

The shaping of north america

[Countries](#), [United States](#)



I. The Shaping of North America - All of the world's dry land was one huge continent and eventually broke off into seven - North America was created with The Canadian Shield being the first part to shape - About 2 million years ago, most of the land was covered in ice during the Ice Age - 10, 000 years ago melting of Ice — lakes II. Peopling the Americas - Ice Age caused sea level to drop creating a land bridge that connected North America with Eurasia bringing Asian hunters to America - Land bridge covered by water after ice age — no more immigration for a while - Temperature that ended ice age opened up valleys to Native American peoples - Incas, Mayans, and Aztecs were a few of the many different Native American tribes in existence - Aztecs o Maize o Cities o Stars o Human Sacrifice III. The Earliest Americans - Corn farming spread all over America from Mexico - No " societies" - After corn planting reached Cahokia, a large group of about 25, 000 lived there — first millennium C. E. - Three- sister farming was the cultivation of maize, squash, and beans — Creek, Choctaw, and Cherokee tribes - Women took care of crops; Men hunted and fished IV. Indirect Discoverers of the New World - Marco Polo traveled to China - Christian crusaders, in failing to take the Holy Land from the Muslims, wanted goods from Asia - Muslim middlemen charged much for good transportation V. Europeans Enter Africa - Pressure to expand Europe - Along with the caravel, traveling methods were improved - Arabs, Africans, and Portuguese — Plantation system — slave trade in Africa - Bartholomeu Dias went halfway down the coast of Africa but Vasco de Gama reached India — spices and jewels - Spaniards wanted to beat rival Portuguese in discovering the riches of the Indies (India) VI. Columbus Comes Upon a New World - Traveling west, Columbus and his crew

spotted land next to the Bahamas - While Columbus was looking for a path to the Indies, he accidentally discovered America on October 12, 1492 - Considering Columbus thought he was in India, he named the Native Americans "Indians" VII. When Worlds Collide - The Columbian Exchange was the connection of the world and the technically new land when Columbus discovered America - Many new plants and animals were discovered in the Americas - Columbus brought back with him to Hispaniola pigs, cows, horses, and sugar cane - Europeans also carried diseases from the new lands such as malaria, smallpox, and yellow fever causing large epidemics and many deaths VIII. The Spanish Conquistadores - Spain used the Treaty of Tordesillas to assure their shared possession of the new land with Portugal - 1500s — Spanish Conquistadores — dominant explorers - The discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, Vasco Nunez Balboa, said all lands washed by that sea belonged to his king - Ferdinand Magellan took a journey in 1519 from Spain, was killed in the Philippines but his ship made it back in 1522 being the first to travel around the globe - Encomienda allowed the government to give Indians to colonists that will Christianize them IX. The Conquest of Mexico - 1519 — Hernan Cortes set sail for Mexico - Saved a Spanish castaway and picked up an Indian female slave - Looking for gold and wealth, afraid of retreat, burnt all his ships - Aztec chieftain Moctezuma believed Cortes was a legendary god and allowed him to the capital Tenochtitlan (eventually destroyed to make Christian cathedrals) - June 30, 1520, Noche triste, the Aztecs attacked Cortes and his crew - Disease and attack caused lots of death - Intermarriage with surviving Indians — mestizos X. The Spread of Spanish America - The Spanish wanted to convert Indians to

Christianity - The Battle of Acoma — 1599 — claimed New Mexico with capital Santa Fe - Pope's Rebellion — 1680 — Indian uprising - Pueblos destroyed every catholic church - The Black Legend — conquerers tortured Indians for their gold and wealth