

Georgia Studies



GEORGIA

Created by Susan Oates, Buford Middle School

Unit 2, Part B: Early Colonization

Georgia Performance Standard(s):

SS8H1 The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia.

b. Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando DeSoto.

c. Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.

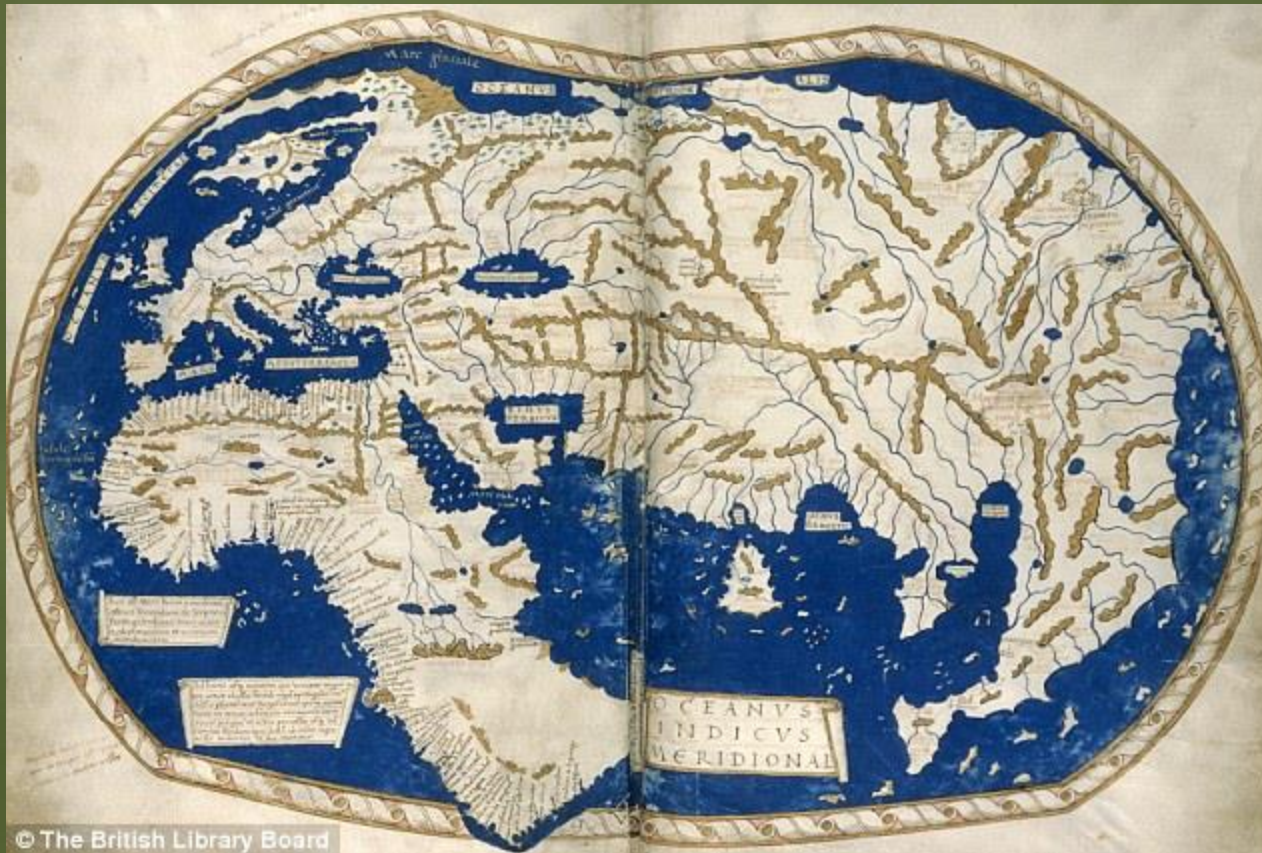
Essential Questions

- 1. What impact did the arrival of the Europeans have on the early Native American cultures?*
- 2. Why did the Europeans (primarily the Spanish, French and English) explore and later settle parts of North America?*

Background: Pre-1500s

- Prior to the 16th century (1500s), there were three continents known to exist: Europe, Asia and Africa.
- Europeans viewed themselves as superior to other races and nationalities.
- Europeans believed it was their duty to help “civilize” other nations.
- Europe is/was not home to many natural resources.
- Europeans did not sail far outside the “view of land”. Although most educated individuals believed the world to be “round”, it was “untested”.
- European explorers underestimated greatly the size of the Earth.
- Europeans were intrigued by the spices, silks, stories, tea, gems and riches of the Orient, Far East or East Indies (China, India & Japan) which led to the Age of Discovery. The Silk Road had provided a means to carry these items to Europe. However, Muslim Empires controlled the “Middle East” and made traveling by land more dangerous and difficult. As a result, Europeans began looking for water routes to eliminate danger as well as “middle man” fees.

