

**How did we  
get here?**



**Who**

**was**

**first?**



# First Migration to the Americas

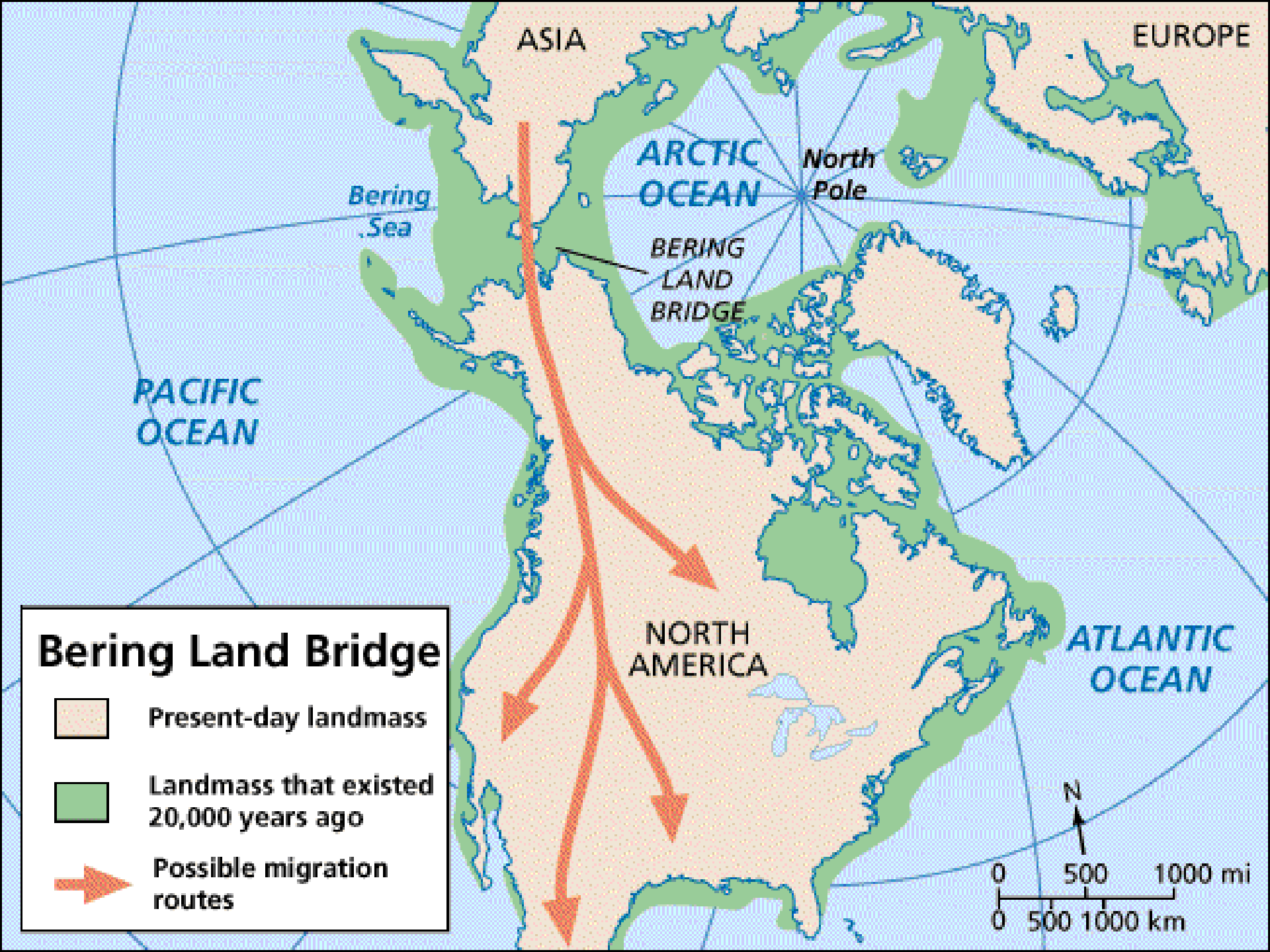
## Ice Age Exploration

- **38,000 BCE - 10,000 BCE**

- During the worlds last Ice Age the earths climate became intensely cold...
- Large amounts of water froze into huge sheets of moving ice... (**Glaciers**)
- Ocean levels dropped more than 300 feet...
  - When the sea level dropped large amounts of land became expose...







ASIA

EUROPE

ARCTIC OCEAN

North Pole

Bering Sea

BERING LAND BRIDGE

PACIFIC OCEAN

NORTH AMERICA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

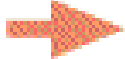
### Bering Land Bridge



Present-day landmass



Landmass that existed 20,000 years ago



Possible migration routes



0 500 1000 mi  
0 500 1000 km



# End of the Ice Age

- 8,000 BCE (End of an Ice Age)
  - The Earth's climate began to change, glaciers started melting, and the Ice Age was coming to an end...
  - Water levels in the ocean rose, and the **Bering Land Bridge** was covered again by water...
- This warmer climate at the end of the Ice Age created new **environments**...
- Environments influenced the development of different Native American societies allowing them to create defining **cultures**...
  - Traditions, Language, Government, and Family Life...













# Native Americans



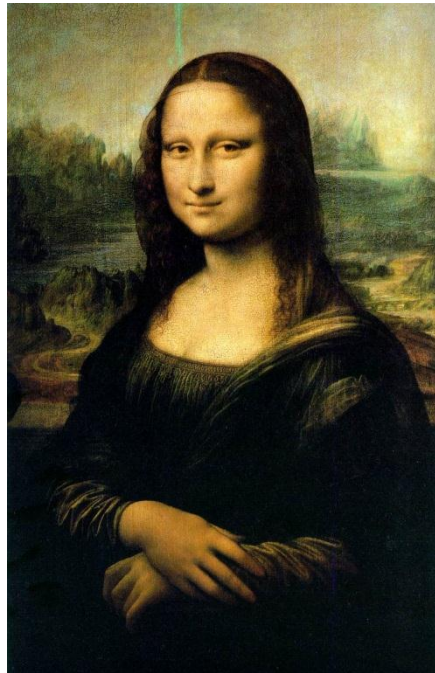


# TRIBES OF THE INDIAN NATION





# Why would you ever want to leave Europe?



# European Exploration

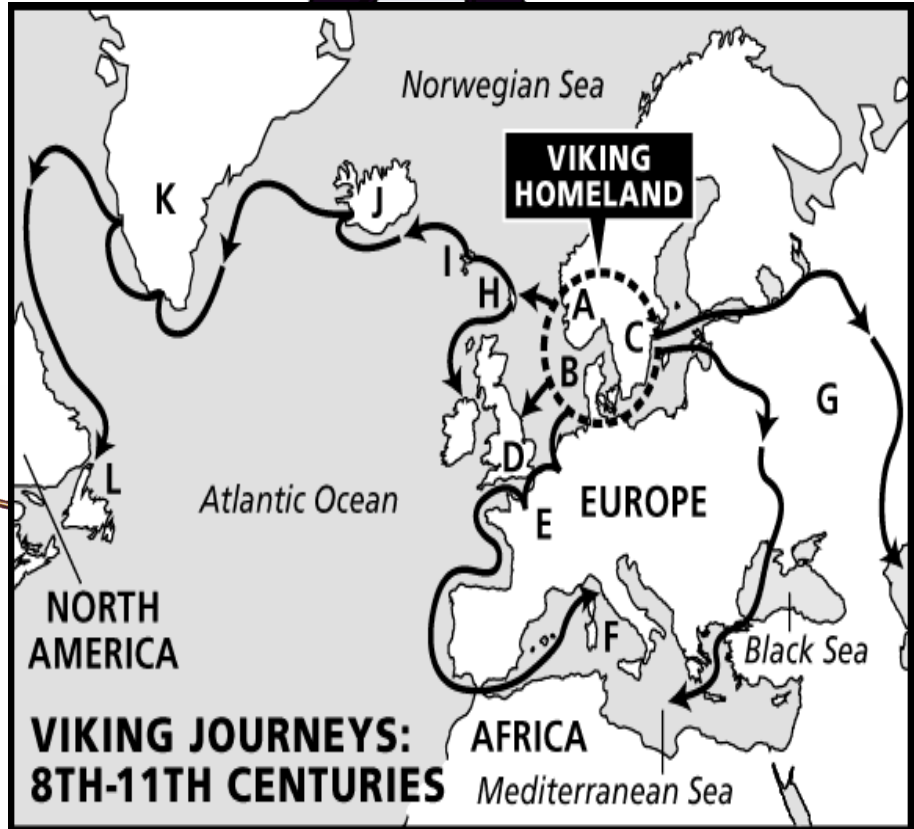
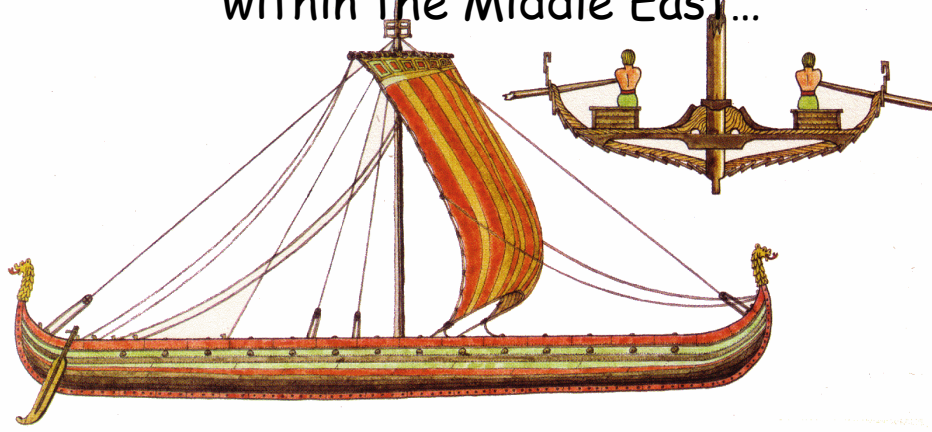




# Who was first to America?



- The Vikings were the first to make contact with America!
  - Vikings, originally from Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden).
    - **Long ships** (new design)
      - Able to handle rough Atlantic Ocean...
  - Raided countries throughout Europe as well as developed large trading networks...
    - Viking traded from the British Isles, Mediterranean Sea, and within the Middle East...



# Viking Sailors Reach North America!

Expeditions led by Erik the Red

- 874, Viking explore the North Atlantic and settle in Iceland...
- 974, Vikings settle in Greenland...
- (1000) Leif Eriksson



- Sailing from Norway to Greenland was blown off course and made his way (accidentally) to North America (Canada).
  - Named it Vinland!
- Vikings only stayed a few years...
  - Why?
- Native America posed constant threat to Viking settlements...





# Why Explore the World?

## Riches in Asia

During the 1400's, Europeans had several reasons to explore the world...

### – Spices

- Europeans want to find a plentiful, cheaper way of getting Asian spice
  - Stop the merchants' monopolies!
  - Europeans want to buy **DIRECT!**

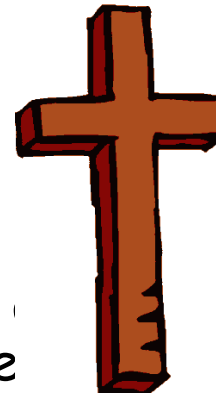
### – Religion

- Europeans wanted to help convert the world to Christianity...

### – Culture

- Europeans had a thirst for knowledge and wanted to learn more about these distant cultures...

– Marco Polo - 1324



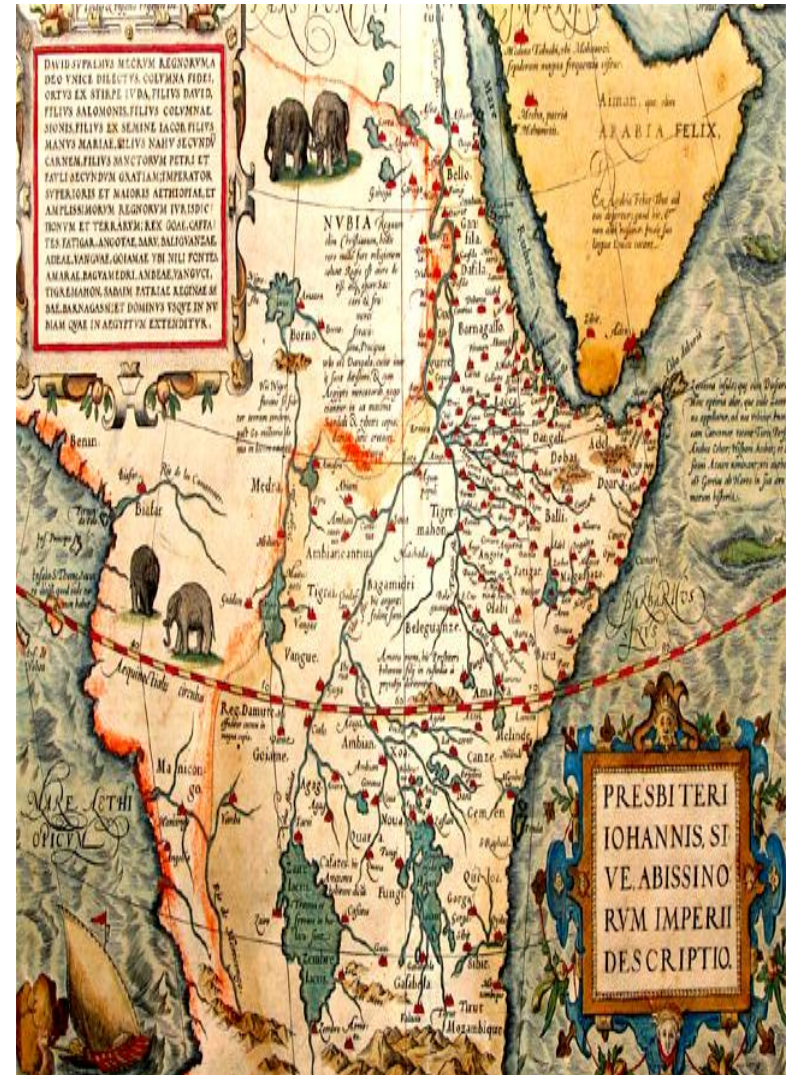
# Prince Henry the 'Navigator'

## Prince Henry the Navigator!

- 1400's - Portugal becomes leader in world exploration...
  - Prince Henry 'Navigator'
    - Bored in life, he would make many advances that would make exploration more successful...

