

# THE AMERICAS

A large, ancient stone pyramid with a wide staircase on the right side. The pyramid is made of light-colored stone blocks. At the top, there is a smaller, square structure with a central opening. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds. The foreground is a green grassy field.

## CH 6: MESOAMERICA

# MESOAMERICA



 MESOAMERICA

Middle  
America

Central  
America



# I. MESOAMERICA\*

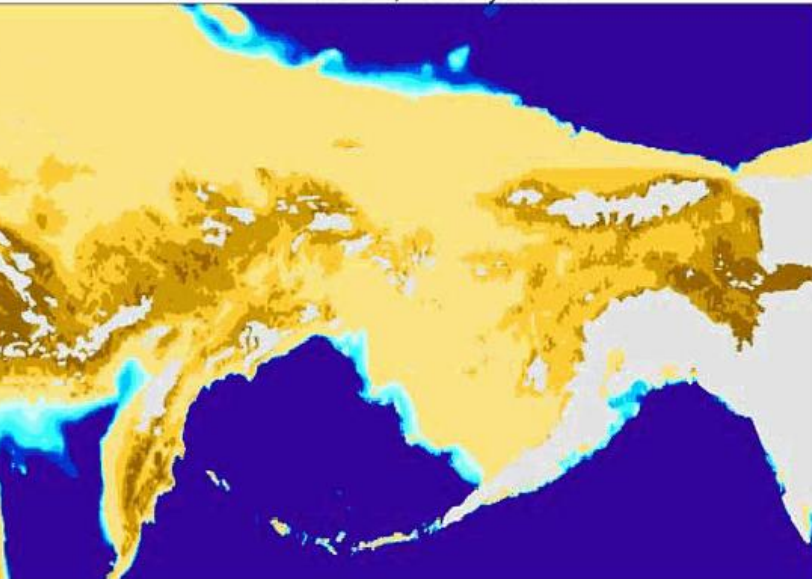
## A. Geographic Setting

### 1. Land Bridge

#### a. Connected Asia & North America over the Bering Strait in Alaska



PALEO Paleoenvironmental Atlas of Beringia  
Coastline 21,000 Cal years BP





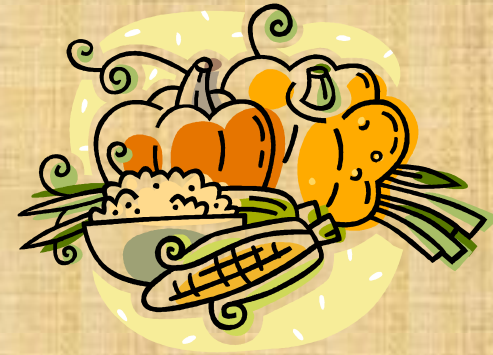
## 2. Permanent Settlements

### a. Crop cultivation

1. corn, beans, tomatoes, squash



b. Domesticated animals: goats, llama, dogs





# B. The Olmecs\* = 1<sup>st</sup> major American civilization

1. Gulf Coast of Mexico

2. Polytheistic Religion

a. Built pyramid-shaped temples



The Olmec heartland where the Olmecs reigned from 1400 - 400 BCE

# 3. Culture

a. System of writing w/  
inscriptions

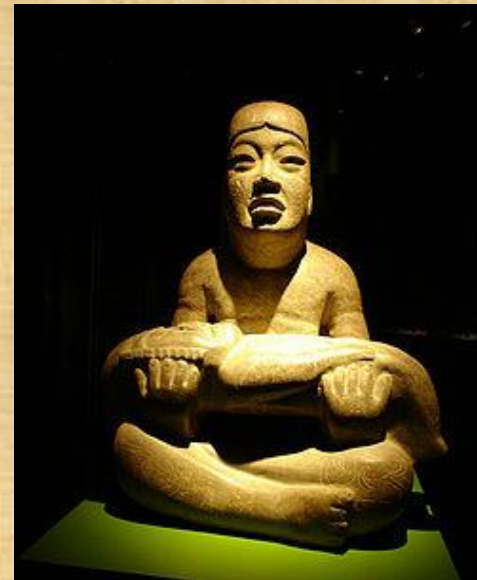
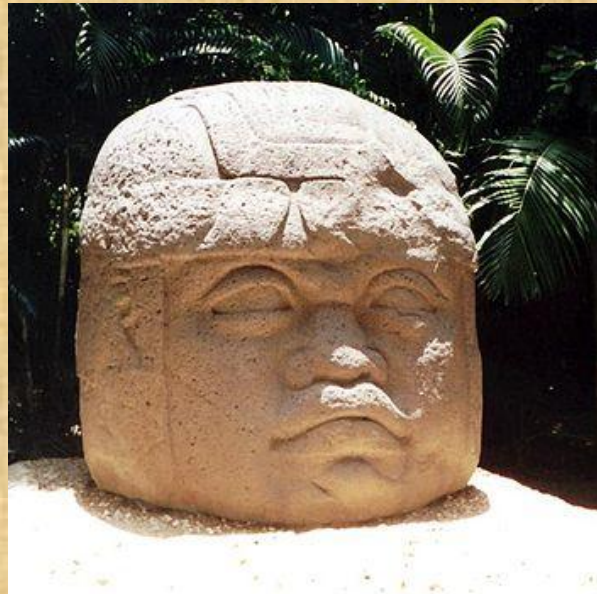


b. Calendar

c. Artwork in carved stone

d. Extensive trade network

e. Giant-stone heads



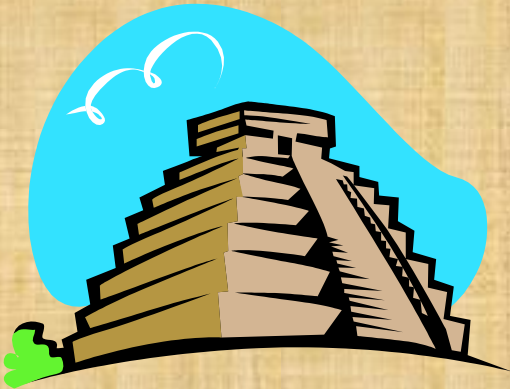


# C. The Mayas\*

## 1. Farming & Trade

a. Wealth through crops & trade

b. = farmers/merchants paid taxes to support the temples & cities





## **2. Religion**

**a. Polytheistic**

**b. Powerful Priests**

**c. Practiced human sacrifice**



### **3. Society**

**Upper:**

- 1. Ruler=men**
- 2. Nobles=govt officials, military leaders, Priests**
- 3. Scribes, painters, sculptors**

**Middle:**

- 4. Merchants**

**Lower:**

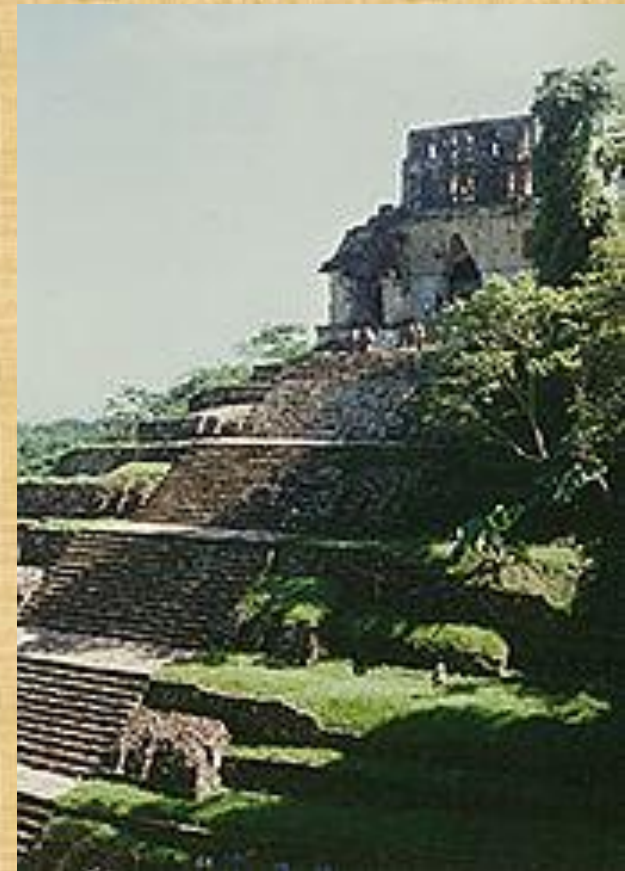
- 5. Farmers: most of Mayas, paid taxes to city**
- 6. Slaves: captured in war**

# 4. Contributions

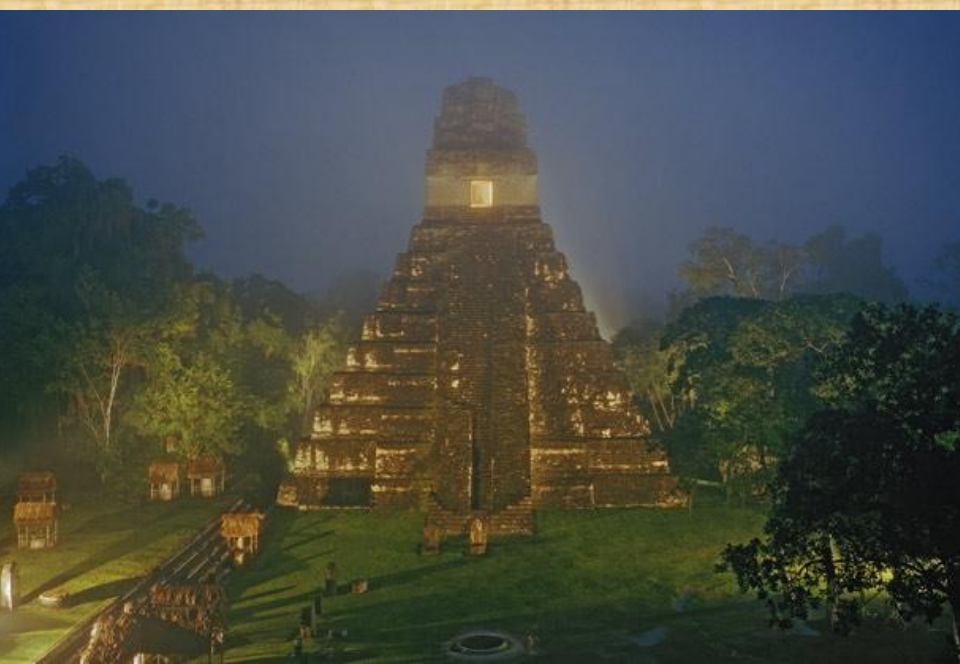
## a. Architecture

1. Temples & palaces

2. Paintings/carvings of Maya history & events









## **b. Agriculture**

### **1. Developed 3 farming methods:**

- i. Cut & burn forests for planting**
- ii. Letting fields go fallow**
- iii. Elevated fields—to stay above floods**



















## **c. Learning & Science**

- 1. Hieroglyphic-type writing**
- 2. Books made of tree bark**
- 3. Calendar based on astronomy**
- 4. Numbering System & Zero**





MAYAN  
Numerals

0	1	2	3	4
	•	••	•••	••••
5	6	7	8	9
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 
10	11	12	13	14
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 
15	16	17	18	19
	• 	•• 	••• 	•••• 

# 5. *Mayan Doomsday Prophecy* December 21, 2012



I only had enough room to go up to 2012.

