

PERKULIAHAN KE-2
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Eksplorasi dan kolonisasi





- At certain periods during the Pleistocene Epoch, the temperatures turned cold enough to freeze much of the Earth's water into ice. From about 25,000 to nearly 10,000 years ago, sea levels were as much as 135 m (440 ft) lower than they are today, and a natural land bridge, called Beringia, linked present-day Siberia and Alaska. Most anthropologists believe that Native Americans descend from Asian peoples who migrated into North America by way of this land bridge.



ORANG EROPA PERTAMA

- Orang Eropa pertama yang diperkirakan pertama kali menjejakkan kakinya di benua Amerika Utara adalah kaum Norse (berdasarkan bukti-bukti yang ada).
- Kaum Norse (Norwegia) ini berlayar ke barat dari Greenland, di mana The Red Eric mendirikan sebuah pemukiman sekitar tahun 985.
- Leif, puteranya, pada tahun 1001, menjelajah ke pantai timur –laut di kawasan yang sekarang menjadi Kanada.

NATIVE AMERICAN

- Most scientists agree that the human history of North America began when the ancient ancestors of modern Native Americans made their way across a land bridge that once spanned the **Bering Sea** and connected northeastern Asia to North America. Scientists believe these people first migrated to the Americas more than 10,000 years ago, before the end of the last ice age (see *First Americans*).
- However, some Native Americans believe their ancestors originated in the Americas, citing gaps in the archaeological record and oral accounts of their origins that have been passed down through generations.

NATIVE AMERICAN

- Among the several hundred Native American groups that settled across North America, there existed, and still exist, many different ways of life and world views.
- Each group had distinctive social and political systems, clothing styles, shelters, foods, art forms, musical styles, languages, educational practices, and spiritual and philosophical beliefs.
- Nevertheless, Native American cultures share certain traits that are common to many indigenous peoples around the world, including strong ties to the land on which they live.



- **Kane's Medicine Pipe Stem Dance**
- Canadian painter Paul Kane documented the activities and ceremonies of indigenous peoples of North America. North American Medicine Pipe Stem Dance depicts a ceremony among the Blackfoot near the North Saskatchewan River. The painting is part of a series that Kane completed from sketches he made during the 1840s and 1850s.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Vince Streato/Corbis

- Tlingit boy wears a ceremonial button blanket and mask headdress for a dance at Saxman Village, Alaska. Tlingit dances traditionally take place at potlatch festivals in which clans celebrate family or community occasions by giving gifts. Northwest Coast natives began using buttons to decorate ceremonial blankets after contact with Europeans.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Hulton Getty Images/Liaison Agency

- Many of the Native Americans who eventually encountered European settlers grew their own food. This engraving from 1591 depicts Native Americans in Florida transporting crops by dugout canoe to a village.



Encarta Encyclopedia, THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

- This lithograph shows famed explorer Christopher Columbus in 1492 departing on his first voyage in search of a quicker route to Asia. On this voyage Columbus encountered the islands that became known as the West Indies, in the Caribbean Sea. Here, Columbus takes leave of Ferdinand V and Isabella, the king and queen of Castile, who sponsored his first expedition.

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- Christopher Columbus
- Italian-born explorer Christopher Columbus broke with tradition in 1492, sailing west in an attempt to find a shorter route to India and China. Columbus based his calculations for the journey on Biblical scripture, specifically the books of Esdras in the Apocrypha. On August 3, 1492, Columbus departed from Palos de la Frontera, Spain, on the first of several voyages to what he later called the "New World."



- After Christopher Columbus returned to Spain from his 1492–1493 expedition to San Salvador, Cuba, and Hispaniola, other European explorers began voyages to North America. In 1497 John Cabot explored the coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland, and New England. Juan Ponce de León explored Florida and part of the Yucatán Peninsula in the early 1500s. In 1519 Hernán Cortés invaded Mexico and subsequently spent several years conquering the Aztecs.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI

- Seorang saudagar yang beraal dari Florentina, *Americus Vesputius* (sebagian sumber menulis namanya dengan Amerigo Vespucci), berlayar dan menuliskan pengalamannya yang sebagian khayalan tentang penemuan benua baru. Kemudian surat-surat tadi oleh seorang ahli geografi berkebangsaan Jerman, *Martin Waldsemuller*, menerbitkan salah satu surat Americus Vesputius tadi dengan saran bahwa daratan tadi dinamakan Americus.



