


## Encounters and Foundations to 1800

CHAPTER OPENER  
Chapter 1, Grade 11



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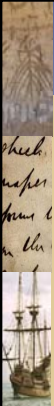
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## California Standards

**3.5 Analyze recognized works of American literature representing a variety of genres and traditions.**

- a. Trace the development of American literature from the colonial period forward.
- b. Contrast the major periods, themes, styles, and trends and describe how works by members of different cultures relate to one another in each period.
- c. Evaluate the philosophical, political, religious, ethical, and social influences of the historical period that shaped the characters, plots, and settings.



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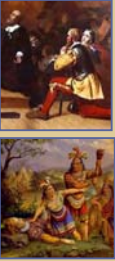
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## Preview Think About...

- Examine this essay's verbal and graphic elements:
  - Headings
  - Subheadings
  - Illustrations
  - Captions
- Which of these topics interest you?



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

European Exploration

- The first Europeans known to land in North America were Norse Colonists from Iceland and Greenland, who attempted to settle Newfoundland in A.D. 1000.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

European Exploration

- Medieval Icelandic sagas describe North America as a “kind” land, abounding in game, wild rice, and wild grapes.
- The sagas also describe encounters with American Indians.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

European Exploration

- The Norse settlements failed, and almost five hundred years passed before Christopher Columbus’s 1492 landfall in the West Indies.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Content-Area Connections**

Science: Smallpox

- The World Health Organization officially declared this lethal viral disease eradicated from the world in 1979, after a thirteen-year global vaccination campaign.
- Smallpox, which was highly contagious, was spread by airborne droplets.
- Victims suffered a rash of pustules and high fever.

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**Direct Teaching**  
**Content-Area Connections**

Science: Smallpox

- Many victims died when the virus infected internal organs.
- Others died of secondary bacterial infections.
- Survivors usually gained lifelong immunity, though some were left blind or infertile.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

Encomienda

- The Spanish *conquistadores* introduced the *encomienda* system to the Americas.
- This system virtually enslaved the Native Americans of the West Indies and brought decades of suffering, malnutrition, and death.
- It officially ended in 1542.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Cabeza de Vaca**

- Cabeza de Vaca's eight-year journey through the New World was a remarkable feat of endurance.
- However, his account is more than a chronicle of his travels.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Cabeza de Vaca**

- He also undertakes an inward journey.
- He transforms himself from a competent conquistador and Spanish gentleman into a new American who sympathizes with and appreciates the native people he encounters.
- He spent much of the rest of his time in America fighting for justice for them.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Reading Skills**

**Speculating**

- What do you think might explain the girl's symptoms?

**Background**

- Dorcas Good was four years old when she was accused and convicted of being a witch.
- Her mother and baby sister died in prison.
- She survived but suffered emotional difficulties for the rest of her life.



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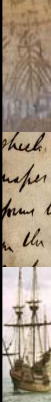
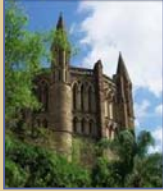
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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Protestant Denominations**

- The puritans protested against the Anglican Church for retaining aspects of the organization and ritual of the Roman Catholic Church.



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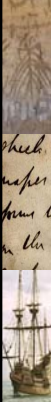

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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Protestant Denominations**

- Other groups, such as the Lutherans and the Calvinists formed established churches, also maintaining that the Protestants did not go far enough to establish a more austere form of Christianity.



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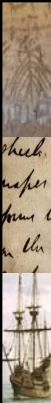
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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

**Salem Sociology**

- Some historians examining the Salem hysteria theorize that it expressed hostilities between the wealthy residents of the Salem seaport, who made money in trade, and the poorer farmers, who lived outside town in Salem Village.
  - » These historians contend that many of the accusers were villagers and the accused were largely townfolk.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

**Salem 's Aftermath**

- In 1696, after the wave of hysteria had passed, one Salem judge repented; then, twelve jurors repented.
- Eventually Ann Putnam, one of the chief accusers, apologized.
- In 1711, the state reimbursed heirs of most of the victims with up to 150 pounds sterling.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Reading Skills**

**Summarizing**

- In your own words, what are three to five tenets that taken together sum up the Puritan credo?



