



Objectives

UNIT I COLONIAL AMERICA

- Discuss the migration of the first people to the Americas.
- Explain why Europeans wanted to develop a sea route to India in the 1400s.
- Describe the importance of trade in West Africa.
- Identify the effects of Christopher Columbus's voyage to the Americas.

THE FIRST AMERICANS MIGRATED FROM ASIA BETWEEN 40,000 AND 15,000 YEARS AGO.

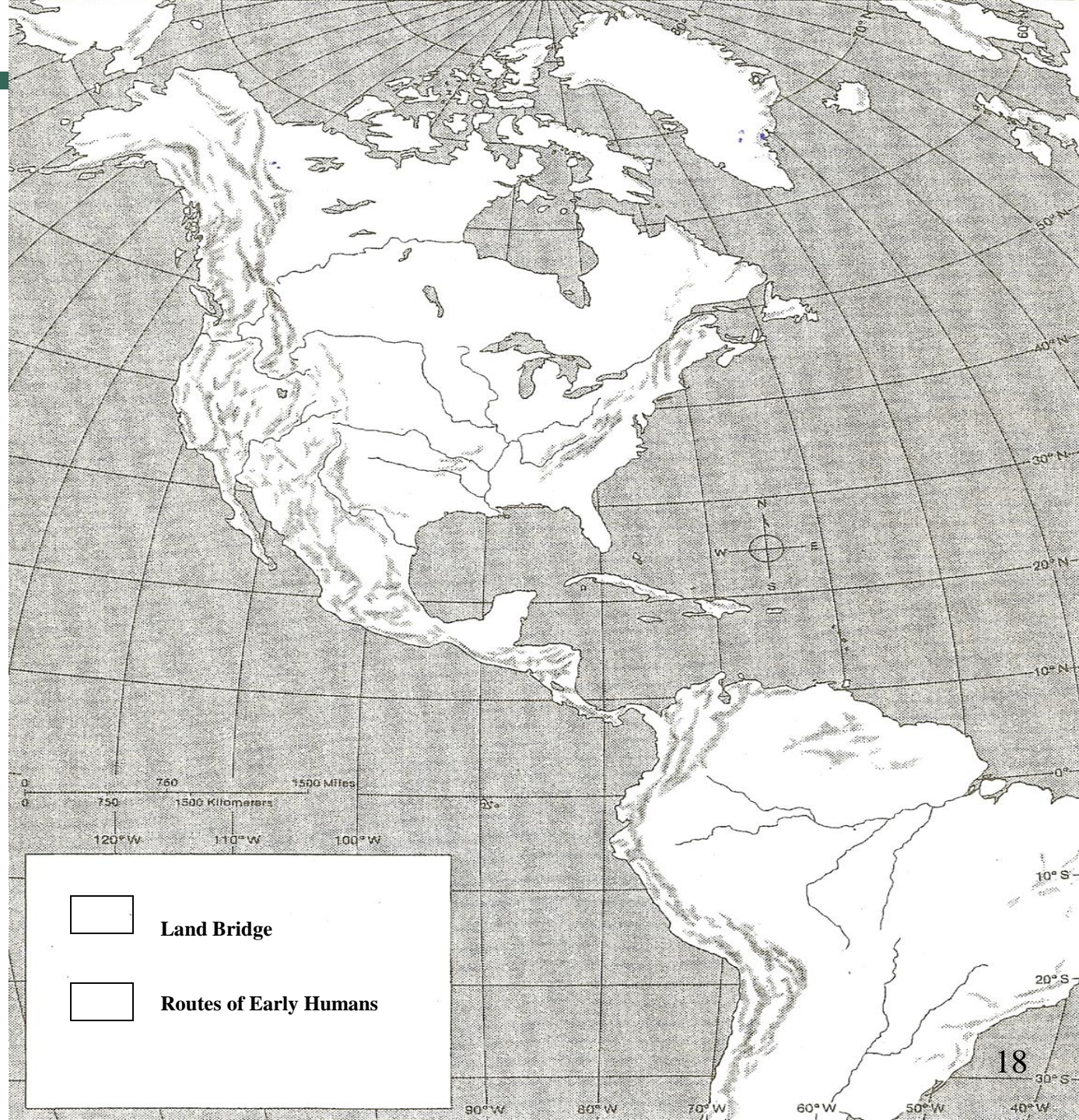
- Some scientists believe they **crossed a land bridge** over the Bering Strait.
- Others believe they **came by boat** along the Pacific coast.



1. Between 20,000 and 40,000 years ago during the last Ice Age, glaciers covered a large part of the Northern Hemisphere (North America, Europe, and Northern Asia).
2. Water level in oceans decreased due to increase in size of glaciers.
3. Land was exposed in Bering Strait between Asia and North America.
4. Land bridge is known as Beringia. About 750 miles wide.



**MAP EXERCISE:
HUNTERS REACH AMERICA
(THE FIRST AMERICANS)**



0 750 1500 Miles
0 750 1500 Kilometers



120° W 110° W 100° W

90° W 80° W 70° W 60° W 50° W 40° W

0° 10° N 20° N 30° N 40° N 50° N 60° N 70° N 80° N

0° 10° S 20° S 30° S

18

	Land Bridge
	Routes of Early Humans

DIRECTIONS: Use the maps from your packet and the maps of the textbook to complete this geography exercise.

1. Locate and label the following geographic features.

- North America
- South America
- Asia
- Pacific Ocean
- Atlantic Ocean
- Rocky Mountains
- Appalachian Mountains
- Bering Strait

2. Use a colored pencil to shade in the area where a land bridge was exposed during the last ice age.

3. Draw the routes taken by ancient people who crossed the land bridge from Asia to North and South America.

4. Create a key in the blank box on the map showing the information that you have placed on the map.

- Show the following information:
 - A. Land Bridge
 - B. Routes of Early Humans



How did the spread of civilization begin in the Americas?

The earliest inhabitants of the Americas found a land rich in resources and varied in geographic features.

As they settled across the land, they adapted to local environments and developed distinct ways of life.



American Indians spread throughout the different landscapes of North and South America.

