European Exploration and Settlement

Chapter 4
Lesson 1 – Europeans Arrive
Alonzo Alvarez de Pineda

- Spanish explorer
- Explored land along the Gulf Coast in 1519
- He entered Mobile Bay and visited Native American villages in the area
- He just came to explore
Hernando de Soto

- Spanish explorer
- De Soto and his men searched for treasures, including gold, and demanded supplies from the Native Americans
- In 1540, they met a group of Choctaw people led by Tuskalooosa
- Tuskalooosa refused to give his supplies to the Spanish...
- ... so de Soto and his men destroyed the Choctaw village
Tristan de Luna

- Spanish explorer
- Landed on the Gulf Coast in 1559 with 500 soldiers, 1,000 settlers, and supplies
- They wanted to settle there
- Shortly after they arrived, a hurricane sank many of their ships...
- ...so they gave up and returned to Spain
The French Come

- The French were very successful fur traders
- By the 1600s, they had claimed land from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico
- Their goal was to control ALL the fur trade
Iberville and Bienville

- The French sent these two brothers to build and strengthen new French trading posts along the Gulf Coast.
- A **trading post** was a place where people met to trade goods.
- The trading posts were also forts that could protect the French from being attacked.
The British

- Britain claimed land in Canada and colonies along the Atlantic Coast
- A **colony** is a country or area that is ruled by another country
- Unlike the French, the British wanted Native American land
- The Native Americans joined together to fight against the British
- They wanted to stop the British from settling on their land
The British Continued…

- The Native Americans asked the French to build Fort Toulouse to help stop the British
- The French traded with the Native Americans a lot and were friendly with them
- The British continued to want land and the fur trade...
- ...which would soon lead to war
The French and Indian War

► A war broke out between the British and the French over the fur trade
► There were Native Americans who fought on both sides
► Britain won, and then they signed a treaty that said they could take all of France’s land
► A **treaty** is a written agreement
The American Revolution

► During this war, British colonists fought against Britain because they didn’t want to be taxed without representation...

► ...which means that they didn’t want to pay taxes to Britain if they weren’t living there

► A tax is money a government collects from its people

► The colonists won, which started the United States, and they all became Americans!
The NEW United States!

- After the war was over, the U.S. government claimed all the land east of the Mississippi River.
- Alexander McGillivray, a Creek leader, signed a treaty in 1790 with the U.S. saying that he would give the U.S. a small part of what is now Georgia, if they would keep settlers out of their Creek lands.
Lesson 2 – Fighting over Alabama

- Native Americans began to depend on metal items, clothing, and other goods made by the Europeans.
- Over time, their dependence grew, and they started spending more time trying to get fur.
- By the 1800s, many Native Americans had become angry that American settlers were moving onto their land.
The Creek War

- Tecumseh, a Native American leader, wanted to stop American settlement.
- He, along with many other Native American groups, formed an alliance against the settlers.
- An **alliance** is an agreement made between people, groups, or countries.
- Tecumseh spoke to the Creek... some agreed with him and others did not.
- This caused the two Creek groups to fight—the Upper Creek (Red Sticks) and the Lower Creek.
The Creek War Continued...

- American settlers formed militias to protect themselves
- **Militias** are emergency armies made up of citizens
- Andrew Jackson, an American general, led several militias against the Red Sticks
- The Battle of Horseshoe Bend was the final battle between Jackson and the Red Sticks
- The Red Sticks lost and Jackson became a military leader!