

DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD

1. First Americans-----Pre-Columbian



- Pre-Columbian time period.
- First Americans came from Asia
- Crossed the Bering Strait during the Ice Age
- Following a food source
- Gradual migration

Section 1 Lecture Notes

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.

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- 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

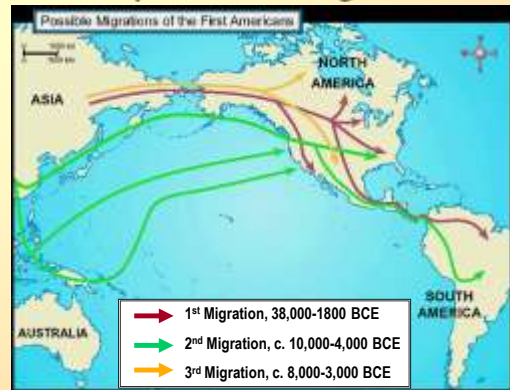
Section 1
Lecture Notes

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.

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Early Human Migrations



Section 1
Lecture Notes

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**.

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(pages 18-19)

CULTURE AREAS OF NATIVE AMERICANS



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

Section 2
Lecture Notes

- 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.

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The Maya (cont.)

Section 2
Lecture Notes

- 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.

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The Maya (cont.)

Section 2
Lecture Notes

- 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.









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.

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Section 2 Lecture Notes



The Aztec (cont.)

- 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.

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Section 2 Lecture Notes

The Inca

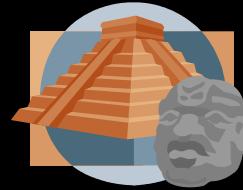
- The Inca Empire developed in the western highlands of South America. ⚡
- Cuzco, the capital city, was founded around A.D. 1200. ⚡
- The Inca ruler Pachacuti and his son, Topa Inca, conquered neighboring lands to build their empire. ⚡
- It was the largest of the early American civilizations. The empire 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.





Early Native Americans

- 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.



Early Native Americans (cont.)

- 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.

Section 3
Lecture Notes

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.

Section 3
Lecture Notes

Early Native Americans (cont.)

- 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.

Section 3
Lecture Notes

Early Native Americans (cont.)

- 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 Cahokia built the largest settlement in present-day Illinois. This city may have had 16,000 people. ⚡
- The highest mound, Monks Mound, rose nearly 100 feet and was probably the highest structure north of Mexico.



- Culture areas are geographic locations that influence society.
- North America is divided into several culture areas, including the Far North, Pacific Coast, California, West, Southwest, Great Plains, and East.

North and Northwest Culture Areas

Arctic

- Long, cold winters and short summers
- Inuit peoples in present-day Alaska and Canada
- Aleut peoples in Alaska
- 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 **totems**, ancestor or animal spirits, on tall, wooden poles
- Held feasts called potlatches
- Thrived on abundant game animals, fish, and wild plants



West and Southwest Culture Areas

California

- Many food sources, such as acorns, fish, and deer
- People lived in isolated family groups of 50 to 300.
- More than 100 different languages were spoken.
- Groups included the Hupa, Miwok and Yukots.

Southwest

- Dry climate
- Groups included the Apache, Navajo, and Pueblo.
- The Pueblo irrigated land to grow crops.
- The Apache and Navajo hunted game and raided the villages of other groups.



Great Plains and Eastern Culture Areas

Great Plains

- Stretched from Canada to Texas and from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains
- Mainly grasslands, with game such as buffalo
- Used buffalo skins for shields, clothing and coverings for **teepees**, cone-shaped shelters
- **Matrilineal** societies that traced ancestry through their mothers, not their fathers
- Groups included the Mandan, Pawnee, Arapaho, Blackfoot, and Comanche.

Northeast and Southeast

- Region rich in sources of food and shelter
- Southeastern groups, such as the Cherokee and Creek, lived in farming villages.
- The Algonquian and Iroquois were the main groups in the Northeast.
- The Iroquois formed the **Iroquois League**, a confederation that waged war against non-Iroquois peoples.



