**The effects of European settlement:**

* As Europeans came, in greater numbers, to settle the land in the Americas, their presence had a tremendous effect on the native peoples who were living here. And, the native peoples’ life in the Americas provided lots for the Europeans to use as well

**Food Exchange:**

* **Almost immediately, Native Americans and Europeans exchanged knowledge about food items.**

**Items exchanged between Indians and Europeans**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **From Europeans to Indians** | **From Indians to Europeans** |
| **-bananas**  **- cattle**  **- chickens**  **- horses**  **- pigs**  **- sheep**  **-sugarcane**  **- wheat** | **- catfish**  **- chocolate**  **- pineapple**  **- potatoes**  **- pumpkins/squash**  **- sweet potatoes**  **- tomatoes**  **- tobacco** |

**Effect!**

* Over time, the diets of both Native Americans and Europeans widened as a greater variety of food became available.

**Native Weapons:**

* The bow and arrow and spear served Native Americans quite well. With them, Indians hunted for food and went to battle.

**European Weapons:**

* European settlers introduced the rifle. When they hunted for food or went to battle, the rifle made them successful.

**Effect!**

* Over time, the European weapons proved stronger and more powerful than Indian spears and bows and arrows. The nature of hunting and warfare changed and Native Americans traded for European-style weapons whenever they could.

**Native Villages:**

* This is a Catawba village. Homes were arranged in a circle but there is no boundary around the village – to keep people out.

**English Villages:**

* English villages were small and fortified with walls to keep Native Americans at a distance. This is Jamestown in the early 1600s.

**Effect!**

* Over time, the landscape changed as the number of European communities increased and resembled the cities of Europe while Indian settlements were destroyed or pushed to the west. Also, Europeans held on to their idea of “land ownership” while the Native Americans did not have the idea of ownership; the land was used as a person needed it.

**Native American Spiritual Life:**

* Native Americans had strong spiritual lives and prayed for rain, for sun, for healthy children – for all good things in their lives.

**Puritan Religion of New England:**

* Puritans hoped to bring Christianity to the Native Americans in Massachusetts – to change the religion.

**Catholic Religion in the Southwest:**

* Spanish settlers hoped to convert Native Americans in the Southwest to Christianity.

**Effect!**

* Over time, European settlers tried to change the religious lives of Native Americans by forcing them to be Christians. Not surprisingly, native peoples resisted all efforts to convert them to Christianity.

**Native Languages:**

* There were as many as 300 native languages spoken at time of encounter.

**European Languages Added:**

* You can predict that the European settlers brought with them the languages they had grown up with: Spanish, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and English.

**Effect!**

* Over time, Native American languages disappeared from common use and European languages, especially English, became widely used. Names of places still may retain Indian names, as well as a small number of words like moccasins. Otherwise this has become a nation that speaks European languages.

**Relating:**

* Trade was one important way the Native Americans and Europeans related with one another and both sides saw the benefit.
* William Penn knew it was important to have a good relationship with the native people.
* The Pilgrims wished to thank the Native Americans who had helped them survive the first year in this new land.
* But there were plenty of difficult times, too. Not surprisingly, the native peoples were angry when Europeans took their land. The Europeans pushed native people further and further to the west.

**Effect!**

* European settlers related differently to Native Americans. The Spanish generally wanted to control them. The French and Dutch wanted to trade with them. The English were generally satisfied to live side-by-side and were glad for whatever help they could get from the native peoples. They were, though, cautious and typically wanted to change Indians’ ways to match their own.

**Continuing Effect(s):**

* It was probably inevitable that life for both the native peoples and Europeans would change forever when their cultures and ways of life met. The United States, today, still reaps the effects of the encounter between these people that happened more than 500 years ago.
* The English language is the predominant language in the United States, even today. French is spoken in some parts of Canada while English is spoken in other parts. Spanish is spoken in most South American and Caribbean countries.
* Christianity, the predominant religion of the European countries that settled the United States, remains a strong influence in the lives of many people.
* Architecture in the southwest resembles Spanish architecture of Europe; architecture along the Mississippi River resembles French architecture of Europe.
* Our diet, today, reflects much European influence. It includes many wheat products (bread, cake), beef and chicken, all introduced by Europeans who settled in the Americas.
* When you see signs indicating a town boundary, remember that the concept of borders and land ownership was brought here from Europe and remains today.
* The effects of European settlement are still with us today.