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# Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

## Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land QuickNotes

Slide 1



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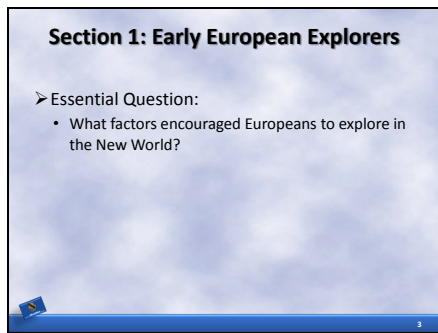
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Slide 3



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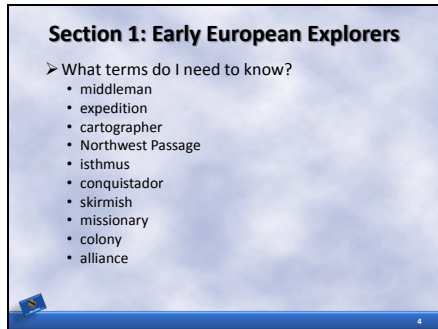
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Slide 4



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Slide 5



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## Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land QuickNotes

Slide 6

**The Search for New Trade Routes**

- 1400s: European countries looked for new trade routes to the Orient.
- Treasured Oriental silk, perfumes, drugs, gold, jewels, dyes, teas, and spices (pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves) were sought.
- In searching for a shorter route to the Far East they instead landed on the South and North American continents.

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Slide 7

**The Search for New Trade Routes: Christopher Columbus**

- Christopher Columbus was an Italian sea captain who believed the best route to the Far East lay to the west.
- He estimated the distance from Portugal to Japan as less than 3,000 miles (it's closer to 7,000 miles!)
- On August 3, 1492 he set sail (headed west) from Spain on the Niña, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria.
- On October 12, 1492, he landed on an island near San Salvador.
- He made four voyages to the New World but did not discover the East Indies.



A replica of Columbus's Santa Maria  
Click for map.

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Slide 8

**The Search for New Trade Routes: Other Early Explorers**

- In 1497, John Cabot landed in Newfoundland; he was the first European given credit for reaching the North American mainland.
- Vasco da Gama discovered a sea route to India around Africa.
- Magellan was responsible for the first expedition to circle the globe.

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Slide 9

**Early European Explorers**

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Slide 10

**Spain in the New World**

- Ponce de Leon (1513) landed in what is now Florida.
- Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama to reach the Pacific Ocean.
- Cortés (1519) landed in present-day Mexico and in 1521 conquered Aztecs.
- Nárvaez (1527) made an unsuccessful expedition to the Cape of Florida which led to his death; one of his colleagues, Cabeza de Vaca, survived, and wrote of his travels in the southwest, encouraging more exploration.

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Slide 11

**Spain in the New World:  
Francisco Vásquez de Coronado**

- “Seven Cities of Cibola” was a false report of houses of gold and turquoise.
- Coronado led an expedition (1000 men, 1500 horses & mules, and numbers of cattle & sheep) to find the Seven Cities.
- His exploration was a financial disaster yet a large territory was claimed for Spain.
- Coronado and troops followed a route through Oklahoma Panhandle on their return.

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Slide 12

**Spain in the New World:  
Juan de Padilla**

- An ordained priest with Coronado expedition, Padilla did missionary work among the Wichita.
- He and his group were warmly received at Quivira.
- Padilla eventually was ambushed and killed by Kaw Indians.
- Padilla’s companions, in sorrow, vowed to carry a wooden cross across Oklahoma to the Gulf Coast (do Campo route).

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Slide 13

**Spain in the New World:  
Hernando de Soto**

- Hernando de Soto led a 1539 expedition of 700 men, over 200 horses, dogs, and equipment.
- He explored Florida and other areas in the Southeast.
- 1542: de Soto wintered on the Arkansas River (died same year).
- He added to Spain’s land claims north of Mexico and unintentionally brought diseases to Indians.