Native American Culture Regions About 1450





Culturally diverse Native Americans shared several characteristics:

- 1 They lived in extended family groups called **clans**.
- 2 Clans identified with spirits of powerful animals.
- 3 American Indians believed powerful spiritual forces were part of nature.

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHWEST



■ Pueblos (Hopis and Zunis)

- Built adobes and farmed corn, beans, squash
- Religion-reflected the importance of farming
- Traced their family lines through their mother
- Apaches and Navajos hunted and gathered
- Apaches and Navajos attacked the Pueblos in search of food
- Navajos later accepted the Pueblo way of life but Apaches continued to hunt and gather

South West

Native Americans were farmers. They held special ceremonies to insure a good rainfall and a good harvest.



In the Southwest, held ceremonies with masked dancers who represented spirits called Kachinas. The native Americans believed that the Kachinas had the power to bring good harvests

PEOPLE OF THE GREAT PLAINS

- Built homes out of sod
- Lived between Rocky Mts and Mississippi River
- Farmed and herded animals close to water
- In the summer they followed the buffalo
- Ruling council were the best hunters
- Tamed wild horses in 1700's



Centuries ago great grasslands extended across the Great Plains from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. There were few trees on the Great Plains. The land and was flat. People from the plains built their homes from sod (dirt) or grass. They also used buffalo hides to make cone shaped tents called teepees. These people planted beans, squash and sunflowers. They hunted Buffalo, elk, deer, and big horned sheep. People of the Great Plains captured and trained horses for riding. Horses were not found up ¹¹ North. The Plains people became skilled riders.

NORTH



■ INUITS-PEOPLE OF THE ARTIC

■ Summer collected driftwood for tools and shelter

■ Winter built igloos and used seal oil for lamps

■ Hunted seals, walrus, and whales

■ RELIGION-connected to natural world



Cultures of the Far North and Plateau Regions

In the far north, or in the Arctic the temperatures drop to 30 degrees below Fahrenheit (-30.)

Snow was on the ground for most of the year. In the Arctic there are frozen seas and icy frozen plains. In this land the Native American people called the Inuits lived.



PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST

- Good food supply
- Salmon skeletons thrown back in the water
- Forest was used to build houses and canoes
- Family rank based on how much they owned



Cultures of the Northwest

In the Northwest the climate was better. Native American had warmer climates temperatures than the Inuits.



The Northwest Native Americans had plenty of fish, lumber from trees to make homes and boats.

They had plenty of animals to hunt. Because the land was plentiful they usually stayed in one place for their entire lives.¹⁵

PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHEAST

- Home to most Native Americans
- Good climate farmed land and built homes from trees
- Men hunted and women farmed, weeded, and harvested
- Religion closely linked to farming
- Natchez farmed hunted, and fished along the Gulf of Mexico and they came up with 13 month calendar. Religion centered around the sun.

Cultures of the Southeast

In the Southeast the climate was also good. Many tribes inhabited the southeastern region of North America. Among them were the Natchez and Cherokees.



The Natchez ruler was known as the Great Sun and was worshiped like a God. The rulers feet never touched the ground. He walked on mats.

PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

- The most powerful group was the Iroquois
- Builders of the long house where (parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles)
- Women owned all property and were in charge of planting and harvesting
- A man moved into his wife's family home
- 5 nations (Seneca, Mohawk, Oneida, Cayuga, and Onondaga) Tuscarora
- Constant warfare until 1570 when an alliance called the LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS

■ Native American Cultures

Native American Cultures

Northwest

- Nomads
- Hunters, fishers

Southwest

- Village dwellers
- Farmers, hunter-gatherers

Great Plains

- Nomads, village dwellers
- Farmers, hunters

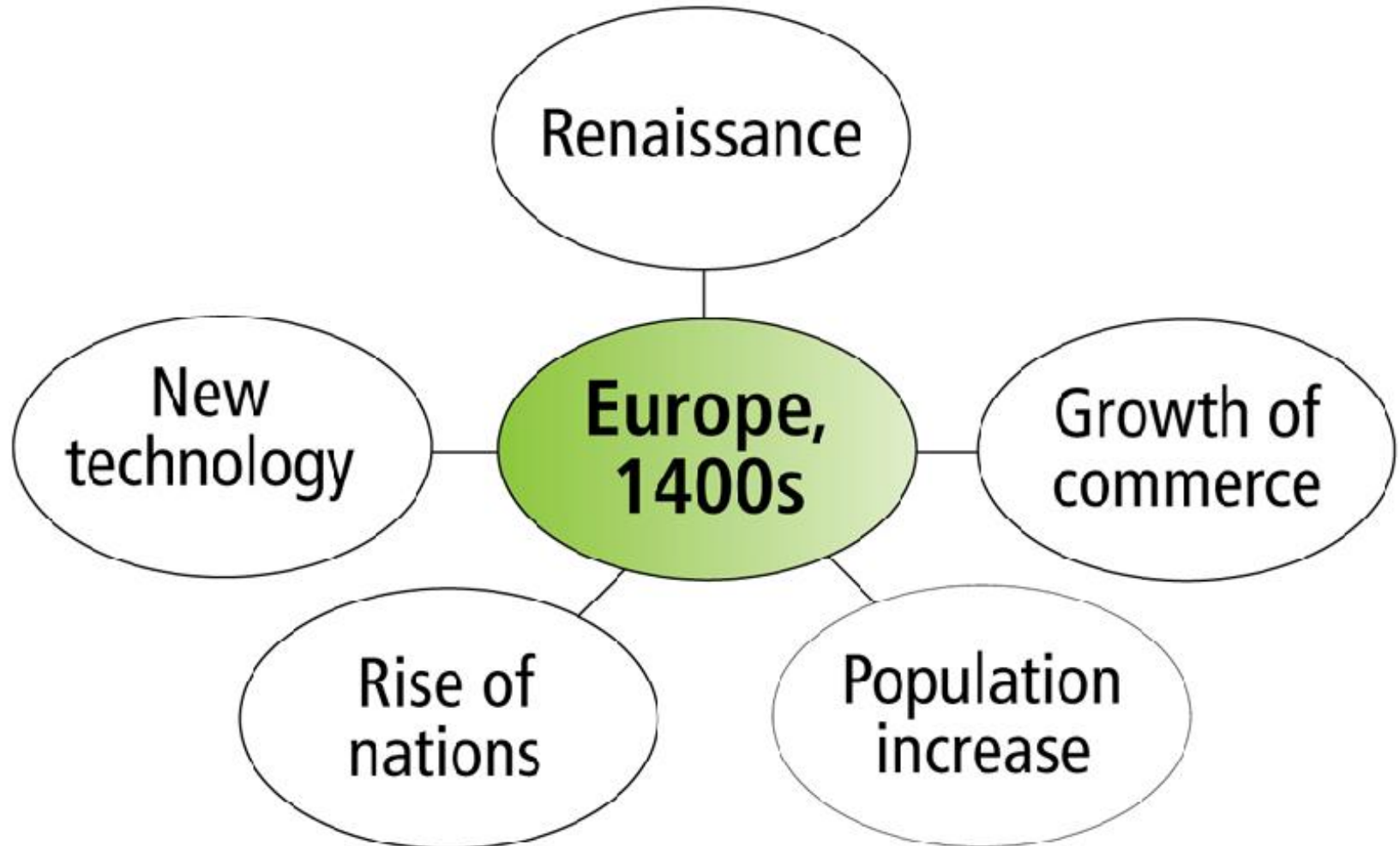
Eastern Woodlands

- Village dwellers, some nomads
- Hunters, fishers, farmers

Southeast

- River-valley dwellers
- Farmers, hunter-gatherers

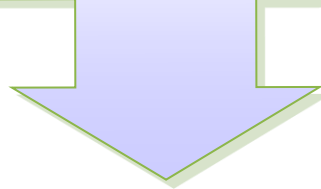
■ Europe, 1400s



But the Crusades had lasting effects that benefitted the people of Europe.

- Europeans became aware of **distant lands and different ways of life.**
- Soldiers returned home with **exotic goods.**
- Demand for these products soared, and **European traders expanded their businesses into Asia.**

**Between the 14th and 16th centuries,
Europe was changed by the Renaissance.**




- Scientific advances and an increase in economic wealth gave rise to voyages of exploration.
- Economic wealth led to voyages of exploration as monarchs sought **trade from Asia and Africa**.

Renaissance Changes Europe

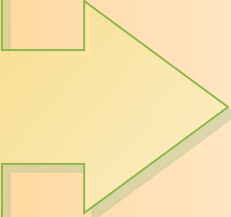
- Increased trade and exploration bring knowledge of other lands.
- Printing press spreads literature and new ideas throughout Europe.
- Prince Henry the Navigator improves navigation and shipbuilding techniques.
- Competing monarchs sponsor voyages to gain wealth and territory.
- Portuguese shipbuilders develop the caravel, designed to travel long distances.
- New navigation tools such as the compass, the astrolabe, and more accurate maps allow longer voyages.

https://video.search.yahoo.com/yhs/search;_ylt=A0LEVjxySLIZQI4AnWMnnlIQ?p=Native+americans+Pre+Columbus&fr=yhs-mozilla-002&fr2=piv-web&hspart=mozilla&hsimp=yhs-002#id=3&vid=d5e47dfa926eaf2e69e5f1eb681b87cf&action=view



Portuguese mariners rounded the southern tip of Africa and eventually reached India.

But on the way, some mariners stopped to trade with West African nations.

- 
- They sought gold and salt, and they enslaved Africans.
 - Between 1500 and 1800, 11 million slaves crossed the Atlantic, a trip known as the **Middle Passage.**



What was life like in West Africa before the age of European exploration?

The early civilizations of West Africa grew into **great trading empires** with rich and varied cultures.

Trade between West Africans and Europeans—including trade in slaves—**would shape the future of both peoples for years to come.**

In 1492, Italian mariner **Christopher Columbus** sailed westward for Spain seeking an alternate route to Asia.



Although he landed in the Caribbean, he believed the islands were the Indies. He called the natives Indians.

Europeans converted the Indians to Christianity, took their land, and enslaved them.

MAP EXERCISE:

DIRECTIONS:

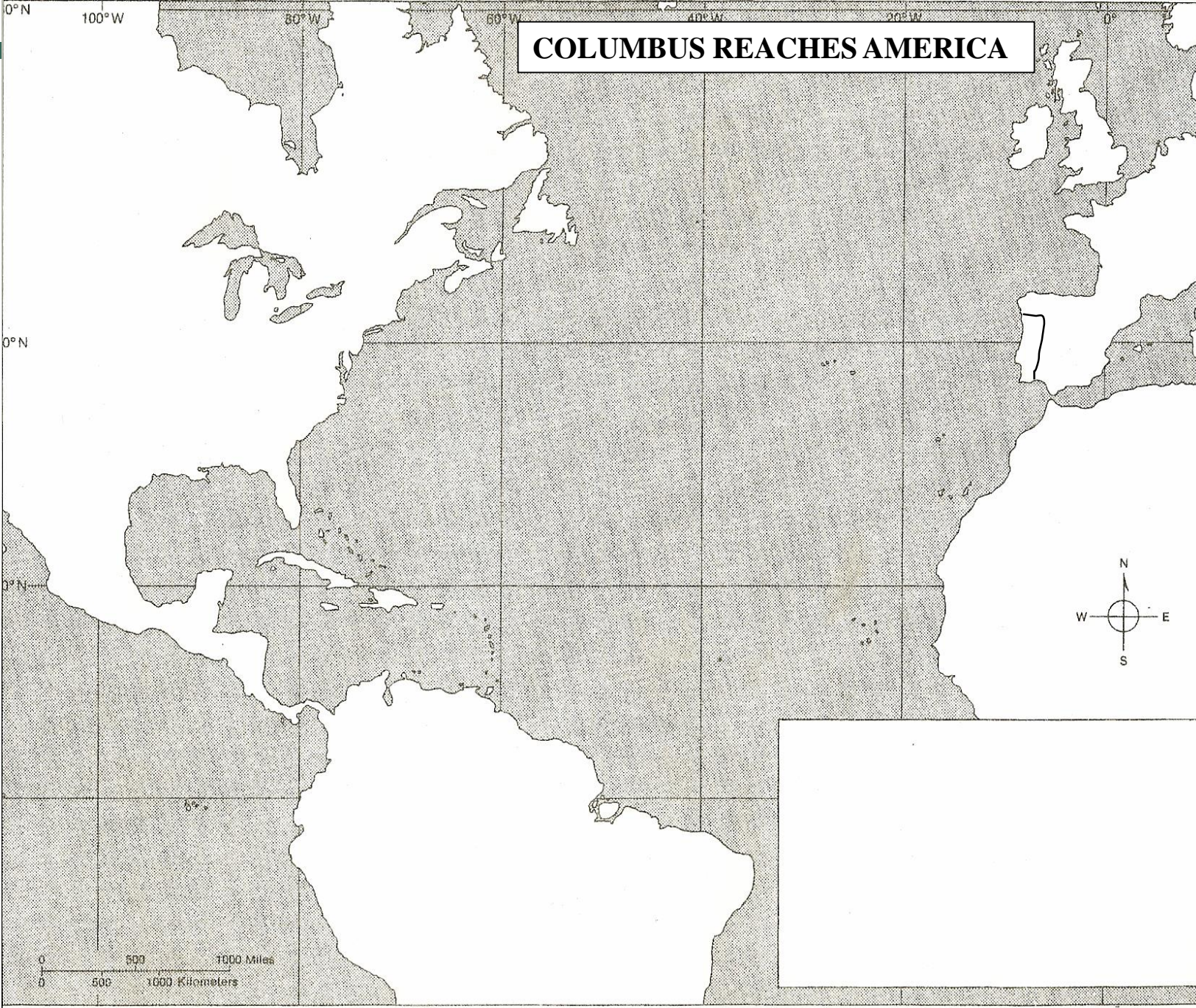
1. Locate the following on the map.