Ha! That'll freak somebody out someday.



Digit. by King Features - BIZJAZZ.COM



## **d. Decline**

**1. Around 900AD**

**2. Abandoned cities**

**3. Possible reasons:**

**i. warfare, disease,  
hurricane, overpopulation**



# D. The Aztecs\*

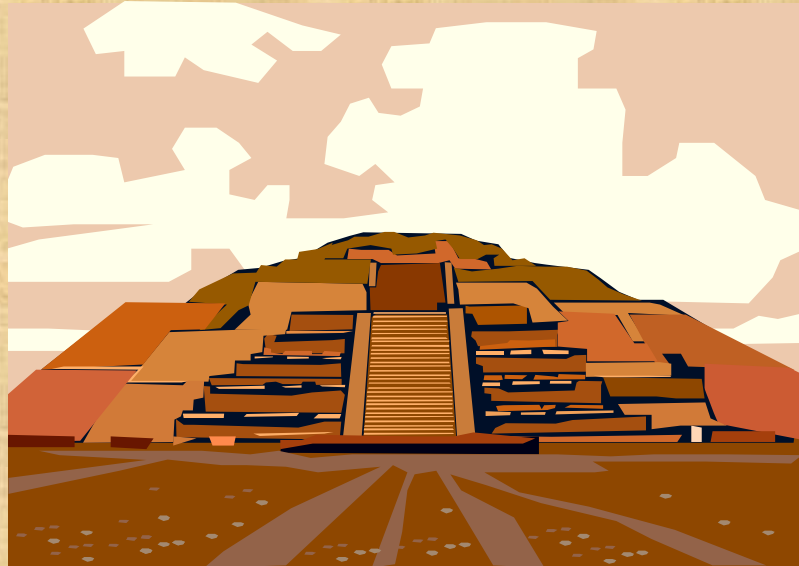
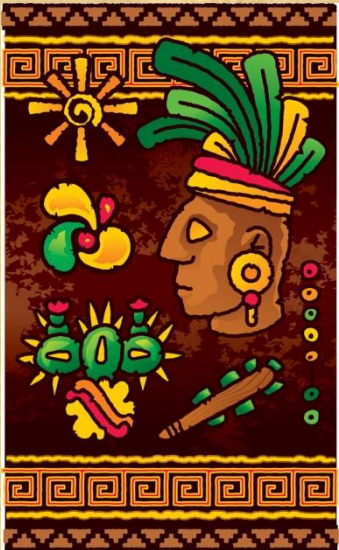
1. Aztec Expansion = 30 million people

