



EXPLORATION

While the Native American traditions were developing in America, European nations were in competition with one another for wealth and military might.

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.

Lesson One (SS8H1b) – The student will *evaluate* the impact of European contact on Native American cultures; include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando De Soto.



The most powerful kingdoms were:

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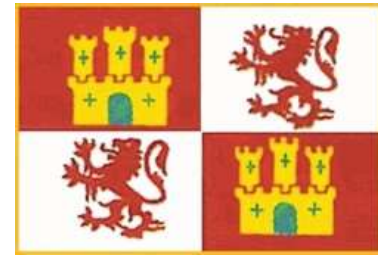
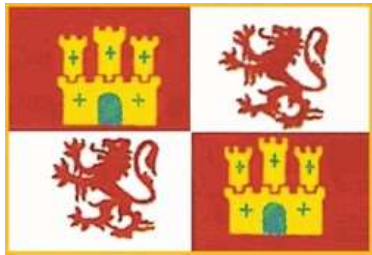
PORTUGAL



The most powerful kingdoms were:
SPAIN

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FRANCE

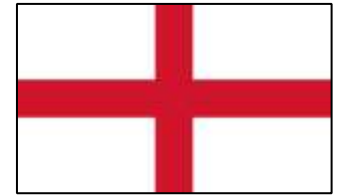
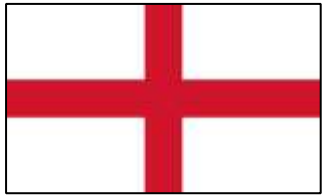


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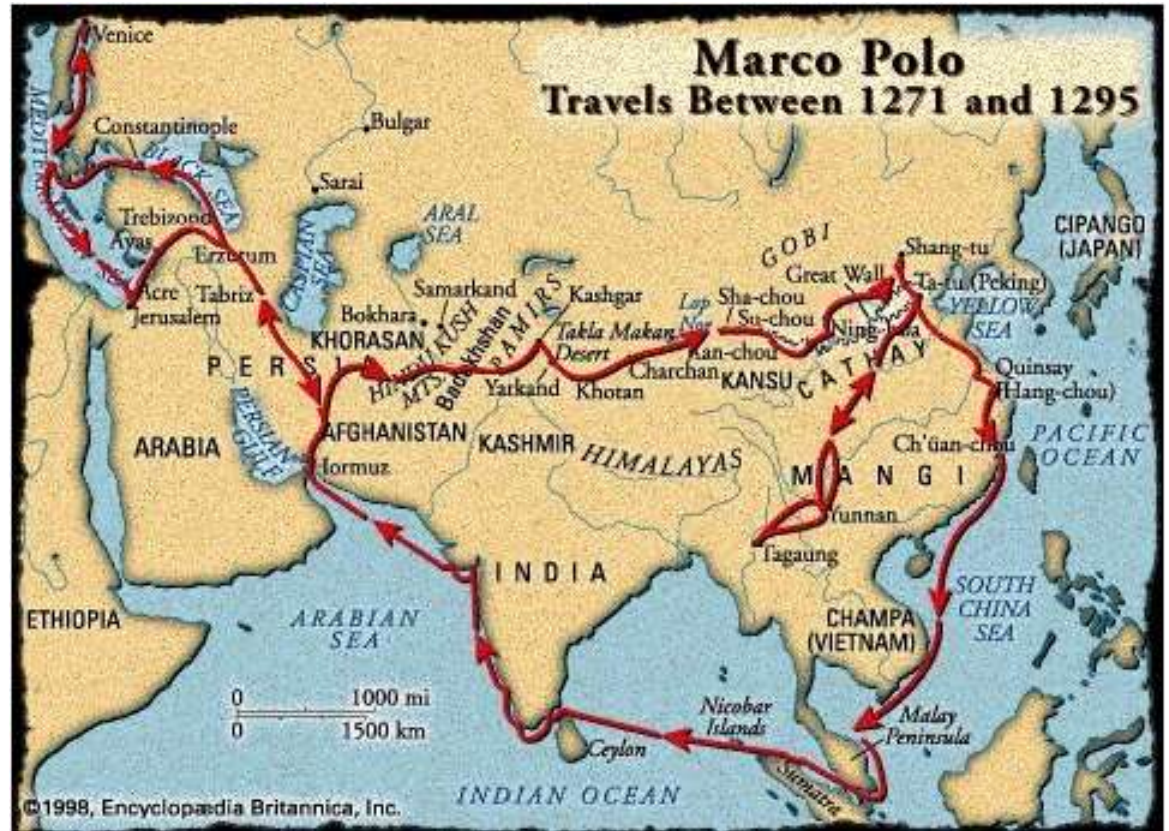
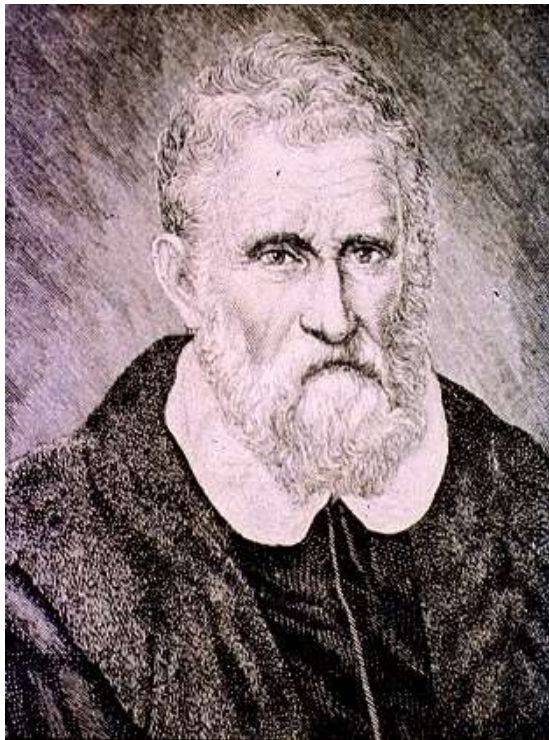
ENGLAND



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In the 1200' s, explorer Marco Polo traveled the known world and brought news of fantastic riches and spices in the east (the east was simply called India).



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For centuries, Europeans traveled Polo's route – the Silk Road – to trade with the East.



