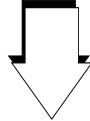


Cause and Effect: *Causes of Exploration*

After the Crusades, Europeans wanted Asian goods.

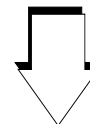
Cause



Effect

Italy dominates trade because it developed a network during the Crusades.

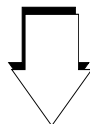
Cause



Effect

Other European nations want a share of Italy's profits.

Cause



Effect

Other nations seek water route to Asia.

The Columbian Exchange

The arrival of the Spanish in the Americas brought more than a clash of peoples and cultures. It also brought a movement of plants, animals, and disease between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. This movement of living things between hemispheres is called the *Columbian Exchange*.

Americas to Europe, Africa, and Asia	Europe, Africa, and Asia to Americas
Squash	Citrus Fruits
Peppers	Onions
Pumpkins	Olives
Turkeys	Turnips
Tobacco	Grapes
Pineapples	Coffee Beans
Cacao	Bananas
Peanuts	Sugar Cane
Potatoes	Peaches, Pears
Beans	Honeybees
Tomatoes	<u>Grains</u> : wheat, rice, barley, oats
Corn	<u>Livestock</u> : cattle, sheep, pigs, horses
Vanilla	<u>Diseases</u> : smallpox, influenza, typhus, measles, malaria, diphtheria, whooping cough

European Exploration of the Americas

Causes of Exploration	Effects of Exploration
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ National Competition among countries▶ Desire for wealth▶ Spread Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Destruction of Aztec and Incan Empires▶ The Columbian Exchange▶ European colonies established in the Americas▶ Introduction of slavery

HIGHLIGHTS OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION, 1492-1682

DATE	EXPLORER	GOAL	ACCOMPLISHMENT
1487-1488	Bartolomeu Dias (Portugal)		Sailed around the southern tip of Africa.
1492-1504	Christopher Columbus (Spain)	To reach eastern Asia by sailing west.	Discovered the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea. Made 4 voyages.
1497-1498	Vasco da Gama (Portugal)		Sailed around Africa to India.
1497-1501	John Cabot (England)		Explored east coast of North America.
1500	Pedro Álvares Cabral (Portugal)		Reached Brazil.
1508-1509, 1513	Juan Ponce de León (Spain)	To find gold and a fountain of youth and to colonize Florida.	First European to explore land in present-day U.S. Failed to find gold or a fountain of youth or to conquer Florida.
1513	Vasco Núñez de Balboa (Spain)	To find gold and a sea reported to be west of America.	With the help of Indians, he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, becoming the first European to see the Pacific Ocean.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION, 1492-1682

DATE	EXPLORER	GOAL	ACCOMPLISHMENT
1516-1520, 1539-1542	Hernando DeSoto (Spain)	To find gold and set up a colony in Florida.	Explored Florida and parts of what is now Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, but failed to find gold or conquer Indians.
1519-1522	Ferdinand Magellan (Spain)	To determine the size of the Pacific Ocean.	Killed in the Philippines, but the 18 survivors of this expedition were the first people in history to sail around the world. Proved that the Americas were not part of Asia.
1519-1521	Hernando Cortés (Spain)	To find gold and conquer the Aztec empire.	Destroyed the Aztec empire in Mexico and seized vast amounts of gold.
1524	Giovanni da Verrazano (France)		Explored east coast of North America, including present-day New York harbor.
1528-1536	Alvar Núñez, Cabeza de Vaca and Estebanico (Spain)	To find gold and conquer lands between Florida and Mexico.	Survivors of the ill-fated expedition led by Pánfilo de Narváez. First European and first African to explore the American Southwest, where they heard and spread reports of golden treasures in the "Seven Cities of Cibola."