World Map 1490



Exploration Timeline

1000 AD : Early Viking explorer **Leif Ericson** arrives in North America (present-day Newfoundland, Canada)

1271-1295 AD : **Marco Polo** travels to China and returns with fascinating tales as well as goods such as spices, jewels, perfumes, and silks from the Far East.

Exploration Timeline

1346-
1353 AD : The Black Death (Bubonic Plague) kills 75-200 million people worldwide and about 30-60% of Europe's entire population (caused by fleas & rodents).



Exploration Timeline

~1400 AD: **Prince Henry the Navigator** would help **Portugal** lead the way in exploration by opening a navigation school. Portugal would begin to explore Africa's western coastline.

1488 AD : **Bartolomeu Dias** of **Portugal** makes it all the way to the southern tip of Africa paving the way for future explorers to find a route to the Orient (Far East).

Exploration Timeline

1492 AD :

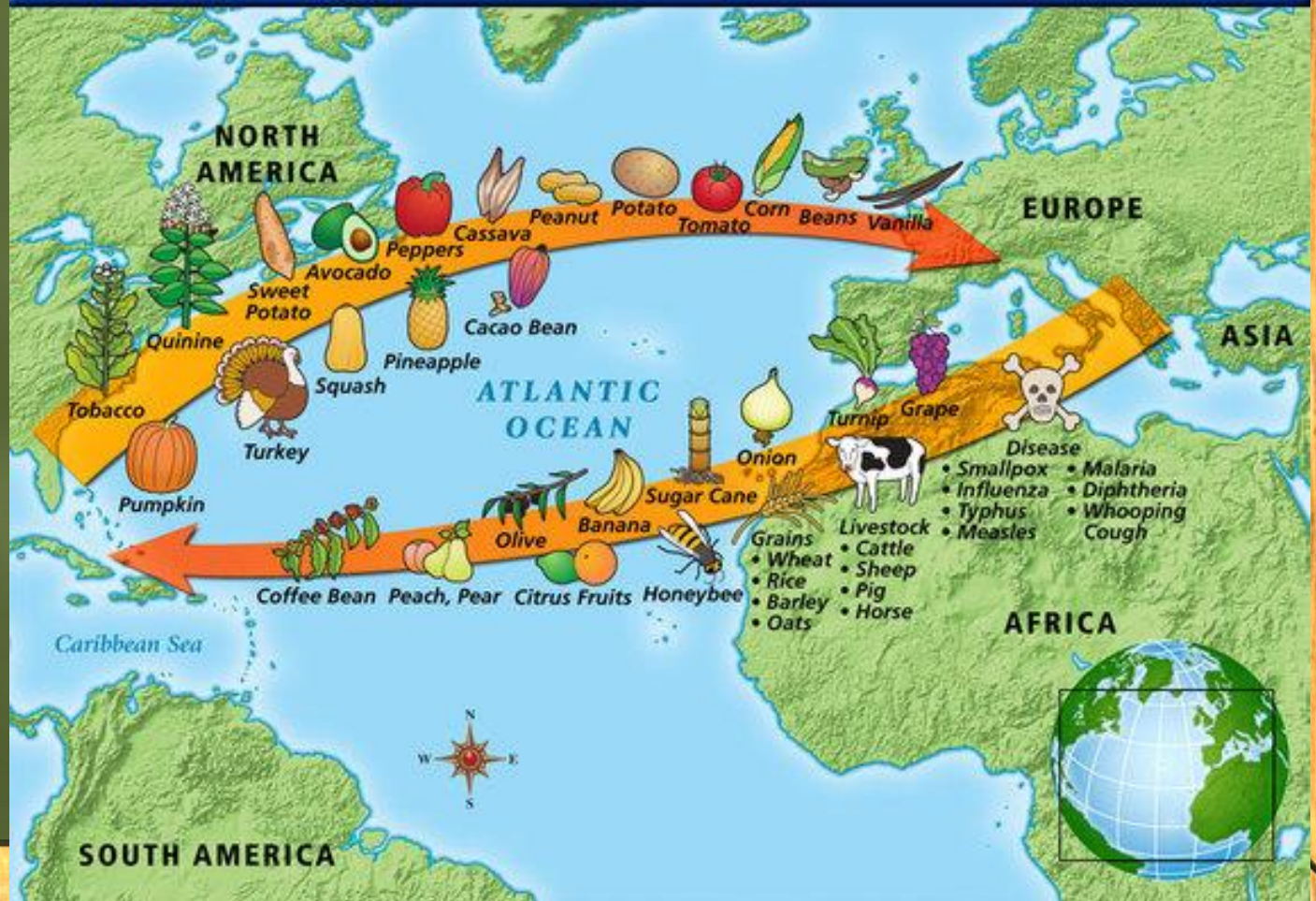


In 1492, Italian-born **Christopher Columbus** sails “the oceans blues” for **Spain** (King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella) and discovers San Salvador (Bahamas). This would be the first of several trips for Columbus and the beginning of the **Columbian Exchange**. Columbus calls the native population “Indians” thinking he has landed in the East Indies. Columbus would die not knowing what he had truly discovered... a whole “New World”.