## ?What were they?

- Built an observatory...
  - Study the stars...
- Founded a school for navigation...
- Funded (ship researcher, map makers, and expeditions to Africa.)





Canary  
Islands

Europe

Asia

Portugal

Africa

Equator

"The Unknown"



# Technological Advances

New technologies played a major role in advancing world exploration...

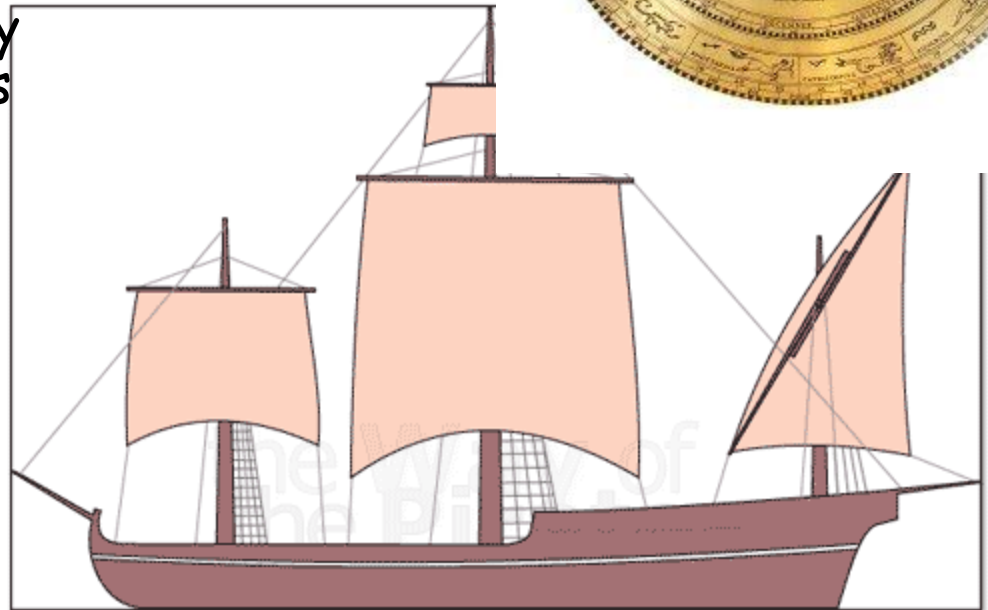
– Magnetic Compass

– Astrolabe

- A device that enabled navigators to learn their ships location by charting the positions of the stars...

– Caravels

- Smaller, lighter and easily steered ships. Used triangular sails that allowed ships to sail against the wind.



# A Sea Route to Asia!

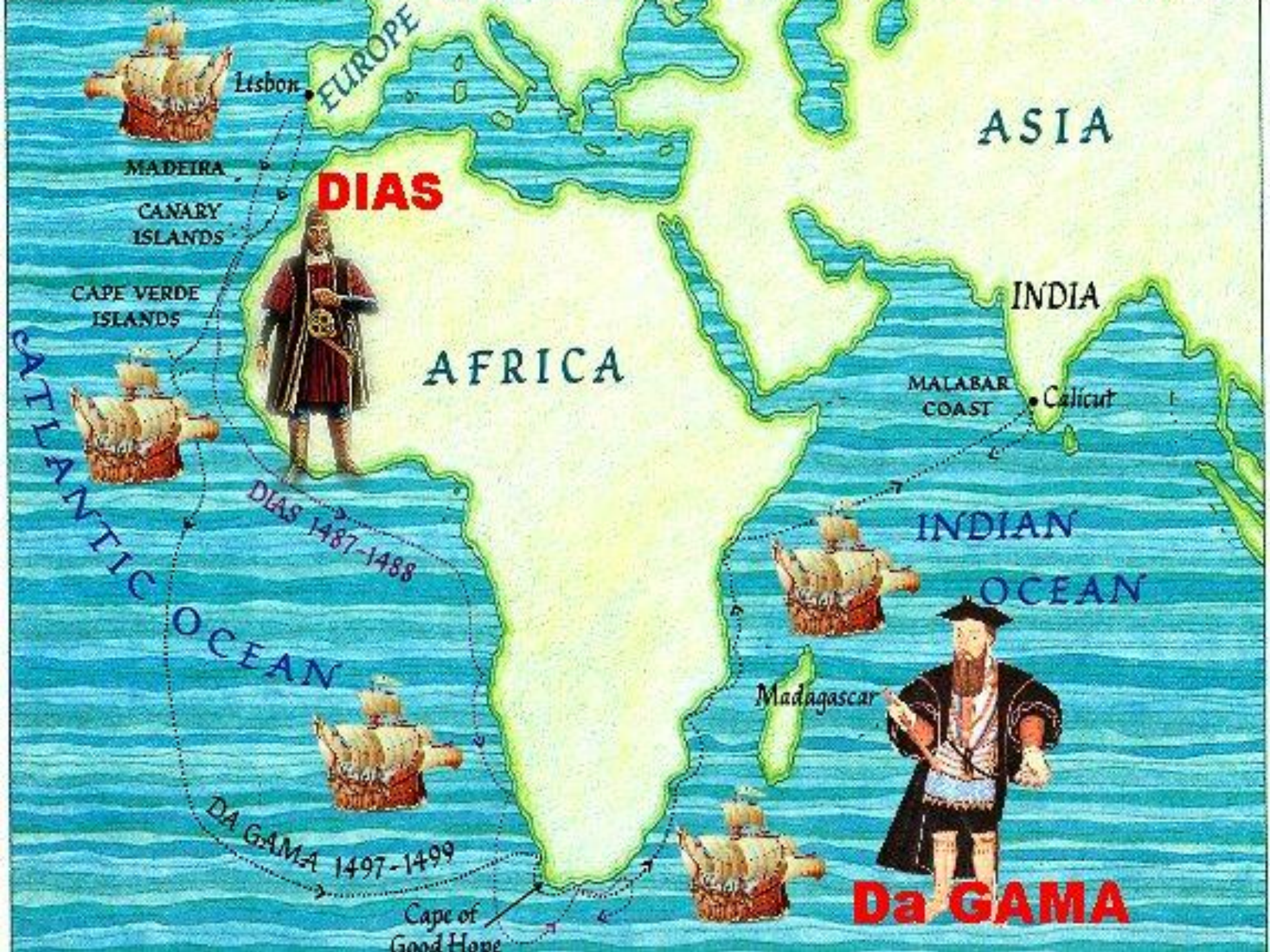
## Rounding Africa

- Portugal explorers continue sailing south towards Southern Africa setting up trading post along the way.
  - 1488 - Bartolomeu Dias
    - Sailed around the tip of Africa (Cape of Good Hope), then turned back.
      - Mutiny...
  - 1497 - Vasco de Gama
    - Sails around Cape of Good Hope and reaches Asia (Calicut, India)...
      - *First to sail to Asia!*



Portugal won the race to Asia!





EUROPE

ASIA

Lisbon

**DIAS**

INDIA

AFRICA

MALABAR COAST

Calicut

INDIAN OCEAN

OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

DIAS 1487-1488

DA GAMA 1497-1499

Madagascar

Cape of Good Hope

**Da GAMA**



MADEIRA

CANARY ISLANDS

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS





# A Sea Route to Asia!

## Results of Exploration

- European developed a growing interest in discovery and exploration...
- Spreading of religion...
- Trading of gold, ivory, and slaves.
  - Portugal begins slave trade in Europe.
    - Breaks up villages and begins wars within Africa...
- Portugal dominates the seas in Europe...
- Other countries begin to branch out and explore...



# Assignment

- How did European exploration affect civilizations around the World? (SAILING - EXPLORING...)
  - ✦ DESCRIBE IN MULTIPLE SENTENCES!
- Do you think modern exploration (SpaceShips - NASA) will ever lead us to 'New' discoveries or places?
  - ✦ DESCRIBE IN MULTIPLE SENTENCES!
- FROM YOUR BRAIN - Draw a map of the World...







# Brain Check

- What bridge did the earliest Americans cross?
- Who landed in North America first?
- Who was Prince Henry?
- 3 technological advancements?
- Who was the first person to sail to Asia?
- What were the results of Portugal's exploration?





# Christopher

# Columbus



- Who was he?
- What did he do?
- Why is he important?
- What did he really discover?

# Columbus Sails across the Atlantic

## Christopher Columbus

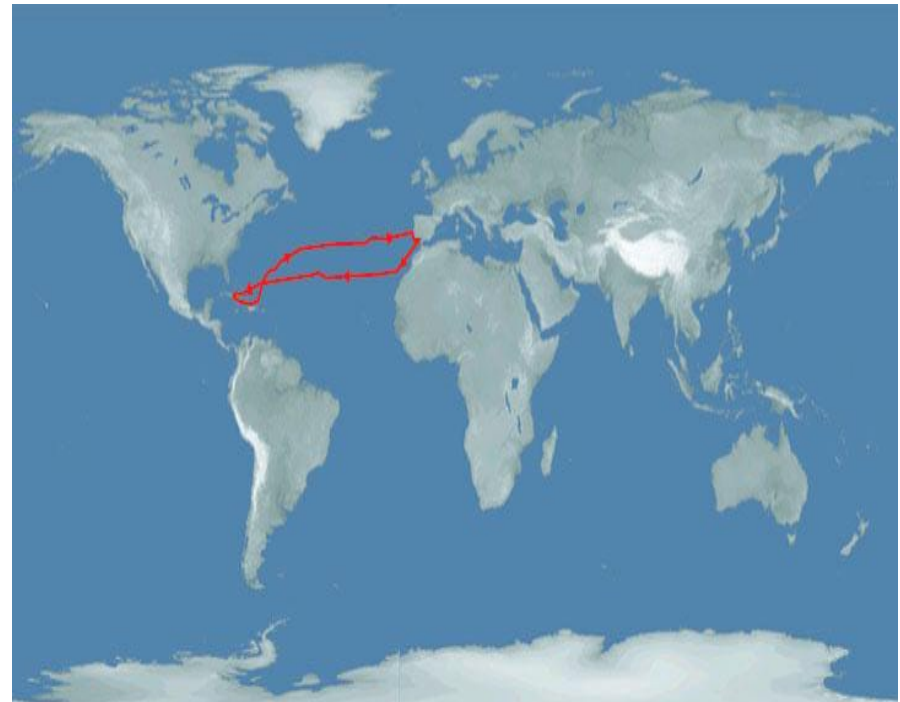
- A sailor from **Genoa, Italy** was convinced that he could reach Asia by **sailing west across the Atlantic Ocean**.
- Stories of fabulous kingdoms and wealth in Asia captured his imagination.





# The Journey Begins

- Christopher Columbus requested that King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to pay for the "Atlantic Expedition" to Asia.
- Columbus promised 3 things...
  - Great Riches...
  - New Territory...
  - Catholic Converts...
- After several years Columbus is able to finance the journey.
  - Anything discovered is to be claimed under the Spanish crown!



# August 3, 1492

- Columbus sets sail with 3 ships
  - Nina
  - Pinta
  - Santa Maria
    - 270 sailors and a years worth of supplies...



# September 6, 1492

- Stop in the Canary Islands, and then Columbus sailed into uncharted ocean.
- After a month their was no sight of land...
  - Astrolabe?



# October 12, 1492

- Columbus thought he had reached Asia!
  - Columbus really landed in the Bahamas!
    - San Salvador "Holy Savior" and Hispaniola...



