

Verrazano's most famous voyage took place in 1524 when he was commissioned by the French king, Francis I, to find a western route to Asia. Sailing under the French flag, Verrazano set off on his journey aboard the ship La Dauphine. His primary objective was to find a passage through the Americas that would lead to the Pacific Ocean.

During his voyage, Verrazano explored the eastern coast of North America, from present-day North Carolina to Newfoundland. He is believed to have been the first European to visit what is now New York Harbor, where he sailed through the narrows that now bear his name, the

Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. Verrazano also explored the Chesapeake Bay and the coast of New England, making detailed observations and mapping the newly discovered lands.

Verrazano's accounts of his voyages provided valuable information about the geography, indigenous peoples, and natural resources of the areas he explored. His descriptions of the lands and the native inhabitants were instrumental in shaping European understanding of the New World. Although Verrazano made significant contributions to the exploration of North America, his expeditions did not result in any long-term European settlements or colonization. However, his voyages paved the way for future European explorers and settlers, who would eventually establish permanent colonies in North America.

Tragically, Verrazano's exploration career was cut short in 1528 when he was captured and killed by the indigenous Carib people while attempting to establish a trading post on the island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean. Today, Verrazano's legacy lives on through various landmarks and memorials named after him, including the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge in New York City and the Verrazano Monument in his hometown of Florence, Italy. His contributions to the exploration of North America continue to be studied and appreciated by historians and geographers alike.

2.1. Jacques Cartier

The second example of early and failed French expedition held by Jacques Cartier. He was a French explorer who is known for his voyages to North America in the 16th century. He played a significant role in the exploration and colonization of Canada and is often credited as the first European to navigate the St. Lawrence River.

Cartier was born on December 31, 1491, in Saint-Malo, Brittany, France. Little is known about his early life, but it is believed that he received a solid education and had a background in

navigation. In 1534, he was commissioned by King Francis I of France to explore new territories and find a passage to Asia.

In April 1534, Cartier set sail on his first voyage to North America. He arrived in Newfoundland and sailed along the coast, exploring the Gulf of St. Lawrence. During this voyage, he encountered the indigenous people of the region, including the Mi'kmaq and the Iroquois.

Cartier's second voyage, which took place in 1535, was more ambitious. He sailed up the St. Lawrence River, reaching the area that is now Quebec City. He named the region "Canada" after the Iroquoian word "kanata," meaning village or settlement. Cartier continued his exploration further inland, visiting Hochelaga (present-day Montreal) and establishing friendly relations with the local people.

In 1541, Cartier made his third and final voyage to North America. This time, he intended to establish a permanent settlement in Canada. However, the harsh winter and lack of resources forced him to abandon the settlement and return to France.

Despite his unsuccessful attempt at colonization, Cartier's voyages had a lasting impact on the exploration and understanding of North America. His detailed maps and reports provided valuable information about the geography, resources, and indigenous cultures of the region. His voyages also paved the way for future French expeditions and the eventual establishment of New France.

Jacques Cartier died in 1557 in his hometown of Saint-Malo, France. His legacy as a pioneering explorer and navigator continues to be celebrated, and his name is forever associated with the early exploration of Canada.

3. Samuel de Champlain and the Founding of Quebec

Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer and navigator who played a significant role in the founding of Quebec, a city in present-day Canada. Born in 1567 in Brouage, France, Champlain had a passion for exploration and adventure from a young age.

In 1603, Champlain embarked on his first voyage to North America, as part of an expedition led by François Gravé Du Pont. This journey allowed him to gain valuable knowledge about the new world and its indigenous peoples. Inspired by the possibilities of establishing French colonies, Champlain returned to France and began planning his own expedition.

In 1608, Champlain set sail once again, this time leading an expedition to establish a permanent settlement in North America. He arrived at the St. Lawrence River and chose a strategic location on a cliff overlooking the river. This location would become the site of the future city of Quebec.

Champlain and his team faced numerous challenges during the early years of the settlement. They had to deal with harsh winters, food shortages, and conflicts with the local indigenous tribes. However, Champlain's leadership and diplomatic skills helped to establish friendly relations with the Algonquin and Huron tribes, which proved crucial for the survival of the colony.

Under Champlain's guidance, Quebec grew and prospered. He implemented policies that encouraged trade, exploration, and agriculture. Champlain also played a crucial role in expanding French influence in North America, establishing alliances with various indigenous groups and mapping the surrounding regions.

In addition to his achievements as a founder and explorer, Champlain is also known for his contributions to cartography. He meticulously documented his voyages and created detailed maps

of the areas he explored. His maps were highly accurate and became important navigational tools for future explorers.

Sadly, Samuel de Champlain passed away on December 25, 1635, in Quebec. However, his legacy as the founder of Quebec and a key figure in the early exploration of North America lives on. Today, Quebec remains a vibrant city with a rich history and cultural heritage, thanks to the efforts and vision of Samuel de Champlain.

4. Fur Trade and Relations with Native Americans

After a successful exploration in the new World, France did not expect to find gold and silver as its Spanish counterpart. The French Fur Trade played a significant role in the early colonization and exploration of North America. This lucrative trade network established by the French in the 16th century had a profound impact on both the Native American tribes and the French settlers.

The French fur traders, known as *coureurs des bois*, ventured deep into the wilderness in search of valuable furs. They formed alliances with various Native American tribes, such as the Huron, Algonquin, and Montagnais, to establish a profitable trade relationship. The Native Americans traded beaver, otter, mink, and other animal pelts in exchange for European goods, including firearms, metal tools, textiles, and alcohol.

One of the key factors that led to the success of the French fur trade was their ability to establish friendly relationships with the Native American tribes. Unlike the English and Spanish colonizers, the French respected and integrated themselves into the Native American way of life. They learned their languages, married Native American women, and adopted their customs. This

approach allowed the French to gain the trust and support of the Native Americans, enabling them to expand their fur trade operations.

The French also established a vast network of trading posts, known as "*coureurs de bois*," throughout the interior regions of North America. These trading posts served as hubs for the exchange of furs and goods and as bases for further exploration and expansion. Some of the most notable French trading posts included Fort Frontenac (present-day Kingston, Ontario), Fort Michilimackinac (Michigan), and Fort Saint Pierre (Louisiana).

The fur trade not only brought wealth to the French settlers but also had a profound impact on the Native American tribes. The trade disrupted the traditional Native American way of life, as they became increasingly dependent on European goods. This dependence led to the depletion of animal populations and the loss of their traditional hunting and gathering practices.

The French fur trade in America reached its peak during the 17th and 18th centuries. However, the trade began to decline in the late 18th century due to various factors. The British, who were their main competitors, gained control over key territories through warfare and treaties. Additionally, changing fashion trends in Europe reduced the demand for fur, leading to a decline in profits.

In 1803, with the Louisiana Purchase, the French officially transferred their fur trade operations to the United States. The American government continued the fur trade for some time, but it gradually declined as the focus shifted towards westward expansion and industrialization.

Today, the legacy of the French fur trade can still be seen in the cultural heritage of North America. Many place names, such as Detroit, Des Moines, and Baton Rouge, have French origins.

The French fur trade also contributed to the development of the Métis people, who are of mixed French and Native American ancestry.

5. Robert de La Salle and the Exploration of the Mississippi River

Robert de La Salle was a French explorer who played a significant role in the exploration of North America during the 17th century. One of his most notable achievements was his exploration of the Mississippi River, which he undertook in the late 1680s. This expedition not only contributed to the expansion of French influence in the New World but also provided valuable geographical and scientific knowledge about the region.

Born on November 22, 1643, in Rouen, France, Robert de La Salle initially trained for the priesthood. However, he soon developed an interest in exploration and decided to pursue a different path. In 1666, he set sail for Canada, then known as New France, and established himself as a fur trader.

La Salle's ambition drove him to explore and claim new territories on behalf of France. In 1679, he embarked on his first major expedition, sailing along the Great Lakes and reaching the western end of Lake Ontario. This journey laid the foundation for his later exploration of the Mississippi River.

In 1682, La Salle set out on his most famous expedition to explore the Mississippi River. Accompanied by a group of Frenchmen and Native American guides, he descended the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, reaching the mouth of the river on April 9, 1682. La Salle named the region Louisiana in honor of King Louis XIV of France and claimed it for the French crown.

During his exploration of the Mississippi River, La Salle encountered various Native American tribes and established friendly relations with some of them. He also encountered

challenges such as treacherous waters, hostile tribes, and the harsh wilderness. Despite these difficulties, La Salle persevered and successfully completed his mission.

La Salle's exploration of the Mississippi River had significant historical and geographical implications. It provided the French with valuable knowledge about the vast interior of North America and opened up opportunities for trade and colonization. The expedition also contributed to the understanding of the continent's waterways and helped map the region.

Unfortunately, La Salle's later endeavors did not yield the same success. In 1684, he attempted to establish a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi River but faced numerous setbacks, including shipwrecks and conflicts with his own crew. In 1687, La Salle was assassinated by members of his own party during an ill-fated expedition in Texas.

Despite the tragic end to his life, Robert de La Salle's exploration of the Mississippi River remains a significant chapter in the history of North America. His determination, courage, and contributions to geographical knowledge have left a lasting impact on the understanding and development of the continent.

6. The Founding of Louisiana and the City of New Orleans

Louisiana, a state located in the southern region of the United States, has a rich and diverse history. One of the key events in the history of Louisiana is its founding, which played a significant role in shaping the state and its most famous city, New Orleans.

The story of the founding of Louisiana begins in the early 18th century when European powers were engaged in a race to claim territories in the New World. In 1682, French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, claimed the entire Mississippi River basin for France and

named it Louisiana after King Louis XIV (as mentioned earlier). However, it wasn't until several decades later that the French would establish a permanent settlement in the region.

In 1718, French Canadian Jean-Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville founded the city of New Orleans. Bienville strategically chose a location near the mouth of the Mississippi River, recognizing its potential as a key trading hub. The city was named after Philippe II, Duke of Orléans, who served as the Regent of France at the time.

