

Chapter 3

Arrival of the Europeans



In this chapter:

- ❖ *Europeans came to the Western Hemisphere for various reasons, including for wealth, trade, the spread of religion, and acquiring land for rising populations.*
- ❖ *Native Americans developed widely different relationships with the Spanish, the French, and the English.*
- ❖ *The interactions between the Natives and the Europeans permanently changed each culture – often with disastrous results.*

Section 1: The Early Explorers



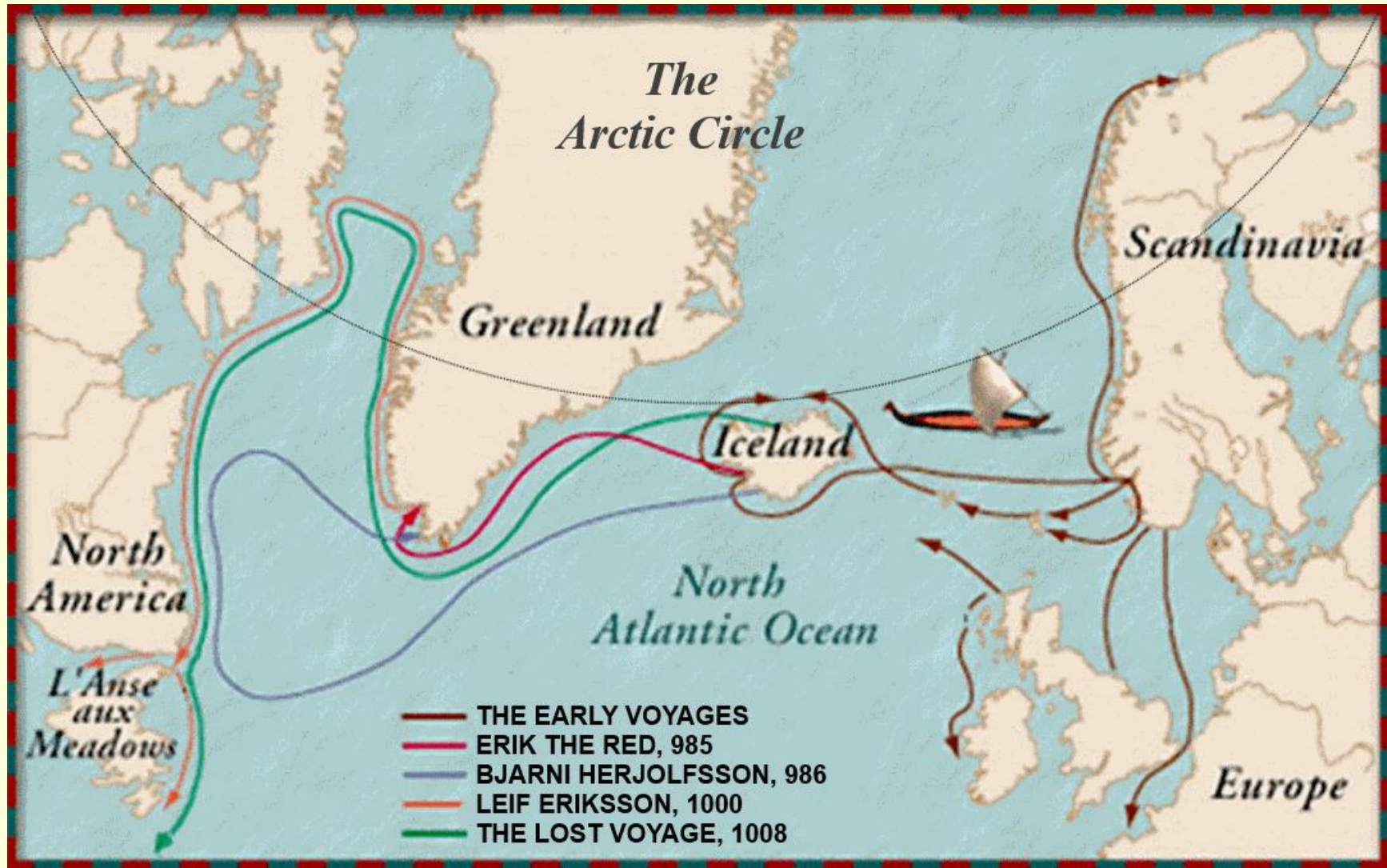
The Vikings were the first Europeans to set foot in North America.

They were originally from Scandinavia, a region in northern Europe.

They arrived in Canada about 1000 A.D.



The Viking Voyages





**The Viking settlement
in Canada was called
Vinland.**

**Its purpose was to
grow grapes for
making wine.**

*Unfortunately, the grapes weren't
good enough to make wine,
and the climate was too cold
to successfully grow better grapes.*

Native Americans constantly attacked the intruders.

After 25 years, the Vikings abandoned the colony.



**In 1830, an unusual carving was discovered
in a valley in the eastern part of Indian Territory.**

*The Choctaw tribe, who had been removed
from Mississippi, found it in their new homeland.*



*American soldiers investigated,
but no one knew what the symbols meant.*

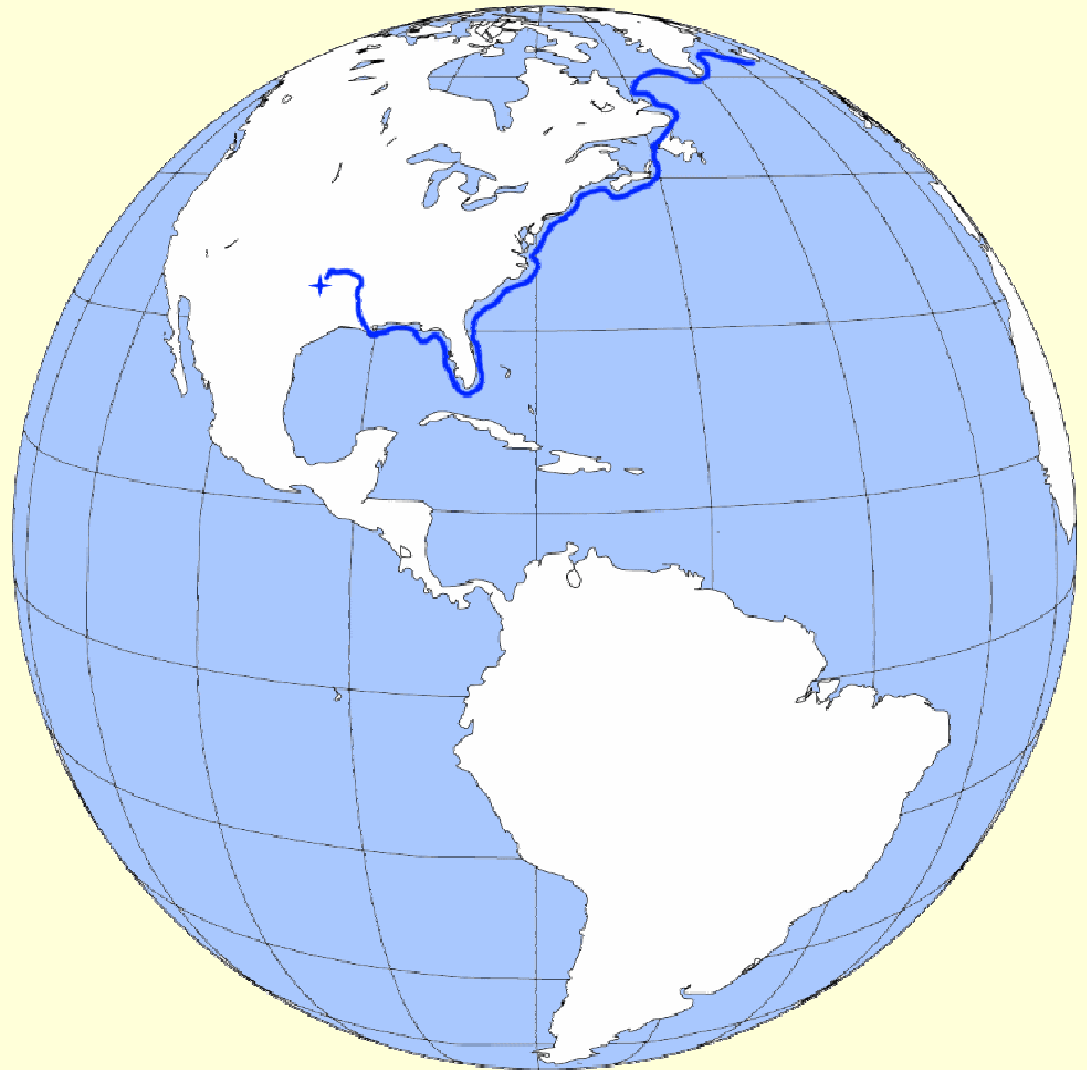
It remained a mystery for more than 100 years.

Research later revealed that it was Viking writing.

The translation appeared to be the date "November 11, 1012 A.D."

**The carving
became known as
The Heavener
Runestone.**

*The theory was that
a group of lost Vikings
had sailed south
around Florida,
and then west into
Oklahoma.*





Current research shows that the writing may be from a much earlier time, perhaps around 800 A.D.