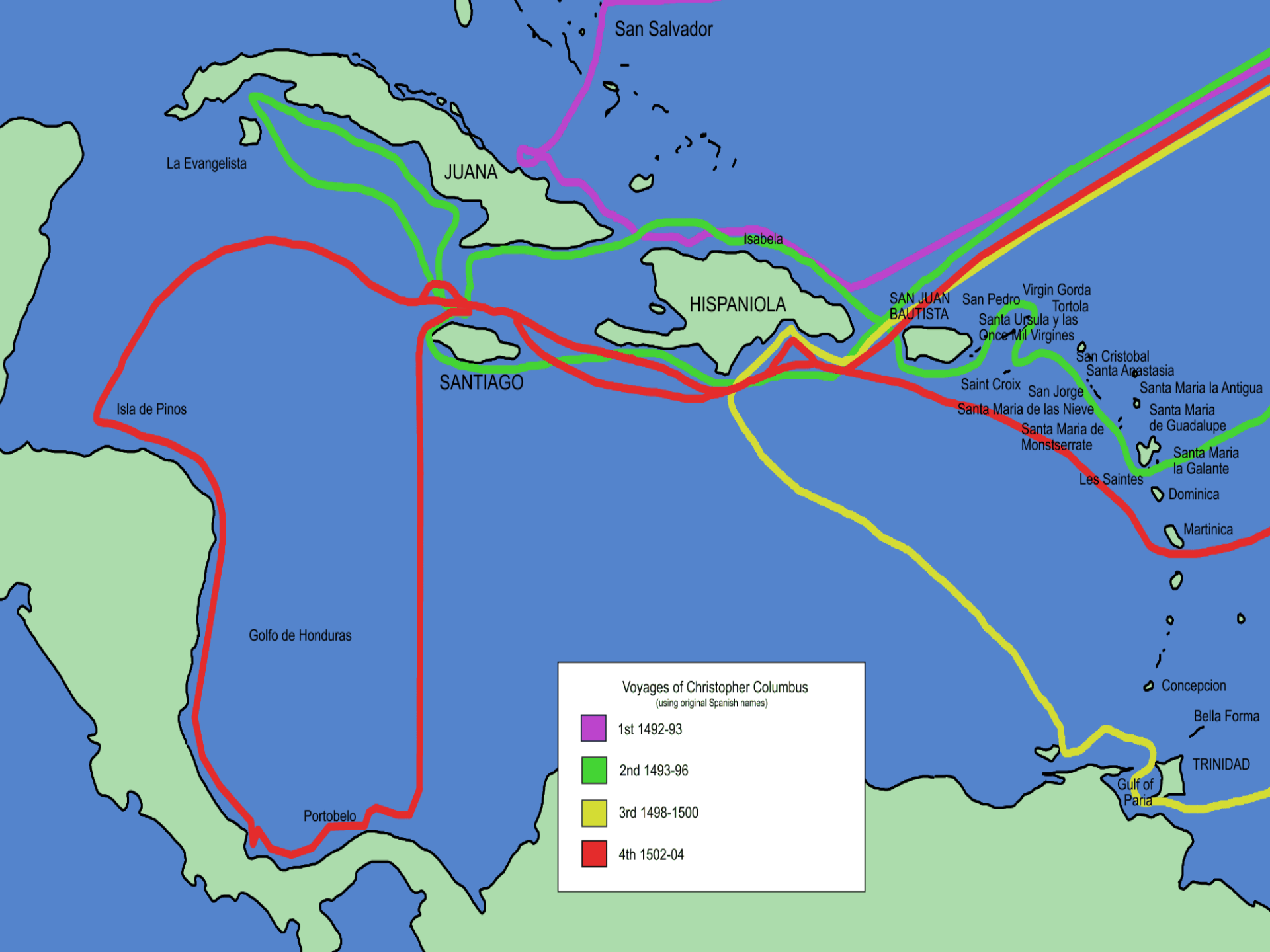
# Columbus met the natives which were name Tiano's...

- The Tiano lived in small farming communities.
  - Very simple people...
  - Columbus was impressed by their generosity, but more interested in their riches.
- After 3 months of looking for gold and collecting exotic plants and animals Christopher Columbus returned to Spain.
- Columbus made **3 more voyages** to the Americas, still believing it was Asia.
  - 1504 Columbus dies in Spain.









# Impact of Columbus's Voyage?

<http://mrnussbaum.com/explorers/book/>





# Impact of Columbus's Voyage

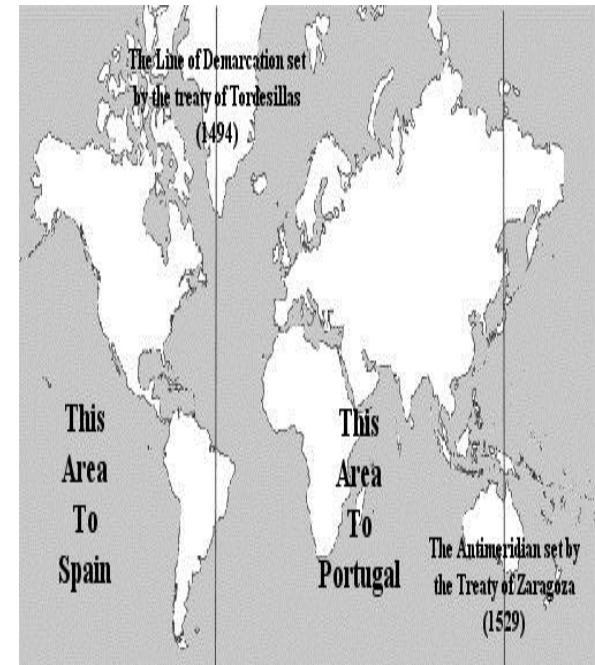
- What might have changed?
  - Changed the way Europeans thought of the world and their place in it...
- A new era of interaction between Europe and the Americas had begun.
  - This created conflict between European countries (Spain and Portugal) for land.
    - Why?

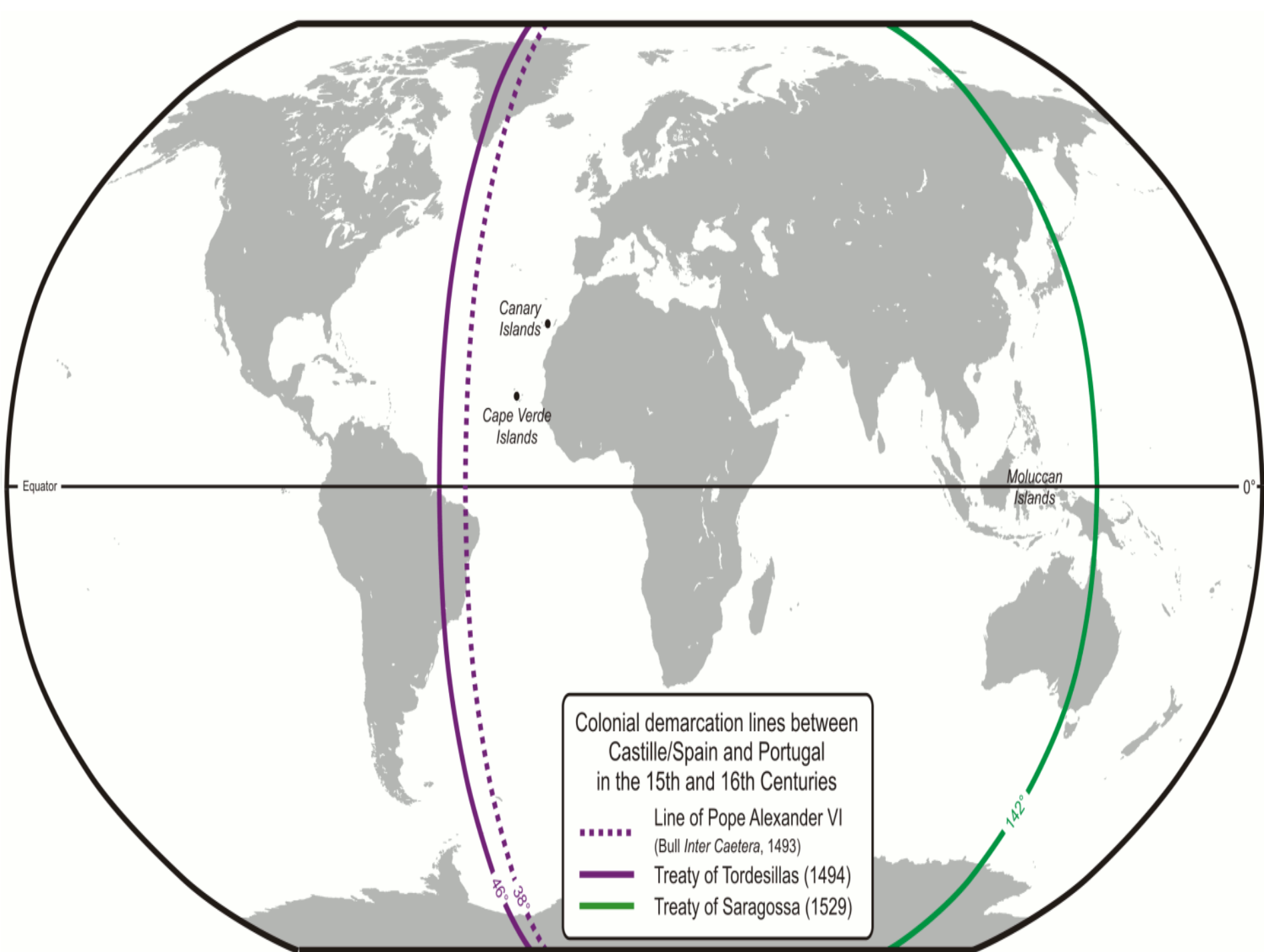


# Splitting up the World?

1493 - Pope Alexander VI issued a decree that drew new boundaries.

- Line of Demarcation - this was an imaginary line that divided the Atlantic Ocean. Spain could claim all land west of the line.
- The Portuguese king believed that this arrangement favored Spain, to prevent war a treaty was drawn.
  - Treaty of Tordesillas - this moved the Line of Demarcation 800 miles further west.





Equator

0°

Canary Islands

Cape Verde Islands

Moluccan Islands

Colonial demarcation lines between  
Castille/Spain and Portugal  
in the 15th and 16th Centuries

- ..... Line of Pope Alexander VI  
(Bull *Inter Caetera*, 1493)
- Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)
- Treaty of Saragossa (1529)

46° 38°

142°



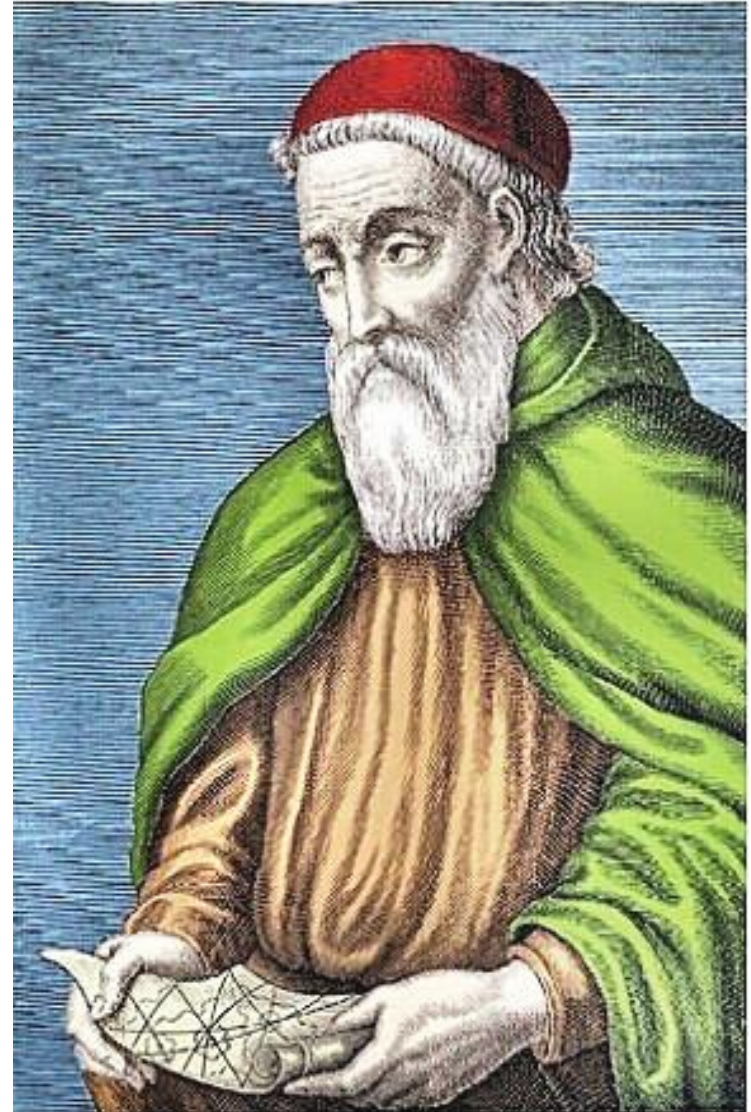
# Exploring the World

1501

## Amerigo Vespucci

- Leads a Spanish fleet to the coast of South America, convinced the land was not Asia...
- Amerigo Vespucci believed he found a 'New World'
  - Named in honor of Vespucci "America".
    - Named by a German mapmaker...

