

# Three Worlds Meet

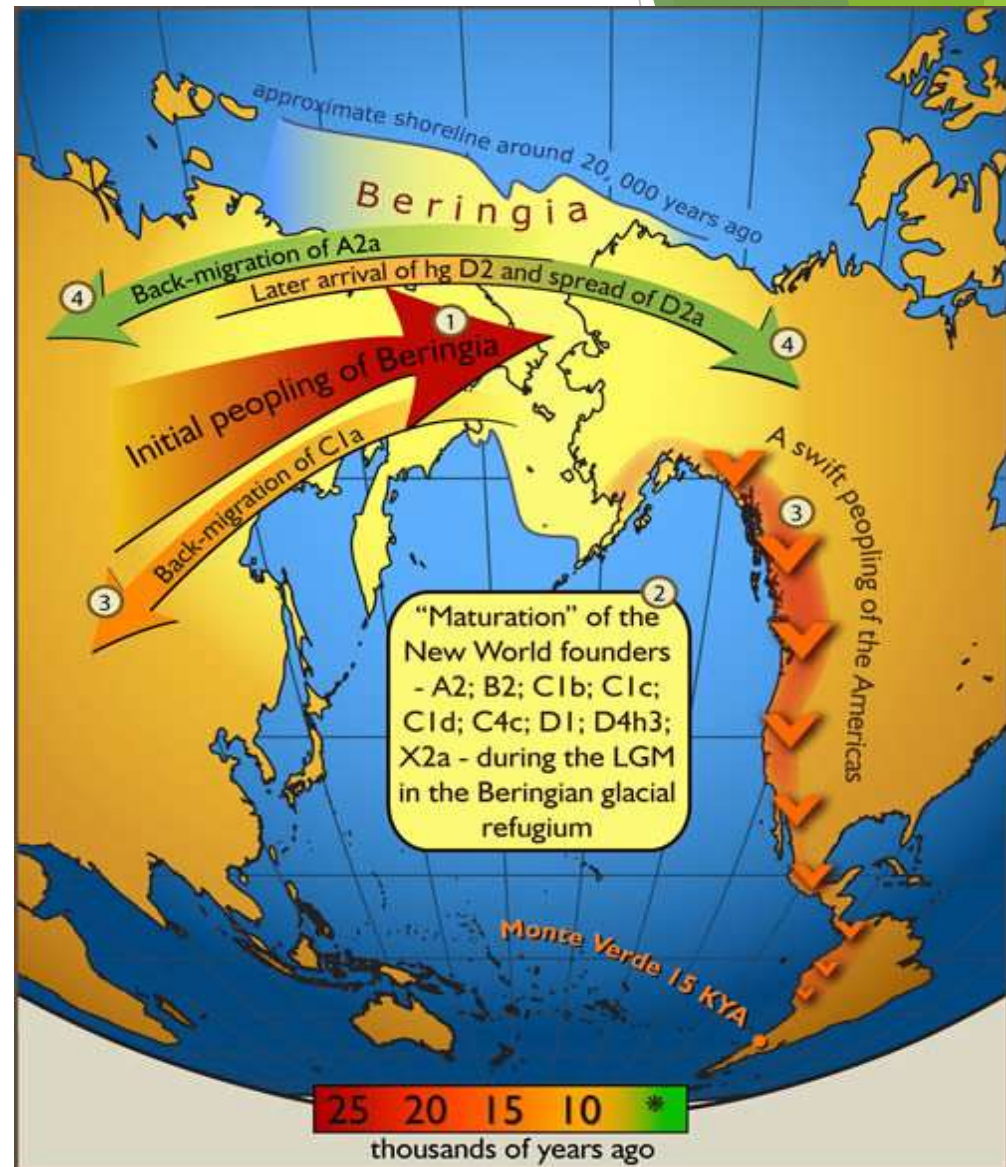
## Ch. 1 & 2 # 1

# Ancient people come to the Americas

- ▶ The first Americans arrived as early as 22,000 years ago by foot. Crossed the Beringia Land Bridge between Asia and Alaska. Migration stops when foot access ended.
- ▶ Big hunters and gathers, wooly mammoth, fishing, fruits and grains. The first people to arrive in the Americas supported themselves by hunting big animals.
- ▶ Agriculture develops complex societies (one does not have to leave for resources)- maize, pumpkins, beans. Allowed for people to remain in one place.
- ▶ Some Native American cultures never adopted agriculture and remained nomadic.

▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9r9eeV1Ca7E>

▶ [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E\\_k9uE6vrb8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E_k9uE6vrb8)



# Complex Societies Form in the Americas

▶ 3,500 years ago in Central Mexico and S. America-  
Mayans and Aztecs develop  
agriculture



▶ 3,000 years ago N. America- Hohokam and  
Anasazi introduced crops  
to the southwest (Az, Co,  
UT, and NM) along Salt  
River



▶ Complex Societies were first made possible by the development of agriculture



# North American Societies Around 1492

- ▶ Native Americans lived in diverse environments and communities.

- ▶ Southwest Pueblo/Hopi - dry settlements near waterways, adobe homes, kivas and develop irrigation systems.

- ▶ Eastern Woodlands Iroquois - forests, ag, hunting, traveled by foot or canoe, varied by region. Iroquois League - eastern Tx to the Atlantic Ocean. Created a constitution that was passed down orally from generation to generation

- ▶ Native American groups had a huge trade network but did not trade land.



# Native Village Life

- ▶ Religious Beliefs - thought the natural world was filled with spirits. Objects living and non living possess a voice to be heard.
- ▶ Social Organization - Kinship. Elders instructed the young, young honored elders. Division of labor according to age, gender, and status.
- ▶ Survived by hunting



CHINDOOK

NEZ PERCE

BLACKFOOT

DAKOTA

TILLAMOOK

CROW

POMO

PAIUTE

UTE

NAVAJO

ARAPAHO

HOPI

ANASAZI

CHEYENNE

ZUNI

COMANCHE

OSAGE

ILLINOIS

SHAWNEE

CHEROKEE  
CREEK

CHICKASAW

NATCHEZ

TIMUCUAN

PACIFIC  
OCEAN

Gulf of Mexico

WAV  
IFO  
NARRAGAN

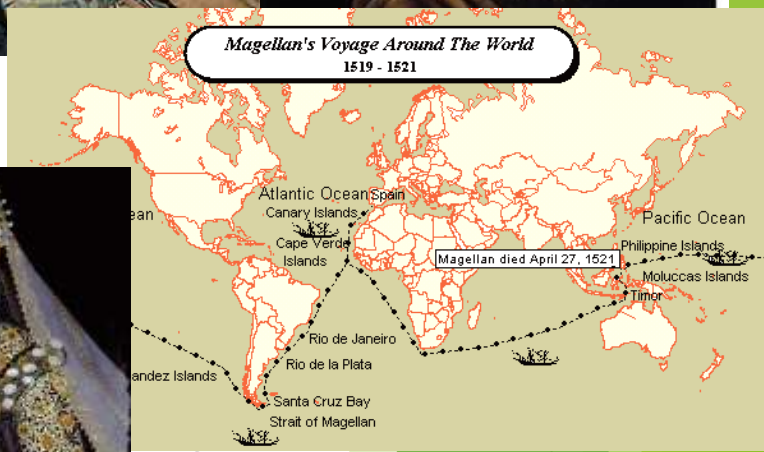
DELAWARE

POWHTAI

ATI

# European Societies 1492

- ▶ Communities based on a hierarchy- 1. Monarchs and nobles 2. Merchants, artisans 3. Peasants
- ▶ Few moved beyond the position they were born.
- ▶ Roman Catholic Church was the dominant religion. Crusades fought for the holy land of Jerusalem.
- ▶ Decline in the church - Reformation. Catholics vs. Protestants.
- ▶ Renaissance- Rebirth of human society, realism and individual achievement.
- ▶ Age of Exploration- 3 G's gold, god and glory



# Ch 1. Quiz

1. Define Nomadic
2. What stopped immigration across the Beringia Land Bridge?
3. List 2 Native American groups from the Southwest region.
4. What were the Mississippians known for constructing?
5. Native Americans believed the \_\_\_\_\_ world was filled with spirits?
6. Describe a complex society.
7. What church dominated Europe in the 1400's?
8. Describe the Renaissance.
9. What are the 3 G's ?

