The Indigenous People of the Caribbean
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The Caribbean Region

-Also known as the West Indies consists of the islands and surrounding coasts within the Caribbean Sea.
- The sea is also part of the Atlantic Ocean and is located within the tropics of the Western Hemisphere.
- It is located southeast of North America, East of Central America, and to the North West of South America.
- The area includes countries in and around the Caribbean Sea that lie within an area that stretches from Grand Bahama Island in the north to Curacao in the South, and from French Guiana in the east to Belize in the west.

b. The Greater Antilles; larger islands such as Cuba, Hispanola (Haiti and Dominican Republic), Jamaica and Puerto Rico.
c. The Bahamas: Includes an area of over 2700 small islands, islets and cays which form a huge archipelago to the north of the Greater Antilles.
d. The mainland territories include the Guianas in South America (Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana) and Belize.

a. The Lesser Antilles is a series of smaller islands within the Caribbean Sea.
I. This area extends from the Virgin Islands to Trinidad, it includes Tobago, Barbados and all other islands to the west of Trinidad as far as Aruba.
II. The area is further divided into the leeward and windward islands.
i. The Leeward: an arc of islands that constitute the western and northern of the lesser Antilles, at the northeastern end of the Caribbean.
1. Islands from north to south; the United States Virgin Islands and British Virgin Islands, Anguilla; Saint Martin, an island that is partly French and partly Dutch; Saint-Barthélémy; Saba; Sint Eustatius; Saint Kitts and Nevis; Antigua and Barbuda; Montserrat; and Guadeloupe.
ii. The Windward: all eastern Caribbean islands; south of the Leeward Islands.
1. The islands include: Dominica, Martinique, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
There are two factors that contribute to the creation of the winds; Factor A: The earth spins on its axis (called the Coriolis effect); Factor B: The differences in temperature between the equator and the polar areas.

The trade winds are caused when cool air from the North Pole blows into the high pressure areas of the Equator.

The trade winds occur near the equator and flow from either the north or south of towards the equator.

The movement of cool air and high pressures combine with the earth’s rotation; with the east leading the way, the winds are turned west; blowing in the tropics from east to west into the Caribbean.

These winds are grouped together as trade winds, easterlies, and Westerlies.

The trade winds originate off the coast of Africa, and have been known to carry dust from the Sahara Desert all the way across the southern North Atlantic to the Caribbean Islands.

The trade winds also determine the direction of the ocean currents in the sea.

a. North equatorial current is a Pacific and Atlantic Ocean current that flows east-to-west.

b. South Equatorial is an Atlantic Ocean current flowing from the south-east along the coast of South America.

c. Broad West flowing current happens when the South and North Equatorial currents meet each other in the Lesser Antilles.

The trade winds and ocean currents in the Caribbean shape the way the people are voyaging in the area.

- Ships from Europe and Africa entered the Caribbean by one of the passages between the Lesser Antilles. Then they left the Caribbean exiting through the Yucatan channel, passing north of Cuba, and into the Florida Straight between Florida and the Bahamas to return to Europe.
Peopling the Americas: Migration into America

- Research on the out of Africa theory point out that all modern humans (homo-sapiens) stem from a single group from Africa 2,000 generations ago. Evidence including human fossils, mitochondrial DNA, footprints and other artefacts support the propositions that the first humans originated in East Africa or the Jebel Irhoud Cave in Morocco.

Theories of Migration into America:

1. The Land Bridge Theory:
   - The Last Glacial Maximum of 20,000-18,000 years ago provoked a drop in temperatures.
   - The freezing conditions caused sea water to freeze and lower.
   - Due to the lower sea lever a land bridge was exposed connecting Siberia (ASIA) to Alaska (America). Its scientific name is Beringia.
   - Megafauna (large animals- human food) went on the bridge eating the plants.
   - Humans followed the animals into America (following their food).

2. The Coastal Theory:
   - This theory is connected to the Land bridge theory.
   - It proposes that humans followed the coasts of the land bridge but used small watercrafts to move into America (movement through the Pacific).

3. The Pacific Theory: (Trans Pacific Theory)
   - The model proposes that people migrated to South America from Australia.
   - Evidence of occupation since 40,000 years ago.
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4. The Atlantic Theory:
   - People migrated from Europe across to north America
   - They followed the coastal areas or jumped from island to island
Peopling the Caribbean

-The Paleo-Indians are the earliest inhabitants of America they had a nomadic and a hunter-gatherer society. Most of the migrants had Asian characteristics and came to live in this area following survival.
-When the last glacial maximum ended many of the megafauna died and provoked a change in lifestyle. This started the period known as the Archaic Period.
-The Archaic people had a semi-sedentary lifestyle, moved in larger bands and had leaders.
-The Archaic people changed their lifestyles to become the Incas (Peru); Aztecs (Mexico); Maya of Yucatan Peninsula; Kalinagos and the Tainos who occupied Venezuela and the Guianas.
-The Early inhabitants of the Caribbean migrated from the North and Central American region into the Caribbean. Archaeological traces show that the Caribbean was occupied as early as 4000 BC.
-Skilled in making stone and bone tools and had as occupation fishing, hunting and gathering.
-1000 BC: the earliest inhabitants were joined by another group of migrants who travelled north from the Venezuelan mainland in South America, and entered the Caribbean Sea at Trinidad.
-Though it is still challenged this new group is classified as the Ciboney/Guanahatabey people.
-The Ciboney travelled through the islands and reached the northern Caribbean where they established large settlements.
The Arawaks

- Migrated from the Orinoco region in 250AD. Divided into different tribes (including the Borinquen) but dominated by the TAINO who were sedentary, were agriculturalist, and had small settlements.

- The conflict between the Tainos and the Kalinagos, for land, women and food forced the relatively passive Taino to leave South America and move upwards into the island of Trinidad.

- Migration pattern: 1. Migration from Asia into America; 2. Walked into North and south America; 3. Settled in the Orinoco valley; 4. Used the Orinoco river to travel via canoes to the GREATER ANTILLES (GA)

- TAINO= good or noble settled in the GA because of wider settlement areas, hunting opportunities, greater scope for development (social, political, and religious), and higher organization.

- Tainos settled near streams and rivers because: 1. Fishing provided food; 2. Water sources for domestic and agricultural purposes; 3. Recreational opportunities; 4. They lived in small sedentary communities on hill tops near rivers as precaution against attacks.
Taino Appearance

- Short to middle height.
- Well shaped, and slightly built.
- Skin colour was olive, smooth and brown.

- Flattened their foreheads with boards or bondages (used on babies) shaping the skull into a slope up to a peak which marked beauty.

- Broad noses and wide nostrils.
- Black, rough, long and straight hair.
- Painted their bodies black, white and red for ceremonial events, war and against insect bites.

- Painted their faces, eyes, nose and bare body parts.

- Wore gold in noses, and noses.

- Most Taino were naked

- In some islands married women wore a piece of cloth around their waist called NAGU.