Exploration Timeline

The Columbian Exchange

The Columbian Exchange:



Exploration Timeline

The Columbian Exchange:

Dear Tim and Moby,

How did the
Columbian Exchange
affect life in the
Americas and around
the world?

From,
Shanna

Click on image above to play movie

Exploration Timeline

The Columbian Exchange:

Goods to the New World

- **Agricultural Products** – Rye, radishes, beets, sugar cane, rice, peaches, and wheat all came from Europe to the New World.
- **Animals** – Horses, chickens, pigs, oxen, sheep, goats, and cattle all came from Europe to the New World. Many of these animals had negative impacts as they destroyed the ground cover and led to the extinction of some native animals.

Goods to the Old World (Europe)

- **Products** – Corn, white potatoes, yams (sweet potatoes), peanuts, and pumpkins all came from the New World and were taken to Europe.
- **Animals** – Turkeys were brought from the New World and taken to Europe.

Exploration Timeline

1493-1504: **Christopher Columbus** makes three more voyages for **Spain** to the New World exploring much of the Caribbean, eastern shores of Central America and parts of South America.

1497 AD : Italian-born **John Cabot** sailed for **England** to the New World and claimed it for England (he also thought he was in parts of Asia).

Exploration Timeline

Line of Demarcation 1493 & 1494:

Line draw by the Pope that stated Spain would be entitled to land west of the line and Portugal the land to the east of the line (line was shifted a year later due to a treaty).



Exploration Timeline

1497-1507 AD : Italian-born **Amerigo Vespucci** traveled for both **Spain** and **Portugal** discovering and claiming much of the western coast of South America. In 1507, a cartographer named the “Americas” of the New World after Vespucci and his discoveries.

1498 AD : **Vasco de Gama** of **Portugal** sails all the way around Africa to reach the East Indies via an all-water route.

Exploration Timeline

- 1513 AD :** **Juan Ponce de Leon** sailed for **Spain** and searched for the “Fountain of Youth” and gold. He ended up claiming Florida for Spain.
- 1513 AD :** **Vasco Nunez de Balboa** sailed for **Spain**. He wanted to find riches as well as a route across “America”. He was the first to see the Pacific Ocean (from Panama, a narrow point in Central America).

Exploration Timeline

1519 AD : **Hernando Cortes** of **Spain** was a conquistador and is remembered for taking the Aztecs gold and silver and claiming the land for Spain.

1519-1522 AD : Portuguese-born, **Ferdinand Magellan** would sail for **Spain** and be the first to have his crew circumnavigate the world by sailing west.

Exploration Timeline

1524 AD : Italian-born **Giovanni da Verrazano** would sail for **France** looking for a Northwest Passage. Although he never found a passage, he did explore the Atlantic coast from the Carolinas to Canada.

1531 AD : **Francisco Pizarro**, a conquistador for **Spain** conquered the Incan empire in Peru and took all their gold and silver. Very important: Pizarro's second-in-command was **Hernando de Soto!** (HE HAD "GEORGIA ON HIS MIND"!)

Exploration Timeline

- 1534 AD :** **Jacques Cartier**, sailing for **France**, wanted to find a Northwest Passage to Asia. He discovered the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River (Canada) and claimed the area of France.
- 1539-1541 AD :** **Hernando de Soto**, traveling for **Spain**, enters Florida and is the first to explore **GEORGIA**, Alabama, Louisiana and parts of Mississippi and Arkansas. He is given credit for the discovery of the Mississippi River.

