



CHAPTER
1

Three Worlds Meet

CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

INTERACT WITH HISTORY

TIME LINE

SECTION 1 Peopling the Americas

SECTION 2 North American Societies Around 1492

SECTION 3 West African Societies Around 1492

GRAPH

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MAP

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VISUAL SUMMARY



Three Worlds Meet

CHAPTER OBJECTIVE

To understand native cultures of North America, Africa, and Europe, and the European drive to explore and colonize overseas



CHAPTER
1

Three Worlds Meet



INTERACT
WITH HISTORY

You live on a Caribbean island in the 15th century. Your society hunts game freely, grows crops of great variety, and trades actively with nearby cultures. Now you sense that your world is about to change; the ships you see approaching are like nothing you have encountered before.

How will the arrival of a strange people change your way of life?

Examine the Issues

- How would you react to a people whose appearance and language are unlike anything you have ever known?
- What can happen when one culture imposes its values on another?



CHAPTER
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Three Worlds Meet

TIME LINE

The Americas

20,000 B.C. Asian peoples begin migrating to America across the Beringia land bridge.

5,000 B.C. Corn is raised as a domesticated crop in central Mexico.

1,200 B.C. Olmec society develops in what is now southern Mexico.

500 B.C. Adena culture begins building large earthen mounds in what is now southern Ohio.

500 B.C.–A.D. 400 Hopewell culture flourishes in the Midwest.

The World

1020 B.C. Israel becomes a kingdom.

continued . . .



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Three Worlds Meet

TIME LINE

The Americas

1000 Viking Leif Ericson reaches what is now Newfoundland.

1492 Christopher Columbus first reaches America.

c. 1500 Iroquois League is formed.

The World

622 The prophet Muhammad founds Islam.

1096 The Crusades begin.

1434 Portuguese begin West African slave trade.

1440 Johann Gutenberg develops printing press.

Peopling the Americas

KEY IDEA

In ancient times, migrating peoples settled the Americas, where their descendants developed complex societies.

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

Peopling the Americas

OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

In ancient times, migrating peoples settled the Americas, where their descendants developed complex societies.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Patterns of immigration have always shaped and continue to shape American history.

TERMS & NAMES

- nomadic
- Olmec
- Hohokam
- Anasazi
- Inca
- Maya
- Aztec
- Mississippian
- Hopewell
- Adena

SECTION
1

Peopling the Americas

ASSESSMENT

1. List the early civilizations of the Americas. Include the approximate dates they flourished and their locations.

| Civilization | Dates | Location |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Olmec | 1200 B.C. to 400 B.C. | along the Gulf of Mexico |
| Maya | A.D. 250 to 900 | Guatemala and Yucatan Peninsula |
| Aztec | A.D. 1200s to 1500s | Valley of Mexico |
| Inca | A.D. 1200 | western coast of South America |
| Hohokam and Anasazi | 300 B.C. to A.D. 1400 | Southwest |
| Adena and Hopewell | 500 B.C. to A.D. 400 | east of Mississippi River |
| Mississippian | A.D. 600 to 1500 | east of Mississippi River |

continued . . .

Peopling the Americas

ASSESSMENT

2. How did the development of agriculture affect ancient societies in the Americas?

ANSWER

Agriculture made it possible for people to remain in one place and to store surplus food. As their surplus increased, and people had more time to develop skills, larger, more complex societies developed.

continued . . .

Peopling the Americas

ASSESSMENT

3. Evaluate the achievements of the ancient cultures of the Americas. Which single accomplishment do you find most remarkable and why?

ANSWER

The ancient cultures of the Americas produced architecture and writing. The establishment of cities such as Tenochtitlán was a remarkable accomplishment because the formation of cities requires a high degree of organization and cultural sophistication.

continued . . .

SECTION
1

Peopling the Americas

ASSESSMENT

4. Which ancient American empire do you think was most advanced? **Think About:**

- the cultural achievements of each empire
- the characteristics of modern civilizations

ANSWER

The Aztec, Inca, and Maya all built great cities and ceremonial centers, some with huge palaces, pyramids, and central plazas.

North American Societies Around 1492

KEY IDEA

The varied landscapes of North America encouraged the diversity of Native American cultures.

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

SECTION
2

North American Societies Around 1492

OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

The varied landscapes of North America encouraged the diversity of Native American cultures.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Many modern Native American groups maintain ancient customs of their respective cultures.

TERMS & NAMES

- Kwakiutl
- Pueblo
- division of labor
- Iroquois
- kinship
- Kashaya Pomo

North American Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

1. Describe how each of the following Native American societies adapted to their environment: Northwest Coast, Southwest, and Eastern Woodlands.