Taino Politics

- The Cacique was the taino leader. The title was hereditary and patriarchal (father to son) but he did not have a son.
- The title would be passed to the son of the eldest sister OR a female inherited the post if her father did not have a son.
- Caciques ruled large provinces

- Duties:
  1. Supreme judge;
  2. A ceremonial leader;
  3. Distributed land and labor on the land, the planting and distribution of crops;
  4. Decided to go to war or not;
  5. Could ask for taxes;
  6. War leader;
  7. Made and enforced laws;
  8. Religious leader: arranged worship, led ceremonies, and had his own ZEMI

- Privileges: 1. More than one wife; 2. His wives wore a longer skirt (showing higher rank); 3. His house (BOHIO) was rectangular and the largest; 4. His tribesmen built his canoe; 5. Got the best food; 6. Buried in a marked grave or cave or in his hut; 7. Sat on a special ceremonial stool called Dujo (symbol of authority); 8. When travelling he was carried by his servants; 9. Wore gold.
The Mitayno/Nitayno
(nobles and warriors)

- Ruled small villages and had voting rights in village matters
- Organized work in the village
- Determined fishing and hunting rights
- Determined borders and distributed land
- Determined when land should be prepared, planting and harvesting
- Village religious leader
- The judge in the village (could sentence to death for disobedience)
- Inherited their position

Bohique: Shaman: guided the village’s religious activities and performed sacred rituals.

-Naboria/ Commoners:

- Lifelong serfs who worked in the fields, fished and hunted
- Slaves were men and women captured in war
- Females were given to warriors as concubines
- All work was communal: commoners and slaves worked while nobles supervised

Religious Beliefs and practices

-Polytheistic- they believed in many gods.
- Their gods were represented by zemis which they made from wood, bone, stone or cotton, which were felt to contain the forces of nature or the spirits of the ancestors.
- Each household kept a zemi or the bones of dead ancestors in a basket for use as a zemi to protect the family.
- They believed in: • The forces of good and evil • Life after death • Heaven (coyaba) and hell
- The priest was the only one who could communicate with the gods (zemis).

- Offered food and meat to the gods.
- Used tobacco to communicate with the gods
- Organized celebrations in honor of the gods.
- Prayed to the gods to keep them happy and for healing, good harvest and protection.

- The cacique's zemis were felt to be more powerful than anyone else’s. It was believed that only the cacique could speak to the zemis.

- Each home had its own zemi in a place of honour on a small table.

3. A bowl of snuff (cahoba) or powdered tobacco was placed before it and when the person wished to pray, he placed the cahoba on the zemi’s flat topped head and inhaled from it through his nostrils from a y-shaped cane tube. He often rubbed the zemi with cassava to feed it, for the Arawaks felt that if their zemi went hungry, they would fall ill.

- When all were assembled the entire people formed a procession with the cacique at its head. He led them to the sacred hut on the outskirts of the village and there he and the priests entered to pray. First they tickled their throats with swallow sticks to make themselves vomit and prove to the zemis that no impurity remained in them. After this, they smoked the cahoba until they lost consciousness. It was then that the zemis were supposed to speak to them.

- The god of the sky and the goddess of the earth from whom all living things had descended.

- They believed in spirits called opia, which belonged to the dead, and who returned at night to try to enter their bodies. For this reason, they only went out at night in groups and protected themselves by wearing zemis around their necks or foreheads.
- Wore amulets to keep bad spirits at bay.
Arawaks Communities/Villages

- The Tainos were organized along family lines. A number of families make up a clan and the clans made up the village and the villages formed the community.
- Houses: The bohio—this was the chief’s house (rectangular); The caneye—this was the family house. It was constructed by putting wooden posts in the ground in a circle. Then canes were woven between them and tied.
  - Houses had furniture such as stools and tables.
  - Hammocks for sleeping
  - A zemi or a basket of bones
  - Conucos for farming: Cassava, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and yautia.

Customs

- They played a ball game called batos in a field called batey, swam and wrestled.
- Only men could smoke and drink
- Early marriage
- Married men wore loincloth and married women wore cotton skirts
- Serious crimes included theft and adultery.
- No private property.
- Singing and dancing (areytos)
- Favourite pass time was smoking and chewing tobacco (cohiba)

Gender relations

- Women were responsible for planting crops transferring their fertility.
- Women did weaving.
- Took care of the children and family while men were away hunting/fishing
- They could not participate in ball games or wrestling.
-Limited trading due to kalinago raids, it was dangerous to trade in far areas, limited surplus production and similar products produced by everyone.

-Hunted: conies and birds with nets and noose made of fibres and vines.

- Hunted iguanas, agouti, and snakes
- Gathered wild plants and tree barks

- Slash and burn farming; slight ditch irrigation systems
- Blocked rivers to make fish ponds

- Produced: fruits such as pineapples, guava, raspberry, cashew, soursop, papaya and grapefruit; ground food: Cassava and sweet potatoes.

-Fishing:
- In dug-out canoes.
- Nets made of fibers, bone and turtle shell hooks, and bone tipped harpoons.

- Ducks and other water fowlswere caught by trickery. The Tainos would allow a number of calabashes to float on the river. The waterfowls became used to these harmless objects and paid them no mind. As soon as he was convinced that the fowls were relaxed, the Taino would place a calabash over his head and quietly slip into the water unnoticed.

After a few minutes he would grab a nearby fowl by the legs, pull it under until it drowned and then put it in the bag that he carried with him. They caught a wide variety of water animals such as: flying fish, shell fish, crabs and manatee.

- Taino dish was the pepper-pot (seasoned with pepper)

Technology
- Lived in the stone age.
- Bows and arrows to catch fish
- Remora to catch fish.
- Fertilizer: animal and vegetable manure and ashes
- Irrigation ditches
- Crop rotation
- Fishing hooks
The Caribs/ Kalinago

-Migrated: From Eurasia to North, central and South America— traversed the Orinoco river into the Lesser Antilles.

-Settled near Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, Puerto Rico and the Lesser Antilles

Appearance

-Taller than Arawaks/ Taino
-Emphasis on training for fighting
-Women and men painted their bodies (roucou-dyes)
-Men wore headdresses and jewellery through their lips and nose
-Women wore rassada (bracelets) around their arms and legs.
-Flattened the foreheads of their babies
Political organization
-In war time the caribs became strictly organized.
- Ouboutou (Ubu) Chief during war times
  o Decided when men should be summoned to plan a raid.
  o Decided who to attack.
  o Decided the strategy for the attack
  o Chose canoe commanders
  o Presided over victory celebrations: warriors who killed taino chiefs would be given the mark of honor
  o Rewarded successful men (raids and hunting)
  o Piragas (canoes) were used for raids.
  o Made few laws.
  o The ubutu was chosen based on his bravery.

- Tiubutuli Hauthe chief during peace
  o Heads of families
  o Each family lived in a village
  o Supervised fishing and hunting
  o Supervised ceremonies and entertainment (wrestling, canoe racing, singing, dancing, story telling)
  o In charge of Carbets (meeting houses)
  o Supervised the cultivation of lands.

Religious beliefs
- Polytheistic: believed in many gods
- Believed in evil spirits called maboya
- Those who were brave warriors went to a place where they were waited on by Tainos
  - slaves.
- The souls of cowards went to a dreary desert where they became slaves to Tainos masters.
- The priest or boyez was the only one who could communicate with the gods.
- Used tobacco to communicate with the gods.
- Had ceremonies and celebrations to honor the gods.

Social organization
- Women planted crops transferring their fertility to the plants.
- Women took care of the family and children when men were away fishing, raiding, hunting.
- Women went to watch wrestling matches but could not participate.
- Men and women lived separately (men believed they would be weak if they lived with the women)
- Men lived together in a cabet (kabay) and boys were separated from their families at age 4.

