• Pre-Columbian time period.
• First Americans came from Asia
• Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
• Following a food source
• Gradual migration or did they?
New Evidence that some traveled from Pacific Rim
Maybe by Sea

The Journey From Asia
• The first people migrated from Asia to North, Central, and South America during the last Ice Age.
• They reached the Americas thousands of years ago.
• This migration took centuries, and people spread out across the Americas as far east as the Atlantic Ocean and as far south as the tip of South America.

The Journey From Asia (cont.)
• These early people crossed a land bridge from Siberia in northeastern Asia to present-day Alaska.
• This land bridge, Beringia, now lies under the waters of the Bering Strait.
• These early Americans were nomads, moving from place to place in search of food.
• These early people were skilled hunters. They used every part of the animal for food, clothing, weapons, and tools.

Early Human Migrations

1st Migration, 30,000-18,000 BCE
2nd Migration, c. 10,000-4,000 BCE
3rd Migration, c. 8,000-3,000 BCE
• Early peoples in the Americas were hunter-gatherers, who hunted animals and gathered wild plants.

• The warming climate created new environments: climates and landscapes that surround living things.

• Different environments influenced the development of Native American societies: groups that share a common culture.

• Culture is a group’s common values and traditions.

**Settling Down**

• As large animals such as the mammoth disappeared, Native Americans hunted smaller game and ate plants and berries.

• Native Americans began to find new food sources by learning to plant and raise crops.

• People living near the coast or rivers learned to fish.

• Settlers formed villages and communities. Some people remained nomadic hunters.

• Early peoples eventually developed their own cultures.
North and Northwest Culture Areas

**Arctic**
- Long, cold winters and short summers
- Inuit peoples in present-day Alaska and Canada
- Fished and hunted large mammals

**Subarctic**
- Long, cold winters and short summers
- Dorgrib and Montagnais peoples
- Hunters followed migrating deer
- People lived in temporary shelters made of animal skins

**Pacific Northwest**
- Carved images of totem poles
- Held feasts called potlatches
- Thrived on abundant game animals, fish, and wild plants

---

**AMERICAN INDIAN CULTURE GROUPS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arctic</td>
<td>Hunting, gathering, and fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plains Indians</td>
<td>Horses (introduced from Europe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast / Great Lakes</td>
<td>Bison hunters - migratory (Tepee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>Horses, Algonquins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>Dakota, Caddo, and Kickapoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PLAINS INDIAN BISON HUNT**

---

**GERONIMO!!!**

---

Yes, I know Geronimo wasn’t a Plains Indian.
Notice the same design, but different materials used for construction
The Earliest Americans

- Eastern Indians
  - Eastern Indians grew corn, beans, and squash in three sisters farming:
    - Corn grew in a stalk providing a trellis for beans, beans grew up the stalk, squash’s broad leaves kept the sun off the ground and thus kept the moisture in the soil.
    - This group likely had the best (most diverse) diet of all North American Indians and is typified by the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw (South) and Iroquois (North).
What do you notice in this picture?

The Earliest Americans

- Iroquois Confederation
- Hiawatha was the legendary leader of the group.
- The Iroquois Confederation was a group of 5 tribes in New York state.
- They were matrilineal as authority and possessions passed down through the female line.
- Each tribe kept their independence, but met occasionally to discuss matters of common interest, like war/defense.
- This was not the norm. Usually, Indians were scattered and separated (and thus weak).

The Iroquois League

Also known as the Iroquois Confederation
Confederation is a word/concept you will see again

Inter-Tribal Warfare
The Earliest Americans

- Pueblo Indians
- The Pueblos were the first American corn growers. They lived in adobe houses (dried mud) and pueblos ("villages" in Spanish). Pueblos are villages of cubicle shaped adobe houses, stacked one on top of the other and often built into cliffs.
- They had elaborate irrigation systems to draw water away from rivers to grow corn.

Pueblo Indians

Early Native Americans

- They built irrigation channels to bring water to the hot, dry land from the nearby Gila and Salt Rivers and left behind pottery, carved stone, and shells.

- The Anasazi lived in an area known as the Four Corners (or the meeting place) of present-day Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico from A.D. 200 to A.D. 1300.

Early Native Americans (cont.)

- The Anasazi built stone and cliff dwellings. A pueblo or stone dwelling looked like an apartment building.
- Built kivas, underground ceremonial chambers, for religious ceremonies.
- The cliff dwellings were built into the walls of steep cliffs. Pueblo Bonito and Mesa Verde are examples of each.
- In about 1300, the Anasazi left these dwellings to settle in smaller communities, perhaps due to droughts during which their crops dried up.

