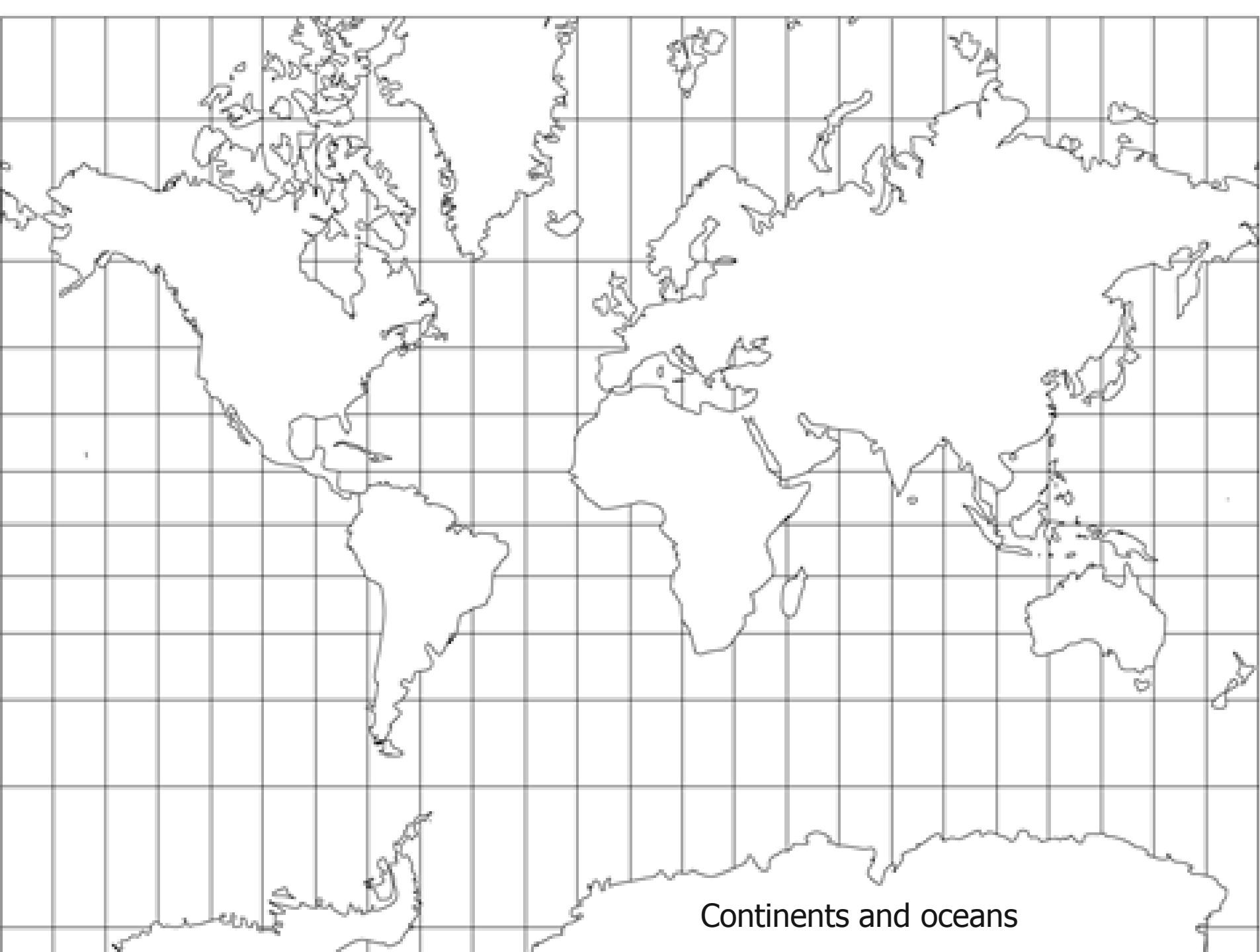


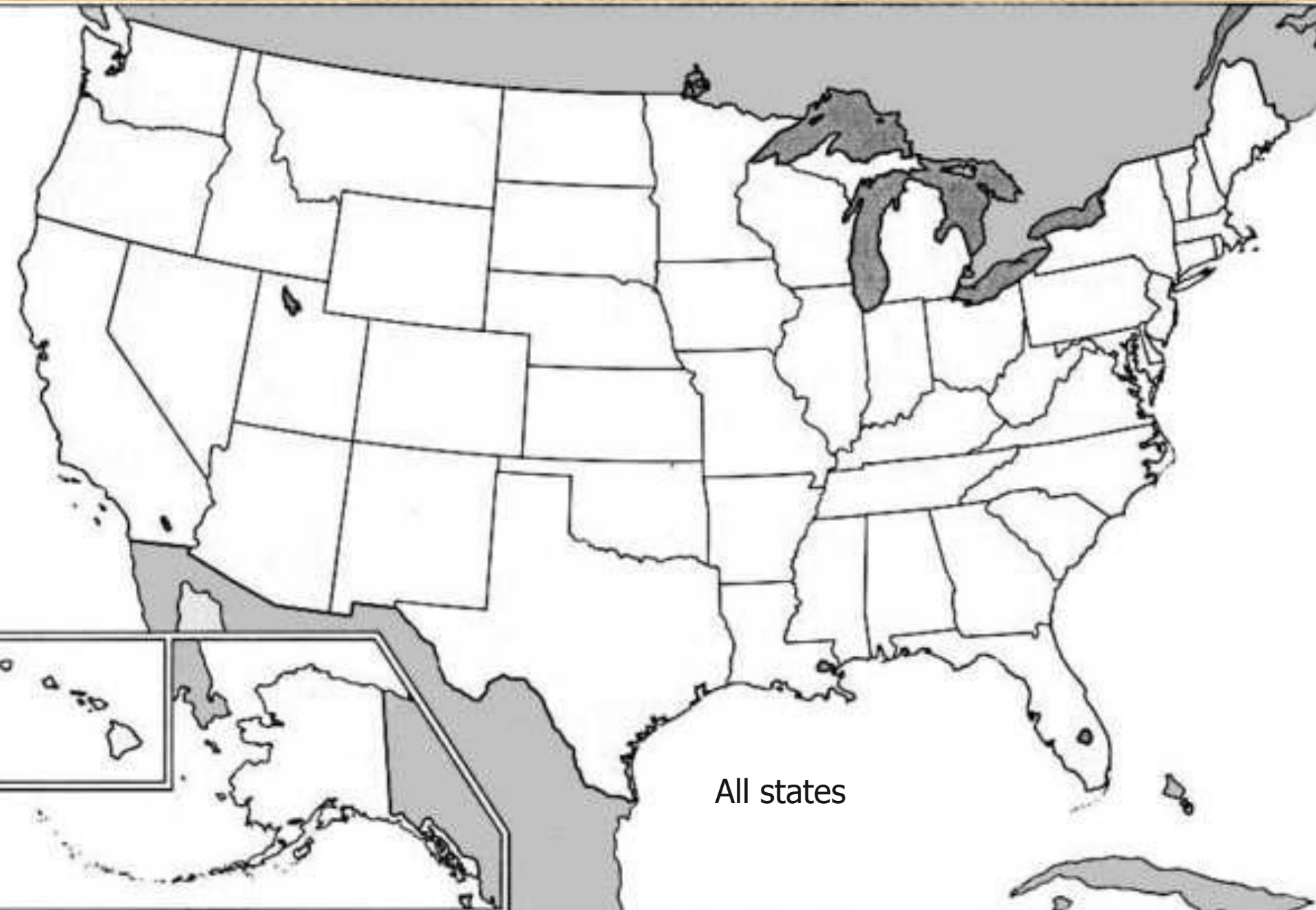
# **Converging Cultures**

**Prehistory to 1520**

**Chapter 1**



Continents and oceans



All states

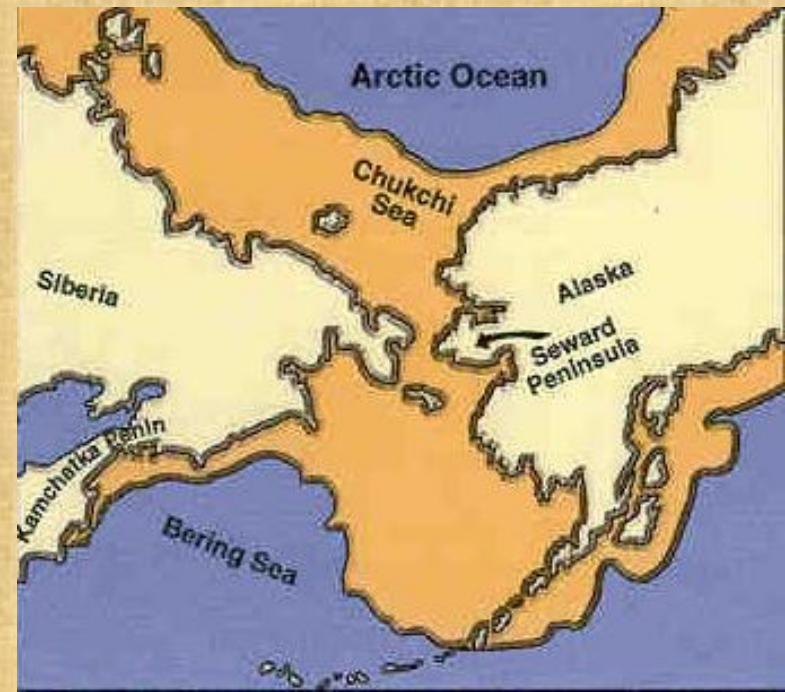
In 1925 an African American cowboy named George McJunkin was riding along a gully near the town of Folsom, New Mexico, when he noticed something gleaming in the dirt. He began digging and found a bone and a flint arrowhead. J.D. Figgins of the Colorado Museum of Natural History knew the bone belonged to a type of bison that had been extinct for 10,000 years. The arrowhead's proximity to the bones implied that human beings had been in America at least 10,000 years, which no one had believed at that time.

The following year, Figgins found another arrowhead embedded in similar bones. In 1927 he led a group of scientists to the find. Anthropologist Frank H.H. Roberts, Jr., wrote, "There was no question but that here was the evidence. . . . The point was still embedded . . . between two of the ribs of the animal skeleton." Further digs turned up more arrowheads, now called Folsom points. Roberts later noted: "The Folsom find was accepted as a reliable indication that man was present in the Southwest at an earlier period than was previously supposed."

—adapted from *The First American: A Story of North American Archaeology*

# Migration to America

- Asians
  - Radiocarbon dating
    - Age of ancient objects
  - DNA
  - Ice Age
  - Nomads
  - Bering Land Bridge
  - Possibly 30,000 years ago