HIGHLIGHTS OF EUROPEAN EXPLORATION, 1492-1682			
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DATE	EXPLORER	GOAL	ACCOMPLISHMENT
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1531-1533	Francisco Pizarro (Spain)	To find gold and conquer the Inca empire.	Destroyed the Inca empire in South America and seized huge amounts of gold.
1534-1542	Jacques Cartier (France)		Explored St. Lawrence River.
1540-1542	Francisco Vásquez de Coronado (Spain)	To find gold and conquer the Seven Cities of Cibola.	Explored the American Southwest in Oklahoma and Kansas but failed to find the Seven Cities or elsewhere.
1542-1543	Juan Cabrillo (Spain)		Explored west coast of North America.
1603-1615	Samuel de Champlain (France)		Explored St. Lawrence River valley and founded Quebec.
1609-1611	Henry Hudson (England)		Explored east coast of North America and discovered Hudson River.
1673	Jacques Marquette/ Louis Joliet		Explored along the Mississippi River.
1679-1682	Robert de La Salle (France)		Explored Great Lakes. Reached mouth of Mississippi River.

Geographic Differences Among the Colonies

Many factors shape a region's economy and the way its settlers make a living. One of the most important is its physical geography—the climate, soil, and natural resources of the region. The geography of the American colonies varied from one colony to another. For example, in some areas, farmers could dig into rich, fertile soil. In others, they could not stick their shovels in the ground without hitting rocks.

New England	Middle Colonies (Mid-Atlantic)	Southern Colonies
<p>New England had a short growing season and rocky soil. Colonists took advantage of other opportunities in the region.</p> <p><u>Regional Exports</u> Dried Fish Whale Oil Wood Products</p> <p><u>Commerce and Religion</u> New England was distinguished by its small farming towns and profitable fishing and trade.</p>	<p>The longer growing season of the Middle Colonies – the “breadbasket colonies” – allowed farmers to grow cash crops of grain.</p> <p><u>Regional Exports</u> Grain Iron Wood Products</p> <p><u>Farms and Cities</u> Middle Colony farms produced large cash crops that fueled trade in its coastal cities.</p>	<p>The South had a nearly year-round growing season. The use of enslaved Africans allowed Southern planters to produce cash crops of tobacco and rice</p> <p><u>Regional Exports</u> Tobacco Rice Bread, flour, grain (not rice) Indigo</p> <p><u>Plantations & Slavery</u> The South’s plantation economy and large number of enslaved Africans made it different from the other regions.</p>

ORIGINS OF THE 13 COLONIES

COLONY AND SETTLEMENT DATE	FOUNDERS	REASON	IMPORTANT FACTS
<u>New England Colonies</u> Plymouth (1620)	William Bradford and other Pilgrims	To form separate religious community and keep English identity.	Mayflower Compact. Became part of Massachusetts in 1691.
Massachusetts Bay (1630)	John Winthrop and other Puritans	To establish a perfect society based on Puritan ideals.	Dictatorship of "saints" until 1686.
Rhode Island (1636)	Roger Williams	Opposed Puritan rule; banished.	Religious tolerance. Separation of church and state.
Connecticut (1636)	Thomas Hooker and other Puritans	Land; Expand trade; Religious and political freedom	Fundamental Orders, 1639, was the first written constitution in the colonies.
New Hampshire (1623)	Puritans	Land, opposition to government in Massachusetts.	Original proprietors were Mason and Gorges.

ORIGINS OF THE 13 COLONIES

COLONY AND SETTLEMENT DATE	FOUNDERS	REASONS	IMPORTANT FACTS
<p><u>Middle Colonies</u> New York (As New Netherland, 1626)</p>	<p>Dutch West India Company</p>	<p>Trade with Indians, land.</p>	<p>Ruled without representative government until Glorious Revolution.</p>
<p>New Jersey (as New Netherland, 1626)</p>	<p>Dutch West India Company</p>	<p>Trade with Indians, land, Quaker ideals.</p>	<p>Taken from Dutch and given to Berkeley and Carteret. Bought and developed by Quakers. Two separate colonies until 1702.</p>
<p>Pennsylvania (1682)</p>	<p>William Penn</p>	<p>Quaker ideals; Profit from land sales</p>	<p>Holy Experiment tried pacifism and guaranteed religious and political liberty.</p>
<p>Delaware (As New Sweden, 1638)</p>	<p>Swedish Colonists</p>	<p>Trade with Indians, land.</p>	<p>Part of Pennsylvania until 1776 but had own legislature.</p>