Exploration Timeline

1539-1541 AD:

Hernando de Soto

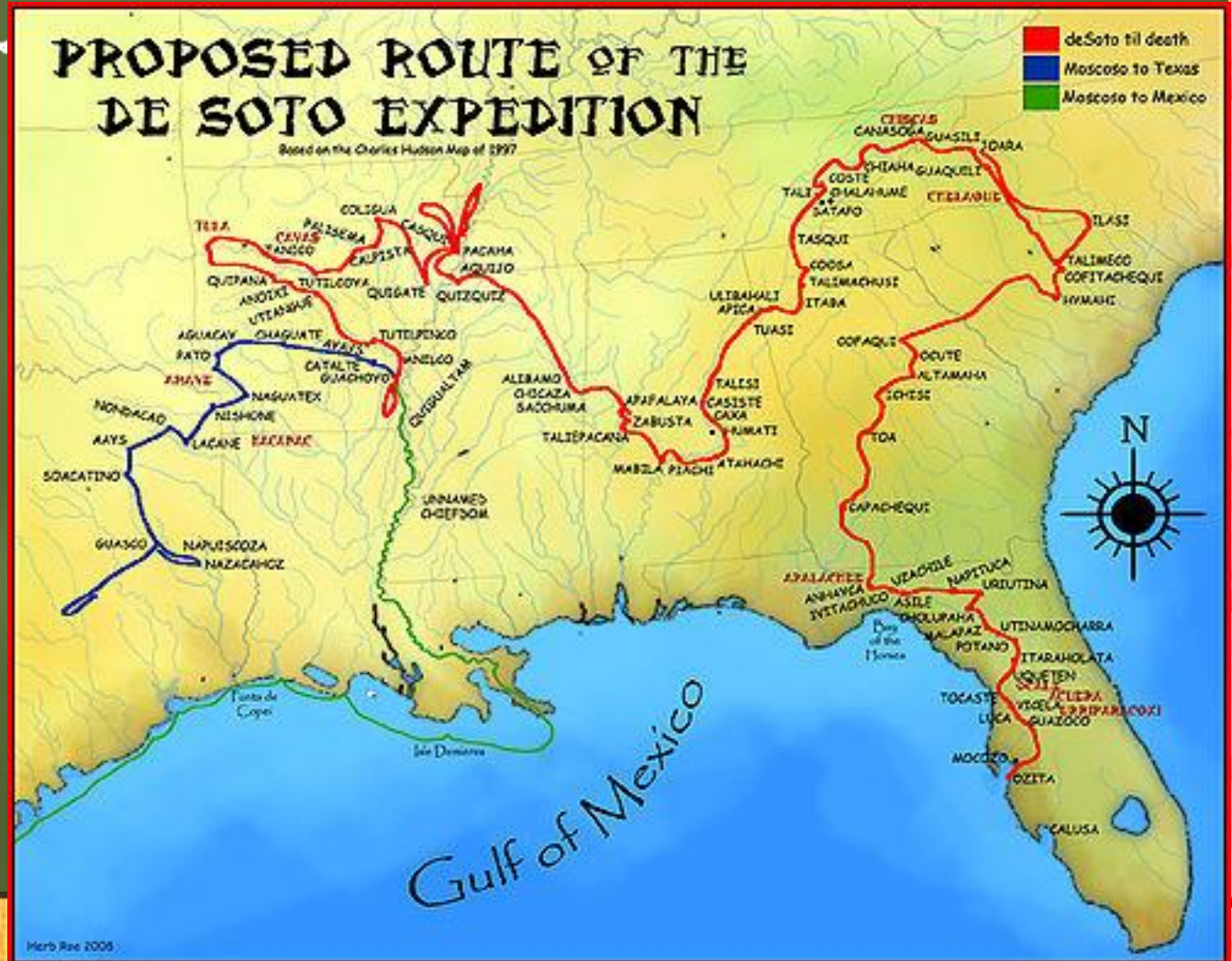
- Very wealthy conquistador in search of gold and fame.
- First to explore **GEORGIA!**
- Dies on journey and his body is buried in the Mississippi River.



Click on image to play movie

Exploration Timeline

1539-
1541 AD:
Hernando
de Soto's
voyage



1539-1541 AD: Hernando de Soto's tough battle at Mabila.



Exploration Timeline

**1539-
1541 AD:
De Soto
discovers
the
Mississippi
River**



Exploration Timeline

1539-
1541 AD:
De Soto is
buried in
the
Mississippi
River that
he
discovered



Exploration Timeline

1540-1542 AD : **Francisco de Coronado** was a **Spanish** explorer that traveled was is present-day the southwestern portion of the United States and claimed it for Spain.

1562 AD : **Frenchmen Jean Ribault** along with about 150 French Huguenots (French Protestants) settle near Jacksonville, Florida (near St. Augustine) and as far north as the coast of South Carolina.

Exploration Timeline

1565 AD: The Spanish are upset over the French's settlement on their claimed land of Florida. **Pedro Menendez** is sent to defeat and kill **Jean Ribault** and the majority of the **French Huguenots**. Menendez goes onto establish St. Augustine as Spain's first successful and permanent settlement. **St. Augustine** becomes the first permanent settlement and the oldest city in the present-day United States.

