

History 1150

Race, Ethnicity, and European Imperial Projects

How did English, French, and Spanish colonizers execute their married visions of colonization?

I. Announcements

III. Administering New Spain

Administering New Spain

Castas

Spanish society in the Americas was organized into a rigid racial hierarchy where peoples of different races were aligned with particular “castas.” Artists created paintings like this one to visually convey the castas.



Administering New Spain

San Miguel Mission

Some of the oldest European structures in North America can be seen in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The San Miguel Mission, pictured here, is the oldest known church in what is now the continental United States





Administering New Spain

Taos Pueblo

Popé (also spelled Po'pay) organized the Pueblo Revolt from Taos Pueblo after fleeing from his home at San Juan Pueblo.



Administering New Spain

The Palace of the Governors

During the Pueblo Revolt, Pueblo peoples destroyed Spanish settlements and particularly targeted churches. In Santa Fe, they besieged the Palace of the Governors but eventually allowed the governor and those he sheltered to retreat back across the Rio Grande.

III. New France



New France

Champlain's Map of New France

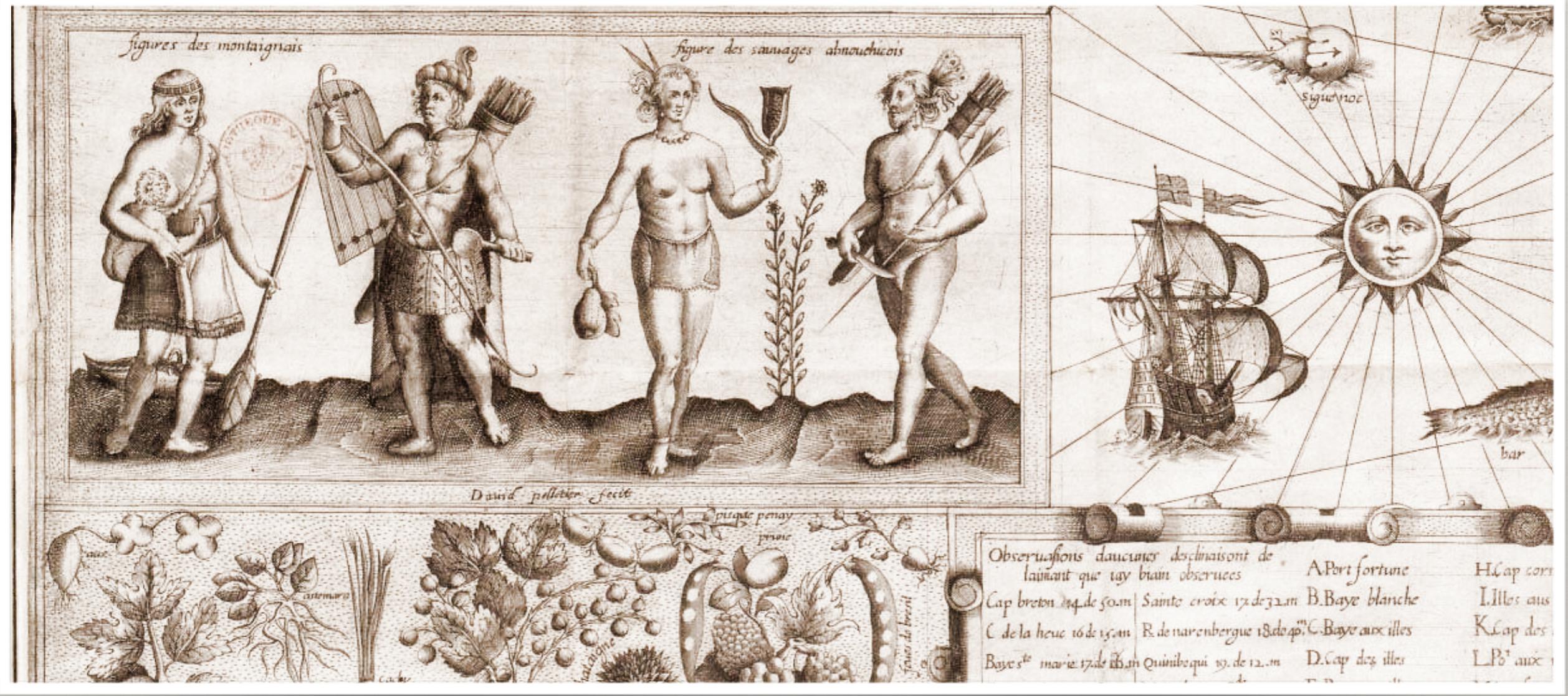
Champlain drew this map of New France in 1612.



