• Different native societies adapted to and transformed their environments through innovations in agriculture, resource use, and social structure.
  – SW maize, Great Plains mobile, NE and MS valley mixed ag and permanent villages, NW hunting gathering and ocean resources.

• European expansion into the Western Hemisphere generated intense social, religious, political, and economic competition and changes within European societies.
  – sources of wealth, military and econ competition, Christianity. Made possible by new ship technology, joint stock companies
Today’s Compelling Question:

• How did the identities of colonizing and indigenous American societies change as a result of contact in the Americas?

• Supporting Questions – What else do we have to ask in order to answer this?
  – What were indigenous American societies like before?
  – What were colonizing societies like before?
  – How/why did they come in contact?
  – What happened after they came in contact?
Notes: Pre-Columbian Society & Exploration
Central and South America

• Maya – 1500 BCE to 1546 CE
• Aztecs – 1200-1521 CE
• Inca - 122-1535 CE
• Common Features:
  – Complex governmental and social structures
  – Polytheistic
  – Sprawling cities and road systems
  – Advanced calendars, mathematics, and communication systems.
Environment and Native Culture

- **Southwest (Arid)**
  - Agrarian - Maize cultivation, permanent homes (Pueblo)
  - Nomadic hunters (Apache, Navajo)

- **Northwest**
  - Oceans, rivers, forests = wealth from hunting, fishing (salmon) and cedar
  - Massive canoes, totem poles
  - Chinook, Tillamook
Environment and Native Culture

• Great Plains
  – Treeless grassland = Nomadic (followed buffalo, portable tepees)
  – Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Sioux

• Northeast
  – Varied of climate, landscape, and natural resources = variety of cultures
  – Hunters, gatherers, fishermen, farmers
  – Iroquois, Chippewa, Shawnee
Southeast

- Hunters, gatherers, and farmers.
- Remained in the same general area, but would move where food was most abundant.
- The Three Sisters: Corn, squash, and beans
- Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole
Age of Exploration

European Explorers fueled by a desire for:
– new sources of wealth
– increased power and status
– converts to Christianity.

Spain and Portugal wanted to establish trade with Asia and financed overseas exploration.
The Age of Discovery

- Christopher Columbus (1451-1506)
  - Sponsored by the King and Queen of Spain
  - Sailed west to find a quicker route to Asia
  - 1st voyage led to 3 more – further explored Caribbean and destroyed natives.

- Treaty of Tordesillas: divided the newly discovered lands outside Europe between Portugal and Spain
Other Explorers

- Portugal
  - de Gama - water route to India.
  - Megellan – sailed around the world

- England:
  - Cabot: claimed parts of North America

- France:
  - Cartier: St. Lawrence River
  - Chaplain: Great Lakes
  - de la Salle: Mississippi River

- Dutch:
  - Hudson: Hudson River looking for a “Northwest Passage” to Asia.
• You will be assigned an excerpt from this reading passage.
  – The Discovery (pg 2-3)
  – The Goals (pg 3-5)
  – The Natives (pg 5-6)
  – The Impact (pg 6-7)

• Complete the HAPPY organizer and be prepared to discuss
Questions for Columbus

If Columbus walked in the door right now, what questions (clarifying, challenging, contextual) would we have for him?

– The Discovery

– The Goals

– The Natives

– The Impact
Wrap Up

• How did the identities of colonizing and indigenous American societies change as a result of contact in the Americas?

• Supporting Questions – What else do we have to ask in order to answer this?
  – What were indigenous American societies like before?
  – What were colonizing societies like before?
  – How/why did they come in contact?
  – What happened after they came in contact?
Wrap Up

• Stack the readings in the middle of your table

• Stack your HAPPY organizer separately. Be sure your name is on it!

• You are taking the AP test in May!

• Read Ch. 1 and do some vocab terms.