The Earliest European Explorers

European explorers came to the "New World" of North America in the 1500s. Before that time, the continent was an unknown place to them. These adventurers saw it as an entirely new land, with animals and plants to discover. They also met new people in this exciting New World—people with fascinating ways of life that the Europeans had never seen and languages they had never heard. This New World for Europeans was actually a very old world for the various people they met in North America. Today we call those people [American Indians](http://ncpedia.org/category/subjects/american-indian).

As the English, French, and Spanish explorers came to North America, they brought [tremendous changes](http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-twoworlds/1866) to American Indian tribes. Europeans carried a hidden enemy to the Indians: [**new diseases**](http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-twoworlds/1689). Native people of America had no immunity to the diseases that European explorers and colonists brought with them. Diseases such as [smallpox](http://www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/smallpox/index.asp), [influenza](http://www.cdc.gov/flu/other_flu.htm), [measles](http://www.cdc.gov/measles/index.html), and even [chicken pox](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vpd-vac/varicella/in-short-adult.htm) proved deadly to American Indians. Europeans were used to these diseases, but Indian people had no resistance to them.

Sometimes the illnesses spread through direct contact with colonists. Other times, they were transmitted as Indians traded with one another. The result of this contact with European germs was horrible. Sometimes whole villages perished¹ in a short time. The introduction of European diseases to American Indians was an accident that no one expected. Neither the colonists nor the Indians had a good understanding of why this affected the Native people so badly.

The great impact of disease on the Native population of America is an important part of the story of European exploration. Experts believe that as much as 90 percent of the American Indian population may have died from illnesses introduced to America by Europeans. This means that only one in ten Natives survived this hidden enemy. Their descendants are the [2.5 million Indians](http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/c2kbr01-15.pdf) who live in the United States today.

**New trade goods** represented another big change that European explorers and colonists brought to American Indians. Soon after meeting their European visitors, Indians became very interested in things that the colonists could provide. In a short time, the Indians began using these new materials and products in their everyday lives. Native hunters were eager to trade prepared [deer hides and other pelts](http://lcweb2.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field%28NUMBER+@band%28codhawp%2000172214%29%29) for lengths of colored cloth. Metal tools such as axes, hoes, and knives became valuable new resources. Soon American Indian men put aside their bows and arrows for [European firearms](http://www.learnnc.org/lp/multimedia/9919), powder, and lead shot. Trade items like metal pots often were cut up and remade into new tools or weapons. The desire to get European goods changed ancient trading patterns. The tradition of simple hunting for food began to become less important than getting animal hides to trade. Soon American Indians depended on European items for daily needs. Colonial traders also brought [rum](http://www.history.org/foundation/journal/holiday07/drink.cfm), and this drink caused many problems for some tribes. New trade goods brought from across the Atlantic Ocean changed American Indian lives forever.

A third big change connected to this new trade was [**slavery**](http://www.lib.unc.edu/stories/slavery/story/). Europeans needed workers to help build houses and clear fields. They soon realized that they could offer trade goods like tools and weapons to certain American Indian tribes that would bring them other Indians captured in tribal wars. These captured Indians were bought and sold as slaves. You might think that Africans brought to America were the only enslaved people. It is surprising to learn that before 1700 in the Carolinas, one-fourth of all enslaved people were American Indian men, women, and children. Before 1700, the port city of [Charleston](http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston/osm.htm) shipped out many Native slaves to work in the Caribbean or to be sold in northern cities like Boston. Slavery led to warfare among tribes and to much hardship. Many tribes had to move to escape the slave trade, which destroyed some tribes completely. In time, the practice of enslaving Native peoples ended. However, it had greatly affected American Indians of the South and the Southwest.

1. **Perished:** suffered death

Adapted from *American Indians at European Contact – The Earliest American Explorers by* John W. Kincheloe, III <http://www.ncpedia.org/history/early/contact>

1. Name three things (in a complete sentence, not a list!) that the Europeans did to change the life of the American Indians?