

Chapter **1** Section 1 (pages 27–31)

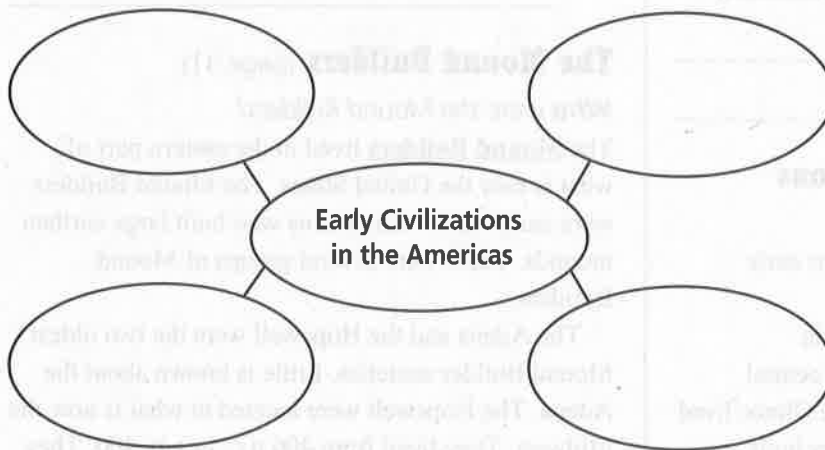
Crossing to the Americas

BEFORE YOU READ

In this section, you will read how ancient peoples came to the Americas and, as time passed, developed complex civilizations.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the theories scientists have about how and when the first Americans migrated to the Americas.



TERMS & NAMES

archaeologist A scientist who studies the past by studying artifacts

artifact Tool or other object that humans made

migrate To move

culture A way of life shared by a group of people

domestication Breeding plants or taming animals to meet human needs

civilization A complex culture that has 1) cities, 2) specialized jobs, 3) organized government and religion, 4) a system of record keeping, 5) advanced tools

irrigation The practice of bringing water to crops

Mound Builder Early Native American who built large earthen structures

The First People in America (pages 27–28)

What are two theories explaining how the first Americans migrated from Asia?

Scientists think that the first Americans **migrated**, or moved, to the Americas from Asia. There are two *theories* about how and when this move took place.

One theory is that ancient people crossed a land bridge joining Asia and North America. They came during the last Ice Age some 12,000 years ago. The extreme cold of the Ice Age created glaciers. This made the water levels in the oceans drop. Beringia, a bridge of land, appeared where the Bering Strait is now. After the Ice Age, the glaciers melted. The melted water flooded Beringia.

Another theory is that humans came to the Americas by many routes. They migrated over thousands of years. Some people came by boat. They sailed from island to island. **Archaeologists** who believe this theory point to **artifacts**, or human-made

objects, found in South America. Tests show the artifacts to be 30,000 years old.

1. Name two ways the first Americans may have migrated to the Americas from Asia.

Agriculture Leads to Civilization

(pages 28–29)

What are five features of a civilization?

A **culture** is a way of life shared by a group of people with similar arts, beliefs, and customs. The first Americans lived in hunting and gathering cultures. They hunted animals and gathered seeds and berries.

People started to plant the seeds they found. This was the beginning of agriculture. About 5,000 years ago, humans began **domestication**. They bred plants and tamed animals.

Agriculture spread across the Americas. It created a stable food supply. This changed people's lives. They didn't have to travel to find food. They built lasting villages. Large harvests meant fewer people had to farm. Some people practiced crafts. Some became religious leaders.

In time, some cultures became civilizations. A **civilization** has five features. 1) It has cities that are trade centers. 2) Its people have *specialized* jobs. 3) It has organized government and religion. 4) It uses a system of record keeping. 5) It uses advanced tools.

2. Name the five features of a civilization.

Early Mesoamerican Civilizations

(page 29)

What were two advanced civilizations in early Mesoamerica?

About 1200 B.C., a great civilization rose in Mesoamerica. This region stretches from central Mexico to Nicaragua. A people called the Olmec lived there. They set up many trade routes. They built pyramids of earth and large cities. Olmec culture spread along trade routes. It influenced other cultures.

By A.D. 250, the Maya had a great civilization. They had cities in southern Mexico and Guatemala. They built pyramid mounds. Temples stood on top of the mounds. The Maya kept accurate calendars. They created a number system using zero. They had a written language.

