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2  The Earliest
Americans

3  Main Idea 1:
Climate changes
allowed people to
migrate to the
Americas.


- Paleo-Indians
crossed the Bering
Land Bridge from
Asia to present-day
Alaska during the
last ice age between
38,000 and 10,000
BC.

- This movement of
peoples from one
region to another is
called migration.

- Paleo-Indians and
their descendants
moved into present-
day Canada, the
United States,
Mexico, and South
America.

4  Climate Affects Early
Peoples

- Early peoples in the Americas were hunter-gatherers, who hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- The warming climate created new environments: climates and landscapes that surround living things.
- Different environments influenced the development of Native American societies: groups that share a common culture.
- Culture is a group's common values and traditions.

5  Main Idea 2:
Early societies
existed in
Mesoamerica
and South America.

6  Aztec and Inca

7 Native American Cultures

8 Main Idea 1: Several early societies developed in North America long before Europeans explored the continent.

- Earliest people in North America were hunter-gatherers.
- Learned to farm around 5,000 BC.
- The Anasazi was an early farm culture in Southwest.
 - Grew maize, beans, and squash
 - Developed irrigation methods
 - Lived in pueblos, aboveground houses made of heavy clay called adobe


- Built kivas, underground ceremonial chambers, for religious ceremonies
- Began to abandon villages around AD 1300


9 Mound Building Cultures

10 Main Idea 2: Geographic areas influenced Native American cultures.

- Researchers use culture areas to help describe ancient Native American peoples.
- Culture areas are geographic locations that influence society.

- North America is divided into several culture areas, including the Far North, Pacific Coast, California, West, Southwest, Great Plains, and East.


11  North and Northwest Culture Areas

12  West and Southwest Culture Areas

- California
- Many food sources, such as acorns, fish, and deer
- People lived in isolated family groups of 50 to 300.
- More than 100 different languages were spoken.
- Groups included the Hupa, Miwok, and Yukots.

13  Great Plains and Eastern Culture Areas

- Great Plains
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- Stretched from Canada to Texas and from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains
- Mainly grasslands, with game such as buffalo
- Used buffalo skins for shields, clothing and coverings for teepees, cone-shaped shelters
- Matrilineal societies that traced ancestry through their mothers, not their fathers
- Groups included the Mandan, Pawnee, Arapaho, Blackfoot, and Comanche.

14  Main Idea 3:
Native American
cultures shared
beliefs about
religion and land
ownership.

- Shared religious beliefs
 - Religion linked to nature
 - Spiritual forces were everywhere—even plants and animals
- Shared beliefs about property
 - Individual ownership applied only to the crops one grew
 - Land was for the use of everyone in the village

- Believed they should preserve the land for future generations
- Despite shared beliefs, Native Americans on the North American continent were independent culture groups and did not form large empires.

15 Trading Kingdoms of West Africa

16 Main Idea 1:
West Africa developed three great kingdoms that grew wealthy through their control of trade.

- For hundreds of years, trade routes run by Berbers, a northern African group, crisscrossed West Africa.
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- Eventually though, trade routes were taken over by a succession of West African kingdoms:
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Songhai

17 Kingdom of Ghana


- Began in the fourth century AD as farmers banded together for protection
- Developed into a trading center
 - Salt from the Sahara in the north
 - Gold mined from Ghana itself
- As trade increased, so did Ghana's power. By 800, it controlled all of West Africa's trade routes.

- Used wealth to build an army and an empire
- In the 1060s, Muslim groups attacked Ghana in an effort to force its leaders to convert to Islam. This cut off many trade routes and led to the decline of the Ghana empire.
- Islam eventually became the most practiced religion in the region.


18 Kingdoms of Mali and Songhai


- Mali
- Developed along the fertile banks of the upper Niger River
- Controlled trade along the river

- King Mansa Musa led the kingdom to the height of its wealth, power, and fame by building important trade cities like Timbuktu.
- Mansa Musa also encouraged the spread of Islam in West Africa by building mosques, buildings for Muslim prayer, and by making a hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca.
- Declined after the death of Mansa Musa

- 19  Main Idea 2:
Slaves became a valuable trade item in West Africa.
- Slavery existed in Africa for centuries and involved black Africans, who were both slaveholders and slaves.
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- People who were captured by warring groups, criminals, and even relatives of people who owed money, were sold into slavery.
- Beginning in the 600s, Arab Muslims and Europeans became interested in the slave trade.
- Slave market increased as Muslim traders bought or seized black Africans to sell in North Africa.
- Slave trade became important part of West African economy.
- West Africa was home of many enslaved Africans brought to the Americas.

20  Europe before
Transatlantic Travel

21  Main Idea 1:
The Greeks and
Romans established
new forms of
government.


- Greek Government
- Philosophers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle worked to teach people to think and question their beliefs and to live lives based on reason, clear and ordered thinking.
- Greeks established the first democracy, a form of government in which people rule themselves.
 - Every citizen votes on every issue.

- Ideas are debated at an assembly of all citizens.

22 The Middle Ages


- After the fall of the Roman Empire, Europe began to divide into many smaller kingdoms.
- Feudalism developed, a system of agreements between lords, and vassals, including knights. The lord promised to give lands to his knights in exchange for military service. The knight promised to support the lord in battle.
- Knights allowed peasants to farm on their land on their large estates, called manors. In return, the peasants had to give the knights food or goods as payment.

- The Catholic Church served as a strong unifying force between kingdoms.
- The Crusades, a long series of wars beginning in the 1000s between European Christians and Muslims in Southwest Asia, helped create trade links between Europe and Asia.

23  Main Idea 2:
During the Middle Ages, society eventually changed from a feudal system to the development of a middle class of artisans and merchants.

- As travel became safer, more trade routes opened and spread all across Europe.
- Trade brought not only goods, but also diseases like the Black Death that spread across Europe, killing nearly 25 million people.
- Worker shortages meant that peasants and serfs could demand payment. They moved to cities for work, and the cities grew.
- The growth of trade and cities led to the decline of feudalism.

- A new middle class of artisans and merchants developed.
- Trade cities became commercial centers.

24  Main Idea 3:
The Renaissance created a rebirth of arts and learning.

- The Renaissance period brought new ways of thinking to Europe.
 - Began in Italy and spread to other parts of Europe
 - European rulers began to increase their power over the nobles in their countries.
 - Fewer invasions from the outside helped bring a period of peace and stability.
 - Renaissance means “rebirth.”
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25 Growth of
Knowledge and
Learning

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