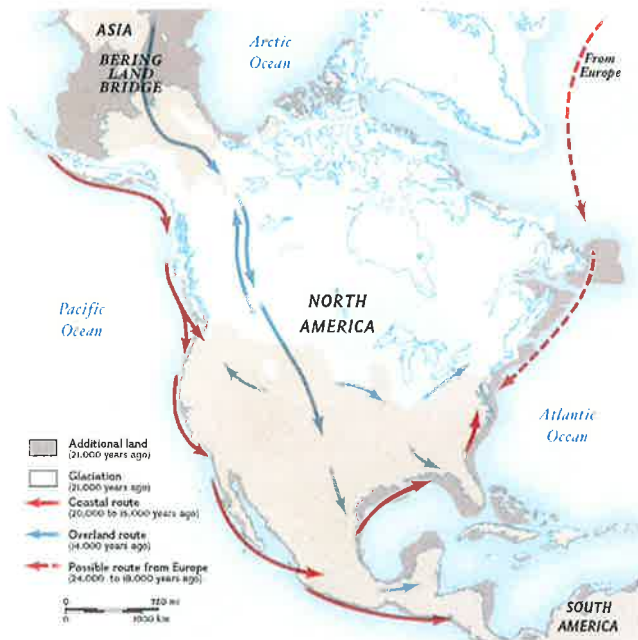


Early America



Why are there competing theories about how the first people migrated to the Americas?

Beringia Land Bridge	Migration by Boat
During the first Ice Age, hunter-gatherers followed prey across a land bridge of ice from Asia to North America and then south into South America 15,000 years ago.	Some scholars today theorize that the first Americans migrated from Asia, traveling along the west coast until they reached North America 40,000 years ago.

Reading Comprehension – Read and Annotate (CHUG)

Other Migration Theories - Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
 Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
 NPS.gov

Current Theories

In today's world, the peopling of the Americas is a hotly debated topic. Evidence for competing theories continues to change the ways we understand our prehistoric roots. While evidence of animal migration is more solidified, the human story may be more complicated. As of 2008, genetic findings suggest that a single population of modern humans migrated from southern Siberia toward the land mass known as the Bering Land Bridge as early as 30,000 years ago, and crossed over to the Americas by 16,500 years ago. Archaeological evidence shows that by 15,000 years ago, humans had made it south of the Canadian ice sheets.

While this may represent the earliest migration, it was not the only one. Once the first humans made it over, it appears that multiple migrations took place over the next several millennia, not only across the ice-free corridor, but also along the coast by boat. Evidence is still sparse and often conflicting however, some theories of the "first Americans" are still largely inconclusive.

How we know what we know

From 1932 to the 1990s, it was thought the first human migration to the Americas actually took place around 13,500 years ago, based on spear points discovered near Clovis, New Mexico. You may have heard of this referred to as the "Clovis-First Model." Over the last 20 years however, the discourse surrounding the story of the first Americans has come into a new light -- one that challenges the previously accepted theories and replaces them with even more shocking and exciting ones.

With these new ideas, the question regarding the story of the first Americans needed to be asked again: if those proverbial first Americans didn't populate the continent over the Bering Land Bridge, who were they, where did they come from and when, and how did they get here? It began in 1997 with the discovery of an archaeological site in Monte Verde, Chile, dating back to 14,500 years ago - a full millennium older than what was previously thought to be the first people in the new world, and indicating they settled much further south than expected.

Although there was strong debate regarding the dating of the Monte Verde findings, it brought up an interesting question: if humans settled in the Americas so much earlier than previously thought and traveled as far as South America, is it possible that these humans journeyed to the new world through a different route?

One radical theory claims it is possible that the first Americans didn't cross the Bering Land Bridge at all and didn't travel by foot, but rather by boat across the Atlantic Ocean. Though the evidence for this theory is minimal, proponents argue that the artifacts were developed by an earlier and still more ancient European group, known as the Solutrean culture. This style bears an uncanny resemblance to that of the Clovis tools found in the United States, which could suggest that humans may have entered America from the east over a route that has been dubbed the Atlantic Maritime route.

A somewhat more widely accepted maritime theory looks to modern cultural anthropology and linguistics, claiming a striking resemblance between the cultures of Australia, Southeast Asia, and South America. Support for this idea is found partially in the discovery of a 9,500 year old skeleton in Washington State. Dubbed the "Kennewick Man," the skeleton bears a strong physical resemblance to the Japanese Ainu people, suggesting that a pan-Pacific journey via boat might have brought the first Americans to our shores.