Warfare
- Children were taken away to train in a kabay (warrior’s house).
- The initiation focused on bearing pain.
- Expert swimmers.
- Their raids were destructive.
- Used deadlier weapons than tainos
  - Fire-tipped and poison tipped arrows
  - Used the club “Butu” with sharpened flints on its head
- Taino men who were not killed were taken as poitos (sons-in-law).
- Taino women were taken as wives for Carib warriors

Trade
- Caribs were excellent seamen: Seagoing fishing and trading were more important
  - Knew the location of islands by heart
  - Coulianas (canoes) more than 20 feet long with pointed ends AND Canouas 50 feet long and could carry 30/40 people

Customs
- Painted their bodies to look fierce
- Did not eat turtle (it would make them stupid)
- Ate a lot of pepper to make them fierce
- Hung skulls and bones of victims in their houses
- Boys did their initiation test upon reaching puberty.
  - Scratched with an agouti claw and pepper rubbed in the wound. If they bore it without flinching they were chosen to be a warrior. If they flinched, they would be numbered among the priests.
Tainos SUMMARY
Family — village settlements along river valleys, coastal areas. Social organization: women did farming, (slash and burn) men did hunting and fishing, their society was hierarchical and pacific. Government: independent Arawak community ruled by cacique; hereditary ruler who was also high priest and judge, mitaynos, Religion and spiritualism, cacique was high priest, believed in coyaba Customs: flattened forehead of babies, singing, dancing, tobacco smoking, playing bates, Food: seafood, vegetables, pepper, pepper soup, cassava, agouti, Architecture: rectangular houses. Using indigenous material (thatch, poles) Technology: skilled in constructing dugout canoes, stone tools, spears, bows and arrows, straw baskets, hammocks Farming methods: subsistence farming; slash and burn, primitive tools.

Kalinago SUMMARY
Family-village settlement, Social organization: women did farming, men did hunting and fishing, their society was militaristic. Government: family independent, justice carried out on a personal level, civil leader supervised farming and fishing, answerable to 'ouboutu' Religion: spiritualistic, special boys trained as priest, each person had their own maboya (spirit) Customs: singing, dancing, smoking tobacco, initiation into manhood, flattened babies' forehead Architecture: rectangular houses made from indigenous material (thatch and pole) Technology, skilled in constructing dugout, effective fishing methods
The Maya Civilization

- The Maya lived on the Central American mainland and chiefly occupied the Yucatan Peninsula.
- Area divided into highlands and lowlands.
- Settled inland: access vast areas, develop agriculture, built temples, accessed limestone for building, extensive trading network, rivers provided water supply.
- Built a vast empire with independent states.

Maya Economics

- Extra production in the late pre-classic period agricultural production provided for survival and trade. The rise in production lead to job specialization and short distance and long distance trade.
- This lead to the creation of subsistence and prestige economy.
- Barter: Exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money.
- Subsistence economy refers to goods and resources for basic daily use by all classes in the Maya society. These are items for food and tools for daily basic use.
- Prestige Economy included the production, distribution and use of goods and resources of the royal Maya and other elites. The prestige economy included highly crafted items made of imported materials such as jade, marine shells, and obsidian. Most remains are found in burials, where they were placed as offerings.

Maya Elite Economy

- The construction of large-scale public buildings indicated a growing division within Maya society between rulers and the common Maya. Common Maya built temples and supplied food while rulers organized public rituals and ceremonies.
- On ceremonies the elites displayed highly crafted goods made out of imported obsidian and jade (which were found in burials and offerings). The demand for prestige items lead to the rise of royal scribes and specialized craft workers.
- Limited amount of craftsmen were needed to create prestige items and dynastic leaders used items and feasts to establish, maintain, and solidify political and economic relationships.
- Scribes played a central role in magnifying their king’s reputation and solidifying his political hold on the realm. In paintings and sculptures scribes are seen seated cross-legged and with a bundle of pens and brushes at the ready.
Maya Subsistence Economy

- Household Production (commoner’s house): Houses identified archeologically through small mounds that cover the remains of stone or earth platforms. Family members were interred in the foundations and under the floors of houses.
- Household item production: May have been in selected households, in Colha (Northern Belize) workshops for stone tools made from local Chert are found near houses but exceed the amount needed for a house.
- Salt was produced in Punta Ycacos Lagoon in Paynes Creek National Park in Southern Belize. Seawater was processed by pouring it through salt-saturated soil to produce salt-enriched brine for boiling. Sal Cocida method: boiling brine in pots over fires to make salt cakes.*** Salt cakes were ideal for storage and transportation.

-SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:
Egalitarian society evolved to Chiefdoms and then to a class system
- Class system: people are grouped into a set of hierarchical social categories, the most common being the upper, middle, and lower classes.
- THE Halach UINIC (true man) was semi divine and held the ultimate political power. He assigned other political leaders and declared wars. Patriarchal (passed from father to son): if there was no heir a council of lords chose a new king.
- Nobles: used a patriarchal and hereditary line. They knew how to read and write and served as government officials collecting taxes, tributes, and organized labor and the military. PRIESTS: Patriarchal and hereditary. Led rituals, ceremonies and foretold the future. They determined the days for war.
- The commoners: Included merchants, artisans and government officials
- Peasants: Worked lands that belonged to the ruler or local town leader. They sometimes attended royal weddings and religious events. They were forbidden to wear any symbols of the elite and could not purchase any luxury and exotic items and lived outside of central towns and cities.
- Slaves: Who were slaves? People who committed crimes were punished with enslavement: failed to pay debts; Unwanted orphan children; Prisoners of war.
Maya Government
-The King held ultimate power but he also had a central government composed of high priests, military advisors and foreign advisors.
-High Priest: Led a hierarchy of priests, advised the king about rituals and ceremonies and maintained his post for a lifetime.
-NACOM (military Leader): Served a three year term and was responsible for formulating military strategy and calling troops to battle.
-Foreign advisor: Advised the king about maintaining alliances with other cities.
-The king’s power was limited by a council called Holpop (representatives)
-Batab were administrators of dependent cities and villages. They ensured tribute was paid and supplied troops in times of war. Each batab presided over a local council composed of town officials.
-AL CUCH CABOB represented the various areas within the states (local governments)
-Each town or village had police constables known as TUPILES

Religion
- Polytheistic: Believed in many gods
- Animism: all objects have a spirit
- Mayan Gods of Rain, Sun, Maize, Death and the Goddess of death
- Hero Twins creation stories from the Popul Vuh

Gender Relations
- Women were subservient
- Women could not drink at functions
- Women could not hold public office
- Child bearers and housewives (men could divorce if the woman could not bear a child)

Subsistence
- The Maya had corn as base food
- The Maya practices subsistence farming through raised fields, slash and burn, and terracing.
- Planted corn, squash, pumpkin, and Cacao.
- Hunted large animals and also practiced animal husbandry.
- They traded on the mainland by land and sea
  - They had market days and market centers
  - Highland and lowlands traded vastly
  - Traded for obsidian, feathers, flints, jade etc.
  - Trading with the Greater Antilles (traders known as ppolms- used as spies as well.
- Mining for limestone to build temples

Technology
- Engineering and architecture were connected to religion, society and politics
- Limestone served to construct: Corbelled arch - Roads and bridges - Causeways - Massive temples with staircases for worship - Entire cities with huge pyramids were constructed of stones, like Chichen Itza and Tikal. - Large public buildings made of limestone and mortar - Stone stelae with their history depicted on them
- Skilled mathematicians; had a hieroglyphic system of writing; several book made of tree barks called codices; had several calendars; practiced astronomy.
Spanish Colonization of the Caribbean

- For 700s year Moors controlled Spain.
- By 1460s, the kingdoms of Castille (Isabella) and Aragon (Ferdinand) gained much power in Spain.
- Isabella and Ferdinand got married to unite Spain
- Initiated a movement to recover lands from the Moors in Spain
- Reconquista: Spanish reconquest of lands (most funds came from the Catholic Church)
- Encomienda: entrusted with lands or people (in this case lands reconquered)
- Encomendero: the man given an encomiendo
- In 1492 the Spanish recovered Granada (Moor Capital) from the Moors.

