

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
 - 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 Onqoy*

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
 - *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
- Manco & 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
 - 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
 - The Pueblo Revolt of 1680
 - Popé
 - 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 WOLRD, 1580-1780

I. Urban and Regional Transformations

- Growth of cities
 - Why?
 - 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 Descendents
 - Conspicuous consumption
- Native Americans
 - 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
 - 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
 - Monrovia (Liberia)

C. Slavery ends around the world

D. The Irony of Africa

- The Role of 19th Century Imperialism