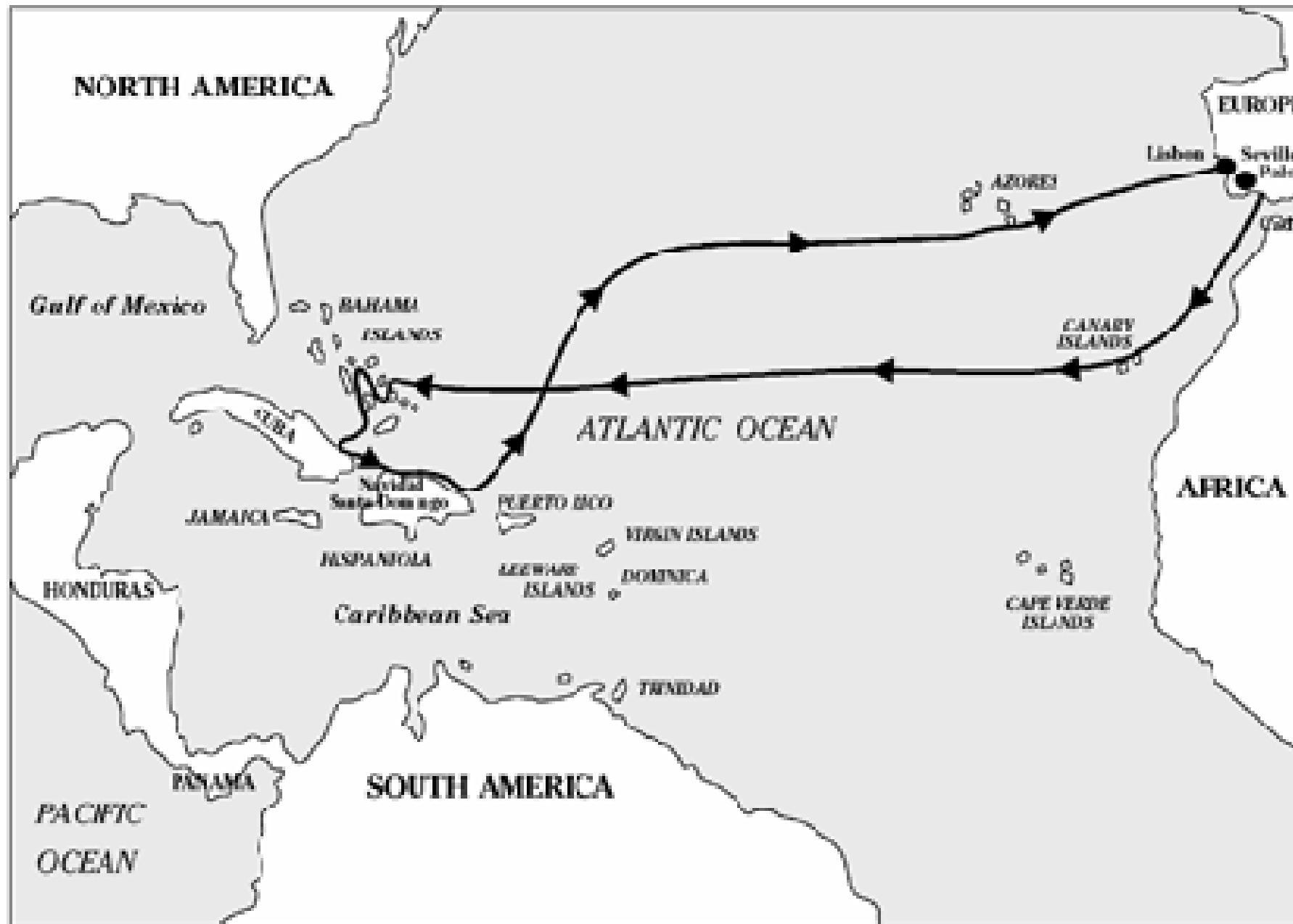
- Spain**
- Portugal**
- South America**
- Atlantic Ocean**
- Hispaniola**
- Cuba**
- Africa**
- North America**
- Caribbean Sea**

2. Use a colored pencil and draw the route that represents the 1st voyage that Columbus made to the New World.

3. Create a key in the blank box showing the 1st voyage and the dates for the 1st voyage.

COLUMBUS REACHES AMERICA





Columbus's First Voyage, 1492-93

SHOW ME
YOUR PAPERS...