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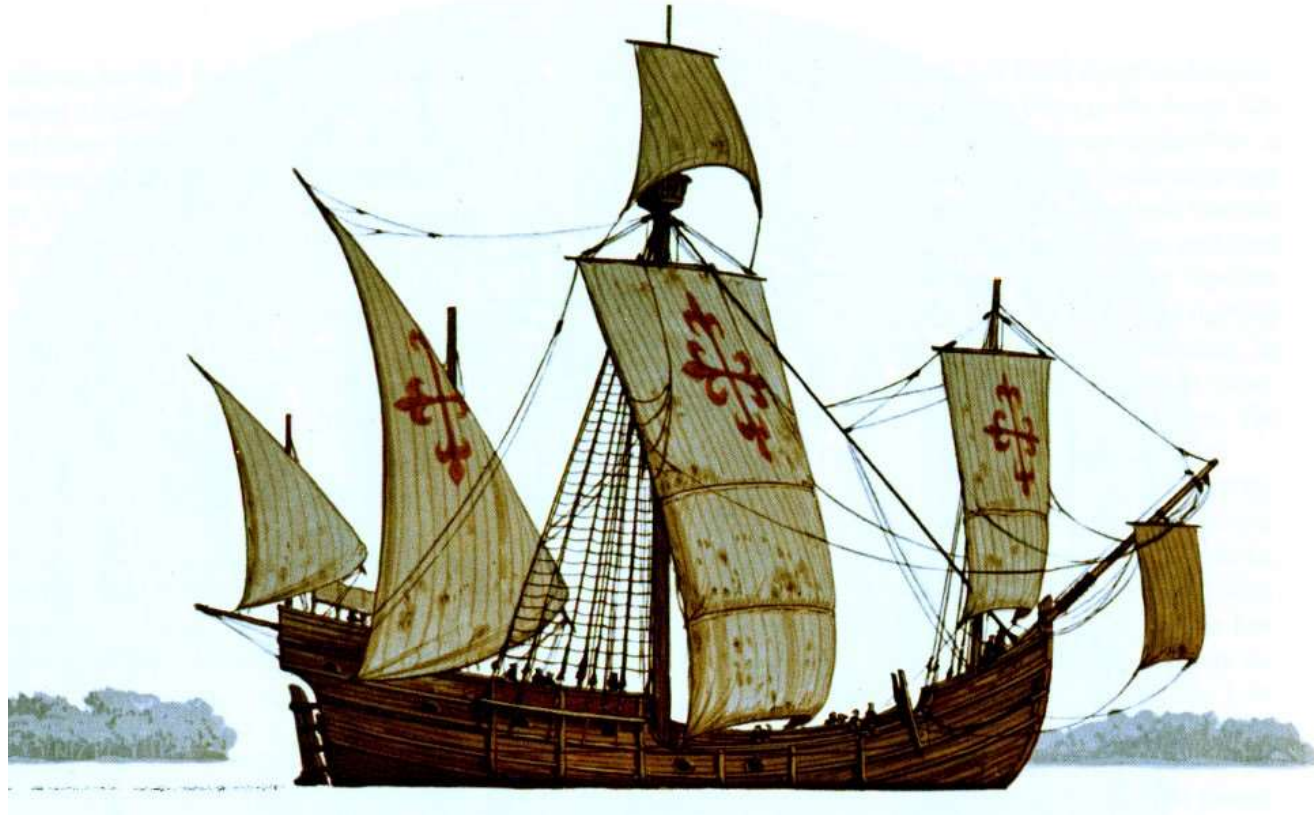
By the 1400s, the Silk Road was controlled by Muslims and was infested with bandits. It was no longer safe for Europeans to travel the Silk Road.



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European kingdoms began to look for another way to reach the East. They looked to the sea.




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Prince Henry “the Navigator”, ruler of Portugal, was committed to being the first to reach India by sea.



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Prince Henry “the Navigator” believed the quickest way to sail to India was to go south, around Africa.

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 Portuguese explorers moved gradually down the coast of Africa and ultimately reached western India in their search for gold, spices, and slaves.

Alarmed by Portugal's early success, the Spanish rulers,


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King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, were desperate to find a water route to India. To help Spain, they hired Christopher Columbus.



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Columbus believed that the earth was much smaller than most people believed, and that Asia was much larger. He believed the quickest way to India was to sail west.

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On October 12, 1492, Columbus landed on the island of

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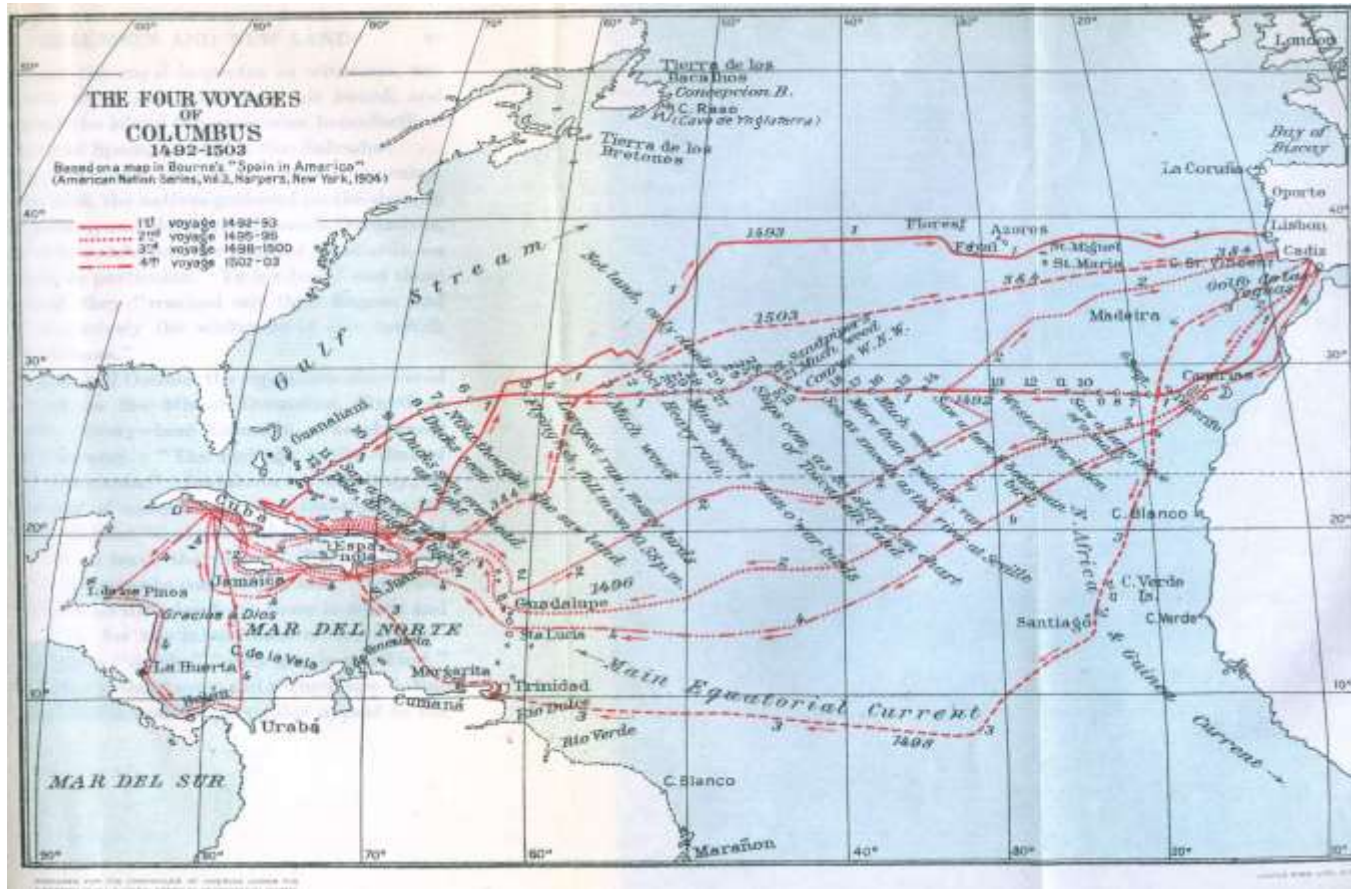
San Salvador, off the coast of North America. Believing he had found India, he called the inhabitants *Indians*.