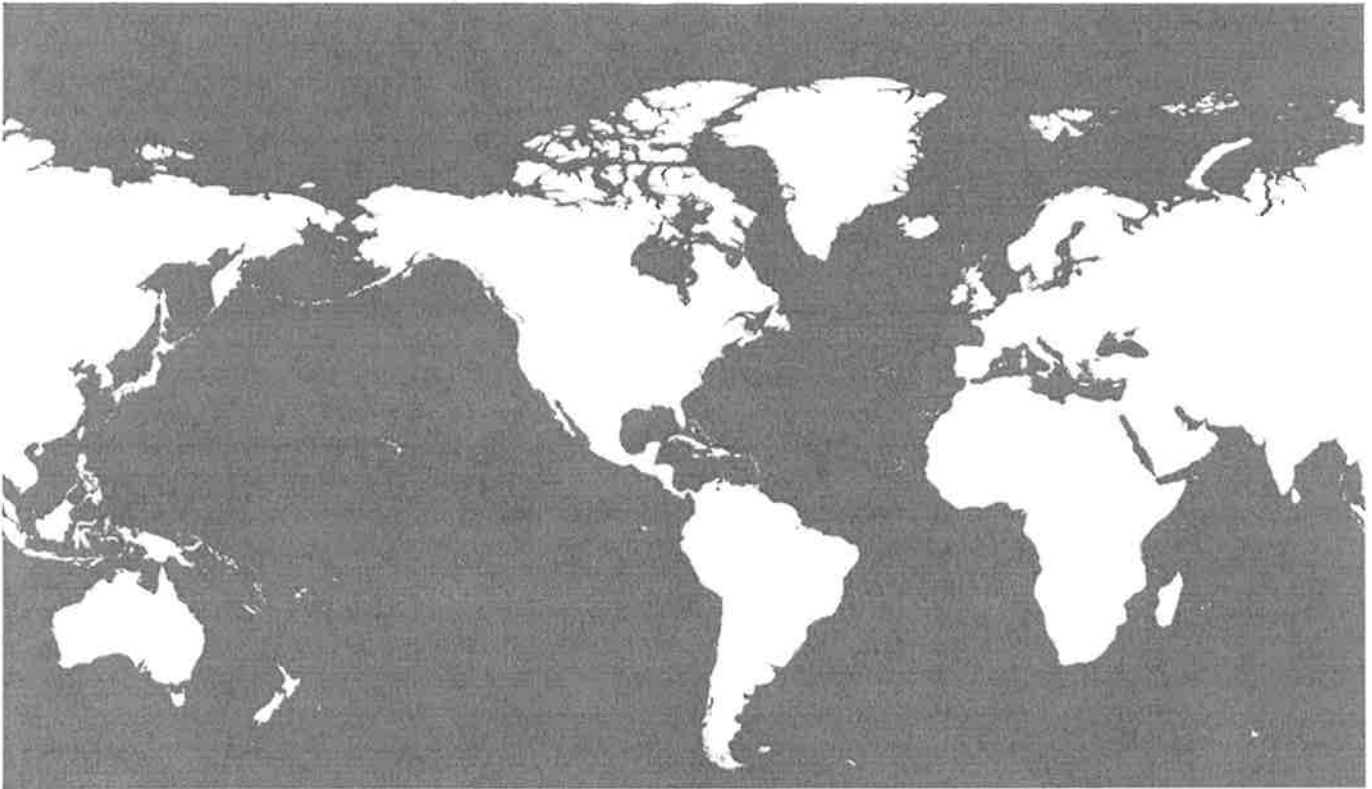
Most Recent Findings

As research and dating methods improve, more credible conclusions can be derived from the evidence we now have. Sites all around the country, including the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, Page-Ladsen flake tools in Florida, and coprolites from Paisley Cave in Oregon now provide more promising indications that the earliest Americans dispersed throughout the continent at least 14,500 years ago. Currently, the oldest claim for human settlement in the Americas lies at the Topper Site in South Carolina, dating back to about 15,000 years ago, but research continues to try to uncover how people got there and from where they came.

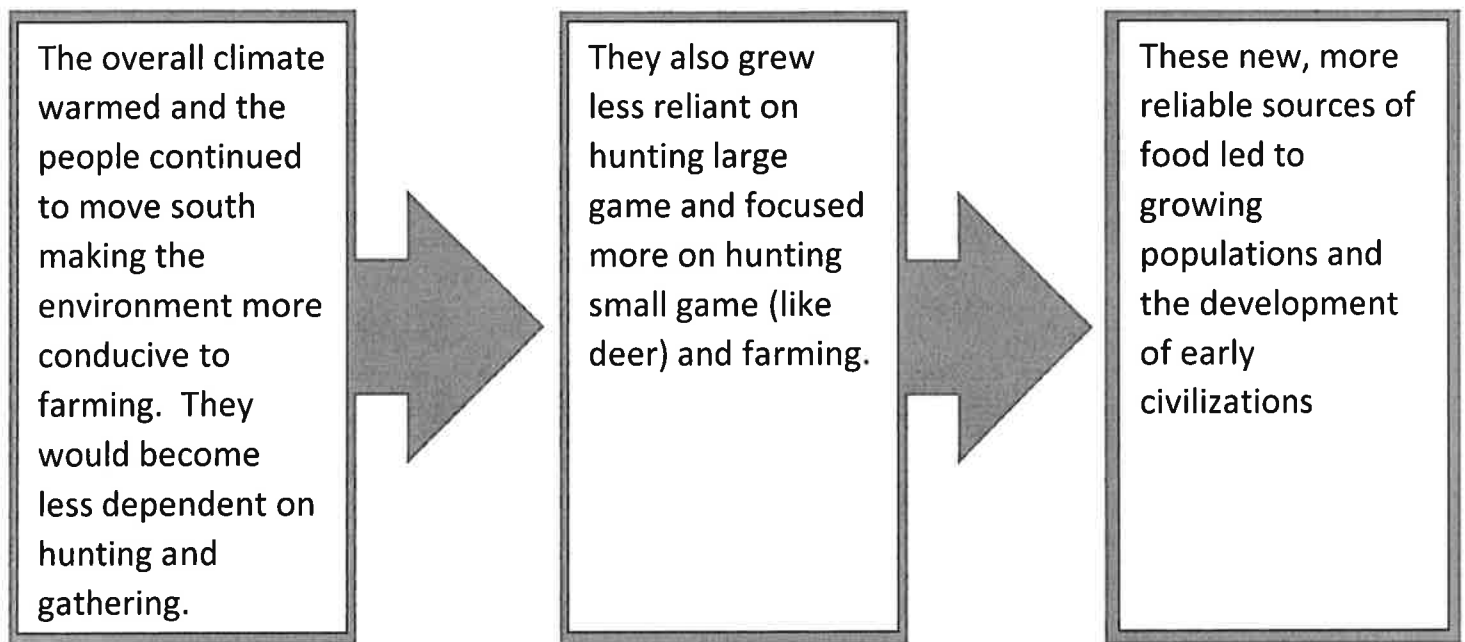
The most important thing to realize is that even the most current and modern theories we have are entirely speculative and continually evolving. Discontinuity in sparse evidence, combined with weaknesses in dating methods, discrepancies in artifacts and genetics, and our own subjective interpretations provide endless hurdles to overcome. Because of these challenges however, the study of the first Americans offers unparalleled opportunities to pioneer new discoveries in a still largely-uncharted realm of our past. The theory of the first Americans crossing over the Bering Land Bridge remains viable, thus we continue to celebrate our distant past in the ways we protect and utilize our enduring resources.