a. Capital city: Tenochtitlan\*

b. Conquered other tribes

c. Wealth from tribute

=payment from conquered peoples





# AZTEC EMPIRE



Provinces dépendant de la triple alliance

- ★ Membres de la triple alliance
- Chef-lieu de province tributaire

Mixes État ou peuple indépendant

- Chef-lieu d'État indépendant



# Mexico's Coat of Arms



The basin of Mexico circa 1519 at the arrival of the Spanish

# TENOCHTITLAN



## 2. Social Structure

a. Rulers, Nobles, Priests

b. Warriors & Traders

c. Farmers & Slaves





**Horrible Histories: “Aztec Warriors”**



# 3. Religion

a. Polytheistic

b. Human Sacrifice from  
conquered



HUMAN SACRIFICE OF THE AZTECS





# 4. Contributions

## a. Learning & Science

1. Calendar

2. Schools for upper class

3. Medicine: dentistry, set broken bones

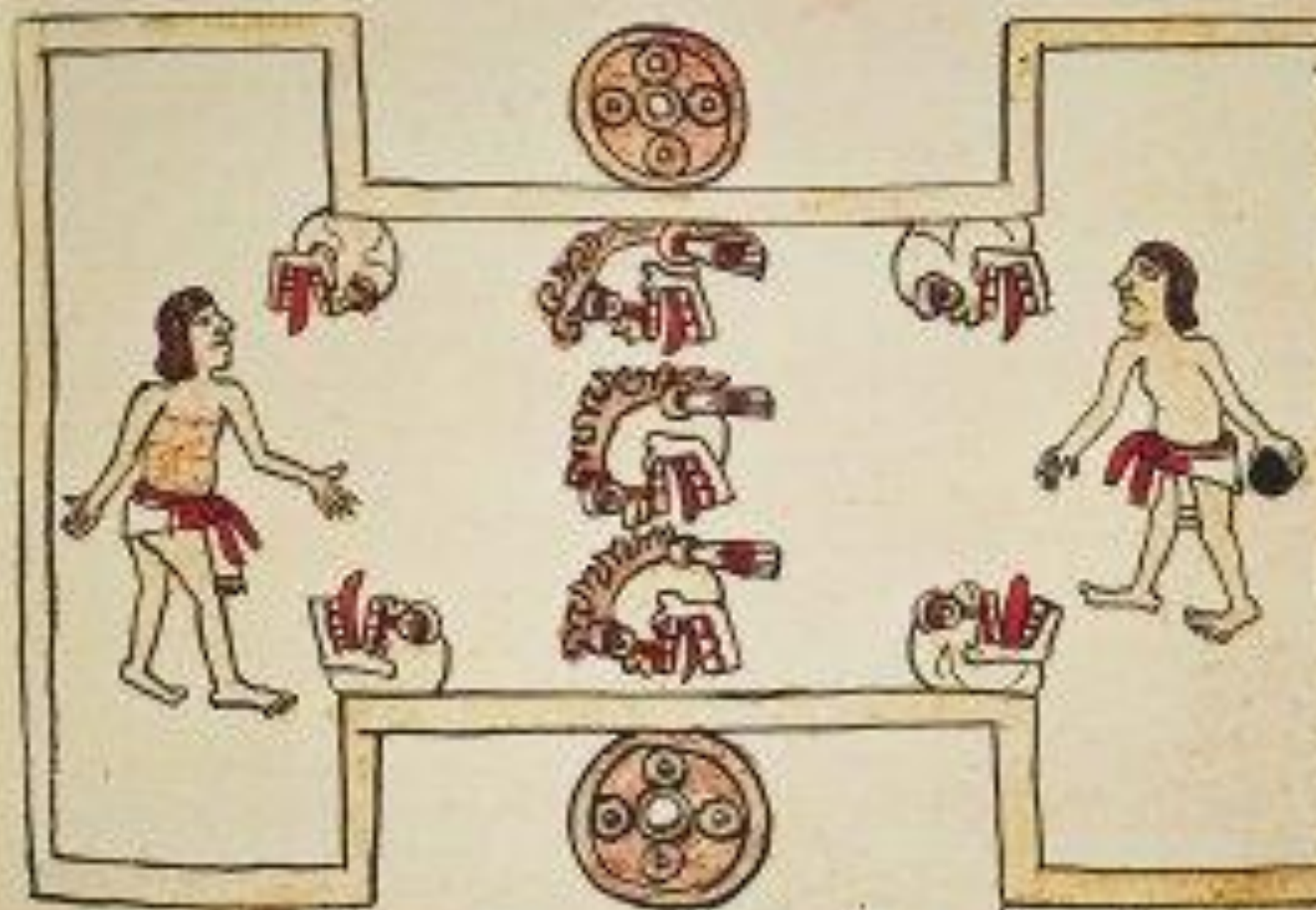
4. Zapotec game





# ZAPOTEC









# b. Architecture & Engineering

1. Tenochtitlan\* (250,000 residents): city grid pattern, temples, apartment bldgs.

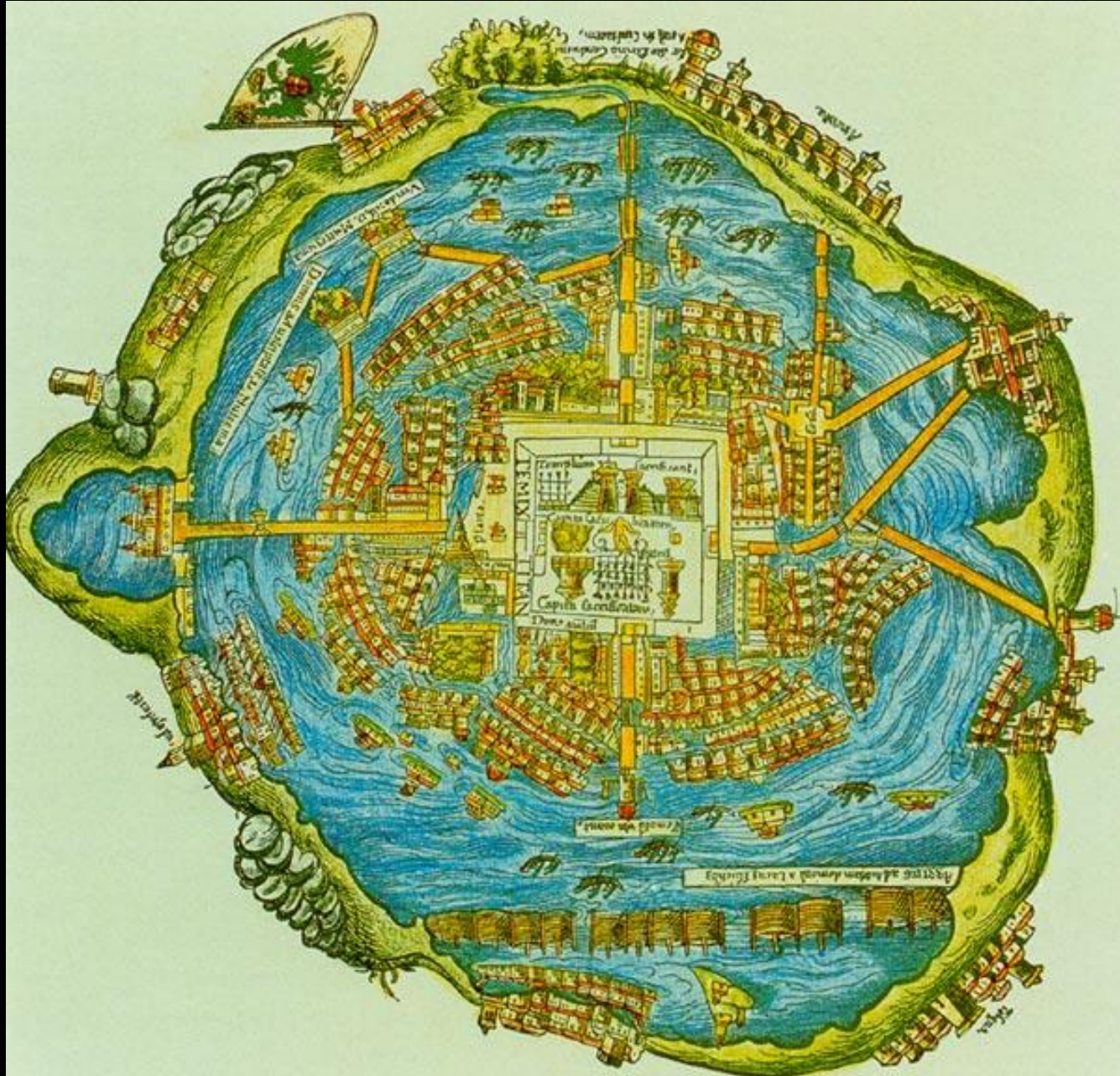
2. Causeways

3. Markets





# Tenochtitlan



# *Tenochtitlan*





# Aztec Temple of Blood



**In 1411, to celebrate the completion of Tenochtitlan,  
20,000 people were sacrificed in 4 days!**



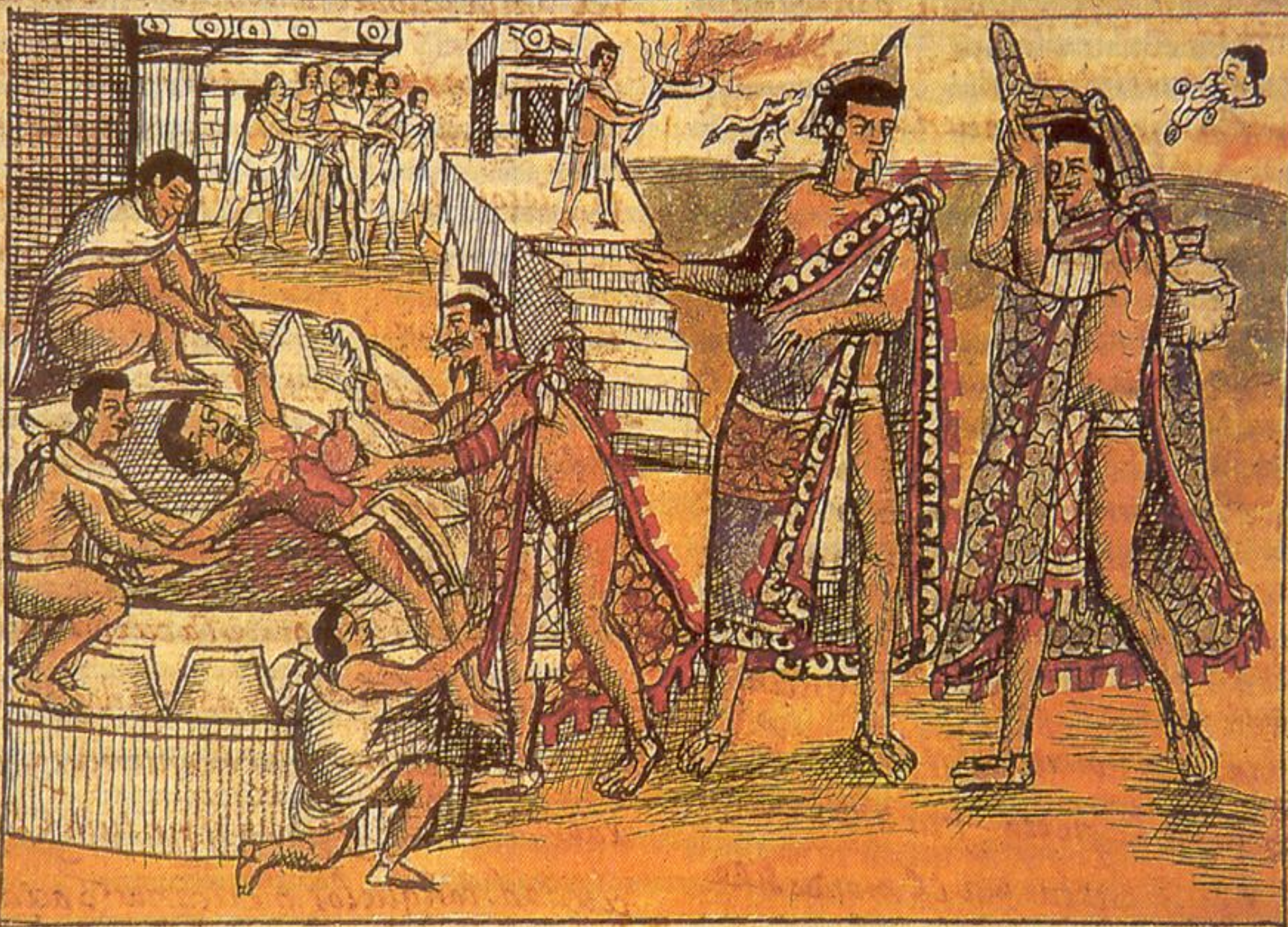




sacrificios los leen  
 y oraban y les an  
 y a beber y les an  
 como boca en  
 como boca en















**Shah Lion Capital of Ashoka**  
The Lion Capital of Ashoka is a large stone sculpture of a lion's head and neck, carved from dark soapstone. It is one of the four great Lion Capital of Ashoka sculptures, which were erected by Ashoka the Great in the 3rd century BC. The sculpture is highly detailed, showing the texture of the mane and the features of the face. It is mounted on a light-colored base.

**45**



**Horrible Histories: “Staying Alive?”**

# c. Agriculture

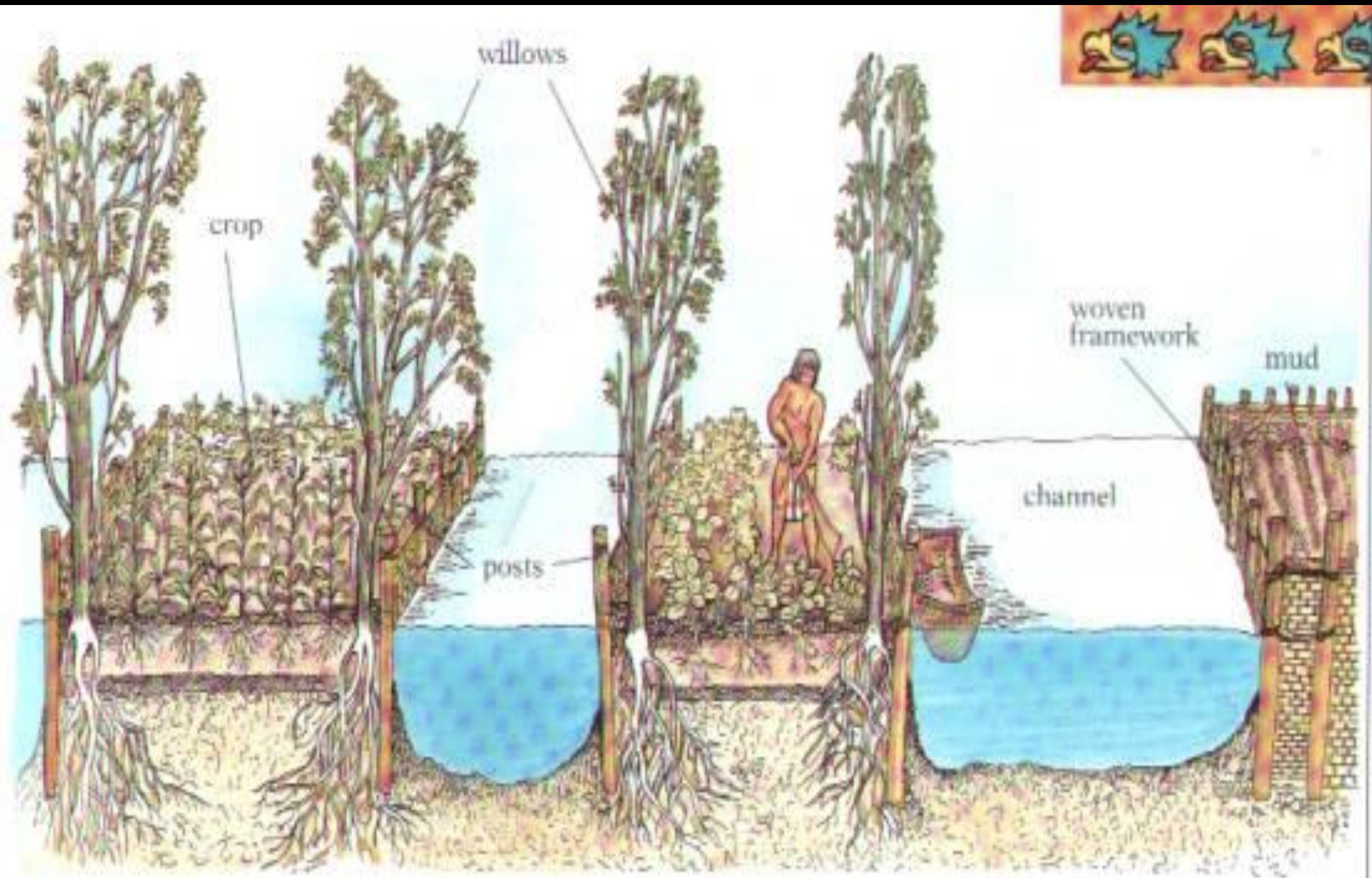
1. Natural fertilizers: manure

2. Chinampas\*





# *Chinampas*



# Valley of Mexico

c. 1519

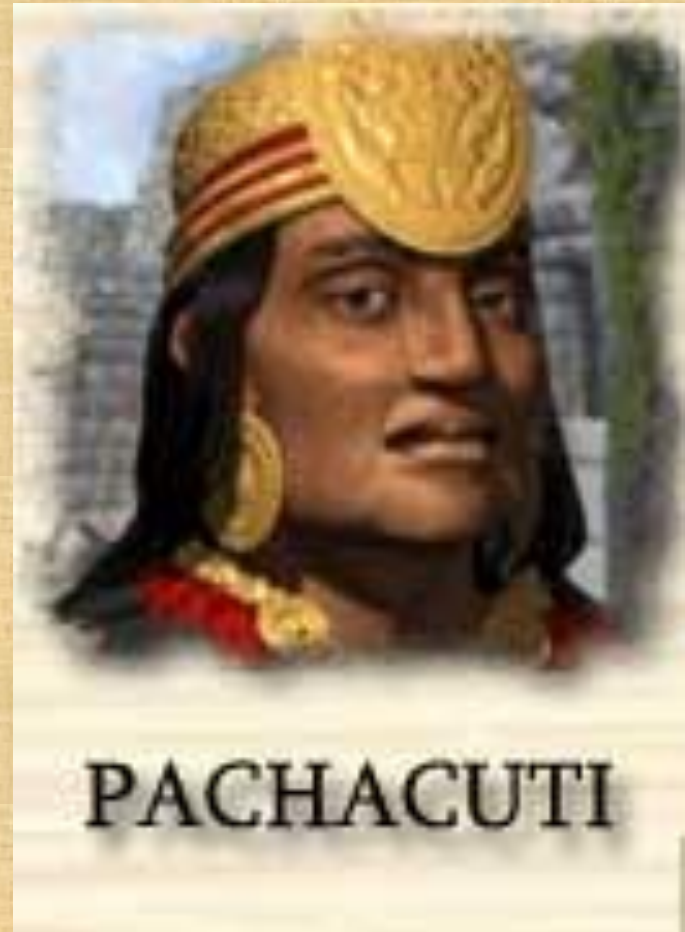
- Brackish Water
- Fresh Water
- Marshes
- Chinampas
- Causeway





