

APUSH

PowerPoint #1.1 (Part 1 of 2)

Unit#1 - Transformations of North America

Chapters 1-2

BFW Textbook

Topic 1

Colliding Worlds & American Experiments



Possible Origins of the
First Americans

Siberians

The first inhabitants crossed the exposed land during the last major "Ice Age" (c. 13,000 to 10,000 B.C.) in what has become known as the "Land Bridge" theory.



Indian Culture Before
Columbus

Early Cultures



Hunters & Gatherers-

- Nomadic bands of Siberians spread out over the Americas settling new villages following the discovery of farming.

Villagers-

- Small permanent communities appeared.
- Maize, beans, and squash became staple crops.



Mayan, Aztec, & Incan Cultures

Mayan, Aztec, & Incan Cultures

- These cultures tended to be sophisticated (cultivation of religion, crafts, art, science, administration, and warfare) and were organized into large cities with temples.

Maya Civilization

- The Mayans occupied the Yucatan Peninsula until about A.D. 900, and developed mathematics, science, and astronomy (with an accurate calendar).

Aztec Civilization

- The Aztecs occupied much of present-day Mexico.
- When the Spanish arrived in 1519, the Aztecs numbered about 5 million people under Montezuma II (though estimated numbers as high as 20 million.

Incan Civilization

- The Incan civilization occupied the northwestern coast of South America stretching some 1,000 miles along the Andes Mountains.

Major Indian Cultures in the Area of the United States after about 1,000 B.C.

Major Indian Cultures of North America

- These cultures tended to be small and migrated in various regions of North America.
- They built some structures to live and store food.
- Adena-Hopewell in the Ohio Valley (800 B.C. - A.D. 600).
- Mississippian Cultures (A.D. 600-1500).
- Pueblo-Hohokam-Anasazi and in the Southwest.

Indian Cultures of North America



European Discovery of the
New World

Early Norse Contacts

- Explorations to North America began in the late 10th century.
- Small settlements were established on Greenland, Labrador, and Newfoundland, but disappeared by the 11th century.



Changes in Modern Europe

The Expansion of Europe

The expansion which occurred in Europe known as the “Age of Discovery” coincided with the following:

- Inquiring spirit;
- growth of trade and towns;
- the rise of the corporation;
- decline of feudalism;
- the rise of nation-states; and
- the Protestant Reformation.

Revival of Learning (Renaissance)

- The Renaissance was a period in Europe which learning, scientific discovery, and the expansion of knowledge pulled Europe out of the “Medieval Period” (1250–1450) following the Crusades.
- Johann Gutenberg’s invention of the printing press (c. 1440) help spread literacy and the desire to learn.
- The ideas of the Greeks and Roman cultures were revived and helped fuel the “Age of Discovery.”

Progress in Navigation



- Mariners in the fifteenth century employed new tools to help guide them on the ocean. Instruments and concepts.
- Dead reckoning using longitude;
- use of the astrolabe;
- The development of the caravel.



Growth of Trade & Towns



- Towns evolved in Europe as an center of commerce.
- Europeans acquired medicines, silks, perfumes, spices, and various other Asian goods fueled with the end of the Crusades.
- A new merchant class formed giving rise to corporations.

New Nation-States-

- Trade, the rise of the merchant class, and the fall of feudalism helped spur the creation of nation-states ruled usually by a monarch.
- Competition for wealth and power, as well as trade with the East, paved the way for the exploration and colonization.
- New universities trained men of money, lawyers, and government administrators.

European Nation States, c. 1500



 Largest Cities in Western Europe, ca. 1500. There were as many large cities in the Italian peninsula as in all of the rest of western Europe.

Result of the European Growth-

- Urbanization, world trade, the rise of centralized national states, and advances in knowledge , technology and firepower – combined with natural human curiosity, greed, and religious zeal – all led to the initial development of exploration.
- Europeans set in motion the events that would bring together four continents: Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas.

Voyages of Columbus

Expeditions to Africa

- Portugal, under the leadership of King John and his son, Prince Henry “the Navigator,” dispatched the first naval expedition to map Africa to find a new path to Asia.
- In 1488, Bartholomeu Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope at the southern most coast of Africa.
- Vasco da Gama led an expedition around Africa into the Indian Ocean.