1. What is the main idea of the passage above? Summarize in 3-4 sentences.
2. What is the current theory about how the first humans came to settle the western hemisphere?
3. How do researchers know "what we know"?
4. What are the most recent findings?

5. Using the information in the document, illustrate and label the routes of the first migrations.



How did the people adapt to climate changes?



Early Native Americans –

What impact did the variety of climates have on the civilization and the culture of the natives that settled there?

1. Natives established different languages (at least 375 distinct languages)
2. Language groups developed into ethnic groups (tribes or nations)
3. Many groups divided into smaller groups within these tribes into villages
4. Each group was headed by a chief, who was advised by the local elders

USE PAGES 6-10 IN THE RED TEXT TO FILL IN THE FOLLOWING CHART

	Southwest	Mississippi River Valley	Great Plains	Eastern Woodlands
Climate				
Cultural Features				

Native American Societies Around 1492 –

TRADE NETWORKS	LAND USE
Trade led to cultural diffusion; Traded mostly for need; Traveling merchants and centers of trade were created; Goods traveled over long distances along rivers and roads	Land was the source of life, NOT to be sold or traded; Land was sacred, NOT to be abused or disturbed; They respected the land – NO mistreatment; There is no word in any native language which means “to own the earth”
RELIGIOUS BELIEFS	SOCIAL ORGANIZATION
They believed in a natural world filled with spirits – ANIMISM; Some believed in one supreme being or creator (“Great Spirit”); Used rituals and customs to guide their lives and appease their gods	Kinship – strong ties among family member; Organized by extended family into clans & tribes; Customs & rituals passed heritage and cultural roles to generations; Gender defined jobs/roles within groups

What were some of the common characteristics among these native groups?

1. There was no centralized government -> power was spread among many local chiefs (w/ limited authority)
2. Religious beliefs in spirits, who controlled aspects of their daily lives, like the weather and other unexplained phenomenon
3. Owned little to NO private property – land was considered communal however there were land disputes with other groups or tribes
4. There was a respect amongst various groups of Native men
5. Gender determined the jobs that Native Americans did



America Before the Europeans

- Before Columbus' explored America in 1492, North America was dominated **North American Indians**:



1. What do you notice about the map?

2. Why is the map organized in this particular way?

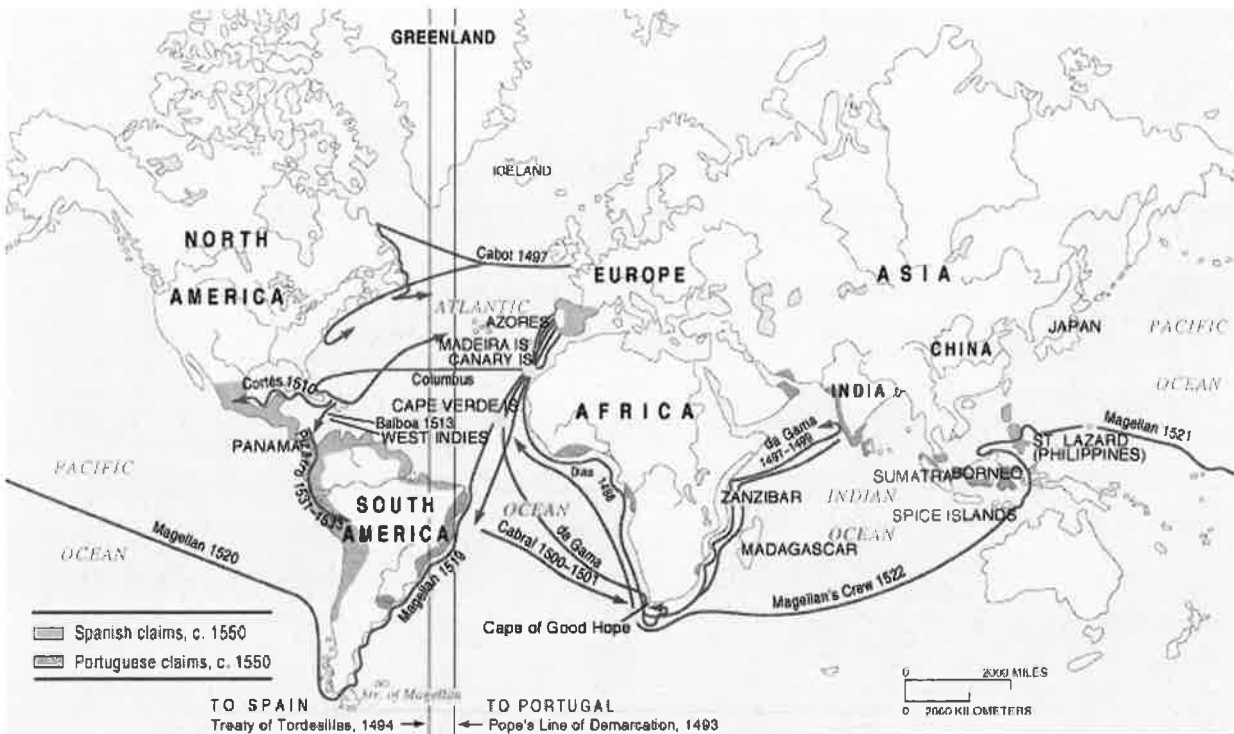
3. What can you infer based on the information provided in the map?