# Meso-America



## ■ How? Agriculture & Civilization

## ■ Mexico & Central America

### ■ Olmec

### ■ Mayan

#### ■ Engineering

#### ■ Math

#### ■ Calendar

#### ■ Yucatan Peninsula

### ■ Toltec

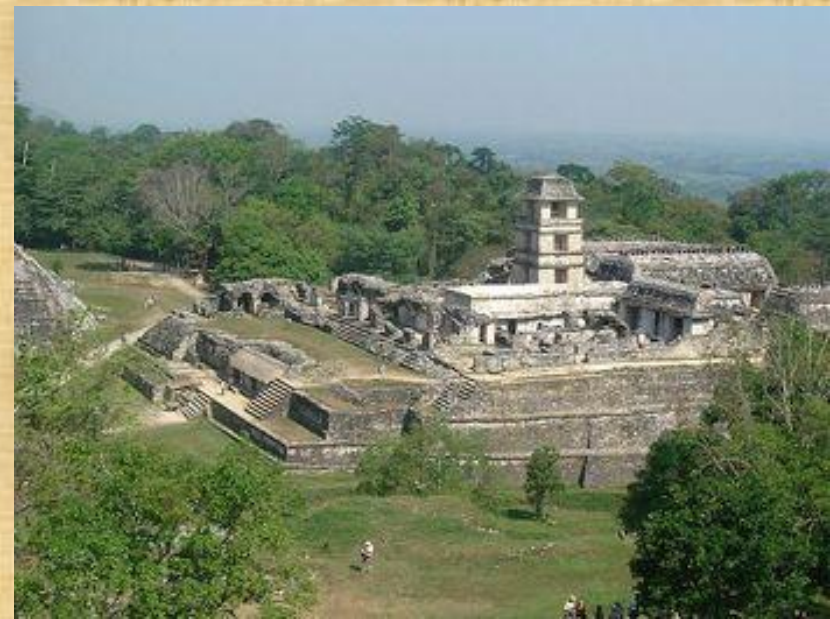
### ■ Aztec

#### ■ Conquered and include in Empire

#### ■ Mexico City and Mexico

## ■ Inca-S. Amer.

### ■ Andes Mnts.



Mayan Ruins



# Tenochtitlan—Aztec Capital



# North America

## ■ Southwest

### ■ Hohokam

- irrigation

### ■ Anasazi

- Kivas, Pueblos
- Chaco Canyon
- Mesa Verde
- Connected cliff dwellings

Kiva at  
Mesa Verde



## ■ Eastern Woodland

### ■ Adena & Hopewell

- NY and Ohio Valley
- Mound builders

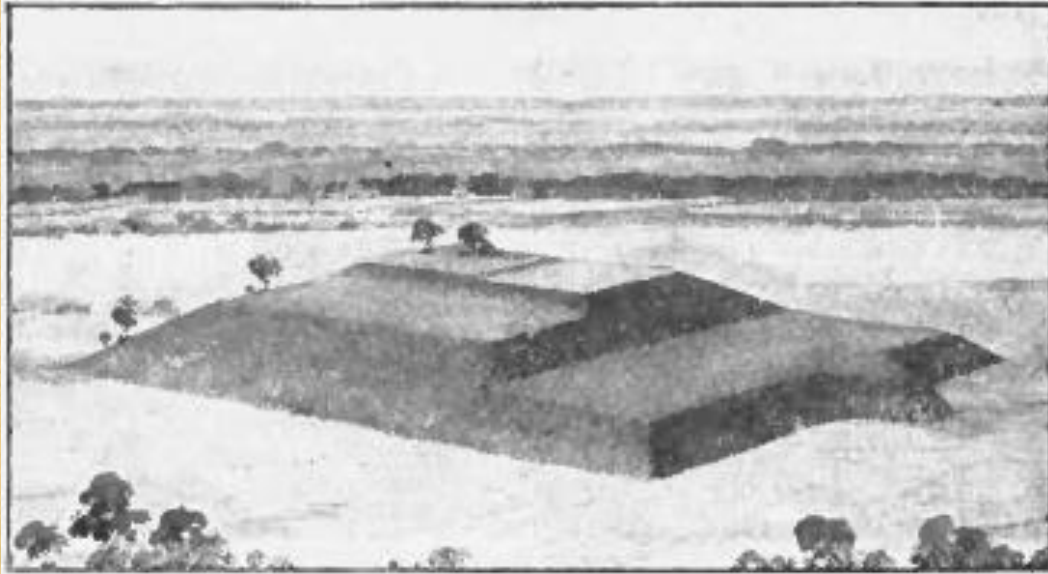
### ■ Mississippian

- Mound builders
- Maize & Corn for bread
- Cahokia





# Cahokia—Monk's Mound



CAHOKIA MOUND, ILLINOIS. TERRACED PYRAMID 1,100 FT. LONG, 100 FT. HIGH. RESTORED





From atop Monk's  
Mound, Cahokia you can  
see St. Louis, Mo.

Ancient Calendar at  
Cahokia, Ill., home of  
the mound builders



Did the Natchez people of the southeastern United States descend from the Toltec of Mesoamerica? A Natchez man told this story to a European explorer in the mid-1700s:

“Before we came into this land we lived yonder under the sun (pointing with his finger nearly south-west, by which I understood that he meant Mexico). . . . There our Suns [Mexican rulers were called Suns] had their abode and our nation maintained itself for a long time. . . . Our nation extended itself along the great water [Gulf of Mexico] where this large river [the Mississippi] loses itself; but as our enemies were become very numerous . . . our Suns sent some of their subjects who lived near this river, to examine whether we could return into the country through which it flowed. The country on the east side of the river being found extremely pleasant, the Great Sun, upon the return of those who had examined it, ordered all his subjects who lived in the plains, and who still defended themselves against the ancients of the country, to remove into this land, here to build a temple. . . .”