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"THEY SAY THEY'RE BUILDING A WALL BECAUSE TOO MANY OF US ENTER ILLEGALLY AND WON'T LEARN THEIR LANGUAGE OR ASSIMILATE INTO THEIR CULTURE..."



The Aztecs

E. Napp

The Aztecs settled in central Mexico around 1300 A.D.



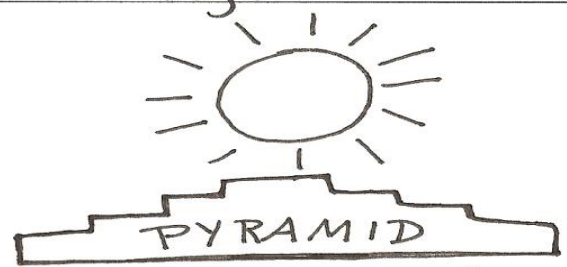
They learned to grow maize or corn and acquired other skills from their neighbors.



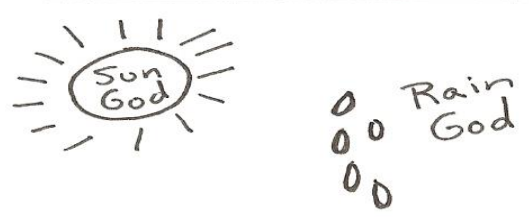
They also engaged in frequent warfare to conquer neighboring peoples of the region.



The Aztecs were fierce warriors. They were feared and sometimes hated.



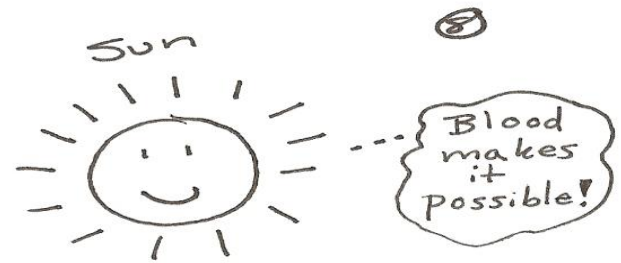
Like the Mayas, the Aztecs built pyramids and developed a calendar.



They worshipped many gods.



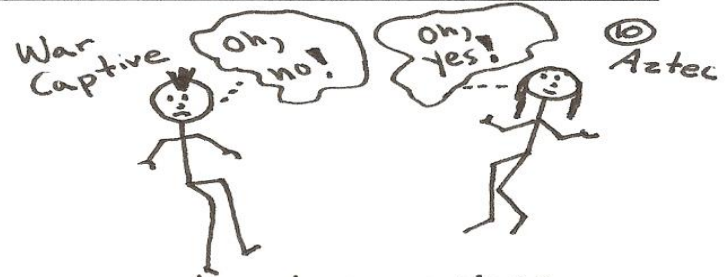
The Aztecs believed the Sun God needed human blood to continue his journeys across the sky.



If the Sun God did not receive human blood, the Sun would not shine and all would die.



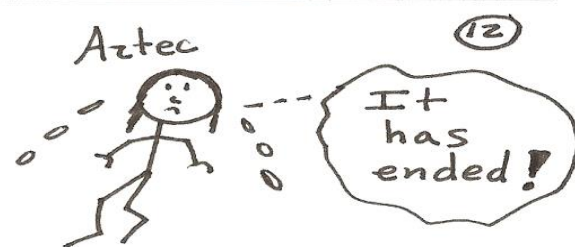
For this reason, the Aztecs practiced human sacrifices on a massive scale.



Captured warriors were sacrificed as well as Aztecs who volunteered for this honor.



In 1519, Cortés sailed to Mexico from Spain. He was a conquistador.

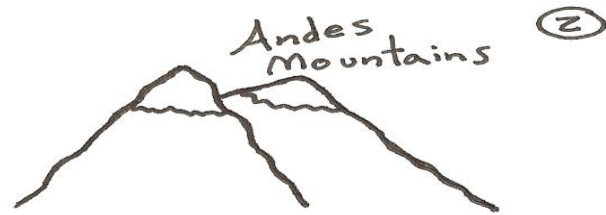


Cortés defeated the Aztecs in 1521. Guns, horses, and new diseases helped Cortés conquer the Aztecs.

The Incas



The Incas developed an empire in the Andes mountains of South America.



Around 1400 A.D., the Incas conquered land and extended their rule across the Andes.



Eventually, they ruled an empire that covered much of present-day Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile.

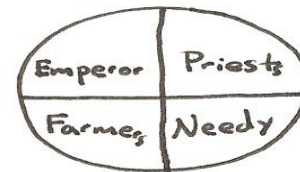


Like the Romans, the Incas built many roads and bridges to unite the empire.

Quipu



Unlike the Maya, they did not develop writing but they did invent the quipu or knotted ropes to count, keep records, track crops, and send messages.



The Incas provided for all people in the empire.



7



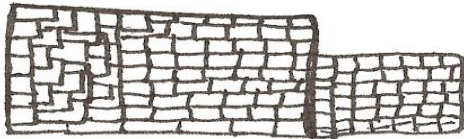
The sick, elderly, and orphan all received food.

8



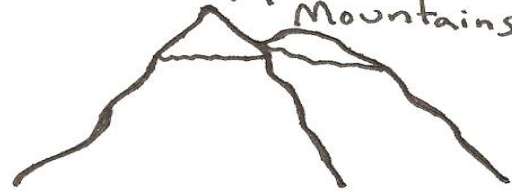
The Incas grew potatoes and other root crops. They kept llamas and alpacas.

9



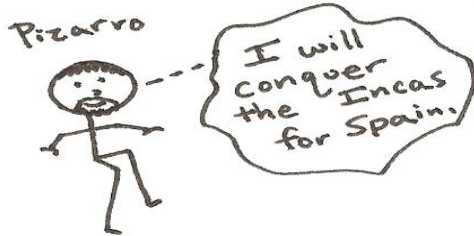
The Incas constructed vast stone buildings like the buildings in Machu Picchu.