European Colonization of the Americas –

Highlight the following aspects of Native civilization that might conflict with European beliefs and civilization.

TRADE NETWORKS	LAND USE
Trade led to cultural diffusion; Traded mostly for need; Traveling merchants and centers of trade were created; Goods traveled over long distances along rivers and roads	Land was the source of life, NOT to be sold or traded; Land was sacred, NOT to be abused or disturbed; They respected the land – NO mistreatment; There is no word in any native language which means “to own the earth”
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Transatlantic Encounters – with the increase in trade after the Crusades and the development of science during the Renaissance, Europeans began looked outward towards the rest of the world to increase their wealth and power which would lead to the Age of Exploration.



1. What two countries led Europe during the early stages of the Age of Exploration?
2. What do you notice about where their claims are located throughout the world?

Baseline Assessment: The Legend of Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus is a controversial icon in American History. This baseline assessment will ask you to think like a historian and compare and contrast two different accounts of Columbus and his explorations.

<p>Brain Dump</p>  <p>Directions</p>	<p>The focus of the following historical investigation is Christopher Columbus. To help you prepare for this task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In the <u>left hand column</u> of the table below list three things you've learned about Christopher Columbus in the past.• In the <u>right hand column</u> list any opinions you hold about Christopher Columbus
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<u>Facts</u>	<u>Opinions</u>

Document Analysis: Directions	Read the two documents that follow. Each document has a set of analysis questions for you to answer. Once you have read the documents & answered the analysis questions, move on to the final writing task.
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Primary Source: Translation of the Columbus letter (Basel, 1494) | Osher Map Library – Smith Center for Cartographic Education | *The following document was originally written in Latin by Christopher Columbus in 1493 to publicize his voyage. It has been adapted from the original text into paragraphs.*

Primary Source: Translation of the Columbus letter (Basel, 1494)	Analysis Questions
<p>On the thirty-third day after I departed, I came to the Indian sea, where I found many islands inhabited by men...all which I took possession for our most fortunate king (King Ferdinand)...</p> <p>All these people lack, as I said above, every kind of iron; they are also without weapons, which indeed are unknown; nor are they competent to use them, not on account of deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear... when I sent two or three of my men to some of the villages, that they might speak with the natives, and as soon as they saw our men approaching, they would quickly take flight. And this was not because any hurt or injury had been inflicted on any one of them, for to everyone whom I visited and with whom I was able to converse, I distributed whatever I had, cloth and many other things, no return being made to me...</p> <p>They show greater love for all others than for themselves; they give valuable things... being satisfied even with a very small return, or with nothing; however, I forbade that things so small and of no value should be given to them, such as pieces of plates, dishes, and glass, likewise keys and shoelace tips although if they were to obtain these, it seemed to them like getting the most beautiful jewels in the world.</p> <p>It happened, indeed, that a certain sailor obtained in exchange for a shoelace tips as much worth of gold as would equal three golden coins; and likewise other things for articles of very little value, especially for new silver coins, and for</p>	<p>Sourcing: <u>Who</u> wrote this primary source and <u>when</u> was it written?</p> <p>Sourcing: Why might it be important for historians or researchers to notice <u>who</u> wrote this primary source?</p> <p>Sourcing: Is this source <u>reliable</u>? Why or why not?</p>

some gold coins, to obtain which they gave whatever the seller desired, as for instance an ounce and a half and two ounces of gold, or thirty and forty pounds of cotton, with which they were already acquainted. They also traded cotton and gold for pieces of bows, bottles, jugs and jars, like persons without reason, which I forbade because it was very wrong; and I gave to them many beautiful and pleasing things that I had brought with me, no value being taken in exchange...

...They firmly believe that all strength and power, and in fact all good things are in heaven, and that I had come down from thence with these ships and sailors; and in this belief I was received thereafter they had put aside fear.

They are coming with me now, yet always believing that I descended from heaven....

Close Reading: What claim does the author make about the relationship between Columbus, his men, and Native Americans?

Close Reading: Provide two specific examples, from this primary source, as evidence to support the claim you made in response to the question above.

Secondary Source: Your heroes are not our heroes: A matter of perspective a matter of experience by Ramon Rivera (July 2001) | a member of the Jatibonicu Taino Tribal Nation (descendants of the native peoples Columbus encountered in the Caribbean), the following has been excerpted from the original source.

Secondary Source: Your heroes are not our heroes (July 2001)

Analysis Questions

<p>...Columbus ran his flagship, the Santa Maria, aground on the island of Haiti on Christmas Eve in 1492. The Arawak people helped rescue Columbus and his men and helped salvage the shipwreck of the Santa Maria. The Arawak people helped Columbus dismantle the wrecked flagship and erect a fort with the salvaged timbers. When Columbus left Haiti he rewarded the Arawak(Taino) people by kidnaping 25 of them, and selling the seven or eight survivors of the return voyage to Spain, into slavery.</p> <p>...On Columbus's second voyage, he returned with 17 heavily armed ships 1500 men, cannon, guns, crossbows, and attack dogs. All of which he used to fulfill his wishes of conquest of these Children of God. After his attempts of conquest and enslavement were met with resistance his descriptions of these people became less complementary. The Native people were forced to pay a stipend to the Spanish. This stipend consisted of food, gold, cotton.... Failure to produce tribute to the Spanish brought swift and terrible punishment. Those that did not comply were given an attitude adjustment that consisted of violent removal of their nose, ear, hand or foot. Those that actively resisted were burned alive. The Native people were even forced to carry the Spanish, to spare the Spanish the drudgery of walking.</p> <p>So great were the cruelties and horrible the degradations that the Native people suffered at the hands of Columbus and his men, that entire villages would bolt in panic at the sight of a single Spaniard. The whole populations of some villages would, upon the approach of Spanish soldiers, hurl themselves from cliffs, hang themselves, shoot one another with arrows, or take poison to avoid life under the boot of Spanish oppression. Others abandoned their cultivated fields and</p>	<p>Sourcing: <u>Who</u> wrote this secondary source and <u>when</u> was it written?</p> <p>Sourcing: Why might it be important for historians or researchers to notice <u>who</u> wrote this secondary source?</p> <p>Sourcing: Is this source <u>reliable</u>? Why or why not?</p>
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homes to hide in the forested hills where many thousands starved to death...

