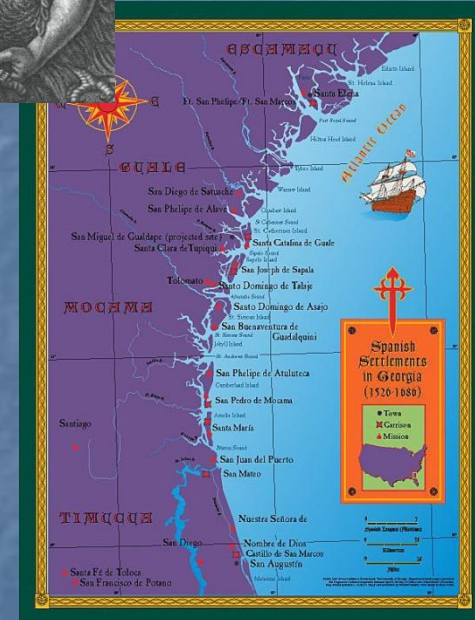
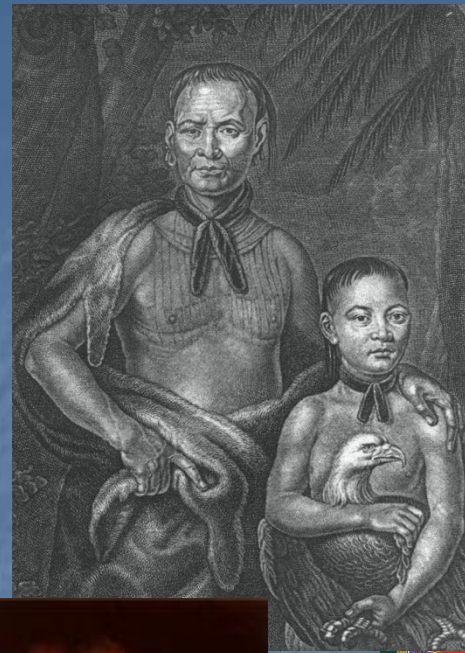


Unit 3: Exploration and Colonization



SS8H1b, SS8H1c, SS8H2, SS8G1d

Elaborated Unit Focus

This unit will focus on the geographical, political, social and economic factors that contributed to Georgia's colonization. Students will understand that **production, distribution, and consumption** of goods and services were an essential part of the economic motivation behind European **movement and migration** that led to colonial development. Students will learn that through **conflict and change** various **groups and individuals** had unintended results on the Native American culture while at the same time building a new culture of their own. They will also come to know how **location** and economic ideas are related.

THE BIG IDEA

- **SS8H1: The student will evaluate the development of Native American cultures and the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia**
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