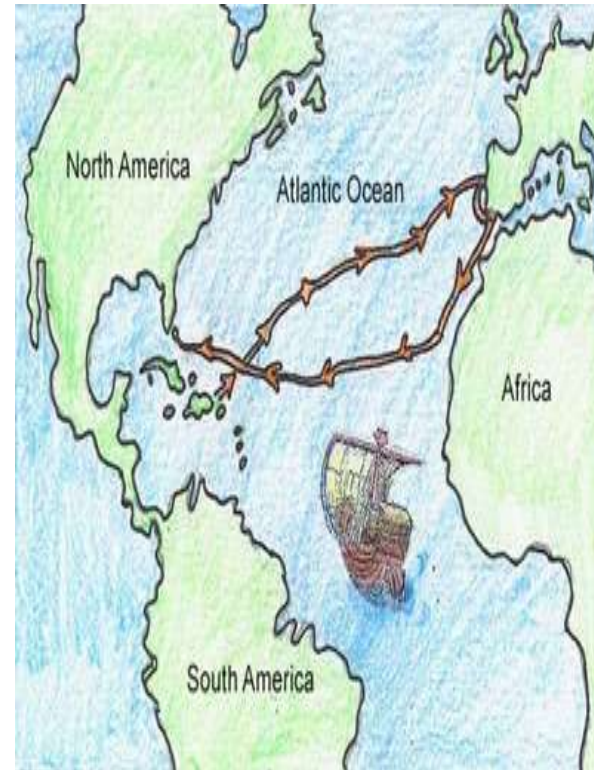


# # 2 Columbus



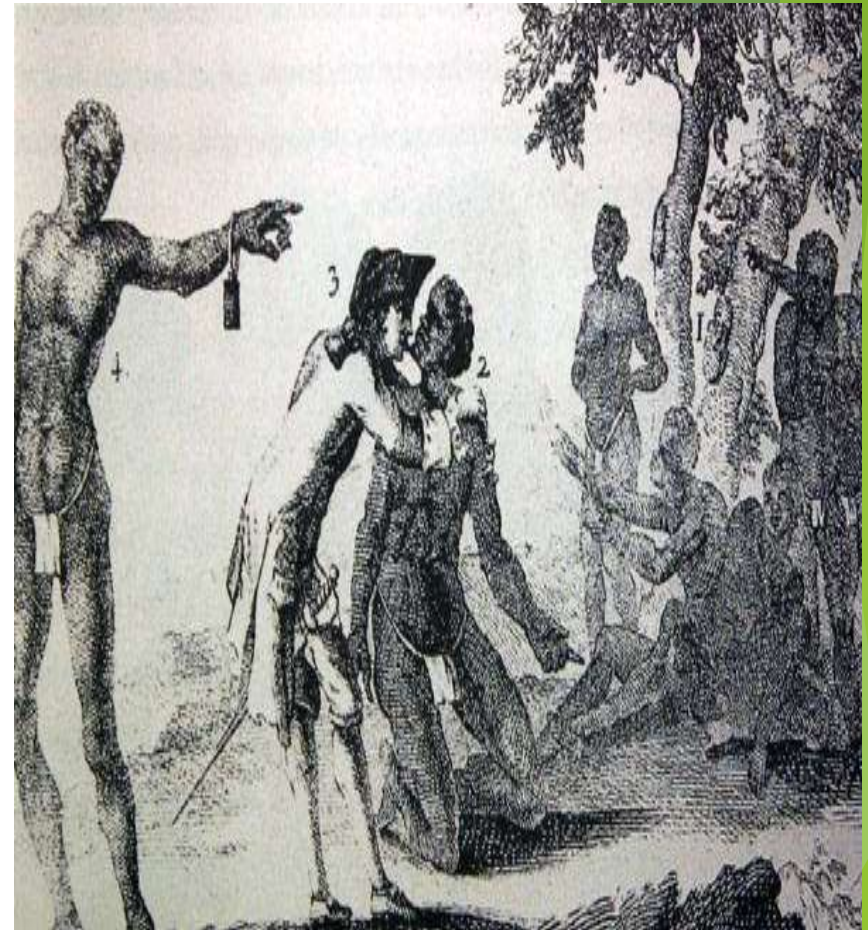
# First Encounters

- ▶ 1492 Christopher Columbus stood before the Spanish court with a plan for a route to Asia by sailing across the Atlantic Ocean.
- ▶ Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria set sail
- ▶ The 70<sup>th</sup> day in October, 1492 the 90 explorers landed on one of the islands of the Bahamas.
- ▶ Came across the Taino's and claimed the land Spain's.



# Gold, Land, and Religion

- ▶ Gold was a main reason for exploration. Spent 96 days exploring the Bahamas and Caribbean Islands. Columbus thought he was in what we know as China and Japan. Which he claimed for Spain. Naming the people los indios.