*In the
earlier script,
it might read
G L O M E D A L
which loosely
translates as
“Gloomy Valley.”*

*But there is no evidence that the Vikings
traveled across the Atlantic before 1000 A.D.*

The origin and true meaning of the Runestone may never be known.



**In the early 1500s, Europeans sailing west
to the Americas were mostly explorers and traders.**

They arrived between 1492 and 1520.





After 1520, most Europeans coming to the New World were conquistadors, Spanish warriors who defeated the Native Americans and took control of their lands and resources.

Conquistador is Spanish for “conqueror.”

**Within 50 years,
Spain controlled
a major portion
of the New World.**

*The lands north of Panama
(including Oklahoma)
were called Nueva España (New Spain),
and the lands south of Panama
were called Peru.*



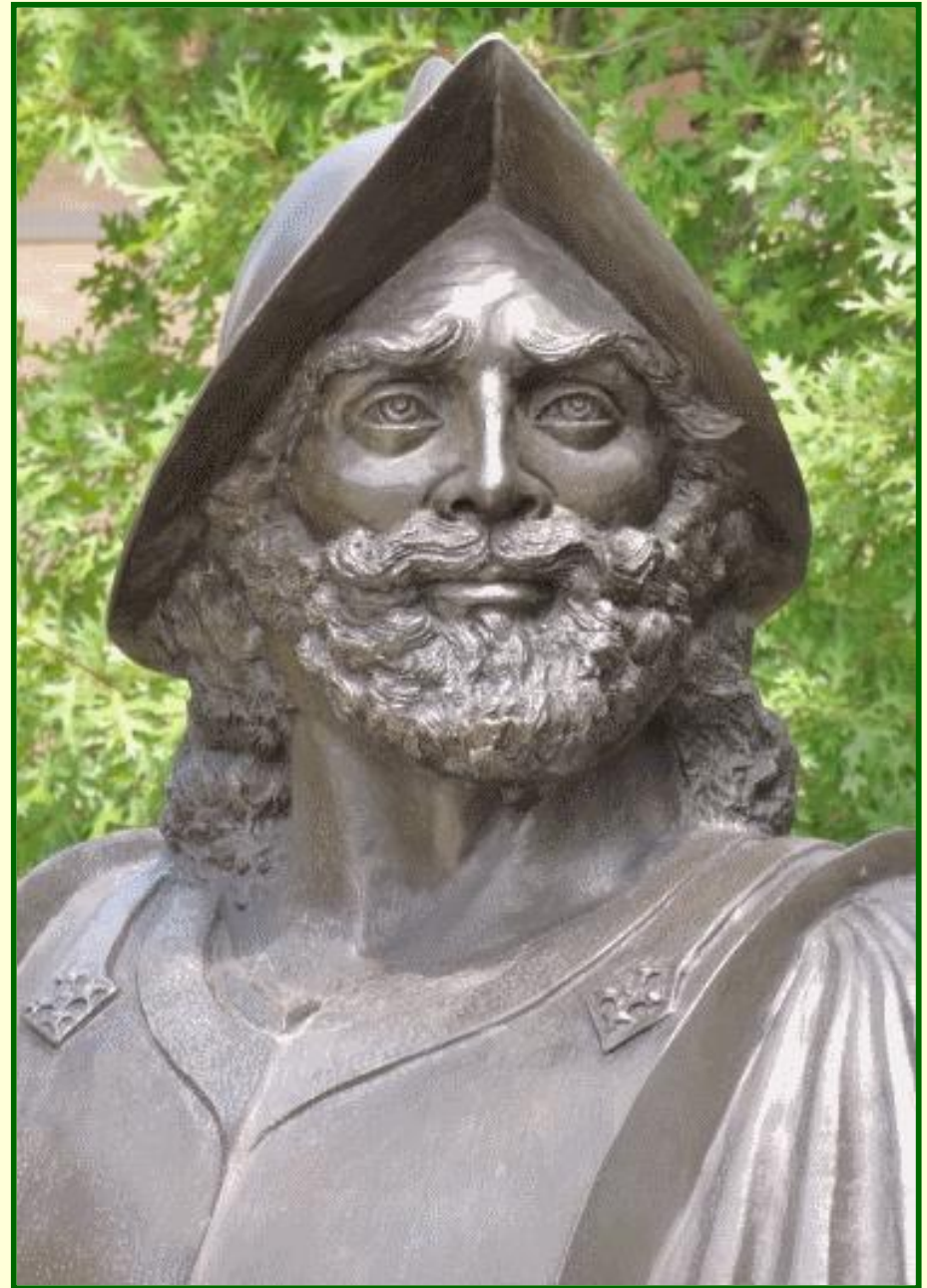
In 1527, Pánfilo Nárvaez set out to conquer the Gulf Coast. The expedition ended badly.

The terrain was extremely difficult and the Natives resisted fiercely.



**One of the four
survivors was
Alvar Nuñez
Cabeza de Vaca.**

**His account of the
expedition sparked
Spanish interest in
acquiring native lands.**



**His report of cities made of gold and turquoise,
known as The Seven Cities of Cibola,
would lead to even more Spanish expeditions.**





**In 1540,
Francisco Coronado
led a two-year
expedition
to find Quivira,
rumored to be
one of the
lost cities.**

A captured
Pawnee Indian
whom the
Spaniards called
El Turco
first led the
expedition
through
Arizona and
New Mexico.



The trek across Texas and Oklahoma and into the southern Plains exhausted the Spanish soldiers.

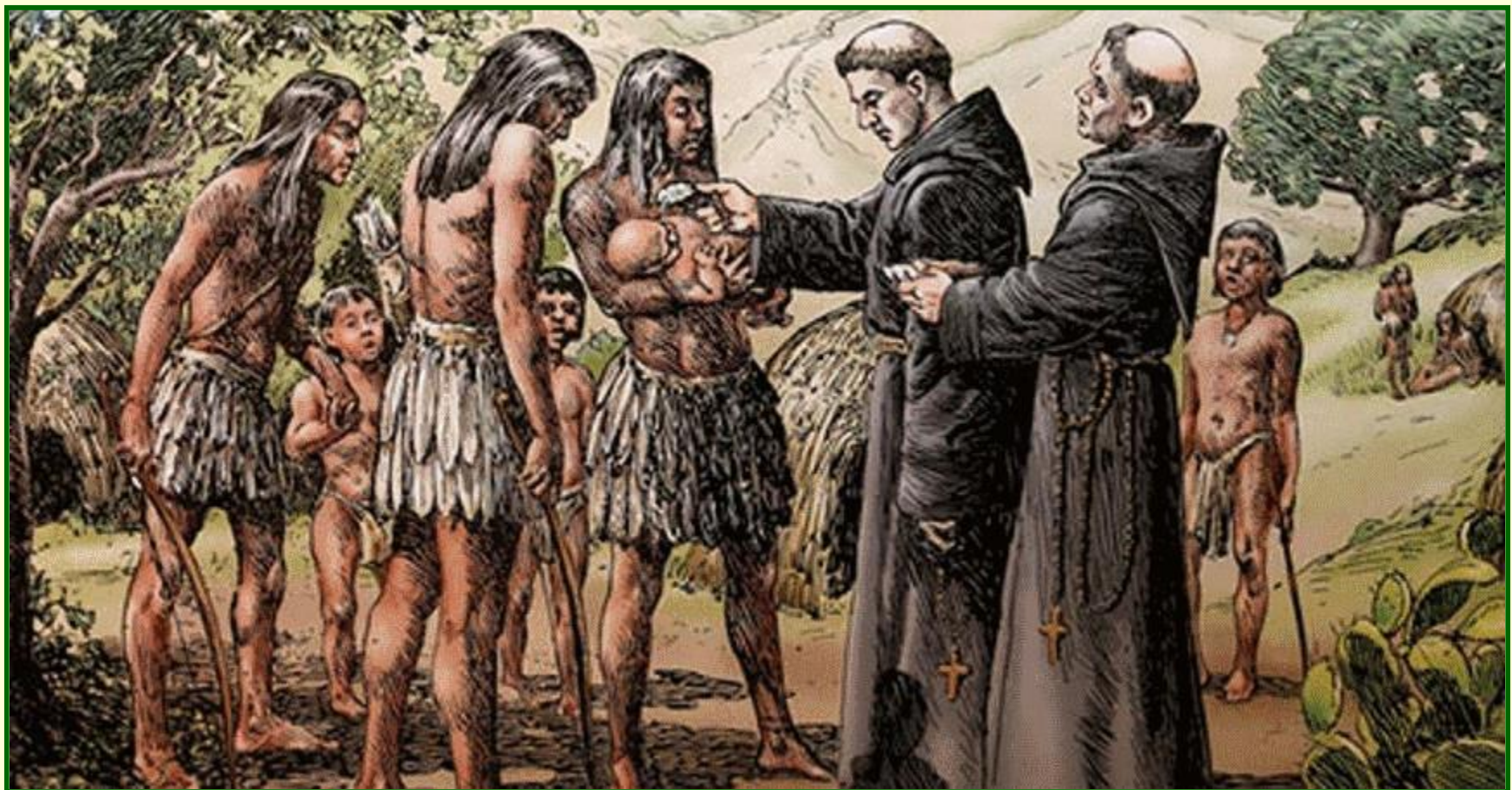


- *The only water they found was muddy.*
- *There was no wood for fires, so they had to burn animal dung.*
- *At night, his men frequently wandered off and got lost.*
- *Quivira turned out to be a simple Wichita Indian village. The disappointed Spanish found no gold or other treasures there.*
- *Outraged, they killed El Turco and returned to Mexico.*



A missionary named Juan de Padilla, who had traveled with Coronado, returned to Quivira. He wanted to introduce Christianity to the natives.