Andes Mountains 10



And they did this all high up in the Andes mountains.

11



Francisco Pizarro, a conquistador from Spain, conquered the Incas by 1533.

12



Guns, horses, and diseases helped Pizarro but the spirit of Incas lives in the Andes.



The Mayas E. Napp

In the Americas, people experienced their own Neolithic Revolution in which they learned to grow corn or maize.

olmec



We flourished long before Columbus arrived!

The olmecs developed an early civilization that began around 1200 B.C. This pre-Columbian civilization existed long before the arrival of Columbus.

Mayan



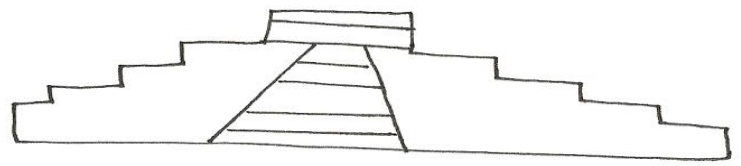
We developed a great civilization!

Around 250 A.D., the Mayas developed a civilization in what is now parts of Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Belize.



The Mayas drained swamps, irrigated their fields, and built cities. Cities were mostly religious centers.

Pyramid



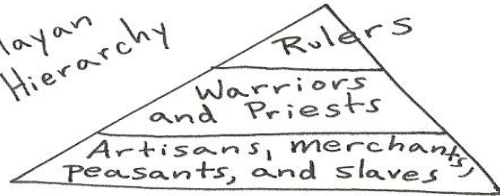
A large stone pyramid stood in the middle of each city. The Mayas moved the heavy stones without wheels or horses.



Mayan cities were also great centers of trade. Traders sold salt, honey, cotton, bird feathers, food, and slaves.

7

Mayan Hierarchy



The Mayas divided themselves into three groups: rulers, warriors and priests, and finally, artisans, merchants, peasants and slaves.

8

Mayan



We study the stars. We developed the concept of zero.

The Mayas were very advanced. They studied the stars and recorded eclipses. They invented a calendar that had no mistakes in it. They developed the concept of zero.

9

Mayan



We even developed a writing system.

The Mayans developed a writing system. Archaeologists are still deciphering it today.

10

Mayan



We must leave our beautiful cities!

Even though the Mayas were very advanced, they abandoned their cities around 900 A.D.

11

Warfare



Constant



It is possible that constant warfare between the Mayan city-states led to the decline and collapse of Maya civilization.

12

Pyramid



But several Mayan pyramids still stand in Mesoamerica or present-day Mexico and Central America.



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MILTONIN

A. REASONS SPANISH CAME TO NEW WORLD (AMERICAS):

- Conquistadors came to the New World to gain wealth and fame (3 G's).
- Gold: Large amount of gold thought to be in the New World.
- Glory: Claiming new land for your country (become famous).
- God: Convert Natives to Christianity.

Spanish conquistadores established an empire around the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

1519–21	Hernán Cortés defeated the Aztecs.
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon explored Florida.
1539–42	Hernando de Soto explored parts of the Southeast to the Mississippi River.

The World in 1500



The traffic of plants, animals, tools, diseases, and ideas between Europe and the Americas after 1492 is called the **Columbian Exchange.**

Animals such as pigs, horses, mules, sheep and cattle were introduced to the Americas.

Europeans diversified their own agriculture, adopting Indian crops such as maize and potatoes.

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"A 'TOMATO,' YOU SAY? -- YOU KNOW,
I'LL BET THESE WOULD GO GREAT
WITH PASTA!"

CRQ 5: AMERIGO VESPUCCI EXPLORES THE CARIBBEAN

DIRECTIONS: Read the following information and then answer the questions that follow

AMERIGO VESPUCCI EXPLORES THE CARIBBEAN

Amerigo Vespucci was an Italian sailor sent by Spain and Portugal to explore the coast of America. Between 1497 and 1503, Vespucci made several voyages of exploration there. Letters he wrote about his discoveries caused a French geographer to call the lands “America” in honor of the explorer. Amerigo Vespucci’s first voyage to America was made in 1497. After exploring the northern coast of Central America, he sailed across the Gulf of Mexico and up the coast of North America.

This reading is part of a letter Vespucci wrote describing that voyage.

“...We set out from the port of Cadiz (in Spain) on the 10th day of May, 1497... in which voyage we were eighteen months; and discovered much continental land and innumerable (a great many) islands... And so we sailed on till at the end of 37 days we reached a land which we deemed (believed) to be a continent... And the next day when the dawn appeared we saw that there were infinite numbers of people upon the beach... They are of a medium stature (height), very well proportioned; their flesh is of a color that verges into red like a lion’s mane... The hair of their head is long and black, and especially in the women, whom it renders (makes) handsome...

Their arms (weapons) are bows and arrows, very well made, save (except) that the arrows are not tipped with iron nor any kind of hard metal; and instead of iron they put animals’ or fishes’ teeth or a spike of tough wood on their arrows... They are sure marksmen, for they hit whatever they aim at; and in some places women use the bows...

These people have neither King nor Lord, nor do they yield obedience to anyone, for they live in their own liberty... They live and are contented with that which nature gives them. The wealth that we enjoy in... Europe... such as gold, jewels, pearls, and other riches, they hold (regard) as nothing, and although they have them in their own lands, they do not labor to obtain them, nor do they value them. They are liberal in giving, for it is rare they deny you anything...

This land is very populous (has many people), and full of... rivers and animals; few resemble ours in Europe, excepting lions, panthers, stags, pigs, goats, and deer... They have no horses nor mules... nor donkeys, nor any kind of sheep or oxen; but so numerous are the other animals which they have... and of none do they make use for their service... The soil is very pleasant and fertile, full of immense woods and forests; and it is always green, for the leaves never drop off...