Early Native Americans (cont.)

- Many Native American cultures existed in North America before Europeans arrived in the 1500s.
- The Hohokam lived in the desert of present-day Arizona.
- Their civilization flourished from about A.D. 300 to A.D. 1300.
The Mound Builders lived in central North America from present-day Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River valley.

They built mounds of earth that looked like the Aztec stone pyramids.

The Adena were hunters and gatherers and among the earliest Mound Builders living in the Ohio Valley around 800 B.C.

Cahokia, near East St. Louis today, held 40,000 people.

The Earliest Americans
- Mound Builders
- These people built huge ceremonial and burial mounds and were located in the Ohio Valley.
- Cahokia, near East St. Louis today, held 40,000 people.
The Hopewell people were farmers and traders who built large burial mounds shaped like birds, bears, and snakes. They left behind pearls, shells, cloth, and copper in the mounds to show their variety of trade. The highest mound, Monks Mound, rose nearly 100 feet and was probably the highest structure north of Mexico.

Early American Civilizations
- Several great civilizations arose in present-day Mexico and in Central and South America.
- The most advanced were the Olmec, the Maya, the Aztec, and the Inca. Each thrived for centuries.
- The Olmec people lived in what is now Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras, between 1500 B.C. and 3000 B.C.
- The Olmec built stone pavement and drainage systems and sculpted large stone monuments. Their civilization influenced their neighbors.
- Known for use of stone in architecture and built the first pyramids in the Americas.
The Maya

- The Mayan civilization flourished in present-day Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Belize.
- The people built large cities, each having at least one stone pyramid.
- Tikal was the largest Mayan city and had five pyramids.
- The Mayan civilization was a theocracy, or a society ruled by religious leaders.

The Maya (cont.)

- The Maya believed that the gods controlled all that happened on Earth.
- Atop the pyramids were religious and governmental centers.
- The Maya became skilled astronomers and developed a writing system called hieroglyphics.
- Mayan traders transported their goods such as maize, vegetables, jade, turquoise jewelry, and cacao beans on their backs and along the water.

The Maya (cont.)

- No one knows what caused the decline of the Maya around A.D. 900, but descendants of the Maya still live in parts of Mexico and Central America.

My Guide was descended from the Maya’s and when he was born, his father took part of his umbilical cord to the top of the pyramid to bury it, to connect him to the land and his culture.

One can say how great it is to be “black” the Maya empire. This is an example of the people traveling a pyramidal. This could symbolize and have spiritual to its hill.
Yes that is me on top of the pyramid in Belize

This was the view, notice how flat it is, so any “hill” looking object is probably a pyramid yet to be uncovered. One can also see how a hurricane could sweep across and cover everything and let the Jungle reclaim it. LOTS to still be discovered here!
The Aztec

- Founded in 1325, Tenochtitlán was the home of the Aztec and their capital city.
- Situated on an island, it was one of the largest cities in the Americas.
- Workers toiled day and night to make causeways linking the island to the mainland and filling in Lake Texcoco, upon which the city was built.
- Tenochtitlán was also a center of trade.
- The Aztec people were warriors and conquered nearly all rival communities. They built a military empire.
The Aztec

• From the conquered people, the Aztec took weapons, maize, cotton cloth, and copper.
• The Aztec forced their captives to work as slaves.
• The Aztec people also believed in pleasing the gods.
• Their society was organized around religion, and they sacrificed thousands of prisoners in religious ceremonies.

The Inca

• The Inca Empire developed in the western highlands of South America.
• Cuzco, the capital city, was founded around A.D. 1200.
• The Inca ruler Pachacuti and his son, Topa Inca, conquered neighboring lands to build their empire.
• It was the largest of the early American civilizations. The empire stretched more than 3,000 miles from present-day Colombia to northern Argentina and Chile.

The Inca (cont.)

• The population of the Inca Empire at its height was more than nine million people.
• The Inca were very advanced.
  - They built 10,000 miles of paved roads.
  - Rope bridges crossed canyons and rivers.
  - They developed a record-keeping system using quipus so that runners could take messages from one part of the empire to another.
  - The language, Quechua, became the official language of the empire.

The Inca (cont.)