Catholicism

- By 1492 the church had the pope as its head in Rome. Everyone acknowledged the supremacy of the pop
- Greatest landowners were monasteries, bishops, and abbots (ruled monasteries)
- There were several struggled between catholics and muslims: the pope called for crusades (holy wars)
- Churchmen declared a holy duty to convert non-believers to Christianity: serving god was the sole purpose of all human enterprises.
- Only the church held all the truths and the Earth was the center of the universe.

Trade and the East

- From 1271 Marco Polo had established contact with Asia for trade
- Europeans bought Asian and Indian products from Arab merchants.
- Muslim Arabs were able to traverse territories controlled by Muslims in the eastern part of Europe
- Europe produced very little that was wanted by Arabs: payment was in gold
- Gold main resources were in Africa and had to pass through Arabs hands before getting into Europe.
- The ottoman empire controlled the eastern end of the Mediterranean.
- The resurgence of Island in the 1400s threatened the existence of luxury goods of the East, and the means for paying them.
- Rich Europeans learned to enjoy food seasoned with pepper, nutmeg, and other spices. They were eager to buy more products.
- Products were expensive because of high taxes placed on them by Muslim states along the way.
- High prices encouraged Europeans to explore the possibility of a sea route to avoid moving across Muslim-held lands.
- Seamen feared to go into the sea because of stories of ship-eating monsters, boiling seas, and reaching the edge of the world.
- The best chance of sailing to India was around Africa- Portugal lead in this endeavour.
- Prince Henry “the Navigator” (Portuguese) expanded the knowledge of siling in his kingdom.
- Sailing was facilitated by technological improvements such as the astrolabe, improved glass compass, the caravel with movable sails, pulley, wrenches and pivots.
- The ships were equipped with the latest technology, gunpowder, sailors, explorers, muskets and pistols.
- By 1460 the Portuguese found routes into the Atlantic to Madeira, the Azores, and Cape Verde.
- 1488, Bartholomew Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope into the Indian Ocean.
- 1498, Vasco da Gama used the route around Africa to reach India through the sea from Europe.
- The Spanish monitored Portugal’s achievements and signed an agreement in 1479 to avoid competition.
- The Spanish agreement Portuguese monopoly of the trade along Africa.
- The Spanish were left with only territories to the west to colonise:
  the Canary islands
Christopher Columbus

-Born 1450/1451 in Genoa, Italy.
-1476 he moved to Lisbon to buys and sell rare maps
-Influenced by Ptolemy (Greek geographer) believed that the world was round; Paolo Toscanelli estimated the distance between Europe and China; Al- Farghani calculated the distance around the equator.
-1485 he transferred his project of sailing west to reach east from Portugal (Portugal was already leading the race to the east around Africa) to Spain, his younger brother also offered the plan to England and France.
-1492 Isabella and Ferdinard agree to sponsor the project because: it gave Spain and opportunity to beat Portugal to the east; all lands discovered would be property of Castille; the canaries were a realistic staging post to go west; give the Church and ability to convert non-belivers.
-Conditions: Spain gave three caravels (nina, Pinta, Santa Maria); Columbus would become the viceroy of all lands discovered controlling all trade; Columbus would receive one-tenth of all profits.

First Voyage, 1492

-Two other captains: Martin and Vicente Pinzon (94 men as his crew)
-Sailed from Palos in south-west Spain on August 3rd 1492 going to the Canary Islands.
-From the Canary he sailed westward for 6 weeks driven by trade winds.
-Mid-September his crew were ready to cause a mutiny; to calm his men he showed a book with false calculations
-10th October Columbus promised that if land was not sighted within 48 hrs the journey would be ended.
-Rodrigo de Triana (Pinta) sighted land; Columbus thought it was a far east spice island.
-The island he saw was in the Bahamas and he renamed it San Salvador.
-Columbus thought the natives (which he called Indians) could be converted, work in cotton plantations in Europe and he took some of them to guide him to the real spice islands.
-Columbus explored islands in the Bahamas and the northern coasts of Cuba (he called it Juana).
-The Taino in the Bahamas told Columbus that gold could be found in Hispanola (called isla Espanola)
-The Santa Maria (Columbus’ ship) was wrecked and Pinzon went on a 7 week journey to look for gold. With only the Nina staying; Columbus decided to establish La Navidad with 40 men volunteering to stay.
-Guacanagari helped Columbus in carrying timbers to build a fort.
-4th January 1493 Columbus set sail with birds, gold, cotton, and nine Taino Captives.
-Columbus was made “admiral of the sea” and viceroy of the lands discovered.
-Columbus was convinced that he was in the Indies and proposed that hispanola become the centre of Spanish trade in the Indies’ with the establishment of trading towns.
-Hispanola could be the base to explore other areas
Colonizing the Greater Antilles

Second Voyage 1493-1496

- Columbus was sent back 7 months later with plans for serious settlement
- Sent with 17 ships; 1200 seamen, clergy, colonists, and officials (only males)
- November 3rd 1493 Columbus reached the Lesser Antilles (Dominica) and from there he went to Marie Galante and Guadeloupe. He wrote of the Kalinago/caribs as being savages but intelligent, suitable for slavery.
- Columbus reached la Navidad to find out that the settlement had disappeared.
- Probably Columbus’ men interfered with Arawak women and the Arawaks set out to get revenge.
- Columbus seized the Tiano chief that led the attacks
- Difficulties: Isabella was upset that he sent tainos as slaves to Spain; Spanish settlers found limited gold and mutinied when placed to work; men died of fevers; settlement sites were far away from freshwater.
- Columbus went exploring and when he came back all the Taino Cheifs excluding Guacanagari had united to fight against the Spanish.
- The fight ended the pretentions of establishing peaceful trade.
- Columbus was desperate to see the trip investments could be paid.
- Columbus defeated them: enslaved 500 sending them to Spain; he began massacres; all males over 14 were forced to labor for the Spanish or pay tribute of “a half an ounce of gold or twenty five pounds of cotton every three months.
- ISABELLA WAS UPSET WITH COLUMBUS! And bad reports reached Spain
- Juan Aguado (1495) came to report on the situation. Columbus returned to Spain in June 1496 leaving his brother Bartholomew in charge.
- The wars against the Taino, led by Anacaona, continued. In 1493 there were 200,000 or 300,000 by 1496 two-thirds were dead.

Third Voyage 1498-1500

- Upon his return to Spain the Queen and merchants were upset that he had not found wealth and the islands were considered unhealthy.
- Isabella declared that it was her duty to protect the Taino and convert them not to enslave them!
- Columbus decided to take the encomienda approach to satisfy Isabella.
- Columbus embarked with criminals sailing on 1498 May 30th.
- He sailed further south to Cape Verde before going to the Atlantic, landing on south-eastern Trinidad.
- When he reached Hispanola, he found out that a revolt occurred against his brother Bartholomew. He hanged the ringleaders and tried to gain support from other Spanish by providing encomiendas.
- The taino were brutally exploited
- Due to the Rebellion: Fransisco Bobadilla was sent to restore order. Columbus and his brothers were arrested and sent back to Spain.

