

Lecture 12

- Last lecture was talking about Native American responses to conversion → to Christianity.

A = Christianity B = Pagan

$A + B = B$ (resistance)

$A + B = A + B$ (Compartmentalization)

$A + B = A(b) \quad B(a) \quad \text{Syncretism}$

$A + B = C$ (synthesis) → acts in a different way.

$A + B = A$ (full conversion)

- New France

* Green part in the map French claim it's theirs.

- invasion ~~by~~ ~~the~~ the French illegally.

- courses de Bois (Wood Runner)

* French Government was weak in North America unlike the Spanish Government that kept tight control

on everything that happened but a bigocracy. which turns out not to be very effective this allows the Spanish to keep their territory.

- The French tried to control their new colonies but they weren't very successful

- Because the French government was weak unlike the Spanish who kept control of everything that happened. which allowed the Spain to hold on to their territories for a very long time.

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The French government tried to control the new colonies but they weren't very successful.

- Central north America was done by illegal traders and in other words it smugglers. unlicensed ~~but~~ import and export stuff. → called

↓
Couriers de Bois (Wood Runners)

- they run with wood around the woods
- Few french people settle in North America and there are ~~very few french~~ various reasons for that

- ① French people liked La France → liked France
- ② they were tied up to their lands at home, worked the land had to pay their loans.

- ③ French population was the largest populations at that time. Population density it wasn't that density populated

- ④ Very few people go to North America and the people who go their mostly return after a while. Making fortune to have a better life.

↓
they wouldn't get married if they didn't have money so they used to go to America so they could make a fortune or have a better life.

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- Many of them who went became ^{smugglers} wood runners
- In France they may have been at the bottom of the society but when they go to America they may trade with the American Indians and may find some glory might even marry Indian.
- mining sage → they moved to central of continent to trade and to make trading successful. Sometimes ~~#~~ if you have connections and ~~may~~ get into the American Indian tribes and marry the daughter of the chief → Speed up the market
Good access.

* Mix ancestors ~~start~~ start to appear all around central America → Around American Indian tribes a lot of French sounding names → Really French names.

* Not only Genetic exchange but also cultural. they liked Irons metal tools.

* they adopt the style from the American Indians not compartmentalisation but syncretism but synthesis

- TRADE → Trade is very important

French adopt the canoe from the American Indians this developed ~~to the~~ through the process of the colombian exchange the technology made it to Europe. French had built their empire based on trade.

- The result of that not only mixing people among the tribes but there is a whole new tribe.
- In the picture the French man is talking to the chief to make an exchange and holding his Indian girl so it's not only an exchange it's also a business deal. Has social contract. Benefit the trader and also benefits the family → Benefit the family of the tribe now they have access to French goods both benefit. If the French want so much money maybe the bride will run away and go back to her family so it's more of a negotiation. Result of a whole new population called a (The Métis)

Clothes were French style but some was American Indian the leather and feathers the silk that came from China → Interesting blend.

Not only in clothing the blend but also in music. → Guitar and a violin → Native American man wearing a tie.

- In the video not dancing very traditionally not wearing traditional clothes. Wearing cowboy outfit doing a tap dance.

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- French Relations with the Indians

* they don't have power to dominate so they take a different approach they go by peace

- calumet ceremony → the pipe ceremony get to know each other → they smoke pipe together sometimes called peace pipe ceremony both sides smoke the pipe it can sometimes go for hours → different variation typical one goes for days. Adopt ceremony.

- In that ceremony they decide which ^{side} one becomes the parent and who becomes the child.

- After exchanging gifts and exchanging clothes exchange tobacco.

- If someone from the other side comes they will dress up the other person → if a French person coming in you will dress them or dress them up like an American Indian → symbol of being on of us idea behind the ceremony has a religious aspect have to go with a good heart. French and the Dutch did this

- French did this in many occasions but there was a misconception because they had different understandings on different culture on what a father does → looking at role of man in household different in the 15th 16th century the man saying was the law was the rule he was the dictator → could be no exaggeration could tell his wife and kids what to do and if they didn't do it he would smack them around.

He could not everyone did.