New France

Samuel de Champlain

This image of Champlain, drawn by Champlain himself, is the only known image of the explorer created during his lifetime.



New France

The Montagnais

Champlain's ethnographic drawings are important and recognize differences between native peoples, in this case the Montagnais on the left and the Armouchiquois of what is today Maine on the right.

New France

Coureur de Bois

This image is based on a 20th century painting that reimagines one of Étienne Brûlé's journeys alongside the Hurons. He lived with the Huron beginning in the early 1610s. His life is still a bit of a mystery and no contemporary images of him exist, but Brûlé was one of the first Coureurs des Bois.



New France

Early Missions to the Hurons

Gabriel Sagard was one of the first missionaries in New France. He earned fame for his writings on New France and the Hurons. This is the cover of his 1632 text, *Le grand voyage au pays des Hurons*.



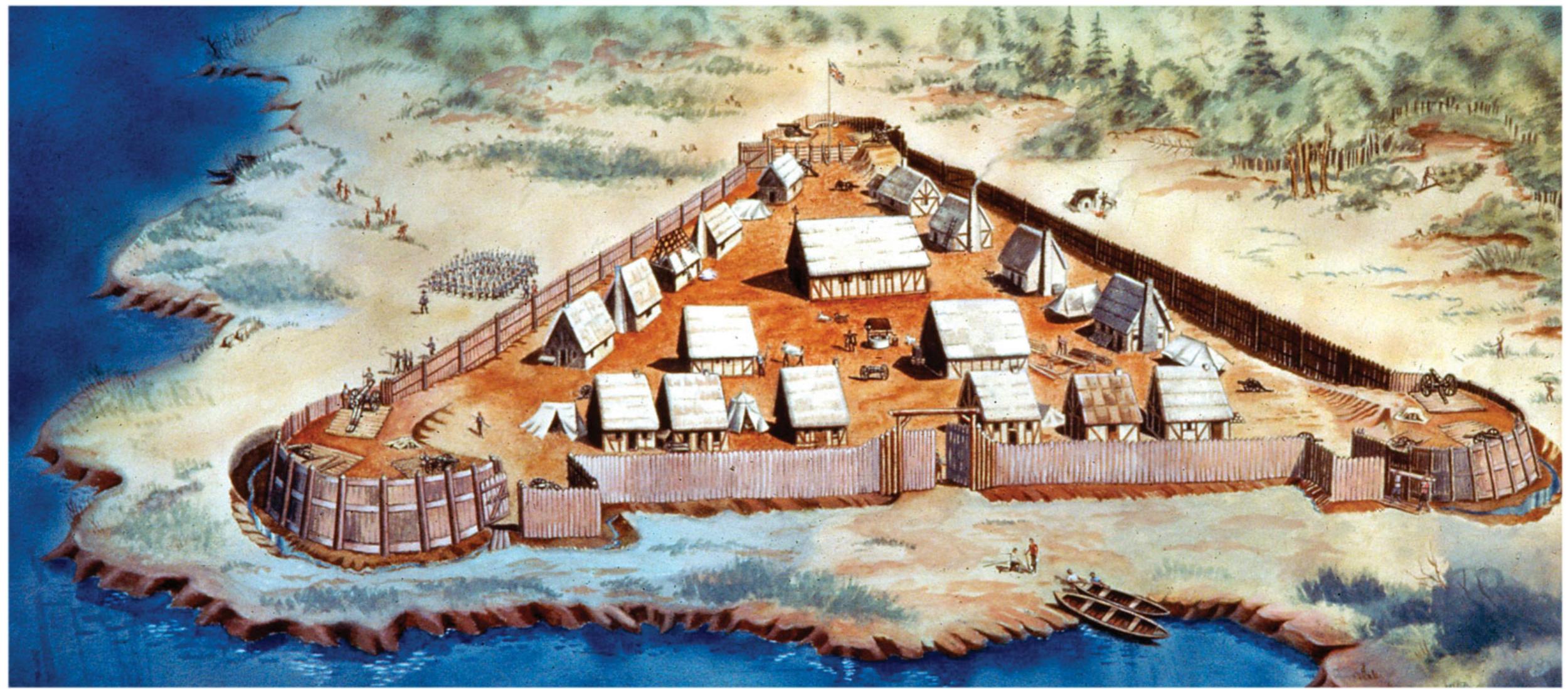
IV. English Colonization Efforts

English Colonization Efforts

Humphrey Gilbert

There are no portraits of Gilbert confirmed to have been painted from life. This engraving was published a decade or two after the explorer's life. It is currently held by the National Portrait Gallery in London.





