

Colonial US to 1850

Part 1



Ten Questions

Write **QUESTION & ANSWER**

Who was here first?

- **About 22,000 BC**, First humans cross dry ground from present day Asia (Russia) to Alaska during low sea level in the “ice age.” (*Other sources put this date at 40,000 BC to 15,000 BC.*)
- **By 8,000 B.C.E.**, these peoples had spread across North and South America.
- Complex, agriculturally-based cultures developed in a number of regions, including the **Mayas** and **Aztecs** in Mesoamerica, the **Incas** in Peru, and the Moundbuilders and Mississippians in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys.

Question #1

- Historians believe the first humans crossed dry ground from present day Asia (Russia) to Alaska during low sea level in the “ _____ ”.

Indian empires – Mayan

- **Mayans** – From about 2000 BC, known for the most sophisticated and highly developed writing system in pre-Columbian Americas—as well as for its art, architecture, mathematics, calendar, and astronomical system. In 1697, the Spanish, led by Martín de Ursúa defeated the last independent Maya city.

(video, next screen)

Question #2

- **(True or False)** The Mayans had a system of writing, and an advanced calendar?

Indian empires – Aztec

- **Aztecs** – three Aztec city-states ruled the area in and around the Valley of Mexico from 1428 until the combined forces of the Spanish conquistadores and their native allies under Hernán Cortés defeated them in 1521.

Indian empires – Inca

- **Incas in Peru** – also known as the Incan Empire and the Inka Empire, was the largest empire in pre-Columbian America. Its political and administrative structure is considered by most scholars to have been the most developed in the Americas before Columbus' arrival. The administrative, political and military center of the empire was located in the city of Cusco. The Inca civilization arose from the Peruvian highlands sometime in the early 13th century. Its last stronghold was conquered by the Spanish in 1572.

Indian empires – Moundbuilders

- **Moundbuilders and Mississippians** in the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys – inhabitants of North America who, during a circa 5,000-year period, constructed various styles of earthen mounds for religious, ceremonial, burial, and elite residential purposes. Mississippian culture was a mound-building Native American civilization archeologists date from about 800 AD to 1600 AD, varying regionally. The civilization flourished from the southern shores of the Great Lakes at Western New York and Western Pennsylvania in what is now the Eastern Midwest.

First Europeans

- **1000 A.D.** - Leif Ericson, a Viking seaman, explores the east coast of North America and sights Newfoundland, establishing a short-lived settlement there.

First Europeans

- **1492 - Christopher Columbus** makes the first of four voyages to the New World, funded by the Spanish Crown, seeking a western sea route to Asia. On October 12, sailing the Santa Maria, he lands in the Bahamas, thinking it is an outlying Japanese island.
- **1497 - John Cabot** of England explores the Atlantic coast of Canada, claiming the area for the English King, Henry VII. Cabot is the first of many European explorers to seek a Northwest Passage (northern water route) to Asia.

Question #3

- Captain John Cabot is the first of many European explorers to seek a Northwest Passage (northern water route) to “_____”.

First Europeans

- **1513** - Ponce de León of Spain lands in Florida.
- **1519** - Hernando Cortés conquers the Aztec empire.

(next screen, Ponce de León)

Question #4 (write question and correct answer only)

- Which Spanish conquistadores defeated the Aztecs in about 1519?
(a) Hernán Cortés; (b) Ponce de Leon;
(c) Captain John Smith; or (d) none of the above

St. Augustine

- **1565** - The first permanent European colony in North America is founded at St. Augustine (Florida) by the Spanish.

(next screen – video on Fort Mose)

Question #5 (The significance of Fort Mose is...)

- What was the significance of Fort Mose?

First Europeans with Permanent Settlements

- **1588** - In Europe, the defeat of the Spanish Armada by the English results in Great Britain replacing Spain as the dominant world power and leads to a gradual decline of Spanish influence in the New World and the widening of English imperial interests.

First Europeans with Permanent Settlements

- **1607** - Jamestown is founded in Virginia by the colonists of the London Company. By the end of the year, starvation and disease reduce the original 105 settlers to just 32 survivors. Capt. John Smith is captured by Native American Chief Powhatan and saved from death by the chief's daughter, Pocahontas.

