

Topic : Chapter 1.1 Crossing to the Americas

Name _____

Date _____

Clues

Artifacts: man-made tools and objects studied by Archaeologists.

Migrate: to move

Beringia: a land bridge that joined Asia and North America during the Ice Age that allowed for man to cross over into North America.

Domestication: process of breeding plants and taming animals to meet human needs

Culture: a way of life that people share including arts beliefs and customs

Mound Builders- built large earthen structures. Adena and Hopewell were the earliest mound builders.

Notes

Main Idea Ancient people came to America from Asia and developed complex civilizations over time.

Native Americans have different stories about how they came to America. Most scientists agree, they crossed over from Asia; but disagree on how and when they came.

Migration may have occurred by land or sea. A land bridge during the ice age may have opened passage from Asia to America. Even the most primitive boats may have been strong enough for a journey by sea.

These theories are continually being challenged as scientists discover more and more about the earliest inhabitants of the North American continent.

Early Meso American Civilizations:

Olmec: central Mexico- set up trade routes, created pyramid like structures. Their culture spread and influenced others

Maya: Southern Mexico and Guatemala, topped their pyramids with temples. They developed a great civilization, they had an accurate yearly calendar, and they were the first Americans to create a number system using zero. They had a written language using pictures symbols.

Hohokam/Anasazi:

Arizona, they altered their dry desert environment by building irrigation systems. They were influenced by other Mesoamerican cultures which they learned about through trade.

Summary : Theories differ on how the earliest Americans arrived on the American continent. Scripture backs up the science on the theory of an Ice Age.

New systems like domestication and agriculture paved the way for humans to put down roots. They developed civilizations and shared and developed their cultures.

Topic : Chapter 1.2 Societies of North America

Name _____

Date _____

Clues

Technology: use of tools and knowledge to meet human needs.

Tundra: a treeless plain that remains frozen under its top layer of soil.

Kayaks: small boats made of animal skins, used by the Aleut and Inuit peoples.

Matrilineal: a society that traces its ancestry through the mother.

Slash and Burn Agriculture- practiced by the Iroquois, they chopped down trees and burned them so the ashes would enrich the soil for planting.

Deganawida: .

A peace seeking Iroquois who helped achieve a league of peace between warring Native Tribes.

Iroquois League: An alliance of tribes that brought peace to the Iroquois.

Main Idea: By 1500 a variety of Native American groups lived in North America. They each had very distinct cultures.

Native American groups were diverse, and adapted to their environments.

Environment shaped each groups economy, technology, and religion.

Aleut and Inuit: Climate was too cold for farming- these groups were hunters. They used kayaks to hunt whales, seals and walruses.

Some religious ceremonies honored the spirits of the whales and seals.

They made arrowheads from spear points from bones and antlers.

Tribes from California, Columbia Plateau, and the Great Basin:

Mostly desert, unsuitable for farming. Hunters, gatherers, expert weavers and craftsmen. Strong spiritual beliefs often linked to nature. Held rain dances, believed they could contact the spirit world.

The Aztecs ruled a great civilization in Central Mexico:

Tenochtitlan was their capital city. They became a strong empire by draining swamps and building irrigation systems to grow plenty of food.

The Aztecs were warlike people who conquered most of their neighbors.

They had a complex social structure, and elaborate religious ceremonies; including human sacrifice.

Pueblos, of the southwest, were descendants of the ancient Hohokam and Anasazi; they used irrigation to alter their desert climate for farming. They lived in structures made from dried mud bricks.

Plains Indians were hunter gatherers. They hunted Bison. They ate the meat and made clothing and tools from the hide and bones.

Choctaw and Chickasaw groups of the southeast were farmers. Women did the farming while men hunted. They had a matrilineal societies and traced their ancestry through their mothers.

People of the Eastern Woodlands: The northeast had plenty of fish, game, and rain.

The climate was colder with snowy winters and forests covered much of the region.

Most people spoke Iroquois or Algonquin.

Iroquois adapted to the forest for farming by using slash and burn agriculture. They lived in longhouses that would sometimes hold up to 10 families. They often attacked neighboring villages for food and captives. They created a League of Peace, led by Deganawida.

The **Algonquin** lived in wigwams.

Summary :

Clues

Ghana: First west African kingdom to grow rich through the trading of gold and salt.

Muslims :followers of the religion of Islam.

Islam: religion founded by the prophet Muhammad in the 600s and teaches that there is one god, allah.

Main Idea: West Africa developed kingdoms, trade networks, and artistic achievements. From this region, many Africans were brought to the Americas.

Africa is the world's second largest continent after Asia. Beyond the Savanna in the north lies the Sahara, the world's largest desert.

By AD 1500 coastal ports linked Africa with the rest of the world.

By AD 500 Camel caravans led merchants across the great desert. This connected West Africa to the rest of the world.

Ghana is the first kingdom to grow rich through trade. They controlled the trade of gold and salt (valuable natural resources).

Advanced trade networks were built.

Many traders who came to Ghana from North Africa were muslims.

By the 1200s Mali had taken over most of Ghana's territory.

Mali became West Africa's most powerful state. They also profited from the trading of gold and salt.

Sundiata was Mali's first great ruler.

Mansa Musa was another great Mali leader, and a devout Muslim. Under his reign, Mali became one of the largest empires in the world. Legends of his wealth traveled to Europe and encouraged trading between the continents.

Mali's power decreased after Mansa Musa's death. As a result the Songhai people broke away from its control. In 1464 under the leader, Sunni Ali, they began their own empire.