Unlike the conquistadors, he wasn't interested in finding gold.



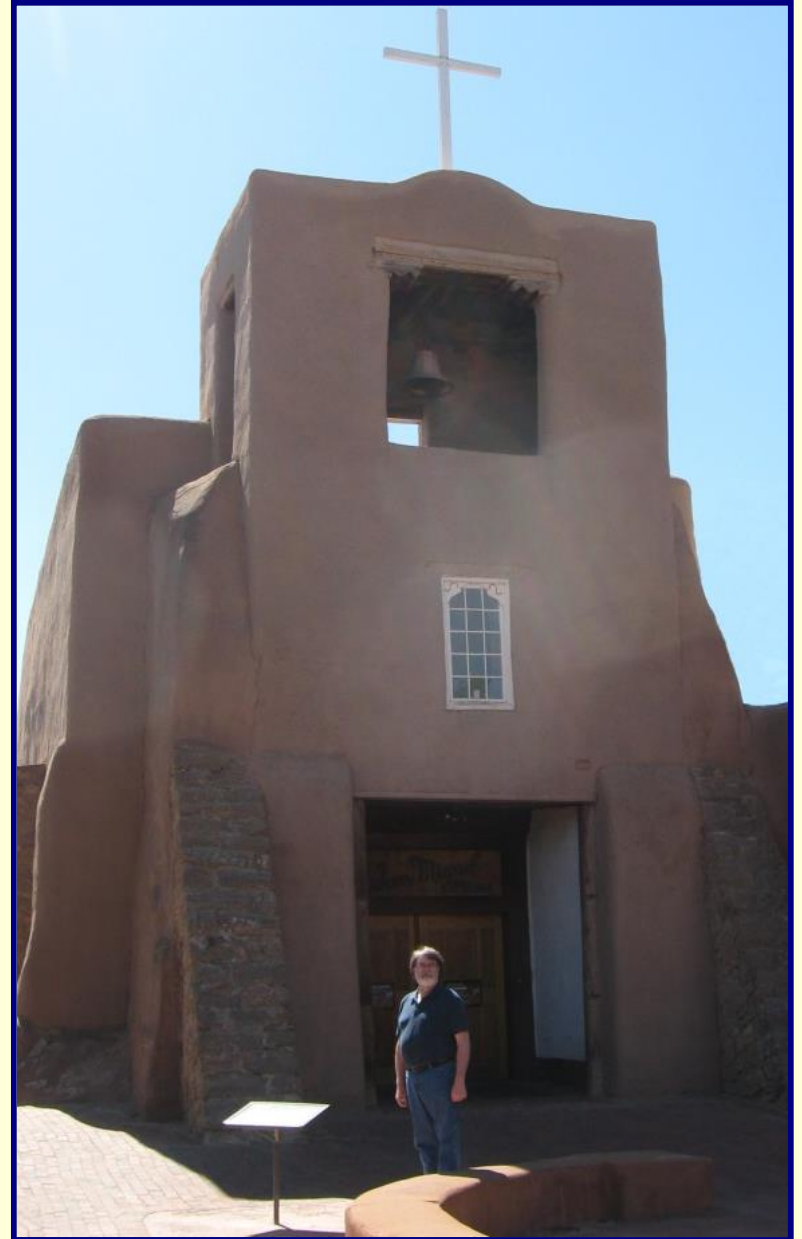


Governor Juan de Oñate

**In 1595,
Juan de Oñate
was chosen
to settle
New Mexico.**

- *He also searched for Quivira – but, like Coronado, didn't find it.*
- *Despite the failures of Coronado's and Oñate's expeditions, both men wrote of the herds of wild cattle and open grasslands, which later encouraged Spanish farmers to populate the southern plains.*

*In 1607, the pueblo of
Santa Fe was founded.
It became New Mexico's
capital and an active
trading center.*



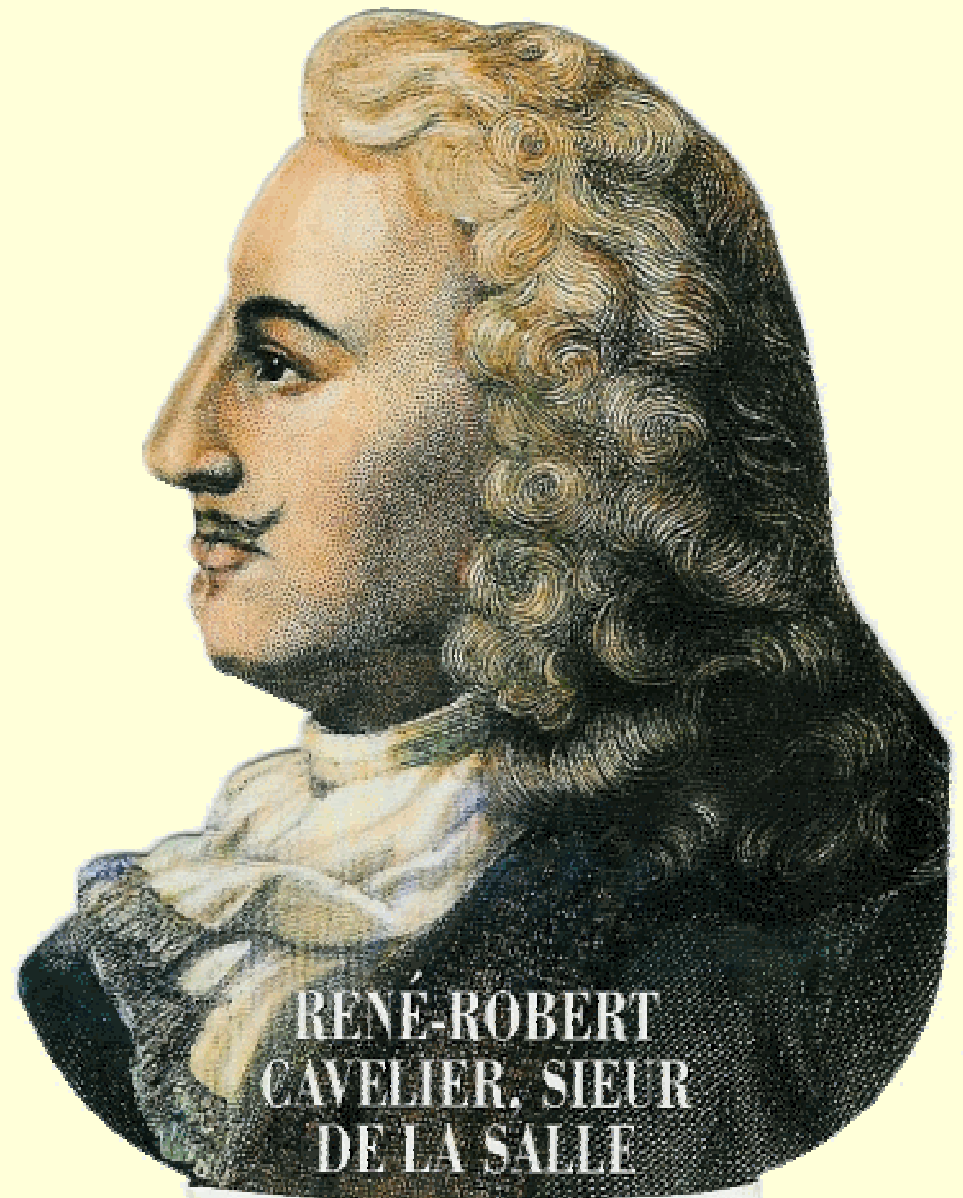
San Miguel Chapel, built in 1610.