Christopher Columbus

- Italian trader and navigator who had envisioned a sea route to Asia going due west from Europe.
- In 1492, he persuaded King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to finance a voyage following the end of their Reconquista against the Moors.



Christopher Columbus

First Voyage, 1492–1493



Arrival of Columbus,
October 12, 1492

- Columbus set sail with the (Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria) and 90 men on August 3 and landed on October 12 in the Bahamas.
- He searched for gold and made contact with the Taino.
- Columbus left behind 40 men and returned to Spain with new treasures and twelve natives.

Columbus' Second Voyage

- In 1493, he returned with nearly 1,000 men and eventually became embroiled in a conflict with the local Indian tribes.
- He did make two more voyages, but never found the mainland (though he believed he was in Asia).
- In 1499, European cartographers were quick to label the New World – “America,” after the Italian explorer, Amerigo Vespucci.

Biological Exchange

Revolutionary Changes

- Columbus' impact went farther than the discovery of a "New World" for European exploration and colonization.
- Food, animals, diseases, culture (religion, government, language), etc. were all transported across the Atlantic between the Americas, Africa, and Europe.
- The largest impact was disease which wiped out 90 to 95 percent of the Indian populations.

The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

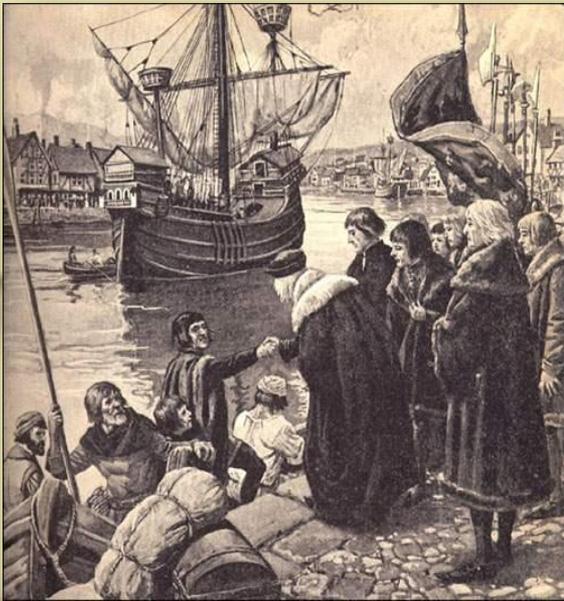
EUROPE

AFRICA



Early Exploration by England & Portugal

John Cabot

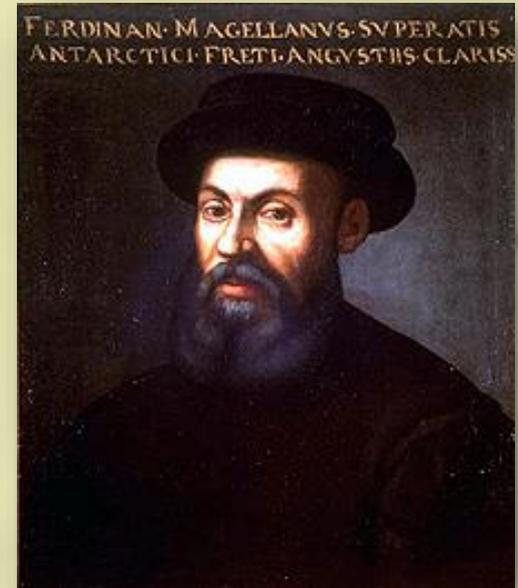


Giovanni Caboto

- Italian Giovanni Caboto (a.k.a. John Cabot) sailed for the English in 1497 and claimed areas off the northeast coast of North America for England.
- During the 16th century, England became involved in a civil war and conflict with France which deterred any further establishment of colonies.

Ferdinand Magellan

- A Portuguese sea captain who led five Spanish ships and 251 men in the first around-the-world sailing expedition.
- This voyage was filled with challenges, disasters, and tragedy, but it was one of the most important events in the history of exploration.



Ferdinand Magellan

END

- ❑ This is the end of PPT 1.1 (Part 1).
- ❑ See PPT 1.1 (Part 2) and PPT 1.1 (Part 3) to complete this topic.