**Became common name for this large  
"New World"**



# Exploring the World

1513

## Vasco Nunez de Balbos

- In a Spanish settlement in Panama heard about another 'Ocean' farther West...
  - Led by native across rugged countries (jungles and swamps) and up mountains.
  - From these high points the Pacific Ocean was discovered by Europeans.
    - Named by Ferdinand Magellan (1519)



# Exploring the World

1519

## Ferdinand Magellan

- A Portuguese navigator.
- Set out with a Spanish fleet to sail the east coast of South America.
- Magellan sailed across the Pacific Ocean to the Philippines.
  - Magellan was killed in battle in the Philippines.
- Magellan's crew continued towards the Indian Ocean.



## 1522 – Magellan's crew returned to Spain

- This crew was the first to circumnavigate the globe.
  - 40,000 miles



# Magellans's voyage around the world



# Columbian Exchange

With explorers sailing all over the world a massive amount of goods were being traded...

- This trading became known as the Columbian Exchange.
  - This would dramatically change the world...

## Items from America

Cocoa  
Corn  
Potatoes  
Tobacco  
Turkey's

## Items to Americas

Cattle  
Citrus Fruits  
Diseases  
Horses  
Grains







# BRAIN CHECK

- Who was Prince Henry?
- Who was Vasco De Gama?
- What did Christopher Columbus do?
- What was the name of the 'Line' that separated the Atlantic for Spain and Portugal?
- Who was the first to see the Pacific Ocean?
- Who was the first to realize America was a 'New World'?
- Who was the first to circumnavigate the globe?
- What was the 'Columbian Exchange', and what did it consist of?



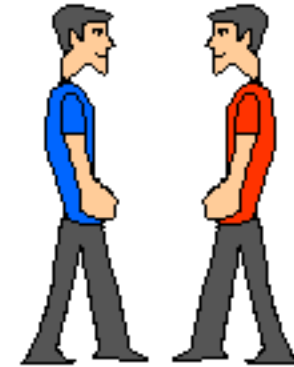
# What did these guys do?

- **Hernan Cortez**
- **Francisco Pizarro**
- **Juan Ponce de Leon**
- **Hernando de Soto**
- **Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca**
- **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado**
- **Bartolommeo de Las Casas**

# Conquistadors vs. Aztecs

## Spanish Conquistadors

– Soldiers sent by the Spanish who led military expeditions in the Americas.



## – Hernan Cortez

- Spanish Conquistador who led expeditions through out Central and South America...



## – Montezuma II

- Ruler of Aztec society who would meet with Hernan Cortez...

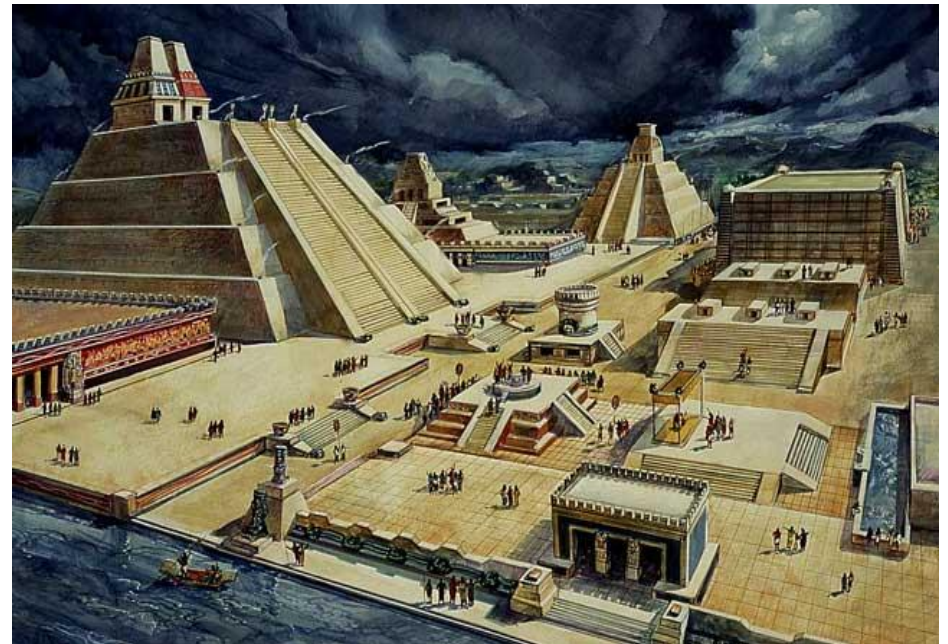
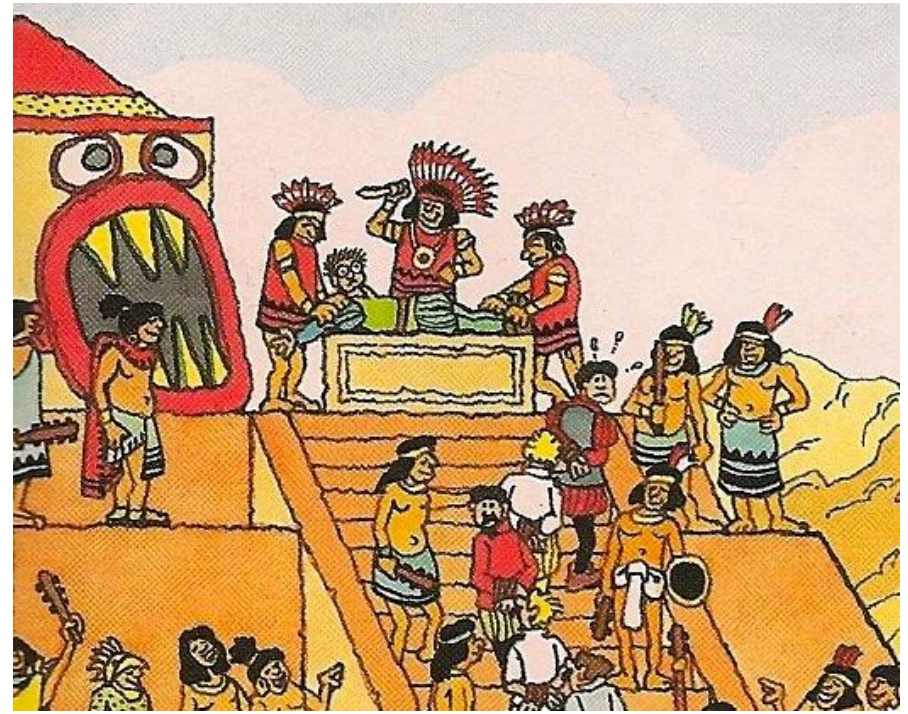




# Aztec's

## Moctezuma

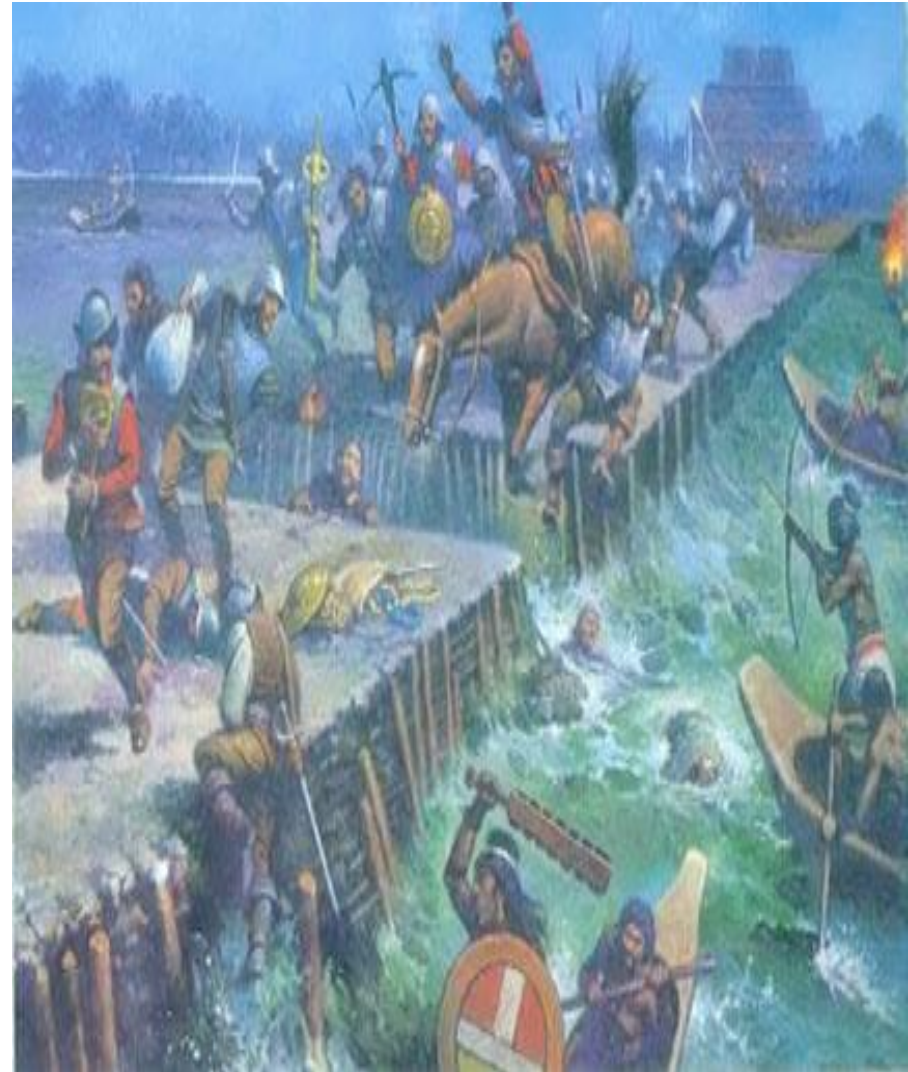
- Rule of the Aztec Empire.
  - The Aztec Empire was at its height during the 1500's.
    - Tenochtitlan, Lake Texcoco (Present Day Mexico City)
  - Tenochtitlan
    - Temples
    - Palaces
      - Made of Gold and Silver...



# Conquest of the Aztec Empire

## 1519 – 1526

- **Hernan Cortez** heard of vast riches and a advanced culture in Central America.
  - **Aztecs**
- He made his way toward Tenochtitlan, capital of the Aztecs.
  - 608 Men (508 soldier and 100 sailors)
  - 16 Horses
  - A few guns
- **Hernan Cortes** eventually reaches the Aztecs Empire and with the alliance of Aztecs enemies the empire falls.
  - The spread of European diseases eventually kills of millions of Native Americans. (small pox)

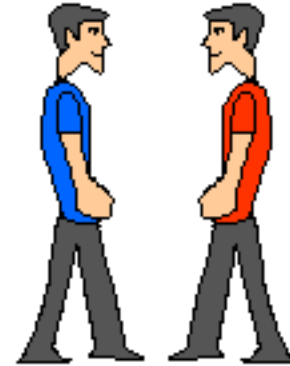




# Conquistadors vs. Incas

## 1528 - 1534

- **Francisco Pizarro** (Spanish Conquistador) heard of a Indian village in the Andes Mts. in South America.
- He made his way toward the **Cuzco** using the Inca's paved roads (highway systems).
  - Pizarro - 400 Man Army.
    - Swords and Guns
- Francisco Pizarro eventually reaches the Inca Empire and the empire falls.
  - The spread of European diseases eventually kills of millions of Native Americans. (**small pox**)









# Spanish Settlements

The Spanish began to settle in the new vast empire named “New Spain”.

Spanish Government want to control migration to the America’s

- Most emigrants were Spanish Christians.
  - Spanish families were encouraged to emigrate, as well as Christians.

Spain ruled its large empire through a system of ‘Royal Officials’ (**Viceroyalties**) and ‘*El Camino Real*’ (**Royal Road**).