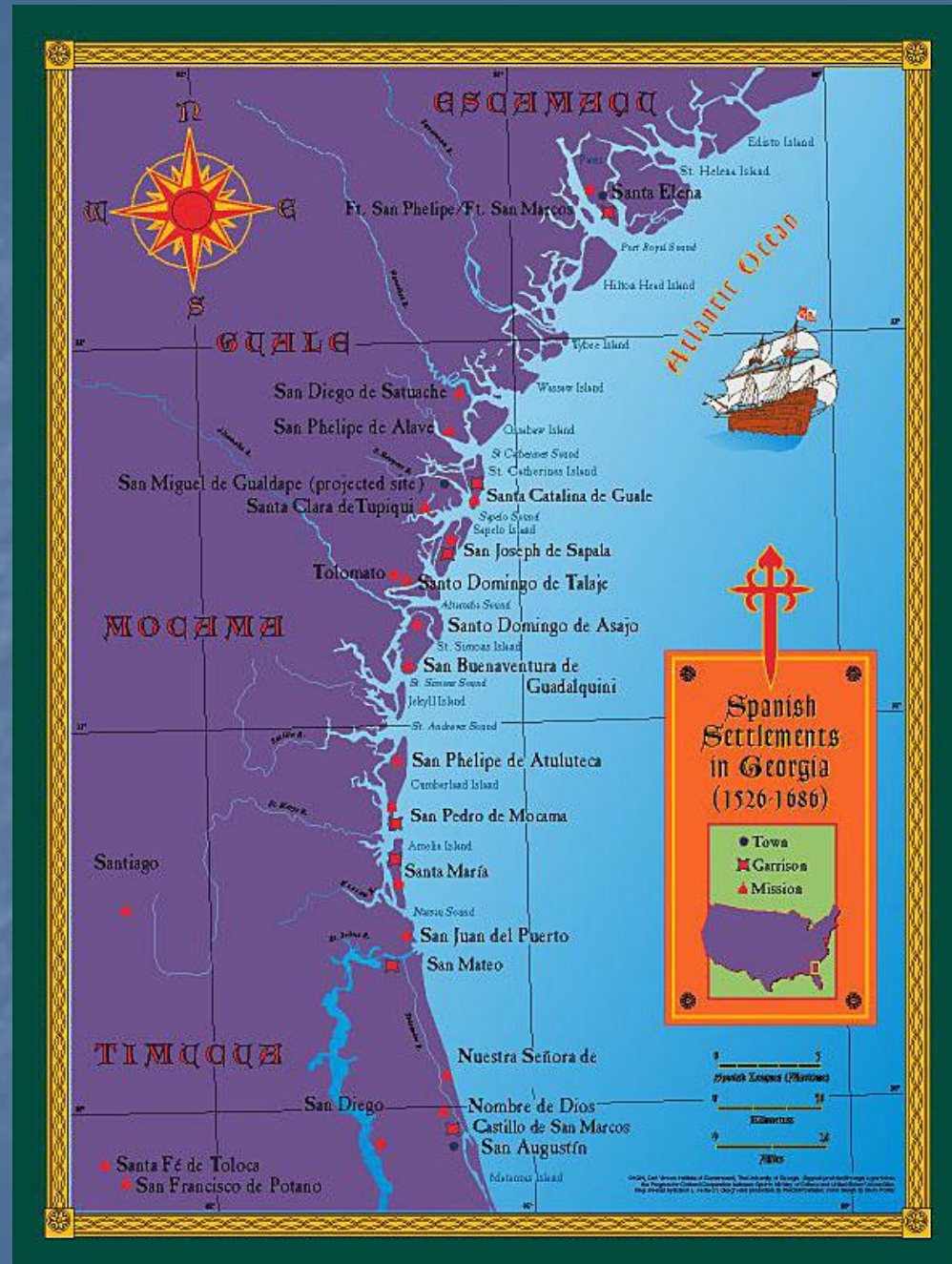
SS8H1b- European Contact

- **SS8H1b: Evaluate the impact of European contact on Native American cultures: include Spanish missions along the barrier islands, and the explorations of Hernando de Soto.**
 - Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something; *judge, assess*