Exploration Timeline

1565 AD:
A palisaded
Mississippian
Indian fort
near the
Spanish
settlement of
St. Augustine



Exploration Timeline

1577-1578

AD :

Sir Francis Drake of England is the first to circumnavigate the globe (for the British) sailing west. Along the way, he captures much Spanish gold and claims California for the Queen. He later helps defeat the “Invincible Armada” of Spain in 1588.



Exploration Timeline

1608 AD : **Frenchmen Samuel de Champlain** called the “Father of New France,” is the first explorer of his day to see the Great Lakes.

1609- **Henry Hudson of England** would sail for the English and the Dutch. He claimed the Hudson River (and present-day New York) for the Dutch. He explored the Hudson River and Hudson Bay for the English..

Exploration Timeline

1673 AD : **Father Jacque Marquette and Louis Joliet of France** explore the upper (northern) Mississippi River.

1682 AD : **Robert LaSalle of France** would sail the mouth of the Mississippi River and claim it for France.

1733 AD : Last of the **British's** 13 colonies is settled in **Georgia** by **James Edward Oglethorpe**.

European Nations “FES” up...

- SPAIN
- FRANCE
- ENGLAND

North American, Spanish, French and British Territories circa 1700



Spain's 3G Network

(not talking about which generation of mobile devices)



Convert
natives to
Christianity
(Catholicism)

GOD

Spanish
Exploration
of the New
World

Expand its
empire and
gain more
power

GLORY

GOLD

Discover
new wealth
in minerals,
land and
resources

Spanish Conquistadors

Warriors and explorers of the New World that looked to gain wealth, land and profit no matter the cost (were focused on the “Gold and the Glory”).

- Cortes
- Pizarro
- de Soto
- Ponce de Leon
- de Balboa
- de Coronado

The Spanish Empire

NEW SPAIN:
Southwestern
United States,
Mexico, Central
America, South
America and
parts of the
Caribbean Islands



Spanish Missions

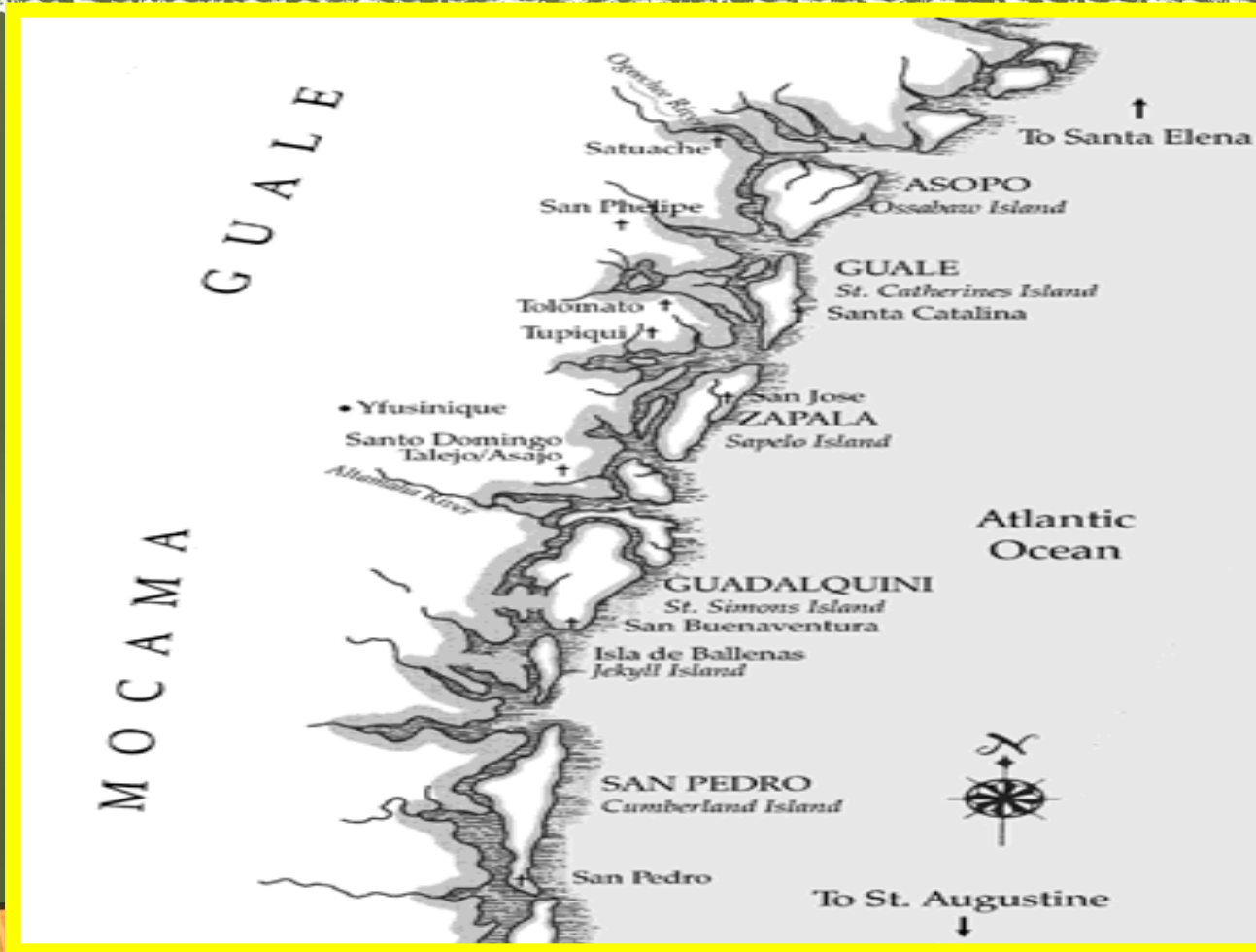
1526-1686 AD:

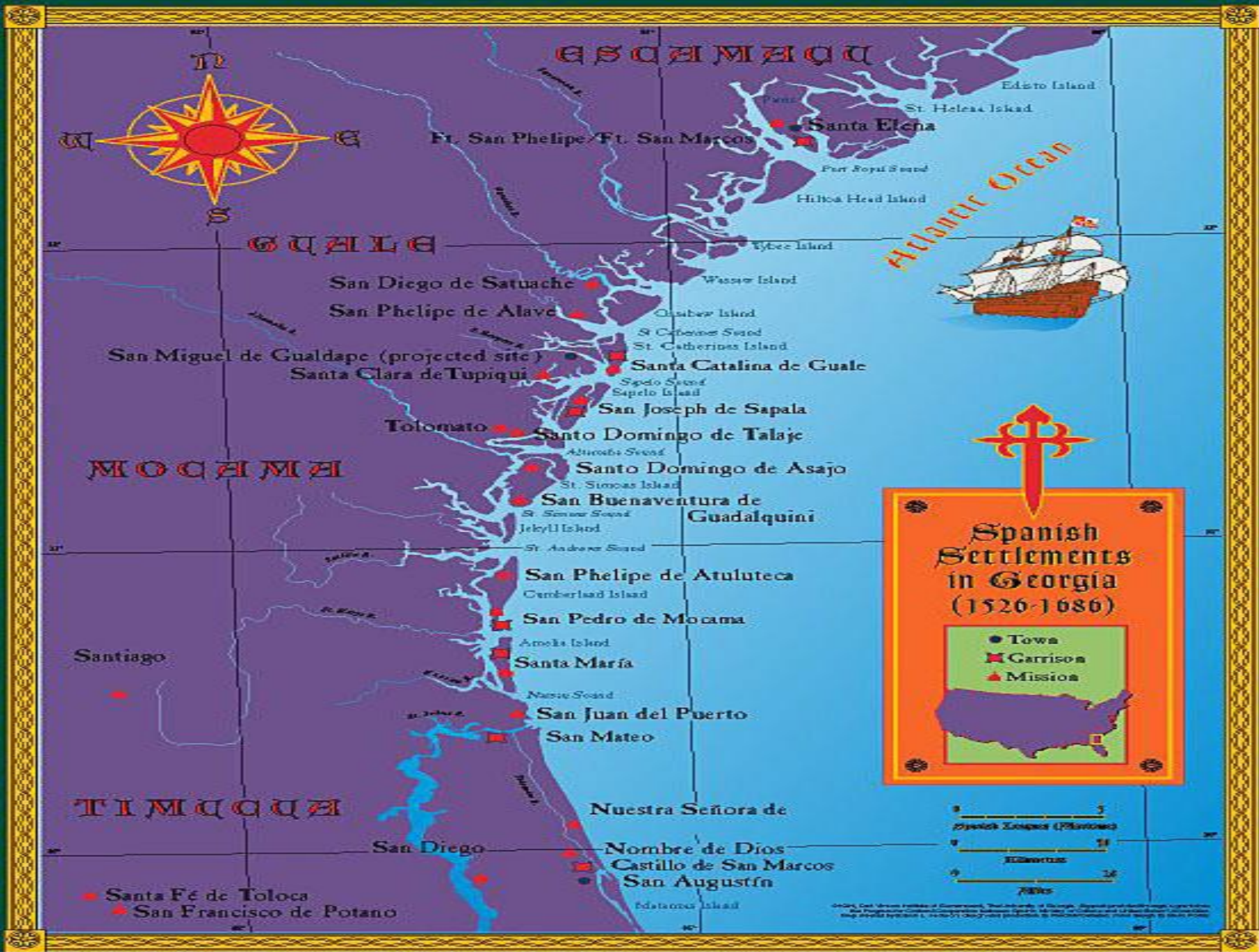
- 1. Missions were set up intentionally in the New World as outposts to help convert natives to Christianity (Roman Catholicism). Sometimes this was done forcefully, and yet other times it was done through the building of relationships.**
- 2. These missions were small and not many men were left behind to oversee their success. Friars, or religious officials, were often left in charge. These missions also acted as trading posts between the natives and Spanish.**