- Hernando de Soto
- Hernando de Soto, a 16th-century Spanish conquistador, sought great riches in North America. De Soto served in Peru under Francisco Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror who accumulated vast wealth while subjugating the Inca Empire. In 1541, while searching for similar riches among Native American civilizations further to the north, de Soto became the first European to reach the Mississippi River.



- Samuel de Champlain was a French explorer who, in 1608, founded the Canadian city of Québec as a fur-trading post. Champlain befriended the Algonquin and Hurons in the area.



- By 1650 England, France, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden had all established colonies in North America.

USAHA KOLONISASI

- Pada tahun 1578, Humphrey Gilbert, penulis risalah tentang pencarian Terusan Barat-Laut, mendapatkan hak paten dari Ratu Elizabeth untuk menjajah 'tanah yang masih dihuni bangsa barbar dan biadab' di Dunia Baru yang belum dikuasai negeri Eropa lainnya. Baru lima tahun kemudian upayanya bisa dimulai. Ketika ia hilang di laut, saudara-tirinya, Walter Raleigh, mengambil alih misi tersebut.



KOLONI ROANOKED

- Pada tahun 1585, Raleigh mendirikan koloni Inggris yang pertama di Amerika Utara, di Pulau Roanoked di lepas pantai North Carolina. Tempat itu kemudian terbengkalai dan upaya kedua dua tahun berikutnya juga mengalami kegagalan. Butuh waktu 20 tahun sebelum Inggris mencobanya lagi. Kali ini adalah Jamestown pada tahun 1607. Koloni yang dibangun ini sukses dan Amerika Utara pun memasuki era baru.



- Jamestown, Virginia
- Jamestown, founded in 1607 on an island in the James River, was the first permanent settlement of English colonists in America. Today it is part of Colonial National Historical Park in Virginia

VIRGINIA

- *Virginia* was founded in 1607 as a trading outpost and became the first permanent English colony in the western hemisphere. *King James I* of England (1603-1625) granted the Virginia Company a corporate charter that gave authority over the colony to the company's shareholders and directors, who ruled through an appointed governor and a council of advisers. In 1618 the Virginia Company also created a representative assembly, *the House of Burgesses*, which was the first such assembly in colonial America.



Encarta Encyclopedia, THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

- First Sermon at Plymouth
- The Pilgrims set sail for America from England to escape religious persecution, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in December 1620. Here, the first sermon took place. Plymouth became the first permanent European settlement in New England.

PLYMOUTH AND MASSACHUSETTS

- Religious refugees founded settlements in New England. One group of radical Protestants was known as Puritans because they wanted to “purify” the established Church of England. They left England to escape religious persecution. In 1620 a group of these Puritan Separatists, including some who had already left England for Holland, moved to America in a holy migration—a *pilgrimage*.

LANJUTAN

- Because the Pilgrims lacked a proper charter from the king, the migrants contracted with each other in the Mayflower Compact to form a “civil body Politick.” They established **Plymouth** colony in present-day **Massachusetts** and set up a system of political and religious self-rule, allowing each town and congregation to govern itself.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Culver Pictures

- Dutch settlements such as New Amsterdam (later known as New York City) grew as trade with indigenous peoples increased. By the time England assumed control of the Dutch colony of New Netherland in 1664, it had a European population of 6,000.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Culver Pictures

- In 1635 the Massachusetts Bay Puritans expelled *Roger Williams*, a Puritan minister at Salem, Massachusetts, because he questioned church doctrines and government policies.
- Williams founded a settlement in the neighboring region of Rhode Island, which soon became a separate self-governing colony with an elected governor and a representative assembly.
- In *Rhode Island*, as in Plymouth Colony, there was a complete separation of church and state. Each congregation could set its own rules and doctrines.
- *Rhode Island* and *Plymouth* differed from *Massachusetts Bay colony* in their guarantee of religious toleration, permitting Christians (and in Rhode Island, a few Jewish traders) to worship God as they pleased.