# E. The Incas\*--centered in Andes Mts. of South America

## 1. 1<sup>st</sup> Emperor: (or Sapa Inca) Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui



## 2. A Centralized Govt

### a. Absolute power of the emperor

1. He owned everything in the Inca empire, including the people

2. Gold=symbol of the emperor





- b. Emperor claimed he was the son of the sun=his right to rule**
- c. He was the religious leader too**
- d. Capital city=Cuzco (in modern Peru)**

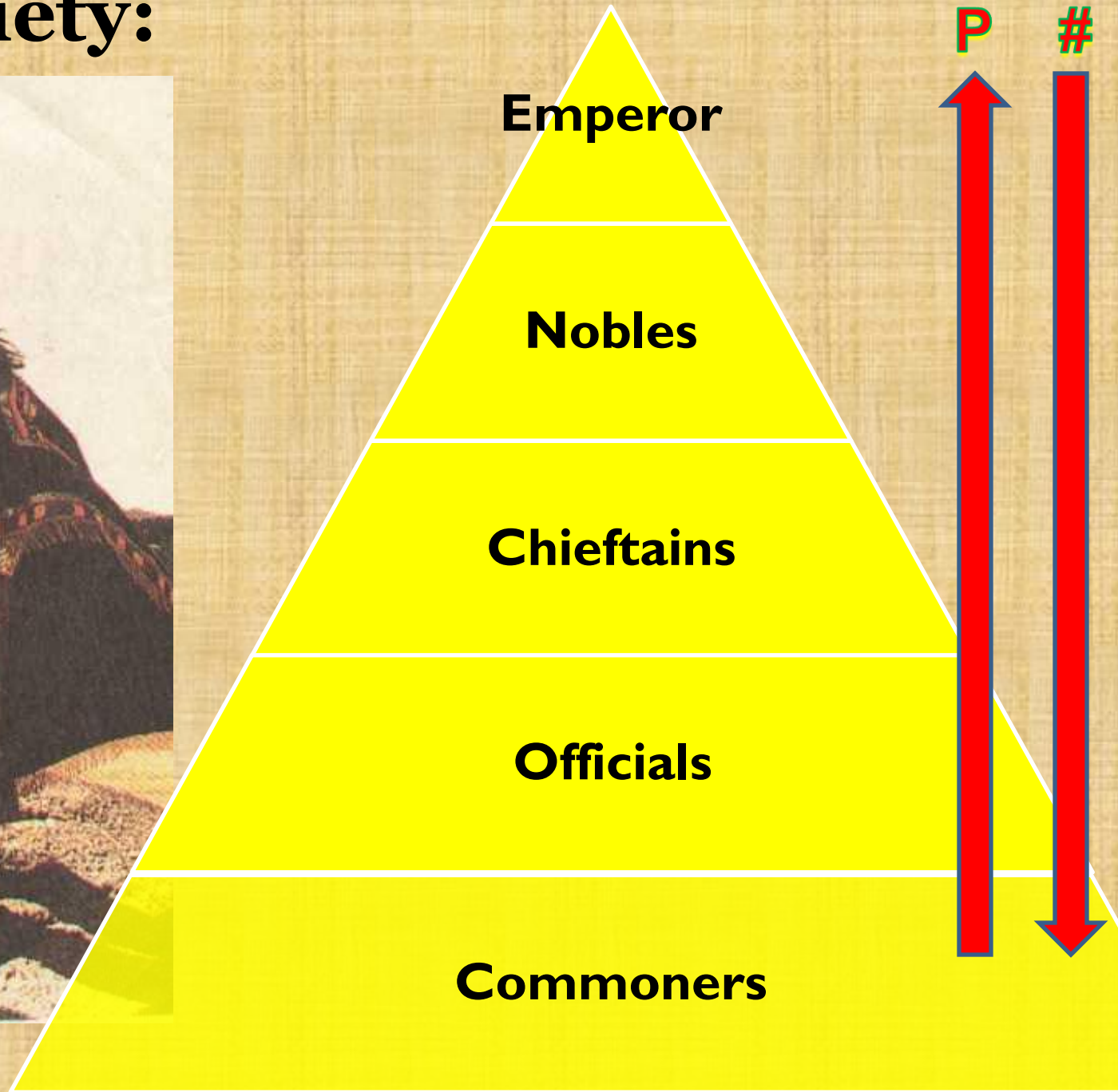
*Autocrat*



C U Z C O

www.g2-studio.com

# e. Society:





1. Inca general
2. Inca empire: Chinchaysuyu general
3. Inca warrior



# Inca Warriors

# **3. An Empire Linked By Roads (2500 mile long empire, Ecuador to Chile)**

**a. w/ road networks & relay  
runners**

**1. 14,000 miles**

**2. Allowed rapid army  
deployment**











**Horrible Histories: "Inca Messenger"**



## 4. Religion

a. Polytheism based on nature

b. Sun god #1

c. Powerful priests



## **5. Contributions**

### **a. Engineering & Architecture**

#### **1. Roads: 12,000 mile network**

#### **a. Bridges, tunnels, step terraces on mts. for farming**

















## **2. Cuzco (capital city)**

- a. Temple of the Sun**
- b. Gold walls**
- c. Earthquake-proof**









### **3. Macchu Picchu (the city in the clouds)—an astronomical observatory?**













## **b. Agriculture**

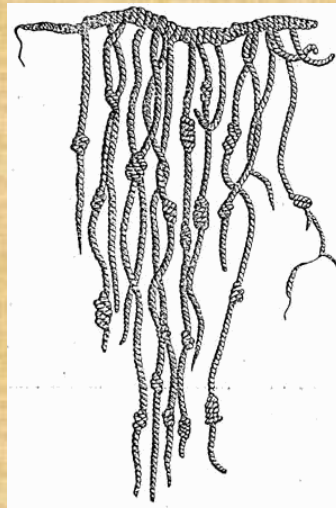
**1. Step Terraces\* on mt. sides for farming**

**a. Increased food production**

**b. Kept crops/soil from washing away**

## **c. Communication**

**1. Quipus: knotted strings w/ beads**







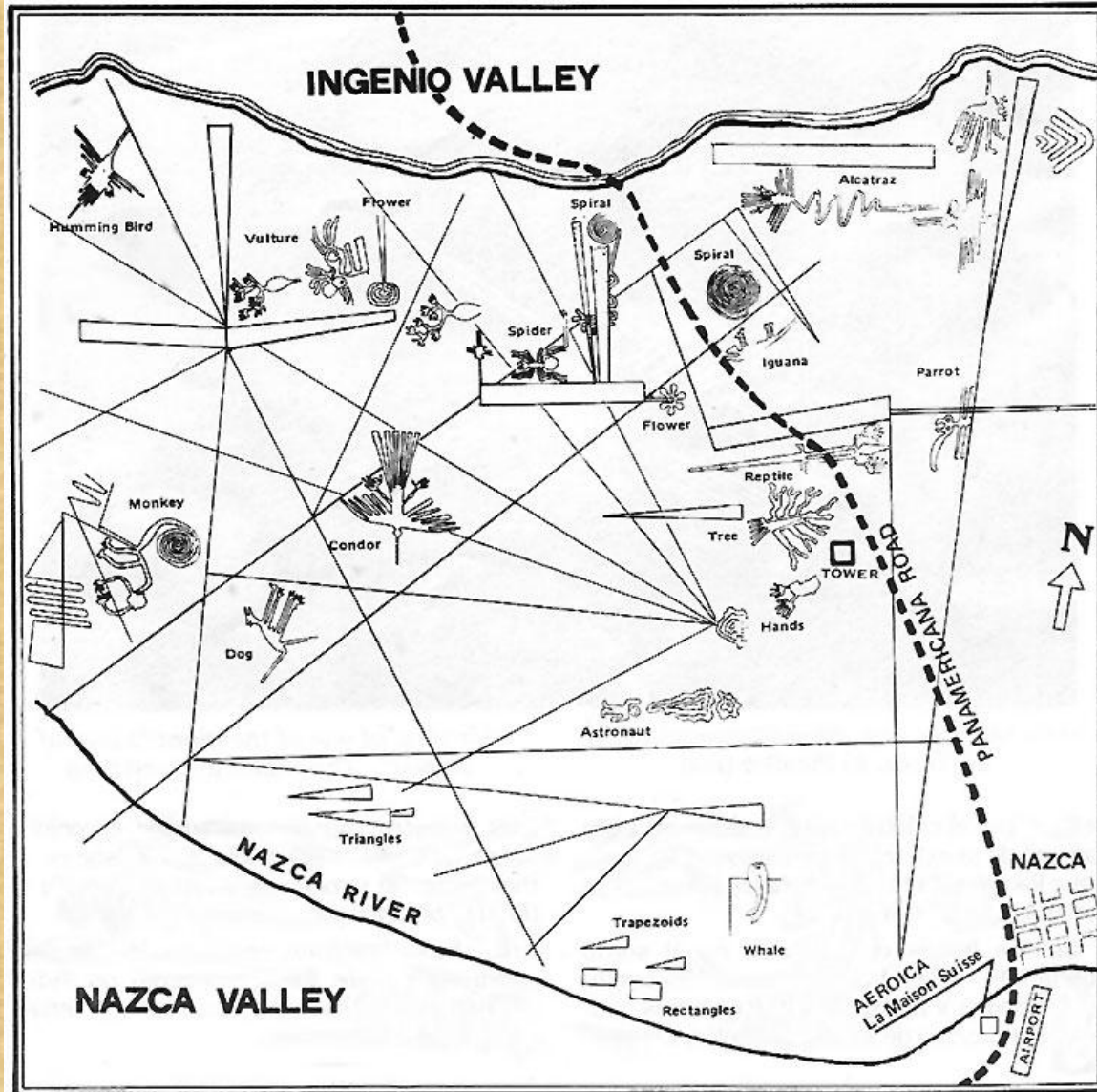
**e. Mastering Metalwork & Weaving**

- 1. Learned to alloy (blend) metals**
- 2. Weaving from llamas, sheep, alpacas**