The early years of New Orleans were marked by challenges and struggles. The city faced threats from Native American tribes, conflicts with other European powers, and the constant threat of floods. Despite these challenges, New Orleans gradually grew and became an important center for trade and commerce. Its strategic location allowed it to become a gateway for goods flowing between the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.

The founding of New Orleans also brought about significant cultural and demographic changes. The French settlers were soon joined by Spanish colonizers, who gained control of Louisiana in 1763 as part of the Treaty of Paris. The Spanish influence can still be seen in the architecture, traditions, and cuisine of New Orleans today.

One of the defining moments in the history of New Orleans was the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. The United States, under President Thomas Jefferson, acquired the vast Louisiana Territory from France, doubling the size of the young nation. This purchase solidified the American presence in the region and laid the foundation for the future growth and development of New Orleans.

Over the years, New Orleans continued to evolve and thrive. It became a melting pot of cultures, with African, French, Spanish, and Caribbean influences shaping its unique identity. The

city's vibrant music scene, including the birth of jazz, and its world-renowned cuisine further contributed to its reputation as a cultural and culinary destination.

In conclusion, the founding of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans played a crucial role in shaping the history and identity of the state. The strategic location, diverse cultural influences, and historical events have all contributed to making New Orleans a city unlike any other. By understanding the founding of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans, we gain a deeper appreciation for the rich history and cultural heritage of this remarkable place.

7. Agricultural Expansion and the Plantation Economy in Louisiana

Louisiana, a state located in the southern region of the United States, has a rich history deeply intertwined with agriculture. One significant aspect of Louisiana's agricultural history is the expansion of plantations and the resulting plantation economy. In this research text, we will explore the factors that led to agricultural expansion in Louisiana and the impact of the plantation system on the state's economy.

During the early 18th century, French settlers established the first agricultural ventures in Louisiana, primarily cultivating crops such as indigo and tobacco. However, it was the introduction of sugarcane cultivation that truly transformed the agricultural landscape of the state. Sugarcane, brought to Louisiana by French and Spanish colonists, quickly became a profitable crop due to the region's fertile soil and favourable climate.

The plantation system, characterized by large-scale farms owned by wealthy landowners, emerged as the dominant agricultural model in Louisiana. These plantations were primarily dedicated to the cultivation of cash crops such as sugarcane and cotton. To sustain the labor-

intensive plantation economy, slave labor was extensively utilized, with enslaved Africans and later African Americans forming the backbone of the workforce.

The expansion of plantations in Louisiana was facilitated by several factors. Firstly, the state's geographic location along the Mississippi River provided easy access to transportation routes, enabling the efficient export of agricultural goods to domestic and international markets. Additionally, the availability of vast amounts of fertile land, particularly in the Mississippi River Delta region, attracted plantation owners seeking to expand their agricultural enterprises.

The plantation economy in Louisiana had a profound impact on the state's overall economy. The cultivation of cash crops generated significant wealth for plantation owners, who invested their profits in further expanding their plantations and acquiring more land. This concentration of wealth in the hands of a few individuals contributed to significant economic inequality within the state.

Furthermore, the plantation system shaped the social and cultural fabric of Louisiana. The large estates and the hierarchical structure of the plantation society created a distinct social order, with plantation owners at the top and enslaved individuals at the bottom. This social structure had lasting effects on race relations and the development of Louisiana's unique Creole culture.

However, it is crucial to acknowledge the dark history of slavery and the immense suffering endured by enslaved individuals on Louisiana's plantations. The plantation economy was built on the exploitation of human beings, and its legacy continues to impact the state to this day.

In conclusion, the agricultural expansion and the plantation economy played a significant role in shaping the history of Louisiana. The introduction of sugarcane cultivation and the utilization of slave labor led to the establishment of large-scale plantations that fueled the state's economy.

While the plantation system brought wealth and prosperity to some, it also perpetuated economic inequality and perpetuated the institution of slavery. Understanding this complex history is essential for comprehending the economic, social, and cultural dynamics of Louisiana.

Figure: French Settlement in the New World



Source: [French Colonization After Jamestown \(virginiaplaces.org\)](http://virginiaplaces.org)

Activities: Multiple Choice Questions

Question 1: Which French explorer is known for establishing the first permanent French settlement in North America at Quebec?

- A) Jacques Cartier
- B) Samuel de Champlain

C) Giovanni da Verrazzano

D) Jacques Marquette

Question 2: The French colonial territory of New France covered a vast area including present-day:

A) Louisiana

B) Canada

C) Haiti

D) All of the above

Question 3: Which French explorer claimed the Mississippi River and the surrounding territory for France?

A) René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle

B) Louis Jolliet

C) Jacques Cartier

D) Jean Ribault

Question 4: The French and Indian War was a major conflict between:

A) France and Britain

B) France and Spain

C) France and the Native American tribes

D) France and Portugal

Question 5: What was the name of the French trading company that held a monopoly in the fur trade in New France?

- A) Hudson's Bay Company
- B) North West Company
- C) Dutch West India Company
- D) Compagnie des Cent-Associés

III. The Dutch Settlement

1. The Netherlands Independence from Spain

The Netherlands, also known as Holland, is a country located in Northwestern Europe. It is famous for its tulips, windmills, and canals. But did you know that the Netherlands was once under the rule of Spain?

During the 16th century, the Netherlands was part of the Spanish Empire under the rule of King Philip II. At that time, the Netherlands was a prosperous region known for its trade and wealth. However, tensions began to rise between the Dutch people and the Spanish authorities due to religious and political differences.

One of the main factors that led to the Netherlands' fight for independence was the religious divide between the Protestant Dutch and the Catholic Spanish. The Protestant Reformation, led by figures such as Martin Luther and John Calvin, had gained momentum in Europe, and many Dutch people embraced this new religious movement.

Philip II, a devout Catholic, sought to suppress Protestantism in the Netherlands and enforce Catholicism as the dominant religion. This led to widespread discontent among the Dutch population, who saw their religious freedom threatened.

In addition to religious tensions, there were also political disputes between the Dutch nobles and the Spanish authorities. The Dutch nobles, led by William of Orange, resented the centralization of power in the hands of the Spanish monarch and desired more autonomy.

The struggle for Dutch independence began in 1566 with a wave of Protestant iconoclasm, where religious images and statues were destroyed by angry mobs. This event, known as the "Beeldenstorm," marked the start of the Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule.

In 1581, the Dutch provinces declared their independence from Spain through the Act of Abjuration. The struggle for independence continued until 1648 when the Peace of Westphalia was signed, officially recognizing the United Provinces of the Netherlands as an independent state. This treaty marked the end of the Eighty Years' War and solidified the Netherlands' separation from Spanish rule.

The Netherlands' independence from Spain had significant consequences. It established the Dutch Republic, a new form of government that valued religious tolerance and economic prosperity.

In fact, the Netherlands' independence from Spain led to the establishment of the Dutch Republic and marked the beginning of the Netherlands' golden age.

2. Netherlands or the Dutch Name

The Netherlands, also known as Holland, is a country located in Northwestern Europe. It is known for its rich history, vibrant culture, and beautiful landscapes. One interesting aspect of the Netherlands is the origin of its name and the evolution of the term "Dutch." Let's explore how the country got its name and how the term "Dutch" came to be associated with the people of the Netherlands.

The name "Netherlands" literally means "low-lying lands" in English, referring to the flat and often below sea level terrain of the country. The Dutch word for the Netherlands is "Nederland," which has the same meaning. This name is quite fitting as a significant portion of the country lies below sea level and is protected by an elaborate system of dikes and polders.

The term "Dutch" is derived from the Old High German word "diutisc," which means "of the people." It was initially used to refer to the Germanic people who lived in the region that is now

the Netherlands, Belgium, and parts of Germany. Over time, the term "Dutch" became more specifically associated with the people of the Netherlands.

During the Middle Ages, the term "Dutch" referred to the people living in the Low Countries, which included the present-day Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg. However, as these regions developed their own national identities, the term "Dutch" gradually became associated solely with the people of the Netherlands.

The Dutch language, known as Nederlands, is the official language of the Netherlands. It is a West Germanic language and is closely related to English and German. The Dutch language has evolved over the centuries, influenced by various factors such as trade, colonization, and cultural interactions with neighboring countries.

Interestingly, the term "Holland" is often used interchangeably with the Netherlands, even though it technically refers to only two provinces within the country. North Holland and South Holland, which include major cities like Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and The Hague, were historically the most powerful and economically significant regions of the Netherlands. As a result, the name "Holland" became commonly associated with the entire country.

In conclusion, the name "Netherlands" refers to the low-lying lands of the country, while the term "Dutch" originally encompassed the Germanic people living in the region. Over time, "Dutch" became specifically associated with the people of the Netherlands. The Dutch language and culture have evolved over the centuries, creating a unique identity for the country. While the term "Holland" is often used to refer to the Netherlands, it technically only represents two provinces within the country.

3. Geographical Advantages: Seaborne

The Dutch, known for their seafaring skills and maritime expertise, possessed several geographical advantages that enabled them to launch expeditions in the New World. These advantages played a crucial role in shaping the Dutch exploration and colonization efforts during the Age of Discovery. In this research part, we will explore the geographical factors that contributed to the Dutch success in venturing into the New World.

The Netherlands, located in North-western Europe, had access to the North Sea, providing a gateway to the Atlantic Ocean. This advantageous position allowed the Dutch to easily navigate and explore the vast expanse of the Atlantic, reaching the New World quicker than other European powers.

The Dutch had an extensive network of rivers and canals that connected various regions within the country. These waterways, such as the Rhine and the Meuse, facilitated the transportation of goods and people, providing a strong foundation for their maritime activities. This infrastructure allowed the Dutch to efficiently mobilize their ships and supplies, giving them a competitive edge in launching expeditions.

