LECTURE OUTLINES
HISTORY 3501

LECTURE 1: CONCEPTIONALIZING THE ATLANTIC WORLD

I. The Atlantic Ocean
   A. Statistics
   B. Winds and Currents
      • Example: Gulf Stream
   C. Rivers and Estuaries
   D. Barriers—“Old World Vs. New World

II. Atlantic People in 1450
   A. Similarities
   B. Differences

III. Europeans
   A. Livelihood
      • Agriculture
   B. Societies
      • The Three Estates
   C. Lack of National Consolidation
   D. Transfer of property
   E. Mindset
      • Religion

IV. Africans
   A. Diversity
      • Can’t generalize, but do anyway!
   B. Livelihood
      • Agriculture and pastoralism
   C. Languages
   D. Religion
V. Americans
   A. Defining the term “American”
   B. General things in common
      • Food
      • Village life
      • Religion
   C. Societies
      • Urban societies
      • Division of labor
LECTURE 2: The Beginnings of the Atlantic System

I. European Interest in the Atlantic
   A. Why?
   B. Cod and Northern Europeans
      • Why cod?!
   C. Spices
      • Examples
      • Sugar

II. The Portuguese in the Atlantic
   A. Motives
   B. Role of Prince Henry the Navigator
   C. Advances
   D. Initial focus
      • Islands off the coast of Africa
      • Difficulties
         i. The Guanche People
      • Sugar Cane
LECTURE 3: EMPIRES IN AFRICA

I. Kingdom of Mali
   A. Kingdom of West Africa
      • Role of Mansa Musa

II. Kingdom of Songhai
   A. Leaders
      • Sunni Ali
      • Muhammad Toure

III. Other Kingdoms
   A. Benin
   B. Kongo
      • Manikongo—ruler

IV. The Portuguese in Africa
   A. Models
   B. Beginnings of Atlantic Slave Trade
   C. Portuguese goals
LECTURE 4: EMPIRES OF THE AMERICAS

I. The Aztecs
   A. Origins
      • Creation myth
   B. Tenochtitlán
   C. Society
   D. Militant Nature
      • Reasons

II. The Inca
   A. Location
   B. Special challenges
   C. Society
   D. Cities
      • Chan-Chan
      • Manchu Picchu
      • Cuzco
         • Pachacuti
   E. Diversity
      • Reasons
      • Transferring Information
   F. Leadership Problems
      • Reasons
Lecture 5—The Iberians arrive in the Caribbean

I. Christopher Columbus
   A. In perspective
   B. Background
   C. Goals
   D. Journey and Results

II. The Spanish in the Caribbean [covered in the readings and discussion]
Lecture 6—Portuguese in Brazil

I. A Question of Conversion
   A. Obsession with the Holy Land and Muslims
   B. Popes Reward to Queen Isabella
      • Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494
      • Results

II. Portuguese Focus
   A. Route to Asia
      • Bartolome Dias
      • Vasco de Gama
   B. Brazil
      • Accidents will happen
      • Pedro Alvares Cabral

III. Natives of Brazil
   A. Tupi
      • Role in trade
      • Relationship with the Portuguese

IV. Controlling Brazil
   A. Difficulties
   B. Solutions
Lecture 7—The Spanish in the Americas

I. Spanish Goals
   A. Mineral Wealth
      • Results

II. The Columbian Exchange
   A. The Term
   B. Plants and Animals
   C. Disease

III. The Spanish in Mexico
   A. The Aztecs
      • Moctezuma II
      • Hernando Cortés
         o Relate to Quetzalcoatl
      • The Conquest

IV. The Spanish in South America
   A. The Inca
      • Atawallpa
      • Francisco Pizarro
      • The Conquest

V. More Spanish Exploration
   A. Other explorers
      • Amerigo Vespucci
      • Juan Ponce De León
      • Núñez de Balboa
      • Ferdinand Magellan
      • Hernando De Soto
      • Francisco Vasquez de Coronado
Lecture 8—Establishing Spanish Rule

I. Spanish Settlement
   A. Methods
      • *Encomienda* system

II. Role of Women
   A. Status
      • Victims
      • Opportunities
      • Examples

III. Conversion
   A. Franciscans and Dominicans
      • Misunderstandings
      • Advocates of Indian Rights

IV. Religious Resistance and Rebellions
   A. Martin Ocelotl
   B. Nachi Cocom
   C. *Taki Ongoy*
   D. Pueblo Revolt of 1680
Lecture 9- European Rivalries

I. Fractured Unity

A. Power of the Catholic Church
B. Questioning that power—the Protestant Reformation
   • Erasmus
   • Martin Luther
   • John Calvin
   • King Henry VIII
C. The Catholic Church Responds
   • The Counter Reformation
   • The Catholic Reformation

II. Impact of Religious Turmoil on the Balance of Power in Europe

A. Role of Spain
   • King Philip II
   • In Spain
   • Abroad
   • Results
B. Holland and Belgium
C. Indictment of Catholicism—Human Rights
   • Bartolomé de las Casas
     o *Short Account of the Devastation of the Indies*- 1522
D. England
   • Queen Elizabeth I
   • England’s one success at colonization during QE’s reign
   • Sir Humphrey Gilbert
Lecture 10-- Northern Europeans and Early Colonization

I. Challenging the Spanish
   A. French voyages of Exploration
      • John Cabot
      • Giovanni de Varrazono
      • Jacques Cartier

II. Piracy
   A. State sponsorship
   B. Goals
   C. Chronology
      • 1500 to 1559
      • 1560 and 1600
      • 1600 to 1648

III. Piracy—An example
   A. Sir Francis Drake

IV. English colonization attempt # 1
   A. Roanoke
      • Sir Walter Raleigh
      • Spanish role
      • Maneo & Wanchese
      • The Spanish Armada—1588
Lecture 11--The French in North America