3. What were the advances of the Olmec and the Maya?

The Hohokam and the Anasazi

(pages 29–31)

Why were the Hohokam able to farm in their dry environment?

The Hohokam lived in what is now Arizona. They lived from about 300 B.C. to A.D. 1400. The Hohokam changed their environment. They dug hundreds of

miles of canals to carry river water to their crops. This is called **irrigation**.

The Anasazi lived in the area where Utah, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico meet. They moved there about A.D. 100. They were farmers and traders. Their houses had hundreds of rooms and many stories.

4. How did the Hohokam alter their dry environment?

The Mound Builders (page 31)

Who were the Mound Builders?

The **Mound Builders** lived in the eastern part of what is now the United States. The Mound Builders were early Native Americans who built large earthen mounds. There were several groups of Mound Builders.

The Adena and the Hopewell were the two oldest Mound Builder societies. Little is known about the Adena. The Hopewell were located in what is now the Midwest. They lived from 400 B.C. to A.D. 400. They grew corn and had a large trade network. Hopewell mounds served as burial sites. Their tombs contained gifts for the dead.

The last group of Mound Builders was the Mississippians. They lived from A.D. 800 to 1700. They built some of the first cities in North America. In some cities, they built flat-topped, pyramid-shaped temple mounds. By the 1700s, most of the Mississippians had died from diseases. They caught the diseases from Europeans.

5. Who were the Adena, the Hopewell, and the Mississippians?

Societies of North America

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the first people in America and the complex civilizations that developed there.

In this section, you will learn how a variety of Native American culture groups lived in North America.

AS YOU READ

Use this chart to take notes on the Native American groups of North America.

Native American Group	Region	Culture

TERMS & NAMES

technology The use of tools and knowledge to meet human needs

tundra A treeless plain that remains frozen under its top layer of soil

kayak A small boat made of animal skins

matrilineal Societies in which ancestry is traced through the mother

slash-and-burn agriculture Farming in which farmers chop down and then burn trees on a plot of land

Deganawida A man who advised the Iroquois nations to form an alliance

Iroquois League The alliance of the Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, and Seneca

Native American Diversity (pages 32–33)

What caused the differences among Native American groups?

By 1500, hundreds of Native American groups existed. Each group adapted to its own *environment*. That is why these groups were so *diverse*.

Environment shaped each group’s economy, technology, and religion. **Technology** is the use of tools and knowledge to meet human needs. In some regions, Native Americans lived by farming. In others, they lived by hunting or fishing. Some groups by the coast made tools from shells. Groups in the desert used irrigation. In addition, Native Americans believed some places were holy.

Native American groups had differences. But they all felt connected to nature. Trade also linked them.

1. Why were Native American cultural groups diverse?

Peoples of the North and Northwest Coast (pages 33–34)

What kind of food did the peoples of the North and Northwest Coast eat?

The Aleut and the Inuit were peoples of the far North. The Aleut lived on islands off Alaska. The Inuit lived near the coast on the tundra. **Tundra** is a treeless plain that stays frozen under its top layer of soil. Ice and snow cover the ground most of the year.

The peoples of the far North were hunters. They paddled **kayaks**, small boats made of animal skins, to hunt sea mammals. They also hunted caribou on land.

To the south, Northwest Coast people also hunted sea mammals and caught salmon. They lived near forests and used wood for houses and many objects.

2. How did the peoples of the North and Northwest Coast get food?

Peoples of the West (page 34)

What were the beliefs of peoples of the West?

The peoples of the West include *tribes* in California, the Colombia Plateau, and the Great Basin. Much of the West is not good for farming. The people mainly hunted and gathered. They also fished in the rivers.

Their spiritual beliefs were linked to nature. They held ceremonies to ask for their needs. They asked for rain, plant growth, and good hunting.

3. How were the spiritual beliefs of the peoples of the West linked to nature?

Peoples of Mexico; Peoples of the Southwest (pages 34–35)

How did the Aztecs become a strong empire?

Far to the south, the Aztecs ruled a great civilization. It was in central Mexico. In 1325, they began to build their capital city, Tenochtitlán. The Aztecs became a strong empire. They used irrigation to grow food. They also conquered their neighbors who then had to send the Aztecs food and resources.