The Dutch were pioneers in shipbuilding and navigation techniques. They developed advanced ship designs, such as the fluyt, which was renowned for its capacity to carry large cargo loads. Additionally, the Dutch perfected the art of using wind power to navigate their vessels. Their expertise in shipbuilding and navigation gave them the ability to undertake long and arduous voyages to the New World.

The Netherlands had access to abundant natural resources, such as timber, which was crucial for shipbuilding. The availability of these resources ensured a steady supply of materials needed

to construct and maintain their fleet. This advantage allowed the Dutch to continuously expand their maritime capabilities and undertake expeditions to distant lands.

The Dutch possessed a formidable naval force, known as the Dutch Navy or the Dutch East India Company. This naval dominance gave them control over important trade routes and allowed them to establish colonies and trading posts in the New World. Their naval power also served as a deterrent against rival European powers, ensuring the safety and success of their expeditions.

In conclusion, the Dutch had several geographical advantages that made it possible for them to launch expeditions in the New World. Their strategic location, natural waterways, technological innovations, access to natural resources, and naval dominance all contributed to their success in exploration and colonization. These geographical advantages played a significant role in shaping the Dutch presence in the New World during the Age of Discovery.

4. Henry Hudson the Navigator

Henry Hudson was an English explorer who was hired by the Dutch to search for a northern passage to Asia. Born in England in the late 16th century, Hudson gained fame for his expeditions in search of new trade routes. His voyages played a significant role in the exploration and colonization of North America.

In 1609, Hudson embarked on his most famous expedition. He was hired by the Dutch East India Company to find a shorter route to Asia by sailing north around the Arctic Circle. The Dutch believed that such a route, known as the Northwest Passage, would give them a competitive advantage in the lucrative spice trade. Hudson set sail aboard the ship *Halve Maen* (Half Moon) with a crew of about 20 men. They sailed westward, reaching the coast of present-day

Newfoundland, Canada. From there, they continued southward along the eastern coast of North America.

As they explored the coastline, Hudson and his crew entered a large body of water now known as the Hudson River. They sailed up the river, hoping it would lead them to the Pacific Ocean. Although it did not provide them with a direct route to Asia, Hudson and his crew made significant discoveries along the way.

Hudson's voyage up the Hudson River allowed the Dutch to claim the territory that would later become the colony of New Netherland, which included areas such as present-day New York City. The Dutch saw the potential for trade and established fur trading posts in the region.

Despite his failure to find the Northwest Passage, Hudson's journey paved the way for Dutch colonization in North America. The Dutch established a thriving fur trade with Native American tribes and built settlements along the Hudson River. Eventually, the English would seize control of the Dutch colonies, leading to the formation of British colonies in the region.

Henry Hudson's expeditions and his partnership with the Dutch played a significant role in the exploration and early colonization of North America. His voyages opened up new trade routes and laid the foundation for future European settlements in the region. Although he did not achieve his ultimate goal, Hudson's contributions to history are still recognized and celebrated today.

4. The Dutch East India Company

The Dutch East India Company was a renowned trading company established in 1602 by the Dutch Republic. It played a crucial role in the exploration and colonization of the East Indies, which encompassed present-day Indonesia, parts of Southeast Asia, and the Indian subcontinent.

The Dutch East India Company was formed through the merger of several Dutch trading companies. Its primary objective was to establish a monopoly on trade in the East Indies and to challenge the dominance of Portuguese and Spanish traders in the region. The company received a charter from the Dutch government, granting it exclusive trading rights in Asia.

The company quickly expanded its operations and established trading posts, known as factories, in various strategic locations. These posts served as centers for trade, administration, and defense. The company engaged in the trade of spices, textiles, precious metals, and other valuable commodities. It also introduced new crops, such as coffee and tea, to the European market.

To protect its trading interests, the Dutch East India Company developed a formidable military force. It had its own navy, army, and a network of forts and garrisons across its territories. The company's military might allowed it to establish control over key ports and territories, enabling it to monopolize trade and exert significant political influence in the region.

The company operated as a quasi-governmental entity, with its own system of governance and administration. It had a central leadership structure, consisting of a Governor-General and a governing council, which oversaw the company's operations. The company also had a complex system of local administration, with officials known as "factors" managing individual trading posts.

The Dutch East India Company had a profound impact on global trade, exploration, and colonization. It pioneered the concept of joint-stock companies and shares, which had a significant influence on the development of modern capitalism. The company's activities laid the foundation for Dutch colonial rule in the East Indies, which lasted for several centuries.

In the late 18th century, the Dutch East India Company faced numerous challenges, including competition from other European powers and internal mismanagement. The company gradually lost its monopoly status and faced financial difficulties. In 1799, it was officially dissolved, and its remaining assets and territories were transferred to the Dutch government.

Figure: The Dutch Colonization in the New World



Source: [Dutch Genealogy & Family History - Dutch Ancestry archives.com](http://DutchGenealogy.com)

In conclusion, the Dutch East India Company was a powerful and influential trading company that played a pivotal role in the exploration and colonization of the East Indies. Its establishment, expansion, and eventual decline shaped the course of global trade and had lasting impacts on both the Dutch Republic and the regions it operated in.

Activities:

Question 1: Which European country sponsored Henry Hudson's exploration of the New World in the early 17th century?

- A) England
- B) Spain
- C) France
- D) Netherlands

Question 2: What was the name of the Dutch colony established in present-day New York in 1624?

- A) New Amsterdam
- B) New London
- C) New Rotterdam
- D) New Hague

Question 3: The Dutch West India Company was primarily involved in:

- A) Fur trading and colonization
- B) Religious missions and conversion
- C) Agricultural development
- D) Scientific exploration and discovery

Question 4: Which Native American tribe did the Dutch have significant interactions with in the New World?

- A) Iroquois
- B) Cherokee
- C) Sioux
- D) Navajo

Question 5: The legacy of Dutch settlement in the New World is most notably reflected in the modern-day culture of:

- A) New York City
- B) Boston
- C) Philadelphia
- D) Baltimore

IV. British Settlement

In the exploration and colonization of the New World, England emerged as a dominant power with several advantages over other countries. These advantages, rooted in historical, geographical, and political factors, played a significant role in shaping England's success in establishing colonies and expanding its influence in North America.

1. Tudors Domestic Issues

At first, Henry the 7th of England's exploration efforts to the Americas were ultimately unsuccessful in terms of establishing permanent colonies or finding significant wealth. Despite the notable voyage of John Cabot, England lacked the financial resources, naval strength, and political stability necessary to fully capitalize on the opportunities presented by the Age of Exploration. However, Henry's reign laid the foundation for future English exploration and colonization endeavours, which would be further pursued by his successors and ultimately shape the course of history.

Secondly, Henry VIII of England, known for his six marriages and his role in the English Reformation, also had a significant impact on the exploration of the New World. While his reign is often associated with religious and political changes in England, Henry VIII also sought to expand his influence and wealth through exploration and colonization. However, his attempts at exploration were ultimately unsuccessful.

Thirdly, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I of England, the exploration and colonization of the New World proved to be successful for the English. This period, known as the Elizabethan Age, witnessed several significant voyages and expeditions that contributed to the expansion of the English Empire and the establishment of colonies in North America.

2. The Piracy Phase

2.1. Francis Drake, John Hawkins, and Walter Raleigh

In the 16th century, the rivalry between England and Spain was at its peak, leading to a series of conflicts and confrontations. Two prominent figures in English history, Francis Drake and John Hawkins, played significant roles in challenging Spanish dominance at sea. The exploits of Drake and Hawkins preyed on Spanish ships, disrupting Spanish trade and asserting English power.

Francis Drake, an English privateer and explorer, was one of the most renowned figures of his time. He embarked on several expeditions to the Americas, the Caribbean, and the Pacific Ocean, becoming the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe. Drake's voyages were not only aimed at exploration but also at disrupting Spanish dominance and acquiring wealth.

One of Drake's most audacious exploits was his raid on the Spanish port of *Nombre de Dios* in 1572. With a small fleet of ships, Drake attacked Spanish vessels laden with treasure from the New World. He successfully seized a considerable amount of gold and silver, which earned him notoriety and wealth back in England.

In 1577, Drake set sail on his most famous expedition, known as the circumnavigation voyage. His primary objective was to raid Spanish ships and settlements along the Pacific coast of South America. Drake's fleet attacked numerous Spanish vessels, capturing vast amounts of treasure and disrupting Spanish trade. His most significant prize was the capture of the Spanish galleon *Nuestra Señora de la Concepción*, which carried an immense cargo of silver.

John Hawkins, a cousin of Drake, was another prominent English privateer who preyed on Spanish ships. He was also involved in the African slave trade, which further fueled his desire to

challenge Spanish dominance. Hawkins' expeditions targeted Spanish vessels, capturing slaves and looting valuable goods.

In 1568, Hawkins led an ill-fated expedition to the Caribbean, aiming to raid Spanish settlements and capture treasure. However, his fleet was ambushed by the Spanish at the Battle of San Juan de Ulúa. Hawkins suffered heavy losses, and his ships were severely damaged. Although the battle was a setback for Hawkins, it marked a significant confrontation between the English and Spanish forces.

The exploits of Francis Drake and John Hawkins had a profound impact on English-Spanish relations and maritime warfare. Their raids on Spanish ships not only disrupted Spanish trade and weakened the Spanish Empire but also bolstered English pride and power. These actions laid the foundation for England's rise as a dominant naval power in the following centuries.

Walter Raleigh, also known as Sir Walter Raleigh, was an English explorer, soldier, and writer who lived during the late 16th and early 17th centuries. He is best known for his expeditions to the New World, his involvement in the colonization of Virginia, and his contributions to English literature. Born in Devon, England, in 1552, Raleigh came from a prominent family with connections to the court. He received a quality education and showed an early interest in the exploration of distant lands. In his youth, he fought as a volunteer in the Huguenot army in France and later joined the English forces in Ireland.