Fourth Voyage 1502-1504

- Isabella forgave Columbus and sponsored another voyage.
- Columbus still believed in a route to the East.
- Columbus was not allowed to go to Hispanola, Nicholas de Ovando was the governor.
- Columbus disobeyed the royal command by visiting Santo Domingo to repair his ships and seeking shelter from an approaching hurricane.
- Columbus explored the coasts from the Gulf of Honduras to the Gulf of Darien without any luck of finding a route to the east.
- When sailing back, his ships were in a bad condition and had to settle at St. Ann’ Bay marooning for 1 year. A Spanish man paddled to Hispanola to get aid.

Treaties

- Intercaetera papal Bull 1493: Inter caetera was a papal bull issued by Pope Alexander VI on the fourth of May 1493, which granted to the Catholic Majesties of Ferdinand and Isabella all lands to the “west and south” of a pole-to-pole line 100 leagues west and south of any of the islands of the Azores or the Cape Verde islands.
- Treaty of Tordesillas, (June 7, 1494), agreement between Spain and Portugal aimed at settling conflicts over lands newly discovered or explored by Christopher Columbus and other late 15th-century voyagers. This agreement gave the Portuguese ownership of Brazil.
The Spanish Conquest

After Francisco Bobadilla arrested Columbus for maladministration. He administered badly himself: allowing settlers to treat Tainos badly and not sending enough gold to Spain.

The queen sent a governor: Nicholas de Ovando in 1502 to establish order (Ovanda was known as a stern and incorruptible person).

Ovando was given absolute power
He conducted a commission of inquiry into the administration of Bobadilla
Took control of gold mining
Expelled troublemakers
Instructed for better treatment of natives
Arrested Roldan (the rebel) and Bobadilla (the maladministrator)
He brutally repressed Tainos beginning in Xaragua (which was ruled by Anacaona: she welcomed them at a feast but at a signal the Spanish rose up and took control killing chiefs).
The brutal repression lead to a labor shortage in Hispanola.
Ovando began to import Lucayan from the Bahamas saying that he could convert them to Christianity
He enslaved them in mines, and sent to dive for pearls
Ovando experimented with food: imported orange, lemon, banana, sugarcane and cattle, horses, sheep and pigs
They created circular landholdings for the production of beef, pork, and mutton.
Meat was sold to passing ships
The fat from these animals was turned into tallow for making candles (profitable business).
For food settlers had to rely on indigenous crops such as yams and cassava
GOLD PRODUCTION: in 1501 a law was passed giving half of all the gold from the mines to the crown.
Ovando reduced the crown’s share to a fifth.
Ovando created a license and registrar of mines
Organising the first overseas colony

Ripartimiento: apportioning of Indians amongst the settlers. Forced labor was considered essential. 1498 he started the encomienda system: a grant of Indian labour in return to trust of educating them and converting them to Christianity. on return for Spanish 'protection:

Nothing more than obtaining forced labour
No wages were paid
Tainos rarely grew their food

Conquest of Puerto Rico:
Motives: desire for gold; conquistadors wanted adventures
1508 Ovando gave permission to Juan Ponce de Leon
The Spanish knew that the Arawaks in the West were tougher than those in Hispaniola because they were used to fighting to the Caribs.
He conquered and named the island San Juan and created a settlement called Puerto Rico.
Ovando's retirement:
1508 Vvando asked to retire. He retired without a commission of inquiry.
Administration of Diego Columbus
The eldest son of Christopher.
Arrived in 1509
Not fully trusted by the king but remained the governor of Hispaniola up to 1520 and viceroy until 1523

Conquest of Jamaica:
Christopher thought it was a great country
In 1509 Diego sent Juan de Esquilvel with 700 settlers; he met limited resistance and founded Seville in St. Ann's Bay.
The Spanish treated the natives badly and the population declined
The Spanish population was small due to limited gold.
Supplied passing ships with meat and other products.

The conquest of Cuba
Diego Columbus sent Diego Velasquez to bring the island under Spanish rule.
The Taino were peaceful
O'Havana was founded in 1519 it was created on a very fine harbour in an ideal position to provide a last port of call for leaving the Caribbean to Europe. By 1550 it took over as capital.
Velasquez was independent from Columbus

pledging direct allegiance to the crown.

The conquest of Yucatán:
1519 Diego Velasquez sent Hernán Cortez to conquer the Yucatan region with 600 men
In two years he conquered the Aztec civilization

The Genocide of the Arawaks:
Some 300,000 Arawaks lived in Hispanola in 1492 by 1548 only 500 remained
Most of the Taino died in the first ten years.
REASONS FOR KILLING ARAWAKS:

The Spanish took Arawak women as wives, clashing with Arawak men
Many ex-soldiers wanted adventures and were used to bearing arms
Settlers wanted gold and expected high outcomes treating Arawaks as slaves and killed them for not cooperating.
Many settlers were criminals
Settlers hunted Arawaks for Sports
The priests did not stop settlers from killing Arawaks

Methods of killing Arawaks
Burnt Alive (Hatuey was burnt for resisting)
Dogs were used to tear Arawaks apart
Arawaks were a sources of forced labor in the Encomienda system (many committed suicide-hanging and poisoning- cassava juice)
High indices of infanticide (killing of babies)
Killed for sports (hunting them)
Arawaks could not produce their own foods on Conucos
Runaways starved to death
The Spanish brought diseases that killed the Arawaks (small pox and measles)

The Church and the Indians
When a person became baptized he became a human and a Christian.
There was little effort in converting: Dominican Friars opposed native exploitation
Church Humanitarian goals:
Convert Indians
Save Indians from exploitation and extermination
They needed Indians to construct and maintain their churches
Settlers and Church interests clashed
Settlers argued that they were a subhuman group that could be exploited to get economic gains
Church wanted to convert them to save souls.
Dominican Friar: Montesinos attacked settlers comparing them to enslavers forcing the king to revise the rules of the encomienda system.
Bartholomeu de las Casas born in Seville 1474: he wanted to help Indians to: attract farmers as settlers; establish "towns of free Indians" where the Spanish and Indians could work together
Wrote many accounts criticizing the Spanish administration
De las Casas fought against the enslavement of natives

Colonization of Trinidad:
claimed for Spain by Columbus in 1498 but no attempt to settle was attempted until 1531 by Antonio Sedeno. Not settled properly until 1592.

The Spanish Colonial Administration, Economic Development, and the Control of trade
The council of the Indies was set up in 1511 by King Ferdinand and recognized by his successor in 1524.
The council was given all administration of the new world (Civil, military and commercial)
Consisted of a president, a chancellor, a crown persecutor, two secretaries, 8 extraordinary members, other officials. All had to be Spanish born and trained in LAW.
Most of the work was legal: supreme court of appeal
The king ruled over the council of the Indies
Colonial government under Phillip:
Slow because he believed in divine intervention
He gave his word as given with divine sanction
Government was slow and there was distrust for official because the king monopolized activities

Spanish Colonial administration:
The first governor had vice-regal powers allowing them to exercise personal rule

Checking the governor:
Residencia: an inquiry into the former governor’s term in office by his successor.
Conducted by three judges
Visita: an inquiry carried out during the tenure of a governor. When the visitor was in the area he outranked the governor.
Audencia: a travelling law court to hear people’s complaints and appeals regarding government officials. Consisted of 3-15 members called oidores. They administered the smaller parts of a viceroy’s orders as they were then under him.
Until 1535 the terms ‘governor’ and ‘viceroy’ were synonymous.
After the conquest of Mexico, it was in Santo Domingo and then when New Spain was created.
In 1551 the viceroyalty of Peru. Viceroy became the official title of the man in charge of these territories.

