

Chapter 1: The Nation's Beginnings (Prehistory–1824)

This chapter will cover Native Americans and European colonization, The American Revolution, the creation of a government, and the nation's early years.

- **Section 1:** Many Cultures Meet
- **Section 2:** The American Revolution
- **Section 3:** The Constitution
- **Section 4:** The New Republic



Objectives

- Discuss the **migration of the first people** to the Americas.
- Explain why Europeans wanted to develop a **sea route to India** in the 1400s.
- Describe the importance of **trade in West Africa**.
- Identify the effects of **Christopher Columbus's** voyage to the Americas.



Terms and People

- **clans** - extended family groups upon which most Native American cultures were based
- **Middle Passage** - enslaved Africans' transatlantic journey to the Americas on a slave ship
- **Christopher Columbus** - Italian mariner sailing for the Spanish who accidentally encountered the Americas while traveling to the Indies in 1492

Terms and People (Continued)

- **conquistadors** - Spanish explorers who established an empire around the Caribbean and throughout Central and South America
- **Columbian Exchange** - the exchange of plants, animals, diseases, and ideas between Europe and the Americas following Columbus's journey



What were the causes and effects of European arrival in the Americas?

Europe's Age of Exploration began as a **search for an all-water route to Asia**. In 1492, Europeans began to explore the Americas.

The arrival of European settlers and enslaved Africans **brought traumatic changes** to the many complex Native American cultures.

The first Americans migrated from Asia between 40,000 and 15,000 years ago.

- Some scientists believe they **crossed a land bridge** over the Bering Strait.
- Others believe they **came by boat** along the Pacific coast.

American Indians spread throughout the different landscapes of North and South America.

Earliest Americans



- Native Americans were living in America between 15,000-30,000 years ago
- Nomadic until they learned how to plant and raise crops.
Agriculture → Civilizations
- Diverse and Unique Cultures

- a) Language
- b) Housing
- c) Economics
- d) Food
- e) Beliefs



Culturally diverse Native Americans shared several characteristics:

- 1 They lived in **extended family groups** called **clans**.
- 2 Clans identified with **spirits** of powerful animals.
- 3 American Indians believed powerful **spiritual forces** were part of nature.



Key

- Agriculture
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Hunting-Gathering
- Uninhabited

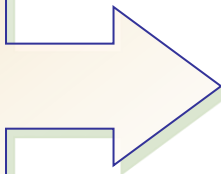


Checking for Understanding

In what ways were Native American tribes different region to region?

- housing, language, economy, food, beliefs

**Agriculture
led to the
growth of
civilizations.**



- Indians of Central Mexico **cultivated squash, corn, and beans** 3,500 years ago.
- **Expanded food supplies led to towns and cities** under powerful chiefs.

Native American Culture Regions About 1450



Native American: Way of Life

European: Way of Life

GIVING

A respected person is one who **gives**. A person who hoards is watched with distrust.

SAVING

A respected person is someone who **saves**. Even education is an investment in the future.

COOPERATION

Cooperation is healthy and essential. Anyone who tries to stand out is showing off. They believe in **team effort** for the most part.

COMPETITION

Competition is healthy and essential. You do not have to win but you must try to achieve **first place**. There was some cooperation.

HARMONY WITH NATURE

Accepts nature. They do not try to change it. If a log falls across a creek, no one moves it. The creek path might change, but that is harmony. Farmers did plant seed and irrigate their crops, but these are exceptions.

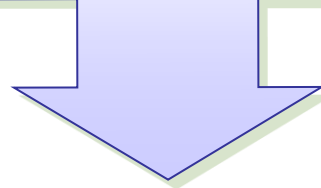
CONQUEST OVER NATURE

Controls nature by building dams and power plants. There are preserves set aside where land, plant, and animal life are in their natural state, but these are exceptions.

Based on the information provided how might European explorers and American Indians perceive one another?



**Between the 14th and 16th centuries,
Europe was changed by the Renaissance.**



- Scientific advances and an increase in economic wealth gave rise to voyages of exploration.
- Economic wealth led to voyages of exploration as monarchs sought **trade from Asia and Africa.**

Age of Exploration

- 1400s Europe was interested in Asia for spices, perfumes, fine silks, and jewels
- Hoped to find a sailing route through that would bypass Italy and the Middle East



Gems



Silk



Tea



Perfume

Portuguese mariners rounded the southern tip of Africa and eventually reached India.

But on the way, some mariners stopped to trade with West African nations.