Raleigh's first significant expedition took place in 1578 when he sailed to North America in search of the Northwest Passage, a mythical water route to Asia. Although he did not find the passage, his journey along the coast of present-day Canada helped to expand English knowledge of the region.

In 1585, Raleigh sponsored the first English colony in the New World, known as Roanoke. The colony struggled to survive, and Raleigh's attempts to provide support were hindered by conflicts with the Spanish Armada and other challenges. The fate of the Roanoke colony remains a mystery, as it disappeared without a trace.

Aside from his exploration ventures, Raleigh was also a prolific writer. He authored several works, including a history of the world and a book on naval warfare. His most famous literary achievement is "The Discovery of Guiana," a travelogue describing his journey to South America in search of El Dorado, the legendary city of gold.

Raleigh's accomplishments and ambitions made him a favorite of Queen Elizabeth I. However, his fortunes changed when the queen passed away in 1603, and James I ascended to the throne. Raleigh's involvement in a plot against the new king led to his arrest and imprisonment. During his time in the Tower of London, he wrote extensively, including his famous work, "The History of the World."

In 1616, Raleigh was released from prison to lead another expedition to South America. However, the mission ended in disaster, with Raleigh's son being killed and his men suffering heavy losses. Upon his return to England, he was arrested again, this time for violating a peace treaty with Spain. In 1618, at the age of 65, Walter Raleigh was executed.

Walter Raleigh's legacy as an explorer, writer, and colonizer continues to be celebrated and debated. His expeditions and writings helped shape European understanding of the New World, and his contributions to English literature remain influential. Despite the controversies and setbacks he faced in his life, Raleigh's pioneering spirit and quest for adventure remain an enduring part of history.

3. The Early Economic Phase: Joint Stock Company

A joint stock company is a type of business organization that was developed during the early modern period. It is characterized by the pooling of capital from multiple investors, who then become shareholders in the company. This form of business structure allowed for the mobilization of large amounts of capital, making it possible for companies to undertake ambitious ventures and expand their operations.

The concept of the joint stock company can be traced back to the 17th century, when it played a significant role in the development of global trade and colonization. One notable example is the British East India Company, which was granted a royal charter in 1600 and became one of the most powerful and influential companies in history.

One of the key features of a joint stock company is the limited liability of its shareholders. Unlike sole proprietorships or partnerships, where the owners are personally liable for the debts and obligations of the business, shareholders in a joint stock company are only liable for the amount they have invested in the company. This limited liability provides protection for individual shareholders and encourages investment in the company.

Another important aspect of joint stock company is the ability to transfer shares. Shares in a joint stock company are bought and sold on the stock market, allowing investors to easily enter or exit the company. This liquidity of shares makes it easier for companies to raise additional capital and for shareholders to realize their investments.

Joint stock companies also have a distinct legal identity separate from their shareholders. This means that the company can enter into contracts, sue or be sued, and own property in its own

name. This legal personality allows the company to operate independently and provides a stable framework for its activities.

In terms of governance, joint stock companies are typically managed by a board of directors who are elected by the shareholders. The board of directors is responsible for making strategic decisions, appointing executives, and overseeing the operations of the company. Shareholders also have the right to vote on certain matters, such as the election of directors or major changes in the company's structure.

The advantages of the joint stock company structure include the ability to raise large amounts of capital, limited liability for shareholders, and ease of transferability of shares. These characteristics have made joint stock companies a popular choice for businesses around the world. However, there are also some challenges associated with joint stock companies. One potential issue is the separation of ownership and control, where the interests of shareholders may not align with those of the management. This can lead to conflicts of interest and potential abuse of power. Additionally, the public nature of joint stock companies means that they are subject to regulations and reporting requirements, which can increase administrative burdens and costs.

Figure: Location of James Town in the New World



Source: [Map Jamestown Virginia - Share Map sewcanny.blogspot.com](http://www.sharemap.sewcanny.blogspot.com)

3.1. Virginia

Virginia played a pivotal role in shaping American history. From its establishment in 1607 as the first permanent English settlement in North America, Virginia became a hub of economic activity and cultural exchange. One of the significant contributions of Virginia to the development of the American economy was the production of tobacco, which became the first big American commodity.

Tobacco, a plant native to the Americas, had been cultivated and used by indigenous peoples for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. However, it was the English settlers in Virginia who recognized the economic potential of tobacco and began large-scale cultivation.

The cultivation of tobacco in Virginia started in earnest in the early 17th century. English colonists, led by John Rolfe, experimented with different strains of tobacco and eventually found success with a variety known as *Nicotiana tabacum*. This variety grew well in the fertile soil and mild climate of Virginia, leading to increased production and profitability.

The expansion of tobacco cultivation in Virginia had a profound impact on the colony's economy. Tobacco quickly became a valuable cash crop, and its popularity in Europe led to a surge in demand. The profitability of tobacco encouraged more settlers to come to Virginia, leading to the establishment of additional plantations and the growth of the colony's population.

The cultivation of tobacco required a significant labor force, leading to the introduction of African slaves to Virginia. Slavery became an integral part of the tobacco industry, as enslaved people were forced to work on plantations under harsh conditions. The profits from tobacco fueled the growth of the slave trade and perpetuated the institution of slavery in Virginia and other Southern colonies.

The success of the tobacco industry in Virginia had far-reaching consequences. It transformed the economic landscape of the colony, creating a system of large plantations and establishing Virginia as a major player in the global tobacco market. The profits from tobacco exports helped finance the development of other industries and infrastructure in Virginia, including the construction of roads and ports.

However, the reliance on tobacco also had its drawbacks. The continuous cultivation of tobacco depleted the soil and led to environmental degradation. Over time, the profitability of tobacco declined, and Virginia had to diversify its economy to remain prosperous.

Despite the challenges, the legacy of tobacco in Virginia is undeniable. It played a crucial role in the early economic development of the colony and contributed to the growth of the American economy as a whole. Today, Virginia remains an important tobacco-producing state, although the industry has evolved and diversified.

3.2. The Carolinas: A Key Supply of Rice and Indigo

The Carolinas, which consist of North Carolina and South Carolina, played a crucial role in the cultivation and supply of rice and indigo during the colonial period. Inspired by the success of the British West Indies, the Carolinas followed their example and became major producers of these valuable crops. This research text will explore the historical context, cultivation methods, economic significance, and impact of rice and indigo production in the Carolinas.

In the early 18th century, the British West Indies, particularly Barbados and Jamaica, dominated the global market for both rice and indigo. The demand for these crops was fueled by their importance in various industries, including textiles and the production of blue dye. Observing

the success of the British West Indies, the colonists in the Carolinas recognized the economic potential of cultivating rice and indigo in their region.

The Carolinas offered favorable environmental conditions for the cultivation of rice and indigo. The low-lying coastal areas provided the ideal combination of fertile soil, freshwater sources, and a subtropical climate. Plantations were established along the rivers and swamps, where the land was periodically flooded to create rice fields. The cultivation of indigo required different techniques, including the extraction of blue dye from the plant's leaves through a complex fermentation process.

The cultivation of rice and indigo quickly became a profitable enterprise in the Carolinas. The labour-intensive nature of these crops led to the establishment of large-scale plantations, which relied heavily on enslaved African labor. The abundance of rice and indigo transformed the Carolinas into major suppliers for the British Empire and other European markets. The profits generated from the export of these crops contributed significantly to the economic development of the region.

The cultivation of rice and indigo had a profound impact on the social, cultural, and political landscape of the Carolinas. The plantations created a hierarchical society, with wealthy plantation owners at the top and enslaved Africans at the bottom of the social ladder. The plantation economy shaped the region's demographics, labor system, and overall way of life. Additionally, the trade networks established for rice and indigo brought the Carolinas into closer economic ties with the British West Indies and Europe.

In conclusion, the Carolinas emulated the success of the British West Indies by becoming key suppliers of rice and indigo during the colonial era. The favorable environmental conditions,

combined with the adoption of cultivation techniques from the British West Indies, allowed the Carolinas to thrive in the production of these valuable crops. The economic significance of rice and indigo cultivation in the Carolinas cannot be overstated, as it fueled the region's growth and integration into the global trade networks of the time

4. New World: English Social Release

During the colonial era, the relationship between England and its colonies was complex and multifaceted. One aspect that often goes overlooked is the role of the colonies as dumping sites for England's disgruntled, unemployed, and undesired residents. This practice had significant implications for both the colonies and England itself.

In the 17th and 18th centuries, England faced a growing population, economic instability, and social unrest. As a result, there was a surplus of people who were considered undesirable or burdensome to the English society. These individuals included debtors, petty criminals, political dissidents, and religious minorities. In an attempt to alleviate these problems, England turned to its colonies as a solution.

The colonies, particularly those in North America, became attractive destinations for England's surplus population. The vast lands and abundant resources offered opportunities for a fresh start and economic prosperity. Additionally, the colonies provided a way to relieve England of its social and political tensions, allowing the mother country to maintain control and stability.

One of the primary means by which England sent its unwanted population to the colonies was through indentured servitude. Indentured servants were individuals who voluntarily entered into contracts, usually for a period of 4 to 7 years, in exchange for passage to the colonies. These contracts bound them to work for their masters in various capacities, such as farming, household

chores, or apprenticeships. Indentured servitude allowed England to rid itself of surplus labor while providing the colonies with a source of cheap labor.

Another group that found themselves in the colonies were convicts. English prisons were overcrowded and costly to maintain, so transporting convicts to the colonies became an attractive alternative. The practice of transportation involved sentencing convicts to penal labor in the colonies, where they would serve their sentences while contributing to the development of the colonial economy. This practice was particularly prevalent in Australia, which became a penal colony for English convicts in the late 18th century.

It is important to note that not all colonists were unwanted or forced to migrate. Many individuals willingly chose to migrate to the colonies in search of economic opportunities, religious freedom, or a chance for a better life. However, the practice of using the colonies as dumping grounds for England's surplus population had a significant impact on the demographic makeup and social dynamics of the colonies.