The Pueblo, the Navajo, and the Apache lived in the American Southwest. The Pueblo used irrigation to alter the desert for farming. The Navajo and the Apache were *nomadic* hunter-gatherers. They traded the food they gathered for the Pueblo's crops.

4. What helped the Aztecs build an empire?

Peoples of the Great Plains (pages 35–36)

What kind of houses did some Plains groups live in during winter?

The Plains Indians lived in the Great Plains. This flat grassland region stretches from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains. Some Plains groups were nomads. Others lived in villages by rivers. In summer, entire villages would hunt buffalo on foot by stampeding the herds over a cliff.

During winter, some Plains groups lived in circular lodges, buried partly underground. Wooden beams held up the earthen walls.

5. How did some Plains groups build their winter homes?

Peoples of the Southeast; Peoples of the Eastern Woodlands (pages 36–37)

What is slash-and-burn agriculture?

The Southeast stretches from east Texas to the Atlantic Ocean. It has mild winters, warm summers with plenty of rain, and a long growing season. As a result, southeastern groups became farmers. The southeastern people traced their family ties through women. Such societies are called **matrilineal**.

The Northeast was called the Eastern Woodlands. This is because forests covered much of the region. The Iroquois adapted the forest for farming by using **slash-and-burn agriculture**. Farmers chopped down and then burned trees on a plot of land. The ashes from the fire enriched the soil.

In the late 1500s, five northern Iroquois nations took the advice of a man named **Deganawida** and stopped warring with each other. They formed an alliance known as the **Iroquois League**.

6. How did the Iroquois adapt the forest for farming?

Societies of West Africa

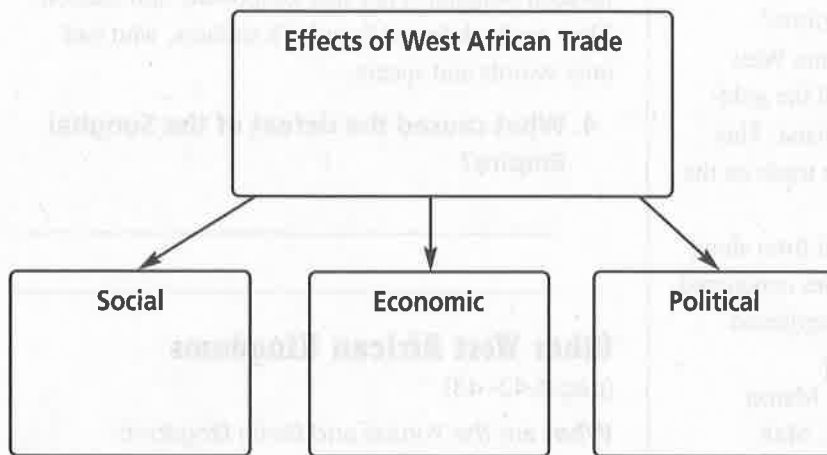
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about the Native American societies of North America.

In this section, you will learn how the societies of West Africa developed kingdoms, trade networks, and artistic achievements.

AS YOU READ

Use this diagram to take notes on the effects of West African trade.



TERMS & NAMES

Ghana A West African empire that was powerful from the 700s to the mid-1000s

Muslim A follower of Islam

Islam Religion founded by Muhammad that teaches that there is one god, named Allah

Mali A West African empire that was powerful in the 1200s

Songhai A powerful West African empire from the mid-1400s to the late 1500s

Hausa Independent West African city-states that thrived on trade

Yoruba A West African kingdom known for its gifted artists

Benin A West African kingdom famous for trade and for art

African Geography and World Trade

(pages 39–40)

What landforms and climates are part of Africa?

Africa is the second largest continent. It has many landforms and climates. Most of Africa is within the tropics. The equator runs east-west across the center of Africa. Dense rainforests stretch along the equator in central and western Africa. North and south of the rain forests are broad *savannas*. North of the savannas is the Sahara, the world’s largest desert. South of the savannas is the Kalahari Desert.

By A.D. 1500, trade had linked Africa with the world for centuries. Ships sailed from ports on the Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, and Indian Ocean. These ships traded with other parts of the world.

West Africa has rainforest along the equator. North of the rainforest is savanna. The Niger River crosses the forests and savannas. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean. West Africa borders the Sahara.