- ▶ Forced religion on the people and took all possessions.
- ▶ Columbus left back to Spain convinced he landed in Asia . Monarchs funded 3 more voyages. Including 17 ships, several hundred armed soldiers, priests and a 1,000 colonist.
- ▶ Divided Haiti and the Dominican Republic started a lasting feud.



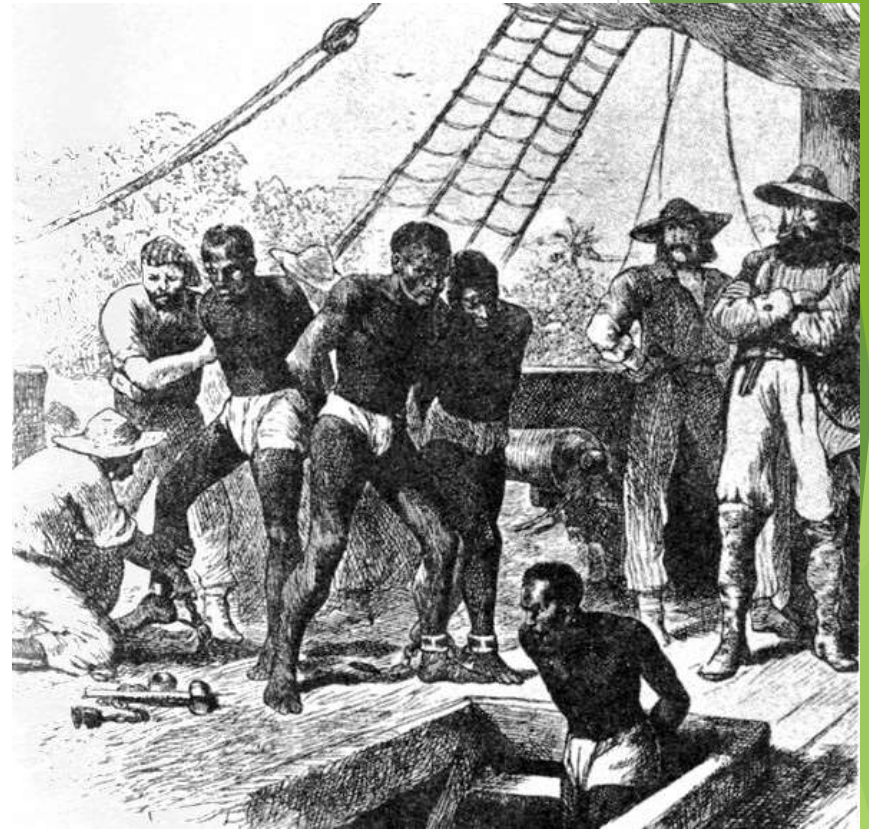
# The Impact on the Native Americans

- ▶ Native Americans were not immune to disease and viruses that the Spanish brought. Caused death to thousands. Small pox, measles, mumps, chicken pox, and typhus (bacterial disease caused by lice.)
- ▶ Colonization process of plantations, forced labor, and weapons.
- ▶ Natives revolt but could not save selves from Spanish rule.