In all, Columbus made four trips to North America, but he always believed, until he died, that he had found India.

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The rulers of Spain, however, soon realized that Columbus had discovered a “New World.” They began to send

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Spanish explorers, called *conquistadors* (conquerers), to take control of their newly discovered lands.

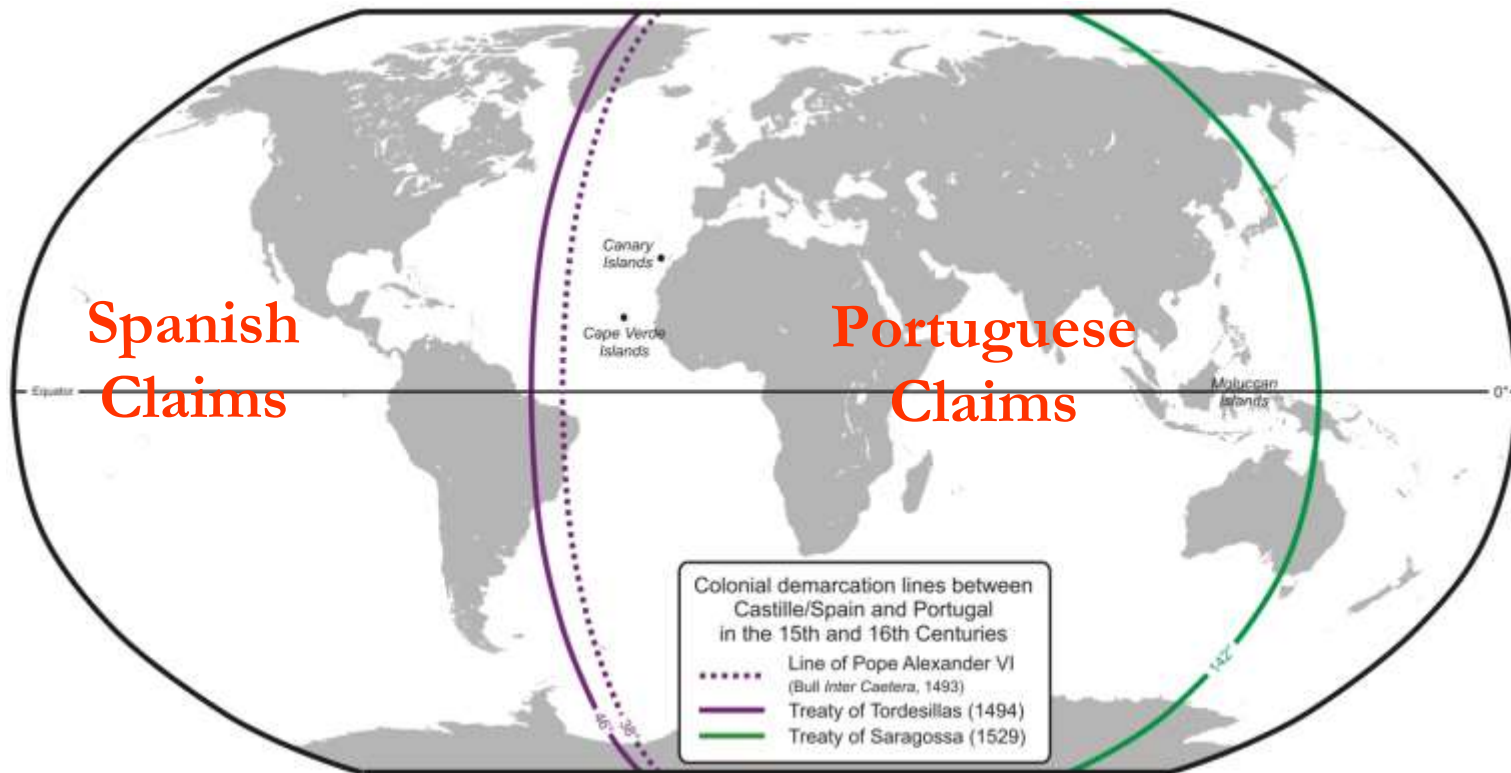


To prevent a war for empire between two Catholic nations, the head of the church, Pope Alexander VI, drew the

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Line of Demarcation in 1493, dividing the unexplored world between Spain and Portugal.




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Without realizing it, Pope Alexander VI ensured that, for at least the next century, Spain would be the dominant world power.



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The Spanish claimed all of the lands in the “New World” and named it *La Florida* (“the island of flowers” – early Spanish explorers believed Florida was an island).