Hernando de Soto's exploration route

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**Spain in the New World:  
Juan de Oñate**

- In 1595, Juan de Oñate was given the job of settling New Mexico, mainly to spread Catholicism.
- 1598: he established San Juan de los Caballeros (first Spanish settlement in Nuevo Mexico).
- 1601: more legends of gold brought Oñate to Oklahoma.
- He helped open the door to the multitude of changes to come.

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Slide 15

**France in the New World**

- The French explorers were looking for furs and trade.
- They bartered for food, furs, and more.
- In the area of Canada, they founded Quebec.
- The French usually did not try to conquer Indians, but treated Indians with respect.
- They looked for a fabled route through the continent, a northwest passage which would provide water transport to the Pacific.
- 1673: Jolliet and Marquette took an expedition down Mississippi River.

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Slide 16

**France in the New World: La Salle**

- La Salle desired to set up trading posts down the Mississippi River.
- He claimed land drained by the Mississippi River for King Louis XIV of France, naming it Louisiana.
- He was murdered by frightened and frustrated colonists.
- His claim led to the first French colony and the eventual exploration of Oklahoma.

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Slide 17

**France in the New World: La Harpe**

- Jean Baptiste Bernard de la Harpe established a trading post along the Red River (1719).
- He explored much of eastern Oklahoma.
- La Harpe was impressed with the Indian nations and their lifestyle as well as the land.
- He established trading partners with the Indians and the beginning of French trade in the region.

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## Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land QuickNotes

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**France in the New World:  
Other French Explorers**

- France placed importance on Oklahoma.
- By the mid-1700s, French explorers such as Pierre-Antoine, Paul Mallet, and Andre Fabre de la Bruyere were in the region.
- Early French influence is evident in names of rivers, geographical features, and communities in eastern Oklahoma and surnames found in Oklahoma families (e.g. Sans Bois, Chouteau, etc.).

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Slide 19

**England in the New World**

- John Cabot (1497) provided England's claim to North America.
- In 1588, the Spanish Armada's defeat by England further ensured English dominance of New World.
- Unsuccessful attempts to find the fabled Northwest Passage continued.
- By end of 1600s, twelve English colonies were started along the Atlantic Coast.
- Indian life was greatly disrupted by Europeans.

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Slide 20

**Section 2: European-Indian Contact**

➤ Essential Question:

- What were the effects on Indians of contact with Europeans?

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Slide 21

**Section 2: European-Indian Contact**

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- economy
- calumet
- immunity

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# Oklahoma: Land of Opportunity

## Chapter 3: European Quest for New Land QuickNotes

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**Introduction**

- Many Native Americans were involved in trade networks.
- Some tribes very skilled at trading when the Spanish and French arrived.
- Food, clothes, and shelter were primarily for their own use.
- Trade among Indians was traditional.
- Demand for fur and hides, desired by Europeans, changed the Indians' economy.

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Slide 23

**Horse Sense**

- Horses had an immediate and significant impact on Indian life.
- They were called "magic dogs" and "wonder dogs."
- Their power updated the Indians and allowed more permanent villages.
- Their endurance extended the range of Indian life and adventure.
- Other animals adopted by Indians included pigs, chickens, sheep, and goats.

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Slide 24

**Plants**

- New world food included maize (corn), beans, potatoes, squash, pumpkins, cacao, tomatoes, bell peppers, peanuts, passion fruit, sunflowers, and almost 50 varieties of berries.
- Indians, for thousands of years, grew, chewed, and smoked tobacco; it became a major export to Europe.
- Coffee, wheat, rice, melons, and onions were among the food plants brought to the New World by Europeans.

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Slide 25

**Disease**

- Europeans brought diseases to Indians for which the Indians were unprepared.
- In Mexico, as many as 9 million out of 10 million may have died from diseases and/or battle.
- Smallpox was deadliest to all Indians.
- Immunity came too late to rebuild Indian populations before being conquered.

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