After the surrounding Islands of the Caribbean were likewise depopulated, the African slave trade began to replace the now all but extinct Native people. Estimates of the Native population of Haiti in 1492 range up to 8 million people. In 1496, according to the results of a Spanish census, the Native populace had dropped to approximately 3 million. By 1516 only 12,000 remained. In 1542, 200 remained alive. By 1555, nearly all 8 million were gone.

I am often asked by my non-Native friends why many Native Americans resent the celebration of Columbus Day. Above can be found a few of the reasons why.

Sincerely yours,
Mr. Ramon Rivera,
Director of Cultural Affairs Office of Taino Tribal
Affairs (Tribal Representative)
The Government of The Jatibonicu Taino Tribal
Nation

Close Reading: What claim does the author make about the relationship between Columbus, his men, and Native Americans?

Close Reading: Provide two specific examples, from this secondary source, as evidence to support the claim you made in response to the question above.

Writing Prompt:

Answer the following questions in the space provided below.

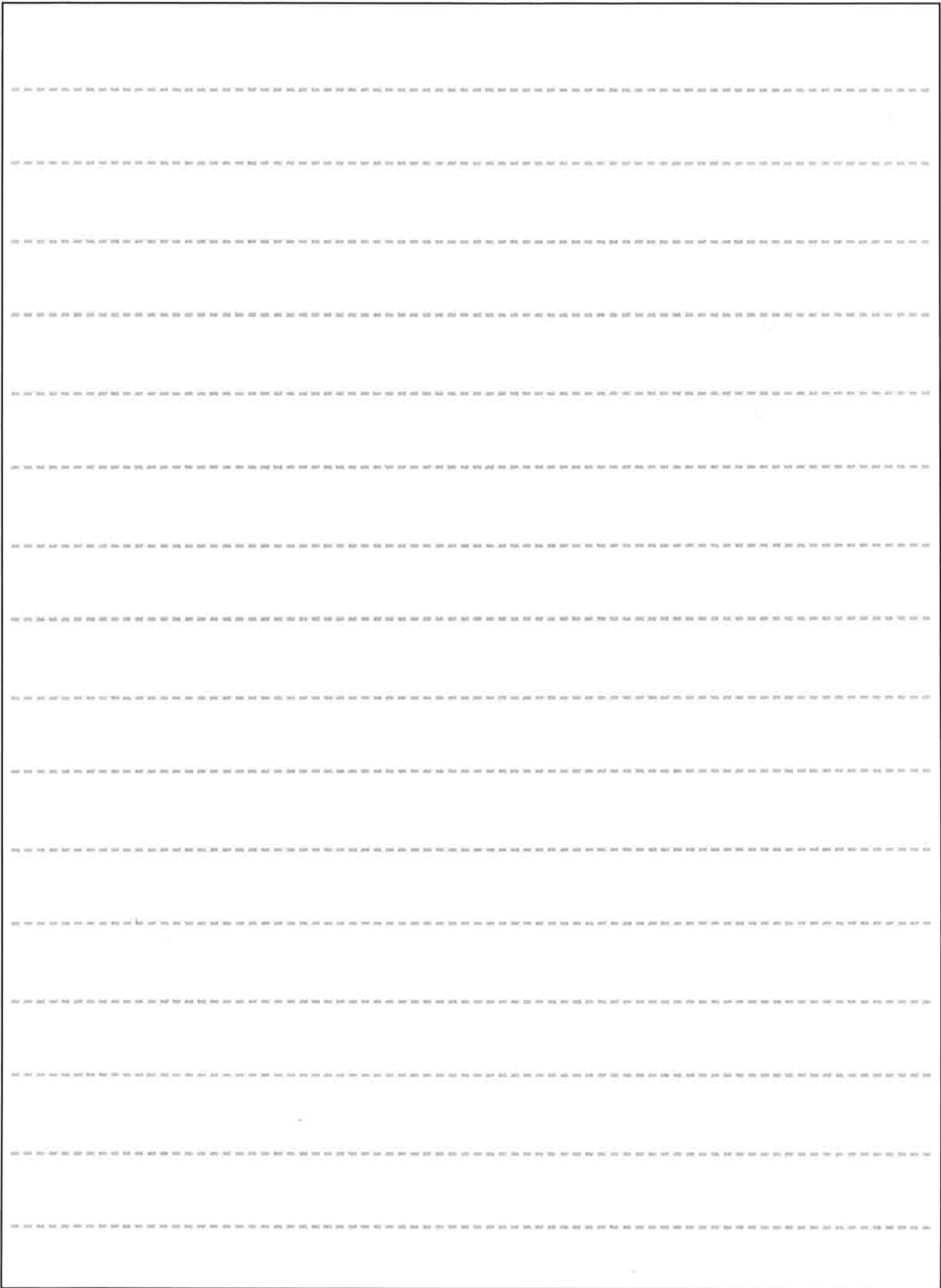
The two documents you examined painted two different views of Christopher Columbus & his explorations of the Caribbean.

Compare and contrast the primary source with the secondary source.

- Use examples from **both** sources to **explain similarities and differences** in the author's claims about the:
 - **interactions** between Natives and European explorers
 - the **impact** European explorers had on Native populations

Why would a historian want to use both sources in order to understand the impact of Columbus?

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal dashed lines.



