**TEST 1 LECTURE NOTES**

Human origins

* Homo habilis is the most ancient representative of the human genus Homo and inhabited parts of sub-Saharan Africa from around 2.1 million to 1.5 million years ago.
* **Our species, Homo sapiens, appeared in Eastern Africa** around 200,000 years ago**.**  Around 125,000 years ago a small number reached the Near East but evidence suggests they retreated back to Africa as their settlements were replaced by Neanderthals.

Reasons for migration

* + Resources
    - Food (plants/animals)
    - Water
  + Climate
    - Heat/cold
    - Natural disasters
      * Fire
      * Flood
      * Volcanic eruptions (Toba eruption, Indonesia, 75,000 years ago)
  + Conflict
    - Internal
    - External
    - Merge with other groups?
* Around 100,000 years ago three main lines of H. sapiens diverged but remained within Africa.
  + It may have been the effects of the Toba eruption in Indonesia that prompted a small group of East Africans, searching for food or escaping adverse conditions, to cross the much lower levels of the Red Sea and in the process going on to populate the rest of the world.
    - An eruption like Toba would cool the Earth by about 17°F after the first year and the temperature would gradually recover to 3°F below normal ten years after the eruption. The eruption would reduce rainfall by 50% globally for the first two years, and up to 90% over the Amazon, Southeast Asia, and central Africa.
    - The group may have split in the Near East.  The descendants of one subset went east, rapidly settling the coastal areas around the Indian Ocean, continuing on into South East Asia and reaching Australia by around 50,000 years ago.
    - The descendants of the other subset headed north, some migrating into Central Asia, others reaching Europe by around 45,000 years ago.
  + East Asia was reached by 30,000 years ago, and their descendants migrated into the Americas around 15,000 years ago as the Late Glacial Maximum began.

Ice Age

* At least five documented Ice Ages
  + - Cycles when glaciers advanced and retreated
    - Last Glacial Maximum occurred from 22,000 to 11,700 years ago
    - During last Ice Age the sea level was about 400 feet lower than today
* Extinction of Ice Age animals 13,000 years ago (comet?)
* Beringia
  + - **Nomadic hunter/gatherers migrated from Siberia to modern-day Alaska by gradually crossing a temporary land bridge across Bering Strait**
    - 12,000-15,000 years ago

Rise of Agriculture

* First humans in American were hunters/gatherers
* Native Americans learned to grow crops around 7,000 B.C., or earlier
  + - Evidence of farming in Mexican highlands, 5000 B.C.
    - **Permanent farming towns, 2000-1500 B.C. in Mexico**
    - **Principal crop was** **Maize/corn**
    - They also grew beans and squash
* Impact of agriculture
  + - **The advent of farming led to** r**apid population growth and more complex societies**
    - Division of labor – women did most of the farming in many Native American cultures

*Mesoamerica*

* + Olmecs
    - Mysterious civilization with disputed origins
    - Left large stone heads and jade masks
  + **Mayas**
    - Dominated Central America for more than 600 years
    - Large number of city-states linked by complex trade network
    - Cities featured elaborate pyramid-temples and ceremonial ballcourts
    - Noted for its hieroglyphic script – only known fully developed writing system before arrival of Europeans
    - **Used mathematics and astronomy to devise an accurate calendar**
    - Culture collapsed circa 900 – internal warfare, abandonment of cities
  + Toltecs
    - May have been a dominant city-state that fell to Aztecs
    - Dominant 900-1200
    - Conquered by Aztecs
  + **Aztecs (Mexica)**
    - **In 1325 the Aztecs founded the city of Tenochtitlan on an island in Lake Texcoco, the site of present-day Mexico City**
    - Pyramids
    - Conquered neighboring groups
    - Slavery/Human sacrifice
    - 5 million people, 1519
  + **Inca (Quechua)**
    - Controlled an empire that stretched 2,500 miles along the Andes
    - Divided by internal conflicts that made them vulnerable
    - they were conquered by conquistadores led by Pizarro

*North America*

* + Mississippian groups
    - Cahokia (1050-1250)
    - Mound builders
    - Chiefdoms
    - Conflict
  + **Southwest Pueblo cultures**
    - Anasazi were the best known of the Southwest Pueblo cultures
      * **Hopis and Zunis descended from Anasazi**
        + Cliff dwellings
        + Apache
        + Navajo
  + Mississippian culture
    - **Cahokia (1050-1250)**
      * **Mississippian settlement located near Illinois/Missouri border**
      * **Population of 10,000-30,000 people**
      * Mound builders
      * Chiefdoms
      * Conflict
  + Eastern Woodlands
    - * Longhouses
      * Seasonal migrations
  + **Pacific Northwest** 
    - * **Abundant resources**
      * **Plank houses made of cedar**
      * **Elaborate feasts called Potlatches**
      * **Totem poles**