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In 1540, Hernando De Soto, with 600 conquistadors, became the first European to explore the interior of Georgia.

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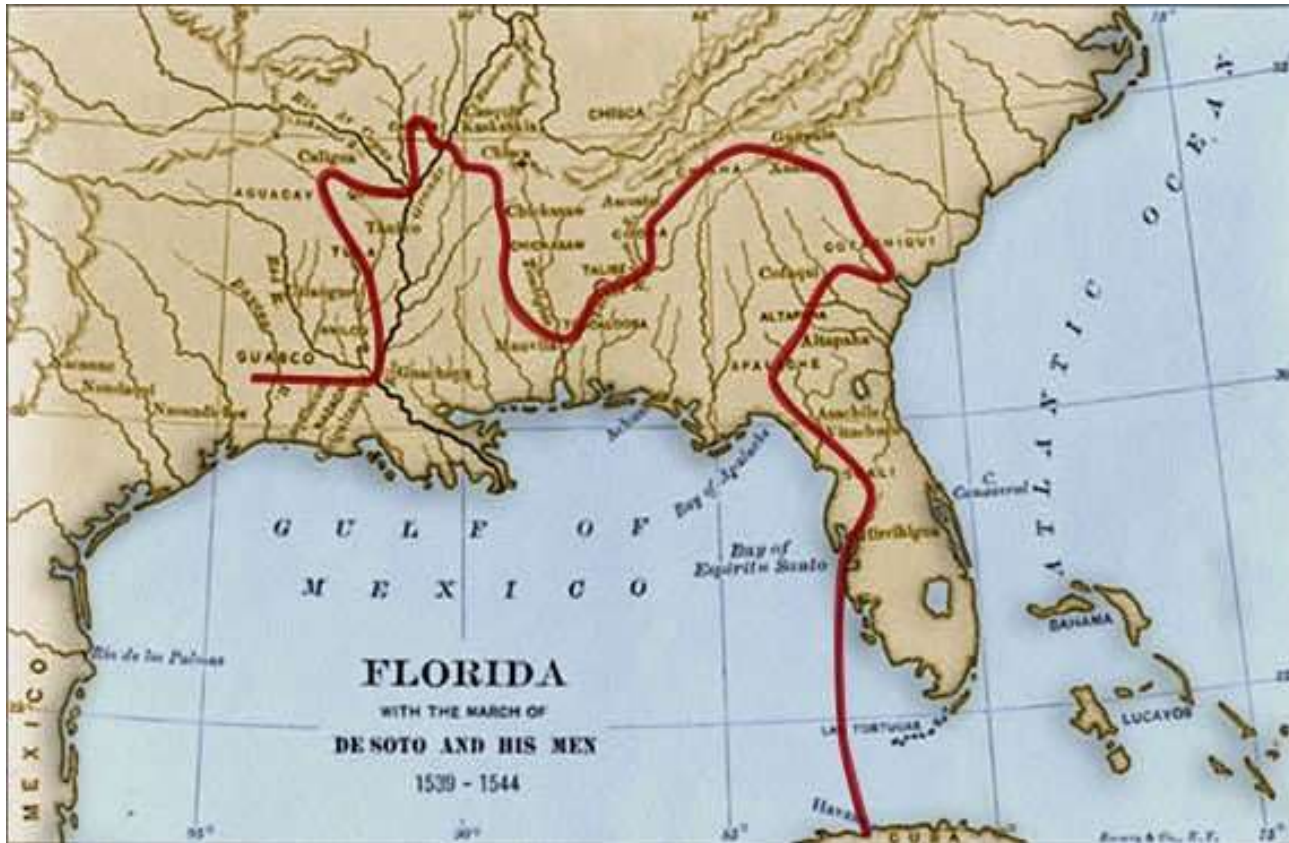
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Leaving the Spanish base in the Caribbean, he marched across the entire southeast in search of gold, became the first to look upon the Mississippi River, and was ultimately killed by hostile Indians.

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In 1565, the Spanish moved their colonial capital to St. Augustine, on the Florida peninsula. From there, they began to set up *missions* on the Atlantic Coast in order to convert the Indians to Catholicism.



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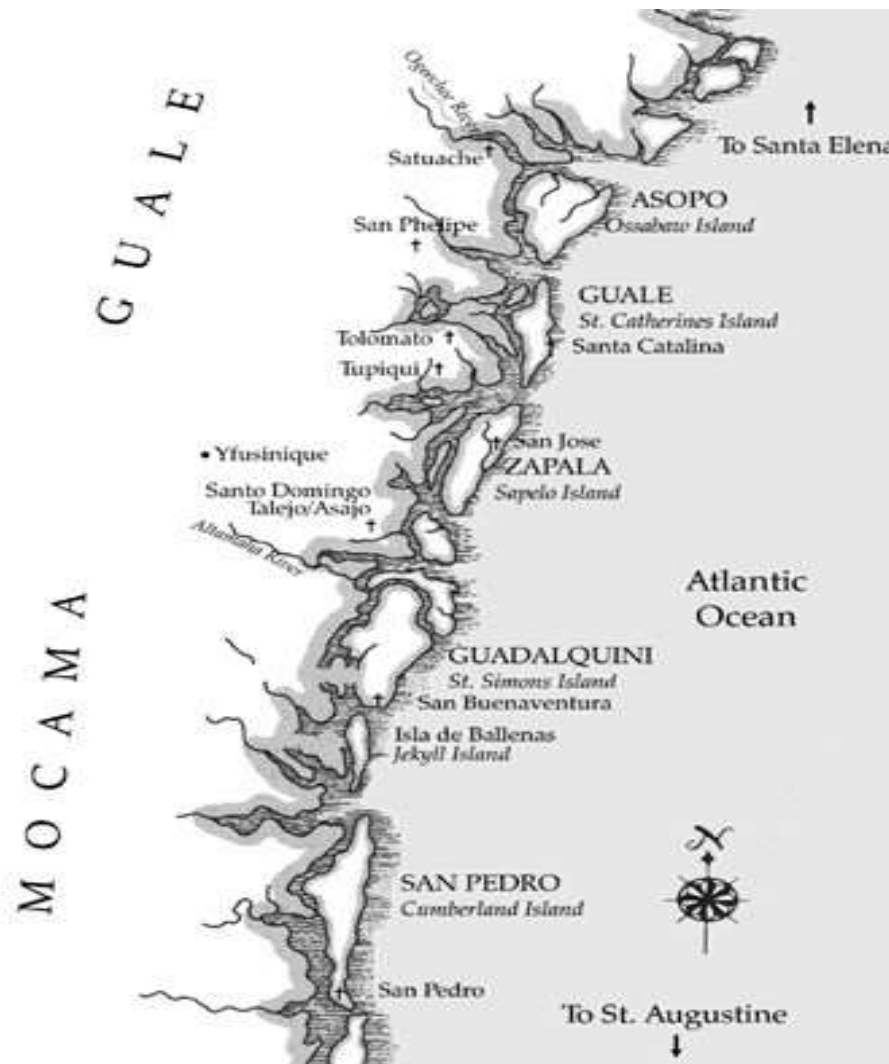
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Spanish missions were established throughout Georgia's barrier islands, including Cumberland, St. Simons, and Sapelo Islands.