MARYLAND

- Another tobacco-growing settlement developed in neighboring Maryland as a proprietary colony.
- In 1632 King Charles I (1625-1649) granted ownership of the lands surrounding Chesapeake Bay to **George Calvert**, an aristocrat who held the title of Lord Baltimore.
- George Calvert died that same year and his son, Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Baron Baltimore, inherited the charter. According to its terms, Baltimore owned Maryland as a private estate and could hold or dispose of the land as he wished.
- As the proprietor, he also had authority to appoint public officials, to found churches, and to name ministers.



NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Beginning in 1636 additional Puritans left Massachusetts Bay because of religious conflicts or a desire to find more fertile lands. Some of these dissenters established settlements in New Hampshire, which was originally part of a land grant given to an English colonizer, **Captain John Mason.**



NEW HAVEN

- Another Puritan group purchased land from Native American people and began a settlement originally called Quinnipiac, but later given the name New Haven. The colony was an independent theocracy, as its leaders believed they had divine guidance to govern.



CONNECTICUT

- Many Puritans also settled along the Connecticut River on lands originally claimed by the Dutch.
- They established their own towns at Windsor, Wethersfield, Saybrook, and Hartford, and eventually far outnumbered Dutch settlers.
- The Puritan colonists did not get along well with a local Native American group, **the Pequot**, and in 1637 New England's first major war broke out.
- Some Native American enemies of the Pequot joined in the conflict, and most of the Pequot were killed or sold into slavery.

LANJUTAN

- In 1639 the Puritans who had migrated to Connecticut adopted the Fundamental Orders, a plan of government that included a representative assembly and a popularly elected governor.
- In 1662 Connecticut and New Haven merged into **a single colony** with a government based on the Fundamental Orders.
- In the new colony, there was a firm union of church and state and a congregational system of church government in which each local congregation was self-governing.



- Early American Settlers
- The first English settlers in America were often men and women who had been evicted by English landholders

NEW YORK DAN NEW JERSEY

- England went to war with the Dutch in 1664 to enforce these trading rules and to extend its supremacy in North America.
- Dutch merchants were active in the Chesapeake tobacco trade, so English forces tried to stop that lucrative commerce by attacking Dutch ships and seizing New Netherland and its spacious harbor at New Amsterdam.
- **King Charles II** gave the conquered territory to his brother **James**, the Duke of York (who later succeeded him as King James II).

LANJUTAN

- James divided the former Dutch colony into two proprietary provinces: **New York**, which he ruled himself, and **New Jersey**, which he gave to **Sir George Carteret** and Lord John Berkeley for their loyal support of the monarchy.
- New Jersey developed representative political institutions with a proprietary governor and an elected assembly.
- However, in New York, James ruled through an appointed governor and did not allow the settlers to have a representative assembly

THE CAROLINAS

- **Charles II** created another proprietary settlement in Carolina, which had originally been given to an official in the court of **King Charles I**.
- The proprietor never developed the colony, so the same land was then granted to eight aristocratic supporters who eventually divided it into two colonies, **North Carolina and South Carolina**.
- These proprietors tried to create great estates owned by wealthy landlords and worked primarily by dependent peasants.
- Because the proprietors were reluctant to give ordinary farmers a voice in the government, representative political institutions developed slowly in the Carolinas.

