

Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas	Notes/Details (Not too specific)
<p>Section 1:</p> <p>How did the traits of the first ancient peoples develop since they first came to the Americas?</p> <p>What societies flourished?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Arrived 22,000 years ago over the Beringia Land Bridge-Early Americans were big-game hunters (woolly mammoths)-Over time, people switched to a hunter-gatherer life style.-10k-5k years ago, Americans began planting maize, gourds, etc => developed stable societies-Some Native Americans remained Nomadic-Southern Mexico - 1200BC - Olmecs in the humid rain forest - collapse in 400BC-Guatemala + Yukatan Peninsula - 250-900 -Maya-Valley of Mexico - 1200s Aztecs-South America, stretched 2.5K miles along western coast, 1200 AD, Incas-3K years ago, Hohokam and Anasazi bring crops to deserts of the Southwest,-300BC-1400AD Hohokam settled in Salt & Gila rivers (central Arizona); Anasazi took to the mesa tops, cliffs, canyons of the 4 corners region (Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and new Mexico meet)- Great Lakes to Gulf of Mexico = Mound Builders. Adena, Hopewell - burial mounds filled with crafts, some were large animals, Mississippian built huge pyramidal mounds.

Summary:

The first humans arrived near Alaska. Since then, they have expanded all the way as far as South America. Some groups remained nomadic, while others developed agricultural. Eventually, great societies such as the Olmecs, Maya, Aztecs, Incas, Hohokam, Anasazi and developed.

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Section 3: West African Societies Around 1492 How did West Africa Connect with the rest of the world? How did the three major African Kingdoms flourish? What are components of West African culture?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Leo Africanus followed trade routes across the Sahara desert to Timbuktu-Traders from North Africa also brought Islam (founded in 622)-1200s, Islam became the court religion of Mali, Songhai, and Askia Muhammad-By 1470s Portuguese traders established outposts near West African Akan goldfields => closer West African coastal Europe relationships + began slave trading-Portuguese claimed two islands off African coast for sugar farming with slaves-600-1600: Ghana => Mali => Songhai (mid 1400s). Taxed trade routes. Sunni Ali and Askia Muhammad brought a great military and organization-Benin dominated a large region around the Niger Delta, protected by dense forests. Led by Ewuare, had a great walled city, worked metal, exchanged ambassadors with Portugal-Kongo: West Central Africa rain forest, late 1400s, led by a leader called Manikongo - mined iron and wove palm leaves, - similar gov. organization to Europe at that time-rural life was led by bonds of kinship/lineage, age carried rank-political leaders claimed authority via religion, believed nature was filled with spirits-Slaves could escape slavery by marrying into or being adopted by a family.

Summary:

West African societies flourished from trade, by the environment played a great deal in influencing development as well. Societies featured some sort of metal working, trading, and military conquest of some sort.

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Section 4: European Societies Around 1492 How was European society organized? How did Christianity shape Europe? What changes come to Europe in the 1400s? What happened in the age of exploration?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Based on social hierarchy (rank), peasants at the bottom, nobility on top-Monarchs relied on merchants and artisans for tax revenue-Life centered around the nuclear family, also men did field labor, women helped, but also handled child care, and household labor-Early 700s, Muslim armies seize area of Asia and North Africa. Spanish Christians wage the reconquista-1469 drove muslims from the peninsula-1096-1270 Europeans launched the Crusades => increase in trade and Monarchs taking over weakened noble families-Crusades + power struggles between church and kings weakened papal authority in 1300-1400s-early 1500s, Reformation-Increased trade with Asia and Middle East => recovery from black plague => back to urban life-Monarchs grew more powerful => Portugal, Spain, France, and England in late 1400s-Renaissance art, math, science, philosophy-Marco Polo's travel to Asia led to Europeans seeking other routes-Used the compass, astrolabe, and the caravel-Prince Henry, the Navigator, sent captains to sail further to find cheaper routes to Asia.-Columbus believes by sailing all the way west, he can loop to Asia.

Summary:

European life was dominated by peasant-nobility interactions until the Crusades happened. The nobility and the church weakened due to the Crusades, so the monarchy grew stronger. Increased trade and better technology led to the age of exploration.

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Section 5: Transatlantic Encounters What happened during Columbus' voyage across the Atlantic? What impact did Europeans have on Native Americans? What were the effects of the slave trade? What was the impact of all of this on Europeans?	-Oct 12 1492, Columbus on the Pinta found himself on an island with the generous Taino, but he reported that they were easy to subjugate -Columbus searched Caribbean islands for gold, and claimed each island for Spain -Sept 1493, Columbus commanded a fleet and soldiers to occupy the Caribbean, landed on Hispaniola (Haiti + Dominican Republic) -Europeans learned of the advantages of plantations, European weapons vs less advanced weapons -Nov 1493, Columbus met resistance from Natives firing poison arrows, he still won -The Taino repeatedly revolted, but were quickly subjugated -European settlers brought diseases such as measles, mumps, small pox -Native had no immunity -Slaves were used to solve the shortage of labor since Native Americans were dying from disease -Africa lost about 12 million people to slave trade by the 1800s -Global transfer of living things = Columbian exchange -Overseas expansion made rivalries even more intense, Spain and Portugal signed the Treaty of Tordesillas to split territory along an imaginary line (but it didn't really work that well)

Summary:

Columbus explored islands in the Caribbean, claimed them, and fought the locals. Many European countries followed suit. The natives fought back, but ultimately lost. Eventually, the Columbian exchange of living things was established, and European rivalries only grew.