# F. Nazca\* --- 500BC-500AD

## 1. Geoglyphs





bird



# Dog





# Cactus



Pelican





**Spider**





# Hummingbird





**Monkey**





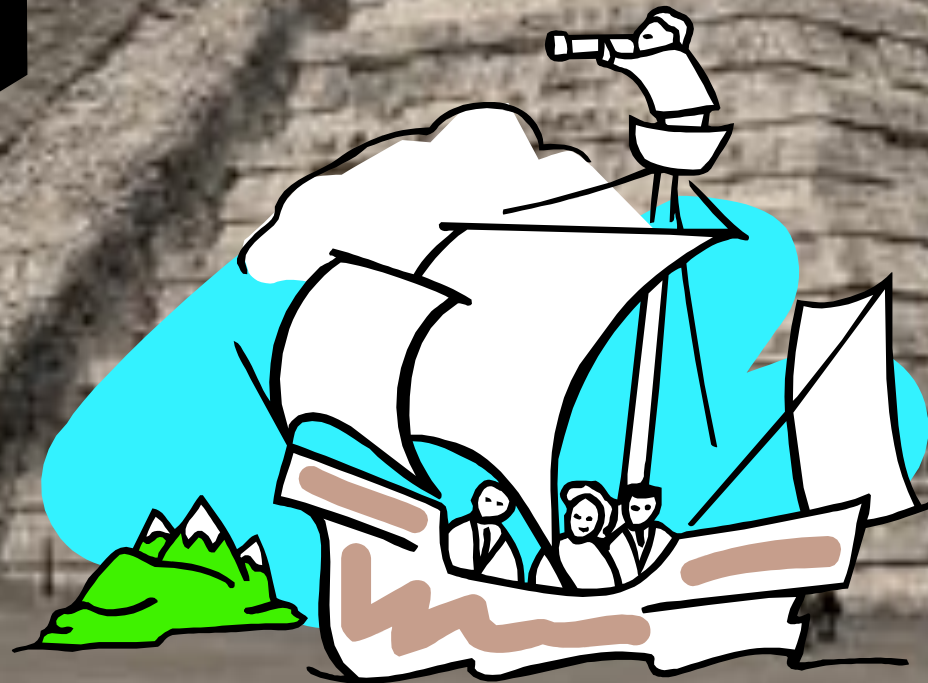
**Astronaut?**





# ***EXPLORATIONS, ENCOUNTERS & IMPERIALISM***

## ***CH 14-15***



# I. THE EVE OF EXPLORATION

## A. Spain v. Portugal for

1400s  
Supremacy

1. Why?

a. They had the technology

b. Resources & \$

c. Political unity





## 2. Reconquista\* & Expulsions

a. Ferdinand & Isabella of Spain  
forced the Muslims out of  
Spain=Reconquista complete

b. Muslims & Jews in Spain  
persecuted



### **3. Reasons for European Exploration**

**a. Wanted Asian spices (Marco Polo's travels) cheaper**

**b. Cheaper spices = more sold  
= more tax \$ for govts**





# Islands of Northern Indonesia and Southern Philippines, commonly called the Spice Islands



# The table below shows total global spice production in 2004

World Spice Production in tons, 2003–2004, data from [FAO STAT](#)

India	1 600 000	86%
China	66 000	4%
Bangladesh	48 000	3%
Pakistan	45 300	2%
Turkey	33 000	2%
Nepal	15 500	1%
Other countries	60 900	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 868 700</b>	<b>101%</b>



# 4. Impact of Technology

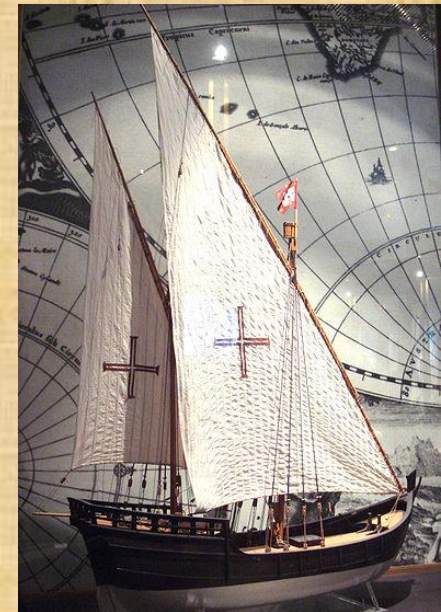
a. The Printing Press: books, maps

b. Gunpowder: brought to Europe

Marco Polo

by Arabs in 1200s = cannons on ships

c. Naval Technology: better maps, navigation devices, ships (caravels\*)



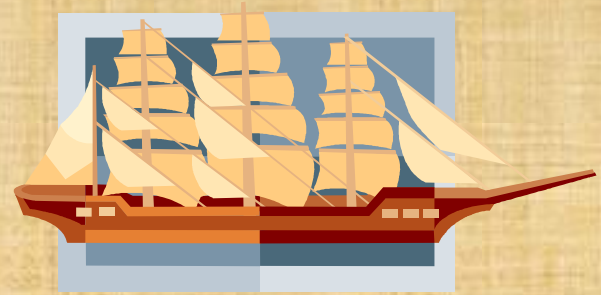
# B. Early Explorations & Encounters

## 1. Around Africa to Asia

### a. Prince Henry the Navigator:

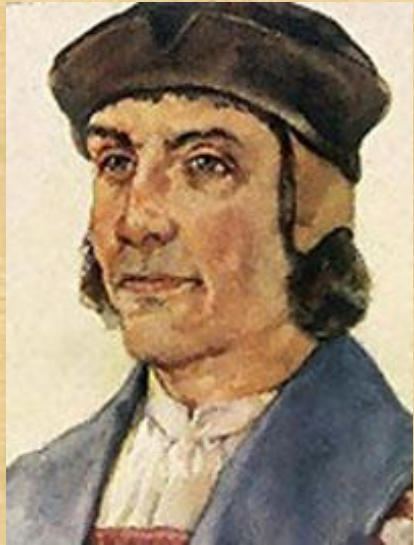
Portugal

#### i. Set up a school for ship captains





- b. Dias: sailed around tip of Africa
- c. daGama: to India
- d. =huge profits for Portugal