I. The French in Canada
   A. Samuel de Champlain
   B. Algonquin and Iroquois
   C. Quebec

II. French challenges
   A. Small settlement numbers
      • Reasons
      • Solutions

III. French/Native Relations
   A. Different from other Europeans
      • Reasons
      • Government-sanctioned race-mixing
      • Business
      • Sovereignty
         o Examples

IV. The Conversion of Souls
   A. Role of the Jesuits
Lecture 12—Indian Labor

I. The Labor Problem in the Americas
   A. What work?
   B. Who will do the work?

II. Indian Labor Systems
   A. Encomienda system
      • Andrés Chacón

III. Indian Slavery
   A. Spanish
      • Justification
   B. The Portuguese
   C. The French
   D. the English
   E. Indian Resistance
      • Rebellion
         o The Pueblo Revolt of 1680
            ▪ Popé
         o Results

IV. Europeans Reconsider
Lecture 13—European Migration

I. Some figures and what they mean
   A. Number of Europeans Migrating
   B. Numbers and Power

II. Settlement Patterns
   A. Europeans differences
      • Urban, vs. Rural

III. Indentured Servitude
   A. Who?
   B. Why?
   C. How?
   D. Treatment

IV. Shifting European Demographics
   A. Return Migration
      • Why?
Lecture 14---Types of Settlements

I. Types of Settlements
   A. Five types

II. Trading Posts
   A. Dutch and French
      • Why?
      • In Southern New England
      • The Pequot War—1637

III. Plantations
   A. English
      • Why?
      • Joint-Stock Companies
      • Jamestown, 1607
      • 1622—Powhatans attack colony

IV. Family Settlement and Religious migration
   A. English
      • Why?
      • Religious Diasporas
LECTURE 15—The ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

I. Brief History of Slavery
   • Slavery in World History
   • Slavery in Africa

II. Early Africans in America
   • Scholarly assertions

III. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade
   • What makes it unique?
   • Role of Europeans
   • Where the enslaved went

IV. The Slave Trade in Practice
   • In Africa
   • The “Middle Passage”
   • In the Americas

V. Results
   • Rise of Racism
   • Gap between rich and poor
   • Rebellions
LECTURE 16—TRADE IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD, 1580-1780

I. Urban and Regional Transformations
   • Growth of cities
     o Why?
     o Examples

II. The Culture of Consumption
   • Tobacco
   • Sugar
   • Chocolate
   • Coffee

III. Some products and their impact on Indigenous peoples
   • Alcohol
   • Guns

IV. Use of Wealth from Atlantic Trade
   • Europeans and their Descendants
     o Conspicuous consumption
   • Native Americans
     o Uses of wealth
LECTURE 17—THE WAR FOR EMPIRE

I. Background—European War and Colonial involvement—1689-1713
   A. Conflict in Europe transferred to colonies
   B. Examples

II. Impact on the Iroquois League
   A. Trading relationships
   B. Trouble with the English
      • King William’s War
   C. Solution—Great Settlement of 1701

III. War, Part II
   A. King George’s War, 1744-1748
      • Balance of Power
      • Angry colonists

IV. The Great War for Empire
   A. Seven Years War (French and Indian War), 1754-1763
      • French vs. British (Again!)
      • British victory
      • Results—Treaty of Paris of 1763
      • What will Britain do now?
Lecture 18—The American Revolution—Proclamation, Perception, & Propaganda

I. The Proclamation Of 1763
   A. Results of French and Indian War
   B. Pontiac’s Uprising
   C. Parliament’s solution
      • Proclamation of 1763

II. England’s Problem
   A. War Debt

III. Parliament’s Solution
   A. Tax the Colonies
      • Sugar Act (Revenue Act) of 1764

IV. The Colonial Reaction
   A. “No Taxation without Representation!”
      • Actual Representation
      • Virtual Representation
      • Translation

V. Colonial Perceptions
   A. Conspiracy!!!

VI. More Taxes
   A. Stamp Act
      • Colonies Most United
   B. Townshend Act
   C. A Failure to communicate

VII. The Colonies Unite and the War Begins
   A. 1st Continental Congress
   B. Lexington and Concord

VIII. The Realities of War
   A. British
   C. American
VIX. Loyalists
   A. African-Americans
   B. Native Americans
   C. White
Lecture 19—Latin American Revolutions

I. Spanish and Portuguese America’s Colonial Heritage
   A. Some figures
   B. Provinces
   C. Little Self-government
   D. Little intellectual diversity

II. First Revolt
   A. Tupac Amaru II (1740-1781)

III. South American Independence Wars
   A. Why?
   B. Venezuela and Argentina
      • Simon Bolivar
      • Jose de San Martin
      • Problems

IV. Mexico
   A. Manuel Hidalgo and Jose Maria Morelos
   B. 1822
   C. Iturbide

V. Brazil
   A. Role of Portuguese Royal Family
   B. Emperor Pedro I
Lecture 20—Abolishing Slavery in the Atlantic World

I. Abolition: The Early Years
   A. Parliamentary Hearings
      • Asking the hard questions
   B. The Role of the Enlightenment
   C. Somerset v. Stewart--1772
      • Case
      • Results
   D. Focus on the Slave Trade
      • Horrors of Middle Passage
      • Role of Free Blacks
         o Olaudah Equiano
      • Response of slave holders
      • Hopeful signs

II. Abolition: The later years
   A. Role of Slave Uprisings
   B. Idea of Colonization
      • The American Colonization Society—1816
         o Monrovia (Liberia)
   C. Slavery ends around the world
   D. The Irony of Africa
      • The Role of 19th Century Imperialism