- **Council of the Indies - 1524**



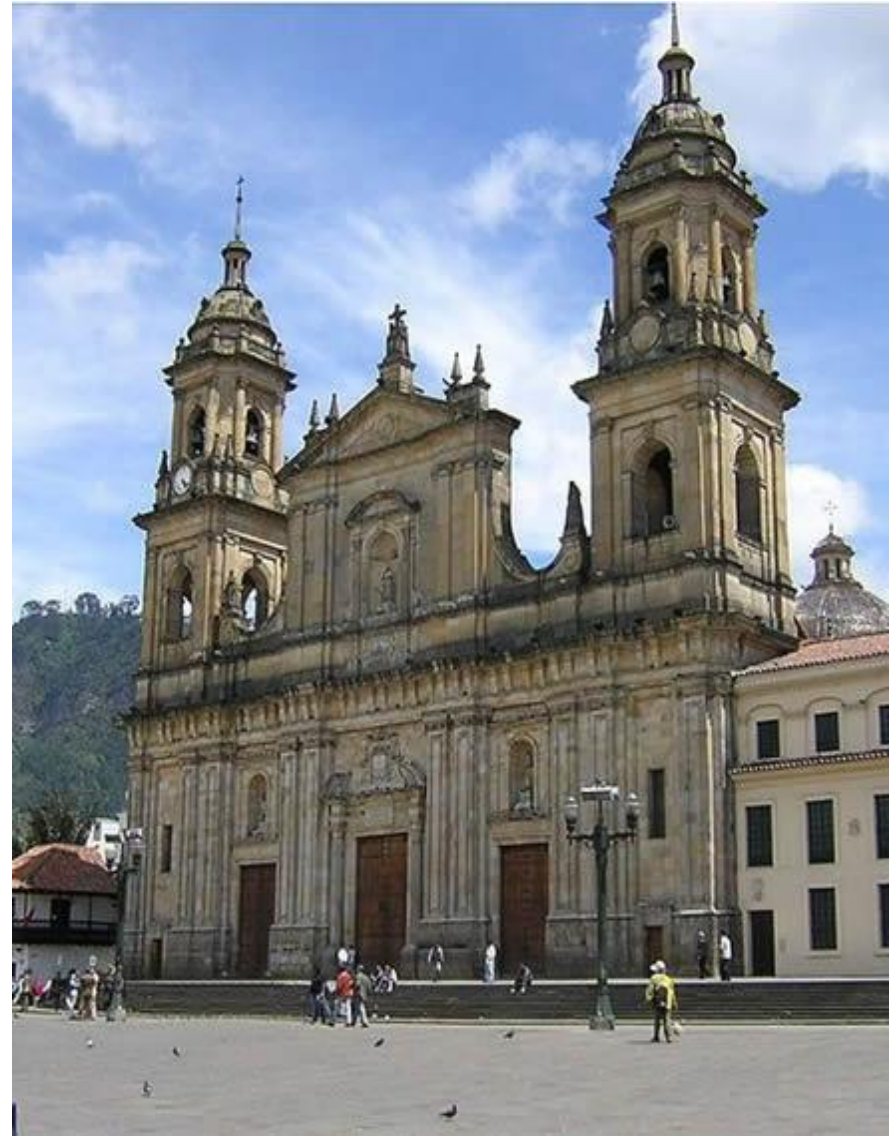
# Spanish Settlements

**Spain  
established 3  
types of  
settlements.**

**Pueblos** – trading post/  
government centers

**Missions** – Churches,  
school, hospitals

**Presidios** – Military Base





# Other Explorers

## Exploring the Southeast

### Juan Ponce de Leon

**1508**

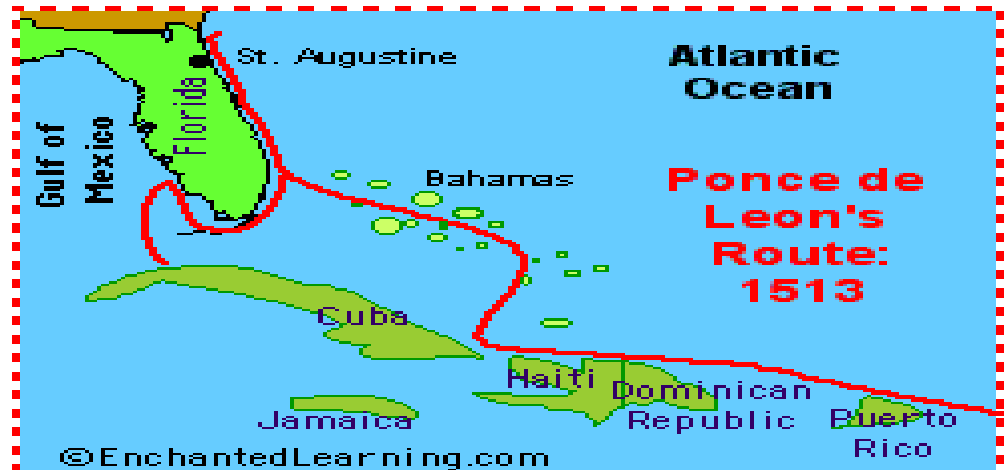
- Landed on the island of Puerto Rico

**1511**

- Juan Ponce de Leon conquered the island for Spain and founded the capital San Juan.
- Juan Ponce de Leon was appoint governor of the colony.

**1512**

- Juan Ponce de Leon discovered the coast of Florida.
  - Searches for the “Fountain of Youth” for the next year.
- De Leon tries to establish colonies, but fails.



# Other Explorers

## Exploring the Southeast

### Hernando de Soto

- 1539
  - Hernando de Soto lands in Florida's gulf coast.
- 1541
  - Hernando de Soto explores Georgia, Carolina's, and Oklahoma.
  - Hernando de Soto is the first to discover the **Mississippi River**.



# Other Explorers

## Exploring the Southwest

1528 - 1539

- **Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca** explores Southwest North America.
  - Shipwrecked in Texas during exploration...
    - Captured by local natives...
      - » Held for 6 years before he escaped...
  - **Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca** calls for better treatment of Native Americans.



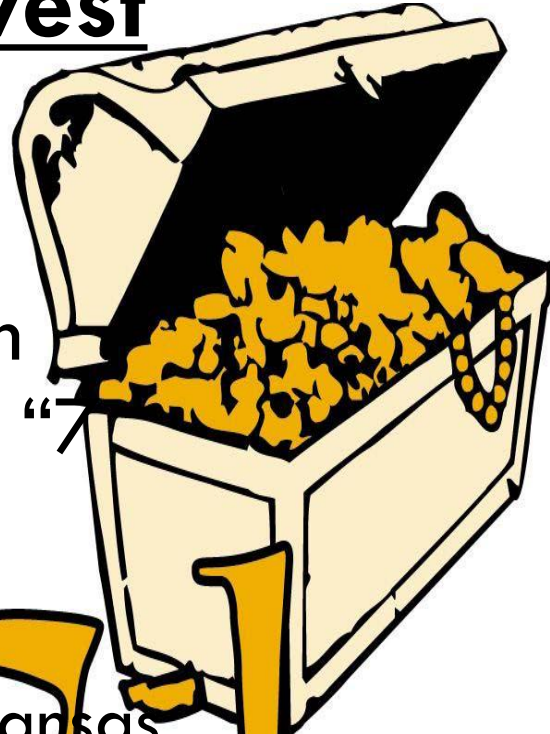


# Other Explorers

## Exploring the Southwest

1540

- **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado** explores North America for mythological “cities of gold”
  - Cibola?
  - Goes to Arizona, Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico.
    - Discovers **Grand Canyon!**

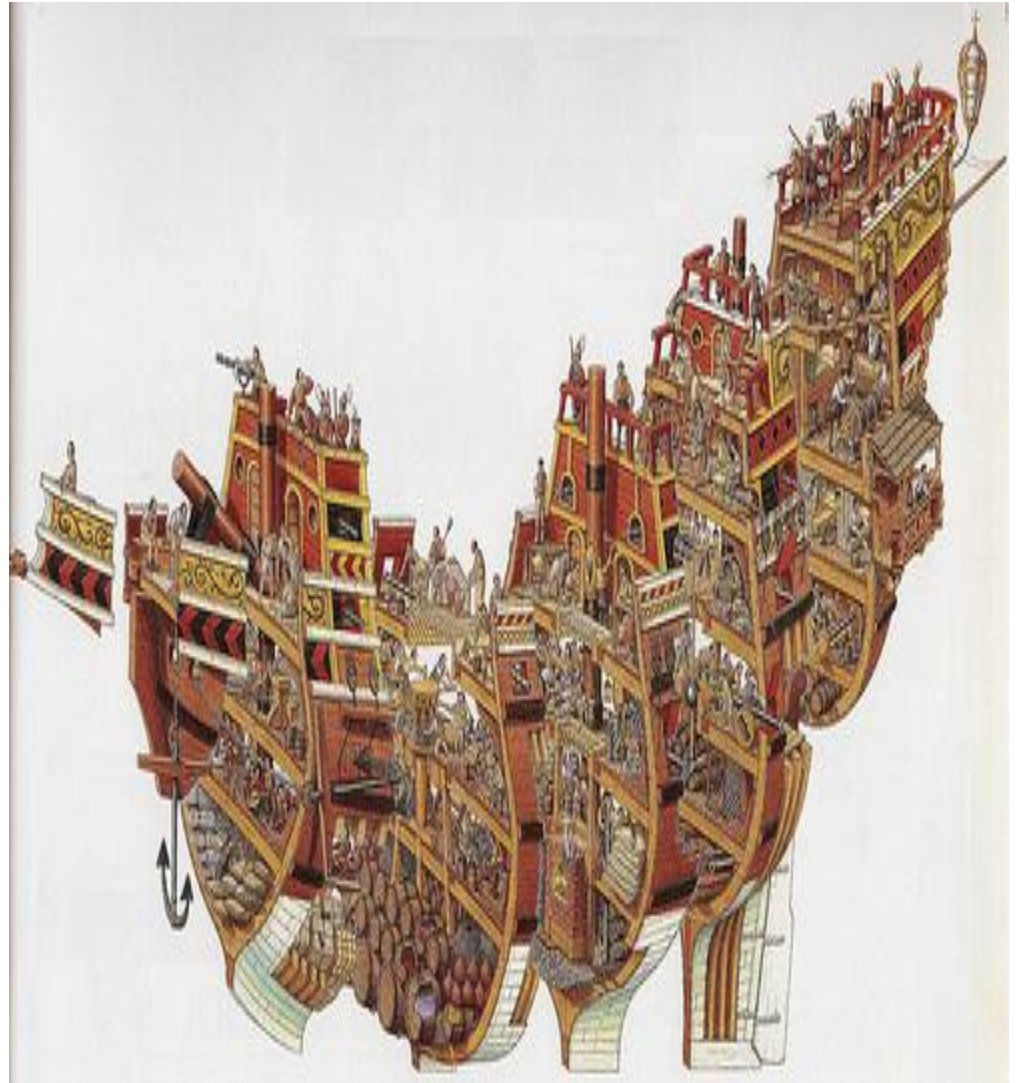


**Cibola**

# Spaniards in 'New Spain'

Journeys of the Spanish explorer allowed Spain to claim a huge empire in the Americas.

- Spain became very wealthy because of its colonies in 'New Spain'
  - 1503 – 1660
    - 200 tons of gold
    - 18,600 tons of silver



# Spanish Treatment of Natives...

## 1650

- Spanish Empire in America has grown to 4 million people.
  - Settlers from Spain were called **Peninsulares** who usually held high government positions.
- Suppose to take care of the locals and natives...
  - **Encomienda System**





# The Role of the Catholic Church

- The Catholic Church played a major role in the interaction of Spanish with the Natives.
  - Hope
  - Shelter
  - Food
  - Protection

## **Bartolommeo de Las Casas**

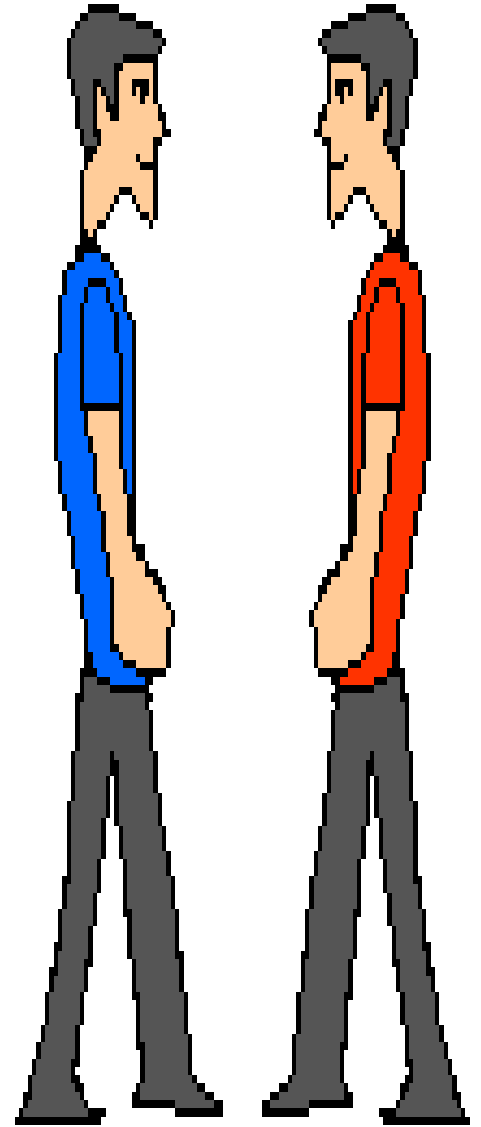
- A priest who converted native's and fought for their rights.





# BRAIN CHECK

- Who conquered the Aztecs?
- Who conquered the Incas?
- Who was the first explorer to discover Florida?
- What explorer discovered the Mississippi River?
- What Explorer discovered the Grand Canyon?
- What type of 'system' forced Native Americans to work for the Spanish?
- What priest fought for Native Americans rights in 'New Spain'?