**While the Spanish were looking for gold,
the French came to the New World for fur.**

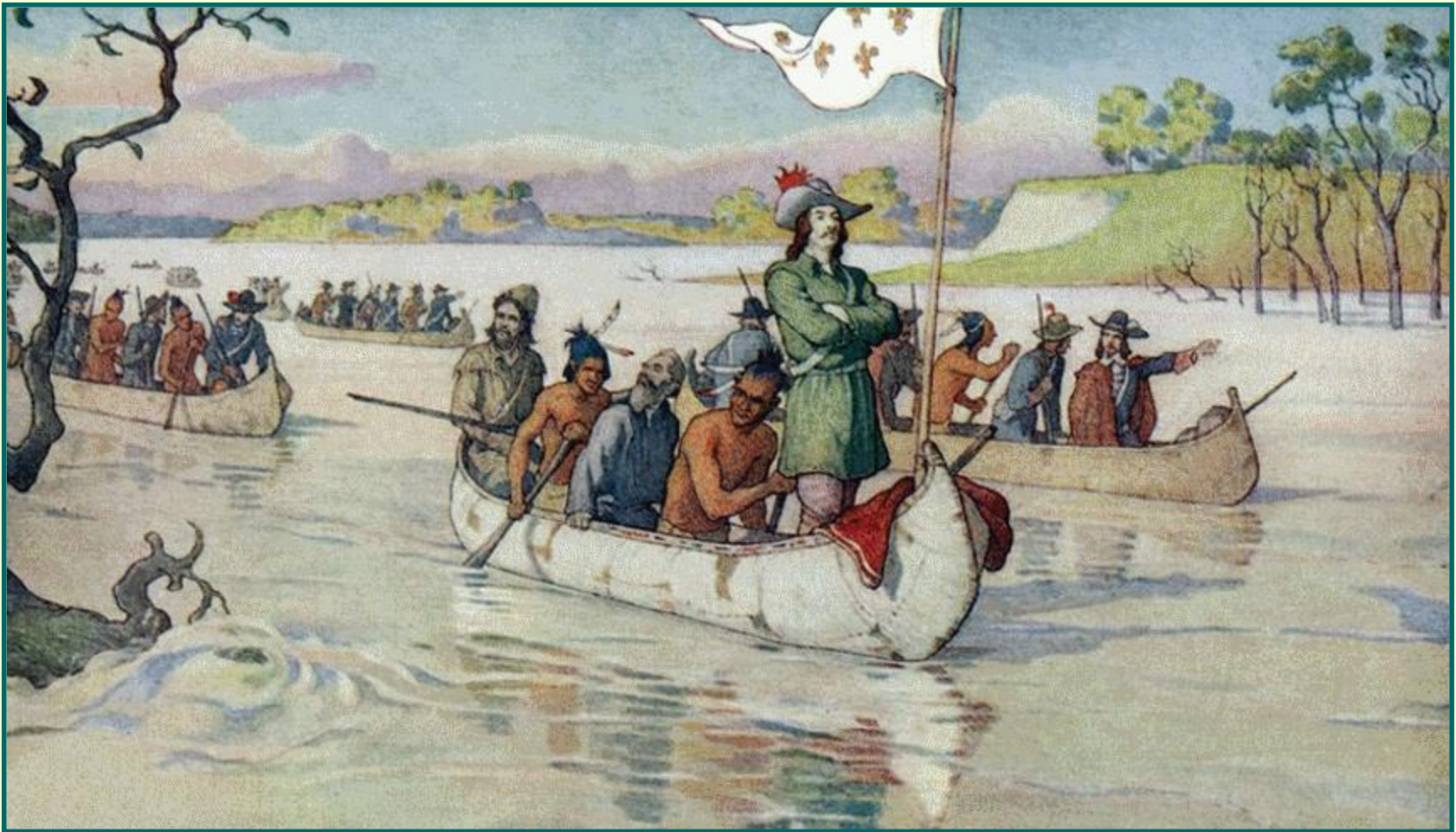
They weren't interested in land, and they treated the natives with dignity.

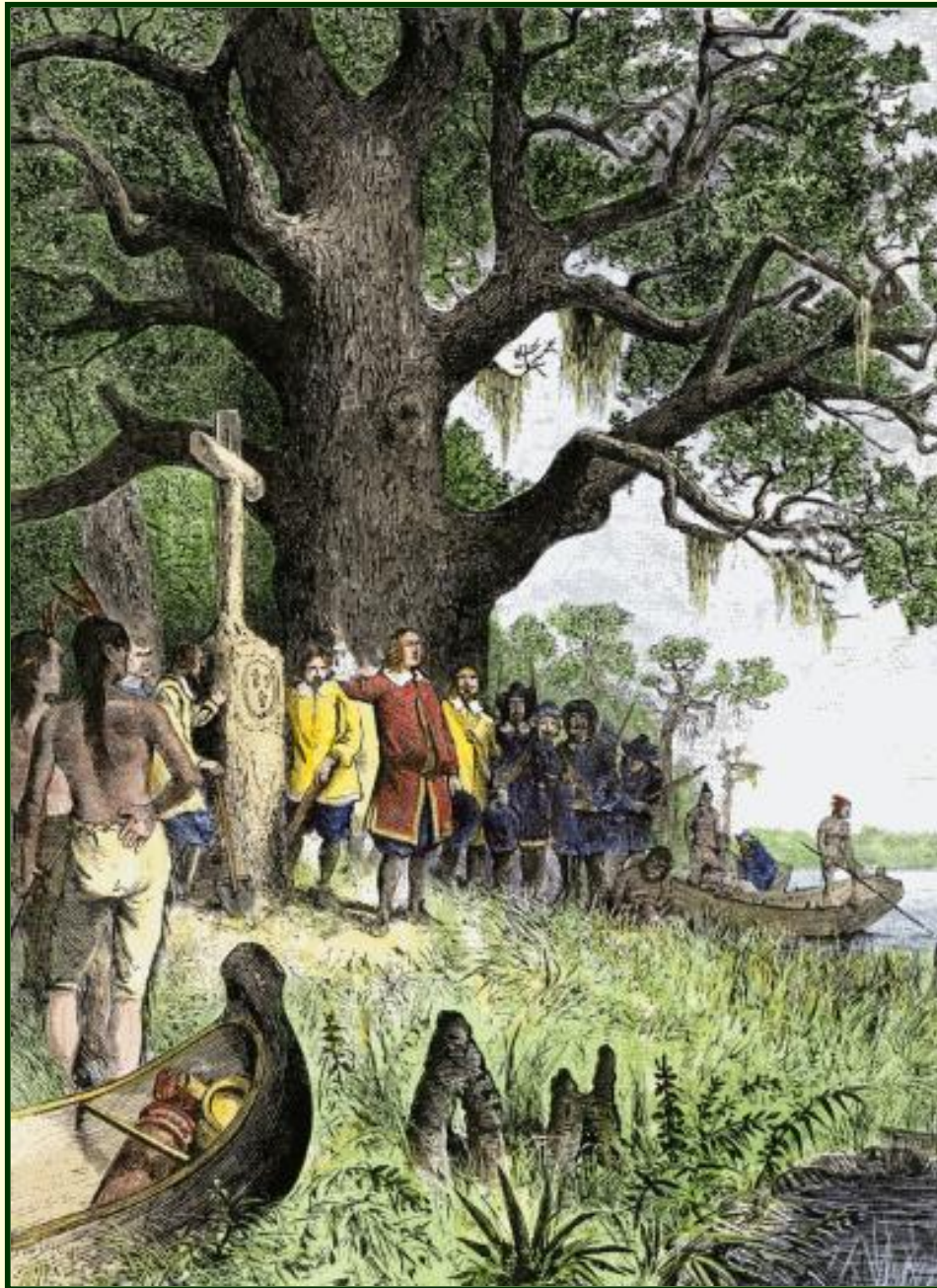


**René-Robert Cavelier,
Sieur de La Salle,
wanted to expand his
successful fur-trading
business in Canada.**



With a small party, he sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi River, and claimed all the land surrounding it for the French king, Louis XIV.





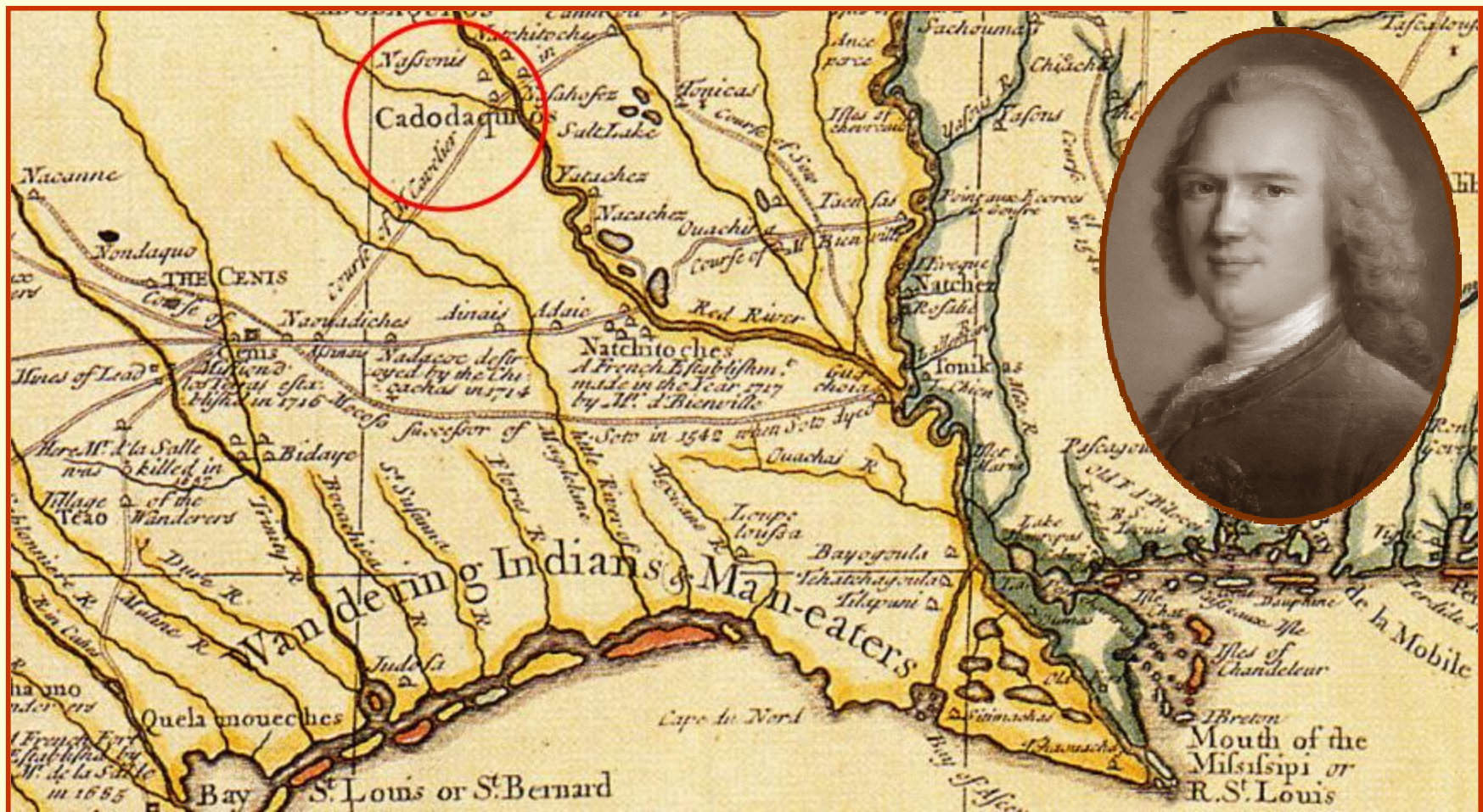
**The land was named
for the king and was
called Louisiana.**