Viceroyos: commander in chief of the army, supervise the collection of taxes, develop territory and administer industries.

Local government:
Cabildos: municipal governments but included surrounding areas.
Members of Cabildos were called regidores; nominated by captain generals; were unpaid; imposed local taxes; maintained local defence; looked after the roads and hospital.

Alcaldes Mayores: officials chosen to act as head of the local governments
•Alcaldes ordinarios: appointed by cabildos to look after towns and villages.
The king became suspicious of the cabildos and appointed a Corregidor to check on the cabildo- the corregidor reported directly to the audiencia.

Corruption was widespread in the government.

Economic development
The influence of gold: People from Bahamas told him that gold sources were found in Hispanola. Columbus found sources on an expedition of Cibao, found a rich source of gold and built St. Thomas fort.
The decline of flocking hispanola stalled when in 1519 Cortes discovered gold in Mexico. Extracting gold:
The first gold was obtained through barter but when the Spanish demanded more they forced Indians to show them the source.
Indians provided the labor with Spanish overseers.
Two Indians dug an area about ten feet by ten feet and removed soil to a depth of one or two feet. The soil removed was penned in a nearby stream holding a tray with handles at both ends, dipping it in the gold was caught at the bottom.

Royal Control of Mining:
Gold was a royal monopoly to finance the crown's expenses in Spain and Europe. All gold had to be brought to a royal smeltery where it was weighed, smelted, and stamped and the 5th part for the king was extracted. The gold was only accepted in ducats to avoid smuggling.

The beginning of the sugar industry:
Sugar was used as a sweetener instead of honey.
In 1493 the creole variety of sugar was introduced to the Caribbean.

Difficulties:
Capital: sugar estates needed large investments and large landholdings: for forest for timber, grazing of land, and arable land to make the estate self-sufficient. It needed equipment and capital. The state gave small loans and enacted a moratorium on people that could not pay.

Technology: settlers did not have expertise to operate machinery but the government helped with providing technology.

Trapiche: cattle/horses and men walked round in a circle turning a huge wheel which crushed the cane.
The ingenio was developed and was twice as efficient as the trapiche but it had to be located near fast-flowing water.

Labour: The Arawak population was decimated and African slaves were brought in.

Monoculture: was a danger because settlers did not plant subsistence crops.
Spain operated a policy of exclusivism (monopoly)
In 1503 Ferdinand and Isabella created a state bureau called the "Casa de contratacion" to control the trade of the indies in Seville. To handle all the goods to and from the New World.
To despatch ships to the Indies and to register and license them.
To register all emigrants to the new world.
To act as a maritime court in everything to do with a navigation and commerce.
To advise the crown through the council of the Indies on political and economic matters.
To collect the duties on trade.

The flota and Armada system
The casa de contratacion operated a two –port system to simplify the control of trade. Every ship had to leave from Seville and had to call at Santo Domingo before proceeding anywhere else in the Caribbean. Every ship leaving the Caribbean had to only discharge at Seville. Due to piracy in 1543 the casa de contratacion created a convoy system and organised the ships trading to and from the new world into fleets.
The flota left in may bound for Veracruz via the Greater Antilles, and the Armada sailed in August bound for Nombre de Dios.
The flota remained in Vera Cruz until February, when it sailed for Havana to await the armada form the Isthmus of Panama. The flota sailed from Seville to the Canary Islands and then across the Atlantic, to enter the Caribbean by means of one of the passages between the lesser Antilles. Once inside, the main body of the fleet headed for the Yucatan channel and Vera Cruz. From Havana combined ships sailed through the Florida straight and northwards to Europe. Predominantly, it was Admiral Pedro Menendez responsible for the care of the fleets.

He continued the convoy system: ships within the convoy would protect each other.
He created armadillas: light squadrons to fight off pirates.

Fortified the major ports.

Breaking Spanish Monopoly in the Caribbean
Before 1514 all European countries acknowledged the authority of the pope but when reformation spread with Martin Luther King in 1517 Europe became divided into Catholic and Protestant countries. Protestants felt free to colonize in parts of the world hitherto held to belong to Portugal and Spain.

Catholics launched a counter-reformation to win back souls

Protestant Dutch and French sea captains looked at piracy against the Spanish as a religious crusade.
By1560, there were more Dutch merchants and bankers in Seville than Spanish merchants.

They organized the biggest part of the transport and sale of goods to other European countries- and they profited from it more than the Spanish.

During the 1st half of the 1500s France was Spain’s enemy- 1515 to 1559; in 1559 peace was restored in an area enclosed by ‘lines of friendship’ drawn down the middle of the Atlantic and along the Tropic of Cancer. When war broke out the French gave letters of marque (licenses to fight on the king’s behalf).

Pirates and Adventurers:

Piracy to the 16th century and buccaneering to the 17th century.
Pirates attacked ships of any nationality
Buccaneers attacked only Spanish ships he Portuguese were the illegal traders (smugglers)
It was harder for the English and French to trade (except when special local licenses were given)

French Privateers:
The French captains sailed out of Atlantic ports like Bordeaux and raid Spanish ships entering European waters.
They were privateers with letters of marque and sponsored by businessmen.
The treaty of Lyons between Portugal and France in 1536 outlawed privateering in European waters.
French waters started coming into the Atlantic region and the Caribbean.

**English Privateers:**
English traders wanted to provide slaves. The Spanish considered as interlopers and no lasting trade was established. William Hawkins established the triangular slave trade. His practice was to sail to West Africa and pick up slaves either by force or by barter, then sell them across the Atlantic for tropic produce to take back to England. John Hawkins (William’s son) important smuggler and pirate. Local Spanish settlers needed slaves and gave Hawkins a license to trade for slaves; he sold slaves and filled his ships with precious minerals. Hawkins was far from a peaceful trade. He first attempted to get a license, when denied; he used threats and force to get/steal the good he wanted. Spanish authorities resented Hawkins method and when they caught him repairing his ships on the coasts off the island of San Juan de Ulloa in Mexico (1568), they attacked him and destroyed his ships. After the English turned to piracy and privateering, and foremost among them was Francis Drake.

**Importance of the Privateers**
Damaged relations between France and Spain before 1559 and contributed to the war between Spain and England from 1585-1604. Their activities brought direct confrontations between settlers and Spanish authorities over trade policies (free or monopoly). They showed that Spain could not defend the monopoly in the Caribbean. By the end of the 15th century Spanish power was in decline. The Dutch break the monopoly. The Netherlands was part of the Spanish empire from 1519. During the reformation the northern provinces of the Netherlands had become protestants, and when Phillip 11 became their ruler in 1556 he was determined to play his part in counter-reformation and win back the Netherlands. The Dutch rebelled and began the 40-year struggle known as the revolt of the Netherlands. Elizabeth 1 of England secretly supported the Protestant rebels in the Netherlands and after 1585. The war in the Netherlands consumed the gold and silver which Spain had “discovered.” After 1579 the southern Catholic provinces of the Netherlands accepted a compromise with Spain and remained under her rule but the northern group carried the war. They practised the virtues of hard work and thrift. They built up fleets, and capturing the trade of the Portuguese in the East and threatening trade in west.