PENNSYLVANIA

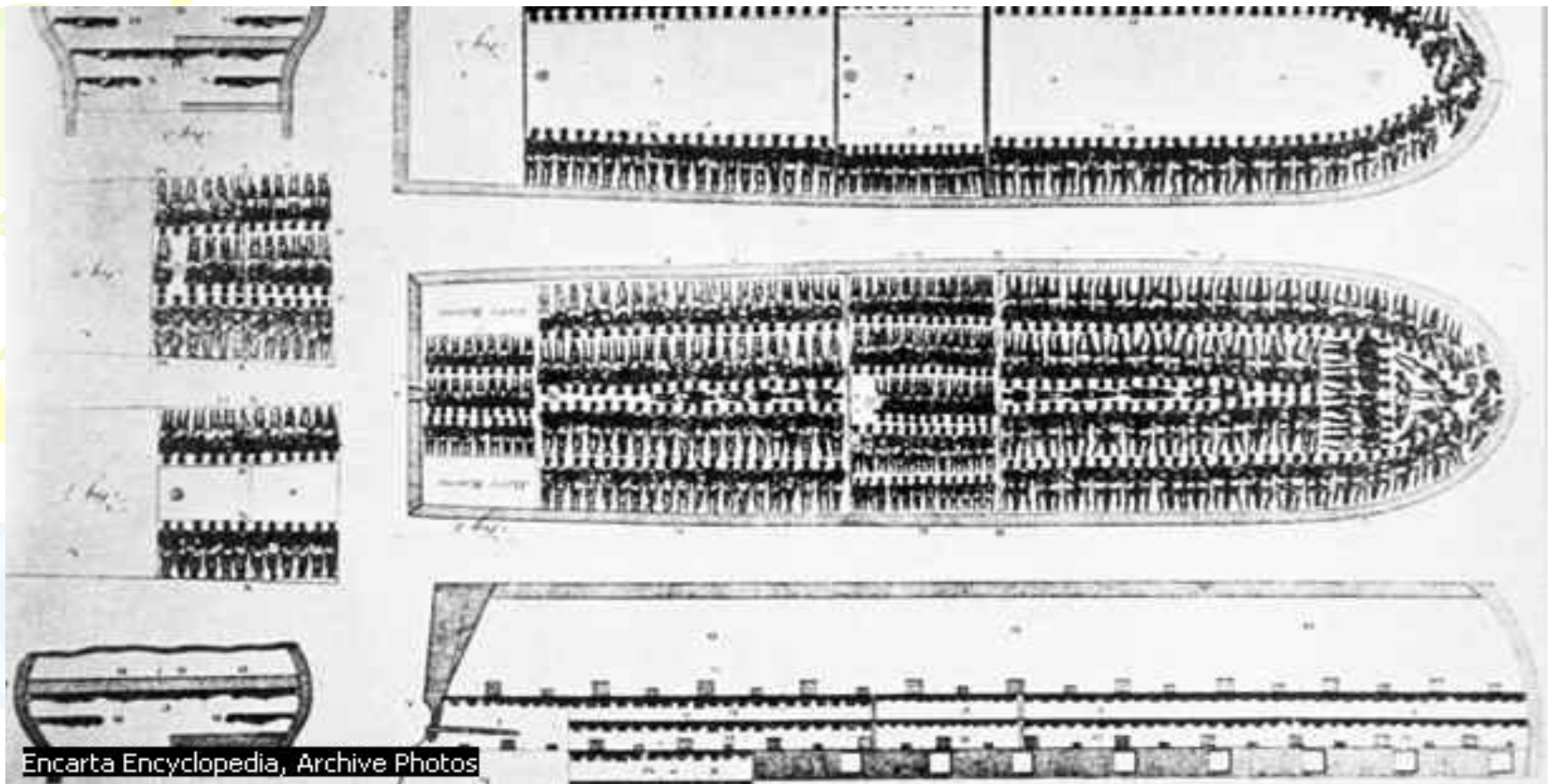
- In 1681 **Charles II** made his final proprietary grant, a huge tract of American land given to **William Penn** in repayment for a private debt owed Penn's father.
- Penn, who was a member of the Society of Friends (more commonly known as Quakers), designed **Pennsylvania** as a refuge for fellow members of this religion.
- Quakers were persecuted in England because they refused to serve in the army or to pay taxes to the Church of England.
- Penn's Frame of Government, a written constitution that he drew up for Pennsylvania in 1681, guaranteed political and religious liberty. The document prohibited an established church and religious taxes and allowed Christians of any denomination to vote and hold office.