*The French reminded the Natives
that their claim was only
meant to prevent the Spanish
and the British from acquiring
the territory.*

**The lands north of
the Red River,
including Oklahoma,
were now under
French control.**

A fur trader named Bernard de La Harpe was the first French explorer to enter Oklahoma.

He bought a site from the Nassonite Caddo and established a trading post on the Red River. He wrote that he was impressed with the land and its people.



Other French trappers entered the territory and built trading posts on the Canadian River, which was named for their homeland.

The influence of the French is evident in the names of other rivers, geographical features, and communities in eastern Oklahoma today.



*Due to the wealth taken from the New World,
Spain had controlled the Atlantic for a century.*



*The Spanish became overconfident
and they set out to invade England.*



**In 1588,
an English fleet
defeated the
Spanish Armada,
and Great Britain
became the most
powerful country
in Europe.**



Following their victory, the British began to send colonists to the New World.



The first permanent English settlement was Jamestown, Virginia ~ May 14, 1607.

One of the Native Americans living nearby was a young girl named Pocahontas.



The descendants of Pocahontas and John Rolfe:

- *John Rolfe and Pocahontas*
- *Thomas Rolfe and Jane Poythress*
- *Jane Rolfe and Robert Bolling*
- *John Fairfax Bolling and Mary Kennon*
- *John Bolling, Jr. and Elizabeth Blair*
- *Robert Bolling and Susannah Watson*
- *Rebecca Bolling and Joseph Cabell*
- *Benjamin Cabell and Sarah Doswell*
- *William Lewis Cabell and Harriet Rector*
- *John Joseph Cabell and Phoebe Lee*
- *Shingo Cabell and Richard Lemin*
- *Joseph Lemin and Violet Mansfield*
- *Richard Lemin II*





**By the early 1700s,
England had
established
13 colonies along
the Atlantic coast.
It was their influence
that would change
the lives of the
Native Americans
forever.**

Section 2: The Columbian Exchange



**Before the
Europeans arrived,
many tribes
had developed
a simple economy
based on bartering.**



In modern times, an economy includes the production, distribution, and consumption of products.

Production

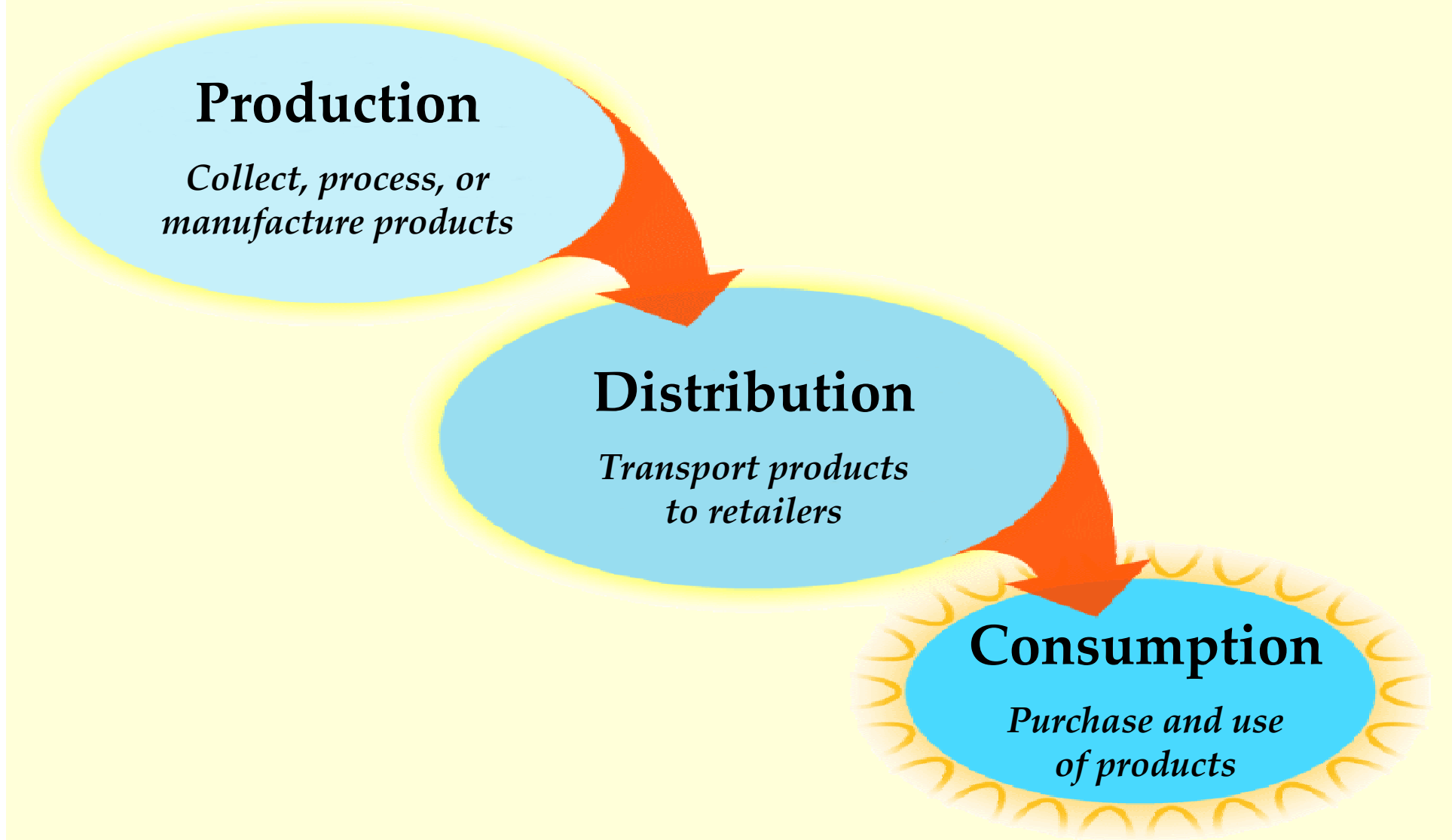
*Collect, process, or
manufacture products*