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Unfortunately, the Spanish presence had many terrible, *unintended consequences*, for the Native American cultures, permanently changing them.

1. Native Americans were often forced to accept European religion.
2. Thousands of Native Americans were enslaved by the conquering Spanish and relocated to other Spanish colonies.
3. Perhaps millions of Native Americans were killed by Spanish weapons and, more significantly, Spanish diseases like smallpox.

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4. Some tribes (ex., the Careb & Arawok) were killed into extinction.

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The Spanish had three major motivations during their explorations of the “New World” (remember them as the “Three G’s”):

7. Columbus called the Native Americans “Indians”

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1. GOD:

Spain wanted to spread the faith of the Roman Catholic Church to the Native Americans, by force if necessary (a *religious* motivation).

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2. GOLD:

Spain wanted to acquire wealth, primarily gold and precious jewels, from the “New World” for the benefit of the Spanish Empire

(an *economic* motivation).

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3. GLORY:

Spain wanted to acquire new lands in order to expand the Spanish Empire
(an *military* motivation).

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By the early 1500s, a German mapmaker gave a new name to the “New World”. Naming it after the explorer Amerigo Vespucci, the land was called America.

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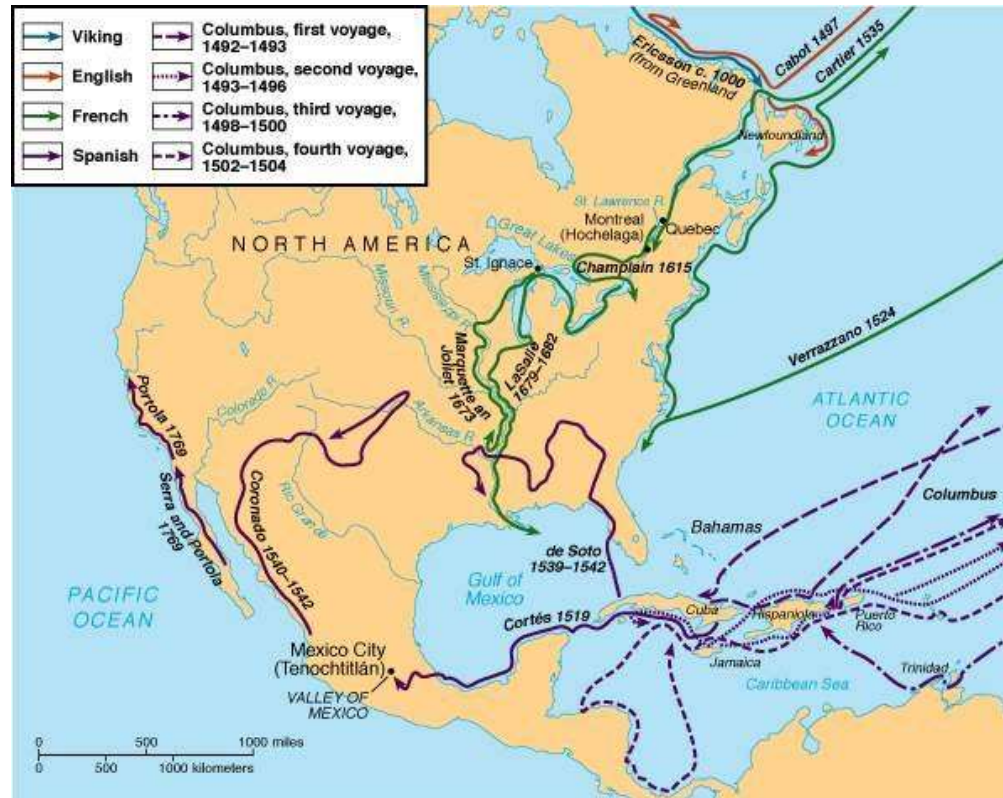


Other nations, particularly France and England, were not willing to allow Spain *alone* to benefit from gains in the

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“America.”