- 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.

VS

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 Causes of European Explorations

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.

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)

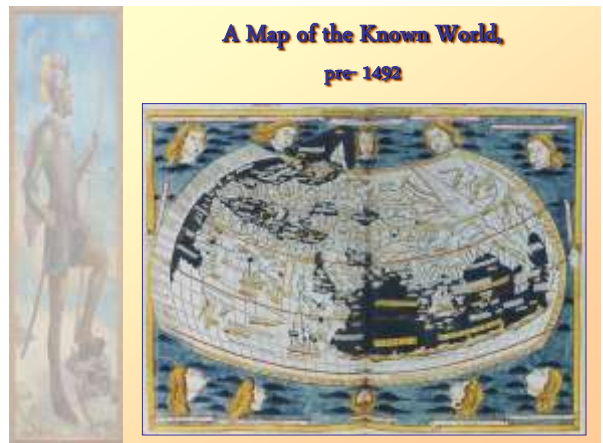
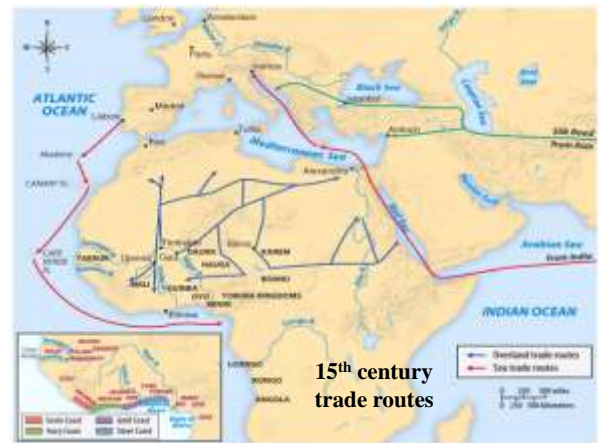


Mariner's Compass

Better Maps
[Portulan]



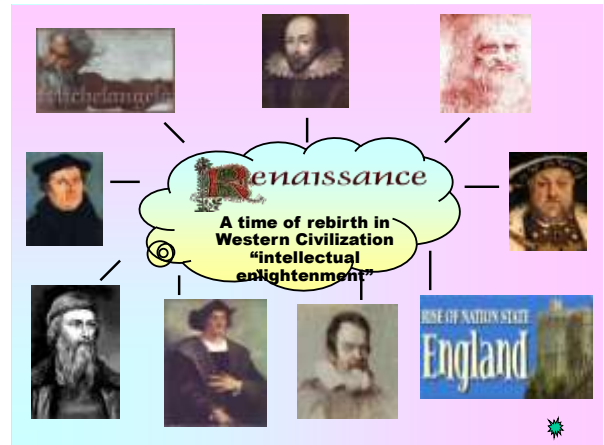
Sextant



Renaissance

The Rebirth of Europe

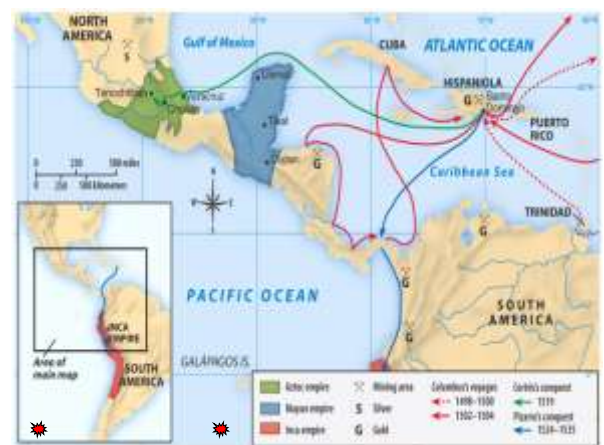
<u>Economy</u>	<u>Culture</u>	<u>Politics</u>
Nations competed for Asian trade.	Ancient Greek, Roman, and Muslim art and learning were rediscovered.	Reformation: revolt against the Roman Catholic Church
Improved sea-faring technology aided exploration and trade.	Philosophy of humanism: use of reason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