—quoted in *America in 1492*

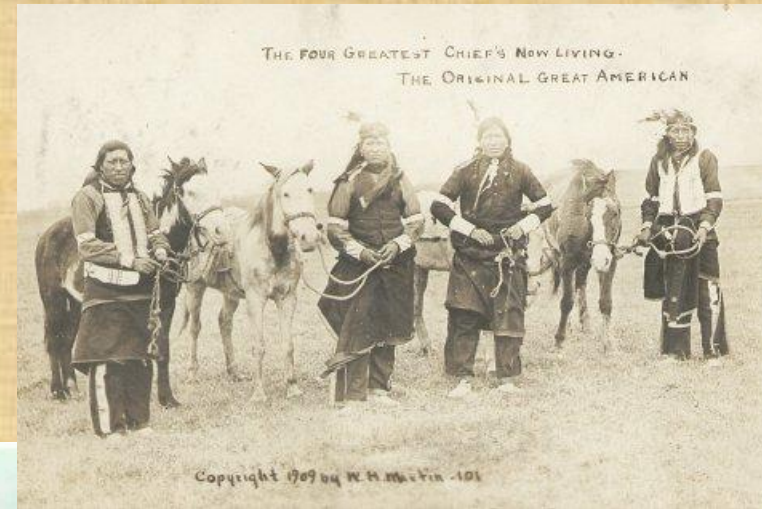


# Western

- Native American cultures
  - Shaped by Environments
- Deserts
  - Irrigated farming, Corn, squash, beans
  - Pueblos—Villages
  - Navajo, Hopi, Apache, Zuni
- Pacific
  - Fishing, hunting, gathering, whaling, seals
  - Eskimos, Nez Perce, Chinook, Inuit
- Great Plains
  - Poor
  - Bison hunting on foot
  - Farming river valleys
  - Horses change their culture
  - Sioux
  - Pawnee



Chinook  
salmon



# Great Plains









# ■ Eastern Woodland

- Languages
  - Algonquian
  - Iroquoian
- Matrilineal
- Slash and burn farming
- Longhouses, wigwams
- Iroquois League
- Shaman
- Haiwatha



Eastern Woodland Longhouses

*One arrow can be easily broken. But when five arrows are bound together, they become strong. As the five arrows are strongly bound together with our ways and customs and this shall symbolize that the five nations are united; we are of One Mind.*

*---Peacemaker to the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca.*

- Southeastern Indians
  - Fishing, hunting, farming
  - 5 Civilized tribes
    - Cherokee,
    - Creek,
    - Chickasaw,
    - Choctaw,
    - Seminole
  - Powhatan





In 1324 Mansa Musa, ruler of the Mali empire, made a pilgrimage to the Arabian city of Makkah (Mecca), a place holy to his religion, Islam.

Musa had encouraged scholarship and trade in his realm, establishing his empire's leading city, Timbuktu, as a great center of learning. A man named Mahmud Kati, a native of the city, wrote a book praising Timbuktu for "the solidity of its institutions, its political liberties, the purity of its morals, the security of persons, its consideration and compassion towards foreigners, its courtesy toward students and men of learning and the financial assistance which it provided for the latter. . . ."

Musa was not the first African king to visit Makkah, but no one there or along his route had ever seen anything as dazzling as his traveling party. With him came 60,000 men, 12,000 of them personal servants he had enslaved. All were lavishly dressed. His vast caravan included 80 camels carrying 300 pounds of gold each.

Along the route, Musa's generous spending brought prosperity to the towns he passed and made his name famous. More importantly, the unmistakable wealth of his empire opened the eyes of North Africans, Arabs, and Europeans to the greatness of the Mali civilization.

—adapted from *Wonders of the African World*

# African Culture

- Most African Americans trace ancestry to West Africa
- Sahara Desert
- Gold Coast
  - Benin-Edo Civ.
- Traders in Ivory, Gold, Salt, and Slaves
- Small time farming
- Matrilineal
  - Heritage through mothers

**In the sands of that country is gold, treasure inexpressible... Merchants trade with salt for it, taking the salt on camels from the salt mines. They...travel in the desert as it were upon the sea, having guides to pilot them by the stars or rocks...They take provisions for six months, and when they reach Ghana they weigh their salt and sell it against a certain unit of weight of gold... ---quoted in African Kingdoms**