# Protestant Reformation

1517

German priest name Martin Luther criticized the Roman Catholic Church.

- Luther claimed that the church was too wealthy and abused its power.
  - This criticism began the **Protestant Reformation.**
    - It began in a small German town, but spread quickly!
      - WANTED RELIGION TO BE SIMPLE!!!



# Protestant Reformation

1517 - 1534

Protestants were reformers who protested some of the Catholic Churches practices.

– King Henry VIII

- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants took place throughout Europe leading to several civil wars.

– These conflicts led to the mass migration on Protestants looking for religious freedom.





# Spain and England Go to War?

## 1580 – 1599

King Phillip II with the help of Spain led a **Catholic Reformation against the Protestant movement.**

- Queen Elizabeth I backed the Protestants angering King Phillip II.

King Phillip gathered the **Spanish Armada** to invade England.

- 130 Ships
- 27,000 Sailors and Soldiers

**1588** – A smaller but stronger English Fleet defeats the Spanish Armada.

- With the lost of the Armada and economic troubles (inflation) other countries were starting to gain power in the “New Land”





# Search for a Northwest Passage

Europeans want to find a **Northwest Passage** that would allow ships to sail from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

– 1497 – 1498

- **English** send **John Cabot** to try to find a passage.
  - Claimed Canada and Newfoundland for England, and established a colony with a '**Royal Charter**'.



– 1524

- The **French** lead explorations:
  - **Giovanni da Verrazano**
  - **Jacques Cartier** (Saint Lawrence River)
    - » **French Claim areas in North America.**



– 1609

- The **Dutch** lead explorations:
  - Henry Hudson (New York)



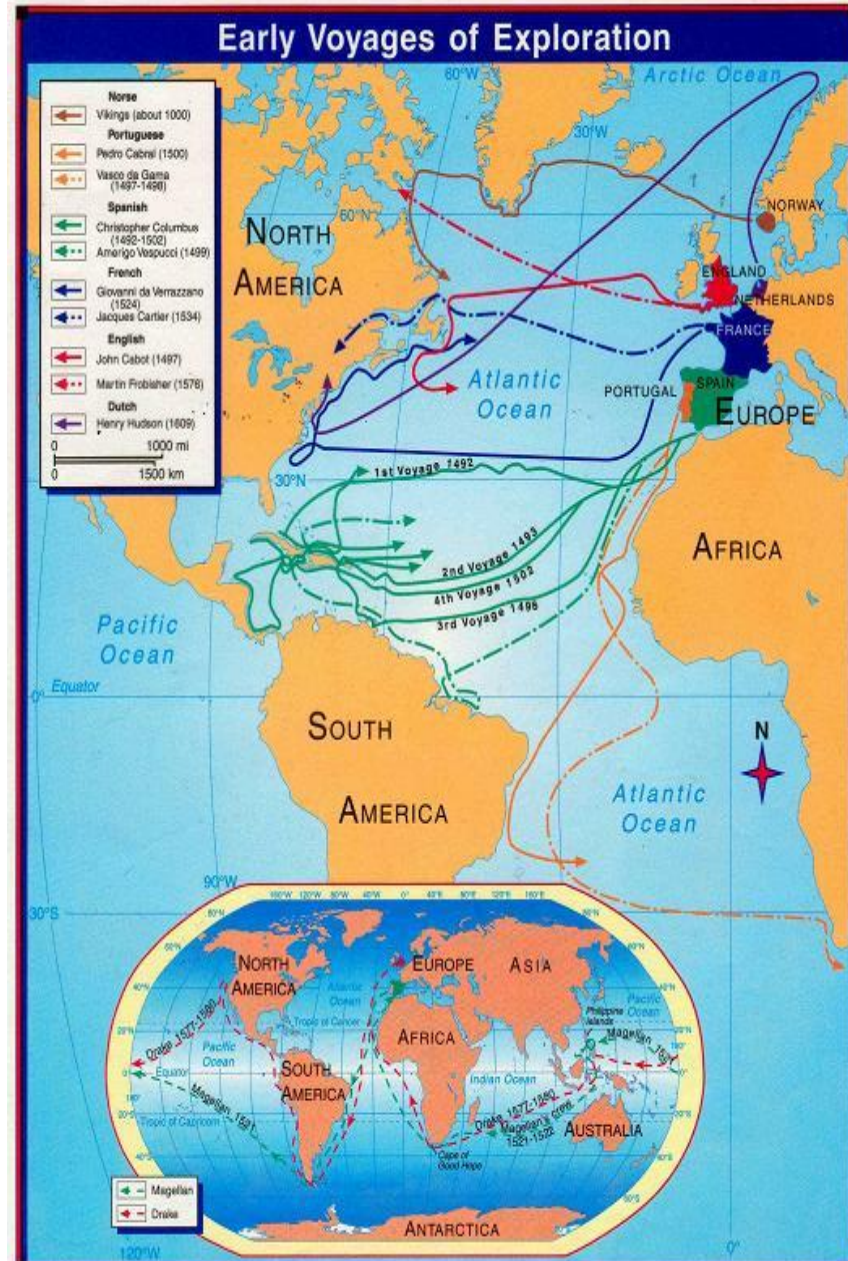
**None of these explorers ever found a "Northwest Passage", but they did increase interest in North America...**



# The Race for Empires

## European Presence in North America!

- The Spanish and the Portuguese were the early leaders in overseas exploration.
  - The dominated colonization of Central and South America, but forgot North America.
- Other European countries are going to step in!
  - English
  - French
  - Dutch





# Early Voyages of Exploration

- |  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <b>Norse</b><br>Vikings (about 1000)  |
|  | <b>Portuguese</b><br>Pedro Cabral (1500)<br>Vasco da Gama (1497-1499)         |
|  | <b>Spanish</b><br>Christopher Columbus (1492-1502)<br>Amerigo Vespucci (1499) |
|  | <b>French</b><br>Giovanni da Verrazzano (1524)<br>Jacques Cartier (1534)      |
|  | <b>English</b><br>John Cabot (1497)<br>Martin Frobisher (1578)                |
|  | <b>Dutch</b><br>Henry Hudson (1609)   |
- 0 1000 mi  
0 1500 km



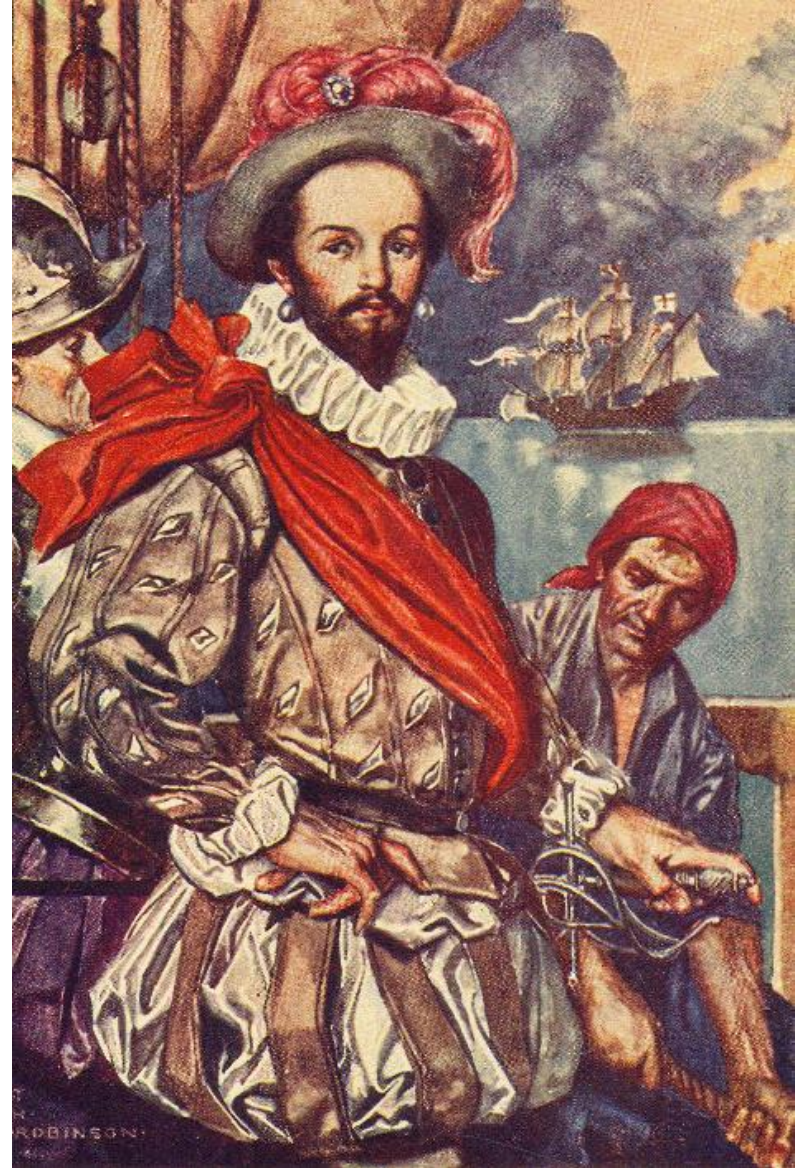


# English in the New World

1584 England decides to set up a permanent settlement in North America...

- A colony would represent an English presence and claim to the New World.
  - Sir Walter Raleigh received a charter and landed in Virginia and North Carolina...

- 1585 - 1587 – Roanoke



# French in the New World

**1564**

French establish first permanent settlements in Florida.

- Destroyed by Spanish, and the French were out!

**1574**

French claim territory in Canada.

- Jacques Carter
- Samuel de Champlain

**1608**

Quebec established

- Fur Trading Post

**1650's**

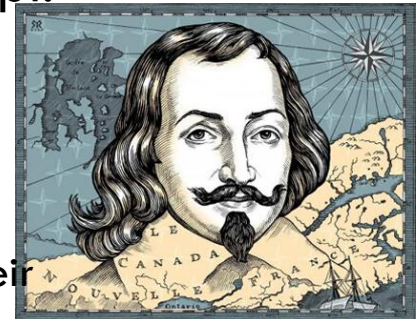
French sail from Canada to Gulf of Mexico down the Mississippi.

- Claim all land for France for King Louis XIV. (Louisiana?)

**1688 - 1700**

12,000 French Settler in America. (Detroit/Saint Louis/New Orleans)

- Treat Native Americans with respect, worked with them, and learned their cultures.





# Dutch in the New World

Claim territory from Delaware to Hudson River...

(New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut)

- Set up Fur Trading post.

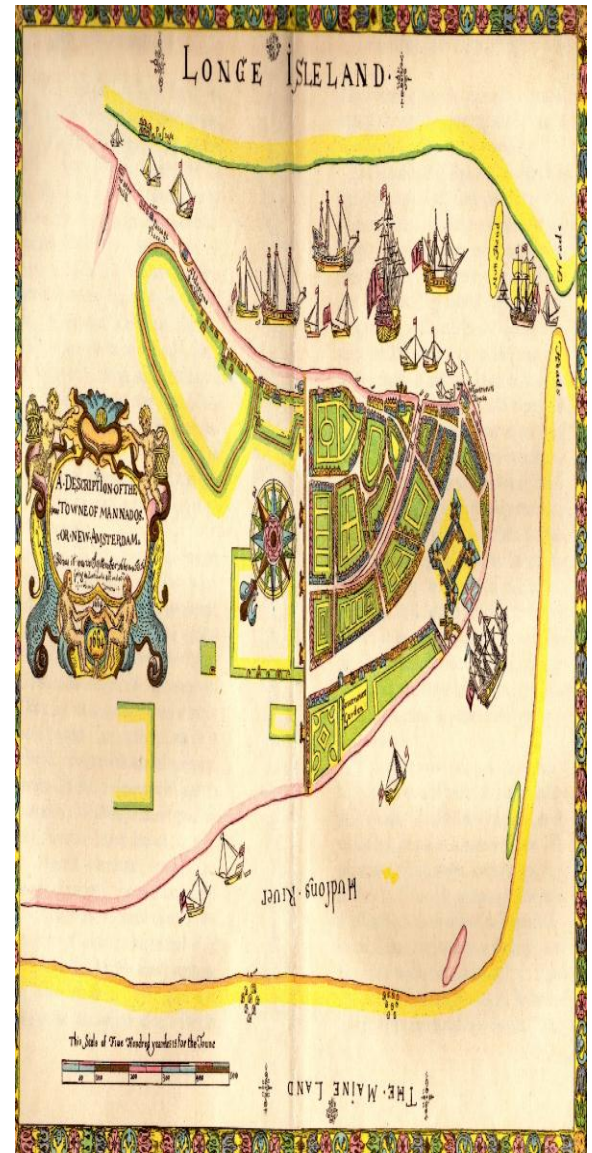
- 1624 – Dutch settle first colony.

- Dutch East India Trading Company.

