

13B Recap ~ Comparison of European Settlement

Context	<i>In the half-century after Columbus' discovery of the New World in 1492, European explorers continued their search for a quicker route to Asia but instead found established Native civilizations and ample economic opportunities that would fuel increasing European colonialism in the Americas throughout the 17th and 18th centuries</i>		
Point of Comparison	<i>In the Lands of Aztecs and the Incas</i>	<i>Colonies of Sugar</i>	<i>Settler Colonies in North America</i>
European Power and Settlement Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spain (present day Mexico) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portugal (Brazil) Spain, Great Britain, and France (Caribbean) (Southern British colonies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British (Atlantic Coast, 13 original colonies) French (present day eastern Canada)
Economic Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial agriculture, Haciendas Mining Encomienda System = labor system (part feudalism and part slavery) Spanish crown granted landowners with rights to natives and fruits of labor; natives gets protection and Christianity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass production of sugar plantations Labor intensive process brought from Arabs by Europeans (80% imported from Africa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small scale family farms Less need for labor
Social Demographics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few Spanish women in new world "Casta" develops a strict social hierarchy (Peninsulares, Criollos, Mestizos, Mulattos) Diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender imbalance Majority population Africa Mulattos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5x the number of British settlers compared to Spanish Sharply defined racial hierarchy Internal population growth leads to more homogenous population
Miscellaneous (Cultural, Political)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission System 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less emphasis on religious conversion Established self-government under system of salutary neglect
RESULTS	<i>While most European settlement in the New World resulted in economic success for the empires of the Old World, by the 18th and 19th century what was once considered to be the dregs of American colonies (the British territory in North America) were the most successful and prosperous of European colonial endeavors. Whereas the majority of Latin America, conquered by the Spanish and Portuguese, was left divided, unstable, and less prosperous, British colonial claims blossomed along the Atlantic coast. British motivations that valued settlement over conquest, the establishment of political self-rule, and a less stratified and more homogenous social hierarchy allowed Great Britain (and eventually the United States) to take advantage of the abundance of land, resources, and opportunities that the New World had to offer.</i>		

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Directions: Compare and Contrast the settlement of the New World by European nations (Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, France) by determining categorical/thematic points of comparison and then identifying and explaining distinctive characteristics of colonial rule in the three areas below.

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<p>RESULTS</p>	<p><i>Directions: Draft a comparative claim that notes the similarities and differences between European Colonialism. Be sure to make a historical argument and prove something of significance that results from your comparison.</i></p>		