The influx of diverse individuals from different backgrounds and social classes created a unique colonial society. It contributed to the formation of a melting pot of cultures and ideas, shaping the identity of the colonies and laying the groundwork for the development of a new nation.

In conclusion, England's colonies served as dumping grounds for its disgruntled, unemployed, and undesired residents during the colonial era. This practice was driven by social, economic, and political factors in England and had profound effects on the colonies. The colonization process involved the transportation of indentured servants and convicts, which contributed to the diverse and dynamic nature of colonial society. Understanding this aspect of

colonial history is crucial for comprehending the complexities of the colonial era and the origins of the United States.

5. The Religious Phase: Puritans

The New England settlements were deliberately established as havens for English radical Protestants—Puritans. This group of religious dissenters sought to reform the Church of England from within, but faced persecution and opposition in their homeland. In order to practice their faith freely and create a society based on their religious beliefs, they sought refuge in the New World.

The Puritans, as they came to be known, believed that the Church of England had become corrupt and strayed from the true teachings of the Bible. They sought to purify the church of its perceived Catholic influences and return to a simpler form of worship. However, their efforts to bring about change were met with resistance from the established church and the monarchy.

In the early 17th century, a group of Puritans known as the Separatists decided that they could no longer remain within the Church of England. They believed that the church was irredeemable and that true worship could only be achieved through a complete separation from it. Seeking religious freedom, they made the decision to leave England and establish their own colonies in the New World.

The Separatists, later known as the Pilgrims, first sought refuge in the Netherlands before embarking on their journey to America. In 1620, they set sail on the Mayflower and arrived at Plymouth, in present-day Massachusetts. There, they established the Plymouth Colony, which became one of the earliest successful English settlements in North America.

The Pilgrims' example inspired other Puritans to follow in their footsteps. In the years that followed, several waves of Puritan migration to New England took place. These settlers were

driven by a desire for religious freedom and the opportunity to create a society based on their beliefs. They established colonies such as Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

The Puritans' vision for the New England settlements was rooted in their religious beliefs. They sought to create a community governed by the principles of the Bible and to establish a society that would serve as a model for others to follow. They emphasized the importance of education and established Harvard College in 1636, the first institution of higher learning in the colonies.

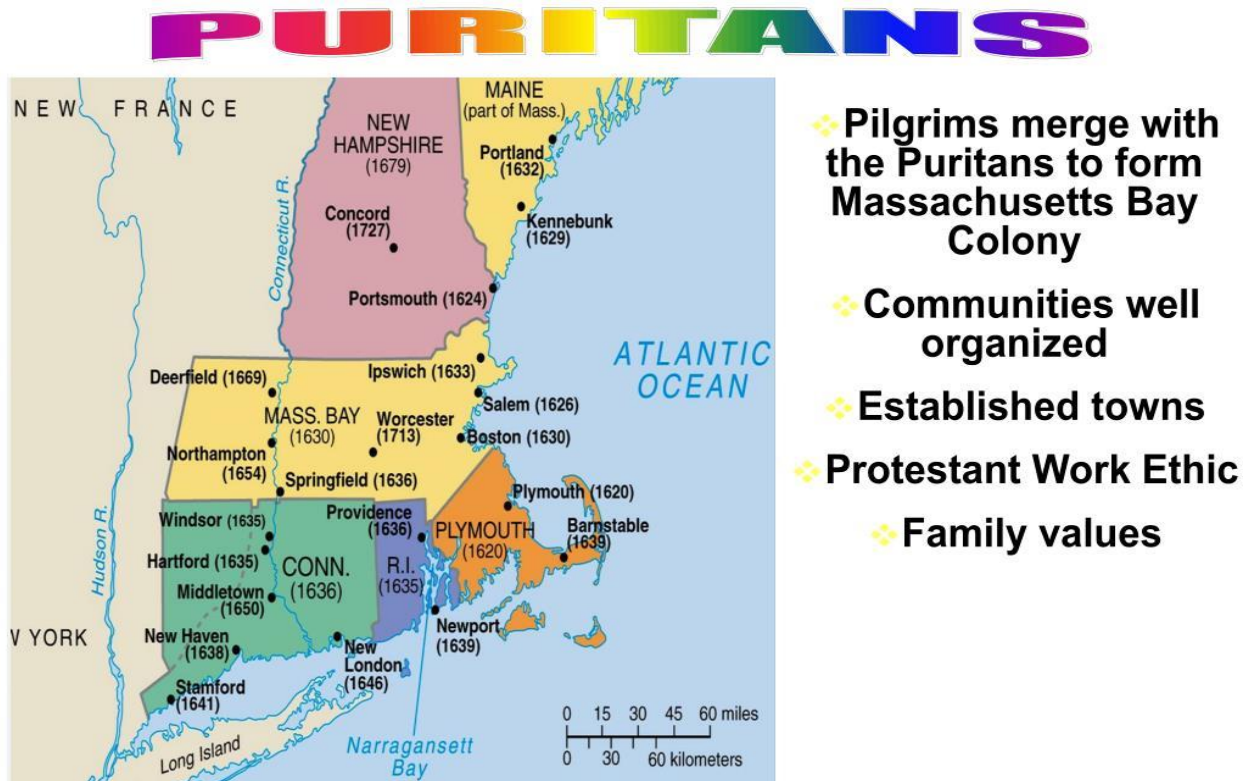
The Puritan colonies in New England were characterized by their strict adherence to religious principles. Church attendance was mandatory, and the clergy played a central role in community life. The Puritans believed in a strong work ethic and valued discipline and self-control. They sought to create a society that would be a shining example of godliness and righteousness.

While the New England settlements were intended as havens for Puritans, they were not without their challenges. The harsh climate, conflicts with Native American tribes, and internal struggles over religious doctrine and governance posed significant obstacles. However, the Puritans' commitment to their religious beliefs and their determination to build a society based on those beliefs allowed them to overcome these challenges and establish a lasting presence in the New World.

In conclusion, the New England settlements were deliberately established as havens for English radical Protestants—Puritans. These settlers sought religious freedom and the opportunity to create a society based on their beliefs. Their vision for New England was rooted in their desire to reform the Church of England and establish a community governed by the principles of the

Bible. Despite the challenges they faced, the Puritans' commitment to their religious ideals allowed them to build thriving colonies that would leave a lasting impact on American history.

Figure: The Puritans location in New World



Source: Settling the Northern Colonies 1619-1700 slideserve.com

6. The Formation of British Thirteen Colonies

The British 13 Colonies refer to the group of colonies established by the British Empire in North America during the 17th and 18th centuries. These colonies played a significant role in the history of the United States, as they laid the foundation for the development of the nation.

The final version of British 13 Colonies were initially established as individual settlements by various European powers. The first successful English settlement was Jamestown, Virginia,

founded in 1607. Other colonies, such as Plymouth in Massachusetts and New Amsterdam (later renamed New York City), were also established during this period.

The British 13 Colonies were divided into three main regions: New England, the Middle Colonies, and the Southern Colonies. These regions had distinct geographical, economic, and social characteristics. The New England Colonies included Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. These colonies had a diverse economy with industries such as fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. The Puritans, who sought religious freedom, were among the early settlers in this region.

The Middle Colonies consisted of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. This region had fertile land, which led to the development of agriculture and trade. The Middle Colonies were known for their cultural diversity and religious tolerance.

The Southern Colonies comprised Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These colonies had a predominantly agricultural economy, with large plantations producing crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo. Slavery played a significant role in the Southern Colonies.

The British 13 Colonies left a lasting legacy on the United States. The principles of self-government, individual rights, and religious freedom, which were nurtured in the colonies, became fundamental to the American identity. The experiences and struggles of the colonists laid the groundwork for the formation of a new nation based on democratic ideals.

In conclusion, the British 13 Colonies played a crucial role in shaping the history of the United States. The diverse regions and their distinct characteristics, along with the colonists' fight for

independence, laid the foundation for the development of a new nation. The legacy of the 13 Colonies continues to influence American society and its values to this day.

7. Differences between Northern and Southern English Colonies

The British colonies can be broadly categorized into two regions: The Northern British colonies and the Southern British colonies. While both regions were under British rule, there were significant differences between them in terms of geography, economy, society, and culture

Geographically, the Northern colonies consisted of present-day states such as Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New York. These colonies were characterized by a colder climate, rocky soil, and dense forests. In contrast, the Southern colonies encompassed areas like Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The Southern colonies had a milder climate, fertile soil, and a greater abundance of natural resources.

The economies of the two regions also diverged significantly. The Northern colonies relied heavily on trade, fishing, and shipbuilding. The region's proximity to the Atlantic Ocean facilitated the growth of maritime industries. Boston, in particular, became a major center for trade, with merchants engaging in commerce with Europe, the West Indies, and other colonies. Additionally, the Northern colonies developed a thriving manufacturing sector, with industries such as textiles and ironworks emerging.

In contrast, the Southern colonies had an agrarian economy centered around large-scale plantations. The fertile soil and favorable climate allowed for the cultivation of cash crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo. The cultivation of these crops required a significant labor force, leading to the establishment of a plantation system reliant on enslaved African labor. The Southern

colonies became major exporters of agricultural products, with Charleston and Savannah serving as important ports for trade.

Society and culture in the Northern and Southern colonies also developed differently. The Northern colonies had a more diverse population, with immigrants from various European countries settling in the region. The Puritans, who sought religious freedom, played a significant role in shaping the culture and values of the Northern colonies. Education was highly valued, and the first American colleges, such as Harvard and Yale, were founded in the Northern colonies.

In contrast, the Southern colonies had a more homogeneous population, primarily consisting of English settlers. The plantation system and reliance on enslaved labor created a hierarchical society with a small planter elite at the top. The Anglican Church exerted significant influence, and education was less emphasized compared to the Northern colonies.