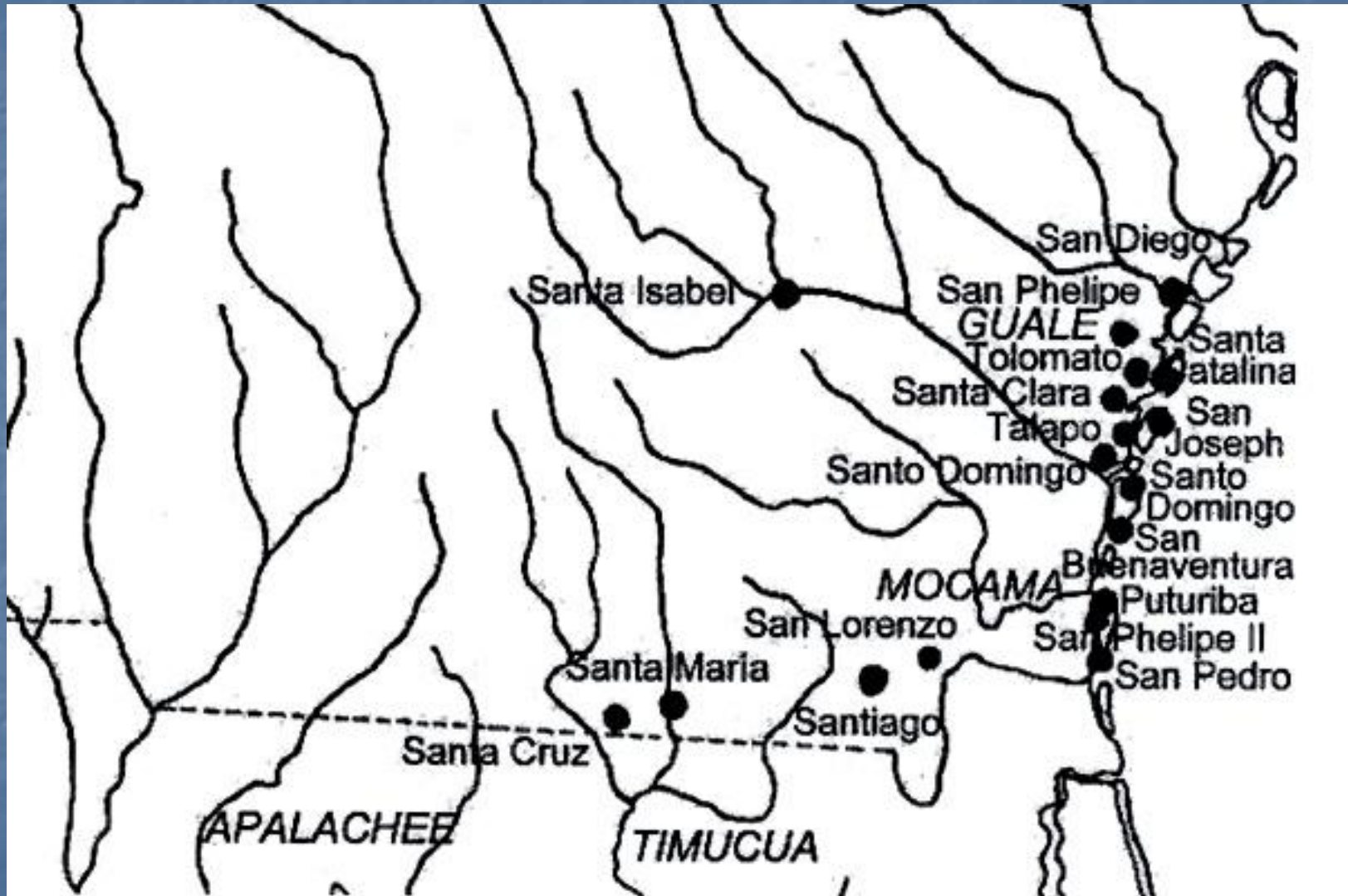
Spanish Missions

SS8H1b

- The 1st settlements in GA were established by Spain (1568 – 1684)
- Religious Missions Purpose
 - Convert Indians to Christianity
 - Spanish could occupy, hold, and settle GA frontier
 - It worked...until the British got involved
- 2 main Provinces
 - Guale (North)
 - Mocama (South)



Spanish Missions



Spanish Missions in Georgia

SS8H1b

<u>NAME OF MISSION</u>	<u>DATES</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
■ Puturiba	(1595-1597)	Cumberland Island
■ San Buenaventura de Guadalquini	(1605-1684)	St. Simons Island
■ San Diego de Satuache	(ca. 1610-1663)	mouth of Ogeechee River
■ San Joseph de Sapala	(ca. 1605-1684)	Sapelo Island
■ San Lorenzo de Ibihica	(ca. 1620-1656)	near Folkston
■ San Pedro de Mocama	(1587-ca. 1660)	Cumberland Island
■ San Phelipe de Alave	(ca. 1610-ca. 1670)	North Newport River
■ San Phelipe II	(ca. 1670-1684)	Cumberland Island
■ Santa Catalina de Guale	(1595-1680)	St. Catherine's Island
■ Santa Clara de Tupiqui/Espogache	(1595-ca. 1670)	Sapelo River
■ Santa Cruz de Cachipile	(ca. 1625-1657)	near Valdosta
■ Santa Isabel de Utinahica	(ca. 1610-ca. 1640)	forks of Altamaha River
■ Santa Maria de los Angeles de Arapaja	(ca. 1625-1657)	Alapaha River
■ Santiago de Oconi	(ca. 1620-1656)	Okefenokee Swamp
■ Santo Domingo de Asao/Talaje	(1595-1661)	mouth of Altamaha River
■ Santo Domingo de Asao/Talaje II	(1661-1684)	St. Simons Island
■ Talapo	(1595-1597)	mainland near Sapelo Island
■ Tolomato	(1595-1597)	mainland near St. Catherine's Island

Juanillo's Rebellion

SS8H1b

- 1597: Juanillo- Guale Indian in line to become the next chief
- Juanillo had 2 wives
- Missionaries disliked this practice
- Juanillo was declared unfit to be chief and someone else chosen.
- Juanillo furious
- Juanillo assembles small army of Indians and executes 5 missionaries
- Mocama Indians step in and help Spaniards suppress the rebellion