ANSWER

People in the Northwest Coast area adapted their culture to the city, hunting for whales, sea otters, and seals, and creating decorated boats. In the dry Southwest, the Hopi and Acoma developed irrigation systems. People in the Eastern Woodlands, like the Iroquois, blended agriculture with hunting and gathering.

continued . . .

North American Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

2. In your opinion, were the differences between Native American groups greater than their similarities? **Think About:**

- adaptation to physical settings
- the role of tradition
- the variety of goods and languages encountered in trading

ANSWER

“Differences were greater”: wide variety of dwellings, items crafted and traded, diet and crops, artwork, ways of hunting, religious beliefs, and languages

“Similarities were greater”: All societies adapted well to their environment; all preserved strong family ties; all held strong beliefs in spirits; all strove to live in harmony with nature.

continued . . .

North American Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

3. Describe the relationship between the individual and his or her social group in Native American society.

ANSWER

Each person was part of an extended family; some tribes organized the families into clans, or groups of families descended from a common ancestor. Members of a clan often lived together.

continued . . .

North American Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

4. Why did Native American societies not wish to buy and sell land?

ANSWER

Native Americans regarded the land as a source of life, not as a commodity to be sold.

SECTION
3

West African Societies Around 1492

KEY IDEA

West Africa in the 1400s was home to a variety of peoples and cultures.

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

SECTION
3

West African Societies Around 1492

OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

West Africa in the 1400s was home to a variety of peoples and cultures.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Modern African Americans have strong ancestral ties to the people of West Africa.

TERMS & NAMES

- Songhai
- savanna
- Kongo
- Benin
- Islam
- plantation
- lineage

West African Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

1. Look at the outline below to help organize your thoughts. For each of the main topics listed in the outline, write several factual details related to each one.

I. West Africa's Climate Zones

- Desert, rain forests, and savanna

II. West Africa's Major Geographical Features

- Sahara Desert, Atlantic coastline, Niger River

III. Three West African Kingdoms and Their Climate Zones

- Songhai (savanna and desert)
- Benin (rain forest)
- Kongo (rain forest)

continued . . .

SECTION
3

West African Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

2. What factors helped the trade system flourish in West Africa? **Think About:**

- the geography of the region
- the kinds of goods exchanged
- the societies that emerged in West Africa

ANSWER

The Niger River was a pathway for trade, linking the rain forests to the savanna; coastal areas were easily accessible to Portuguese traders; a high demand existed for West African goods, which later included slaves; sophisticated societies existed with leaders who capably directed economic activity, such as trade.

continued . . .

SECTION
3

West African Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

3. What effects did Portuguese trade routes have on West Africa?

ANSWER

Portuguese trade routes brought West Africa into closer contact with Europe.

continued . . .

SECTION
3

West African Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

4. How did West African slavery differ from the kind of slavery that developed in the Americas?

ANSWER

In West Africa, people were not born into slavery, nor did slavery mean a lifetime of servitude. In the Americas, however, slavery continued from generation to generation and was based on race.

European Societies Around 1492

KEY IDEA

Political, economic, and intellectual developments in western Europe in the 1400s led to the Age of Exploration.

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

European Societies Around 1492

OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

Political, economic, and intellectual developments in western Europe in the 1400s led to the Age of Exploration.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

European settlement in the Americas led to the founding of the United States.