• They developed a system of terracing the land by building platforms so that they could plant crops on slopes.
• They were also a religious people, worshipping the sun god.
• Shared religious beliefs
  – Religion linked to nature
  – Spiritual forces were everywhere— even plants and animals
• Shared beliefs about property
  – Individual ownership applied only to the crops one grew
  – Land was for the use of everyone in the village
  – Believed they should preserve the land for future generations
• Despite shared beliefs, Native Americans on the North American continent were independent culture groups and did not form large empires.

CULTURAL CLASHES

WHITE EUROPEANS
- Used the land for economic needs
- Clearing the land, destroying hunting areas and fencing it off into private property
- Divided the land and selling it for monetary value.

NATIVE AMERICANS
- Relationship with environment as part of their religion
- Need to hunt for survival
- Ownership meant access to the things the land produced, not ownership of the land itself.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD
1. First Americans—Pre-Columbian
2. Europe Exploration
  • Causes
    • Indirect
    • Direct
  • Effects
Indirect Discoverers of the New World

• The 1st Europeans to come to America were most likely the Norse (Vikings from Norway).
• Around 1000 AD, the Vikings landed, led by Erik the Red and Leif Erikson.
• They landed in Newfoundland or Vinland (because of all the vines).
• However, these men left America and left no written record and therefore didn’t get the credit.
• The only record is found in Viking sagas or songs.

Earlier Explorations

1. Islam & the Spice Trade → Silk Road
2. New Player → Europe
   - Nicolo, Maffeo, & Marco Polo, 1271
   - Expansion becomes a state enterprise → monarchs had the authority & the resources.
   - Better seaworthy ships.

Motives for European Exploration

1. Crusades → by-pass intermediaries to get to Asia.
2. Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.
3. Reformation → refugees & missionaries.
4. Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue.
5. Technological advances.
6. Fame and fortune.

The Middle Ages

The era in European history from about A.D. 500 to 1300 is known as the Middle Ages, or the medieval period.

❖ Warriors invading the former Roman Empire caused instability in the early Middle Ages.
   Feudalism developed:
   ❖ Servants worked the land on the manors of powerful nobles in exchange for protection.
   ❖ The Roman Catholic Church governed many aspects of European society. Aside from the clergy, few people were educated.
   ❖ In the late Middle Ages, economic growth created a middle class of merchants, traders, and artisans. Powerful monarchs, or rulers, increased their wealth.
Indirect Discoverers of the New World

• The Christian Crusaders of Middle Ages fought in Palestine to regain the Holy Land from Muslims. This mixing of East and West created a sweet-tooth where Europeans wanted the spices of the exotic East.

The Middle Ages

❖ The Crusades — From 1096 to 1291, the Church organized a series of military campaigns, known as the Crusades, to take Jerusalem from the Turks.

❖ The Crusades failed, but they increased Europeans’ awareness of the rest of the world and accelerated economic change.

❖ The Growth of Cities — Centers of trade grew into towns and cities, especially in northern Italy and northern France.

New Maritime Technologies

Hartman Astrolabe (1532)
Better Maps (Portulan)
Mariner’s Compass
Sextant

New Weapons Technology

15th century trade routes
The Rebirth of Europe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economy</th>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>Politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nations competed for Asian trade.</td>
<td>Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.</td>
<td>Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.</td>
<td>Philosophy of humanism: use of reason and experimentation in learning</td>
<td>Government by nobles and the Church declined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain &amp; Portugal competed to explore trade routes.</td>
<td>Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Shakespeare</td>
<td>The rise of nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct Causes = 3 G's

- **Political**: Become a world power through gaining wealth and land. *(GLORY)*
- **Economic**: Search for new trade routes with direct access to Asian/African luxury goods would enrich individuals and their nations *(GOLD)*
- **Religious**: Spread Christianity and weaken Middle Eastern Muslims. *(GOD)*

The 3 motives reinforce each other.
Treasures from the Americas!

Value of Gold and Silver from Spanish America

NEW WORLD

OLD WORLD

Present-day
**EFFECTS**

- Europeans reach and settle Americas
- Expanded knowledge of world geography
- Growth of trade, mercantilism and capitalism
- Indian conflicts over land and impact of disease on Indian populations
- Introduction of the institution of slavery
- Columbian Exchange

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**Columbian Exchange**

- the transfer of goods involved 3 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

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**Discovery of a New World**

1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian
2. Europe Exploration
   - Causes
     - Indirect
     - Direct
   - Effects
3. European Colonization
   - Spain
   - Portugal
   - France
   - Dutch
European Colonization

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** four European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world.
  - Spain
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal
- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