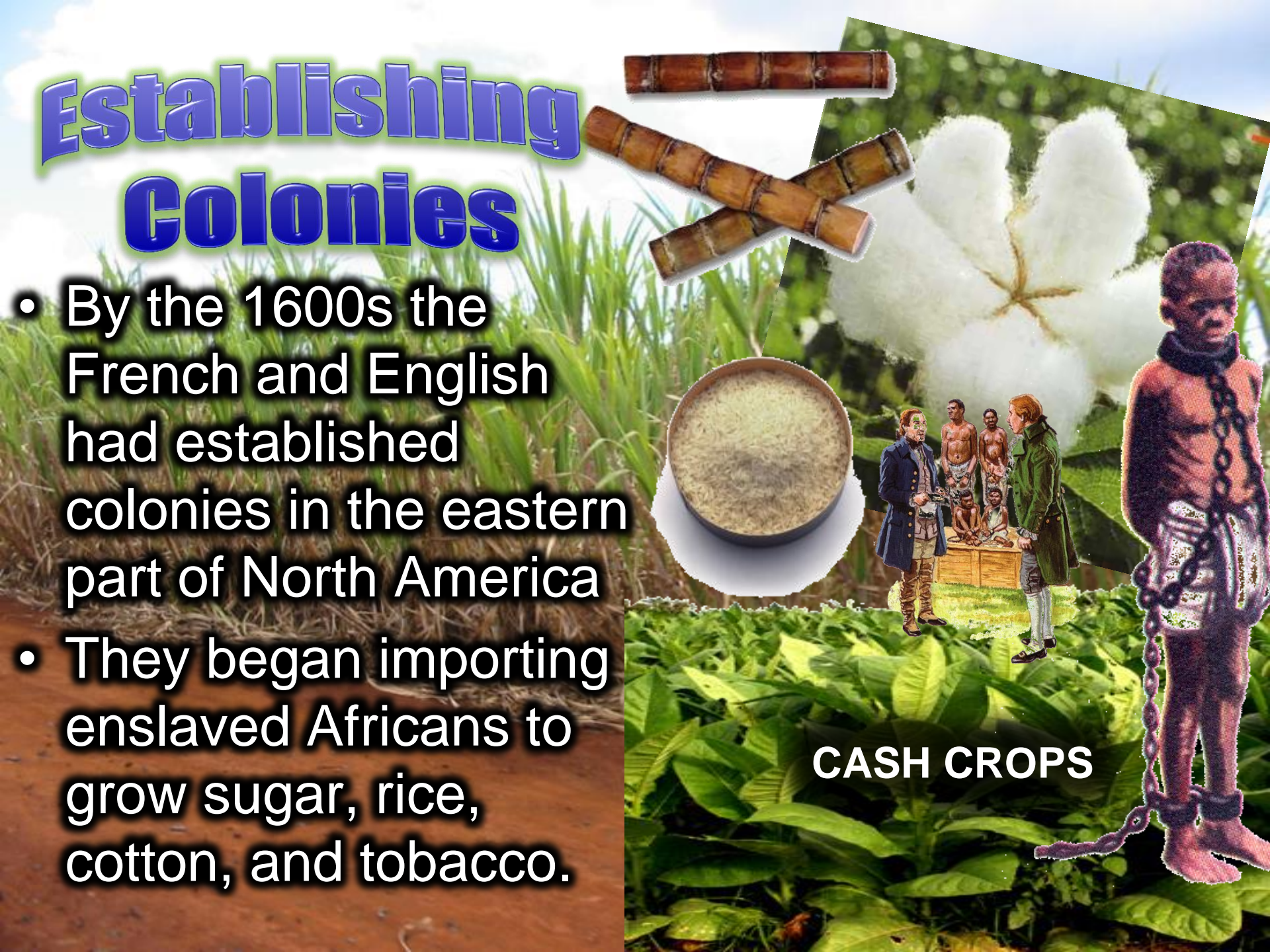
- They sought gold and salt, and they enslaved Africans.
- Between 1500 and 1800, 11 million slaves crossed the Atlantic, a trip known as the **Middle Passage**.

Establishing Colonies

- By the 1600s the French and English had established colonies in the eastern part of North America
- They began importing enslaved Africans to grow sugar, rice, cotton, and tobacco.



CASH CROPS



Why Africans for Slavery?