- Establish first colony...

- 1626 – Buy Manhattan (New York City) Island for 24\$.

- » New Amsterdam.



- Start sending settlers over.

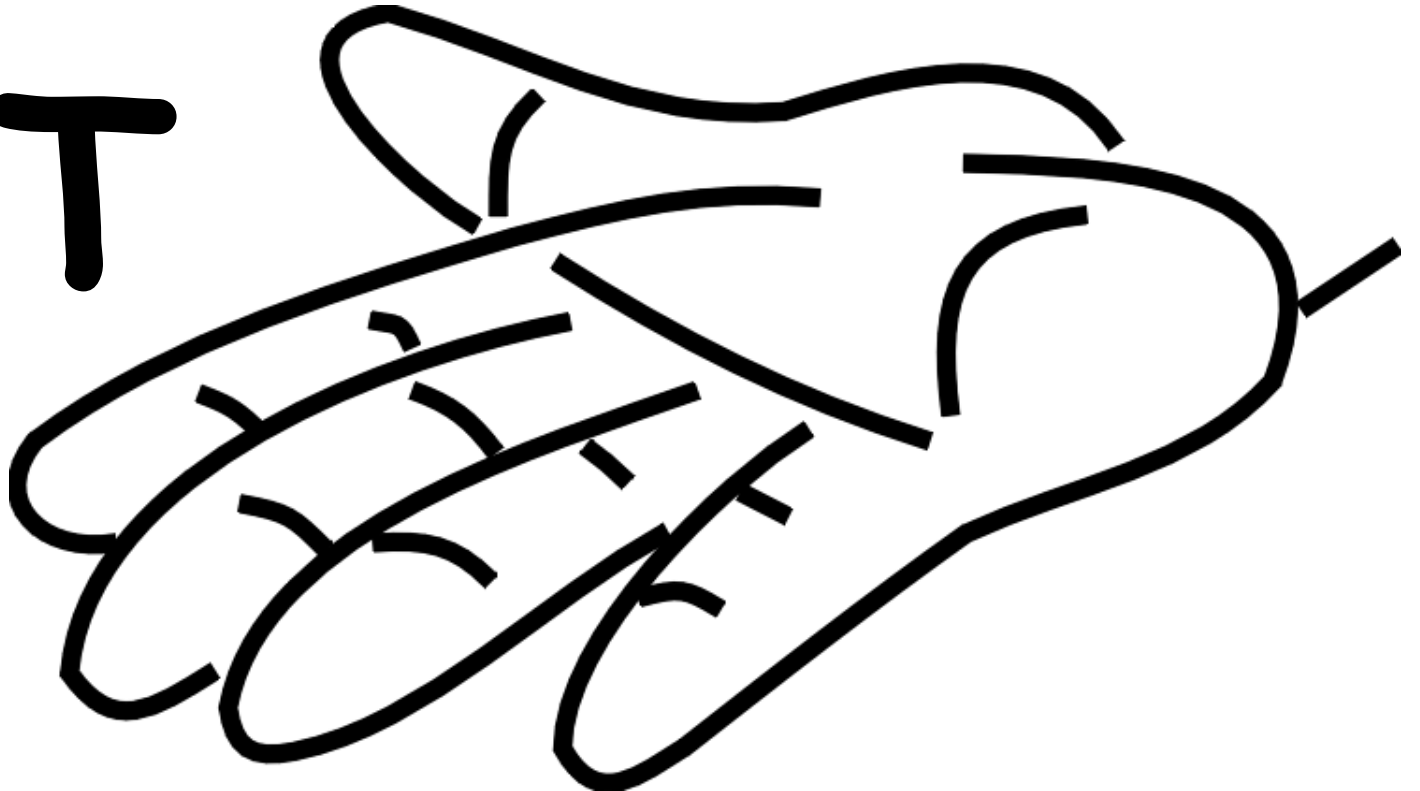




# Explorer Pop-up Book

## Activity

HAND  
OUT



# Helpful Webpages

## Google.com

- European Explorers of North America...
- European Explorers Biographies...
- European Explorers Information...
- <http://mrnussbaum.com/explorersflash/>

**Other Option - Look in the book!**



# What You Will Need!

- Sturdy paper...
- Construction paper...
- Glue or glue sticks...
- Stapler...
- Tape...
- Scissors...
- Markers and/or crayons...





Turn in your assignment...

**Define Slavery!**

**(On Board)**





**Beginning of Slavery...  
&  
Atlantic Slave Trade...**

---

# Questions?

- ▶ **How many students are in the classroom when there is no one absent?**
- ▶ **How many students are in the entire school when there is no one absent?**
- ▶ **How many students are in the entire school corporation?**



# Counting Numbers?

Are the  
estimates  
correct?

Do you feel like the school treats  
you as an individual or as a number?

Do you even matter?





# 12 MILLION!

Have you ever thought about how much '1 Million' is?

Have you ever seen '1 Million' of anything?





# Get out a sheet of paper and a writing utensil...

- Each of you have **5 MINUTES** to list the names of as many friends, family members, schoolmates, and acquaintances in the community as you can!

# **5 Minutes**

# STOP

- Write the total number of names on the top of your sheet.

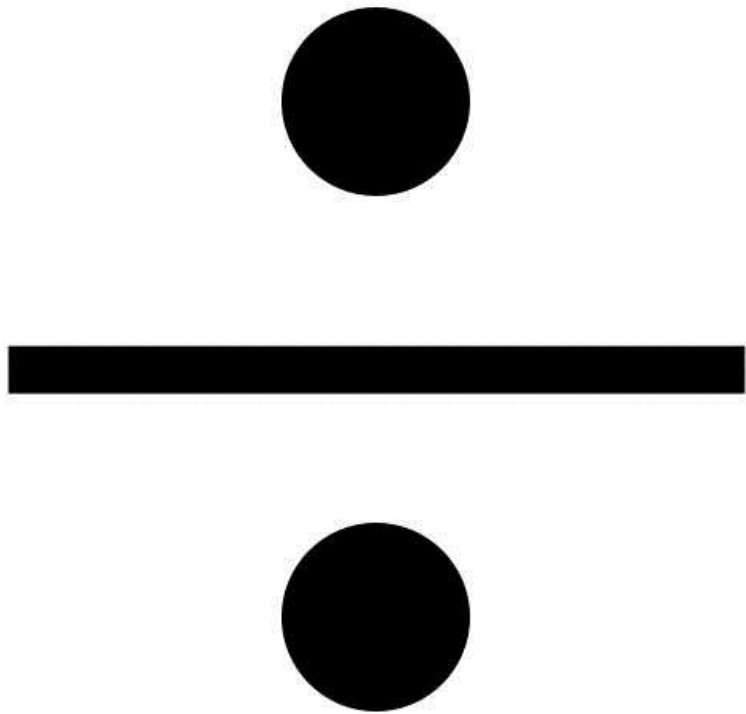


## Class Total?



Divide it into

12,000,000...



12

Million

This would be the number of days it would take to write the same number of names..

# More Numbers...


$$12,000,000 \div x = y \text{ (number of days...)}$$

Try the following equations...

Divide number of days (y) by:

- 180 (the state-mandated number of attendance days...)
  - How many school years would be necessary to complete the list?
- 365, calculate how many years would be necessary to complete the list...





What would it be like if, every day for centuries, people were being pulled out of their lives and communities to be enslaved...

Consider the impact on those who remained behind, the kinds of holes in their lives that would be created if every person on every one's list was torn from their lives forever...



# CRUNCHING NUMBERS

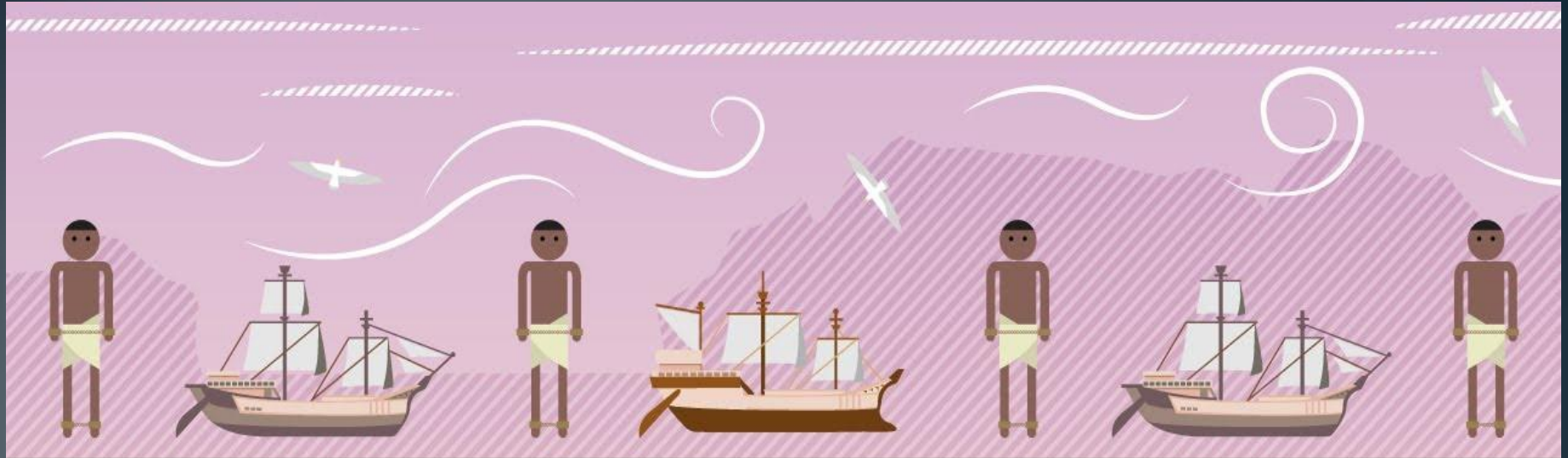
## Atlantic Slave Trade...

**History faces a similar problem  
with statistics...**

- How do you turn numbers back into people again...

**"Whenever we turn people into numbers and back again,  
we invariably lose something, and what we lose is life..."**

# CRASH COURSE – ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE



# THE ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnV\\_MTFEGIY](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnV_MTFEGIY)

# Go to the following webpage!

[www.inmotionaame.org/migrations/landing.cfm?migration=1](http://www.inmotionaame.org/migrations/landing.cfm?migration=1)

- Read the section marked **‘Overview’**  
–Middle Left!
- Explore the webpage when finished!



# Assignment

- **Look through the webpage...**
- As you look at the Atlantic slave trade, *what can you do to help yourself remember that these were people rather than numbers?*
- Write a response to the questions above and below...
- Explore the webpage and pick up some facts about the 'Middle Passage'...
- *Why were Africans forced into slavery?*
- *Was slavery necessary?*
- *What was the 'Middle Passage' like, describe?*
- *What was the impact of the 'Slave Trade' on Africa?*
- *How did the 'Atlantic Slave Trade' effect the world?*



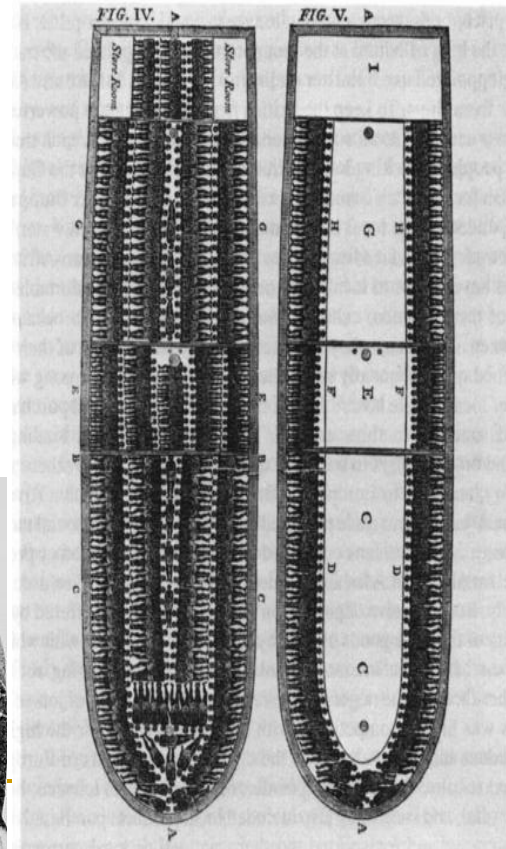
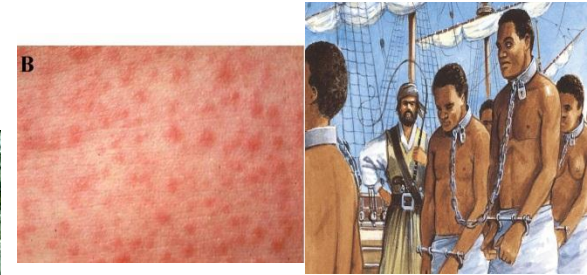


# Beginnings of Slavery in America

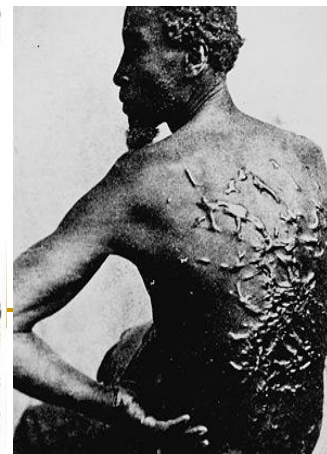
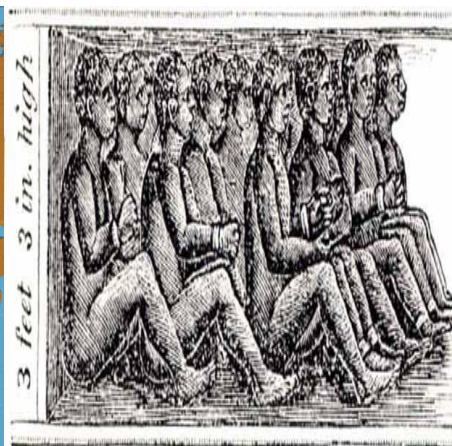
## The Need for a New labor Force

## The Slave Trade

- ❑ Middle Passage
- ❑ African Diaspora



## Slave Culture in the Americas





# The Need for a Labor Force

- European disease had a devastating effects on Native Americans.