Distribution

*Transport products
to retailers*

Consumption

*Purchase and use
of products*



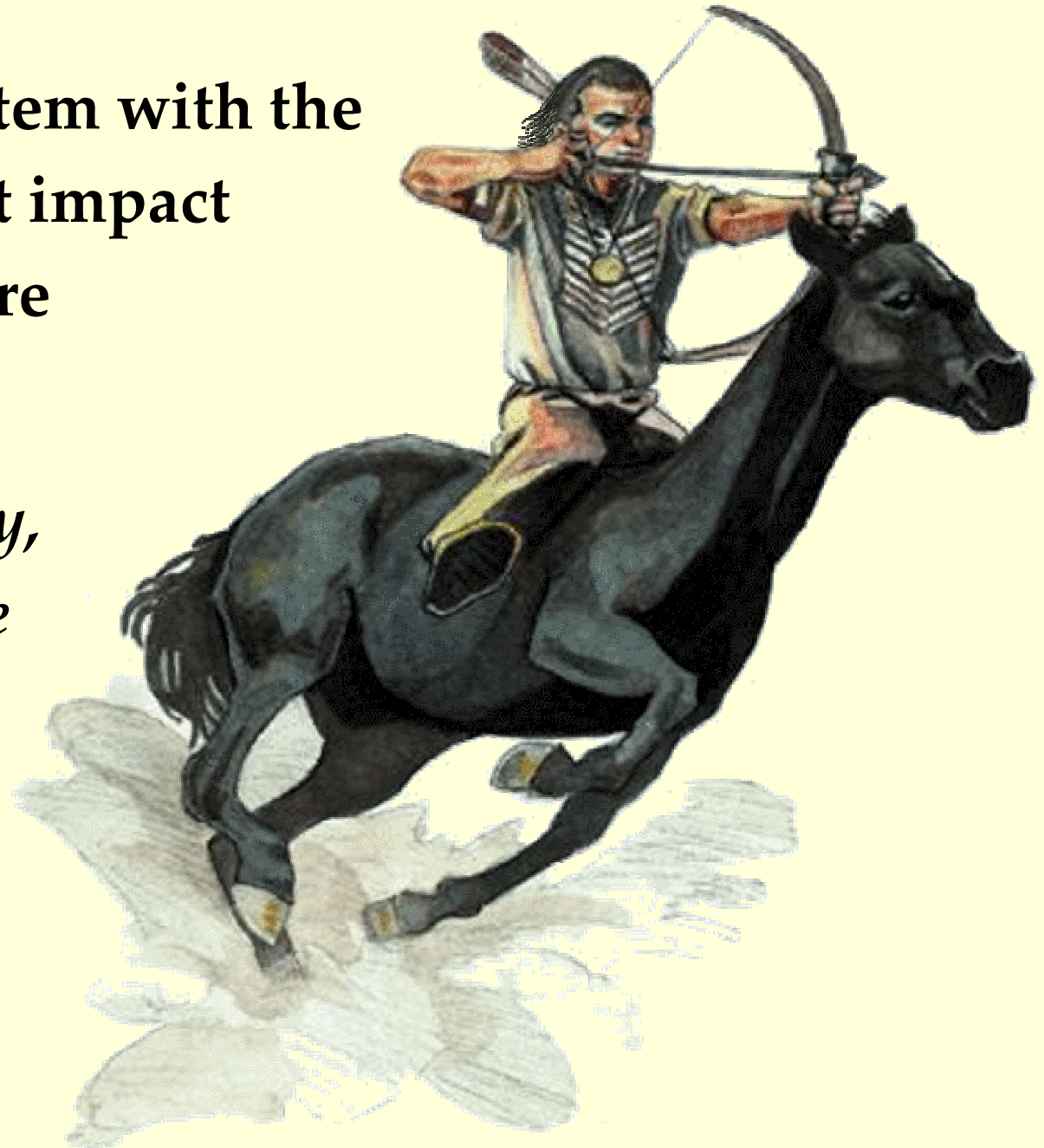


**The natives used
the fur trade as a
way to get guns
and ammunition
for hunting
and fighting.**

*But they also became dependent
on other items they traded for,
like food, tools, and
even clothing.*

The European item with the most significant impact on Indian culture was the horse.

Within a century, it would become an essential part of life on the Great Plains.



**A horse could transport many times
what a person or a dog could carry.**

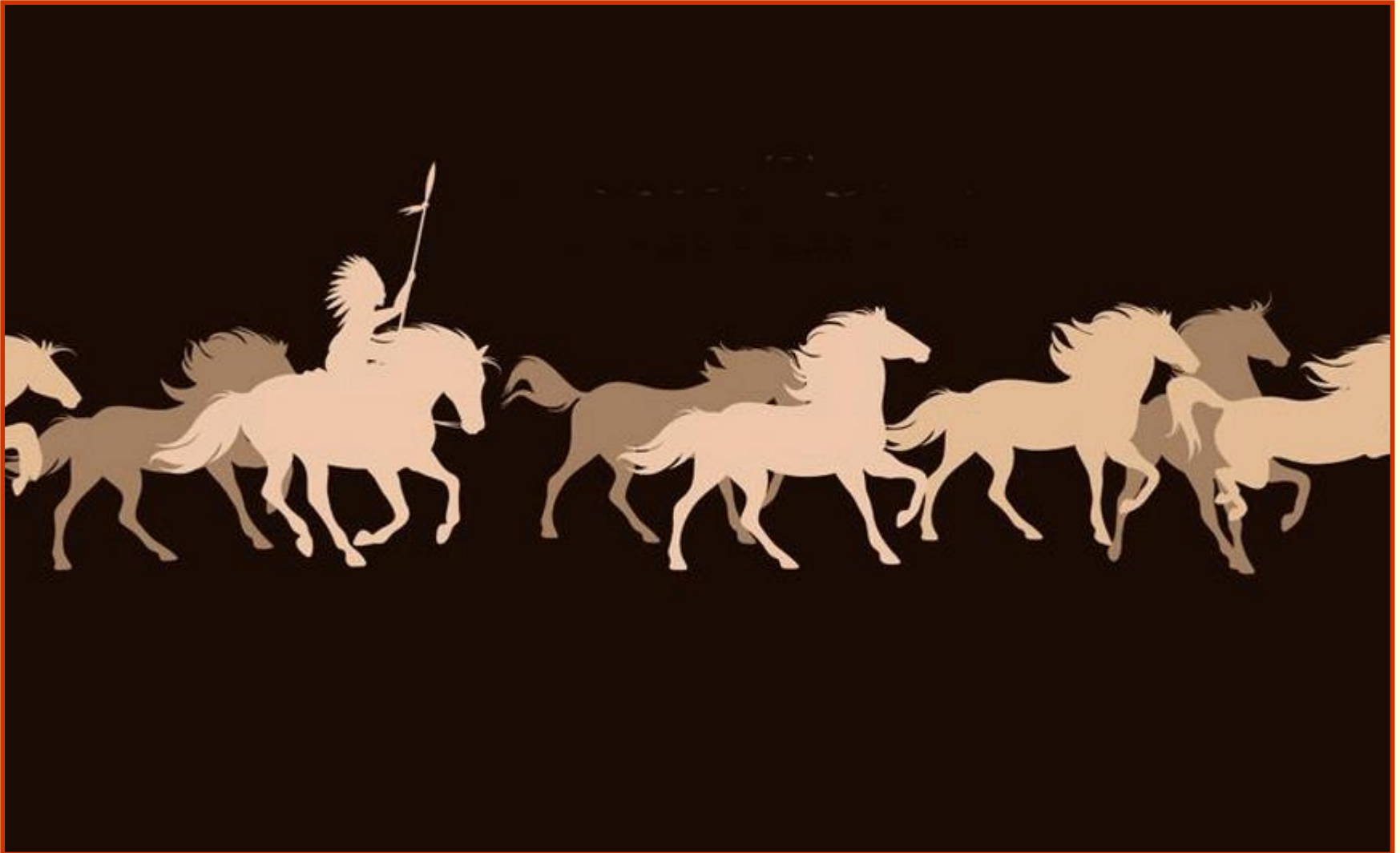


Natives used a sled called a travois.

**Tribes could also venture farther in search of food
and still return to their villages by nightfall.
This occasionally led to intertribal wars.**



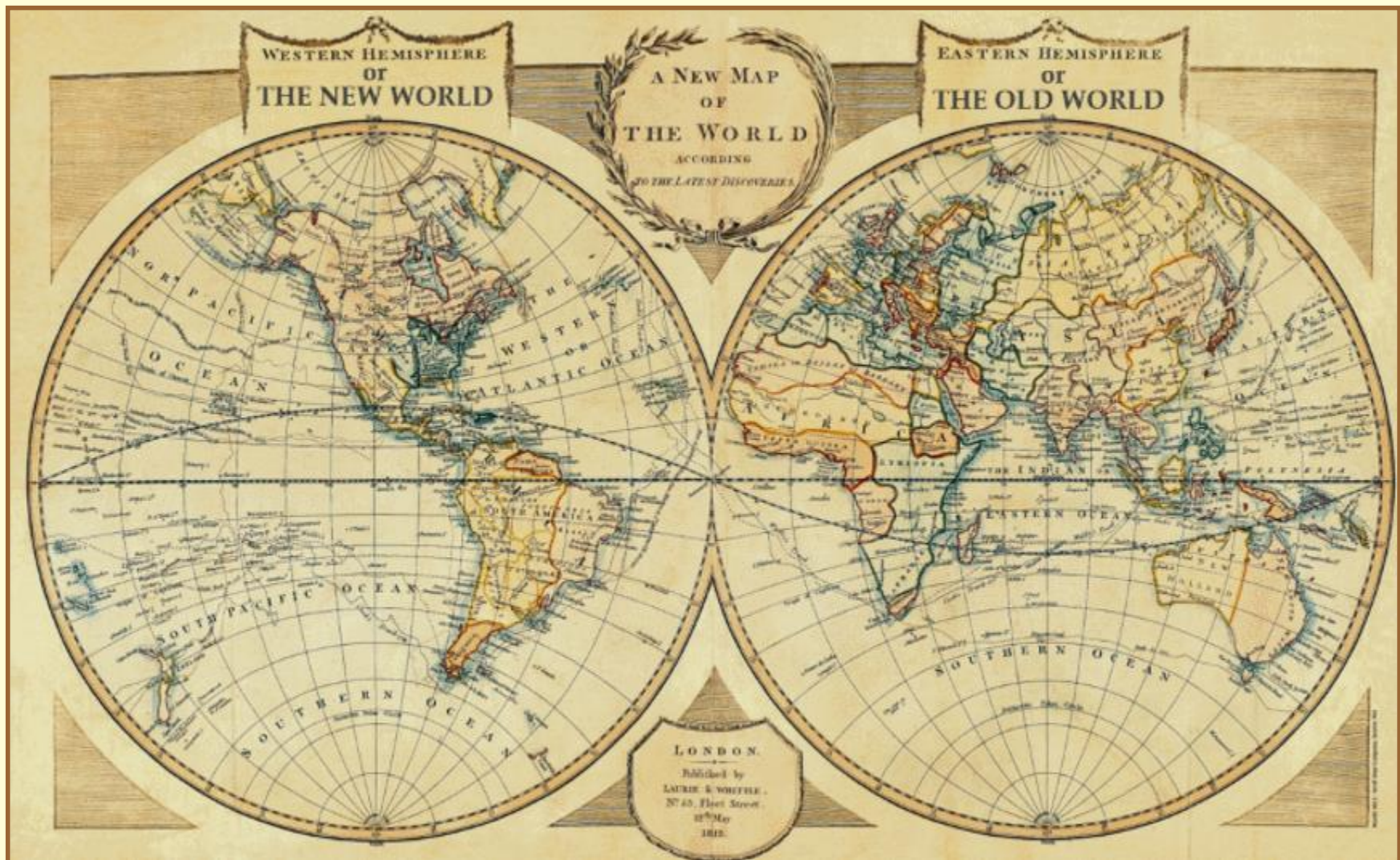
**In many tribes, a man's status was measured
by the number of horses he owned.**



