

1 ☐ **Chapter 1**2 ☐3 ☐4 ☐ **I. The Shaping of North America**

- Planet earth took on its present form slowly.
- Over time the great continents of Eurasia, Africa, Australia, Antarctica, and the Americas were formed.
- The majestic ranges of western North America—the Rockies, the Sierra Nevada, the Cascades, and the Coast Ranges—formed.

5 ☐ **I. The Shaping of North America (cont.)**

- The Canadian Shield—a zone undergirded by rocks—became part of the North American landmass.
- Other mountain ranges were formed, along with rivers and valleys.
- After the glaciers retreated, the North American landscape was transformed.

6 ☐7 ☐ **II. Peopling the Americas**

- The North American continent's human history was beginning to be formed, perhaps by people crossing over land.
- Low sea levels exposed a land bridge connecting Eurasia with North America where the Bering Sea now lies between Siberia and Alaska.
- This brought the “immigrant” ancestors of Native America. See Map 1.1.
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**II. Peopling the Americas
(cont.)**

- The Incas in Peru, the Mayans in Central America, and the Aztecs in Mexico shaped complex civilizations:

- These people built elaborate cities and carried on far-flung commerce.
- They were talented mathematicians.
- They offered human sacrifices to their gods.

10 ☐11 ☐ **III. The Earliest Americans**

- Agriculture, especially corn growing, became part of Native American civilizations in Mexico and South America.
- Large irrigation systems were created.
- Villages of multistoried, terraced buildings began to appear (*Pueblo* means “village” in Spanish).
- Map 1.2 –Native American Indian peoples.

12 ☐13 ☐14 ☐ **III. The Earliest Americans (cont.)**

- Social life was less elaborately developed.
- Nation-states did not exist, except the Aztec empire.
- The Mound Builders were in the Ohio River valley.
- The Mississippian settlement was at Cahokia.

15 ☐ **III. The Earliest Americans (cont.)**

- Three-sister farming—maize, beans, and squash—supported dense populations.
- The Iroquois Confederacy developed political and organizational skills.
- The natives had neither the desire nor the means to manipulate nature aggressively.

16 ☐17 ☐ **IV. Indirect Discoverers of the New World**

- Norse seafarers from Scandinavia came to the northeastern shore

of North America, near present-day Newfoundland, to a spot they called Vinland.

- Ambitious Europeans started a chain of events that led to a drive toward Asia, the penetration of Africa, and the completely accidental discovery of the New World.

18 ☐ **IV. Indirect Discoverers of the New World (cont.)**

- The Christian crusaders rank high among America's indirect discoverers.
- The crusaders aroused desire for the luxuries of the East from the Spice Islands (Indonesia), China, and India; Muslim middlemen exacted a heavy toll en route.
- See Map 1.3—Major Trade Routes with Asia, 1492.
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20 ☐ **V. Europeans Enter Africa**

- Marco Polo's tales also stimulated European desire for a cheaper route to the treasures of the East.
- Spurred by the development of the caravel, Portuguese mariners began to explore sub-Saharan Africa.
- They founded the modern plantation system.
- They pushed further southward.

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22 ☐ **V. Europeans Enter Africa (cont.)**

- Spain was united by the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, and by the expulsion of the "infidel" Muslim Moors.
- The Spanish were ready to explore the wealth of India.
- Portugal controlled the southern and eastern African coast, thus forcing Spain to look westward.

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25 ☐ **VI. Columbus Comes upon a**

New World

- Christopher Columbus persuaded the Spanish to support his expedition on their behalf.
- On October 12, 1492, he and his crew landed on an island in the Bahamas.
- A new world was within the vision of Europeans.

26 ☐ **VI. Columbus Comes upon a New World (cont.)**

- Columbus called the native peoples “Indians.”
- Columbus’s discovery convulsed four continents—Europe, Africa, and the two Americas.
- An independent global economic system emerged.
- The world after 1492 would never be the same.