Explorers Sailing For Portugal

- **Prince Henry the Navigator** - Portugal - Funded Exploration down coast of Africa - 1419-1460
- **Dias** - Portugal - Rounded the Cape of Good Hope - 1488
- **da Gama** - Portugal - Opened trade with India - Placed Portugal in position to dominate trade with India - 1498
- **Cabral** - Portugal - Claimed present day Brazil for Portugal - 1500

The Portuguese

- The Portuguese were the first to begin searching for an all water route to Asia.
  - Prince Henry the Navigator – 1450’s
- Colonized the South America in the area of what would become Brazil

The Spanish

- Spanish *first* to pursue colonization
- Start in Caribbean, then Central and South America—most important was conquest of Aztecs by Cortez (1521) and Incas by Pizarro (1531)
First permanent colonies in what will become United States are founded by Spain. St. Augustine (Florida) is founded (1565) to protect Spanish treasure fleets.

Columbus’ Four Voyages

- **Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492

Explorers Sailing From Hispaniola

- **De Leon** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established colony at Puerto Rico - Sailed north looking for Fountain of Youth - Discovered Florida - 1508
- **Balboa** - colonist of Hispaniola - Established settlement in Panama - 1st European to see Pacific Ocean – 1513
- **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522
- **de Coronado** - Spain - Explored north from Mexico; up Colorado River; saw Grand Canyon -1540
- **de Soto** - Spain - Explored Florida into Carolina’s and west to the Mississippi River - 1541

Ferdinand Magellan & the First Circumnavigation of the World
**Explorers Sailing For Spain & Portugal**

- **Vespucci** - Italian sailing for both Spain and Portugal - Sailed to the America’s - Amerigo is his first name (where we get “America”) - 1501

**Spanish soldiers who came to the New World to help conquer and settle the Americas for Spain.**

- Some of their methods were harsh and brutal especially to the Native American population.

- With every Spanish explorer were conquistadors and members of the Catholic Church to convert Native Americans.

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**Spanish Exploration**

- Columbus
- Balboa
- Cortes
- Pizarro
- De Leon
- De Soto
- Coronado
- Vespucci

---

**Conquistadores = Conquerors**

- Vasco Balboa: “discovered” the Pacific Ocean across isthmus of Panama
- Ferdinand Magellan: circumnavigates the globe (1st to do so)
- Ponce de Leon: touches and names Florida looking for legendary Fountain of Youth
- Hernando Cortes: enters Florida, travels up into present day Southeastern U.S., dies and is "buried" in Mississippi River
- Francisco Pizarro: conquers Incan Empire of Peru and begins shipping tons of gold/silver back to Spain. This huge influx of precious metals made European prices skyrocket (inflation).
- Francisco Coronado: ventured into current Southwest U.S. looking for legendary El Dorado, city of gold. He found the Pueblo Indians.

---

**First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs**

- Cortes conquered Aztec Empire in 1519 and took control of modern day Mexico.

**VS.**

- Hernando Cortés
- Montezuma II

---

**Spanish empire by the 1600’s consisted of the**

- Part of North America
- Central America
- Caribbean Islands
- Much of South America.
The Conquest of Mexico

- Hernando Cortez conquered the Aztecs at Tenochtitlan.
- Cortez went from Cuba to present day Vera Cruz, then marched over mountains to the Aztec capital.
- Montezuma, Aztec king, thought Cortez might be the god Quetzalcoatl who was due to reappear the very year. Montezuma welcomed Cortez into Tenochtitlan.

- The Spanish lust for gold led Montezuma to attack on the noche triste, sad night. Cortez and men fought their way out, but it was smallpox that eventually beat the Indians.
- The Spanish then destroyed Tenochtitlan, building the Spanish capital (Mexico City) exactly on top of the Aztec city.
- A new race of people emerged, mestizos, a mix of Spanish and Indian blood.

Mexico Surrenders to Cortés

The Death of Montezuma II

First Spanish Conquests: The Incas
Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532

VS.

Francisco Pizarro

Atahualpa

Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

Explorers

Conquered

Settlers

Mestizos

European Colonial Empire
The Colonial Class System

- Peninsulares: Spanish ancestry
- Creoles: Spanish and Black mixture
- Mestizos: Spanish and Indian mixture
- Mulattos: White American and Black mixture
- Native Indians
- Black Slaves

The Influence of the Colonial Catholic Church

- Guadalajara Cathedral
- Mexico City Cathedral
- Spanish Mission
- The Alamo
- Our Lady of Guadalupe

Father Bartolomé de Las Casas

- Believed Native Americans had been treated harshly by the Spanish.
- Indians could be educated and converted to Christianized.
- Believed Indian culture was advanced as European but in different ways.