1. What is the geography of Africa?

Ghana Grows Wealthy; Islam enters Ghana (pages 40–41)

Why did Ghana prosper?

From the 700s to the 1000s, **Ghana** was a wealthy kingdom. It became the first West African kingdom to grow rich by controlling the trade in gold and salt. Ghana is on the southern edge of the Sahara. It became the marketplace for traders going north and south. Ghana’s king made traders pay taxes on all gold and salt passing through his kingdom.

Traders who came to Ghana from North Africa were mostly Muslims. **Muslims** are followers of **Islam**. The prophet Muhammad started Islam in the 600s. Islam teaches that there is one god, Allah.

Muslims perform duties such as praying and making a *pilgrimage* to the holy city of Mecca. Muslim traders brought Islam to West Africa.

The North African Muslim empires wanted to convert Ghana's people to Islam. They also wanted to control the gold trade. In 1076, a Muslim army conquered Ghana's capital. Ghana's power lessened.

2. What caused Ghana to grow wealthy?

Mali Replaces Ghana (pages 41–42)

Why did Mali become a powerful kingdom?

By the 1200s, the kingdom of **Mali** became West Africa's most powerful state. It controlled the gold-salt trade. Mali was farther south than Ghana. This location made it better able to control the trade on the upper Niger River.

Sundiata, Mali's first great leader, ruled from about 1230 to 1255. He was a Muslim. His armies conquered many important trading centers. This strengthened Mali's hold on trade and made Mali richer.

In 1312, another great Muslim leader, Mansa Musa, began to rule Mali. Under his rule, Mali became one of the largest empires in the world. Mansa Musa made a pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324–25. On his way, he stopped in Cairo, Egypt. Some *legends* say that he led a huge caravan with servants and camels carrying large amounts of gold. Europeans heard of Mali's wealth. This was one reason that led Europeans to trade with Africa about 150 years later.

3. How did Mali become West Africa's most powerful state?

The Empire of Songhai (page 42)

Why did the empire of Songhai end?

The **Songhai** people lived at the Great Bend in the Niger River. They broke away from Mali. In 1464, Sunni Ali became their ruler. He was a Muslim, but he also practiced African religions.

Under Sunni Ali, the Songhai conquered several trading cities. Sunni Ali set up an organized system of government.

He died in 1492. Some Muslims rebelled because they wanted Islam to be Songhai's only religion. Askia Muhammad led the revolt. He became Songhai's second great ruler. He chose officials who ran government well. He expanded trade and set up a tax system. In addition, he built mosques and supported Muslim scholars.

Poor rulers followed Askia Muhammad. The empire faced problems. Songhai lacked modern weapons. In 1591, a fighting force from North Africa invaded Songhai. They had gunpowder and cannon. They easily defeated Songhai's soldiers, who had only swords and spears.

4. What caused the defeat of the Songhai Empire?

Other West African Kingdoms

(pages 42–43)

What are the Yoruba and Benin kingdoms known for?

The **Hausa** states emerged after A.D. 1000 in what is now northern Nigeria. Hausa *city-states* thrived on trade.

The **Yoruba** states were in the forests southwest of the Niger River. The Yoruba were mostly farmers, but some were gifted artists. Their statues are still considered great art.

Benin, located in the *delta* of the Niger River, lay on main trade routes and for this reason it prospered. Benin was famous for its art.

5. Why are the kingdoms of Yoruba and Benin famous?

Societies of Europe

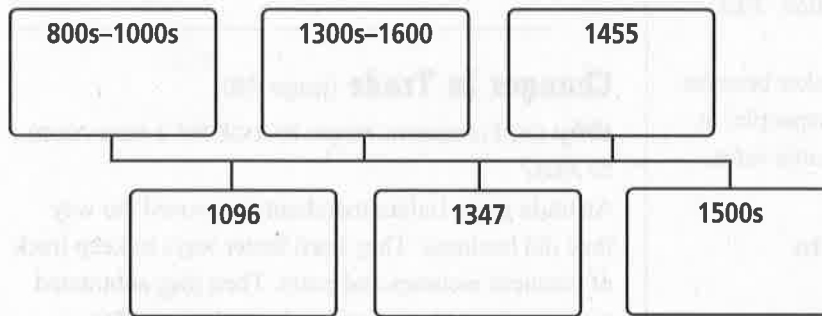
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about West African kingdoms that became powerful from trade.