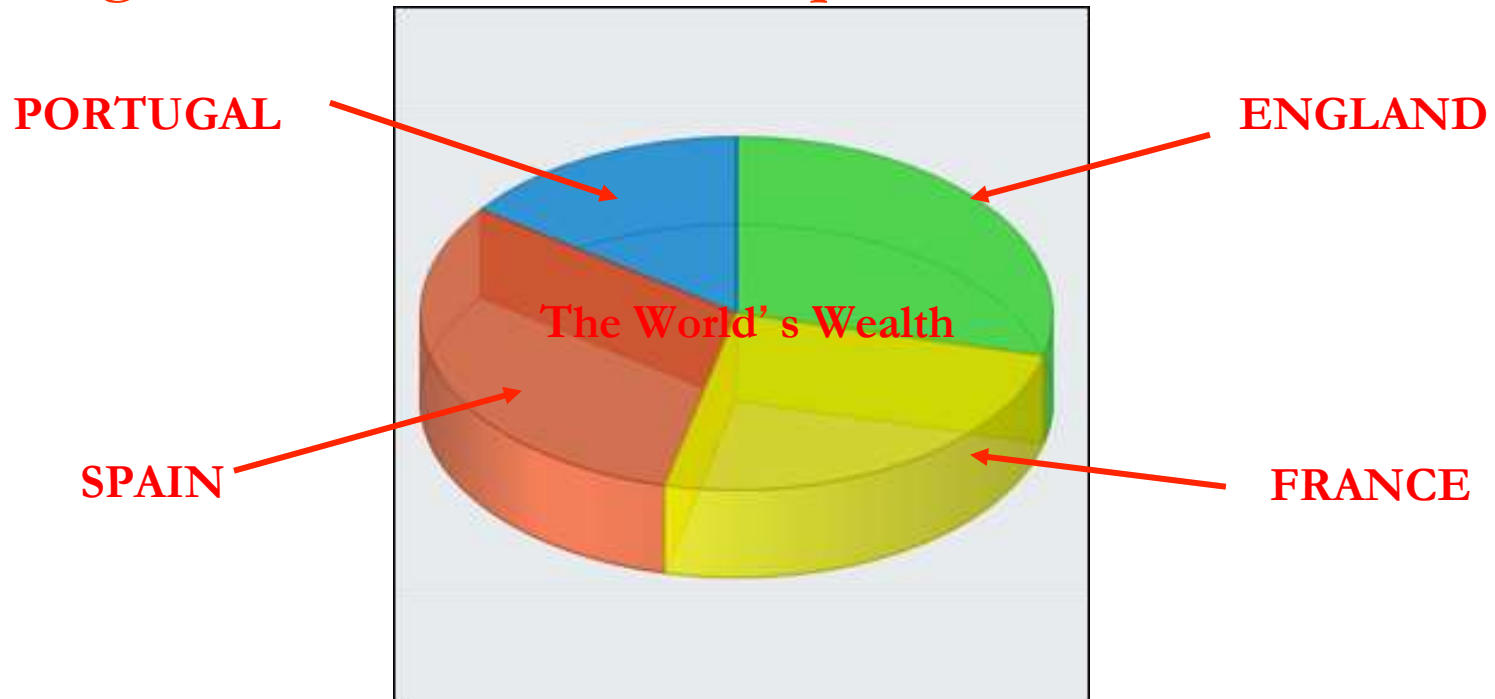


Most Europeans believed in *mercantilism*, the belief that there was a fixed amount of wealth in the world. The

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more that Spain acquired, the less that France and England would be able to acquire.

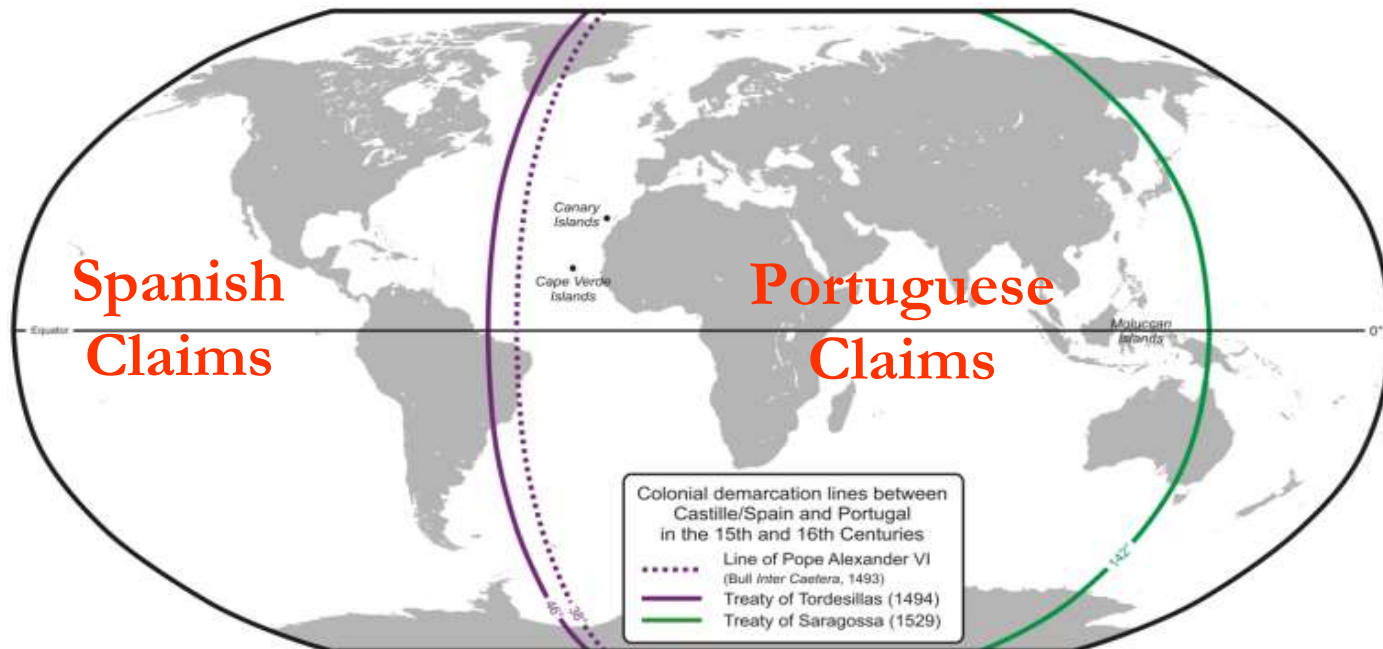


PORTUGUESE EXPLORATION IN NORTH AMERICA

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With the exception of a small portion of land in South America (modern-day Brazil), the Portuguese were forbidden to settle in the “New World” because of the **Line of Demarcation**.



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FRENCH EXPLORATION IN NORTH AMERICA

The French ignored Spain's claim to all of "America" and began to send explorers of their own.