Native American culture

* + **Native Americans were interconnected by** 
    - **Kinship**
    - **Alliances**
    - **Culture**
    - **Trade**
    - **Language**
  + Impact of climate/resources
    - Dwellings/ Seasonal migrations
    - Food
    - Lifestyle (hunting/fishing/agriculture)
    - Clothing
    - Religious beliefs/practices
    - Health
  + Government
    - Sachem often ruled by consensus
    - Tribal councils made decisions
    - Powerful leaders formed confederacies
    - Tribute systems
    - Women played important roles in some tribes
  + Importance of kinship
    - Unified tribes
    - Unified confederacies
    - Blood feuds and clan responsibility
  + Gender relations
    - Men were primarily hunters
    - Women did most farming
    - Divorce was simple process
    - Women had more power in some tribes than others
    - Matrilineal societies existed
      * This meant that you were descended from your mother's clan, not your father's
      * Well-known matrilineal societies included the Lenape, Hopi, Iroquois, and Chickasaw
  + **Trade networks**
    - **Native Americans often traded with other indigenous groups**
    - Far-reaching networks (use wampum example)
    - Trade and competition increased after European goods became available to Native Americans
    - European trade would devastate Native American culture and cause much inter-tribal warfare
    - European trade altered culture (guns, animal extinction)
  + Religion
    - Native Americans considered objects and animals sacred
    - People were part of the landscape
  + **Property/Land use**
    - Native Americans owned some personal property such as clothing, shelters, weapons and tools
    - **Land was not owned by individual tribe members**
    - Tribes used land but did not own it; ownership of land was foreign concept
    - Burned wooded areas to plant fields or improve hunting
    - No domesticated animals other than dogs (wolves), and lamas and alpacas in South America
    - **Horses were reintroduced to North America by the Spanish**
  + Warfare
    - **Often engaged in warfare with other Native American groups**
    - Not as deadly as European-style warfare (“counting coup”)
    - Retaliation was individual or family responsibility
    - Genocide not a goal
    - Captives taken
    - Europeans capitalized on these rivalries
  + Ritual torture
    - A woman could save the life of a captive to replace a lost family member
    - Native Americans remained stoic as matter of pride
    - Human sacrifice to gods common in some cultures
  + Slavery
    - Some captives were adopted or taken as spouses
    - Ransom became common after Europeans arrived
    - Large empires such as Aztecs enslaved thousands, sacrificed some
  + Disease
    - Indians on American mainland were healthier than Caribbean Indians due to more abundant resources
    - Iron deficiency anemia, and arthritis were common
    - Syphilis, tuberculosis, rabies, hepatitis, herpes, existed before Europeans arrived, but rates were low
    - **The Americas had been isolated from Europe, Asia, and Africa**
    - Diseases not present in the Americas until contact include bubonic plague, measles, smallpox, mumps, chickenpox, influenza, cholera, diphtheria, typhus, malaria, leprosy, and yellow fever
    - **Native Americans lacked immunities against infectious diseases from abroad**
    - “Virgin soil epidemics” – all members of a population would be infected simultaneously
  + Population estimates
    - Research by some scholars provides population estimates of the pre-contact Americas to be as high as 112 million in 1492, while others estimate the population to have been as low as eight million.
    - Based on the data, the team estimates that the Native American population was at an all-time high about 5,000 years ago.
    - The number of Native Americans quickly shrank by roughly half following European contact about 500 years ago, according to a new genetic study.
    - The finding supports historical accounts that Europeans triggered a wave of disease, warfare, and enslavement in the New World that had devastating effects for indigenous populations across the Americas.
    - Areas of population density: Central America, South America, North American seaboards

Early European Exploration

* + **First Europeans to reach the New World were the Norse or Vikings who went island-hopping across the North Atlantic in the 10th and 11th centuries**
    - Eric the Red
    - Leif Erickson (1000)
  + Iceland
  + Greenland
    - Contact with “skraelings” – Inuits in Greenland
  + Newfoundland
    - L’Anse aux Meadows settlement

Middle Ages/Medieval Period

* + Follows collapse of Roman Empire (476 A.D.)
  + 5th to 14th century
  + Between 1347 and 1350 the "Black Death" (the bubonic plague) killed some 20 million people in Europe—30 percent of the continent’s population
  + The Islamic world was growing larger and more powerful. After the prophet Muhammad’s death in 632 CE, Muslim armies conquered large parts of the Middle East
  + At its height, the medieval Islamic world was more than three times bigger than all of Christendom.