In this section, you will read how Europe went through a period of social change that led to interest in learning and exploration.

AS YOU READ

Use this time line to take notes on this period of social change in Europe.



TERMS & NAMES

European Middle Ages The period from the late 400s to about the 1300s

feudalism A political system in which a king lets nobles, or lords, use lands in return for military service

manor system A system in which lords divide their lands into manors, or large estates, farmed by serfs

Crusades A series of wars to capture the Holy Land

Renaissance A time of increased interest in art and learning

printing press A machine that mechanically prints pages

Reformation A movement to correct problems in the Church

profit Money left after subtracting a business's costs from its income

Feudalism in Europe (pages 44–45)

What is feudalism?

The **European Middle Ages** lasted from the late 400s to about the 1300s. From the 800s to the 1000s, Vikings raided Europe. To survive, Europeans turned to **feudalism**. This is a political system in which a king allows nobles, or lords, to use his lands. In return, the lords owe the king military service.

Europeans also developed the **manor system**. In this system, lords divided their lands into manors, or large estates. *Serfs* farmed the manors. In return, the lords promised to protect them.

The Roman Catholic Church gained power during this time. It became a strong unifying force in Europe.

1. How did feudalism and the manor system help Europeans survive Viking raids?

Revival of Trade and Towns; Trade with the East (pages 45–46)

How did trade increase in Europe in the 1000s?

By the 1000s, feudalism brought stability to European society. Merchants were safe to travel. A food surplus developed. The population increased. An increased demand for goods spurred trade. Old towns near trade routes revived. New towns emerged. Serfs left for towns to become craftspeople and merchants. They formed a new social class, the *middle class*. They had more freedom than they had known as serfs.

In 1096, European Christians launched the **Crusades**. This was a series of wars to capture the Holy Land, where Jesus had lived. They failed to capture the Holy Land, but the wars spurred trade between Europe and other parts of the world. Marco Polo increased Europeans' interest in Asia by writing a book about his travels in China and central Asia.

2. What caused trade to increase between Europe and other parts of the world in the 1000s?

The Decline of Feudalism (page 46)

How did feudalism weaken?

Feudalism grew weak because serfs left the manors for towns. The lords lost power because they had fewer people to control. In 1347, a deadly disease, the *bubonic plague*, also weakened feudalism. It did so by killing about one-fourth of the population. This reduced the number of workers.

Kings grew stronger as lords grew weaker because kings had armies to keep order. The townspeople, in return, paid the king taxes. Countries became safer. Because of that, trade increased.

3. What factors caused feudalism to weaken?

The Renaissance and Reformation

(pages 46–47)

Why did the Renaissance cause the Reformation?

The **Renaissance** was a time of growing interest in art and learning. It began in Italy and spread through Europe. It lasted from the 1300s to 1600.

Many forces led to the Renaissance. Feudalism was growing weak. The bubonic plague caused much suffering. People began to wonder what life meant. To find answers, people studied the classical Greeks and Romans. As a result, Europeans began *humanism*. Humanism is the study of what humans can achieve.

To learn about this, Europeans studied classical education. Artists made art more realistic. Europeans also learned from Muslim scholars.

In 1455, the **printing press** was invented. This helped spread new ideas. These ideas made the Catholic Church weaker. The Church had become corrupt. Martin Luther began the **Reformation**. This was a movement to correct problems in the Church. The Reformation split the Church into two groups, Catholics and Protestants.

4. Why did the Reformation occur?

Changes in Trade (page 48)

Why did Europeans begin to look for a new route to Asia?

As trade grew, Italian merchants improved the way they did business. They used better ways to keep track of business incomes and costs. Then they subtracted the costs from the income to learn their **profits**.

Italian merchants made huge profits by trading in Asian goods. They had a close relationship with Muslim traders. The Italians used military strength to control the Mediterranean Sea. They did not let other Europeans trade there. Other Europeans wanted a part of the rich trade in Asian goods. So they began to search for a water route to Asia. They needed a route that did not use the Mediterranean Sea.

5. What caused Europeans to search for a water route to Asia?

Early European Explorers

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about a period of changes in European society. Some of these changes spurred trade.

In this section, you will read how Europeans searched for all-water routes to Asia. Europeans wanted to trade there.

