I. Why Europe? Why not others? Why not the reverse?
   ● The environment
   ● It was cold in Europe they wanted to find warmer places

II. Hunting and gathering- the “first 99 percent of history”
   ● 99% of human existence we have been hunters and gatherers
   ● Not so much civilization (young and modern)
     ○ Lived in small groups and nowhere permanent
     ○ Were healthier than most farmers
     ○ Global population 4-5 Million

III. The Discovery of Agriculture
   A. Domesticating plants
      ● Began to grow plants
        ○ Need to self-pollinate
        ○ Need to be able to be stored long-term
        ○ Need to be year long abundant (like blackberries)
      ● It matters where you are ecologically

   B. Consequences of plant domestication
      ● You can produce more foods and more people
      ● Social Diversification
        ○ Surplus of food means not everyone has to farm
        ○ Creates political authority (someone tells others what to do)
        ○ Religion is created (God of farming, etc)
        ○ Military is created (someone to protect)

   C. Domesticating animals
      ● By now, if it could be domesticated, we would’ve already
        ○ Traits of domestication (cattle, dogs, cats-ish)
      ● Helps if they’re herbivores
        ○ Eat stuff you can’t eat (grass) and produce what you need (milk, meat, bone, leather)
      ● Most domesticated animals (most important) come from fertile crescent
      ● Adds transportation

IV. Eurasia Wins the Domestication Lottery
   ● The ones who have the most domesticated products, they become the first civilization (fertile crescent)

   A. The advantages of being first
      ● The earlier you develop civilization, the more time you have to develop
        ○ Significant architecture
        ○ Writing was developed (cuneiform)

V. Why not the Middle East’s Arab empires?
   ● They were great learners and sailors
   ● Business oriented
   ● Religion (islam, evangelical)

   A. So why not take over?
      ● Business MAYBE
● Start looking in Mexico
● Hernando Cortez lands in Veracruz, MX looking for gold
  ○ Aztec empire was there
  ○ Cortez found Indian groups that hate the Aztecs
  ○ Captured the Aztec leader and overthrows the empire
● Inca empire is overthrown
● Spanish expand and immigration begins
  ○ Civilization/empire begins
  ○ Slave native people for gold
● Technological superiority

C. Governing "New Spain"
  ● Divided into two sides/States
  ● New Spain was one of them
    1) The encomienda system
       ● Land that Spanish king granted to conquistadores
       ● Gave Cortez massive land and 23,000 slaves
          i) Enslaving the natives
             ○ Believed in rewarding the slaves
             ○ Couldn’t reward them too much so that they don’t go independent
    2) Royal bureaucracy
       ● Converted to Catholicism
       ● Spanish critiques (Las Casas) emerged to fight for the natives because of
         the treatment they got
    3) Catholic missions
    4) The New Laws: limited rights for Indians

D. Three Hundred Years of New Spain
  ● Empire doesn’t collapse until the late 1800s

II. France: Furs and Souls
  ● Isn’t as successful as the Spanish
  ● They’re a lot nicer
  ● They wanted furs and souls
    ○ Convert people and wanted wealth
    ○ Wealth is beaver and deer skin
  
A. The lure of beaver and deer
  ● Don’t have experience hunting
    1) Cooperating with the native hunters
       i) Trade, military assistance
       ii) Cultural understanding - the "middle ground"
          ● Wanted to convert willingly
          ● Would learn their language to talk one-to-one
             a. Coureurs de bois (aka trappers)

B. New France as a wet firecracker
Lecture 8 (February 1st) - Part One

The Ingredients of a Revolution: the Road to 1776

- 1700s entire population is small
  - Size of Clarke-county
  - Fast forward to 1776, almost 2.5 million
- Wealthy elites emerging
- How to get away from shadow of Britain
I. From disparate colonies to the "United States"
- Accents were starting to emerge
- Stereotype New England
  - Business people
  - Fiery and violent
- Thomas Jefferson said
  - North
    - Cheating
    - Superstitious
  - South
    - Lazy
    - Unsteady
- Referred to New England as a foreign country
  - Your colony is the source of your identity
- Saw themselves as British/American wasn't a thing yet
- You have to be in it together if you're going to rebel

II. Unifying Forces: Trade, Politics and Ideology, Religious Revival and War
A. The Great Awakening (Religion)
- Economy growth leads to anxiety
- Find refuge in religion
  i. Antinomianism, reform, and challenging authority
    - 1720: first moment of intense religion "The Great Awakening"
      - Not going back to old churches/reject them
      - Embrace Anne Hutchinson's Quaker ideology
        - Reject authority (antinomianism)
    - Doesn't matter what church you came from
      - Just "get right with God"
      - If not, hell
    - People roll on the floor speaking in tongues
      - Seen as lunatics
    - Get Baptist and Methodist out of this
    - People who converted called themselves "new lights"