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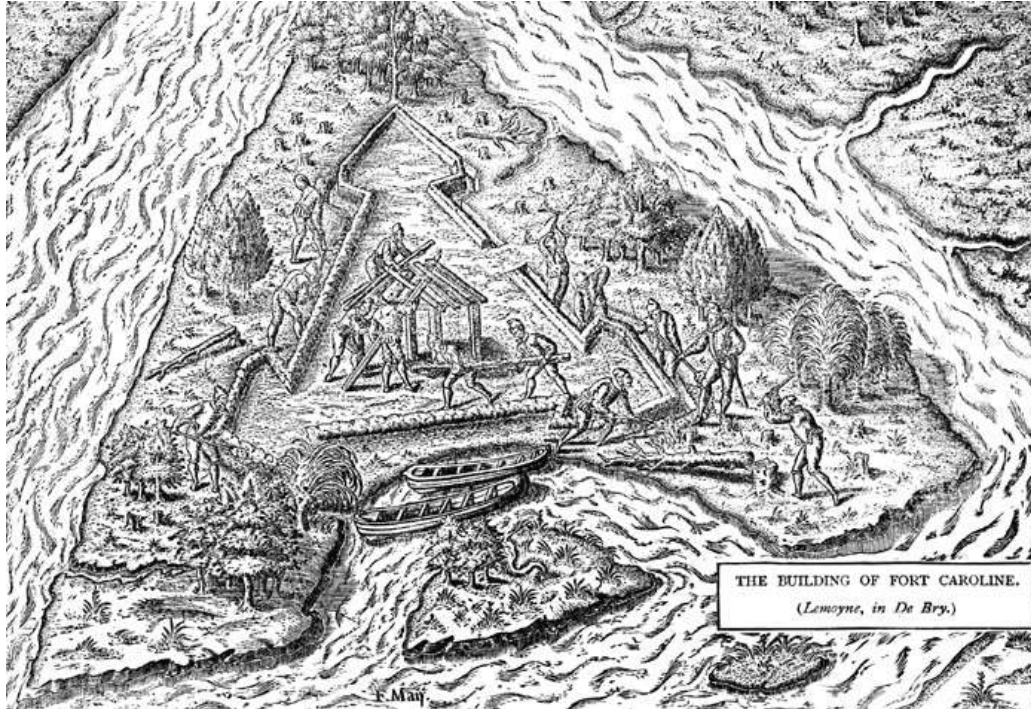
- The French Explorer, Verrazano, explored the North American coast in 1524, possibly reaching Georgia.
- In 1603, Samuel de Champlain founded a very profitable fur trade in North America. He called his settlement Quebec and claimed much of North America for France, calling it “New France.”
- In 1682, Sieur de La Salle claimed the Mississippi River region for France, establishing New Orleans and Mobile.

The French were unable to compete with the military might of Spain in the southeast. After the slaughter of the

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French at Fort Caroline in 1565, they largely avoided encounters with the Spanish.



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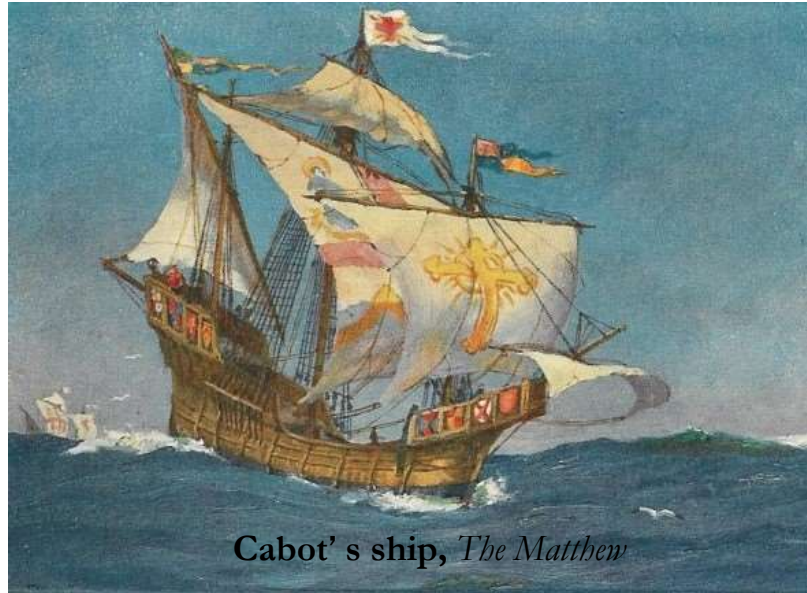


ENGLISH EXPLORATION IN NORTH AMERICA

In 1497, the English ignored Spain's claims to the "New World" and explorer John Cabot to North America. Cabot told of bountiful fish and massive forests, but his explorations were a failure after he was lost at sea.

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With limited money and distracted by problems at home, the English would not return to the “New World” for over a hundred years.

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In the 1530's, English King Henry VIII forced the Catholic Church out of England and declared himself to be the leader of the Church of England (or the Anglican



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Church).

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Spain considered it its national and Christian duty to conquer England and force it to return to the Catholic Church.



In 1588, the largest fleet in human history, the Spanish Armada, was launched in order to invade and conquer England.



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In one of the great military failures in all of human history, the Spanish Armada was trapped in a ferocious sea storm and was destroyed, nearly in its entirety.



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Spain never recovered from the failure. Though the Spanish Empire was still large, the defeat of the Spanish Armada was a death blow that would cause the Empire to crumble.



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England, now ruled by Queen Elizabeth I, was in a position to take advantage of Spanish weakness and emerge as the new world power.



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By 1607, the first permanent English settlement was established at Jamestown.



By the 1660' s, England had established 12 colonies along the eastern coast of North America.

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In 1732, on the eve of the founding of Georgia, North America was divided between the claims of three nations.

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What do you remember about... European exploration in Georgia???