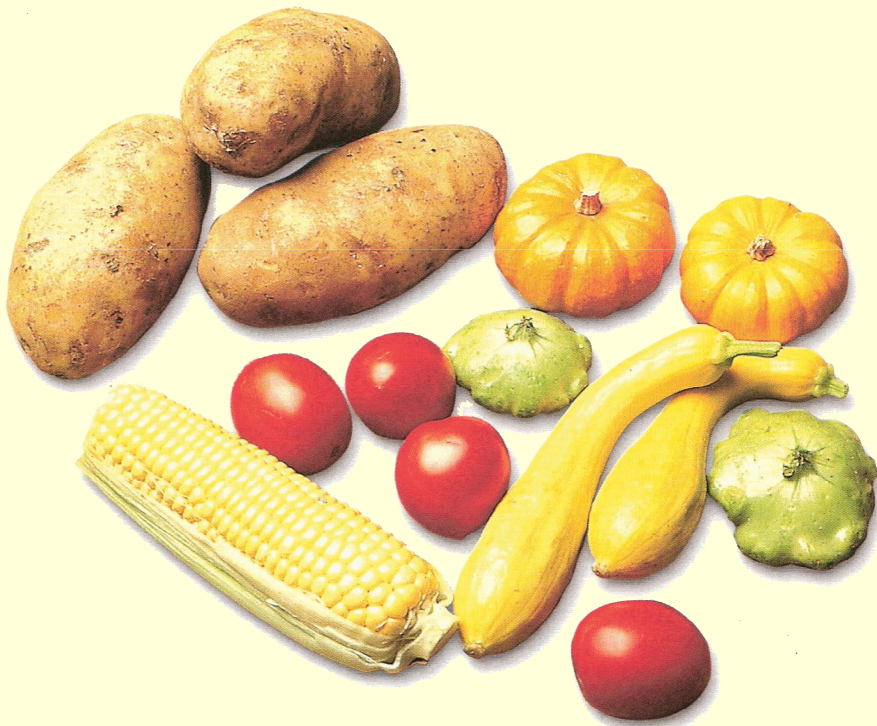
**The Natives acquired other domestic animals:
cattle, pigs, chickens, sheep, and goats.
They reduced the tribes' reliance on wild game.**



Maps began to differentiate the New World from the Old World - Europe, Asia, and Africa.

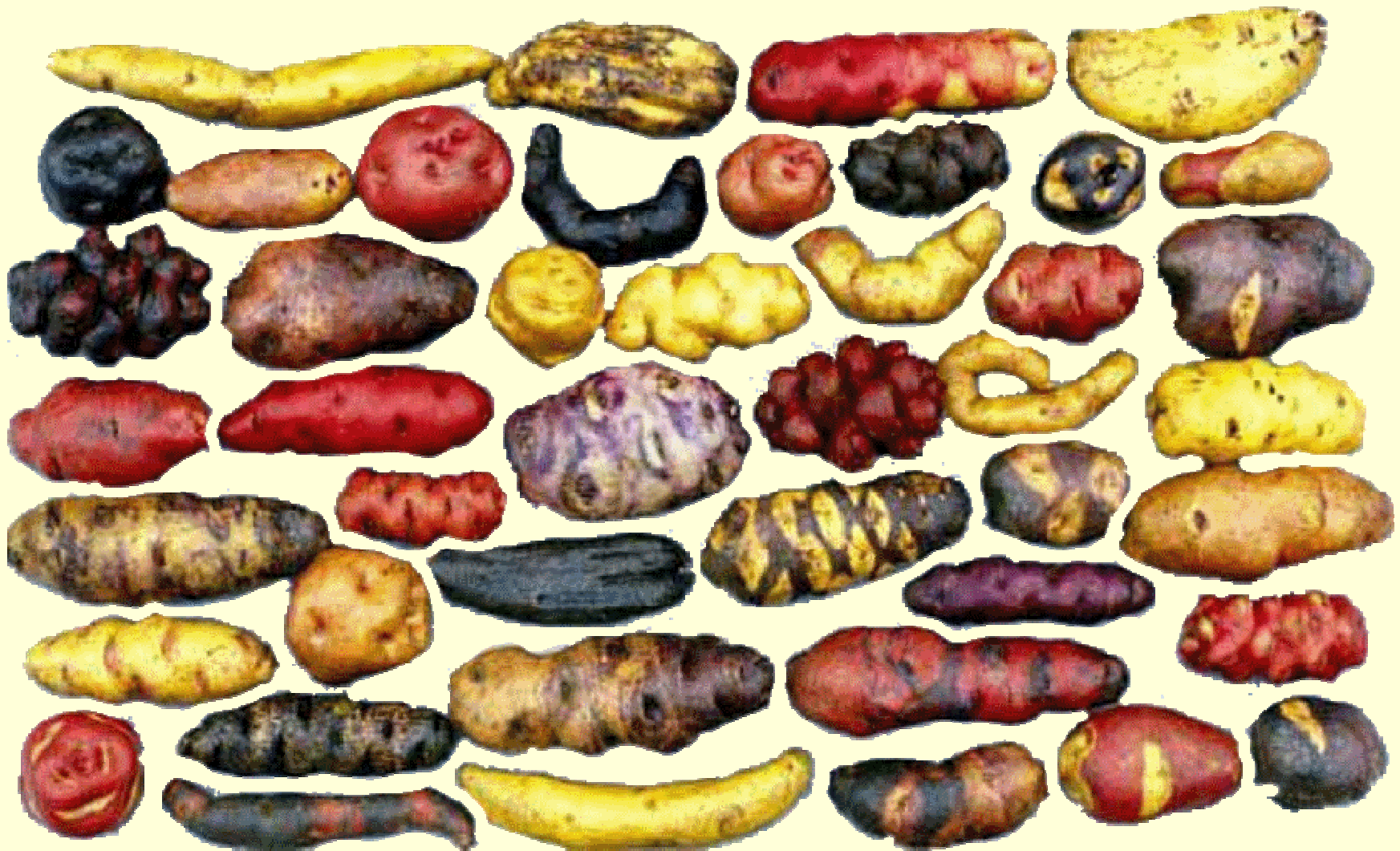


Explorers brought “New World” foods back to Europe. Potatoes, corn, squash, tomatoes, and turkey added variety and drastically changed the Old World’s diets.



Potatoes became the #1 food crop in the Old World.

They were versatile: they could be baked, fried, and even boiled and mashed.





**A popular new dessert was made
from the cacao plant: Chocolate!**



Trade between the Old World and the New World was known as the Columbian Exchange.

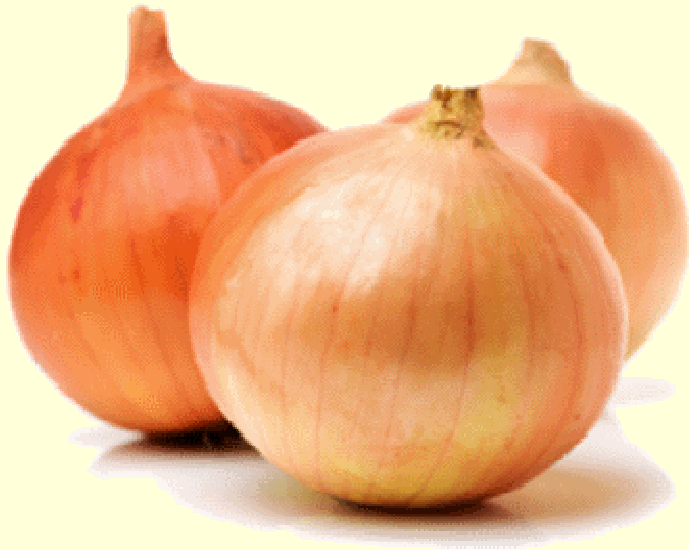
Plants from the Eastern Hemisphere were brought to the West and adapted well, and plants from the Western Hemisphere were taken to the East and flourished.