27 ☐ **VII. When Worlds Collide**

- The clash reverberated in the historic Columbian exchange (see Figure 1.2).
- While the European explorers marveled at what they saw, they introduced Old World crops and animals to the Americas.
- Columbus returned in 1493 to the Caribbean island of Hispaniola.

28 ☐ **VII. When Worlds Collide (cont.)**

- The Introduction of horses changed many Native American societies.
- A “sugar revolution” took place in the European diet, fueled by the forced migration of millions of Africans to work the canefields and sugar mills of the New World.
- An exchange of diseases between the explorers and the natives took place.

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31 ☐ **VIII. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru**

- Spain secured its claim to Columbus’s discovery in the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), which divided the New World with Portugal.
- See Map 1.4.

- The West Indies served as offshore bases for staging the Spanish invasion of the mainland.

32 ☐33 ☐ **VIII. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (cont.)**

- The *encomienda* allowed the government to “commend” Indians to certain colonists in return for promise to try to Christianize them.
- Spanish missionary Bartolomé de Las Casas called it “a moral pestilence invented by Satan.”
- In service of God, in search of gold and glory, Spanish *conquistadores* (conquerors) came to the New World.
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34 ☐35 ☐36 ☐ **VIII. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (cont.)**

- In 1519 Hernan Cortés set sail with eleven ships for Mexico and her destiny.
- Along the way he rescued several people who would be important for his success.
- Near present-day Veracruz, Cortés made his final landfall.
- He determined to capture the coffers of the Aztec capital at Tenochtitlán.

37 ☐ **VIII. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (cont.)**

- Aztec chieftain Moctezuma sent ambassadors to greet Cortés and invite Cortés and his men to the capital city.
- On June 30, 1520, *noche triste* (sad night), the Aztecs attacked Cortés.
- On August 13, 1521, Cortés laid siege to the city and the Aztecs capitulated. The combination of conquest and disease took its toll.

38 ☐ **VIII. The Conquest of Mexico and Peru (cont.)**

- Invaders brought more than conquest.
- They intermarried with surviving Indians, creating culture of mestizos, people of mixed Indian and European heritage.
- Mexico blends Old and New Worlds.
- 1532: Francisco Pizarro crushed Incas (Peru).

- Booty and silver may have led to capitalism; certainly transformed the world economy.
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39 ☐40 ☐ **IX. Exploration and Imperial Rivalry**

- Other explorers came to the New World:
 - 1513: Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean.
 - 1519: Magellan rounded tip of South America.
 - 1513 and 1521: Ponce de León explored Florida.
 - 1540–1542: Coronado explored Arizona and New Mexico.
 - 1539–1542: Hernando de Soto discovered the Mississippi River.
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41 ☐42 ☐ **IX. Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (cont.)**

- Spain's colonial empire grew swiftly and impressively. Other explorers began to come.
- 1497–1498—Giovanni Caboto (known as John Cabot) explored the northeastern coast of North America.
- 1524—Giovanni da Verrazano probed the eastern seaboard.
- 1534—Jacques Cartier journeyed up the St. Lawrence River.

43 ☐ **IX. Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (cont.)**

- The Spanish began to build forts to protect their territories.
- The Spanish cruelly abused the Pueblo peoples in the Battle of Acoma (1599).
- They founded the province of New Mexico in 1609 and its capital in 1610 (see Map 1.6).
- The Roman Catholic mission became the central institution in colonial New Mexico.

44 ☐45 ☐ **IX. Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (cont.)**

- The native Indians rose up against the missionaries in Popé's Rebellion (1680).
- In the 1680s the French sent Robert de La Salle down the Mississippi River.

- In 1716 the Spanish settled in Texas.
- In 1769 Spanish missionaries led by Father Junipero Serra founded San Diego and 21 mission stations.

46 ☐ **IX. Exploration and Imperial Rivalry (cont.)**

- The Black Legend is a false record of the misdeeds of the Spanish in the New World.
- While there were Spanish misdeeds, the Spanish invaders laid the foundations for a score of Spanish-speaking nations.
- Spaniards were genuine empire builders and cultural innovators in the New World.

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