1. The three Spanish goals/motivation for exploration in the “New World” were _____.
2. Named after explorer Amerigo Vespucci, the “New World” was called _____.
3. The French explorer who established the fur trade at Quebec was _____.
4. The French explorer who founded New Orleans was _____.
5. France referred to its claims in the “New World” as _____.
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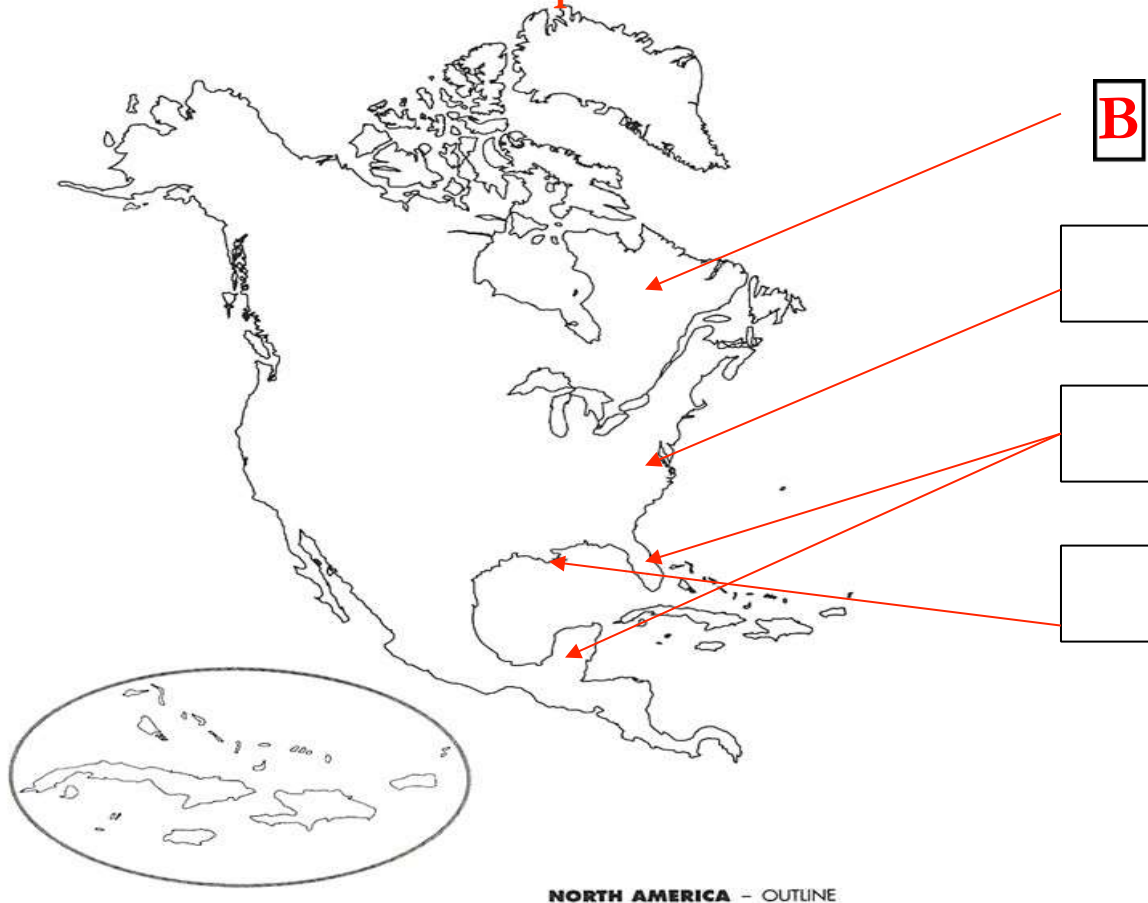
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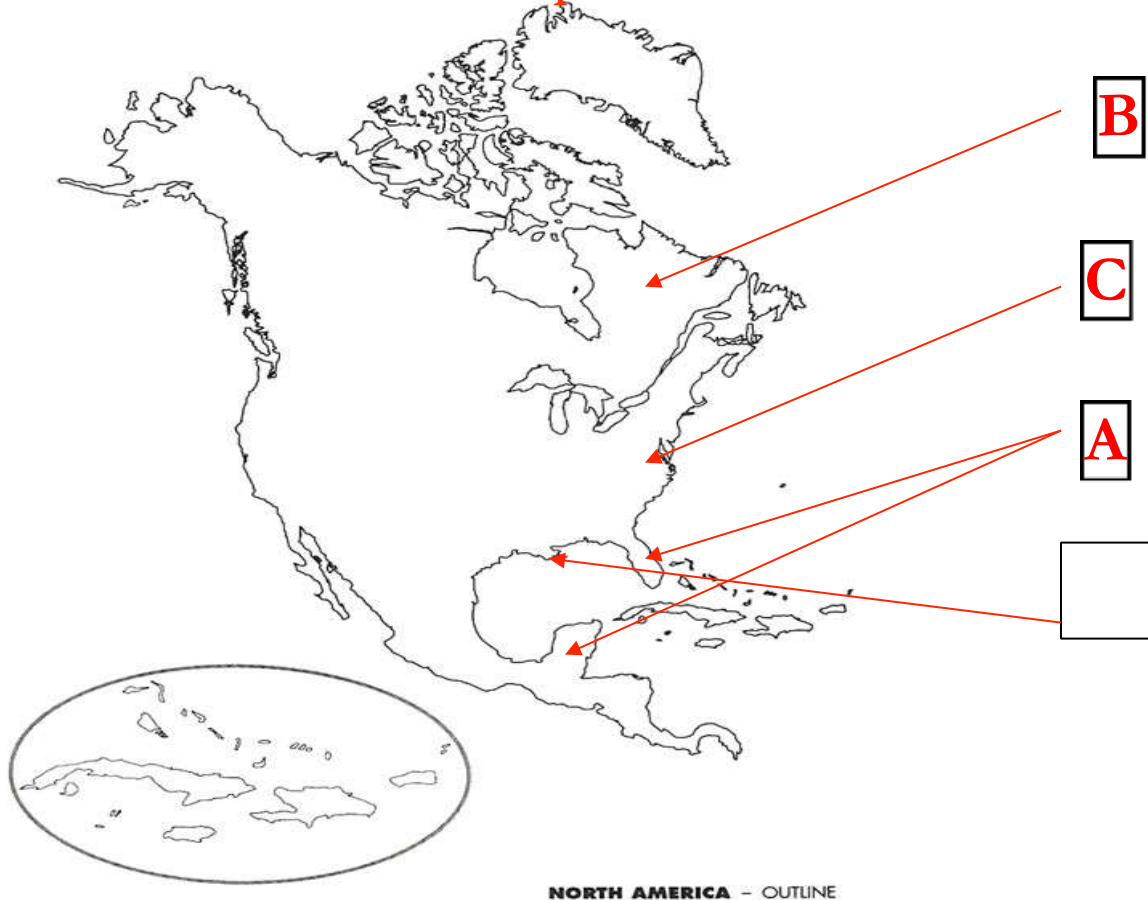
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ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS:

In what ways do the study of exploration show us that conflict causes change? How did conflict between Europeans and Native

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Americans cause the Native Americans to change? How did conflict between Spain and England cause change in North America?

Acknowledgements

Hodge, Cathy M. Time Travel Through Georgia. Athens, GA: WesMar Incorporated DBA/Voyager Publications, 2005.

Jackson, Edwin L., Mary E. Stakes, Lawrence R. Hepburn, Mary A. Hepburn. The Georgia Studies Book: Our State and the Nation. Athens, GA: Carl Vinson Institute of Government, 2004.



Marsh, Carol. The Georgia Experience: 8th Grade Social Studies Teacher's Edition Student Workbook. Peachtree City, GA: Gallopade International, 2008.

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