Wheat became the #1 food crop used by Europeans in the New World. It quickly replaced maize.



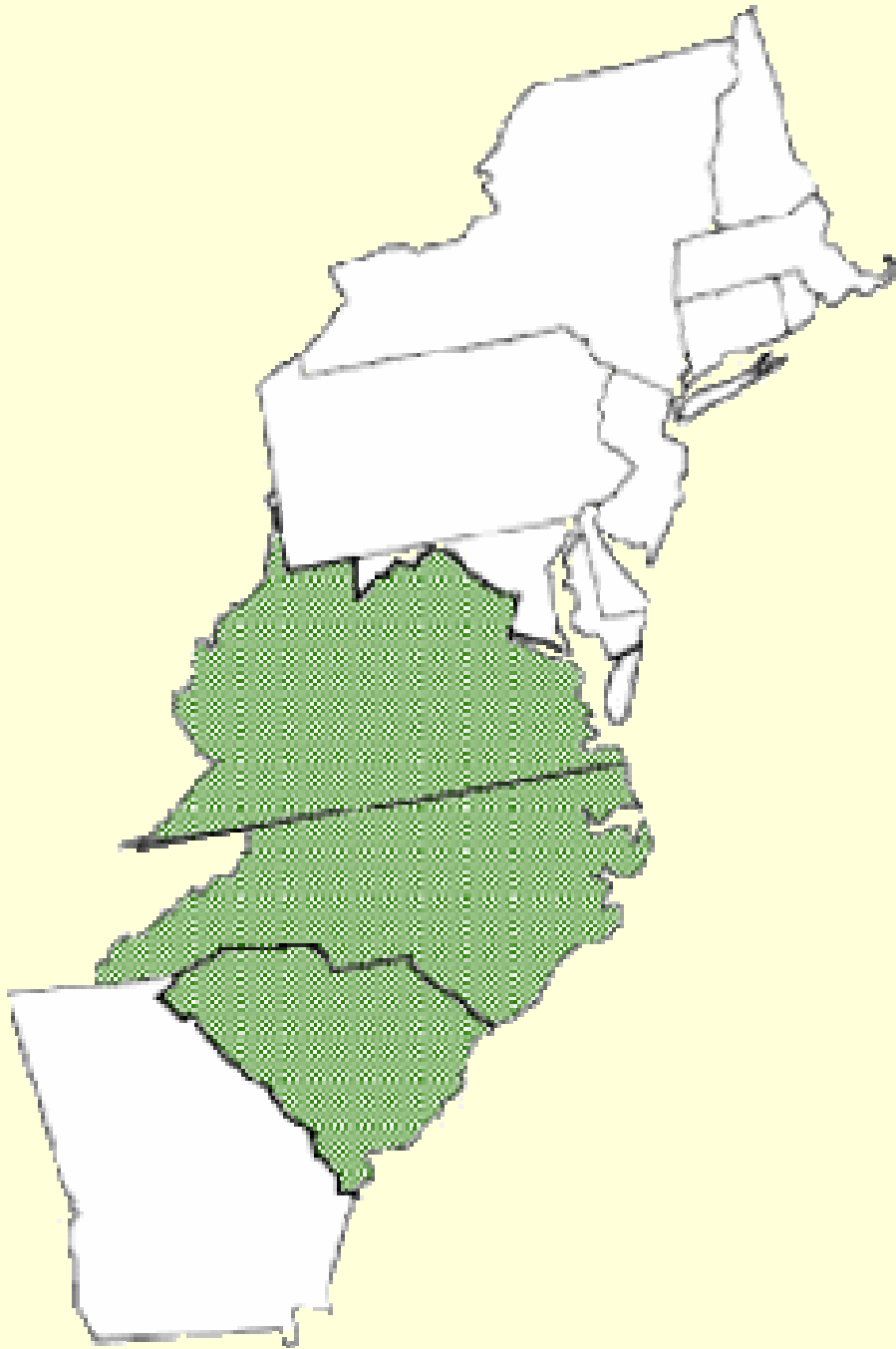
Onions, sugarcane, and oats were used to supplement the diets of Native tribes.



A native tradition taken to Europe was the use of tobacco.

Tribes had been growing, smoking, and chewing tobacco for centuries.





**Tobacco grew in the
southeastern region
of North America.**



*John Rolfe was a
tobacco plantation owner.*

The calumet was a long wooden pipe used by the Natives in many of their ceremonies.

It was believed that the smoke carried their prayers of peace to the Great Spirit.

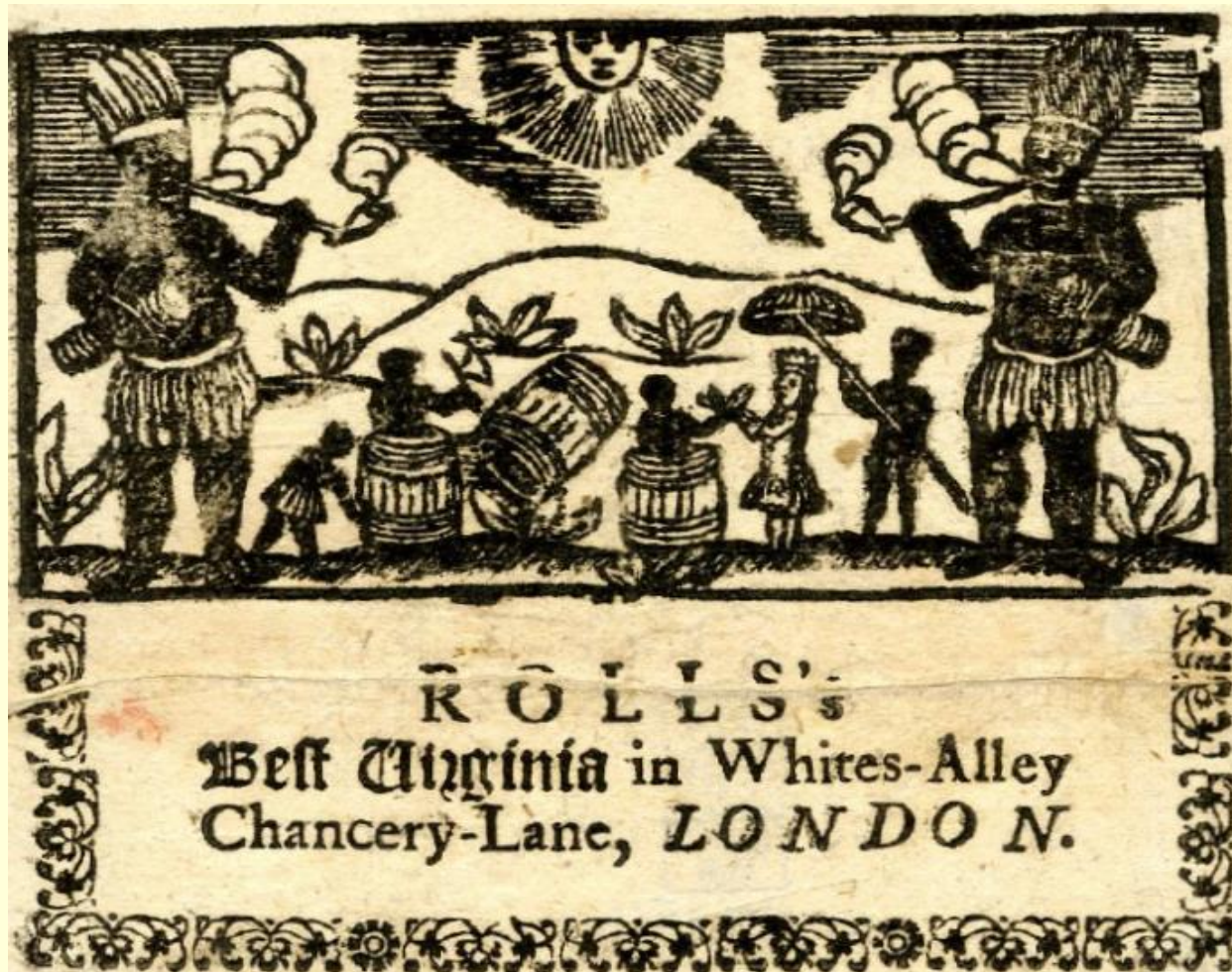


Europeans adopted tobacco for medicinal purposes and later, just for enjoyment.



Tobacco became the number one non-food cash crop from the New World.

Although it was very profitable, it drained the soil of nutrients and would later be replaced by cotton.



**Contact between the two worlds proved deadly.
Smallpox killed millions of Native Americans.**



Natives had no immunity, or resistance, to European diseases because the New World had been so isolated.



The introduction of cotton and the loss of Native workers led to the African slave trade.



**Although thousands of natives died in wars,
by most estimates 90 percent were killed by diseases.**

By the year 1600, the Natives had become a minority in their own lands.