Despite these differences, the Northern and Southern colonies also shared some similarities. Both regions were under British rule and adhered to British laws and traditions. English was the dominant language, and the colonists considered themselves British subjects. Additionally, both regions experienced conflict with Native American tribes, as well as tensions with other European powers, such as the French and Spanish.

In conclusion, the Northern and Southern British colonies in the New World differed significantly in terms of geography, economy, society, and culture. The Northern colonies focused on trade, manufacturing, and a diverse population, while the Southern colonies centered around agriculture, plantations, and a more homogeneous society. Understanding these differences is crucial for comprehending the complexities of colonial America and its eventual path towards independence.

8. Great War for Empire Expanding British Territories

The Great War for Empire, also known as the Seven Years' War, was a global conflict fought between 1756 and 1763. It involved major European powers, including Great Britain, France, Spain, and their respective allies. This war had significant consequences for the British Empire, leading to the expansion of British territories around the world.

One of the key outcomes of the Great War for Empire was the acquisition of new territories by the British Empire. Prior to the war, the British controlled a number of colonies in North America, including Virginia, Massachusetts, and the Carolinas. However, through military victories and diplomatic negotiations, the British were able to secure several new territories.

In North America, the British Empire gained control over the French colonies of Canada and Louisiana. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally ended the war and resulted in France ceding Canada to the British. This acquisition expanded British territories in North America and solidified their dominance in the region.

The war also had implications for British territories in the Caribbean. The British successfully captured several French and Spanish-held islands, including Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Havana. These conquests not only expanded British control in the Caribbean but also strengthened their position in the lucrative sugar trade.

Furthermore, the Great War for Empire had a significant impact on British territories in India. The British East India Company, which had established a presence in India before the war, took

advantage of the conflict to expand its influence. Through a series of military campaigns and alliances with local rulers, the British Empire gained control over large parts of India, including Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The expansion of British territories during the Great War for Empire also had long-term consequences. The newly acquired territories provided valuable resources, such as raw materials and trade routes, which contributed to the economic growth of the British Empire. Additionally, the increased territorial control enhanced Britain's global power and influence.

So, the Great War for Empire resulted in the expansion of British territories around the world. Through military victories and diplomatic negotiations, the British Empire gained control over new territories in North America, the Caribbean, and India. These acquisitions had significant economic and geopolitical implications, solidifying Britain's position as a global superpower.

To conclude, The British Empire's territorial control in the New World began with the establishment of the Jamestown colony in Virginia in 1607. Over the next century, the British expanded their holdings along the eastern seaboard, establishing colonies such as Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. These colonies served as economic ventures, providing resources such as tobacco, rice, and fur that were highly valued in European markets.

The religious colonies were established under a grant of land from the English monarch to an individual or group of individuals held significant power and authority over the colony. They were responsible for governing the colony, establishing laws, and collecting taxes. Examples of proprietary colonies include Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

One of the most significant events that shaped British territorial control was the French and Indian War (1754-1763). This conflict, fought between the British and their American colonists

against the French and their Native American allies, resulted in a decisive British victory. Through the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the British gained control of Canada and removed French influence from North America. This victory solidified British dominance in the region.

Activities

Exercise 1: write a paragraph in which you answer one of the followings:

- **Which of the three colonial empires—Spanish, French, or Dutch—was the best governed?**
- **Which of the four colonial empires —Spanish, French Dutch, or British — would have offered the most opportunity?**

Exercise 2:

Question 1: Which English explorer established the first English colony in the New World at Roanoke Island in 1585?

- A) Sir Francis Drake
- B) John Smith
- C) Walter Raleigh
- D) Henry Hudson

Question 2: The Mayflower Compact is historically significant because it:

- A) Established the first permanent English colony in the New World
- B) Granted religious freedom to all settlers in the New World
- C) Laid the foundation for self-government and majority rule in the Plymouth Colony

D) Outlined the terms of surrender to the Native American tribes in the New World

Question 3: The British colony of Jamestown was primarily founded for the purpose of:

A) Religious freedom and tolerance

B) Economic gain and profit through agriculture and trade

C) Establishing a military stronghold in the New World

D) Scientific exploration and discovery

Question 5: The Proclamation of 1763 issued by the British government aimed to:

A) Restrict colonial expansion beyond the Appalachian Mountains to avoid conflicts with Native American tribes

B) Grant independence to the American colonies

C) Impose harsh taxes on colonial goods and trade

D) Abolish slavery in the British colonies

Chapter Four: Slavery in Early America

I. Causes of American Slavery

American slavery was a dark period in the history of the United States. It lasted for over two centuries, from the early 17th century until the end of the Civil War in 1865. Slavery had deep-rooted causes that shaped its development and continuation. In this research text, we will explore the key factors that led to the establishment and perpetuation of American slavery.

Figure: Scene of Slavery in the New World



1. The Need for Cheap Labour

One of the primary causes of American slavery was the economic demand for cheap labor in the colonies. In the 17th and 18th centuries, European settlers in America sought to exploit the vast natural resources of the New World. Plantations, especially those producing cash crops like tobacco, rice, and later on, cotton, required a significant labor force to be profitable. Slavery provided a readily available and inexpensive source of labor.

The importation of convicts, beggars, prisoners-of-war, and indentured servants can be traced back to the early colonization efforts in America. In the 17th century, the English government faced overcrowded prisons and a surplus of impoverished individuals. As a solution to these problems, the English authorities saw an opportunity to alleviate their burden by transporting convicts and beggars to the American colonies.

Convicts were often sent to America as a form of punishment. Transferring them to the colonies served a dual purpose: it removed them from English society and provided a potential workforce for the growing settlements in America. These convicts were usually subjected to indentured servitude, where they would work for a specific period in exchange for their freedom.

Beggars, on the other hand, were seen as a burden on English society. By shipping them to the American colonies, the English authorities sought to eliminate the issue of poverty and vagrancy. These individuals were expected to find employment and contribute to the development of the colonies. However, the success of this endeavor varied, as not all beggars were able to secure stable employment.

Prisoners-of-war were also transported to America during this time. As conflicts between European powers intensified, prisoners-of-war became a valuable resource. The colonies served

as a convenient location to house these prisoners, and they were often employed in labor-intensive tasks such as construction or agriculture. The importation of prisoners-of-war provided the colonies with additional manpower, albeit under coerced circumstances.

Indentured servants formed a significant portion of the imported individuals during the 1600s. Indentured servitude was a contractual agreement where an individual would work for a specific period (usually five to seven years) in exchange for passage to America and other benefits. Many people willingly entered into these agreements, seeking the opportunity for a better life in the New World.

2. Home Labour became Expensive

The costs associated with the importation of convicts, beggars, prisoners-of-war, and indentured servants rose steeply throughout the 1600s. The English government and private individuals invested significant resources in organizing and executing these transportation efforts. Costs included the purchase of ships, provisions for the journey, and the logistics of relocating large numbers of individuals.

Furthermore, there were social and economic costs associated with the importation of these groups. The presence of convicts and beggars in the colonies raised concerns about public safety and the potential for criminal activities. The influx of prisoners-of-war and indentured servants led to an increase in the labor supply, which impacted wages and working conditions.

In conclusion, the importation of convicts, beggars, prisoners-of-war, and indentured servants played a crucial role in the early development of America. While it provided the colonies with much-needed labor, it also brought about social, economic, and ethical challenges. The costs associated with these imports rose steeply during the 1600s, reflecting the significant investment

made by the English government and private individuals. Understanding this historical context allows us to gain insights into the complex dynamics of early American society.

The Process of Shipping Slaves

Slavery has been a dark chapter in human history, and the transatlantic slave trade is one of the most significant manifestations of this practice. During the period of European colonial expansion, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch traders played a crucial role in the transportation of slaves from Africa to the Americas.

1. Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch Traders

The transatlantic slave trade, also known as the Atlantic slave trade, refers to the forced transportation of African people to the Americas between the 16th and 19th centuries. This trade system involved the capture, sale, and transportation of millions of Africans who were enslaved and forced to work on plantations, mines, and in households across the New World.

Spanish traders were among the first to establish a foothold in the Americas, particularly in the Caribbean and Central and South America. They brought African slaves to these regions to work on sugarcane, tobacco, and coffee plantations. The Spanish colonies of Cuba and Hispaniola (present-day Dominican Republic and Haiti) became major hubs for the transatlantic slave trade. Slavery played a crucial role in the economic development of these colonies.

Portuguese traders were also heavily involved in the transatlantic slave trade. Portugal had a strong presence in West Africa, particularly in regions such as Angola and Mozambique. They established trading posts along the coast of Africa and used these bases to capture and transport slaves to their colonies in Brazil. Brazil became one of the largest importers of African slaves, with millions of individuals forcibly transported to work in the sugar and coffee plantations.

Dutch traders, primarily from the Netherlands, also participated in the transatlantic slave trade. The Dutch West India Company was one of the major players in this trade, focusing on the trafficking of slaves to their colonies in the Caribbean, such as Suriname and Curaçao. The Dutch also transported slaves to North America, particularly to the Dutch-controlled colony of New Amsterdam (present-day New York).

It is important to note that the transatlantic slave trade was a complex and multinational enterprise. It involved not only Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch traders but also British, French, and other European powers. African kingdoms and tribes also played a role in capturing and selling slaves to European traders.

The impact of the transatlantic slave trade on African societies was devastating. Millions of Africans were forcibly uprooted from their homes and families, enduring the horrors of the Middle Passage, a treacherous journey across the Atlantic Ocean. Countless lives were lost during the voyage, and those who survived were subjected to inhumane conditions and brutal treatment upon arrival in the Americas.

In conclusion, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch traders were significant participants in the transatlantic slave trade. Their involvement in the transportation of slaves from Africa to the Americas shaped the course of history and had profound consequences for both the African continent and the New World. It is essential to study and understand this dark period in order to confront its legacy and work towards a more just and inclusive future.

