Exploration Part 1

Columbus Crosses the Atlantic
- In 1492, Columbus left Spain in search of a new trade route through the Atlantic Ocean to Asia.
- In October of 1492, his ships, the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria reached land.

Columbus in the Americas
- There, they encountered the Native America people group known as the Taino (Ti’noh).
- Spain was thrilled with the expedition and longed to colonize the area.

European Nations Claim Land
- The “new” land began to be claimed by European countries.
- This process is called colonization, when a more powerful Nation controls another area of the world.

Hostilities Between Colonial Powers
- Colonization was meant to make European nations more wealthy and powerful.
- Yet, this led to hostility between the nations of Europe.

The Impact on Native Americans
- There were various impacts on Native Americans.
- Armed with superior weapons, such as guns, they easily defeated Native American opposition to colonization.

Native Americans and European Diseases
- Europeans brought diseases with them, such as small pox.
- Therefore, the impact on Native Americans was harsh and drastic.

The Impact on Africans
- The Africans had the immunities of many European diseases and were taken as slaves.
- Native Americans also knew the land and escaped more easily than the Africans.

African Slavery
- This cruel practice of slavery devastated many African societies, particularly in West Africa.
- By the 1800s, millions of Africans had been forced into slavery.
FULL NOTES: Exploration Part 1 Day 1 Notes

Columbus Crosses the Atlantic
- In 1492, Columbus left Spain in search of a new trade route through the Atlantic Ocean to Asia.
- In October of 1492, his ships, the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria reached land.
- Columbus initially believed he had reached islands near Asia and called the people he encountered Indians.

Columbus in the Americas
- Columbus and his crew were not in Asia. They had reached the Americas. Columbus landed in the Bahamas Islands and explored areas such as modern day Cuba.
- There, they encountered the Native America people group known as the Taino (Ti’noh).
- Spain was thrilled with the expedition and longed to colonize the area.

European Nations Claim Land
- The “new” land began to be claimed by European countries.
- This process is called colonization, when a more powerful Nation controls another area of the world.
- This meant they could grow crops, bring back resources like silver and gold, and expand their territorial control of the world.

Hostilities Between Colonial Powers
- Colonization was meant to make European nations more wealthy and powerful.
- Yet, this led to hostility between the nations of Europe.
- Eventually, wars developed to control the new world territories.

The Impact on Native Americans
- There were various impacts on Native Americans.
- The Europeans wanted to use forced labor and foreign resources to fuel their own economies.
- Armed with superior weapons, such as guns, they easily defeated Native American opposition to colonization.

Native Americans and European Diseases
- Europeans brought diseases with them, such as small pox.
- The Europeans had immunities to these diseases; yet, the Native Americans did not because they had never been exposed to the diseases before.
- Therefore, the impact on Native Americans was harsh and drastic.

The Impact on Africans
- Due to the decline of the Native American labor, Europe looked elsewhere for slave labor.
- The Africans had the immunities of many European diseases and were taken as slaves.
- Native Americans also knew the land and escaped more easily than the Africans.

African Slavery
- This cruel practice of slavery devastated many African societies, particularly in West Africa.
- By the 1800s, millions of Africans had been forced into slavery.
- Slavery became heredity as well so that the descendants of slaves were also trapped in the system.