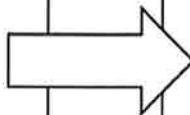
Observation, Description, and Analysis -

Directions – take a look at the document provided and, in the corresponding quadrant below, write down only what you observe or see in the document. Do not write down any analysis in the boxes below.

Directions – Complete the task for each of the boxes below.

What is your analysis of the document?

What details or evidence from the document support your analysis? (Use the observations from above to support your analysis.)



Columbus in India primo appellens, magnis excipitur muncibus ab Incolis. IX.



Transatlantic Encounters

1. Columbus failed in meeting the primary goal of his first voyage (to find a western route to Asia), but he succeeded in meeting several other important goals. What were those goals?
 - a. He found traces of gold and inquired its whereabouts.
 - b. He claimed all of the lands he encountered for Spain, regardless of who already lived there.
 - c. He promoted/forced Christianity by planting crosses and converting the Natives at every place he came to.
2. What reasons do you think motivated certain groups of Spaniards to join Columbus on his later voyages to the Americas?
 - a. They were motivated by adventure and fame.
 - b. They were motivated by the lure of fortune (gold) and through the claiming of land.

MANY CULTURES MEET**Reading a Chart**

The arrival of Europeans in the Americas ushered in an era of significant change. One of the most important changes that exploration brought was the dispersion of plants, animals, and microorganisms between the Americas and the rest of the world. Sometimes described as the Columbian Exchange, this ecological revolution had profound effects on people on both sides of the Exchange. ♦ *Read the information about the Columbian Exchange in the chart below. On a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.*

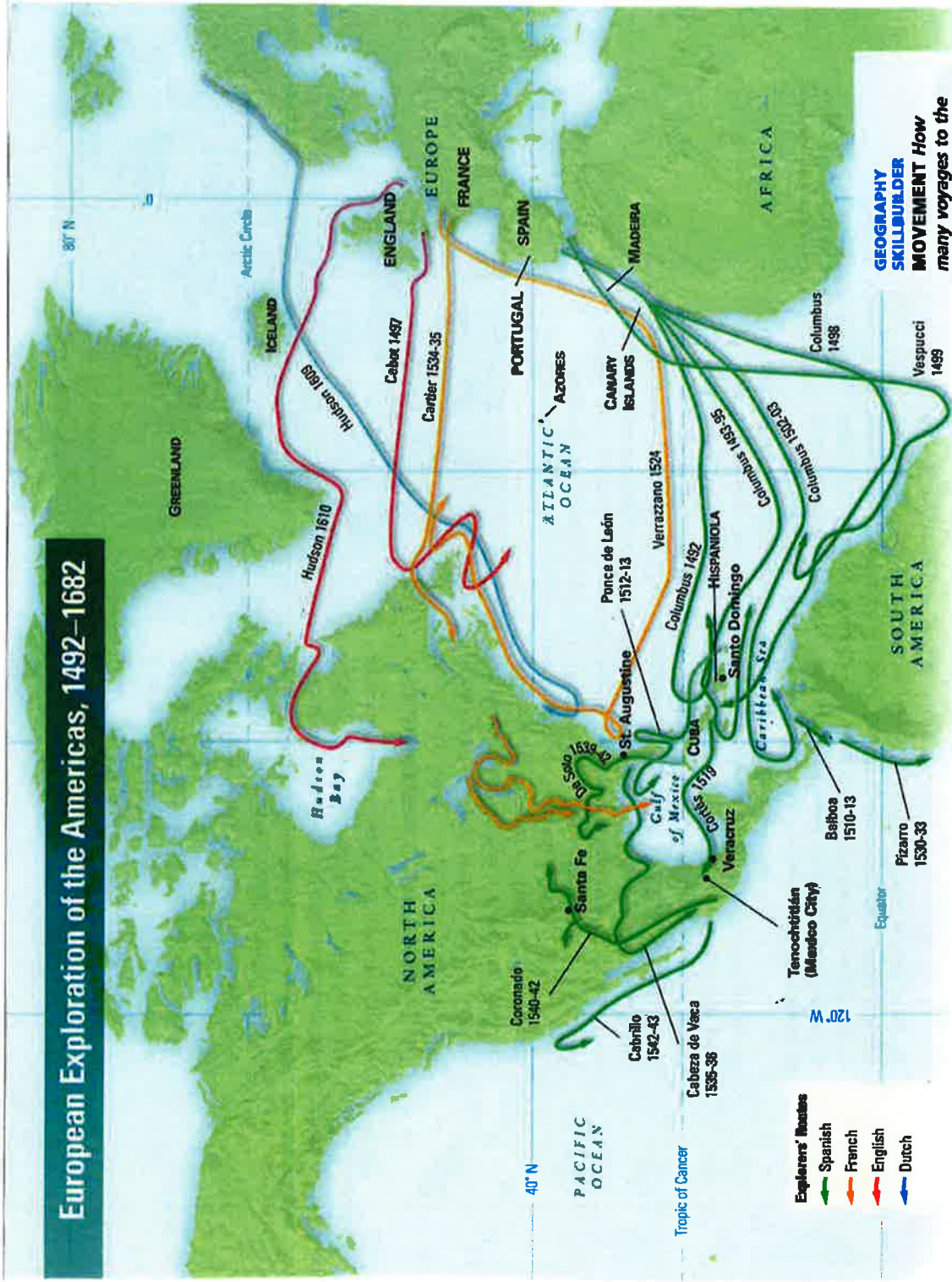
The Columbian Exchange

From Americas to Europe, Asia, and Africa		From Europe, Asia, and Africa to Americas
beans maize potatoes sweet potatoes pumpkins squash tomatoes peppers peanuts avocados cocoa tobacco	PLANTS	wheat bananas rice coffee grapes sugar barley
turkeys	ANIMALS	chickens cattle pigs horses
	MICROORGANISMS	typhus smallpox measles

Questions to Think About

1. What were three plants that traveled from the Americas to Europe, Asia, and Africa through the Columbian Exchange?
2. On which side of the Columbian Exchange did cattle originate?
3. Review the infographic titled "The Columbian Exchange" in Section 4. According to the infographic, what are some other items that came from the Americas?
4. **Link Past and Present** How do you think the phenomenon described as the Columbian Exchange might continue today?