The Hausa States: emerged after A.D 1000 in what is now Northern Nigeria.

Yoruba-people who lived in the forests southwest of the Niger River. Ife and Oyo were the largest Yoruba states, and had kings who they considered to be partly divine. (demi-god) They were mostly farmers but also had skilled artists who carved wood and cast metal sculptures.

Benin- another kingdom famous for its art, prospered as a result of its location on main trading routes.

Portugese traders came to Benin to trade for spices, leopard skins, and ivory for copper and guns. Soon they began to trade enslaved Africans for the Spanish and Portuguese to supply their large plantations with laborers.

Trade and Social changes led to Europeans sailing beyond their lands.

Summary :

Feudalism- a political system where a king allows nobles, or lords to use lands that belong to him. In return the lords owe the king military service and protection for the people living on the land.

manor system- lords divided their lands into manors (large estates) that were farmed mostly by serfs.

Crusades: series of wars to recapture the Holy Land from Muslims.

Pepper Millionaires: European traders who made millions in the spice trade.

Renaissance- time of increased interest in art and learning. It means "re-birth" It lasted from 1300s-1600s.

Reformation was a movement aimed at correcting the problems in the church. It ended up dividing the church into two groups, Catholic and Protestant. In time, Protestants divided into many different churches.

Johannes Gutenberg: invented the printing press.

Main Idea: By 1500 Europe was going through a period of social change that sparked interest in learning and exploration.

Europeans in the middle ages turned to a system of feudalism to protect themselves from lightning raids by Vikings. They also developed the manor system. Lords built castles as place of protection.

The Roman Catholic Church gained power during these uncertain times. They took on government roles, collected taxes, aided the sick and punished criminals. It became a powerful, unifying force throughout Europe.

Feudalism brought more stability to society.

Merchants felt safe to travel again. New farming methods led to a surplus of food. As a result, a middle class was formed.

Trade increased everywhere.

War also spurred trade. Many European Christians were angry that Muslims held the Holy Land, where Jesus lived. In 1096 European Christians launched the Crusades A series of wars to recapture the Holy Land from Muslims. They ultimately fail, but they changed life in Europe.

During the Crusades, and after, Europeans became exposed to Asian goods like silks and spices. An Italian merchant named Marco Polo spent 24 years traveling in China and central Asia. A book was written about his travels and increased European interest in China.

The growth of trade and towns weakened feudalism because so many serfs left the manors for town life.

The bubonic plague also weakened feudalism. It killed about 1/4 of Europe's entire population, reducing the number of workers.

As countries became safer, trade increased even more.

Europe entered a time of increased art and learning known as the Renaissance.

The Renaissance was a result of a weakened feudal system, the suffering of the plague, people searching for new answers to life's biggest questions, and the study of human worth ideas and potential increased.

From classical art, European artists learned to make art more realistic. They created some of the world's finest paintings and statues.

Muslim scholars had saved classical manuscripts about science. Muslim mathematicians invented algebra. Contact with the muslim societies influenced European mathematics.

In about 1455 Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press. People no longer had to copy books by hand. More people read, ideas spread quickly.

Martin Luther, a german monk publicly posted 95 statements criticizing the Catholic Church and some of its corrupt practices. This act began the Reformation.

When European colonists came to America, they carried their religious disagreements and hopes for religious freedom with them

Summary :

Navigator: plans the course of a ship.

Caravel ships :developed by the Portuguese. They have triangular sails and square sails that made it easier to sail into the wind.

Christopher Columbus- Italian Sailor who sailed for Spain in search of an all water route to Asia. He instead, found the North American Continent.

Main Idea: As Europeans searched for sea routes to Asia, Christopher Columbus reached the Americas

Henry the Navigator: began a school for navigators. He decided to organize and pay for expeditions to explore . Hoping to find African gold , learn more about geography and spread Christianity, his ships sailed further down the African coast than anyone had before.

Under Henry the Navigator the Portuguese developed an improved ship called the caravel.

In 1488 Bartolomeu Dias reached the southern tip of Africa.

In 1491 Vasco da Gama followed Dias's route around the cape. He continued north, and sailed east across the Indian Ocean to India. At last someone had found an all water route to Asia. Portugal could now trade with Asia without dealing with Muslims or Italians. Portugal took control of the valuable spice trade. Spain wanted to take part in the rich profit. They began looking for their own routes to Asia.

Italian sailor Christopher Columbus thought he knew a faster way to reach Asia. He believed the Atlantic Ocean was smaller than it is, and that a voyage to Asia would be short. Columbus asked the King Portugal to finance his journey. The king opposed the plan. So in 1486 Columbus turned to Portugal's rival: Spain

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain liked Columbus' plan because they wanted a share of the rich Asian trade. The Queen also wished to spread Christianity. Columbus prepared to sail with three ships. The Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria.

Columbus believed he had reached the Indies, islands in Southeast Asia where spices grew. The islanders who greeted them were Taino, but Columbus mistakenly called them "Indians."Columbus named the island San Salvador. Believing he had found an all-water route to Asia, Columbus sailed back to Spain. He made three more voyages to the Americas. He neither brought back treasure, nor spread Christianity. Instead he enslaved the people of Hispaniola. After his fourth voyage, Spain's rulers refused to help him further.

The voyages of Columbus changed European views of the world. People realized that us had reached continents not known to them before. They began to see the Atlantic Ocean as a bridge that linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Columbus' explorations brought an era of great wealth and power to Spain. Other countries began to send ships to the Americas in hopes of riches and power too.

Summary :