Dias



DeGama

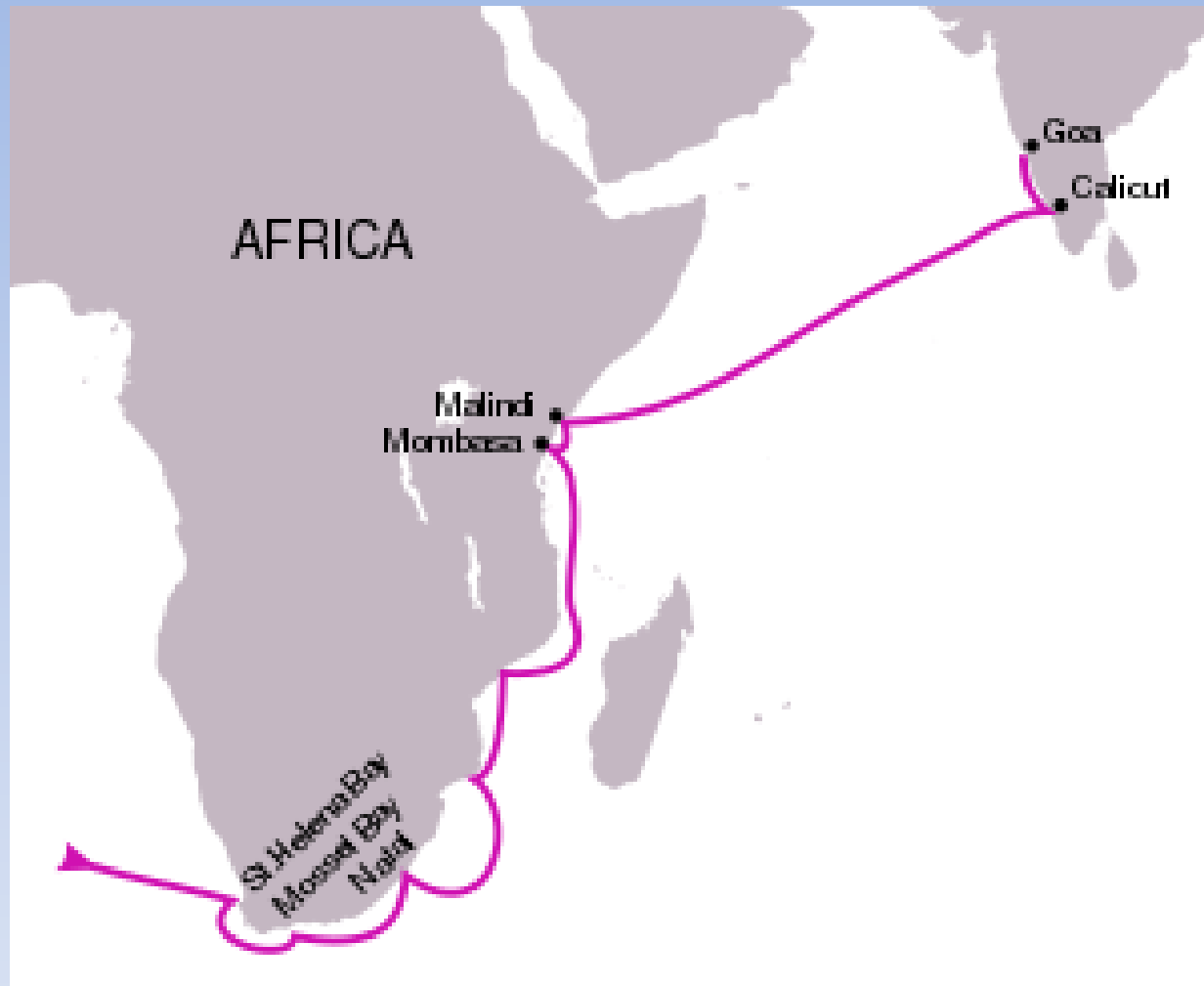


# Dias's Route: 1487-1488





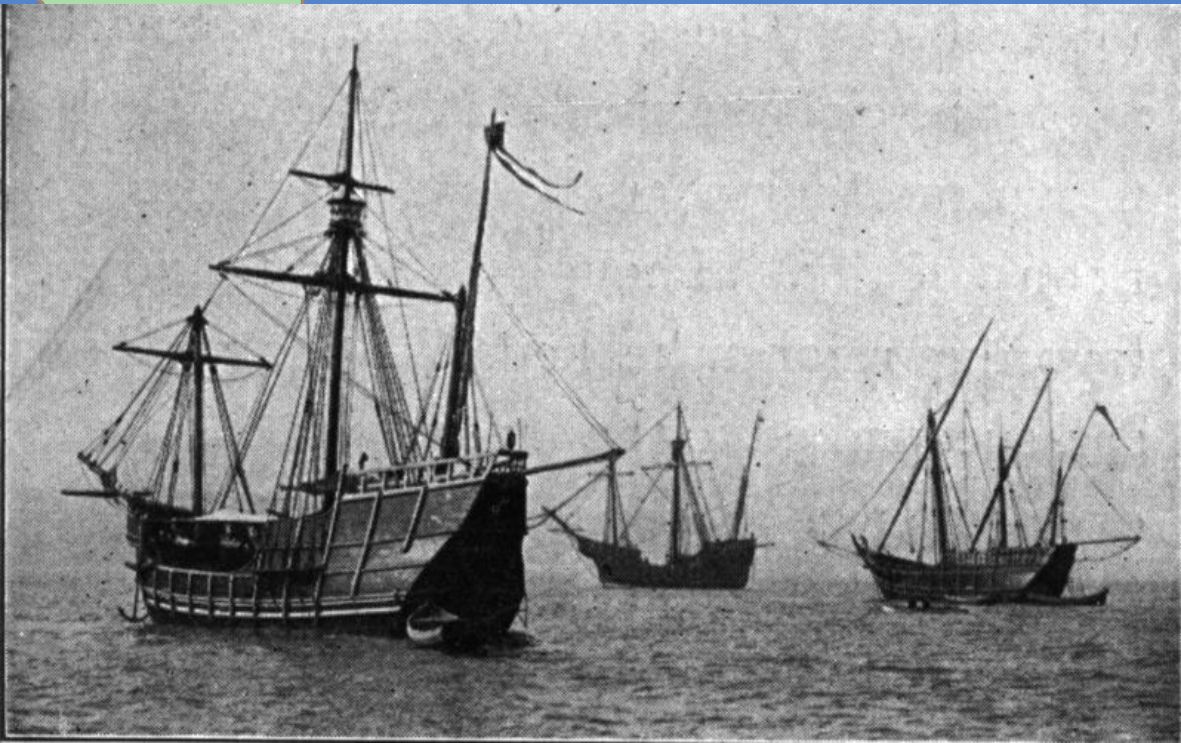
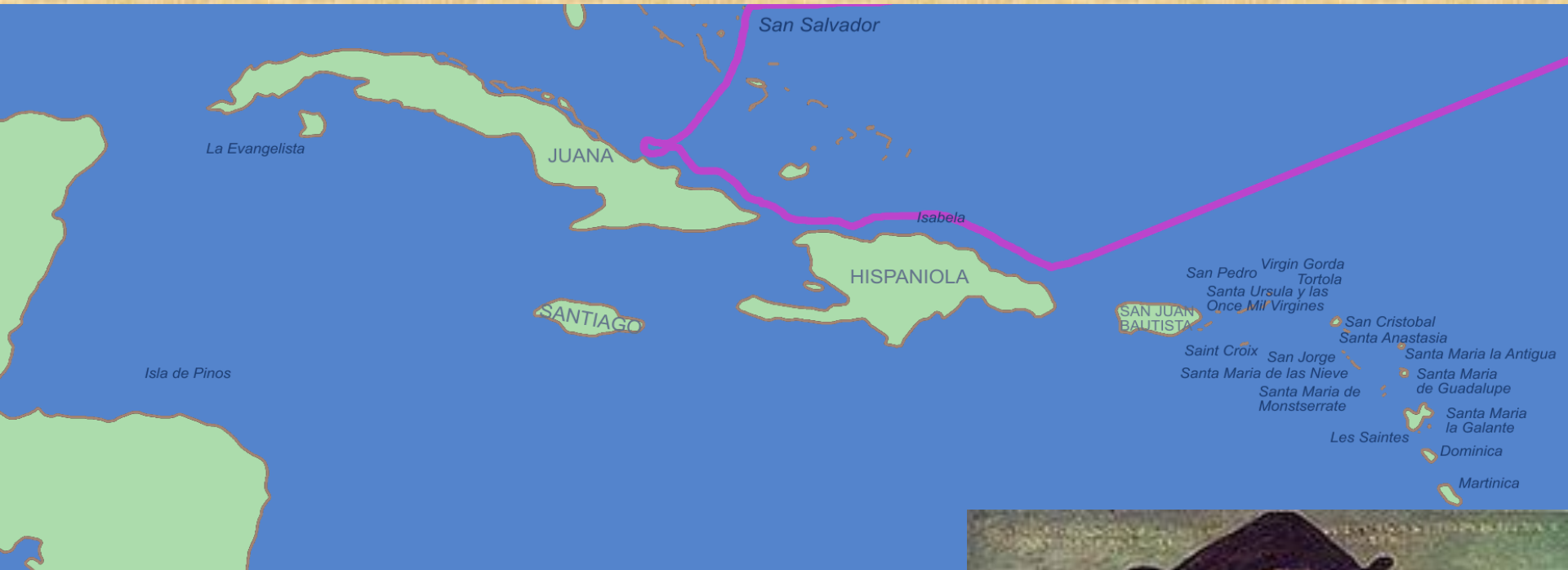
# DeGama's route to Asia



2. **Columbus**\* Reaches the Americas
- a. Sponsored by Spain to compete w/ Portugal
  - b. 1492: Columbus landed in West Indies
    - i. =named natives “Indians”













**c. Line of Demarcation: Pope divided world into 2 zones:  
Spanish, Portuguese  
i. Became Treaty of Tordesillas\***

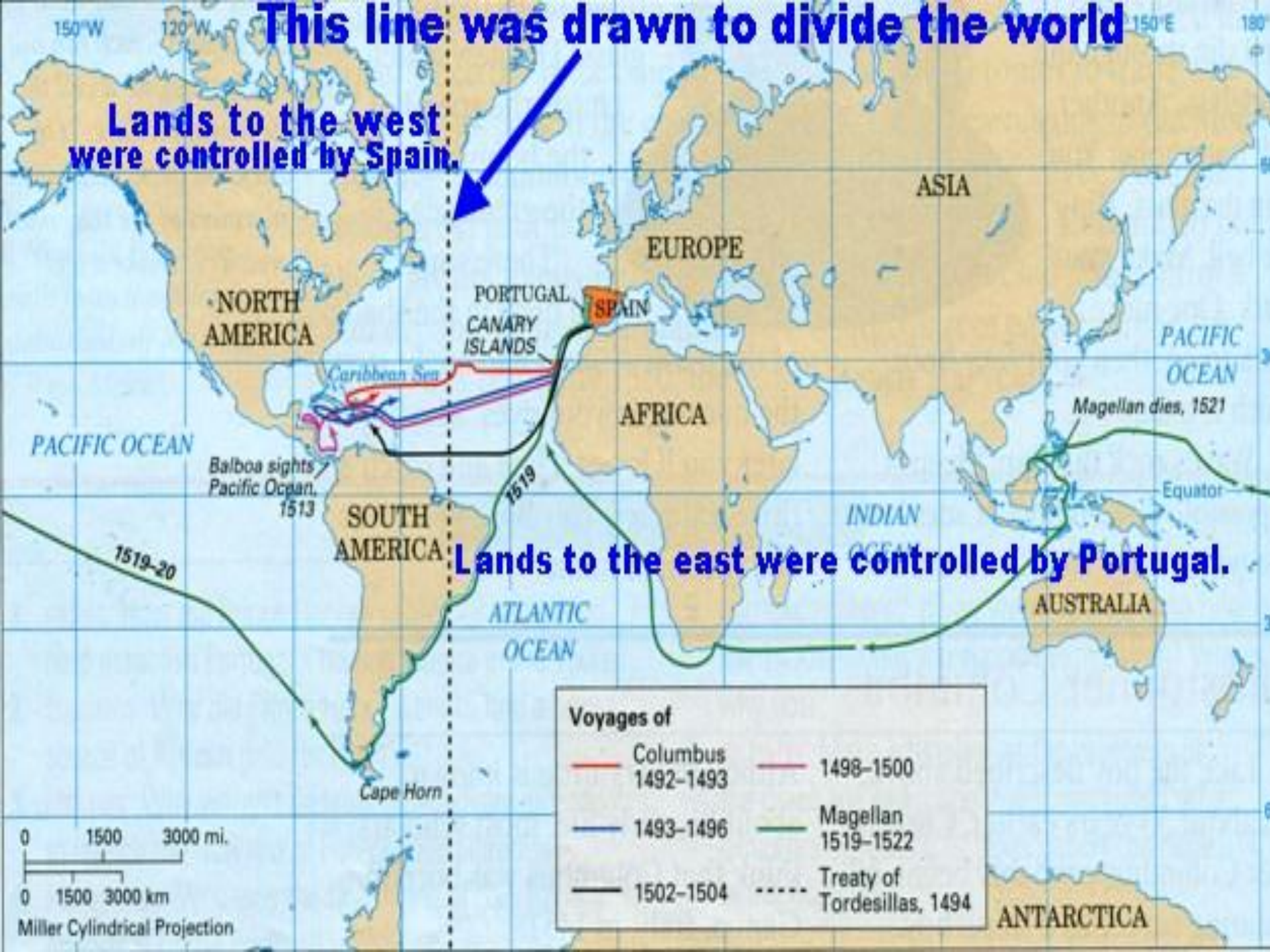




# This line was drawn to divide the world

Lands to the west were controlled by Spain.

Lands to the east were controlled by Portugal.



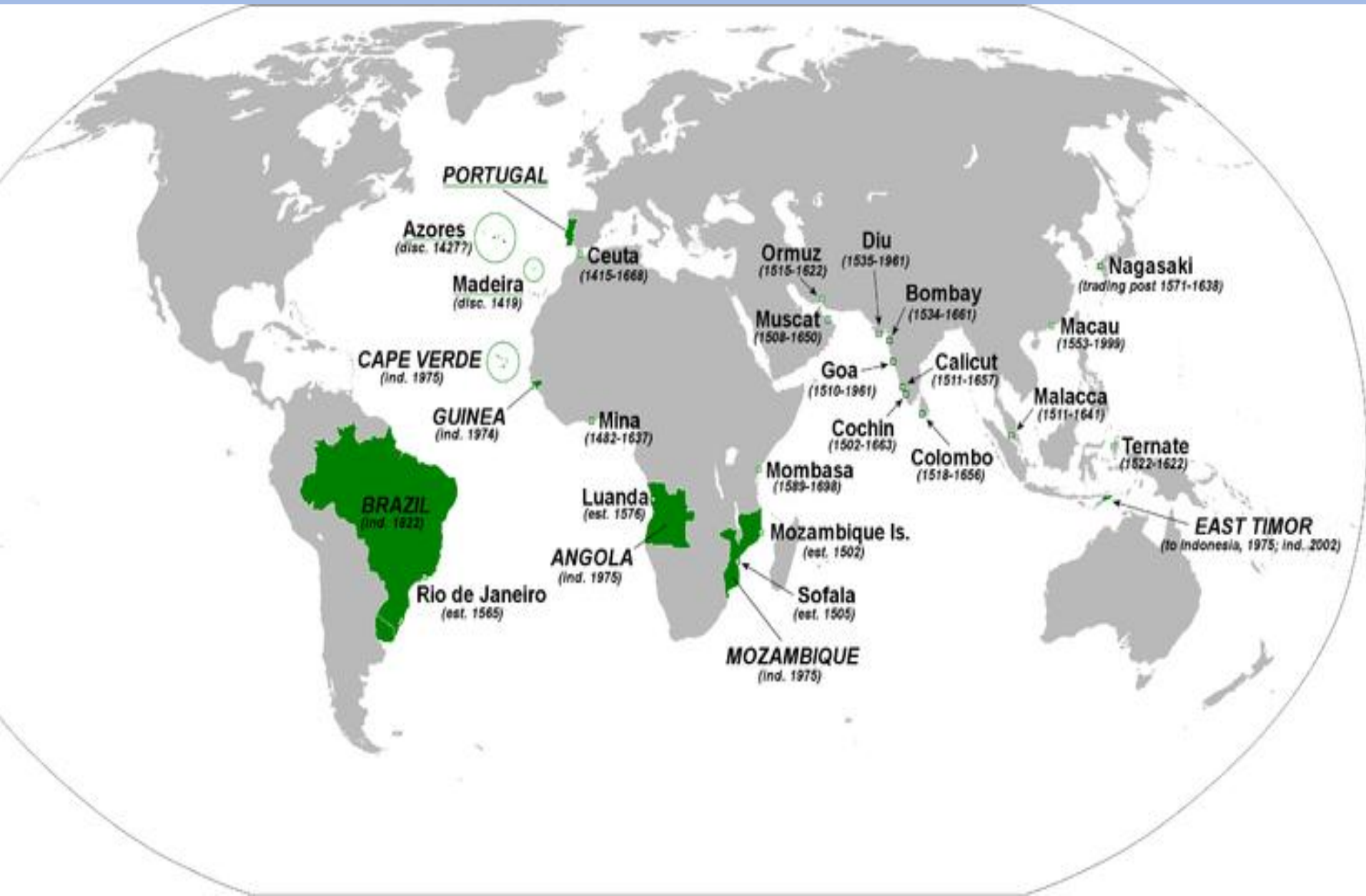
Voyages of	
— Columbus 1492-1493	— 1498-1500
— 1493-1496	— Magellan 1519-1522
— 1502-1504	- - - - Treaty of Tordesillas, 1494