The Crusades (1095-1270)

* + **Effort to recapture the Holy Land from Muslim control from 1095 to 1291**
    - in 1095, when Pope Urban summoned a Christian army to fight its way to Jerusalem
    - four crusades
    - introduced eastern literature, science, technology, and commodities to Europe

**The Renaissance**

* **Rebirth of interest in Classical learning that occurred in Europe following the Middle Ages** 
  + - 14th to 17th century
    - Revival of art, literature, learning
    - Began in Italy
    - Financed by wealthy merchants

Portuguese exploration

* **In the 1400s, the lucrative trade with Asia was dominated by Italian traders whose ships travelled throughout the Mediterranean**
  + - Portuguese were geographically at a disadvantage
    - King John of Portugal
    - Henry the Navigator
* **Developments in seafaring technology**
  + - **Caravel**
    - **Lanteen sail**
    - **Astrolabe**
    - **made lengthy trading voyages on the open ocean possible**
* **Beginning in 1422, Portuguese explorers mapped and traded along west coast of Africa in search of a sea route to Asia**
  + **Bartolomeo Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope, 1488**
  + **Vasco da Gama was captain of first European vessel to sail to India, 1497**

Christopher Columbus (1492)

* 1. **Crisoforo Colombo, from Genoa (Italy) was financially backed by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain**
  + fleet of three ships
  + **1492 made landfall at an island in the Bahamas after 2-month voyage**
  + Impact of printing press/Gutenberg’s moveable type (1540)
  + Four voyages
  + Columbian Exchange
    - Animals
    - Plants
    - Diseases
    - People
    - Ideas
    - Technology

Papal Bull of 1493 (Bull Inter Caetera)

* + Pope Alexander VI gave Spain a monopoly on the lands in the New World
  + Supported Spain’s strategy to ensure its exclusive right to the lands discovered by Columbus the previous year.
  + It established a demarcation line one hundred leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands and assigned Spain the exclusive right to acquire territorial possessions and to trade in all lands west of that line.
  + Bull stated that any land not inhabited by Christians was available to be "discovered," claimed, and exploited by Christian rulers
  + This "Doctrine of Discovery" became the basis of all European claims in the Americas as well as the foundation for the United States’ western expansion.

Treaty of Tordesillas (1494)

* + **drew an imaginary line around the world**
  + 370 leagues west of Cape Verde Islands
  + **divided areas of future exploration and settlement between Portugal and Spain**

Religion and Conquest

* + Papal power/influence
  + Religious conversion as justification
  + Franciscan Mission system/baptism
  + Presidios to protect missions

Requerimiento (1510)

* + Dominican friars who arrived at the Spanish settlement at Santo Domingo in 1510 strongly denounced the enslavement of the local Indigenous residents
  + In Spain's wars against the Moors, the clerics claimed that Muslims had knowledge of Christ and rejected Him, so that waging a Crusade against them was legitimate
  + In contrast, in Spain's wars against the Indigenous peoples of the Americas and Native Americans, wars against those who had never come into contact with Christianity were illegitimate.
  + In response, the Requerimiento was issued in 1510 by the Council of Castile
  + It provided religious justification for war against and conquest of the local populations on the pretext of their refusing the legitimate authority of the Kings of Spain and Portugal as granted by the Pope.
  + It was to be read aloud as an ultimatum to conquered Indians in the Americas
  + It asserted the religious authority of the Roman Catholic pope over the entire earth and the political authority of Spain over the Americas (except Brazil)
  + It demanded that the conquered peoples accept Spanish rule and Christian preaching or risk subjugation, enslavement, and death.
  + Often it was read in Latin or even delivered from shipboard to an empty beach