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However Among the American Indian culture it was different the father was not a disciplinary he would not hit his child. He was generous he would lead by example → if any of his children needed something you give him to needs

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ~~ex~~ Have caused some problems

- the American Indians have built some relations

- American Indians were creating atmospheres they have become friendly. American Indians were building a relationship. → Diplomacy

Misconception so the American Indians were friendly

However the French were looking at it differently

they thought that the father was in charge however

the American Indians looked at it as the father was friendly

- He shouldn't sell goods at high prices they however thought that he should give goods → sell some at a

fair price and give some. there is a miscommunication

intercultural miscommunication. The French resolve that

they became generous so they could hold their

empire for a very long time since they had a small

population. The English on the other hand and the

Spanish always wanted to dominate → they

thought eventually we will dominate them and

eventually we will tell you what you should do. You

better obey or we will punish you. French end

up being much better at that.

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they would have an exchange if they for example gave them a gun don't use the gun against them but rather reciprocate use it against his enemies the English Spanish the Dutch. Great obligation among them and the French understood that.

- Reciprocity

- Give → Give something in return

- obligation → make real effort to like the person

Let Not exaggerate!

Doesn't mean that the French make these obligation the connection → diplomacies doesn't mean they are always

friendly → become friendly with one tribe and automatically puts you with odds with another tribe. If these two tribes are at war with each other then the other tribe will assume you are the enemy

- French make good contact with the Hurons → Indians

Hurons = Wyandots → Nowadays called ^{various groups}

- Hurons were mortal enemies for the Iroquois = Haudenashamée

1- Seneca

2- Cayuga

3- Onodaga

4- Oneida

5- Mohawk

6- (Tuscarora) → They come later.

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French became friend with Hurons and automatically they became enemies with the Iroquois → didn't help
dutch ended up in the same area.

- These tribes are among the first tribes who meet the Europeans the French, Dutch and the English → Results in all kinds of problems. primarily warfare.

A Native Saint

- kateri Tekakwitha.
- the french try to convert American Indians to Christianity they succeed in some cases and in others they fail.
- In the end they → some convert to ~~the~~ the church.

The Dutch 1614

- they didn't stay long, but in 1614 they ended up discovering the Hudson river → sailed on ship → sails on that river and puts his name on it and Dutch say it their river so ~~not~~ nobody sails on it. Border ~~see~~ of river go to the city of New York. They built a fort to show it's theirs.

Dutch were there 50-60 years

- The Dutch introduce two things to the Indians. that will have dramatic impact on their history.

① Guns.

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Spanish when they came in they ~~was~~ were very careful to trade all kinds of stuff → knives → tools → but not guns they might end up using it against you. like wise French ~~to~~ didn't sell guns to Indians.

So when the French make friends with Hurons they end up liking it but then Dutch make friends with Iroquois start giving Iroquois → guns → Now Hurons say you must give us too father because then your children are going to die → and then somebody else will come.

Dutch assure the loyalty of its customers.

Dutch manufacturing industry

Gun pretty useless without ammunition without powder and ball assure gun trade network. → Good connection

Iroquois become powerful because of the Dutch trade. Guns can make difference between success and defeat

② Treaties

- Dutch ~~had~~ introduce treaties to American Indians which is simply a contract → says

- Dutch will looking for land to build their forts military forts and their trade forts windmill or settlers. conquer the land or buy the land so that ~~was~~ what the Dutch did an Agreement to buy land.

Dutch who ends up buying which is now the biggest real estate in the world → Manhattan / New York

buys it in 1626 or 1624 not sure → buys it

for 26 dollars worth of goods → very cheap.

put a mark or a scribe saying they agreed.

Ever since Dutch have been known good negotiators getting good deals.

Spanish and the Portuguese justified their presence

they had the pope → But the Dutch didn't

rely on the pope they have an agreement that they bought it. → It the idea not to

show the American Indians but to show the

other Europeans that this is Dutch territory they had legal right to the land.

Did Peter Minuit really buy Manhattan.

they inhabit the land they don't own it.

But the Dutch thought of it differently.

- The American Indians thought of it as this is a land to use and not to own.

- Did the Dutch buy the land or did they buy the right to use the land

- Dutch are the first to introduce treaties they are the first to sign treaties with American Indians first ones to break the treaties.

Also they are the first to use these tricks against them. miscommunication what exactly have they agreed to. Don't steal but buy.

- Buying differs from culture to culture

Wampum → valuable thing → put it in a belt

↓
represent money

they are symbols of an event of a story
of a contract

Small little beads strung together

Dutch realised that these things have value so they started ~~ex~~ exchanging it with American Indians too.

Not only show a commodity a trade object symbolise something deeper and meaningful.

- Dutch become allies with ~~several~~ Iroquois.

- The American Indians didn't all come together to kick out the Europeans because the American Indians fought each other.