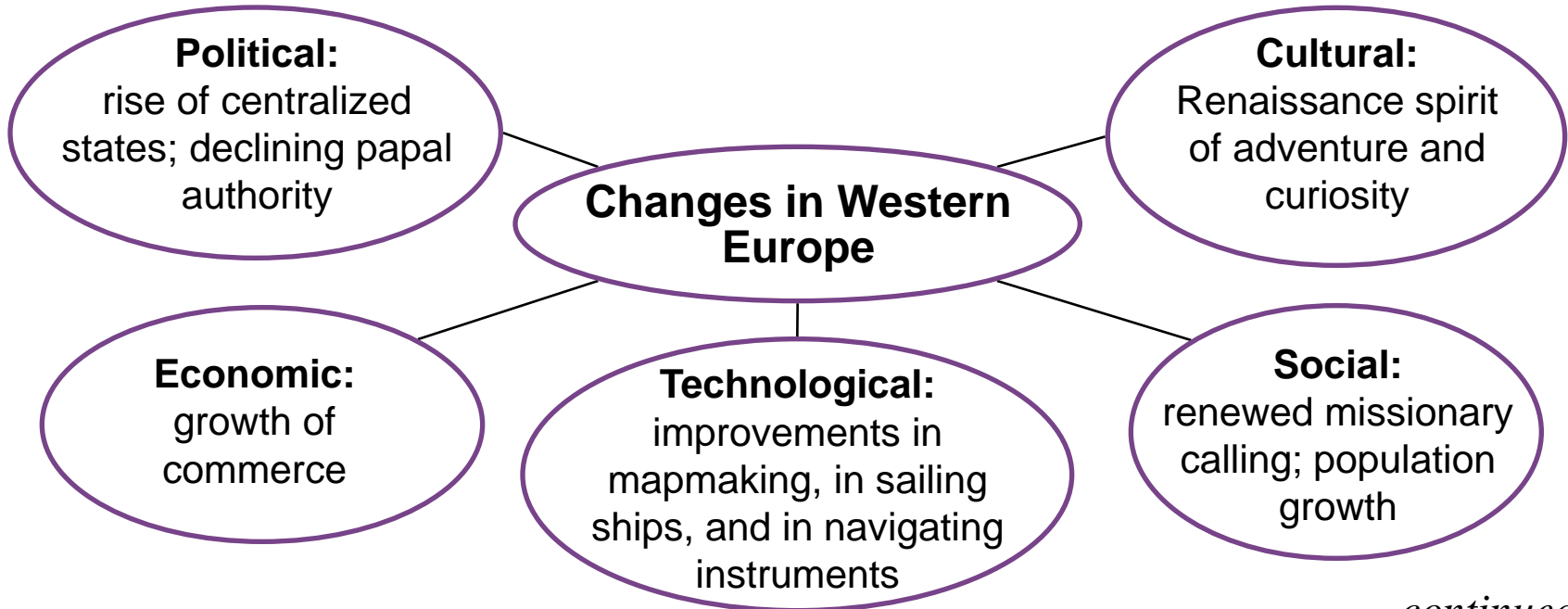
TERMS & NAMES

- Prince Henry
- Renaissance
- hierarchy
- Crusades
- Reformation
- nuclear family

European Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

1. List four changes that took place in western Europe in the 1400s.



continued . . .

European Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

2. Which European event of the late 1400s to early 1500s do you think had the most far-reaching impact on European lives? **Think About:**

- the importance of religion
- the role of adventurers and explorers
- the increase in prosperity

ANSWER

POSSIBLE RESPONSES:

- The reconquista: It set the stage for future Spanish conquest to spread Christianity around the globe.
- The Reformation: It caused many people to seek religious freedom in America.
- The invention of the printing press: It spread ideas.

continued . . .

European Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

3. How did advances in technology open the way for world exploration?

ANSWER

Advances in sailing technology promoted trade and the urge to discover and conquer other lands.

continued . . .

European Societies Around 1492

ASSESSMENT

4. Why do you think other European nations lagged behind Portugal in the race for overseas exploration?

ANSWER

Portugal had a long Atlantic coastline and was well placed for expeditions along the African coast. Though the power of European monarchs was growing, they were not yet rich enough to finance overseas exploration. Other European nations did not yet have trained mariners, innovative sailing ships, or a leader such as Prince Henry.

Transatlantic Encounters

KEY IDEA

Columbus's voyages set off a chain of events that brought together the peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

OVERVIEW

ASSESSMENT

Transatlantic Encounters

OVERVIEW

MAIN IDEA

Columbus's voyages set off a chain of events that brought together the peoples of Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The interactions among the people of these three continents laid the foundations for modern multicultural America.

TERMS & NAMES

- Columbian Exchange
- Taino
- Christopher Columbus
- Treaty of Tordesillas
- colonization

Transatlantic Encounters

ASSESSMENT

1. For each date plotted on the time line, list a significant event that occurred during Columbus's voyages and interactions with Native Americans.

1492

Columbus's first voyage to the Americas

1495

Rebellion of Taino of Hispaniola against Spanish

1504

Columbus returns to Spain.

1493

Columbus's return trip to the Americas; Columbus's conquest of St. Croix despite resistance by its Native Americans

1500

Columbus asked to leave Hispaniola because of his inability to maintain order.

continued . . .

Transatlantic Encounters

ASSESSMENT

2. Why did European explorers believe they could simply claim lands for their home countries, even though these lands were already populated?

ANSWER

Perhaps Europeans believed that because their culture was more sophisticated, they had a right to colonize lands inhabited by people of other cultures.

continued . . .

Transatlantic Encounters

ASSESSMENT

3. In the centuries before Columbus's voyages, where had Europeans gained experience in colonization?

ANSWER

During the Crusades, Italians from Venice had taken over Arab sugar farms in what is now Lebanon. By the late 1400s, the Portuguese had established plantation colonies on islands off the coast of West Africa.

continued . . .

Transatlantic Encounters

ASSESSMENT

4. What do you think were three of the most important long-term consequences of Columbus's encounters in the Americas? **Think About:**

- conquering and claiming land
- forced labor of Native Americans and Africans
- the Columbian Exchange

ANSWER

The entrenched pattern of violating human rights in the process of conquering new lands; the African slave trade and its tragic outcomes; the emergence of various nations in North and South America; the permanent altering of global environments and societies as a result of the Columbian Exchange; the multicultural character of the United States