2. The Colonies' Domestic Slave-Trade Industry

The development of the domestic slave-trade industry in the colonies was closely tied to the infamous Middle Passage, a triangular trade route that connected Europe, Africa, and the

Americas. This trade network played a significant role in the forced migration and enslavement of millions of Africans.

One of the key centers of the domestic slave-trade industry was Newport, Rhode Island, a bustling port city during the colonial era. Newport became a major hub for the transportation and sale of enslaved Africans to other colonies in North America.

The three-way trade of the Middle Passage involved European ships traveling to Africa to acquire enslaved Africans, who were then transported across the Atlantic to the Americas. Once in the Americas, these enslaved individuals were bought and sold to work on plantations and in other industries.

Newport, with its strategic location on the eastern coast of North America, became a crucial stopover for slave ships. It served as a center for the auctioning and redistribution of enslaved Africans, providing a marketplace for slave traders and buyers from various colonies.

The growth of the domestic slave-trade industry in Newport was fueled by several factors. First, the demand for labor in the colonies was increasing rapidly, particularly in the agricultural sector. Plantations and farms required a large workforce, and the importation of enslaved Africans provided a solution to this labor shortage.

Second, Newport's geography made it an ideal port for slave ships. Its deep harbor and proximity to the Atlantic Ocean allowed for easy access and navigation, facilitating the arrival and departure of slave ships.

Additionally, Newport's economic prosperity was closely tied to the slave-trade industry. The profits generated from the buying and selling of enslaved Africans contributed to the city's wealth and growth.

The domestic slave-trade industry in Newport had a profound impact on the social and economic fabric of the colonies. Enslaved Africans were treated as commodities, subjected to inhumane conditions and forced labor. Families were torn apart as individuals were bought and sold, leading to the loss of cultural heritage and a sense of identity.

It is important to acknowledge the devastating consequences of the domestic slave-trade industry and its enduring legacy. The exploitation and dehumanization of enslaved Africans played a central role in the development of the colonies and the subsequent formation of the United States.

Today, there is a growing recognition and effort to confront the painful history of slavery and its impact on American society. By studying and understanding the development of the domestic slave-trade industry, we can gain insight into the complex history of our nation and work towards a more inclusive and just future.

3. The Social Death Laws

The institution of slavery in the United States was a dark period in history where millions of individuals were denied their basic human rights and subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment. Slavery was not only a system of forced labor but also a system that imposed a form of "social death" on slaves. This research text will explore how the laws of slavery contributed to the dehumanization and marginalization of slaves, leading to their social death.

Before delving into the laws of slavery, it is important to understand the concept of "social death." Social death refers to the stripping away of an individual's social status, identity, and rights, reducing them to mere property or objects. Slaves were denied the basic rights and privileges

afforded to free individuals, resulting in their exclusion from society and the denial of their humanity.

The laws governing slavery varied across different states in the United States, but they all shared a common goal of maintaining and perpetuating the institution of slavery. These laws served to reinforce the social death of slaves by codifying their inferior status and denying them fundamental rights.

1. Slave Codes

Slave codes were laws enacted specifically to regulate the lives of slaves. These codes sought to control every aspect of a slave's existence, from their daily activities to their relationships with both other slaves and free individuals. Slave codes restricted slaves' movements, prohibited literacy, and denied them the right to assemble or worship freely. These laws effectively stripped slaves of their autonomy and agency, further reinforcing their social death.

2. Fugitive Slave Acts

The Fugitive Slave Acts of 1793 and 1850 were federal laws that required the return of escaped slaves to their owners, regardless of whether they had reached free states. These acts denied slaves any hope of freedom and reinforced their status as property rather than individuals. The Fugitive Slave Acts also required citizens to assist in the capture and return of runaway slaves, further alienating slaves from the broader society.

3. Dred Scott Decision

The 1857 Supreme Court case, *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, solidified the legal and social death of slaves. The court ruled that African Americans, whether free or enslaved, were not and could

never become citizens of the United States. This decision denied slaves any hope of legal recognition and further entrenched their social death.

The laws of slavery had a profound impact on the lives of slaves, perpetuating their social death and reinforcing their subordinate status. Slaves were treated as property rather than human beings, subjected to brutal punishments, and denied the most basic human rights. The laws limited their opportunities for education, social interaction, and personal autonomy, effectively erasing their individual identities and relegating them to a life of subjugation.

The laws of slavery imposed a form of "social death" on slaves, denying them their humanity and relegating them to a status of property. Slave codes, fugitive slave acts, and legal decisions such as the Dred Scott case all contributed to the dehumanization and marginalization of slaves. Recognizing the impact of these laws is crucial in understanding the long-lasting effects of slavery on individuals and society as a whole.

4. A Race-Based Enslavement

One of the key factors that contributed to the shift towards race-based enslavement was the increasing demand for labor in the European colonies of the Americas. European colonizers sought to exploit the vast resources of the New World, particularly in agriculture, and needed a large and cheap workforce to achieve their goals.

Initially, Europeans turned to indigenous peoples for labor, but diseases brought by the Europeans devastated native populations. As a result, there was a shortage of available labor, prompting European colonizers to look elsewhere for a workforce.

This led to the introduction of African slaves into the Americas. Africans were seen as a viable solution due to their physical strength, agricultural knowledge, and resistance to European

diseases. The Atlantic slave trade emerged as a cruel and dehumanizing system, with millions of Africans forcibly transported across the Atlantic Ocean to work on plantations and in mines.

As the demand for African slaves grew, so did the development of racial ideologies that justified their enslavement. Europeans began to view Africans as inferior and inherently suited for servitude. This racial ideology, known as scientific racism, was used to justify the brutal treatment and dehumanization of African slaves.

Enslavement became deeply entrenched in the social, economic, and political structures of European colonies. Laws were enacted to perpetuate and regulate the institution, ensuring that enslaved Africans had no rights and were treated as property. The concept of race was used to create a strict hierarchy, with Europeans at the top and Africans at the bottom.

Another significant factor contributing to American slavery was racial prejudice. Europeans held deeply ingrained beliefs of racial superiority, considering Africans as inferior and suitable for enslavement. This racial bias allowed for the dehumanization of Africans and justified their enslavement based on their skin color. Over time, this prejudice became deeply embedded in American society, perpetuating the institution of slavery.

Legal and political factors also played a role in the establishment of American slavery. Early colonial laws gradually codified the enslavement of Africans, creating a legal framework for the institution. The 1662 Virginia Slave Law defined slavery as a hereditary condition, ensuring that children born to enslaved mothers would also be enslaved. As the colonies developed into states, the Constitution of the United States protected slavery, further entrenching its existence.

The labor-intensive nature of agriculture in the Southern colonies and states was another cause of American slavery. The warm climate and fertile lands made the South suitable for cash crop cultivation. Plantations required a large workforce to clear land, plant, tend, and harvest crops. Slavery provided a system where enslaved Africans were forced to work long hours, often under brutal conditions, to meet the demands of the agricultural economy.

Lastly, social and cultural factors contributed to the continuation of American slavery. As generations passed, slavery became deeply ingrained in Southern society. Slaveholders and non-slaveholding whites formed a social hierarchy, with the enslaved population at the bottom. Religion, literature, and other forms of cultural expression often reinforced the notion of white superiority and the necessity of slavery for economic stability.

American slavery had multiple causes, many of which were interconnected. The economic demand for labor, racial prejudice, legal and political factors, labor-intensive agriculture, and social and cultural influences all played a role in the establishment and perpetuation of slavery in America. Understanding these causes helps us recognize the complex and deeply rooted nature of this dark period in American history.

The legacy of race-based enslavement continues to shape societies today. It laid the foundation for systemic racism and racial inequality that persists in many countries. Understanding the historical origins of race-based enslavement is crucial in addressing the deep-rooted issues of racism and working towards a more just and equitable society.

In conclusion, enslavement quickly became race-based during the transatlantic slave trade due to the increasing demand for labor in European colonies and the development of racial ideologies that justified the enslavement of Africans. This dark chapter in history continues to have lasting

effects on societies around the world, and it is essential to confront and address its legacy in order to strive for a more inclusive and equal future.

Slavery played a significant role in the history of the colonies that eventually became the United States. While it is true that all the colonies participated in slavery, the concentrations of enslaved individuals varied from region to region. In this research text, we will explore the presence of slavery in the colonies and how it differed across different areas.

The institution of slavery was introduced to the colonies in the early 17th century. The first recorded enslaved individuals arrived in Jamestown, Virginia in 1619. Initially, the number of enslaved individuals was relatively small, but as the colonies grew and developed, so did the demand for labor. Slavery became deeply ingrained in the economic and social fabric of the colonies.

As the colonies expanded, the concentration of enslaved individuals varied depending on factors such as geography, climate, and the type of agriculture practiced. The Southern colonies, including Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, had the highest concentration of enslaved individuals. These colonies relied heavily on cash crops such as tobacco, rice, and indigo, which required a large workforce. Plantations in the South had vast numbers of enslaved individuals to work the fields.

In contrast, the Northern colonies had a lower concentration of slavery. New England, for example, had a more diverse economy that included industries like fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. While slavery existed in the North, it was not as central to the economy as it was in the South. Northern colonies, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, had fewer enslaved individuals compared to their Southern counterparts.

The Middle colonies, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, had a moderate concentration of slavery. These colonies had a mix of agriculture, trade, and industry. While slavery was present, it was not as prevalent as in the South. The concentration of enslaved individuals in the Middle colonies fell between that of the North and the South.

It is important to note that even in colonies with a lower concentration of slavery, the institution still had a significant impact on the lives of enslaved individuals and the social dynamics of those regions. Slavery was a brutal and dehumanizing system that subjected millions of people to forced labor, exploitation, and violence.

The variations in the concentration of slavery across the colonies can be attributed to a variety of factors. Geographic and climatic conditions influenced the types of crops grown and the labor required, which, in turn, affected the demand for enslaved individuals. Economic factors, such as the availability of land and capital, also played a role in shaping the concentration of slavery.