- Measles, smallpox, and typhus

- Millions of Native American would die because of diseases.

- EX:1492 Hispaniola 1 Million Natives

- 1548 - 500 Natives left!

- EX: 1492 Central America 10 Million

- 1548 less than 1 Million Natives left!

- Most Europeans were immune.

- Natural Resistance



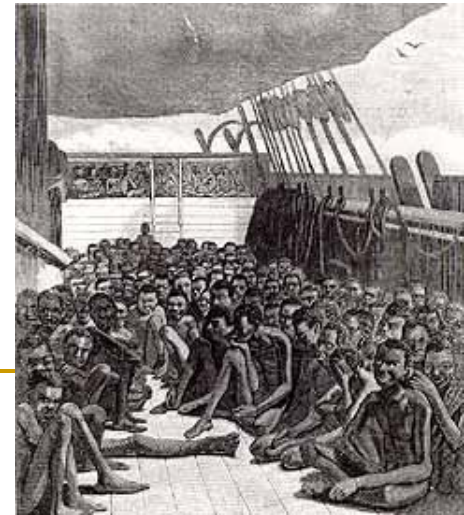
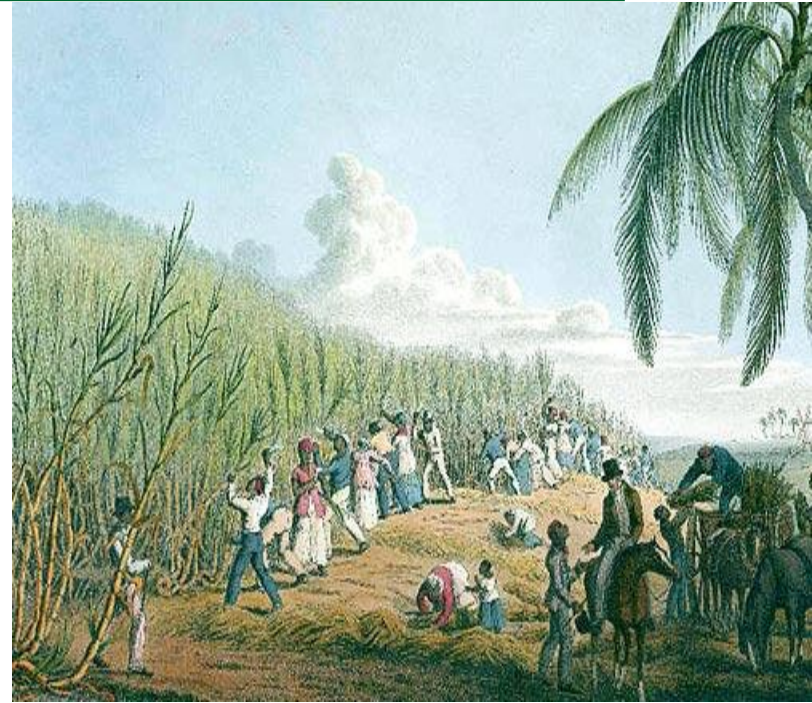
# The Need for a Labor Force

- Drop in Native America population would call for an “**alternative labor force**”

- Plantations were the main farming culture for European nations.

- A reliance on large numbers of forced laborers to support economic system!

- Sugar and Tobacco



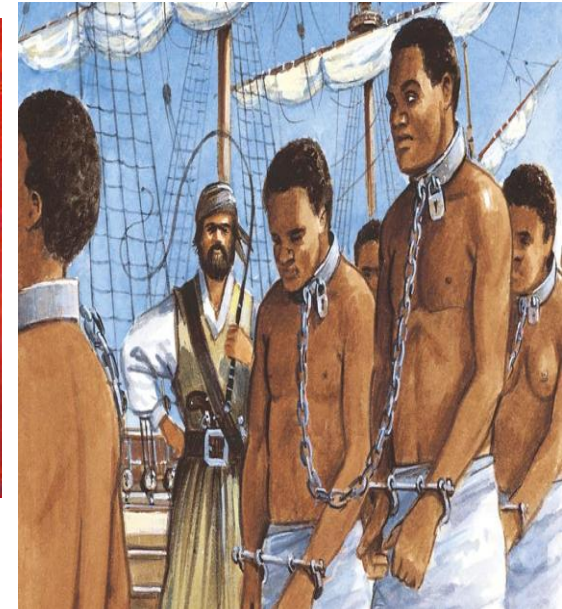
?African Americans?  
**Why?**



# The Slave Trade

1510

- Spanish Government legalizes the sale of “African” slaves in its colonies.



1518

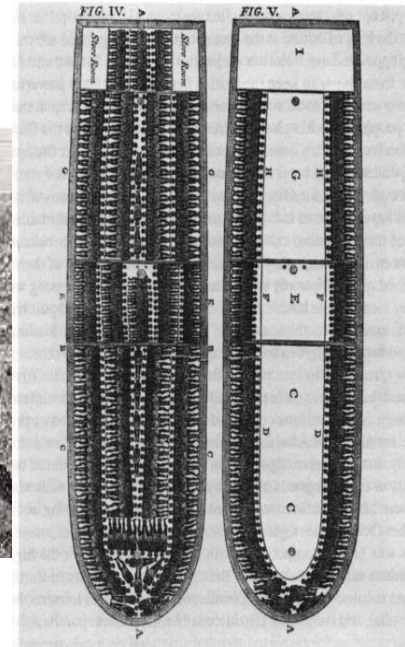
- First “African” slaves arrive to the America’s.
  - Over the next century over (1 Million) African slaves would be brought to the “New World” by Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and English.





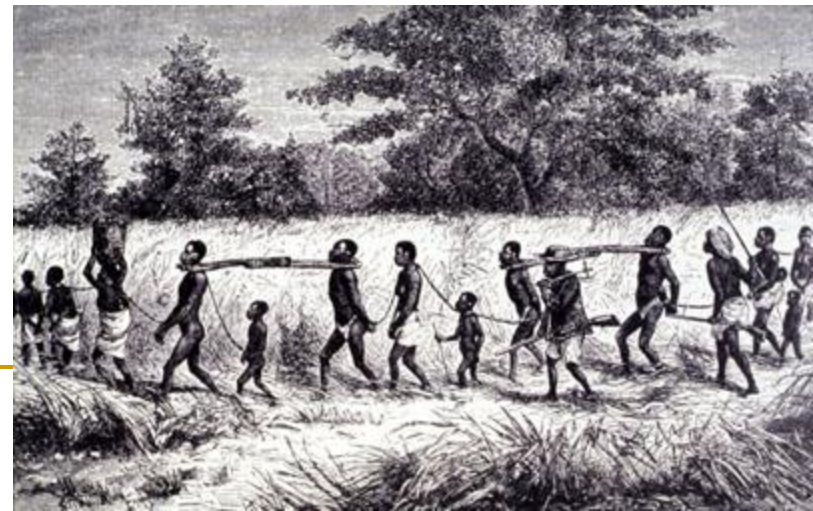
# The Slave Trade

- Most slaves were captured in the interior of Africa.
  - Often by other Africans looking to make a profit.
    - Captives were chained around their necks and marched to the coasts.
      - 1,000 mile trips!

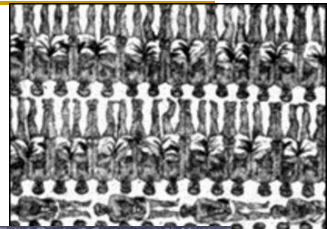


- African slaves would eventually be put on ships and begin the “**Middle Passage**”.

- A voyage across the Atlantic Ocean that enslaved Africans were forced to endure.

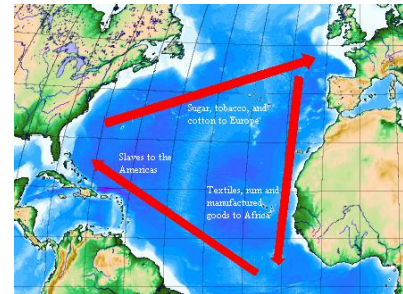


# Middle Passage



■ The “**Middle Passage**” was the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean that slave were forced to endure.

- Africans were packed like cargo into the lower decks of ships.
  - Chained and Crammed into small spaces.
    - 3 Ft High!!!!



***1 in 6 African Slaves survived the voyage!***





# African Diaspora

1520 – 1860

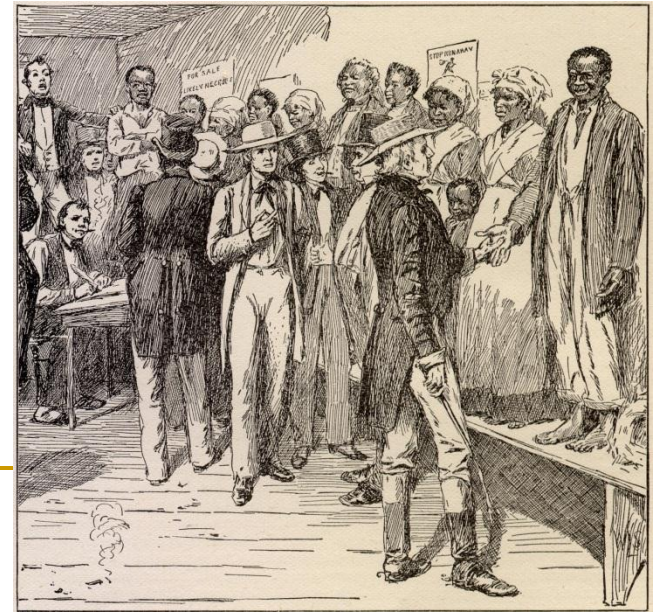
- ❑ 12 Million Africans were shipped across the Atlantic.
  - 1 – 6 Survived, how many died?

## African Diaspora

- ❑ The scattering of enslaved Africans all across the “New World.”
  - 4 Million – Brazil
  - 2 Million – New Spain
  - 3 Million – British/French
  - 3 Million – North America
- ❑ All the slaves were forced to work...
  - Mines or Plantations!



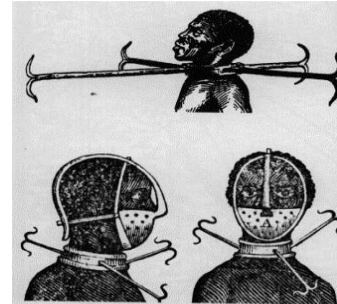
TO BE SOLD, on board the  
Ship *Bance-Vland*, on tuesday the 6th  
of May next, at *Ashley-Ferry*; a choice  
cargo of about 250 fine healthy  
**NEGROES**,  
just arrived from the  
Windward & Rice Coast.  
—The utmost care has  
already been taken, and  
shall be continued, to keep them free from  
the least danger of being infected with the  
SMALL-POX, no boat having been on  
board, and all other communication with  
people from *Charles-Town* prevented.  
*Aulfin, Laurens, & Appleby.*  
N. B. Full one Half of the above Negroes have had the  
SMALL-POX in their own Country.





# Rules and Regulations

■ Colonial leaders across the Americas developed laws that regulated slaves.



□ **Few Rights**

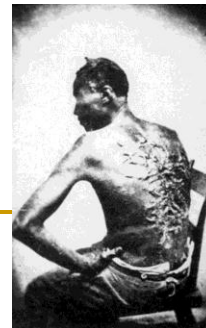
■ Considered Property

□ **Slaves Received Harsh Penalties for Minor Offenses**

■ Owners could not be charged for treatment of slaves...

□ **Torture**

□ **Murder**





# EUROPEAN EXPLORER QUIZ

30 Points

- 10 Multiple Choice (10 Points)
- 4 Essays (5 Points Each)







# Friday

## 13 Colonies Activity

- Map
- Timeline
- Post Cards
- Commercial