ENCOMIENDA SYSTEM

1. Spanish practice of securing an adequate and cheap labor supply
   - FEUDALISM
   - "granted" to deserving subjects of the King
2. Conquistador controlled Indian populations
   - Required Indians to pay tribute from their lands
   - Indians often rendered personal services as well.
3. In return the conquistador was obligated to
   - "protect his wards"
   - "instruct them in the Christian faith"
   - "defend their right to use the to live off the land"
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor (King Charles I of Spain) prevented the encomienda with the New Laws (1542) supported by de Las Casas, the system gradually died out.

The Black Legend (Spanish: La leyenda negra), or the Spanish Black Legend, is an alleged historiographical tendency consisting of anti-Spanish and anti-Catholic propaganda. Its proponents consider it to have its roots in the 16th century, originally as a political and psychological weapon by Spain's northern European rivals in the attempt of demonizing the Spanish Empire, its people and culture, minimizing Spanish discoveries and achievements, and countering its influence and power in world affairs.

The assimilation of primarily English and Dutch propaganda into mainstream history is theorized to have created an anti-Hispanic bias in subsequent historiography and a distorted view of the history of Spain, Latin America, and other parts of the world. This allowed for other countries to gain Native American support due to the propaganda against the Spanish on their treatment of natives and those that do not follow Catholic beliefs.

Threats to Spanish America

- A threat came from neighbors:
  - English: John Cabot touched the coast of the current day U.S.
  - France: Giovanni de Verrazano also touched on the North American seaboard.
  - Robert de LaSalle sailed down the Mississippi River for France claiming the whole region for their King Louis and naming the area "Louisiana".
  - France: Jacques Cartier went into mouth of St. Lawrence River.
- Spain set up forts (presidios) all over the California coast. Also cities, like St. Augustine in Florida.
The Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494 & The Pope's Line of Demarcation, 1493

The French

- French settle Quebec (1608) & Montreal (1642) and what would become Canada
  - Control St. Lawrence River & access to interior of North America
  - Develop a fur trade
  - Couier do Bois

Explorers Sailing For France

- **Cartier** - France - Reached St. Lawrence River - Claimed Eastern Canada for France – 1535
- **Samuel de Champlain** - France - “Father of New France” - Established Quebec (the 1st permanent French colony in N. America) - Established settlements and explored Maine, Montreal & Nova Scotia - 1608
European Colonization

• Like French, Dutch focus on fur trade & send only a few men to settlements
  – Found Albany (New York, 1614) on Hudson River
  – New Netherland (becomes New York) is an extension of the Dutch global trade system

• Dutch & French form alliances with Native Americans—increase warfare & Iroquois (Dutch ally) defeat Hurons

Explorers Sailing For The Netherlands

• Henry Hudson - English sailing for the Dutch - Searching for Northwest Passage - Claimed Hudson River - Settlers established New Netherlands (New York) - 1609

Columbus Day

When is that, again??

Columbus Day

And WHY???
History is Written by the Winner

The Writing of History

World Expo
Chicago, 1893

AMERICA Has Arrived!!!

Cool!!!

Even Cooler!!!

What should we call it?
The “Columbian Exposition”

So how did Columbus Day come about???

Knights of Columbus
Catholic fraternal service organization

Italian Immigrants
Circa 1900

Nativism
Columbus Day Parade

Italian

American

FDR
Proclaimed Columbus Day in 1934.
You mean it was all about politics?

As a former governor of New York, FDR wanted to thank the ethnic voters who had supported his candidacy.

Interpretations of history change over time.

Revisionism
John Gast, American Progress (1872)

The way we used to see it.

Visionary?

Or VILLAIN?

The Nina The Pinta
The Santa Maria
The noose and the rapist
The fields overseer
The agents of orange
The priests of Hiroshima
The cost of my desire
Sleep now in the fire!

Rage Against the Machine
“Sleep Now in the Fire”
The Battle for Los Angeles

Listen on YouTube

RATM to Columbus:

Burn in HELL
Americans have done some terrible things.

Some on Purpose

Some by Accident

Some because we were left with no other choice...

Was this one of them?

Some people think so.
It’s about the values Columbus represents.

Christianity & Capitalism

Socialism

Is this even about me?

John Gast, American Progress (1872)
Extinguished

Exploitation
A European Import?

Aztec Human Sacrifice

Anyone can be judged.

The Columbian Exchange
A PERMANENT trade relationship between Europe and the Americas

CROPS