**The Dutch in the West Indies**
Their first serious penetration of the Spanish Empire began in 1595 when they started to trade and mine salt at Araya (Venezuela). The Dutch fought against the Spanish for independence and the Portuguese for trade. They triumphed over the Portuguese in west Africa (Elmina) capturing the slave trade. From Araya the Dutch trade expanded along the coasts of the Guianas and Venezuela and then to Hispaniola and the other Spanish islands, trading slaves for tobacco and hides and skins. The Dutch were also forbidden to load salt or their herring industry from the salt pans in Portugal. Herring Fishermen solved this problem by crossing the Atlantic to the salt pans on the coasts of Venezuela and at Punta Arya. THEY MADE MUCH OF THEIR PROFITS FROM ILLEGAL TRADING. The Spanish did not like this and flooded the tobacco plantations and growing tobacco was prohibited and Spanish settlers were forced emigrate.

**The Dutch West India Company**
William Usselinx, proposed the establishment of Dutch trading stations and permanent settlement as soon as the twelve-year truce agreed in 1609 was over. The Dutch West India Company was founded with all the zeal of a protestant crusade, a large capital for those days, and plenty of naval strength. Further south, war started with the Portuguese in Brazil. In 1624 the Dutch captured Bahia and Pernambuco and until 1654 controlled the north-eastern part of Brazil. It was important because they gained expertise in sugar planting and manufacturing which they passed on to the English and French. In 1628 two Spanish treasure ships were captured by the Dutch. The Dutch contributed greatly to breaking Spanish monopoly: As bitter enemies of the Spanish they weakened them in Europe, attacked them in their empire and drove them from the sea. They captured the trade of the Spanish empire to such an extent that they dominated even before 1628. With the expertise in sugar, the Dutch secured the success of the plantation economies in the Caribbean.

Due to their commercial success they were able to supply credit to planters. Non-Spanish settlement in the Caribbean Non-Spanish attempts occurred at the “wild coast” (Guianas); it was uninhabitable place swampy, filled with mosquitoes and mangroves; with aggressive Caribs; Neglected by the Portuguese and the Spanish. Walter Raleigh (English) was attracted to the wild coast in search for EL DORADO. He captured a small Spanish settlement. There were three other English attempts at the area including Trinidad. William Usselinx was the force behind Dutch colonisation in the Guianas. He wanted permanent settlement. He wanted to convert natives to Protestantism. Kyk-over-al was the first Dutch settlement in 1613. The father of Dutch colonies was Adrian Groenewegen. His native policy was basically friendships, favouring neither Arawak nor Carib. Guiana’s name was changed in 1657 to Nova Zeelandia. Dutch colonies were basically trading stations obtaining annatto dye and tobacco. French: came into the area in search of El Dorado: they settled at the mouth of the Cayenne River.

**The foundation of the English, French, and Dutch island colonies**
The English founded St. Kitts after failing to colonize Guiana. Reasons: fertility, easy to defend, unoccupied by the Spanish, unlikely to be attacked by the Spanish, inhabited by friendly Caribs. The English refocused on tobacco, cotton and Sugar plantations through joint-stock company: The idea was to make up the money needed by selling shares in a colony to a large number of people. The produce grown by the settlers would be sold in England to make a profit from which the shareholders would be paid a dividend, probably after the first few years. Thomas Warner: went to England to obtain support for settlement. Ralph Merrifield provided the capital and John Jefferson, a captain, agreed to bring a second vessel with settlers and supplies. Warner went to England to get settlers and then to Virginia. On January 1624 Warner, his family and 12 others settled on what is Old Road today in St. Kitts. They wanted to clear the forest and plant tobacco.
Chevalier LonVilliers de Poincy was sent to colonize Martinique and Martinique in 1635. Just before d’Esnambuc died he sent to borders. He asked permission to settle to repair his ships. It was granted because they could help fight the Caribs.

Arrival of the French:
Pierre Belain Sieur D’Esnambuc landed on St. Kitts in 1625 in a French Pirate ship which had been badly damaged by the Spaniards off the Cayman Islands. Settlers would not get into war if their mother countries were at war. Settlers would unite against Carib attacks. In 1629 the Spanish made an attempt to expel the interlopers the armada moved in; the majority of French escaped and the majority of the English were captured and sent to England. The French and English that escaped returned after the Spanish left. St. Kitts was under a proprietor system: the proprietor was the owner of a land in the colony; he paid the crown a revenue for the land; appointed governors; raised tax; made laws; and paid a guaranteed percentage of the minerals and riches collected. The Earl of Carlisle was the owner of St. Kitts.

Indentured servants were brought to St. Kitts in 1625 in a French Pirate ship which had been badly damaged by the Spaniards off the Cayman Islands. Pierre Belain Sieur D’Esnambuc landed on St. Kitts in 1625 in a French Pirate ship which had been badly damaged by the Spaniards off the Cayman Islands. Settlers would not get into war if their mother countries were at war. Settlers would unite against Carib attacks. In 1629 the Spanish made an attempt to expel the interlopers the armada moved in; the majority of French escaped and the majority of the English were captured and sent to England. The French and English that escaped returned after the Spanish left. St. Kitts was under a proprietor system: the proprietor was the owner of a land in the colony; he paid the crown a revenue for the land; appointed governors; raised tax; made laws; and paid a guaranteed percentage of the minerals and riches collected. The Earl of Carlisle was the owner of St. Kitts. Indentured servants were brought to St. Kitts.

BONDSERVANT SYSTEM: under this system, the companies gave a special contract to poor emigrants who were usually unskilled agricultural labourers. The company offered a free passage to the Caribbean. In return, the labourers signed a bond agreeing to work for five years on a plantation. When the bond ran out, they were given a few simple tools and about two hectares of land to begin their own smallholding. Tobacco became the prime export product but it also suited the small planter. Difficulties: insecurity, 4 thousand miles away from home, hostile environment among the Caribs and Arawaks, unfamiliarity with tropical agriculture, lack of support from the empire. In 1635 d’Esnambuc pushed back English settlers but he could only retain his original borders. Just before d’Esnambuc died he sent to colonize Martinique and Martinique in 1635. Chevalier LonVilliers de Poincy was sent to manage French Colonies; under his leadership the French set colonies in the north in the Virgin Islands and south from Martinique as far as Grenada. St. Bartholomew, St. Martin and St. Croix. The governor of Guadeloupe took Les Saintes, Marie Galante, and Desirade. The governor of Martinique seized St. Lucia and Grenada. 1628 Anthony Hilton seized St. Lucia and Grenada. 1628 Anthony Hilton was declared the governor of Nevis.

Barbuda: failed attempt at settlement in 1628.
Settlement of Barbados:
The Courteen Brothers (a business company) founded the colony of Barbados. John Power (a worker) claimed Barbados for England. The Courteen brothers were attracted because of its location to the east of the Lesser Antilles; being windward of other islands; not be easy to attack by the Spanish; not inhabited by the Spanish nor natives; ideal for cutting timber and exporting tobacco. Settlers did not know about agriculture and got 32 Arawak from Guiana to teach them about agriculture using them as slaves. The Courteen brothers invested in Barbados and had the Earl of Pembroke as the proprietor. The Earl of Carlisle was challenging the Earl of Pembroke it went to court and the Earl of Carlisle won. Charles Wolverston was the new governor. Carlisle was only interested in profit and he allowed leaders to squeeze the planters by heavy plantation. Settlers focused too much on planting tobacco and did not have food for survival. The English Conquest of Jamaica The Spanish paid little attention to in the Greater Antilles. A fleet of ships commanded by Admiral William Penn, carrying 2500 soldiers under General Robert Venables, arrived in 1655; the British were defeated in Cuba, Puerto but took Jamaica. From soon after Jamaica was captured the Cayman Island.