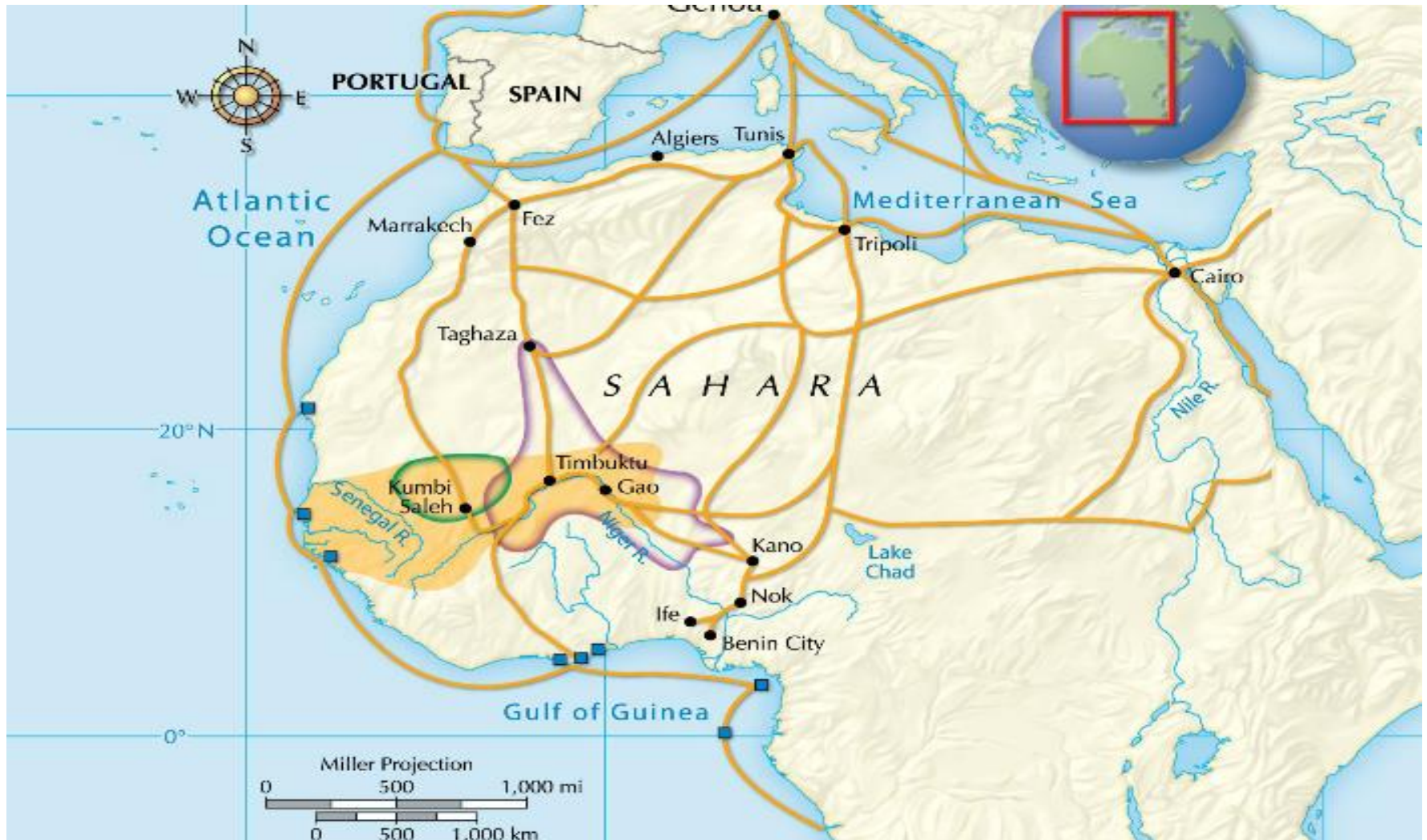
Many tribes came to see us... and they asked us whence (where) we came from; and we gave them to understand that we had come from heaven... and they believed it. In this land we placed baptismal fonts (religious vessels) and an infinite number of these people were baptized (made Christians).”

- 1. How did Vespucci describe the Native Americans he met on this voyage? _____

- 2. How does Vespucci compare the land he explored in America with the lands of Europe? _____

- 3. Why do you think Vespucci believed he had found a new continent? _____

- 4. How did the America’s get the name “America”? _____



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvnU0v6hcUo&feature=youtu.be>

The West African Kingdom of Ghana

E. Napp



The Sahara desert separated North Africa from Sub-Saharan Africa.

North African nomad



It is hot in the desert. I cover my body and cross the desert!

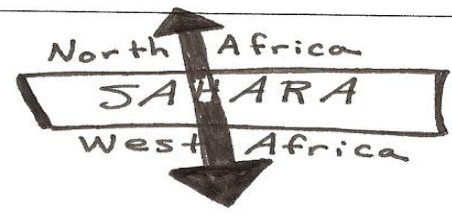
However, North African nomads were able to cross the desert.

West African



I need salt to survive!

The people of West Africa lacked salt. Salt is vital for human survival.



North African nomads had salt. A trade developed between North Africa and West Africa.

North African nomad



I bring salt.

West African



I have gold.

North African salt was exchanged for West African gold!

West African king



West African kings control the trade!

A series of powerful kingdoms developed in West Africa. These kingdoms controlled the Trans-Saharan trade.



7

The West African Kingdom of Ghana was the first great West African kingdom.

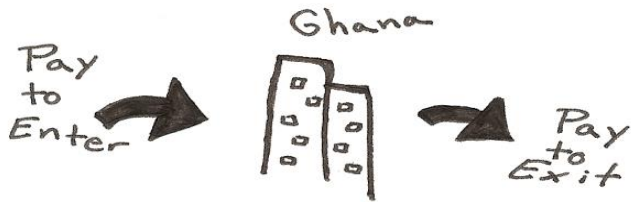
West African King



Ghana controls trade!

8

It was founded around 400 A.D. Over time, it controlled the important trade routes.



9

Kings of Ghana taxed all traders passing through the region.

King of Ghana



Controlling the trade has made us wealthy and powerful!

10

Ghana was called the "land of gold" because it controlled the salt for gold trade.

King of Ghana



We have no gold mines but taxation brings gold to the kingdom!

11

But Ghana never owned the gold fields.

We cannot recover from the invasion.

12

King of Ghana



Ghana developed a powerful army and governed a large area but it was invaded by North African Muslims in 1076 A.D. and never fully recovered.