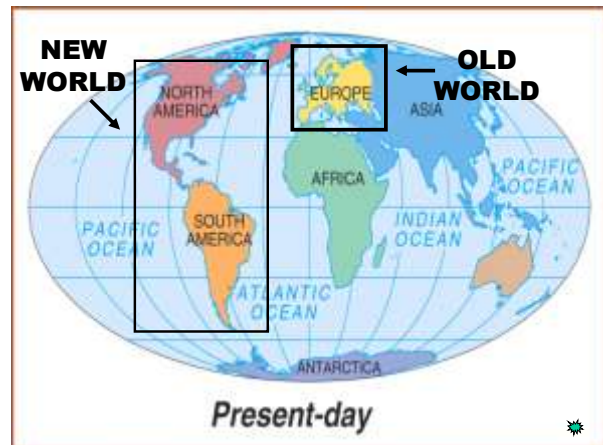
Direct Causes = 3 G's

- **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



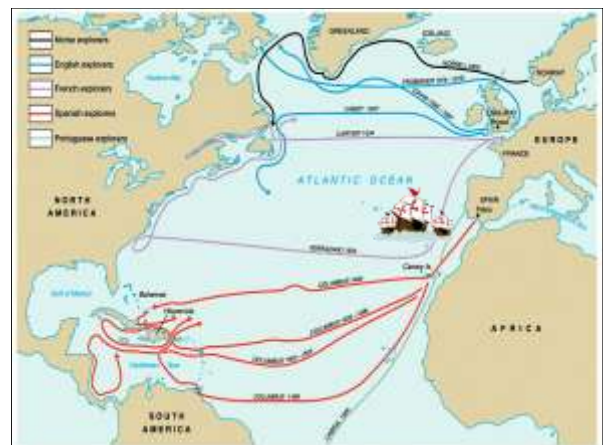


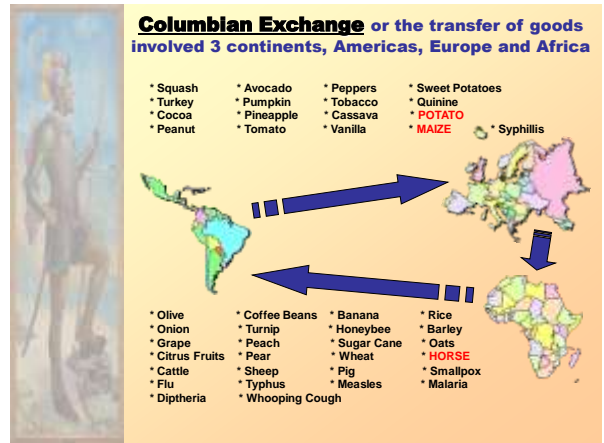
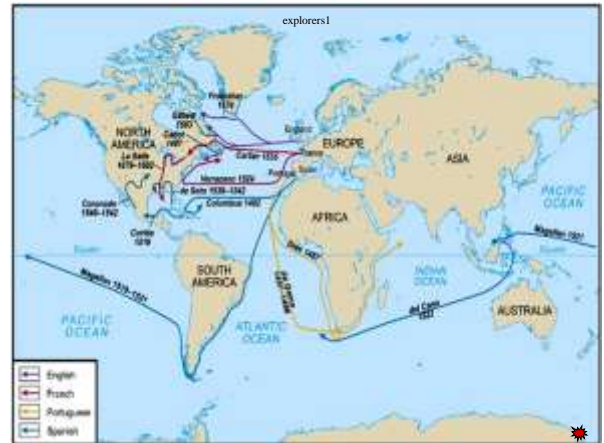


EUROPEAN EXPLORATION 1400 TO 1600

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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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.