AS YOU READ

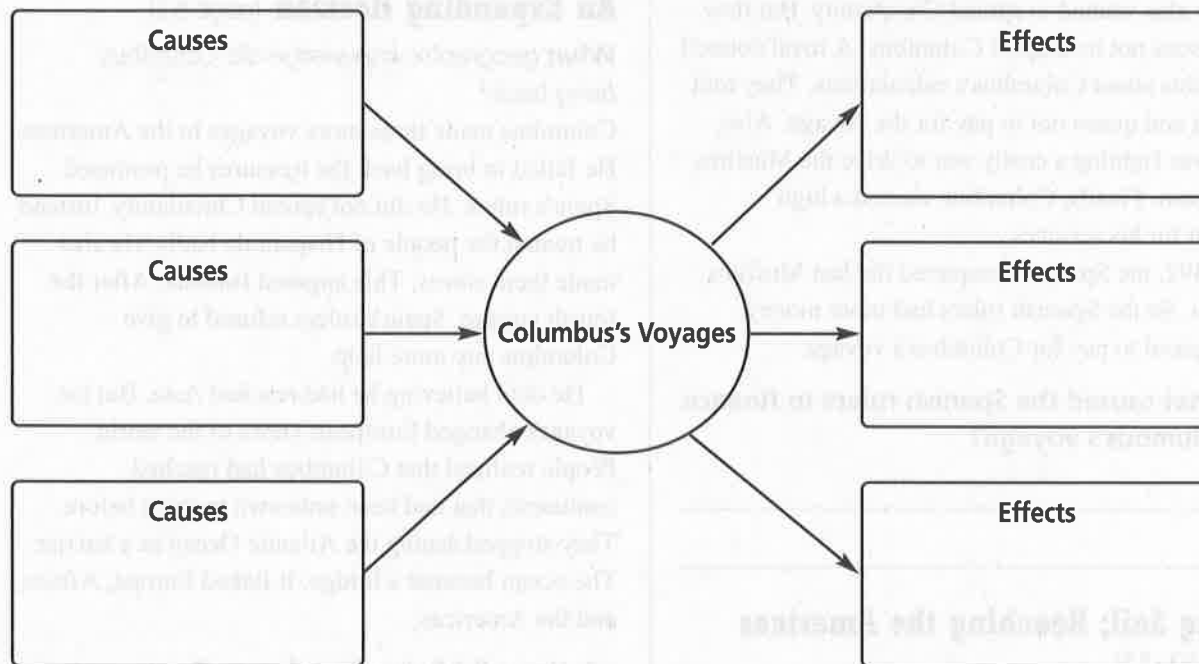
Use this diagram to take notes on the causes and effects of Columbus's voyages.

TERMS & NAMES

navigator A person who plans the course of a ship using instruments to find its position

caravel A ship with triangular and square sails that improved the ability of sailing nearly into the wind

Christopher Columbus An Italian sailor who reached the Americas when he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in search of Asia



A Water Route to Asia (pages 49–50)

Why did the Portuguese merchants become rich? Finding an all-water route to Asia required good **navigators**. The Portuguese also developed a ship, the **caravel**. It was better than other ships at sailing nearly into the wind. This ship had triangular sails as well as square sails. Square sails carried the ship forward when the wind was at its back. Triangular sails allowed the caravel to sail more nearly into the wind.

In 1488, the Portuguese explorer, Bartolomeu

Dias, reached the southern tip of Africa. This tip is now known as the Cape of Good Hope. Ten years later, Vasco da Gama found an all-water route to Asia. This meant that the Portuguese could trade with Asia without the Italians and Muslims. Portugal took over the spice trade. Portuguese merchants grew rich.

1. Why was an all-water route to Asia important to the Portuguese?

Columbus's Plan; Help from Spain's Rulers (pages 50–51)

Why did the Portuguese rulers refuse to finance Columbus's voyage?

An Italian sailor, **Christopher Columbus**, thought he knew a faster route to Asia. He thought that sailing west across the Atlantic would be a short way to Asia. But Columbus figured the distances incorrectly. He relied on the writings of two people who were wrong about the size of Asia. He also thought the distance around the globe was smaller than it is. In 1483, Columbus asked the king of Portugal to pay for his voyage. The king refused because his advisers said that Columbus was wrong.