Spanish in the Caribbean

* + Two main language groups
    - Arawaks (from Greater Antilles and South America)
    - Tainos were Arawak subgroup Columbus encountered on Hispaniola
    - Island Arawaks were soon wiped out by Old World diseases
  + Caribs (from Lesser Antilles islands)
    - Known as cannibals
    - Taino feared them
    - Caribbean named after them
* Dominican Republic
  + - Columbus landed on island in December, 1492
    - Named it Hispaniola
    - Taino inhabitants
    - Site of first permanent European settlement in America
    - Left portion ceded to France in 1697, which named it Saint Domingue
      * French half became Haiti as a result of successful slave revolt (1791-1804)
* Cuba
  + - Inhabited by various Taino
    - Columbus discovered island in October, 1492
    - Columbus explored Cuba coast in 1494 (2nd voyage)
    - Spanish set out from Hispaniola to establish settlement in 1511
    - Havana settled in 1514 after fierce Taino resistance
    - De las Casas said 3,000 peaceful villagers were butchered when they came to greet Spanish with gifts of food
    - Encomienda system established in 1513
    - Natives taught Spanish to plant tobacco
    - Cuba became Spain’s prime base in Caribbean (instead of Hispaniola)
* Puerto Rico
  + - Columbus arrived in November, 1493 (2nd voyage)
    - Inhabited by Taino
    - Gold in rivers gave its name, “rich port”
    - Produced cattle, sugar cane, coffee, and tobacco
    - First Spanish settlement was in1508
    - Ponce de Leon was chosen to lead the conquest and slavery of the Taíno Indians for gold mining operations
    - Became a major military post for Spain
    - Became an important stop for ships headed to/from central and south America

Portuguese Exploration of Brazil

* Pedro Alvares Cabral (1500)
  + Portuguese nobleman, military commander, and navigator
  + discovered Brazil en route to India, 1500
  + claimed Brazil for Portugal
  + burned Arab fleet and bombarded Calicut
  + returned with spices worth a fortune
* Amerigo Vespucci (1499-1500)
  + Italian explorer, sailed for Spain and then Portugal
  + First Vespucci voyage was part of Ojeda expedition (1499-1500)
    - Discovered mouth of Amazon River
    - Thought he was at extreme eastern part of Asia
    - Spanish government refused his proposal to reach Indian Ocean going west
  + Second Vespucci voyage for Portugal (1501-02)
    - Sailed along eastern coast of South America
    - Became first to recognize America as distinct continents
    - Coined the term, “New World”
    - In 1507, German cartographer (Waldseemuller) named new continent America
* Portuguese in Brazil
  + Lucrative colonies in Africa and India initially preoccupied Portugal
  + By 1530 the Portuguese turned their attention to Brazil
    - Portuguese drove out French traders and established settlements
    - Gold and silver mines dotted the interior
    - Portuguese developed lucrative sugar plantations
  + More Africans were enslaved in Brazil than anywhere else in the Atlantic World
    - Escaped African and native slaves managed to create several free settlements, called quilombos

Early Spanish Explorers

* **Ferdinand Magellan** (1519-1522)
  + - Born in Portugal, sailed for Spain
    - **Led first voyage to Circumnavigate the globe**
    - Was searching for shorter route to Spice Islands by sailing west
    - Fleet of five ships set out in 1519
    - Troubled by mutiny and desertions
    - **Magellan named the Pacific Ocean**
    - Killed in Philippines in 1521
    - Juan Sabastian Del Cano and remaining crew continued to Spice islands; arrived 1521
    - Del Cano reached Spain in 1522
    - Magellan’s circumnavigation of 1519-1522 proved that the territories visited by Columbus weren’t even parts of Asia

Spanish in Central America

* Vasco Nunez de Balboa (1513)
  + - Spanish explorer, governor, and conquistador
    - Travelled to Hispaniola in 1500
    - Led expedition across Isthmus of Panama in 1513
    - First Europeans to reach pacific ocean
    - In 1510 he established first settlement on mainland of the Americas (in Panama)
* **Hernando Cortes** (1519-1521)
  + - **Spanish Conquistador**
    - **first European conquest of a major Indian civilization on the mainland**
    - Arrived in Santo Domingo, capital of Hispaniola, in 1504, at age 18
    - Received an encomienda
    - In 1506 took part in conquest of Hispaniola and Cuba
    - In 1511 went to Cuba as aide to Governor (age 26)
    - Missed two earlier expeditions to Mexico
    - Put in charge of mission in 1518 but then the charter was revoked
    - **Led expedition of 600 conquistadores**, 15 horsemen, 15 cannons, and allies (1519)
    - Ignored recall by Governor of Cuba
    - Destroyed his ships
    - Fought two Spanish expeditions sent to retrieve him; recruited many
    - Allied with Native Americans hostile to Aztecs
    - Found a shipwrecked Franciscan priest who acted as translator
    - Leaving a hundred men in Veracruz, Cortés marched on Tenochtitlan in mid-August 1519
    - Cortes massacred thousands of unarmed nobility in central plaza at Tlaxcalteca (1519)
* **Montezuma II/Moctezuma II**
  + - * **Aztec leader who lived in city of Tenochtitlan, built on natural and man-made islands in the middle of Lake Texcoco**
      * Indecisive/ **Quetzalcoatl**
      * Refused to meet; sent emissaries
      * Taken prisoner
      * killed in July, 1520
    - Cortez Peacefully received by Montezuma in November, 1519
    - Pedro de Alvarado leads massacre in Great Temple, 1520, starting rebellion
    - Spanish lost 870 men at battle of Otumba, 1520
    - 60-day smallpox outbreak in 1520
    - Siege of Tenochtitlan succeeded in 1521