GEORGIA

- Georgia adalah koloni terakhir yang kemunculannya sangat unik.
- Koloni ini dibangun bukan atas badan hukum, bukan atas kepemilikan, bukan dituntutn untuk tujuan mencari keuntungan, dan juga bukan dimaksudkan sebagai tempat pembuangan orang-orang picik.
- Tujuan utamanya adalah sebagai tempat untuk memenjarakan orang-orang Inggris yang berhutang, dan untuk membangun benteng pertahanan guna melawan orang-orang Spanyol yang berada di selatan daerah perbatasan Inggris Amerika.

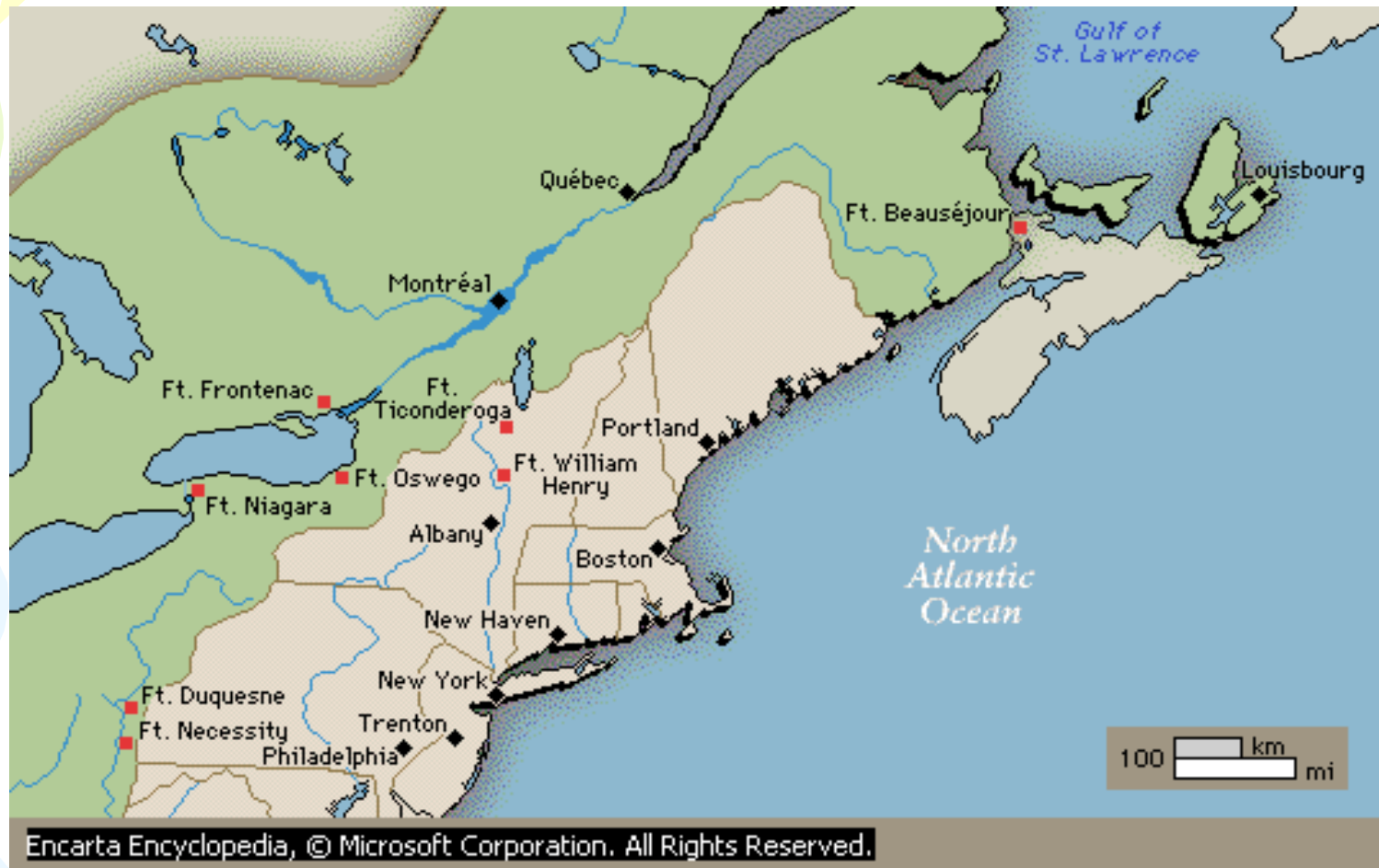
LANJUTAN

- Piagam dari George III (1732) memindahkan tanah di antara Savannah dan Sungai Altamaha kepada pemerintahan Jenderal **James Oglethrope** dan wakilnya untuk periode 21 tahun.
- Kebijakan di koloni ini adalah untuk memenuhi kebutuhan akan keamanan militer. Dan koloni ini dijaga agar kondisinya tetap. Maka, orang-orang **Negro** dan **budak** dilarang masuk ke koloni ini, dan juga orang-orang Katolik Roma, guna mencegah bahaya yang ditimbulkan oleh situasi pada masa-masa perang, dan persekongkolan dengan musuh. Perdagangan dengan orang Indian pun diatur secara ketat, rum dilarang, untuk mengurangi masalah dengan Indian.
- Namun Georgia juga kualitas unik yang lain: Jendral James Oglethrope yang memimpin benteng Georgia adalah seorang tokoh pembaharu yang sengaja membuat tempat penampungan di mana kaum miskin dan para mantan narapidana diberi kesempatan baru.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Archive Photos

- Slaves Packed on a Slave Ship
- Crowded, unsanitary conditions were the rule for slaves bound for the Americas on slave ships. Human cargo was often packed so tightly that it was impossible to move. The slave trade proved a lucrative business for more



- The French and Indian War (1754-1763) concluded a global series of wars (1689-1763) between Britain and France. In the French and Indian War, the two European powers teamed with their respective Native American allies in a quest for domination of North America. The conflict ended in complete victory for the British, culminating with the division of the French territories in North America between Britain and Spain. The removal of a French threat to colonial security helped bring about the American Revolution.



- North American Colonies: 1650
- By 1650



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- Spanish Empire
