Name: Jonathan Quang Course: US History Date: 9/19/2016

Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas	Notes/Details (Not too specific)
Section 1: How did the traits of the first ancient peoples develop since they first came to the Americas? What societies flourished?	-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 style10k-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 grops 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, Mississpian 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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Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas	Notes/Details (Not too specific)
Section 2: North American Societies Around 1492 What Native American Societies existed and where? What patterns can be found among Native American Societies?	-California - The Kashaya Pomo + others settled here with lush NW rain forest, and S desert. The Hashaya Pomo hunted waterfowl, the northern Yurok and Hipa searched for acorns and fished. - Northwest Coast - South Alaska to North Calif. had Kwakiutl, Nootka, and Haida collected shellfish, hunted whales, sea otters, and seals. Also decorated masks and boats. Kwakiutl families had totems =>status => potlatch -Dry Southwest, Pima and Pueblo (Descendants of Hohokam and Anasazi). 1300- Pueblo and Hopi left cliff houses and Pueblo built near water ways for irrigation People lived in adobe houses -Eastern Woodlands - home of the Iroquois, hunted gathered, lots of woodworking, northerners hunted, southerners farmedTrading brought natives into contact, locally and over long distanceTreated land as life, not commodity. Land was distributed only for important activities, such as farmingMost believed in the world being filled with spirits that inhabited all living and non living objectsBonds of kinship, elders instruct young, young honor elders + ancestorssome societies traced ownership via moms (Iroquois and Hopi), some by dads -Organized into families, then sometimes clans

Summary:

Several Native Americans settled in vastly different places with different environments. Their environments affected how they lived. Many native American societies showed patterns, they had a vast trade network, believed in spirits, and the common familial units.

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Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas Notes/Details (Not too specific) Section 3: West African Societies Around 1492 -Leo Africanus followed trade routes across the Sahara desert to Timbuktu How did West Africa Connect with the rest of the -Traders from North Africa also brought Islam (founded in world? 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 How did the three major African Kingdoms flourish? -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 Portugual -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 What are components of West African culture? 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:

Name:

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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Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas	Notes/Details (Not too specific)
Section 4: European Societies Around 1492	-Based on social hierarchy (rank), peasants at the bottom,
How was European society organized?	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
How did Christianity shape Europe?	-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 famlies
	-Crusades + power struggles between church and kings
	weakened papal authority in 1300-1400s
	-early 1500s, Reformation
What changes come to Europe in the 1400s?	-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
What happened in the age of exploration?	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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Questions/Analysis/Main Ideas	Notes/Details (Not too specific)
Section 5: Transatlantic Encounters	-Oct 12 1492, Columbus on the Pinta found himself on an
What happened during Columbus' voyage across the	island with the generous Taino, but he reported that they
Atlantic?	were easy to subjugate
	-Columbus searched Carribean islands for gold, and claimed
	each island for Spain
	-Sept 1493, Colombus commanded a feet and soldiers to
	occupy the Caribbean, landed on Hispaniola (Haiti +
What impact did Europeans have an Native	Dominican Republic)
What impact did Europeans have on Native	-Europeans learned of the advantages of plantations,
Americans?	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 settles brought diseases such as measles, mumps,
	small pox
	-Native had no immunity
What were the effects of the slave trade?	-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
What was the impact of all of this on Europeans?	-Global transfer of living things = Columbian exchange
was the impact of this on Baropeans.	-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.