(next screen, Jamestown video)

Question #6

(True or False) Capt. John Smith, Native American Chief Powhatan, and Pocahontas were real people?

Europeans in America

- **1609** - The Dutch East India Company sponsors a seven month voyage of exploration to North America by Henry Hudson. In September he sails up the Hudson River to Albany.
- **1616** - Tobacco becomes an export staple for Virginia.
- **1616** - A smallpox epidemic decimates the Native American population in New England.

Africans in America

- **1619** - Twenty Africans are brought by a Dutch ship to Jamestown for sale as indentured servants, marking the beginning of slavery in Colonial America. With no slave laws in place, they were initially treated as indentured servants. **Indentured servants** typically worked four to seven years in exchange for passage, room, board, lodging and freedom. However, **slave laws** were soon passed – in Massachusetts in 1641 and Virginia in 1661 –and any small freedoms that might have existed for blacks were taken away.

Question #7 (the difference between an indentured servant and slave is ...)

Explain the difference between an indentured servant and a slave?

Mayflower Compact

- **1620** - November 9, the Mayflower ship lands at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, with 101 colonists. On November 11, the Mayflower Compact is signed by the 41 men, establishing a form of local government in which the colonists agree to abide by majority rule and to cooperate for the general good of the colony. The Compact sets the precedent for other colonies as they set up governments.

Question #8

Under the terms of the Mayflower Compact, who governed the colonists?

Maryland

- **1634** - First settlement in Maryland as 200 settlers, many of them Catholic, arrive in the lands granted to Roman Catholic Lord Baltimore by King Charles I.

Navigation Act

- **1660** - The English Crown approves a Navigation Act requiring the exclusive use of English ships for trade in the English Colonies and limits exports of tobacco and sugar and other commodities to England or its colonies.

New York

- **1664** - The Dutch New Netherland colony becomes English New York after Gov. Peter Stuyvesant surrenders to the British following a naval blockade.

King Philip's War

- **1675-1676** - King Philip's War erupts in New England between colonists and Native Americans as a result of tensions over colonist's expansionist activities. The bloody war rages up and down the Connecticut River valley in Massachusetts and in the Plymouth and Rhode Island colonies, eventually resulting in 600 English colonials being killed and 3,000 Native Americans, including women and children on both sides...

King Philip's War

- ... **King Philip** (the colonist's nickname for Metacomet, chief of the Wampanoags) is hunted down and killed on August 12, 1676, in a swamp in Rhode Island, ending the war in southern New England and ending the independent power of Native Americans there. In New Hampshire and Maine, the Saco Indians continue to raid settlements for another year and a half.

King James II

- **1686** - King James II begins consolidating the colonies of New England into a single Dominion depriving colonists of their local political rights and independence. Legislatures are dissolved and the King's representatives assume all of the judicial and legislative power.

Church and State?

- **1702** - In Maryland, the Anglican Church is established as the official church, financially supported by taxation imposed on all free men, male servants and slaves.

French and Indian War

- **1754** - The French and Indian War erupts as a result of disputes over land in the Ohio River Valley.
- **1763** - The French and Indian War, known in Europe as the Seven Year's War, ends with the Treaty of Paris. Under the treaty, France gives England all French territory east of the Mississippi River, except New Orleans. The Spanish give up east and west Florida to the English in return for Cuba.

Question #9

In the French and Indian War, who were the Indians fighting against?

- **1763** - In May, the Ottawa Native Americans under **Chief Pontiac** begin all-out warfare against the British west of Niagara, destroying several British forts and conducting a siege against the British at Detroit. In August, Pontiac's forces are defeated by the British near Pittsburgh. The siege of Detroit ends in November, but hostilities between the British and Chief Pontiac continue for several years.

Proclamation of 1763

- **1763** - The Proclamation of 1763, signed by King George III of England, prohibited any English settlement west of the Appalachian mountains and requires those already settled in those regions to return east in an attempt to ease tensions with Native Americans.

Question #10

Who was the Indian Chief who inspired the attack on Fort Detroit in **1763**?

End part 1