Spanish Mission Decline

SS8H1b

- Juanillo's rebellion showed weakness in Spanish missions
- Massive decrease in Indian population b/c of disease...less customers!
- Indian slave revolts
 - Cannot develop further inland (no growth)
 - Created fear among missionaries

de Soto's Explorations

SS8H1b



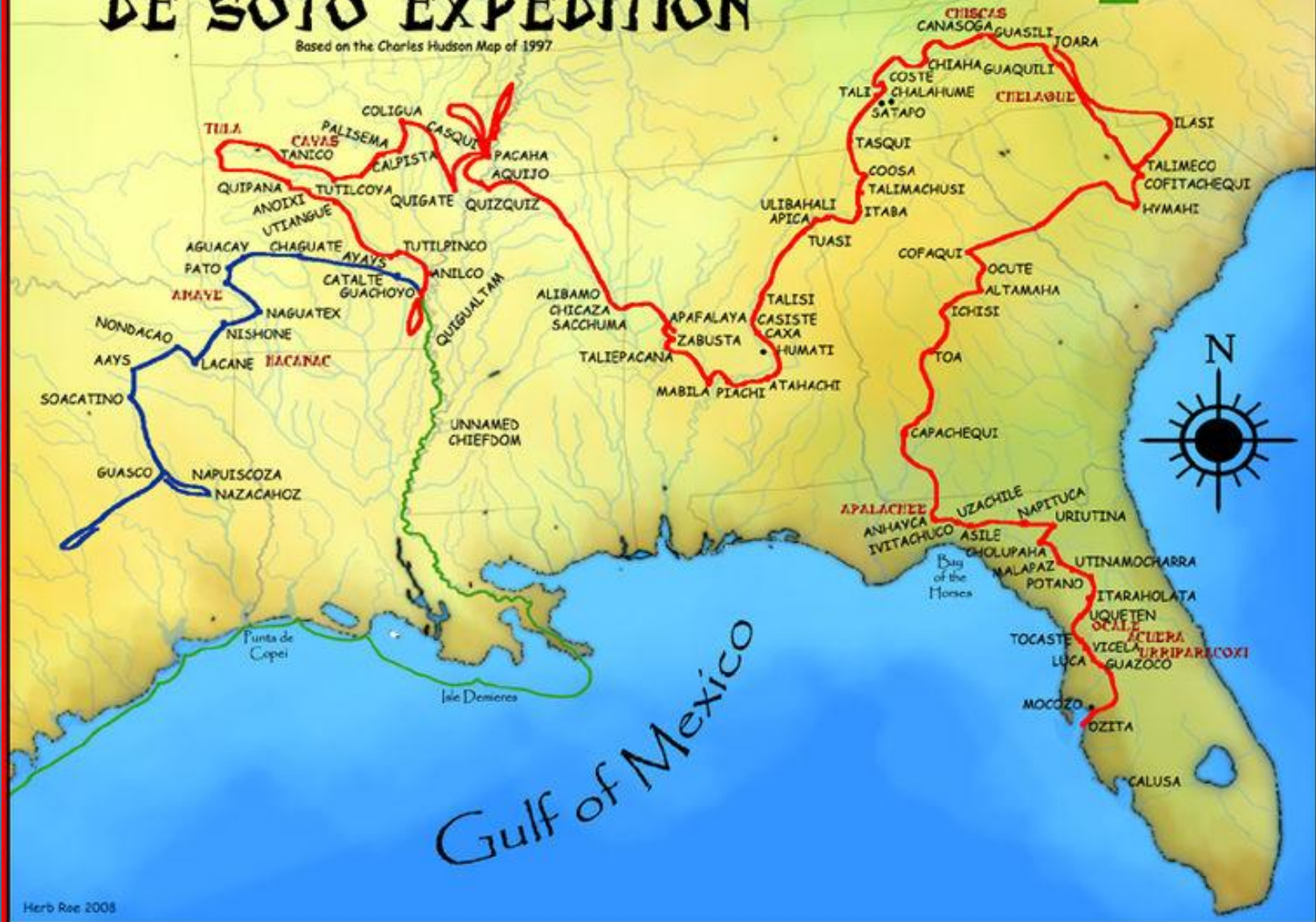
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'H. de Soto' with a large flourish.

- Hernando de Soto: the 1st European to explore what is now the state of Georgia.
- Conquistador
 - Explore and conquer
- Cruel to the Indians
 - Seen as savages
 - Held for slave labor

PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE DE SOTO EXPEDITION

Based on the Charles Hudson Map of 1997

- deSoto til death
- Moscoso to Texas
- Moscoso to Mexico



Herb Roe 2008



Should this picture be hanging in the rotunda of the U.S. capitol? Defend your answer.

Griffith-Georgia Studies

Indians after European Contact

SS8H1b

G.S.

G.S.