In conclusion, while all the colonies participated in slavery, the concentrations of enslaved individuals varied across different regions. The Southern colonies had the highest concentration of slavery due to their reliance on cash crops and large plantations. The Northern colonies had a lower concentration, with a more diverse economy. The Middle colonies fell somewhere in between. Understanding the variations in slavery across the colonies helps us gain a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities and legacies of this dark chapter in American history.

Exercise: write a paragraph in which you answer one of the followings:

- **Why did American slavery become a racial institution rather than just an economic institution?**
- **How widespread was the use of forced labour in the British North American colonies?**

Conclusion

In conclusion, the indigenous civilizations in the US are a vital part of American history and culture. By understanding and appreciating their contributions, we can gain a deeper appreciation for the rich diversity these nations possessed before the arrival of Europeans in the New World.

The age of discovery was preceded by European domestic ill circumstances. To clarify, Europe was facing numerous ill circumstances before Christopher Columbus' discovery of the Americas. Feudalism, economic challenges, religious conflicts, disease, limited knowledge, and political fragmentation all contributed to a complex and challenging environment. However, these circumstances also set the stage for future exploration and the eventual transformation of Europe and the world.

Marco Polo's adventurous spirit and his writings about his travels along the Silk Road played a crucial role in inspiring Italian explorers to search for a sea route to Asia. Their efforts not only expanded geographical knowledge but also had far-reaching consequences, including the exploration and colonization of new lands. Marco Polo's legacy remains an important chapter in the history of exploration and the quest for a sea route to Asia.

Christopher Columbus's exploration was motivated by a combination of factors. His quest for a direct route to Asia, desire to spread Christianity, pursuit of wealth and fame, challenge to established geographic knowledge, and the Spanish Monarchs' ambition to establish dominance all played crucial roles in shaping his historic voyages.

Like many explorers of his time, Columbus was driven by the desire for wealth and fame. He hoped that his expeditions would lead to the discovery of valuable resources, such as gold, spices, and other precious commodities. The promise of vast riches motivated Columbus to convince the

Catholic Monarchs to fund his journeys. He also aimed to secure his place in history by becoming known as a great explorer.

Many Challenging and Geographic Knowledge: During Columbus's era, there were prevailing theories that the Earth was flat and that reaching Asia by sailing west was impossible. Columbus, however, challenged these beliefs and proposed that the Earth was round. He believed that by sailing west, he could reach Asia more quickly than by following the traditional eastward routes. Columbus's desire to prove these theories and challenge the status quo also fueled his exploration.

Spain was engaged in fierce competition with other European powers, such as Portugal, for dominance in exploration and colonization. By sponsoring Columbus's voyages, the Catholic Monarchs aimed to expand Spanish influence and establish a strong foothold in the newly discovered lands. Columbus's successful exploration and subsequent colonization paved the way for Spain's rise as a global superpower.

These motives, intertwined with the geopolitical and religious dynamics of the time, set the stage for the profound and lasting impact of Columbus's exploration on world history as it initiated the chronometer of the date birth of new world.

Tackling the subject of settlement, it is necessary to mention that pre-settlement era was preceded by a private ambition like the ones of freebooters and conquistadores. The freebooters were a group of pirates and privateers who operated during the age of exploration and colonial expansion. They sought to plunder valuable goods from ships and coastal settlements, often with the support of rival nations. While their actions were seen as criminal, they played a significant role in the conflicts and power struggles of the time.

The Conquistadores were Spanish explorers and conquerors who ventured into the New World with the aim of expanding the Spanish Empire. Their expeditions resulted in the conquest, colonization, and transformation of the Americas, leaving a lasting legacy that is still studied and debated today.

The presence of freebooters and conquistadores was also caused by the ignorance of Spanish monarchy. Charles of Hapsburg initially overlooked the potential of the New World due to his preoccupation with European conflicts, the need to consolidate his existing territories, and the lack of immediate economic benefits.

The Spaniards attempted to repeat the pattern of the first conquistadors and settlers in as many places in North and South America as they could. Through conquests, exploration, and colonization, the Spanish sought to expand their empire, exploit the region's resources, and establish control over the indigenous populations. However, their ambitions were met with challenges and rivalries from both indigenous groups and other European powers.

The French settlement in the new world was not successful as first. For example, Giovanni da Verrazano was an Italian explorer and navigator who played a crucial role in the early exploration of North America. Through his voyages, he charted new territories, provided valuable information about the New World, and paved the way for future European exploration and settlement in North America. His legacy as an explorer and his contributions to geographical knowledge remain significant to this day.

It was not until Samuel de Champlain's exploration whose trip set the foundation of Quebec. these were pivotal moments in the history of Canada. His determination, leadership, and diplomatic skills helped establish a successful colony in North America.

The French fur trade in America had a significant impact on the early history of North America. It shaped relationships between the French and Native American tribes, influenced the exploration and settlement of the continent, and left a cultural legacy that can still be observed today.

The Dutch played a significant role in the exploration and colonization of the New World during the Age of Discovery. Their legacy can be seen in various aspects of culture, trade, and governance. The Dutch were among the early European powers to venture into the New World. In 1609, Henry Hudson, an English explorer in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed up the river that now bears his name, the Hudson River. This journey led to the establishment of New Netherland, a Dutch colony encompassing parts of present-day New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Delaware.

The Dutch were renowned for their mercantile skills and established a robust trade network in the New World. They engaged in fur trading with Native American tribes, establishing profitable relationships. The Dutch West India Company was formed in 1621 to oversee trade and colonization efforts in the Americas. Dutch merchants also played a vital role in the transatlantic slave trade, although it was not exclusive to the Dutch.

Dutch settlers brought their customs, language, and traditions to the New World. Dutch architecture, characterized by its distinctive stepped gables and ornate facades, can still be seen in some historic buildings, particularly in areas like New York City. Dutch names, such as Harlem and Brooklyn, serve as reminders of their presence and influence.

Although English colonization eventually overtook Dutch influence in the New World, the Dutch legacy is still evident today. Dutch surnames, place names, and cultural traditions continue

to shape the identity of certain regions. The Dutch also left a lasting impact on American art, particularly in the field of landscape painting, with renowned artists like Albert Bierstadt and Thomas Cole drawing inspiration from Dutch masterpieces.

The Dutch legacy in the New World is multifaceted and enduring. From exploration and trade to cultural influence and governance, the Dutch played a significant role in shaping the early history of the Americas. Their contributions continue to resonate in various aspects of American society, making them an integral part of the New World's heritage.

Until the 1670s, the British royal authorities paid little attention to the New World due to internal conflicts, rivalries with European powers, and initial failures in colonization. However, with the changing political and economic landscape, the British Empire began to actively pursue colonial ventures in the New World, leading to the establishment of successful colonies and the eventual expansion of British influence in North America.

The British settlement in the new world launched with a mysterious phase that of piracy. Francis Drake and John Hawkins were key figures in challenging Spanish dominance at sea during the 16th century. Through their daring raids on Spanish ships, they not only acquired immense wealth but also left a lasting legacy in English history. Their exploits continue to be remembered as acts of defiance against the Spanish Empire, contributing to the eventual rise of England as a formidable maritime nation.

The second English phase was an economic orientation under joint-stock company. The company is a significant development in the history of business organization. Its structure allows for the efficient mobilization of capital, limited liability for shareholders, and ease of transferability

of shares. While there are challenges associated with this form of business, joint stock companies continue to be an important and widely used model in the modern business world.

To conclude, The British Empire's territorial control in the New World began with the establishment of the Jamestown colony in Virginia in 1607. Over the next century, the British expanded their holdings along the eastern seaboard, establishing colonies such as Massachusetts, New York, and South Carolina. These colonies served as economic ventures, providing resources such as tobacco, rice, and fur that were highly valued in European markets.

The religious colonies were established under a grant of land from the English monarch to an individual or group of individuals held significant power and authority over the colony. They were responsible for governing the colony, establishing laws, and collecting taxes. Examples of proprietary colonies include Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

One of the most significant events that shaped British territorial control was the French and Indian War (1754-1763). This conflict, fought between the British and their American colonists against the French and their Native American allies, resulted in a decisive British victory. Through the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the British gained control of Canada and removed French influence from North America. This victory solidified British dominance in the region.

The expanded territory that the thirteen colonies acquired necessitated vast cheap labour. The institution of slavery in the New World had a profound and lasting impact on both the enslaved Africans and the societies in which they were forced to labor. The transatlantic slave trade, which lasted for over four centuries, resulted in the forced migration of millions of Africans to the Americas, where they were subjected to unimaginable cruelty and dehumanization.

Slavery was not only an economic system but also a system of racial oppression and control. The enslaved Africans were treated as property, devoid of basic human rights. They were bought and sold, worked to exhaustion, and subjected to physical and psychological abuse. Families were torn apart, and cultural and linguistic ties were severed.

Despite the harsh conditions and the constant threat of violence, enslaved Africans found ways to resist and assert their humanity. They created vibrant communities, preserved their cultural traditions, and fought for their freedom. Their struggles paved the way for future generations to challenge and dismantle the institution of slavery.

The legacy of slavery in the New World continues to shape societies today. The racial inequalities and injustices that originated during the era of slavery persist, and efforts to achieve racial equality are ongoing. It is crucial to remember and learn from this dark chapter in history to ensure that such atrocities are never repeated.

In studying the history of slavery in the New World, we must confront the uncomfortable truths and acknowledge the immense suffering endured by enslaved Africans. By understanding the complexities of this history, we can work towards a more inclusive and just society, where every individual is valued and respected.

As we reflect on the horrors of slavery, we must also recognize the resilience and strength of the enslaved Africans. Their stories serve as a reminder of the power of the human spirit and the capacity for hope, even in the face of unimaginable adversity.

In conclusion, the history of slavery in the New World is a painful but necessary part of US collective past.

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