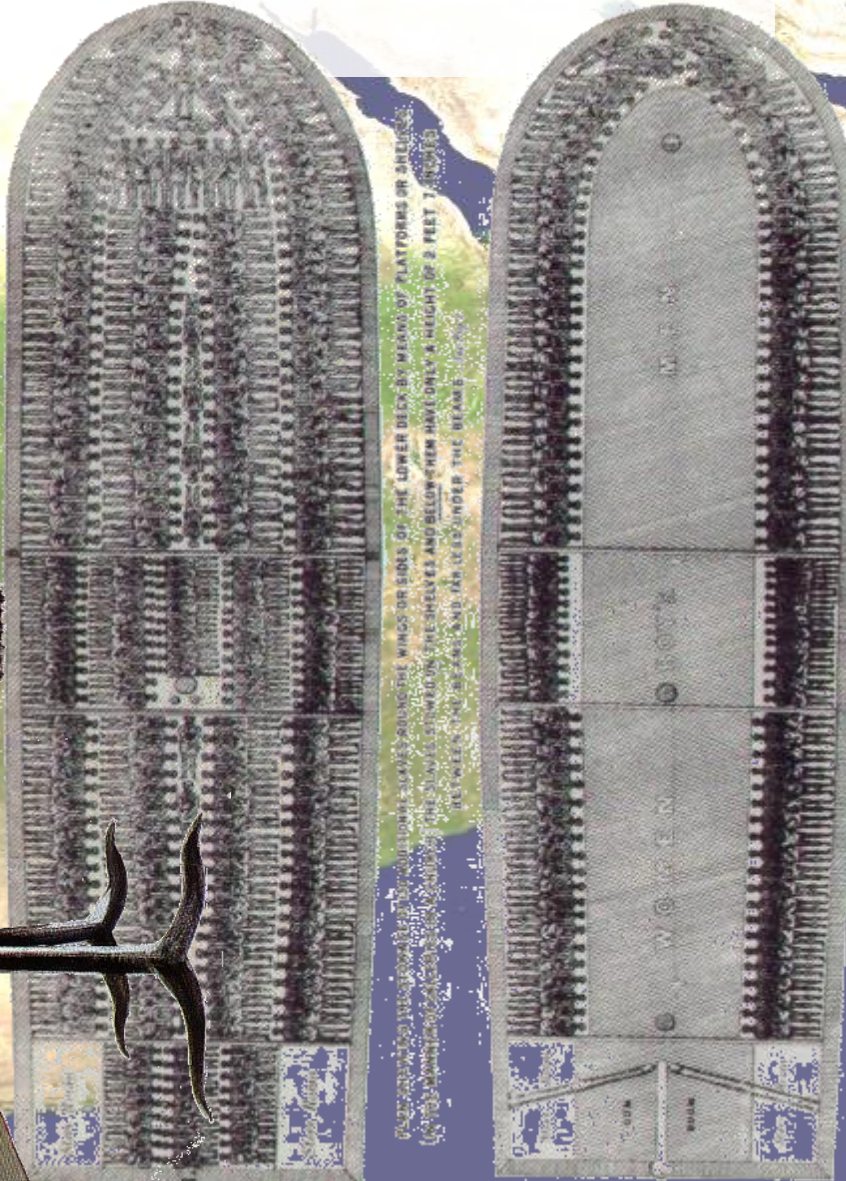


1. Africans had some immunity to European diseases
2. Had experience farming
3. Less likely to escape because they didn't know the land
4. Their skin color made it easier to catch them if they escaped