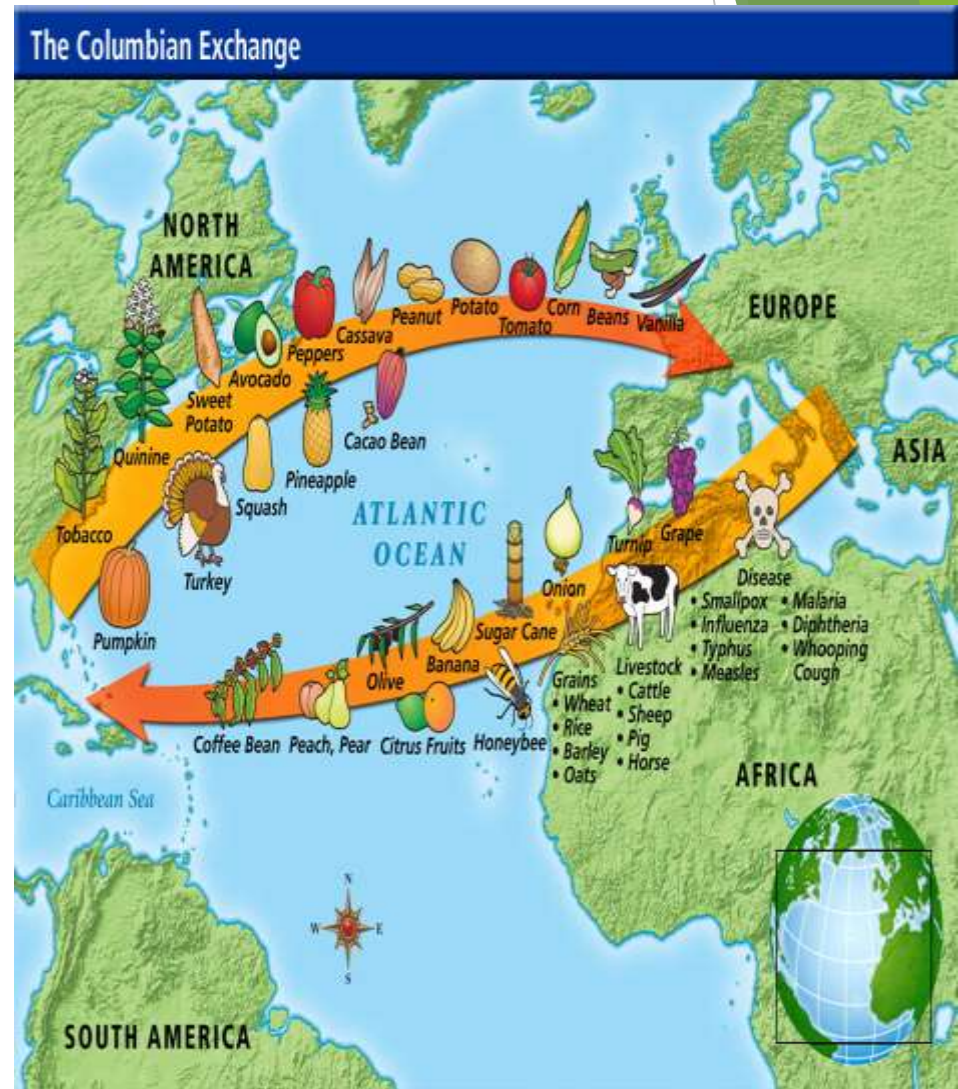
# Slave Trade Begins

- ▶ With diseases reducing the number of natives for work, Europeans turned to Africa for slaves. African slavery became an essential part of the European-American economic system. Drained Africa of 12 million people.



# Columbian Exchange 1492- Present

- ▶ Merchants, monarchs and ordinary people saw opportunity to increase their wealth and influence.
- ▶ Columbian Exchange- Introduction of new plants and animals to Europe, Africa and the Americas. Became one of the words largest voluntary migrations in history.



## In your own words...

- ▶ How did the Spanish influence the Americas? Give a positive and negative example.