- By colonizing the Americas, Spain became one of the richest and most powerful countries of the 16th century. At the height of its power in 1588, the Spanish Empire included the West Indies, Cuba, Florida, Mexico, Central America, much of South America, and the Philippines.



- John Winthrop
- American colonist John Winthrop served as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (part of what is now the state of Massachusetts) for 12 terms. Along with the colony's other Puritan leaders, Winthrop strongly opposed religious dissenters, as it was his belief that any dissent could subvert the effective governing of the colony.



- James II
- King Charles II's brother James, the Duke of York, divided territory seized from the Dutch in 1664 into the provinces of New York and New Jersey. He later became King James II of England, who ruled from 1685 to 1688.



- William Penn
- William Penn, an English Quaker who had been imprisoned for his beliefs, founded the colony of Pennsylvania in 1682 with a grant of territory he received from King Charles II of England. The constitution he drew up gave colonists freedom of worship and a voice in the colony's government



- The 13 Colonies in 1775
- This map shows the 13 British colonies in North America as they existed on the eve of the American Revolution (1775-1783). After winning independence from Britain, the colonies made up the first 13 states of the newly formed United States of America.

PEMBAGIAN KAWASAN DI AMERIKA SERIKAT

- New England, terdiri dari: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, dan Rhode Island
- The Middle Atlantic, terdiri dari: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, dan Maryland.
- The South, terdiri dari: dimulai dari Virginia Selatan sampai Florida dan west sejauh central Texas. Daerah ini juga meliputi west Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, dan parts of Missouri dan Oklahoma.
- The Midwest, terdiri dari: dari Ohio ke Nebraska dan meliputi Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, bagian dari Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, dan eastern Colorado.
- The Southwest, terdiri dari: terdiri atas Texas Barat, bagian-bagian Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, dan bagian dari Carolina yang selatan.
- The West, terdiri dari: Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, dan Hawaii