Spanish Missions

- 3. These missions would begin in Spanish Florida but would move north into present-day parts of Georgia and South Carolina.**
- 4. Georgia's barrier islands and brief interior were divided into two camps: Guale (pronounced Wallee) and Mocama . These natives were from your Mississippian time period, and there is not much recorded about them other than in a few Spanish journals that were kept.**

Spanish Missions





ESOMAMU

GUALE

MOCHAMI

TIMUCUA

Atlantic Ocean



Spanish Settlements in Georgia (1526-1686)

- Town
- Garrison
- ▲ Mission



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Spanish Missions

5. With the arrival of English settlements in the Carolinas, continual pirate attacks, French exploration, and native raids, the Spanish would eventually retreat back into Florida and the Spanish missions would end.



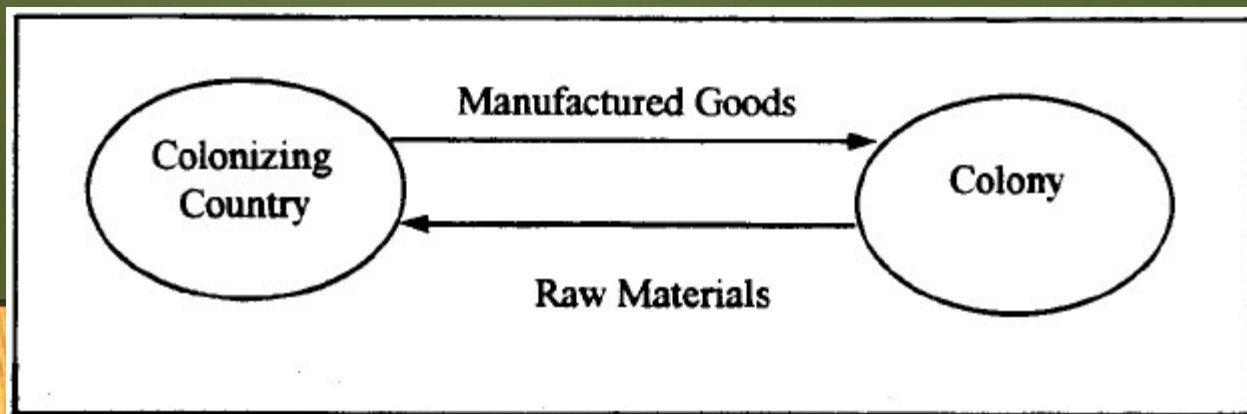
English Reasons

The English were interested in colonizing new lands because they were overpopulated, lacked natural resources, wanted to find wealth and wanted to be the most powerful nation in the world.



England's Economy

Economically, **mercantilism** became England's primary concern. Mercantilism was the idea of transporting raw goods or natural resources to England from the New World to convert into finished goods. As a result, England could export more than they imported and therefore make a huge profit (especially since they weren't paying for the raw materials).



English Settlements

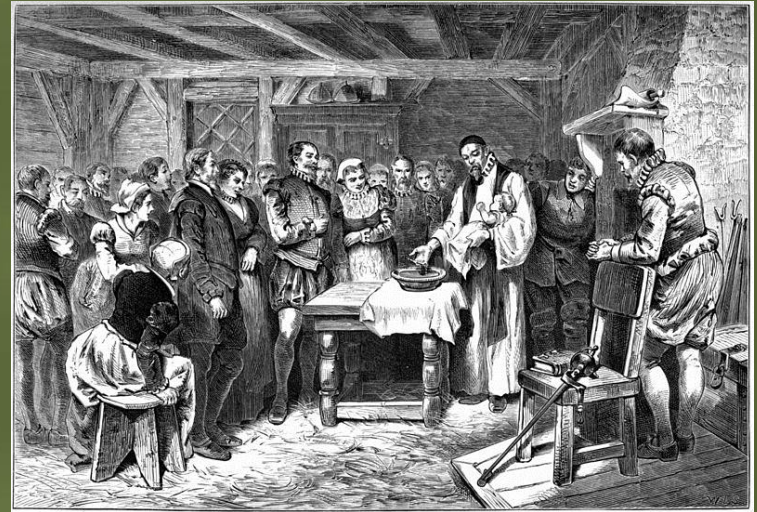
Also, any early English settlers would also come to the New World to escape religious persecution. England had broken away from the Catholic Church and had begun the Church of England or the Anglican Church (which many Englishmen felt was more of the same).