Spanish in South America

* Francisco Pizarro (1532)
  + Conquistador
  + Accompanied Balboa across isthmus of Panama (1513)
  + Commissioned to conquer the southern territory of New Spain, 1528
  + With his brothers, overthrew Inca leader, Atahualpa and conquered Peru (1532)
  + Had only 10 foot soldiers, 67 cavalry, three arquebuses and two light cannon
  + Executed Atahualpa despite ransom being paid to save him
  + Defeated Cuzco in November, 1533
  + Founded new capital city of Lima, 1535
  + Fought rival Spanish at battle of Las Salinas, 1538
  + Assassinated in 1541

Spanish in North America

* + **Ponce de Leon**
    - Conquistador
    - First governor of Puerto Rico
    - In 1513 he led the first known European expedition to Florida, which he named
    - Tried (and failed) to establish colony in Florida in 1521
    - Died from his wounds fighting the Calusa tribes in Florida
  + **Hernando de Soto**
    - Conquistador
    - In 1530 led an unsuccessful expedition up the coast of the Yucatán Peninsula searching for a passage between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean
    - Served under Pizarro when the Spanish conquered the Inca in 1532-33; became lieutenant governor of Cuzco while Pizarro built new capital of Lima
    - Returned to Spain and was Fascinated by the stories of Cabeza de Vaca, who had survived years in North America after becoming a castaway
    - Was granted the governorship of Cuba and expected to colonize the North American continent for Spain within four years
    - de Soto selected 620 Spanish and Portuguese volunteers to accompany him to govern Cuba and colonize North America.
    - From 1539 to 1542 he led expedition across modern-day Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and most likely Arkansas
    - First European known to have crossed the Mississippi River
    - Died of a fever in 1542 on the banks of the Mississippi River
  + **Francisco Vasquez de Coronado**
    - Conquistador
    - led a large expedition from Mexico to present-day Kansas through parts of the southwestern United States between 1540 and 1542
    - hoped to reach the Cities of Cíbola, often referred to now as the mythical Seven Cities of Gold
    - expedition marked the first European sightings of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River
    - returned to Mexico City, where he remained until he died of an infectious disease on September 22, 1554
  + Spanish exploration of the interior of North America was largely abandoned after the 1540s

**Encomienda**

* + **Encomienda was a labor system in which Spanish conquistadores received large estates and a monopoly on the labor of local Native Americans** 
    - Queen Isabella of Castile forbade Indian slavery
    - Crown began to grant encomiendas to conquistadores in 1503
    - Encomiendas were held in perpetuity by the grant holder, called the encomendero, and his descendants
    - Encomenderos did not own the land on which the natives lived; Indian lands were to remain in the possession of their communities

Precedents for plantation slavery

* + Sugar cane was introduced to Madeira (Portuguese) and the Canaries (Spanish) during the last half of the fifteenth century
    - warm climate, winds to work windmills for sugar crushing and easy access to the sea (for transportation of the raw sugar to Europe) were important components
    - became a huge and highly profitable industry
    - **Spanish and Portuguese used African slaves used to grow sugar on Madeira and the Canary Islands**
    - the techniques of sugar production, exploitation of labor, and economic organization developed on these islands were easily exported to the new world
  + **Portuguese established sugar plantations in Brazil beginning 1516**
    - First commercial production began 1550 in Brazil
  + Spanish established sugar plantations in Caribbean
    - Spanish colonists in Jamaica planted sugar in 1520s
  + English sugar production began on Barbados in the1640s
    - Barbadians would settle in SC and bring knowledge of plantation system there