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**The Puritan Covenant**

- The puritans believed that their covenant with God enjoined them to create a society governed by the Bible, in which everyone worked together for the common good.
- They demanded strict conformity.
- Dissenters were often flogged, banished, or on occasion, put to death.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Higher Education**

- Harvard was followed by:
  - » The College of William and Mary (1693)
  - » Yale College (1701)
  - » Princeton College (1746).



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Higher Education**

- Although these were the first colleges in North America, it was not until the mid-twentieth century that they began to offer female students the same privileges and opportunities as male students.
  - » By contrast, Oberlin College in Ohio opened its doors to female students as soon as it was founded in 1833.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Deism**

- The view that God created a well-ordered universe, controlled by immutable laws and operating without divine intervention, is the central belief of deism.
- Deists generally accepted naturalistic explanations for miracles in the Bible and allegorical interpretations of biblical prophecies.

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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Deism**

- Adherents saw deism as a philosophy that could reconcile religion and science.
- Deist' beliefs, however, clashed with the Puritan emphasis on revelation, divine providence, and the final judgment.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Cotton Mather**

- A child prodigy who went to Harvard at age twelve, Cotton Mather came from a prominent New England family of theologians and thinkers.
- His grandfather Richard and his father, Increase, were both well-known ministers, writers, and orators.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Cotton Mather**

- Beginning in the 1680's, Mather and his father both preached at Boston's Second Church.
- There, Mather became famous for his rousing sermons and his interest in science, witchcraft, and the prophecies about the end of the world.



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**Direct Teaching Background**

**Cotton Mather**

- Mather is now praised on his attempts to prevent smallpox through inoculations.
- Nevertheless, some historians have criticized Mather for his support of the Salem witch trials, which he wrote about in *The Wonders of the Invisible World*.



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**Direct Teaching Background**

**The Iroquois Confederacy**

- The confederacy's complex and egalitarian constitution, preserved for centuries in the oral tradition, united the Seneca, Oneida, Mohawk, Onondaga, and the Cayuga tribes of the Northeast.
- A sixth tribe, the Tuscarora, joined in 1722.



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**Direct Teaching Background**

**The Turkish Connection**

- From the fourteenth through the early twentieth century, Turkey anchored the vast Ottoman Empire.
- In 1716, when Britain appointed Edward Montagu ambassador to Turkey, his strong-willed wife shocked London society by joining him.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

**The Battle Against Smallpox**

- *Inoculation*, the method Cotton Mather advocated in 1721, involved deliberate infection with smallpox.
- A doctor would inject a healthy person with matter, from the sores of a person who had a light case of the disease.



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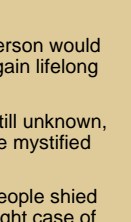
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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Historical Period**

**The Battle Against Smallpox**

- In most instances the inoculated person would get only a light case, survive, and gain lifelong immunity.
- Since the concept of *viruses* was still unknown, scientists as well as laypeople were mystified that the procedure worked.
- Despite Mather's success, many people shied away from inoculation, for even a light case of smallpox could be dangerous.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Slavery in the Colonies**

- Serious opposition to slavery did not arise in the Colonies until the Revolutionary War era, a time when greater attention was given to the issues of equality and human rights.



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**Direct Teaching**  
**Exploring the Culture**

**Slavery in the Colonies**

- Leaders of the new government introduced measures aimed at gradually ending slavery in the northern states.
- The first measure, passed in Pennsylvania in 1780, provided that all children born to slaves in the future would be freed when they reached the age of twenty-eight.

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**Direct Teaching**  
**Reading Skills**

**Evaluating**

- More than two centuries ago, a French man made this bold prediction about America's future.
- In your judgment, has his prediction come true?



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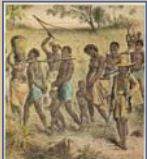
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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crevecoeur**

- Born and educated in France, Crevecoeur traveled throughout the Colonies before buying a New York farm.
- His volume of essays, *Letters from an American Farmer*, overflows with details and insights about American life during the Revolutionary War era.



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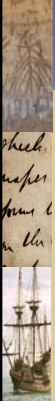


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**Direct Teaching**  
**Background**

**Deists**

- American deists included prominent revolutionaries such as Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, and Thomas Paine.



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