- Societies vanished, assimilation
- Disease
- Private Property
- Steel Weapons
- Horses
- Survivors form modern tribes like Creek and Cherokee

Discussion

- Can you answer the Essential Question now? (H1b)
 - Conflict and Change
 - How did early European contact affect the culture of the Mississippian Indians?
 - What were the purposes of the Spanish missions and where were they located in Georgia?

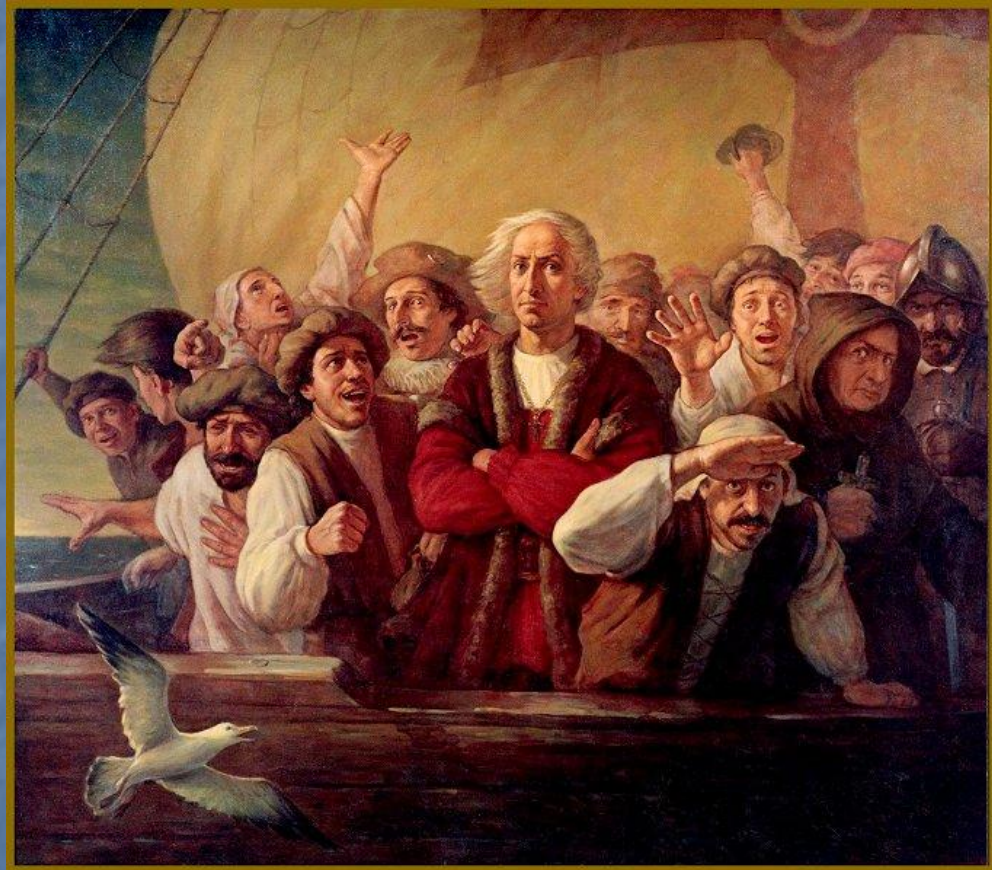
SS8H1c- European Exploration

- **SS8H1c: Explain reasons for European exploration and settlement of North America, with emphasis on the interests of the French, Spanish, and British in the southeastern area.**
 - Explain- to make understandable, to spell out; *illustrate, interpret.*

Motivations

-SS8H1c

- The 3 main countries involved in exploration were:
 - Spain
 - England
 - France
- Why? God, Glory, Gold
 - Spread religious beliefs (God)
 - Larger empire/power (Glory)
 - Greater wealth (Gold)
 - Find gold
 - Increase trade with Asia (India, China, East Indies)
 - Natural resources





Who would want to leave all of this?

