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

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.

- 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.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Migration</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>38,000-1800 BCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>c. 10,000-4,000 BCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>c. 8,000-3,000 BCE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.
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 (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.

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.

- 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, worshiping 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.
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.)

• 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.

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 Yurok

**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

- Improved Maps
  - Hartman Astrolabe (1532)
  - Sextant

- Better Maps
  - Portulan
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!
**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
Columbian Exchange or the transfer of goods involved 3 continents, Americas, Europe and Africa

- Squash
- Turkey
- Cocos
- Peanut
- Turkey
- Pumpkin
- Tobacco
- Quinine
- Cocoa
- Pineapple
- Cassava
- MAIZE
- Peanut
- Tomato
- Vanilla
- Sweet Potatoes
- Syphilis
- Olive
- Onion
- Grape
- Citrus Fruits
- Cattle
- Pig
- Diphtheria
- Coffee Beans
- Tump
- Peach
- Pear
- Sheep
- Typhus
- Whooping Cough
- Banana
- Honeybee
- Sugar Cane
- Wheat
- Pig
- Measles
- Rice
- Barley
- Oats
- Horse
- ADIGE
- Smallpox
- Malaria
**DISCOVERY OF A NEW WORLD**

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

2. Europe Exploration
   - Causes
     - Indirect
     - Direct
   - Effects

3. European Colonization
   - Spain
   - Portugal
   - France
   - Dutch

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**European Colonization**

- Once the New World is discovered, the **Big 4** European countries begin competing for control of North America and the world....
  - Spain
  - England
  - France
  - Portugal

- This power struggle ultimately leads to several wars.

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**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 Pizzaro (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.

Mexico Surrenders to Cortés

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

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

Mexico Surrenders to Cortés

First Spanish Conquests: The Incas
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Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

- Explorers
- European Colonial Empire
- Conquistadores
- Permanent Settlers
- Missionaries

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
- Our Lady of Guadalupe
- Spanish Mission

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.

► New Laws --> 1542

8/9/2011
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, 1434 & 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

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

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