French Government:
The French had an absolute monarchy. Governors were practically masters in their colonies and overshadowing them was the Lieutenant General. They had a system of intendants: Intendants worked alongside the governor to see that his work was carried out properly; the governor had a council nominated by the king to advise the governor. Each island had a popular assembly to create laws.

The Dutch and Danish Island Colonies
The Dutch were more interested in trading stations. Their settlement was in the wild coast. They attempted to settle Tobago but were defeated by the Spanish. From 1630 they were found in St. Thomas, Tortola, Anguilla, St. Eustatus, St. Martin and Saba.

Interaction between Europeans and Caribs
Caribs were more warlike. At the beginning Caribs were friendly. The violent reactions might occur at initial contact due to bad reports received by the Caribs about the Europeans. Real confrontations ensued when Europeans started to take Caribs lands. This did not happen with the Dutch who were not interested in the land. Caribs resented European settlement quickly. The Caribs resisted Christianity; did not want to accept European ways of life; did not want to give the Spanish an excuse to enslave them. Europeans thought that their culture was superior and their relations with the Carib was characterized by their greed for land; and the Caribs stood in their way. The Grenada Caribs were violent just as those at St. Dominica (most violent and known as “Isla de canibales.”)
The Caribs from Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Grenada were mostly aggressively.

FRENCH approach to the Caribs;
In 1660, de Poincy (governor or French islands) made a treat with the Caribs of St. Vincent and Dominica leaving these islands to them. The Caribs were virtually independent. The English refused to accept the agreement Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Tobago were considered neutral lands.

European rivalry in the Caribbean in the Age of buccaneers
The treaty of Madrid 1670: Spain recognized England’s claim to colonies in the Caribbean, but only in return for a promise to put an end to English buccaneering.

The buccaneers: Buccaneers were successors of the pirates and privateers of the 16th century.
they settled for the most part in the Caribbean; they received no encouragement from any government; gave no allegiance to any particular nation; and were willing to be employed as mercenaries to any country. **Their bases:** Providence Island off the coast of Nicaragua Tortuga began as a refuge for the boucaniers of Western Hispaniola in 1629 Port Royal founded by English buccaneers who left Tortuga after several Spanish attacks. Bases off the coast of Yucatan Peninsula including Belize. Buccaneers were expert seamen and fearsome fighters; they were given “marques” refers to the crossing of frontiers to obtain redress, and reprisals refers to the taking of compensation. **English Buccaneers:** Those who had been driven out of St. Kitts and Nevis in the 1629 Spanish attack. indentured servants running away from contracts. Small displaced landowners. Soldiers who left the army. In 1685 a determined effort was made towards ending buccaneering; they were brought back to Kingston harbour, hanged and sundried on execution dock as examples to all. **The foundations of St. Domingue:** When Tortuga was threatened by the Spaniards, the buccaneers could take refuge on the main island and hid themselves among the peaceful planters and then returned to Tortuga when the threat passed. French governors (since 1640) developed a greater interest in plantation work Bertrand d’Ogeron appointed in 1665, formalized the settlement and moved towards establishing St. Domingue. **The DUTCH wars and the West Indies 1652-1678** Commercial rivalry was the major cause of the Dutch wars. Cromwell fought the First Dutch War to break the Dutch domination of trade and force them to accept Navigation acts. Fighting took place in European waters between 1652 and 1654. In 1653 made the Dutch agree to accept English commercial regulations in the Treaty of Westminster, 1654. In practice the Dutch continued to trade with the English Islands. The Second Dutch war 1665 to 1667 cut the supply of slaves to the English islands because the Dutch admiral attacked the slaving stations in West Africa. Naval blockades by the Dutch and French allies disrupted the trade of sugar in the Eastern Caribbean. The Third Dutch war 1672 to 1678: The French
Questions to answer

1. Locate the Greater Bahamas region, the Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, and the mainland territories including the Guianas and Belize.
2. Why are ocean currents and trade winds important for the Caribbean region?
3. Differentiate between the paleo-Indians and the Archaic people.
4. Describe the primary propositions of:
   i. The Land bridge theory
   ii. The Coastal theory
   iii. The Pacific theory
   iv. The Atlantic theory
5. Describe the Arawak migratory pattern from Eurasia to the Caribbean region.
6. Why did the Arawak migrate into the Caribbean region?
7. Describe six characteristics of Taino appearance.
8. Briefly outline 5 responsibilities held by the Cacique in Taino society.
9. Explain three privileges held by the Cacique in Taino society.
10. Examine four responsibilities of the mitayno/nitayno in Taino society.
11. Define Polytheistic.
12. Why were Zemis important in Taino religious beliefs?
13. Why were bohiques important in Taino society?
14. Describe the ceremony and ritual led by the Cacique to talk to the Zemis.
15. Describe the Taino beliefs in Opia.
16. Explain how the Taino communities were organized in the Caribbean.
17. Compare the Bohio and the Caneye.
18. Examine the Taino subsistence practices.
19. Explain three technological improvements that helped the Taino survive in the Caribbean.
20. Describe the Carib migratory pattern from Eurasia to the Caribbean region.
21. Examine the potential reasons for Carib migration into the Caribbean.
22. Describe the appearance of the Caribs.
23. Explain the duties of the Ouboutu.
24. Explain the duties of the tiubutuli hauthe.
25. Describe the gender relations in Carib society.
26. Generally, describe Carib religious beliefs.
27. Examine Carib methods of subsistence in the Caribbean.
28. Outline Maya migration into Mesoamerica.
29. Compare and contrast Taino, Carib, and Maya social organization.
30. Compare and contrast Taino, Carib, and Maya political organization.
31. Compare and contrast Taino, Carib, and Maya religious views.
32. Compare and contrast Taino, Carib and Maya subsistence and trade practices.
33. Define economienda, ripartimiento, crusade, Reconquista and encomendero.
34. Explain three reasons for the European urge to reach the Indies.
35. Explain three impediments to European trade with the Indies.
36. Examine the reasons for the Spanish to sponsor Columbus.
37. Examine the conditions placed by the Spanish crown while sponsoring Columbus.
38. Summarize Columbus’ activities in his 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th voyage.
39. Why was Christopher Columbus arrested in the Caribbean?
40. Describe the early interaction between the Taino and the Spanish.
41. Breakdown Spanish aims when entering the Caribbean region.
42. Describe how Columbus reacted to the Taino resistance in the Caribbean.
43. Why did the Spanish kill the Taino?
44. How did the Spanish kill the Taino?
45. How did the Spanish control the extraction of gold?
46. Briefly describe the Spanish colonial government system.
47. Why did the Sugar plantation experiment fail upon early years of Spanish occupation?
48. Why was the flota and armada system important for the Spanish trading interests?
49. Why was the break between Catholicism and Protestantism important in breaking Spanish monopoly in the Caribbean?
50. Why did the Dutch succeed in breaking Spanish monopoly in the Caribbean?
51. Who were buccaneers? How did they contribute towards breaking Spanish monopoly in the Caribbean?
52. Why did the Dutch settle in the Guianas?
53. What were the aims of the Dutch when entering the Caribbean?
55. Describe English and French agreements to share St. Kitts.
56. Compare and contrast the colonization of Jamaica and Barbados.
57. Compare and contrast the government systems in Jamaica and Barbados.
58. Compare and contrast the English, Dutch, Spanish and French interaction with the Caribs.
59. Outline the buccaneering bases in the Caribbean.
60. Who became buccaneers in the 16th/17th century?
61. How did buccaneers shape the colonization of islands in the Caribbean?
62. Outline the major developments that lead to the three Anglo-Dutch wars.