# African Cultures

- Coastal
  - native gods and rituals
- Inland and northern
  - Islam dominates
  - Mosques
  - Muslims
- Empires
  - Ghana
    - Gold
    - Salt
    - Slaves
  - Mali
    - Western Sahara
  - Songhai
    - Askiya Muhammad
    - Timbuktu
  - Guinea
    - Yoruba
    - Ivory & wood art
  - Bantu



Timbuktu, Ancient African center of Learning



# African Culture

- Slavery results from war
- Black Africans enslave losers
- Africans sell slaves to Europeans
- Mostly occurs after 1492
- Slaves for Sugar production in Caribbean

In 1095 Pope Urban II, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, was a worried man. The Holy Land, the birthplace of Christianity, was in the hands of Muslims, who, Urban feared, would no longer allow Christians access to holy religious sites. To meet this threat, Urban organized a great meeting of Christians in Clermont, France. On November 18, before a huge outdoor crowd of bishops, knights, and common people, Urban made an impassioned speech, calling on Europeans to seize control of Christianity's holiest sites by armed conquest. A cleric known as Robert the Monk recorded the Pope's speech in these words:

“Jerusalem is the navel of the world. . . . This is the land which the Redeemer of mankind illuminated by his coming, adorned by his life, consecrated by his passion, redeemed by his death, and sealed by his burial. This royal city, situated in the middle of the world, is now held captive by his enemies. . . . It looks for help from you, especially, because God has bestowed glory in arms upon you more than on any other nation. Undertake this journey, therefore, for the remission of your sins, with the assurance of 'glory which cannot fade' in the kingdom of heaven.”

—quoted in *The Discoverers*

# European Cultures

- Roman Empire Collapses
- Middle Ages & Feudalism
  - Turmoil
  - Local warring small city states
  - Trade declines
- Manor, Lord, & Serfs
  - Horse collar & plow
  - Food surplus
- Roman Catholic Church
  - Crusades in the Holy Land



# New European Cultures Dominates

- Renaissance
  - Rebirth of learning in Europe
  - Italy
- Nation States
  - England
  - France
  - Spain
  - Portugal
- Technology
  - Astrolabe—Latitude with sun
  - Lateen sails—into wind
  - Compass—finding north
  - Caravel—Ship design

Caravel Sailing ship with Lateen sails



# Portuguese Exploration

- Sailing around Africa to far East Asia
- Prince Henry the Navigator
  - Sponsored exploration
    - Bartolommeo Dias
    - Vasco Da Gama



Vasco da Gama route map 1497-1498

In 1492 Christopher Columbus led 90 sailors on a voyage into the unknown. On September 9 Columbus noted in his log: “This day we completely lost sight of land, and many men sighed and wept for fear they would not see it again for a long time.” As the voyage dragged on, the sailors grew nervous and began plotting mutiny. Columbus wrote:

“All day long and all night long those who are awake and able to get together never cease to talk to each other in circles, complaining that they will never be able to return home. . . . I am told . . . that if I persist in going onward, the best course of action will be to throw me into the sea some night.”

Then, on the morning of October 12, the *Pinta*'s lookout, Rodrigo de Triana, let out a joyous cry—“Tierra! Tierra!” (“Land! Land!”). At dawn a relieved and triumphant Columbus went ashore. He believed he had arrived in the Indies—islands located southeast of China.

—adapted from *The Log of Christopher Columbus*



# Europe Encounters America

- Vikings, come, settle, die, leave no lasting impact
- Spain, Columbus (Italian)
  - Looking to trade with Asia/India
  - uses Ptolemy's maps
  - Bahamas
  - Indians
  - Explores Caribbean rim



# Europe Encounters America



Amerigo Vespucci  
Cartographer (Map Maker)  
Names America



Magellan  
Eaten in Philippines



- Treaty of Tordesillas
  - Divides territory
  - Spain control most of America
  - Portugal controls most of Africa
- Amerigo Vespucci
- Juan Ponce de Leon
  - Florida (flowers)
- Vasco De Balboa
  - Panama
- Ferdinand Magellan
  - Circumnavigate globe

***There are many towns in this province of Apalache, and it is a land abundant in subsistence... We marched five days through an uninhabited country, when coming to a great river,...we made a boat. With this we reached the opposite shore, where we found a Province called Acapachiqui, very abundant in the food to which the Indians are accustomed. We saw some towns, and others there were we did not visit, because the country was one of very large swamps.***