Griffith-Georgia Studies

Spanish Explorations

SS8H1c



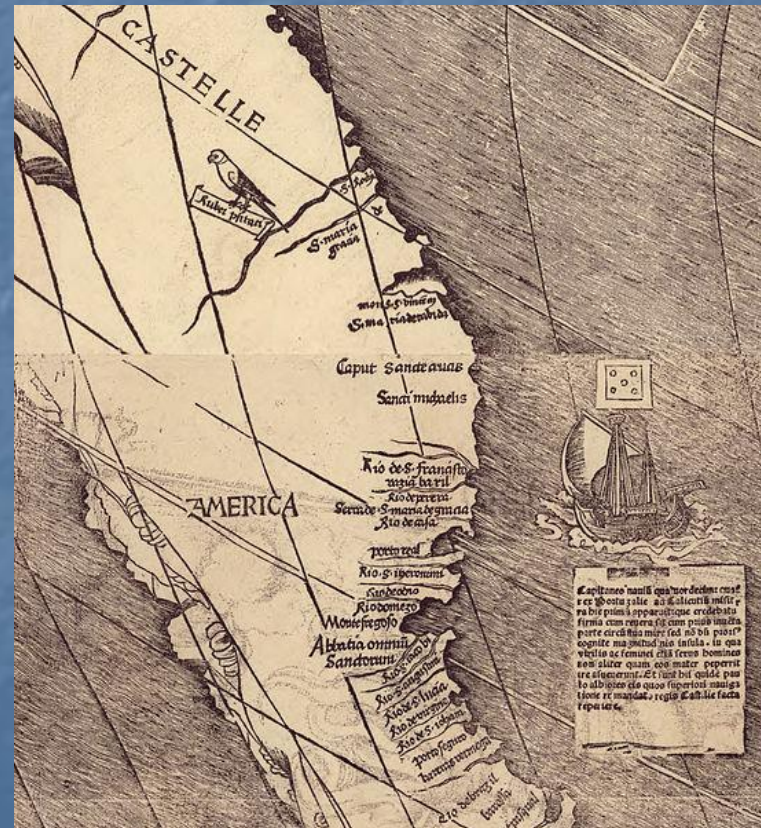
Spanish

Goals:

- Convert Indians to Christianity
- Bring honor to Spain and its conquistadors
- Find gold and expand Spanish trade empire

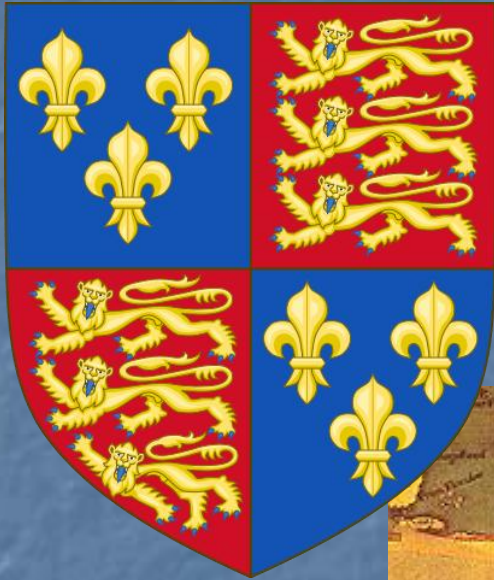
Explorers

- Christopher Columbus
- Juan Ponce de Leon
- Hernando de Soto



English Explorations

SS8H1c



- Colonialism
 - Under Queen Elizabeth (1558) England more prosperous/stable
 - Built larger Navy
 - Permission to found colonies
 - Also looking for riches, power, resources from colonies
 - King James I continues this work
- Mercantilism
- Explorers
 - Sir Frances Drake
 - John Cabot

Mercantilism

SS8E1, SS8H1c

- Mercantilism- trade policy where:
 - 1- colonies provide raw materials
 - 2- England manufactures goods
 - 3- England sells goods back to the colonies
 - England GETS RICH!



Mercantilism



French Explorations

SS8H1c



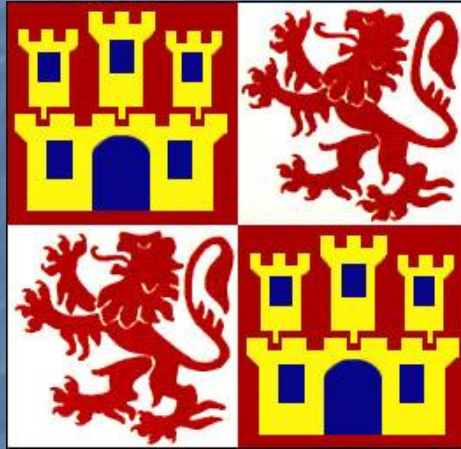
- 1562 -Ribault & Huguenots settled at Charles Fort
 - Huguenot: French Protestant
- Tried to settle in Florida, Spain drove them out
- Colonized along the Mississippi (New Orleans) and set up trade w/Indians
- Explorers
 - Giovanni Verrazano
 - Jean Ribault