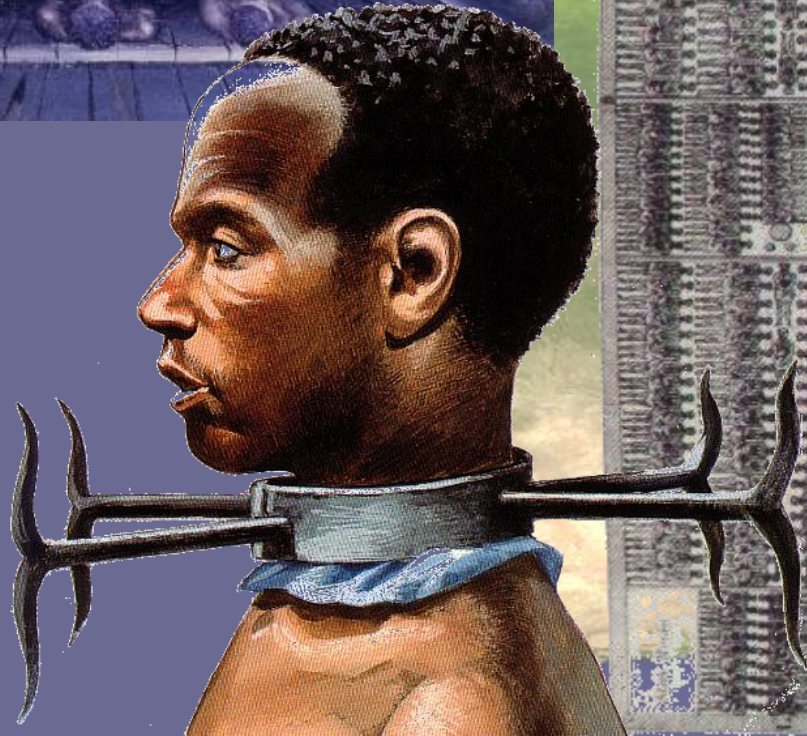


During the 15th century Africans were captured, enslaved and shipped to the New World.

Image by Rod Brown, courtesy of The British Empire & Commonwealth Museum



20% of the Africans onboard would not survive the journey





BRANDING SLAVES.

Checking for Understanding

What were some of the positive and negative consequences of the arrival of Europeans in the New World?

- **Positives-** Columbian Exchange
- **Negatives-** brought diseases that killed millions of Native Americans, use of slave labor

In 1492, Italian mariner
Christopher Columbus sailed westward for
Spain seeking an alternative route to Asia.



Although he landed in the Caribbean, he believed the islands were the Indies. He called the natives Indians.

Europeans converted the Indians to Christianity, took their land, and enslaved them.

Christopher Columbus

- Christopher Columbus, was convinced that he could reach Asia by sailing west.
- In 1492 Columbus, set sail with three ships and landed on present-day San Salvador Island.





•Columbus launched a wave of European exploration and settlement

- a) Cortez → Mexico
- b) Pizarro → Peru
- c) Ponce → Florida
- d) Vasquez → Southwest
- e) Hernando → Southeast

Exploring the New World



Spanish conquistadores established an empire around the Caribbean and in Central and South America.

1519–21	Hernán Cortés defeated the Aztecs.
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon explored Florida.
1539–42	Hernando de Soto explored parts of the Southeast to the Mississippi River.

The World in 1500



European Impact

- Europeans in the Americas had both positive and negative consequences.
 - **Positives:** the exchange of new foods, farming methods, inventions, and technology.
 - **Negative:** Native American population was exposed to diseases that they had no immunity to



Disease

- Disease such as smallpox would kill off 90% of the Native American population.
- They had never be exposed to such diseases before and had no immunity to



The traffic of plants, animals, tools, diseases, and ideas between Europe and the Americas after 1492 is called the **Columbian Exchange**.

Animals such as **pigs, horses, mules, sheep and cattle** were introduced to the Americas.

Europeans diversified their own agriculture, adopting American Indian crops such as **maize and potatoes**.

Columbian Exchange

- Where did it originally come from?
 - **Americas** or Europe



Columbian Exchange

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Columbian Exchange

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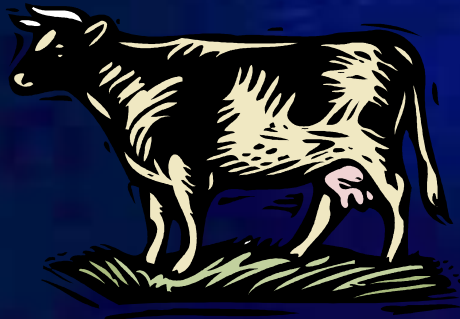
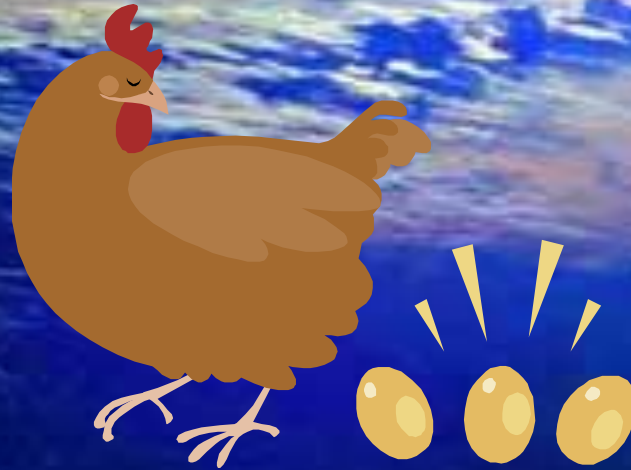
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Ch1.1 Recap