***---from Relation of the Conquest of Florida, 1544***



# Columbian Exchange

Potatoes

Pumpkins

Squash

Corn

Cocoa Beans

Tobacco

Peanuts

Tomatoes

Turkeys

Pineapples

**New World**

Diseases

**Both ways**

Bananas

Honeybees

Cattle

Sheep

Pigs

Horses

Coffee

Grapes

Peaches

Wheat Grains

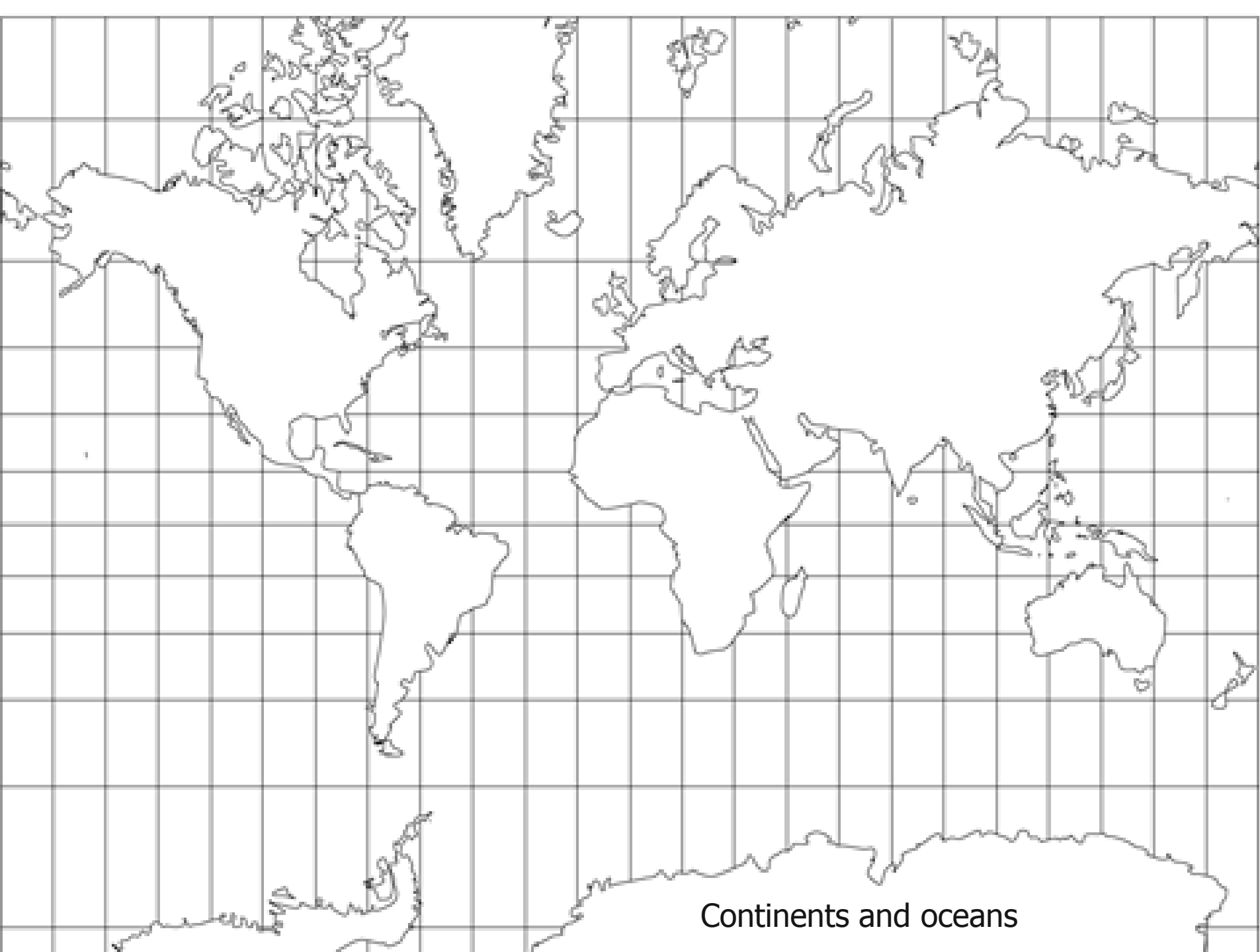
Sugar

Christianity

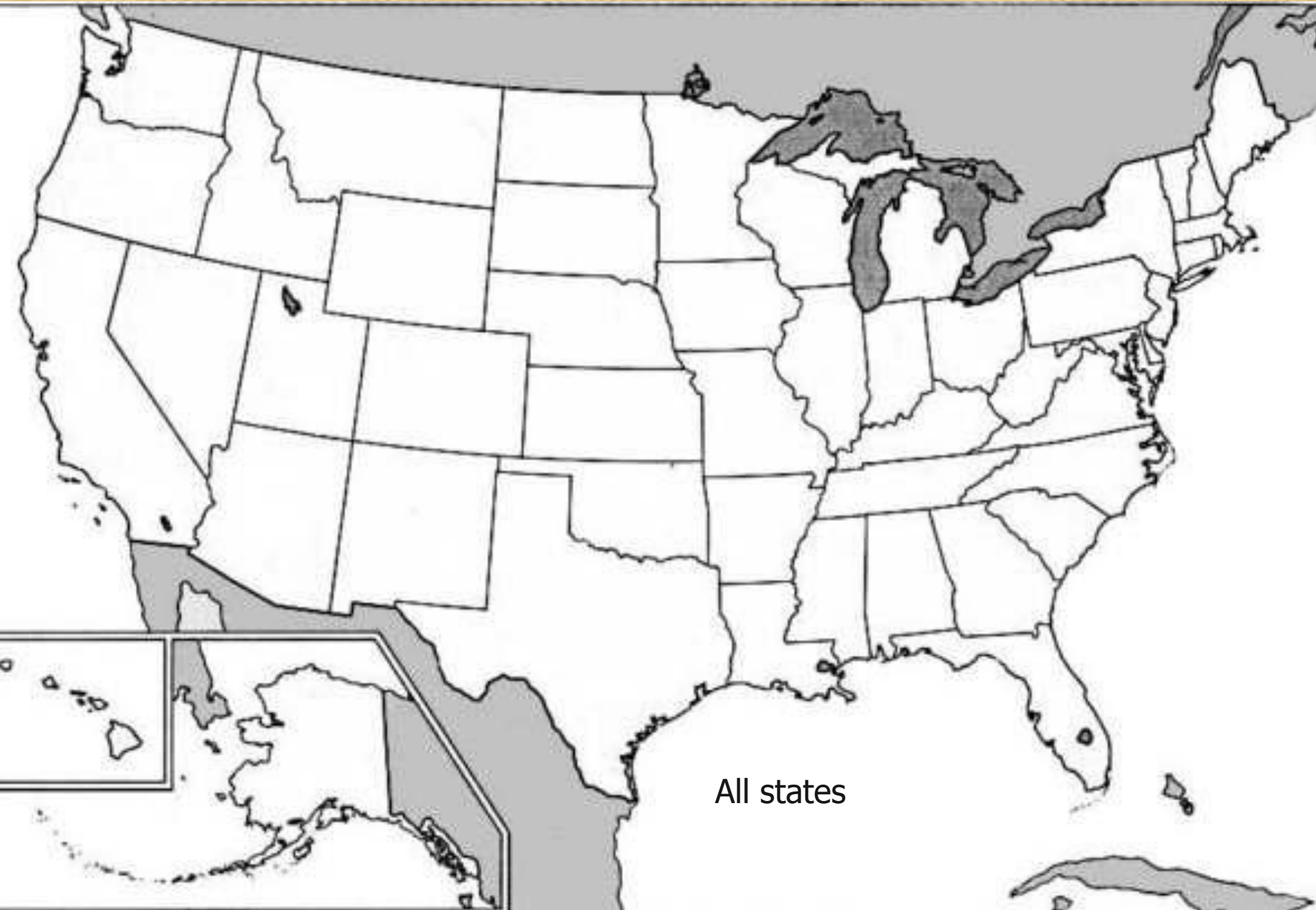
**Old World**

# Movies

- Apocalypto (2006)
- Christopher Columbus: The Discovery
- Great Inca Rebellion (National Geographic)



Continents and oceans



All states