English Colonization Efforts

Jamestown

This artist's recreation of the Jamestown settlement provides at least a starting point for imagining what the fort looked like in its early days. Archaeological digs are still going on at the Jamestown site.

English Colonization Efforts

John Smith

This 1624 engraving of John Smith is currently held by the Houghton Library at Harvard University. It was created during Smith's lifetime.



These are the Lines that shew thy Face; but those
That shew thy Grace and Glory, brighter bee:
Thy Faire-Discoueries and Fowle-Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civilliz'd by thee
Best shew thy Spirit; and to it Glory Wyn;
So, thou art Brasse without, but Golde within.

English Colonization Efforts

Powhatan

John Smith created this map of Virginia in 1612. He included an image of Powhatan in his longhouse in the upper left-hand corner. This particular version of the map is held at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

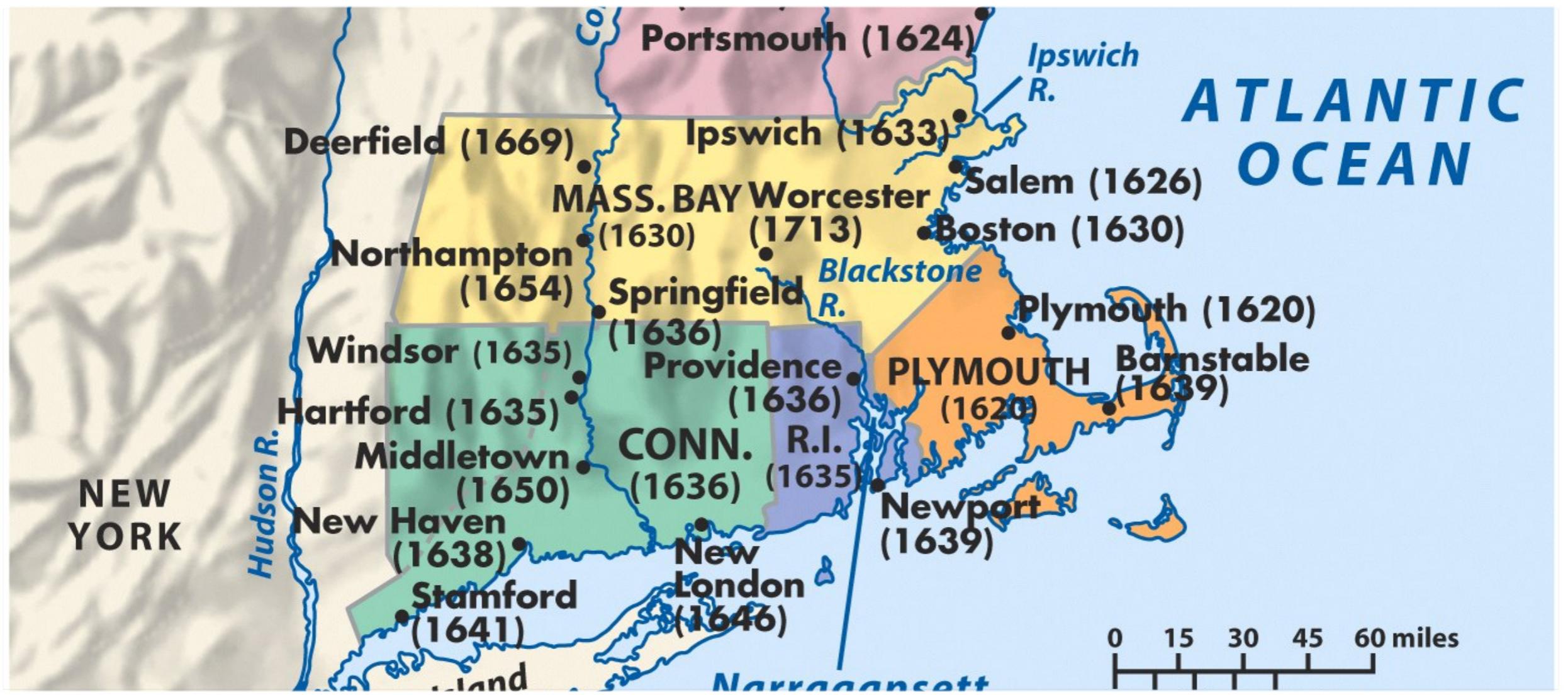




English Colonization Efforts

Opechancanough's Revolt

This 1628 woodcut that reimagines the Powhatans' 1622 attack on the Jamestown settlement illustrates the sense of dread and horror that English people had after the brutal attack.