The West African Kingdom of Mali

E. Napp



In 1240 A.D., Mali conquered Ghana.

King of Mali



We control the trade routes and own the salt and gold mines. We are rich!

Mali brought the gold and salt mines under its control.

North African Nomad



We are traders but we also bring ideas. We bring the religion of Islam to West Africa along trade routes.

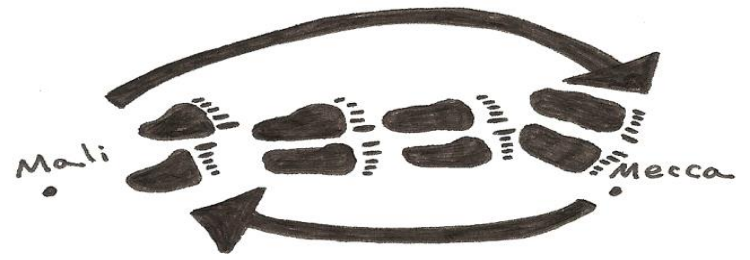
The rulers of Mali also converted to Islam, a religion brought to West Africa by North African nomads.

Mansa Musa



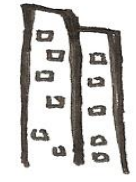
I, Mansa Musa, am Mali's greatest king!

The most famous ruler of Mali was Mansa Musa.



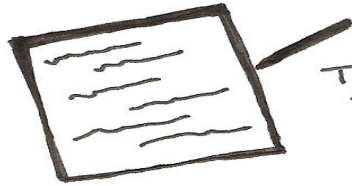
In the 1330s, Mansa Musa made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca.

Timbuktu



A city of learning and trade!

He turned his capital of Timbuktu into a flourishing center of trade and learning.



To Read and Write

7

Many West Africans learned to read and write in order to study the Koran, Islam's holy book.

Ibn Battuta



I have been many places but Mali is truly amazing!

8

Ibn Battuta, a famous travel writer, wrote about the peace and safety in Mali.

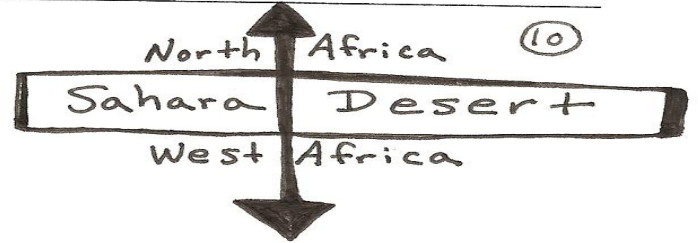
Ibn Battuta



Wow!

9

He was impressed with Mali's culture and government.



The rulers of Mali successfully controlled the Trans-Saharan trade routes.

Another King of Mali



I'm no Mansa Musa.

11

However, after the death of Mansa Musa, later rulers were less capable.

1400s

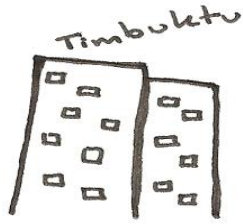


12

Mali collapsed in the 1400s.

The West African Kingdom of Songhai

E. Mapp



Timbuktu



Songhai warrior

This city belongs to Songhai!

①

The people of Songhai captured Timbuktu in 1464.



The West African kingdom of Songhai was the last and largest of the West African trading kingdoms.

②



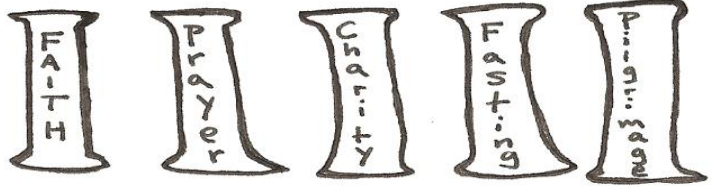
North African nomad

West African trader

Songhai, like Ghana and Mali, grew rich from the trans-Saharan trade.

③

The Five Pillars



Songhai, like Mali, was also Muslim.

④



Songhai warrior

Even our wealth could not protect us!

As rich as Songhai was, it only lasted one hundred years.

⑤

Moroccan warrior



We will invade Songhai!

It was invaded by armies from Morocco.

⑥

Moroccan warrior



The power of this new weapon is unlike any other weapon.

7

The invaders had a powerful new weapon - the gun.

Oh, curse the gun! It harms man.

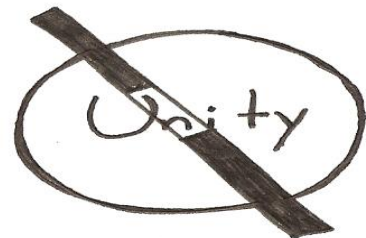
Fallen Songhai warrior



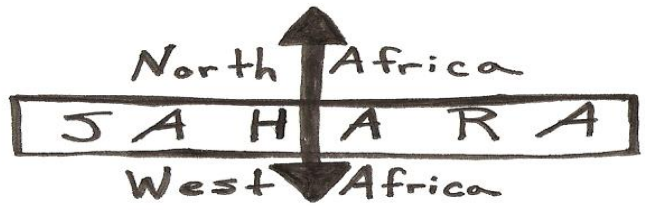
The gun would change and changed world history.



In 1596, Songhai fell.



West Africa was never united again.



But the trans-Saharan trade changed West Africa.

North African nomad



I carry more than objects. I bring ideas.

It introduced new ideas to the region.



What were the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas?

Europe's Age of Exploration began as a **search for an all-water route to Asia**. In 1492, Europeans began to explore the Americas.

The arrival of European settlers and enslaved Africans **brought traumatic changes** to the many complex Native American cultures.

■ European Exploration

Causes

- Europeans search for route to Asia and Africa.
- Countries desire to accumulate wealth through trade.
- Navigation technology is improved.



Events

- Portuguese make voyages to Africa and India.
- Columbus reaches the West Indies.
- Columbus makes other voyages to the Americas.
- After Columbus, other European explorers set sail for the Americas.



Effects

- Portugal establishes gold and slave trade in Africa.
- Spain establishes colonies in the Americas.
- Europeans enter the West African slave trade.
- European diseases devastate Native Americans.
- The Columbian Exchange begins.