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



Explorers Sailing For Spain

- **Columbus** - Italian sailing for Spain - Landed in the “West Indies” - 1492
- **Magellan** - Portuguese sailing for Spain - 1st to circumnavigate the world - 1522



Columbus' Four Voyages



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
- **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

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 Exploration

- ❖ Columbus
- ❖ Balboa
- ❖ Cortes
- ❖ Pizzaro
- ❖ De Leon
- ❖ De Soto
- ❖ Coronado
- ❖ Vespucci



Spanish empire by the 1600's consisted of the

- ❖ part of North America
- ❖ Central America
- ❖ Caribbean Islands
- ❖ Much of South America.

First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs

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



Hernando Cortés

vs.



Montezuma II

Mexico Surrenders to Cortés



First Spanish Conquests: The Incas

Pizarro conquered Incan Empire in modern day Peru in 1532



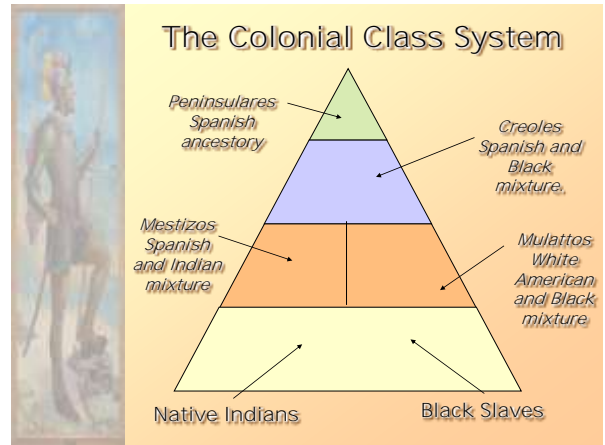
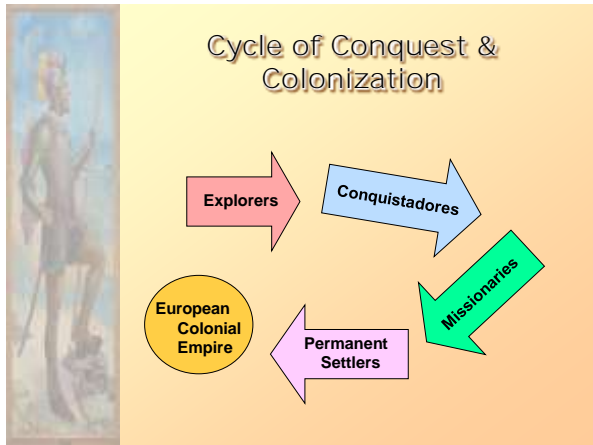
Francisco Pizarro

vs.



Atahualpa





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 land to live off the land
4. Encomienda system eventually decimated Indian population.
5. The King prevented the encomienda with the **New Laws** (1542) supported by **de Las Casas**, the system gradually died out.

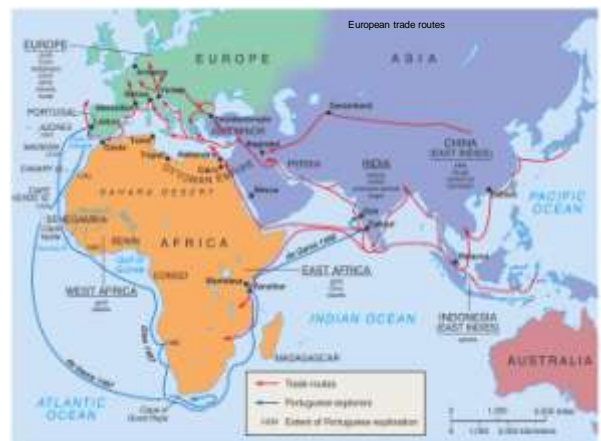
The Portuguese



- 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

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 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



The Dutch

- 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