**Asiento**

* + **Asiento was a** **contract awarded by the Spanish government to other countries giving them a monopoly of the African slave trade in the Spanish colonies** in the Americas between the years 1543 and 1834
    - **Portugal received first Asiento**
    - Enslaved Africans brought to New Spain beginning 1521
    - Asiento went to other nations later; a contract between Spain and Great Britain was forged in 1713

**Bartolome de las Casas**

* + Went to Hispaniola with his father in 1502
    - Became a slave owner, receiving a piece of land in the northern part of Hispaniola
    - Participated in slave raids and military expeditions against the native Taíno population on Hispaniola
    - In 1510 a group of Dominican friars, appalled by treatment of the natives, refused to hear the confessions of slave owners
    - Las Casas argued in favor of the justice of the encomienda
  + In 1510, he was ordained a priest, the first one ordained in the Americas
  + In 1513, as an expedition chaplain, La Casas witnessed many atrocities in the conquest of Cuba
    - “I saw here cruelty on a scale no living being has ever seen or expects to see.”
    - Las Casas and his friend were awarded a joint encomienda which was rich in gold and slaves, located in Cuba
    - In 1515, his views changed and he gave up his encomienda
    - Advocated for the rights of Native Americans in front of King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor
    - Became a Dominican friar in 1523
  + **De las Casas wrote *A Brief Relation of the Destruction of the Indies***
    - published 1552
    - **His work gave rise to the “Black Legend”**
    - subjective historical writing or propaganda demonizing Spain, its people and its culture in an intentional attempt to damage its reputation
    - served as anti-Spanish and anti-Catholic propaganda
    - "An image of Spain circulated through late sixteenth-century Europe, borne by means of political and religious propaganda that blackened the characters of Spaniards and their ruler to such an extent that Spain became the symbol of all forces of repression, brutality, religious and political intolerance, and intellectual and artistic backwardness for the next four centuries.” [Philip W. Powell, *Tree of Hate*, 1985]

Huguenot massacre at Fort Caroline

* + **French King and Huguenots** thought a colony in Florida would strengthen French claims to the southeast
    - King wanted silver and gold; **Huguenots wanted religious freedom**
  + Charlesfort (1562)
    - Jean Ribault led attempt to settle colony on Port Royal Sound (Parris Island, near Beaufort) in 1562
    - abandoned in 1563 after he went to France
    - remaining colonists built their own (open) boat and set sail, without compass, and were reduced to cannibalism before survivors were rescued by an English ship
  + **Fort Caroline** (1565)
    - 200 French built Fort Caroline on St. Johns River in northeastern Florida in 1564
    - Englishman John Hawkins traded provisions to starving colonists for cannons and powder and shot; they gave him tobacco which he took back to England
    - Ribault arrived with hundreds of soldiers, 1565
    - Spanish launched surprise attack on 200-250 people in fort; only 50 women and children survive, September 20, 1565
    - Ribault and marooned Frenchmen surrender; he and several hundred were executed
    - **After massacring the Huguenots and other Frenchmen, the Spanish destroyed Fort Caroline**

Spanish Settlements in Eastern North America

* + - St. Augustine founded, 1565 (in wake of Fort Caroline massacre)
    - Charlesfort-Santa Elena site, 1566–87 (fails)
    - Ajacan mission on Chesapeake Bay, 1570 (fails)
  + By 1600 Spain and Portugal were still the only significant colonial powers North of Mexico
    - At that time the only remaining Spanish settlements in North America were Saint Augustine and the isolated outpost in northern New Mexico

**Pueblo Revolt/Popé's rebellion, 1680**

* + Spanish missionaries in Santa Fe New Mexico attempted to deprive them of their religious customs
    - Beginning in 1540, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico were subjected to successive waves of soldiers, missionaries, and settlers
    - In 1598 the Spanish put down a revolt at Acoma Pueblo by killing and enslaving hundreds of Indians and sentencing all men 25 or older to have their foot cut off
    - In 1675 the Spanish governor in Santa Fe ordered the arrest of forty-seven Pueblo medicine men and accused them of practicing "sorcery".
      * Four medicine men were sentenced to death by hanging
      * The other medicine men were publicly whipped and sentenced to prison
      * One prisoner, Pope, then spent five years seeking support for a revolt among 46 Pueblo towns
    - Pueblo Revolt killed 400 Spanish
    - drove the remaining 2,000 settlers out of the province
    - Twelve years later the Spanish reoccupied New Mexico with little opposition.