ORIGINS OF THE 13 COLONIES

COLONY AND SETTLEMENT DATE	FOUNDERS	REASONS	IMPORTANT FACTS
<u>Southern Colonies</u> Virginia (1607)	London Company	Find gold and Northwest Passage, convert Indians to Christianity; Trade and farming	First successful English colony. Colonists guaranteed "rights of Englishmen." First elected legislature in colonies.
Maryland (1634)	George Calvert	Refuge for Catholics; Profit from land sales	Toleration Act of 1649 guaranteed religious freedom to Catholics and Protestants.
North Carolina (1650)	8 proprietors	Trade and farming; Religious freedom	Democratic society developed early in colony's history.
South Carolina (1670)	8 proprietors	Trade and farming; Religious freedom	Rich rice-growing region. One of the wealthiest colonies.
Georgia (1733)	James Oglethrope and other trustees	Protect South Carolina, help poor debtors	Did not develop until goal of helping debtors abandoned. Then settlers seeking land developed colony.

Growing Conflict Between Britain and America

BRITISH ACTION	COLONIAL PROTEST
1763-Proclamation of 1763 forbids colonial settlement west of the Appalachians.	Colonists protest; some ignore the law.
1764-Sugar Act cuts in half the import duty on foreign molasses but enforces law strictly.	Colonists raise cry of "no taxation without representation" and boycott British products.
1765-Quartering Act requires colonists to furnish food and lodging for British troops.	Colonial assemblies pass resolutions. Colonists boycott British products. Sons of Liberty attack stamp agents. Stamp Act Congress sends Declaration of Rights and Grievances to Parliament.
1765-Stamp Act passed	Boycott of British goods
1766-Repeal of Stamp Act. Parliament passes Declaratory Act stating its right to tax the colonists.	Boycott ended New York refuses to enforce Quartering Act. Colonists ignore Declaratory Act.

<p>1767-Townshend Acts impose duties on paper, tea, paint, lead, and other items.</p> <p>Suspension of New York Assembly for its refusal to enforce Quartering Act.</p>	<p>Colonial assemblies pass resolutions challenging Parliament's right to tax them. Colonists boycott British products. Sons of Liberty enforce boycotts.</p> <p>Colonists rally to the support of New York. Numerous protests held.</p> <p>Boston Massacre – March 1770</p>
BRITISH ACTION	COLONIAL PROTEST
<p>1770-Repeal of the Townshend Acts except the tax on tea.</p> <p>1773-Tea Act gives the East India Company a monopoly on the colonial tea trade.</p> <p>1774-Intolerable Acts passed to punish Boston for the Tea Party. (1) Boston's port is closed. (2) Britain takes tighter control of Massachusetts' government. (3) The Quartering Act directs colonists to find housing and certain supplies for British troops. (4) British soldiers will be tried in England for certain crimes.</p> <p>Quebec Act sets up a civil government and recognizes certain French laws in Quebec. It grants religious and political freedom to Catholics in Quebec. It also extends the boundaries of Quebec southwestward to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.</p>	<p>Colonial boycotts ended and calm restored.</p> <p>In the Boston Tea Party incident, colonists dump the company's tea into the Boston harbor. In other colonies the company's ships are not allowed to unload, or the tea is confiscated.</p> <p>Colonists interpret the Quebec Act as evidence that Britain wants to close the west to settlers from the 13 colonies. Protestants are alarmed over religious provisions of the act. Because of the Quebec Act and the Intolerable Acts, all the colonies except Georgia send delegates to the Continental Congress.</p> <p>Militias are formed</p> <p>Congress calls for defense measures against British attack, authorizes another boycott against British goods, and appeals to King George III to restore the peace.</p>

1775-First battle of Revolutionary War results when British troops encounter colonial militia at Lexington while en route to Concord to seize military supplies.