European Exploration of the Americas, 1492-1682



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER
MOVEMENT How many voyages to the Americas did Columbus make? **PLACE** What years did England and France sail to the Americas, and which regions did they explore?

Explorers' Names
 Spanish
 French
 English
 Dutch

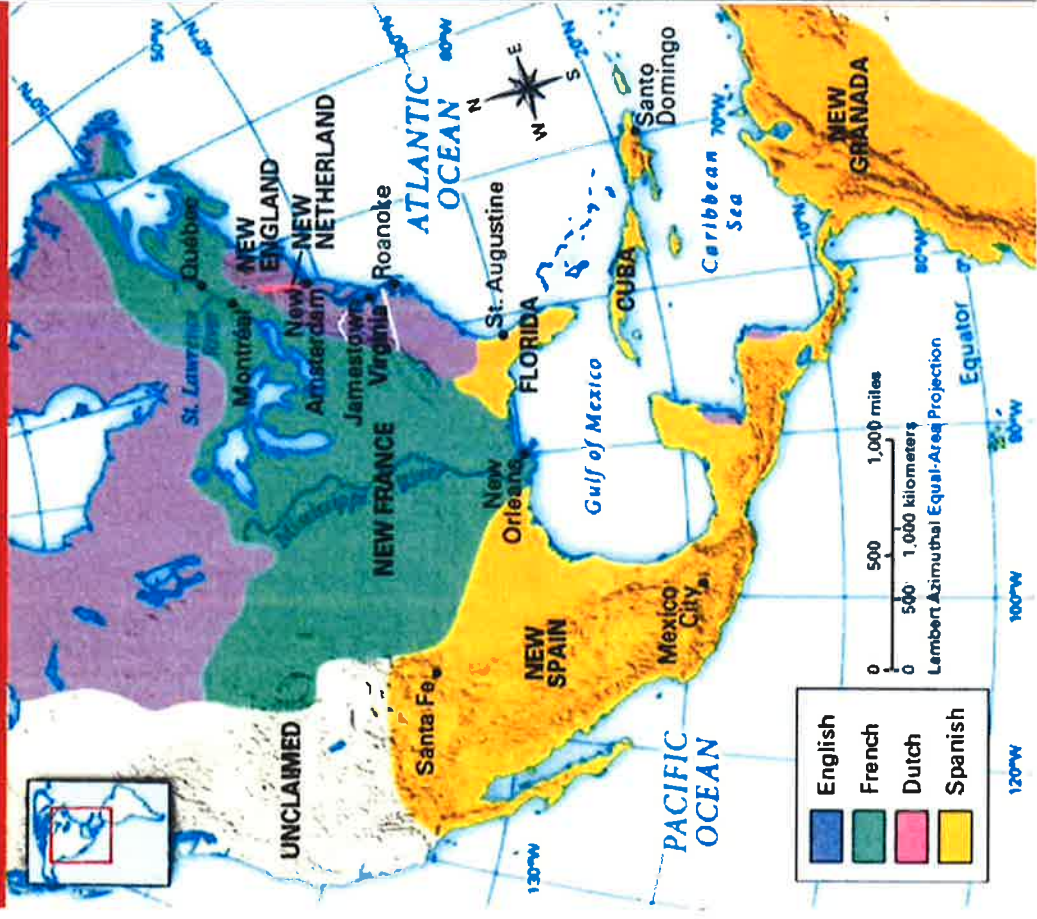
English, French, and Spanish Colonies: A Comparison

THE HISTORY OF COLONIAL NORTH AMERICA centers primarily around the struggle of England, France, and Spain to gain control of the continent. Settlers crossed the Atlantic for different reasons, and their governments took different approaches to their colonizing efforts. These differences created both advantages and disadvantages that profoundly affected the New World's fate. France and Spain, for instance, were governed by autocratic sovereigns whose rule was absolute; their colonists went to America as servants of the Crown. The English colonists, on the

other hand, enjoyed far more freedom and were able to govern themselves as long as they followed English law and were loyal to the king. In addition, unlike France and Spain, England encouraged immigration from other nations, thus boosting its colonial population. By 1763 the English had established dominance in North America, having defeated France and Spain in the French and Indian War. However, those regions that had been colonized by the French or Spanish would retain national characteristics that linger to this day.