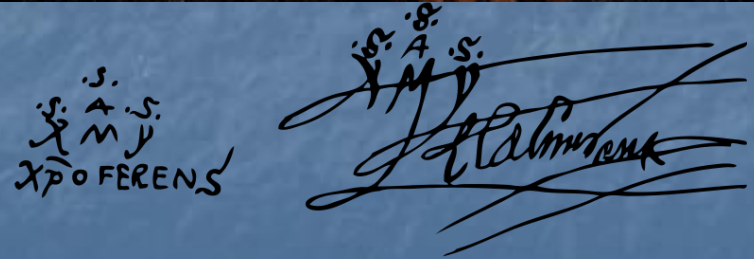
Notable Explorers

SS8H1c

- Christopher Columbus
 - 1492
 - Represented Spain
 - Discovered North America, opened European exploration



Flag of Castile and Leon
1248-1516

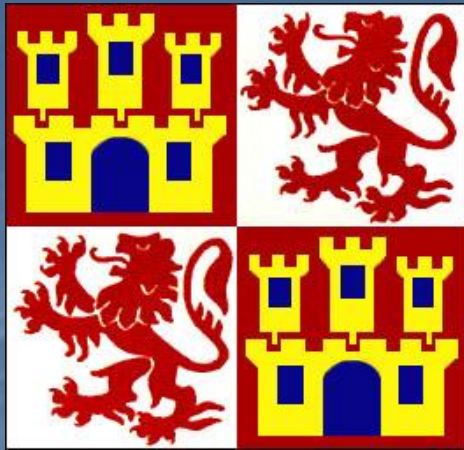


1490 Map Belonging to Columbus



Notable Explorers

SS8H1c



Flag of Castile and Leon
1248-1516



- Juan Ponce de Leon
 - 1513, 1521
 - Represented Spain
 - Explored SC and GA coast
 - 1st European to set foot in GA

Juan Ponce de Leon

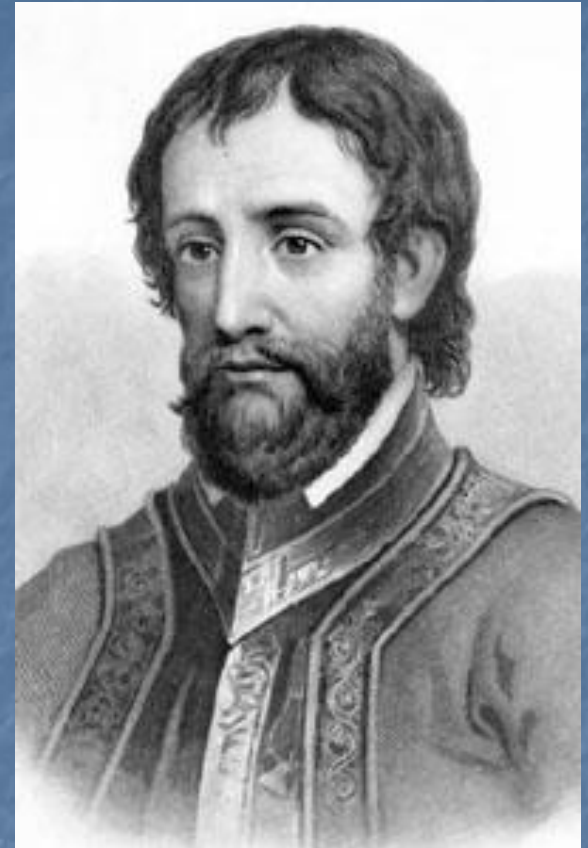
Notable Explorers

SS8H1c



Royal Banner of Charles I
1518-1556

- Hernando de Soto
 - 1540
 - Represented Spain
 - Explored GA and SE North America



A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'H. de Soto' written in a cursive style.



French National Flag
1370-1604

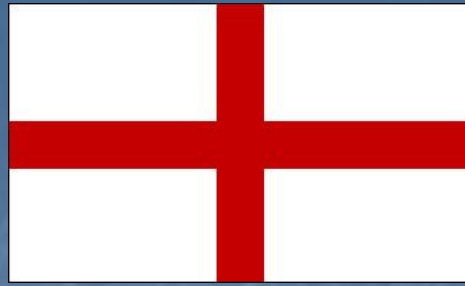
Notable Explorers

SS8H1c



- Jean Ribault
 - 1562
 - Represented France
 - Explored N. Florida and GA
 - Established Charles Fort in Carolinas

Notable Explorers SS8H1c



English St. George's Cross Flag
1277-1707

- Sir Francis Drake
 - 1586
 - Represented England
 - Explored Florida
 - Attacked/burned Spanish controlled St. Augustine