Militia fights British Troops

Second Continental Congress meets

Continental Army formed

WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

There was no separate executive branch to carry out the laws of Congress.

There was no national judiciary to handle offenses against the central government's laws and to settle disputes between states.

Congress did not have the power to levy taxes. It could only requisition, or request, contributions from the states.

Congress could not regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

CORRECTION BY THE CONSTITUTION

A separate executive department was created, headed by the President. Its job was to enforce the Constitution and laws enacted under it and to conduct foreign relations.

A judicial department was created, headed by a Supreme Court, to handle offenses against federal laws, disputes between states, and cases involving foreign diplomats.

Congress was given the power to levy and collect taxes, thus freeing it from dependence upon financial contributions by the states.

Congress was given the power to regulate commerce between the states and with foreign nations, thus enabling it to make enforceable trade treaties with foreign nations.

The states, as well as Congress, had the power to coin money.	Only Congress was given the right to coin money, in order to provide a single national currency.
Congress was in no position to support an army and navy, since it could not collect taxes. It had to depend on the support of state militias.	Congress, with power to tax, could afford to support an army and navy, thereby freeing the central government from dependence upon state militias. In addition, the militia would be under the control of Congress.
It was difficult to pass laws under the Articles, since at least nine states had to approve each proposal.	Under the Constitution the process of lawmaking was made easier. Bills needed only a simple majority in both houses to become laws.
The requirement of unanimous consent of all the states made amendment of the Articles almost impossible.	The Constitution provided for amendment by a two-thirds majority in Congress and three-fourths of the states. This was a much easier process, although still difficult.

Federalists and Anti-federalists

<i>Federalists</i>	<i>Anti-federalists</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Supported removing some powers from the states and giving more powers to the national government ▶ Favored dividing powers among three branches of government ▶ Proposed a single person to lead the executive branch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wanted important political powers to remain with the states ▶ Wanted the legislative branch to have more power than the executive ▶ Feared that a strong executive might become a king or tyrant ▶ Believed a bill of rights needed to be added to the Constitution to protect people's rights

Preamble: Purpose of the Constitution

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Goals of the Preamble A Closer Look

Preamble	Explanation
<i>Form a more perfect Union</i>	Create a nation in which states work together
<i>Establish justice</i>	Make laws and set up courts that are fair
<i>Insure domestic tranquility</i>	Keep peace within the country
<i>Provide for the common defense</i>	Safeguard the country against attack

Preamble	Explanation
<i>Promote for the general welfare</i>	Contribute to the happiness and well-being of all the people
<i>Secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity</i>	Make sure future citizens remain free

The First Political Parties	
<u>Federalists</u> founded by Alexander Hamilton	<u>Democratic-Republicans</u> founded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ strong national government ▶ fear of mob rule ▶ loose construction(interpretation) of the Constitution ▶ favored national bank ▶ economy based on manufacturing and shipping ▶ supporters: lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, clergy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ limited national government ▶ fear of rule by one person or a powerful few ▶ strict construction (interpretation) of the Constitution ▶ opposed national bank ▶ economy based on farming ▶ supporters: farmers, tradespeople

Presidential Election of 1796

In 1796, the United States held its first elections in which political parties competed. John Adams was the Federalists candidate for President, and Thomas Jefferson was

the candidate for the Democratic-Republicans. John Adams won, and the Constitution stated that the runner-up would be vice-president.

Presidential Election of 1800

Federalists Presidential Candidate – President John Adams

Democratic-Republicans – Vice-President Thomas Jefferson

When election day came, the Democratic-Republicans won the presidency. Jefferson received 73 votes in the electoral college, and Adams earned 65. But there was a problem. Aaron Burr, whom the Democratic-Republicans wanted as vice president, also received 73 votes.

According to the Constitution, the House of Representatives had to choose between Burr and Jefferson. Over a period of seven days the House voted 35 times. The Federalists controlled the House, and they would decide the election. After much persuasion by Alexander Hamilton's friend, James A. Bayard, several Federalists decided to not vote for Burr. Jefferson was elected president on the thirty-sixth ballot.