English Colonization Efforts

Settling New England

Both separatist and non-separatist Puritans began settling what became New England in the 1620s and 1630s. As the population grew settlers began founding new towns and colonies.



English Colonization Efforts

The Native Peoples of the Northeast

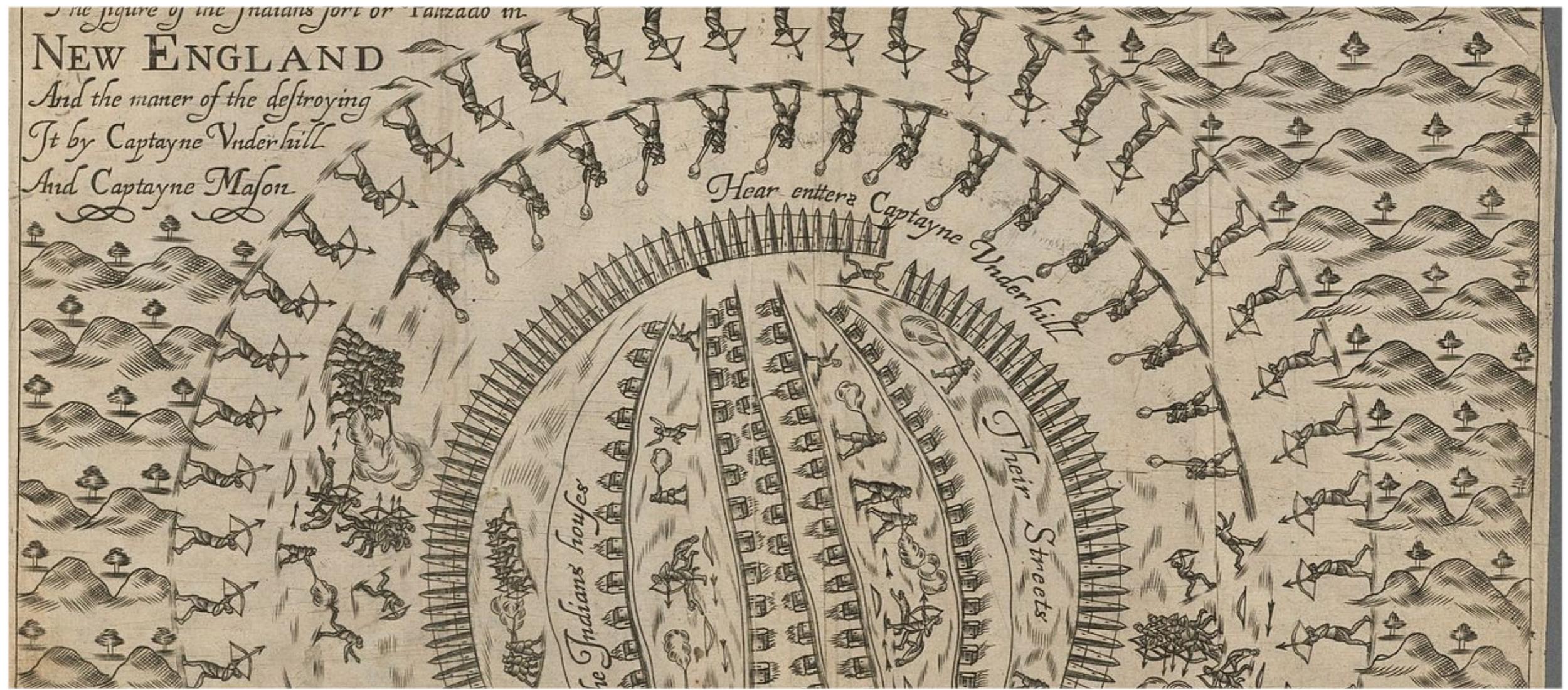
Conflict between the Wampanoag Confederacy and the Narragansetts made the Pilgrims attractive allies for the native peoples surrounding Plymouth.

English Colonization Efforts

Seal of Massachusetts Bay

We have seen the seal of Massachusetts Bay before. It serves as a good reminder of the assumptions that New England settlers held about surrounding native peoples.





English Colonization Efforts

The Fort Mystic Massacre

The Houghton Library at Harvard University holds this image of the siege of Fort Mystic. John Underhill created the image in 1638.

Conclusion

Difference and Violence in European-Native American Relations

European colonial projects differed with respect to the way they interacted with Native Americans. However, in most cases, Europeans developed societies and intellectual constructs that cast Native American peoples as inferior.

Coming Up Next...

A Terrible Transformation

Notions of race continued to evolve throughout the seventeenth century as European colonizers sought ways to justify the forced enslavement of African peoples.