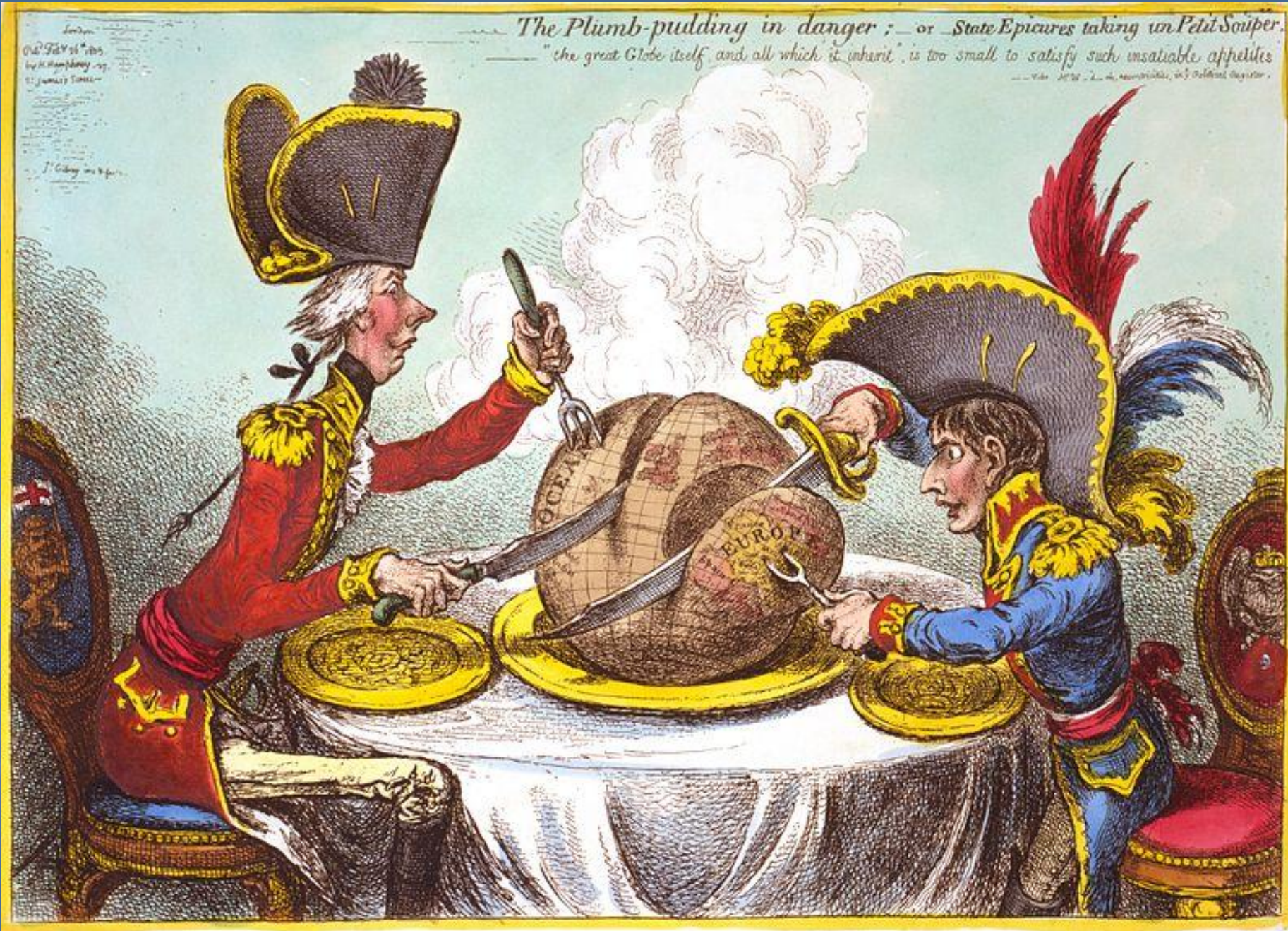
Francis Drake

The Plumb-pudding in danger ;— or — State Epicures taking un Petit Souper.

"the great Globe itself, and all which it inherit," is too small to satisfy such insatiable appetites

— 1793. — L. A. — in Political Register.

*London
Printed by H. Baskin, 1793.
St. James's Street.
J. Colley del.*



Discussion

- Can you answer the Essential Question now? (H1c)
 - Production, Distribution, and Consumption
 - Which European countries competed for settlement in the Southeastern U.S.?
 - What prompted these countries to explore, claim and settle these new lands?

European Contact and Exploration

SS8H1b & SS8H1c

- **Evaluate** the development of Native American cultures and **the impact of European exploration and settlement on the Native American cultures in Georgia**

Evaluate- to make a judgment as to the worth or value of something:
judge, assess