Spain's rulers were King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. They wanted to share in the rich Asian trade. Isabella also wanted to spread Christianity. But they had reasons not to support Columbus. A royal council had doubts about Columbus's calculations. They told the king and queen not to pay for the voyage. Also, Spain was fighting a costly war to drive the Muslims from Spain. Finally, Columbus wanted a high payment for his services.

In 1492, the Spanish conquered the last Muslims in Spain. So the Spanish rulers had more money. They agreed to pay for Columbus's voyage.

2. What caused the Spanish rulers to finance Columbus's voyage?

Setting Sail; Reaching the Americas

(pages 51–53)

Where did Columbus think he had landed?

Columbus began his voyage in August of 1492. His three ships sailed southwest toward the Canary Islands. Then Columbus relied on trade winds to speed his ships across the ocean. Columbus kept two logs. One was to show his men. The other he kept secret because it recorded the truth about the journey.

By October 10, the crew lost confidence in Columbus. To avoid mutiny, Columbus agreed to turn back if they did not sight land within three more days. On October 12, they sighted land.

The ships landed on a Caribbean island. Columbus thought he had reached the Indies—lands in Southeast Asia where spices grew. So he called the islanders Indians. Columbus named the island San Salvador. He set sail soon after in search of Japan. For the next three months, he visited several Caribbean islands. He found gold and precious objects on the island we call Hispaniola today. Columbus believed he had found an all-water route to Asia. So he decided to sail back to Spain.

3. Why didn't Columbus realize he had reached an unknown continent?

An Expanding Horizon (page 53)

What geographic knowledge did Columbus bring back?

Columbus made three more voyages to the Americas. He failed to bring back the treasures he promised Spain's rulers. He did not spread Christianity. Instead he treated the people of Hispaniola badly. He also made them slaves. This angered Isabella. After the fourth voyage, Spain's rulers refused to give Columbus any more help.

He died believing he had reached Asia. But his voyages changed European views of the world. People realized that Columbus had reached continents that had been unknown to them before. They stopped seeing the Atlantic Ocean as a barrier. The ocean became a bridge. It linked Europe, Africa, and the Americas.

4. How did Columbus change European views of the world?

Glossary/After You Read**bubonic plague** A deadly disease**city-state** A city that rules itself**delta** Soil deposited at the mouth of a river**diverse** Different**environment** The world around you**humanism** The study of human worth and achievements**legend** A story**log** A record**middle class** A group of people between the nobles and peasants who support themselves by crafts or trades**nomad** A person who has no permanent home but moves constantly**pilgrimage** A religious journey**savanna** Grassland with shrubs and trees**serf** A peasant who farmed and did other duties for the lord and who could not leave the estate**specialize** To separate jobs in order to meet different needs**theory** Scientific belief**tribe** A group of persons who have common ancestors**Terms & Names****A.** If the statement is true, write "true" on the line. If it is false, change the underlined word or words to make it true.

- _____ 1. A culture is a way of life shared by people with similar arts, beliefs, and customs.
- _____ 2. Technology is the use of tools and knowledge to meet human needs.
- _____ 3. The West African empire that replaced Ghana and became wealthy and powerful as a result of the gold-salt trade was Yoruba.
- _____ 4. The Renaissance was a movement to correct problems in the Roman Catholic Church.
- _____ 5. A navigator plans the course of a ship using instruments to find its position.

B. Write the letter of the name or term that matches the description.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Mound Builder | d. Crusades |
| b. Deganawida | e. European Middle Ages |
| c. Benin | f. Christopher Columbus |
- _____ 1. An Italian sailor who reached the Americas when he sailed across the Atlantic Ocean in search of a faster way to reach Asia
- _____ 2. A West African kingdom southwest of the Niger River whose people were gifted artists
- _____ 3. Man who advised the Iroquois nation to form an alliance
- _____ 4. A series of wars to capture the Holy Land
- _____ 5. The time period from the late 400s to about the 1300s or 1400s

Main Ideas

1. How did agriculture lead to civilization?

2. What role did the environment play in the cultures of the Native American groups in North America?

3. How did trade affect the West African kingdoms?

4. Why did Europeans develop feudalism and the manor system?

5. How did the caravel help Portuguese explorers?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are some examples of Native American technology that the environment influenced?
2. If you were a European ruler, would you have financed Columbus's voyages? Why or why not?