Click the image to learn about the Protestant Reformation.

English Settlements

- **The Lost Colony of Roanoke, Virginia (1585): England's first settlement, but it doesn't last. (Virginia Dare is born...first English child born in New World... granddaughter of John White, the governor of Roanoke)**
- **Colony vanishes without a trace...other than the word "Croatoan" carved into a tree**



Baptism of Virginia Dare

English Settlements

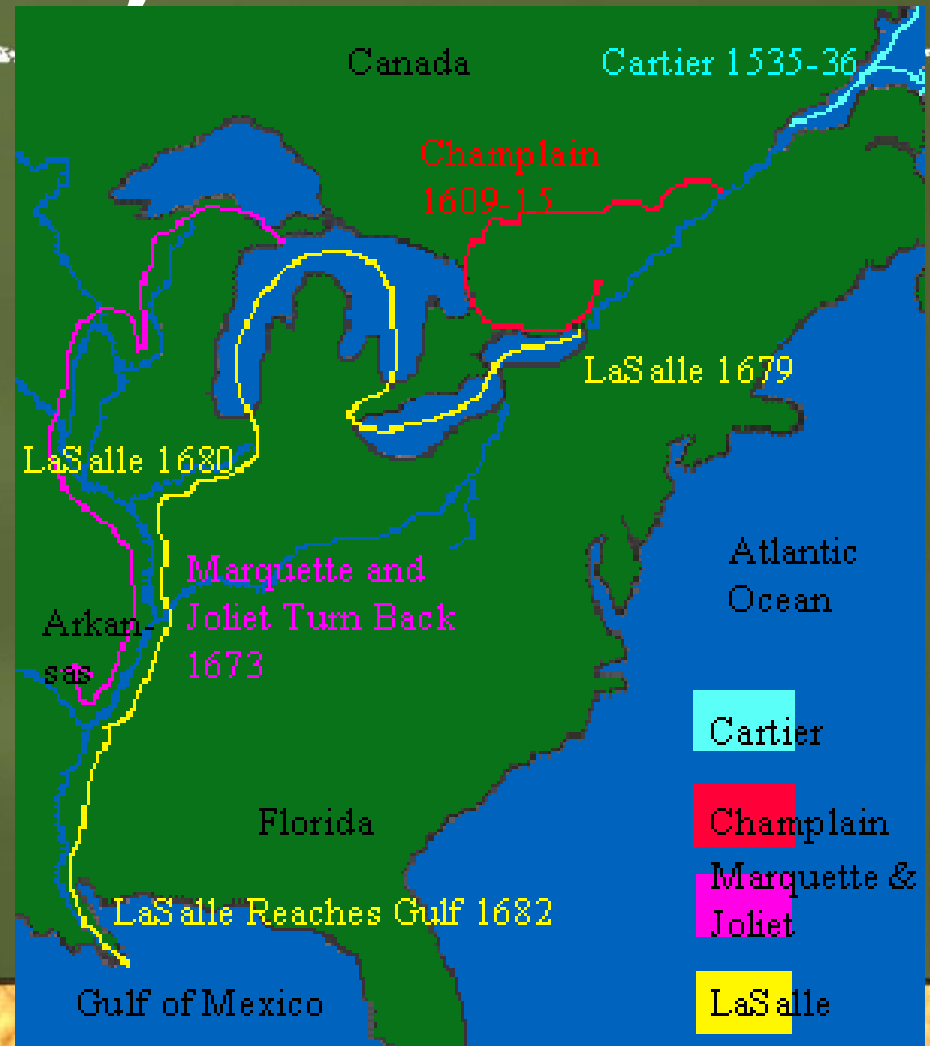
- **Jamestown, Virginia 1607: first permanent English settlement**
- **13 years prior to the arrival of the Pilgrims**
- **Very rough times for decades for the settlement (near extinction on several accounts)**
- **Original captain, John Smith**
- **Algonquian chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas (who married tobacco farmer John Rolfe)**



Jamestown, Virginia

French Exploration

**French
Exploration:
Canada, the
Great Lakes, the
Mississippi River
and Louisiana**



New France

**French
Settlements:
Canada, the
Great Lakes, the
Mississippi River
and Louisiana**



French Reasons

- Of the three, the French are often viewed as the nicest to the native populations.
- Not uncommon to have intermarriage between French and natives.
- Originally, French were looking for Northwest Passage.
- The primary focus becomes fur trading, settling waterways, and gaining control of land to keep up with England and Spain.



The New World

Settlement of the Americas...
Europeans “FES”
up to North
America
colonization