	English Colonies	French Colonies	Spanish Colonies
Settlements/Geography	Most colonies established by royal charter. Earliest settlements were in Virginia and Massachusetts but soon spread all along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia, and into the continent's interior as far as the Mississippi River.	First colonies were trading posts in Newfoundland; others followed in wake of exploration of the St. Lawrence valley, parts of Canada, and the Mississippi River. Settlements include Quebec (1608) and Montreal (1642). Louisiana settled in the late 1600s.	Crown-sponsored conquests gained riches for Spain and expanded its empire. Most of the southern and southwestern regions claimed, as well as sections of the California coast. Settlements include St. Augustine, Florida (1565); Santa Fe, New Mexico (1610); and numerous cities in Texas and California.
Population Sources	Colonists were recruited from among middle-class farmers, artisans, and tradesmen. Indentured servants, specialists in certain areas (i.e., sawmill workers, lumbermen), and convicted criminals were also brought over. Immigrants from other countries were welcomed.	Initially fur traders, merchants, and missionaries. In 1665 some 1100 French soldiers arrived and were given land. Neither Protestants nor peasant farmers were allowed to emigrate.	Conquistadores, soldiers, and missionaries were the primary Spanish colonizers; farmers and traders came later.
Government	Distance from England and a frugal Parliament allowed colonists to set up local governments and representative assemblies and to tax themselves, as long as they did not take up arms against the Crown.	Colonies were fully subject to the French king. There were no political rights or representative government, and public meetings could not be held without permission.	Colonies were governed by crown-appointed viceroys or governors. Settlers had to obey the king's laws and could make none of their own.
Religion	Largely non-Catholics. Although some tolerance was practiced in most colonies, the Puritans in Massachusetts established an autocratic and restrictive religious leadership. Pennsylvania mandated complete tolerance.	Even though Protestants had played a role in the founding of New France, from around 1659 on they were excluded from the colony. Colonial life was largely controlled by the French Catholic clergy.	Settlers were restricted to Catholics; Protestants were persecuted and driven out.
Economy	Diverse economic activities included farming, fishing, and trading. Exports included tobacco, rice, timber, and fish. Tobacco was the main source of revenue in the Virginia and North Carolina colonies.	Although the French government encouraged farming efforts, the fur trade proved to be more lucrative. Plantations established in the Mississippi valley largely failed.	Largely a trading economy; some farming in the West. Commerce was controlled by the Spanish board of trade, with regulations enforced by the Spanish military.
Population Growth	Rapid growth due to liberal immigration policies. By 1627 Virginia had approximately 1,000 settlers. By 1754 total population in the English colonies had grown to 1.5 million; this included large proportions of German and French.	Slow growth; by 1672 no more than 5,000 colonists had settled throughout New France. In Canada the French population totaled just under 40,000 by 1734. In Louisiana, by 1763 there were approximately 10,000 settlers, including 5,000 slaves and Acadians.	Slow growth due to greater emphasis on military conquest, poor relations with Native Americans, and numerous early failures to establish permanent settlements. Largest Spanish populations were in Florida, Texas, California, and Mexico.
Relations with Native Americans	Originally friendly; early colonists relied on Native Americans for trade and for help with survival. Eventually greed for land led to major conflicts with Indians.	Despite conversion efforts of missionaries, French respect for Native Americans allowed many to forge alliances, especially in their wars against the British.	Spanish missionaries saw Native Americans as heathens to be converted to Christianity; soldiers viewed them as fit only for killing or subjugation.

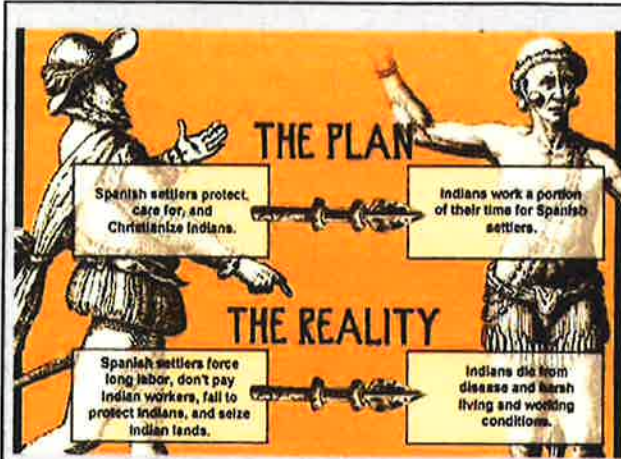
European Settlements in North and South America, 1682



1. What was significant about where each European country settled?

2. What impact did the settlement have on the places and people they settled?

What were the effects of exploration and colonization on the regions and inhabitants of the Americas?

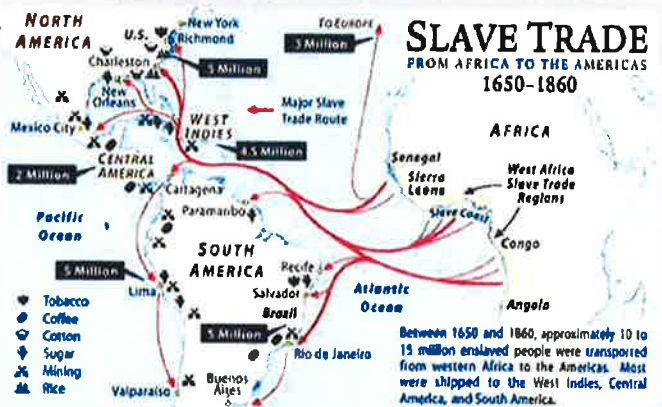


The Americas and Native Americans –

1. victims of colonization -> land was taken from them and they became forced labor
2. resistance was met with death and destruction
3. European diseases spread rampantly because they had no immunities to them.

Africa and its people –

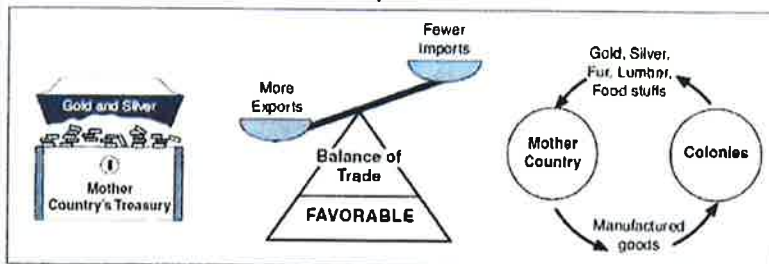
1. The decline of Natives led to the increased importation of slaves from Africa
2. The slave trade devastated African societies (21 million slaves were imported into the western hemisphere through the 1800s) – took all of the able-bodied men and women from their homes.



Europe and its people –

1. Economic opportunities opened up for many (especially the wealthy)
2. National rivalries developed over competition for trade and colonies
3. Columbian Exchange – new plants, animals are introduced which led to increased population in Europe

A European View



Which group(s) seemed to benefit most from colonization? The least? (Use information provided to support your claim)