# Spanish Empire



# Portuguese Empire

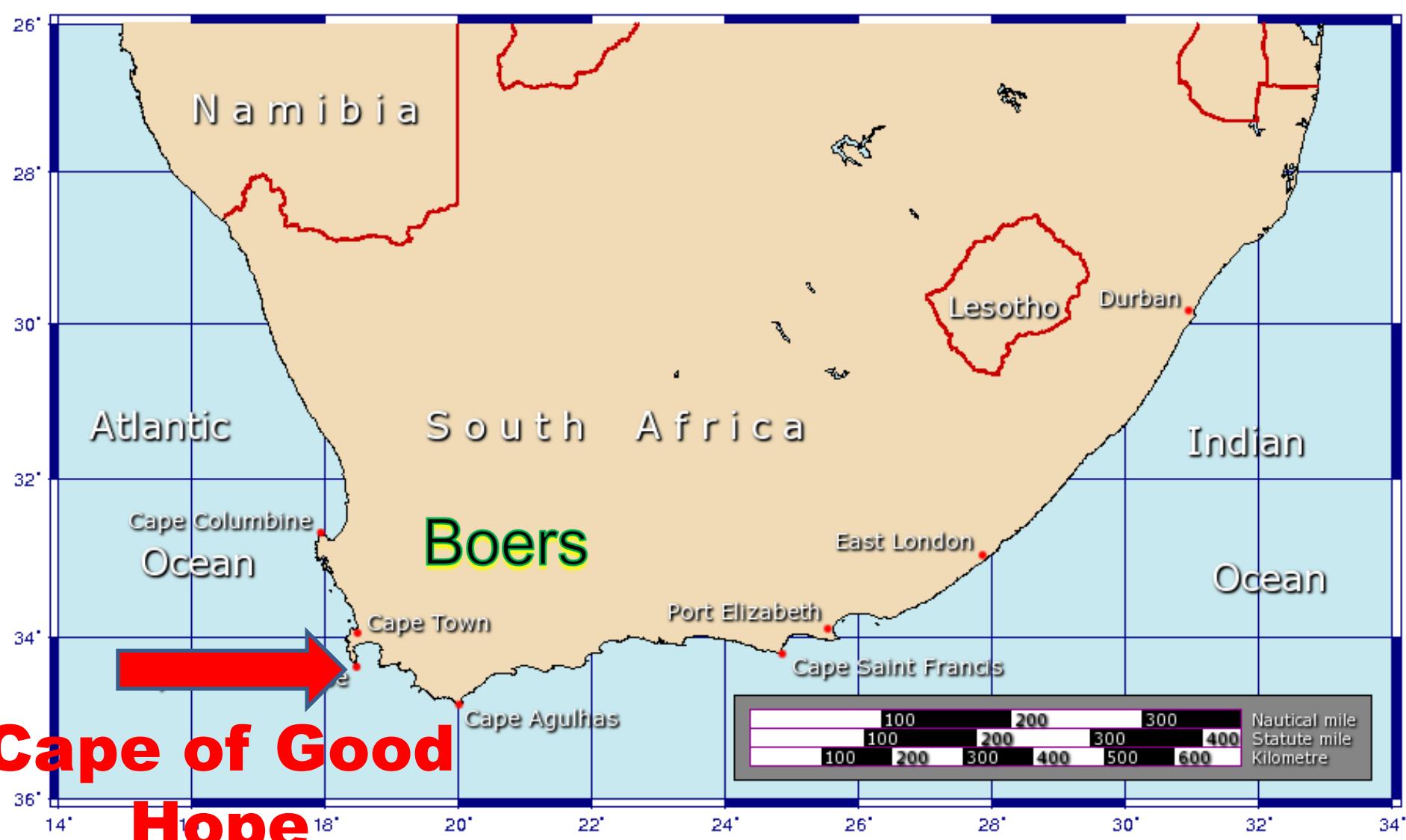




## **C. Europeans Compete for Colonies**

- 1. Imperialism\* = domination of one country by another**
- 2. Imperialism in Africa**
  - a. All ports: by Portuguese**
  - b. Dutch in South Africa (CapeTown)**
    - i. Settlers there called Boers\***





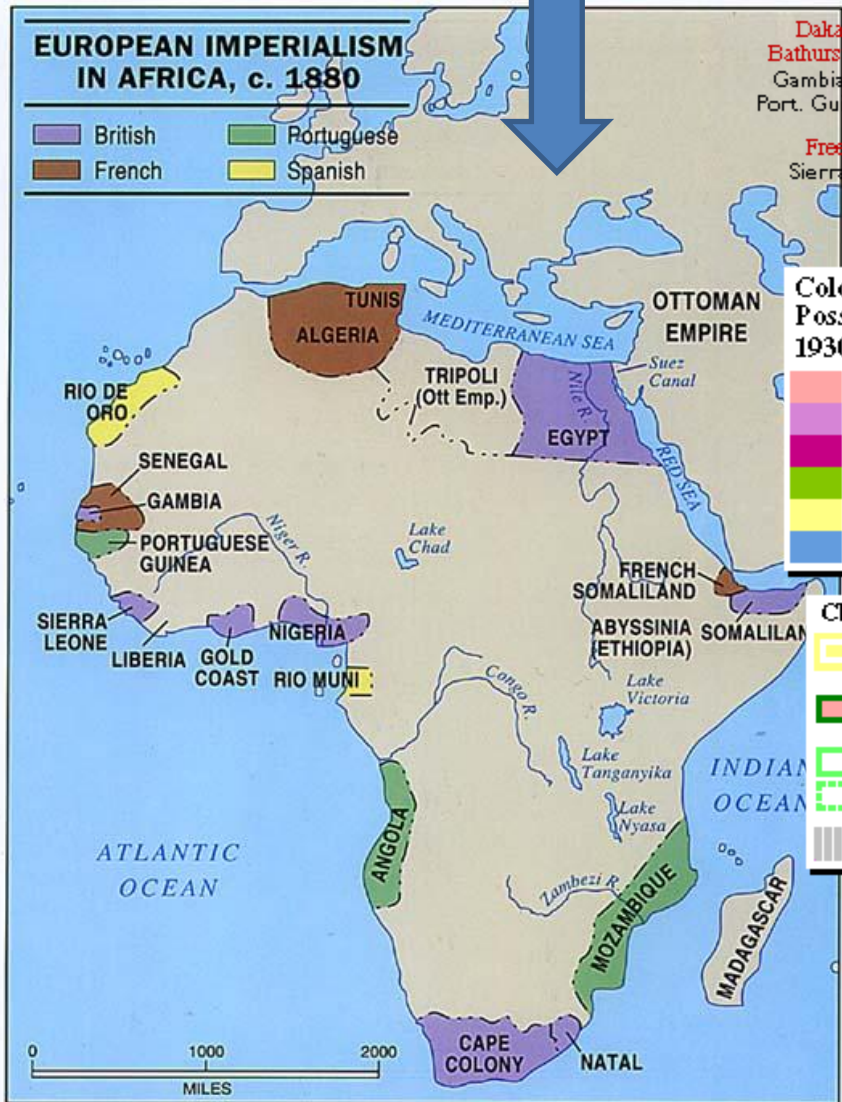
**Cape of Good Hope**





**This map shows the Dutch Empire at various times from the 1600 to 1900s**

# Colonization around 1880



# Colonization around 1930





# 3. Imperialism in Asia

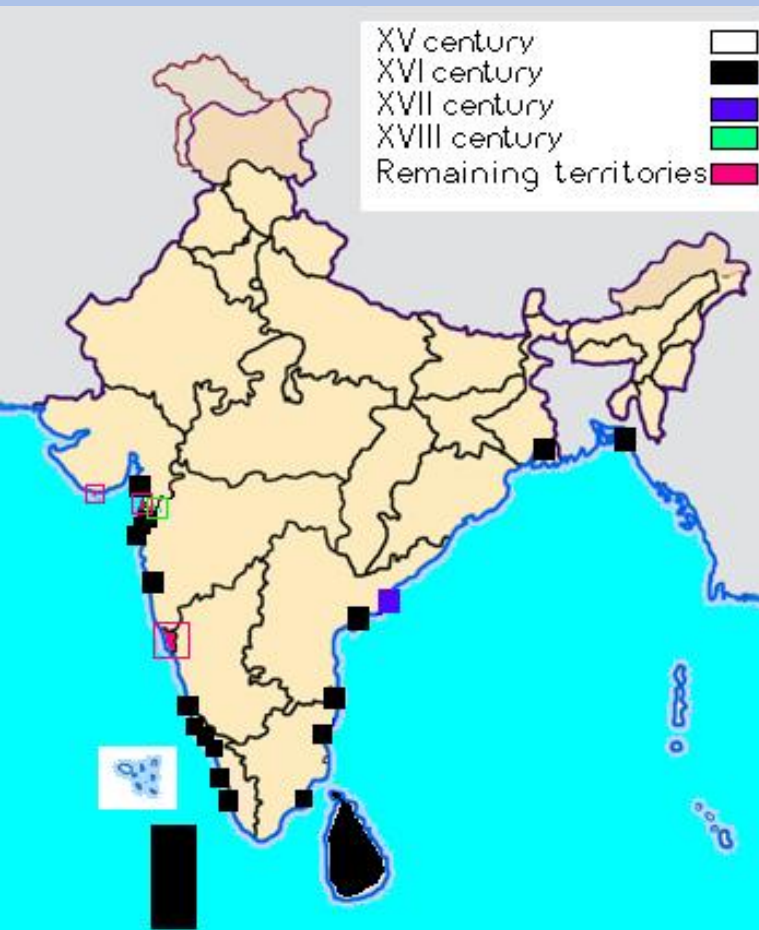
## a. Portugal:

- i. Had Indian trade network  
= control of spice trade
- ii. Intolerant of Hindus,  
Buddhists





**Despite their sea power, the Portuguese lacked resources and faced too much resistance to make great inroads into the region.**



## b. Dutch:

i. Dutch East India Company

ii. =overtook Portugal's power

iii. Established Chinese ports







## **c. Spain**

- 1. Ferdinand Magellan\* --1<sup>st</sup> to circumnavigate the globe (sailed around the whole earth)**
- 2. Catholic Missionaries**



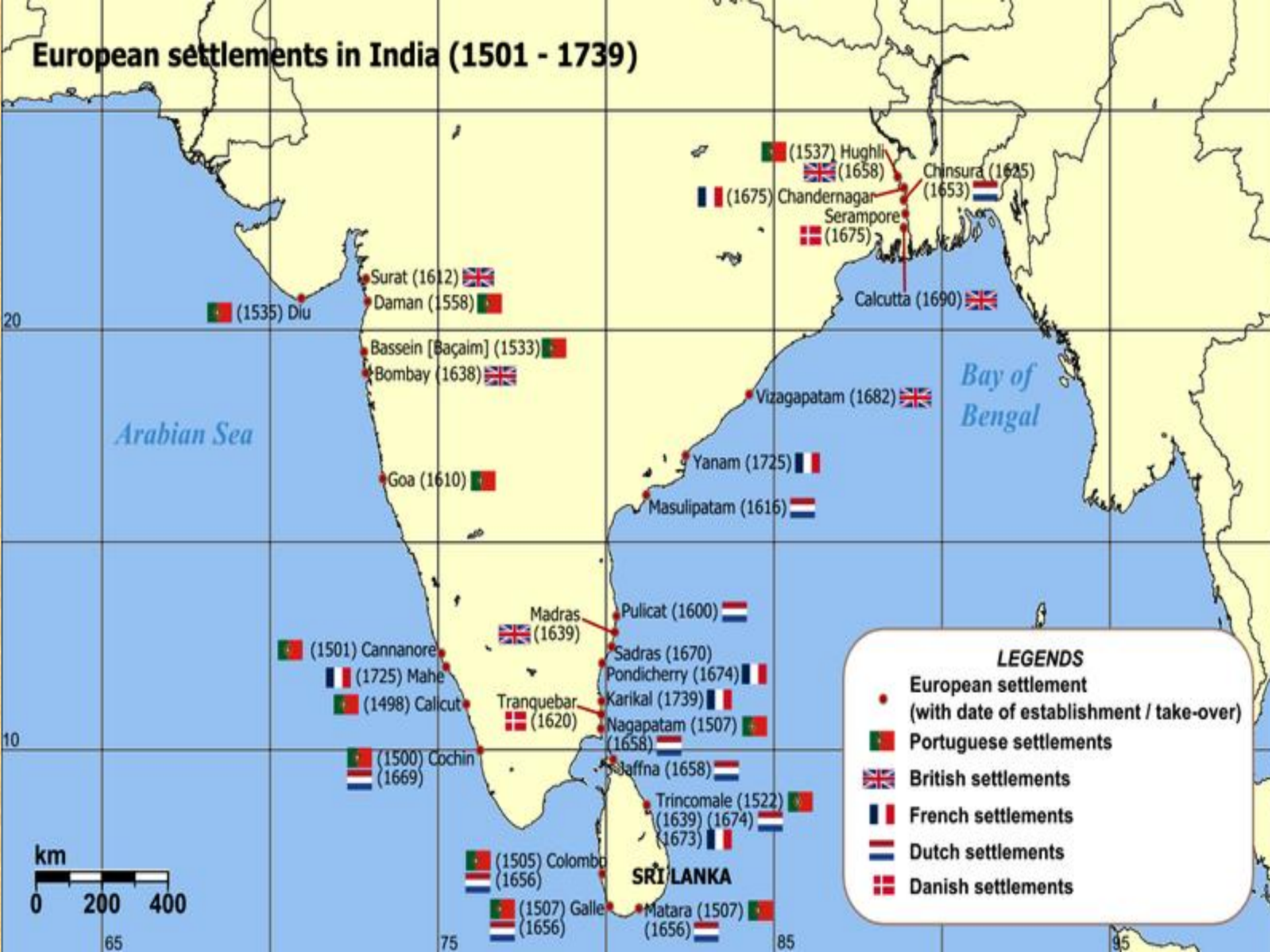


## **d. England & France:**

- i. Both had East India Companies**
- ii. Both wanted control of Asian trade networks**
- iii. British forced out the French**

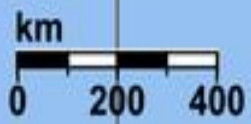


# European settlements in India (1501 - 1739)



**LEGENDS**

- European settlement (with date of establishment / take-over)
- 🇵🇹 Portuguese settlements
- 🇬🇧 British settlements
- 🇫🇷 French settlements
- 🇳🇱 Dutch settlements
- 🇩🇰 Danish settlements



65 75 85 95

**SRI LANKA**

- (1537) Hughli
- (1658) Chinsura (1625)
- (1675) Chandernagar
- Serampore (1675)
- Calcutta (1690)
- Vizagapatam (1682)
- Yanam (1725)
- Masulipatam (1616)
- Pulicat (1600)
- Sadras (1670)
- Pondicherry (1674)
- Karikal (1739)
- Nagapatam (1507)
- (1658)
- Jaffna (1658)
- Trincomale (1522)
- (1639) (1674)
- (1673)
- (1505) Colombo (1656)
- (1507) Galle (1656)
- Matara (1507)
- (1656)
- (1535) Diu
- Surat (1612)
- Daman (1558)
- Bassein [Baçaim] (1533)
- Bombay (1638)
- Goa (1610)
- (1501) Cannanore
- (1725) Mahe
- (1498) Calicut
- (1500) Cochin (1669)
- Madras (1639)
- Tranquebar (1620)

Arabian Sea

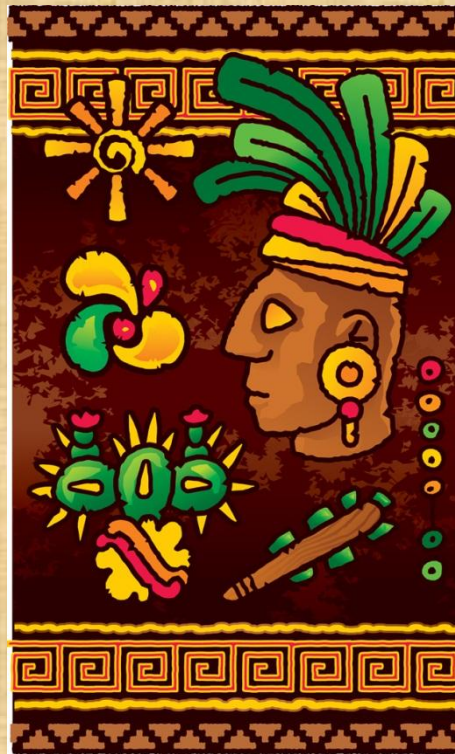
Bay of Bengal



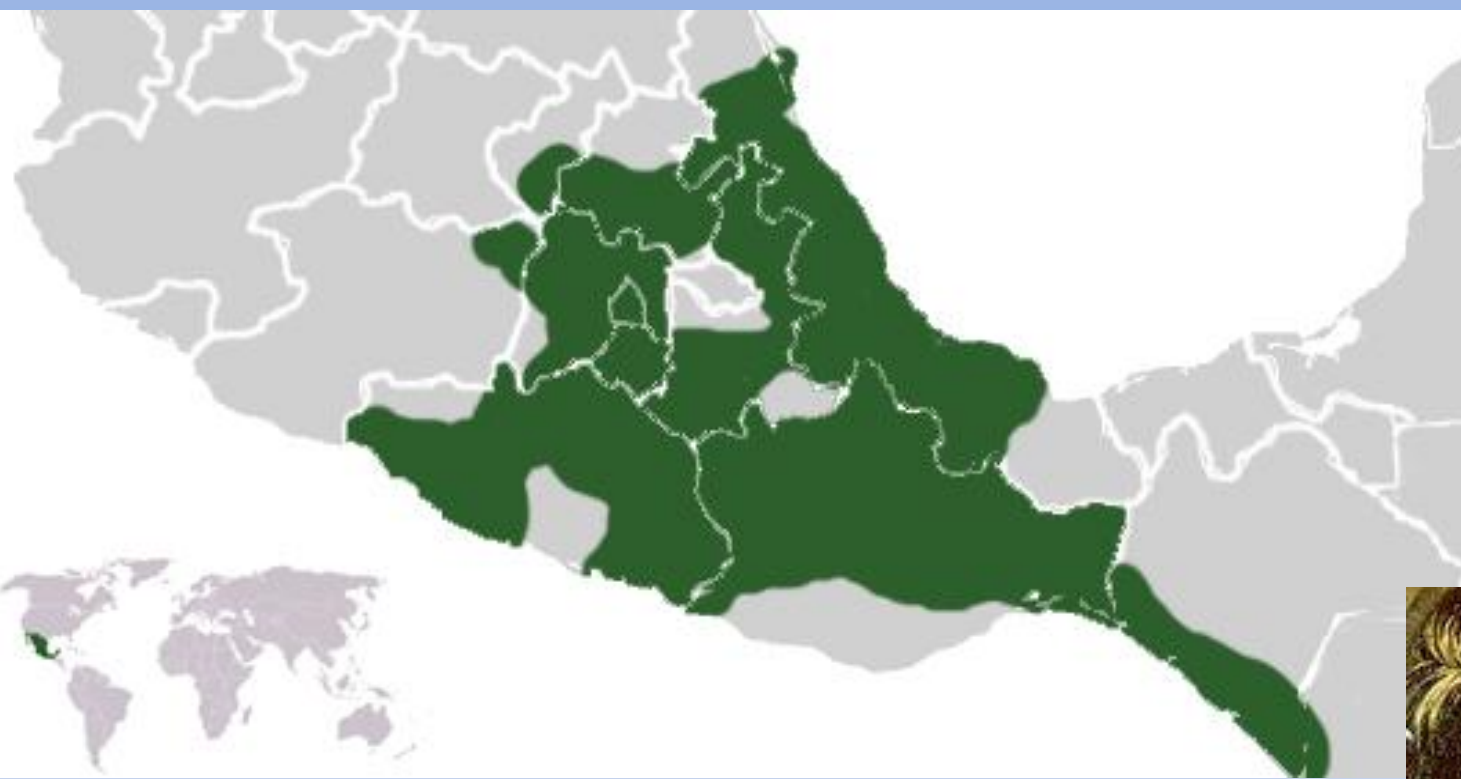
# 4. Imperialism in the Americas

## a. Spanish Conquistadores\*

- i. Wanted gold, adventure, glory
- ii. **Cortez\***: conquered Aztecs
- iii. **Pizzaro\***: conquered Incas



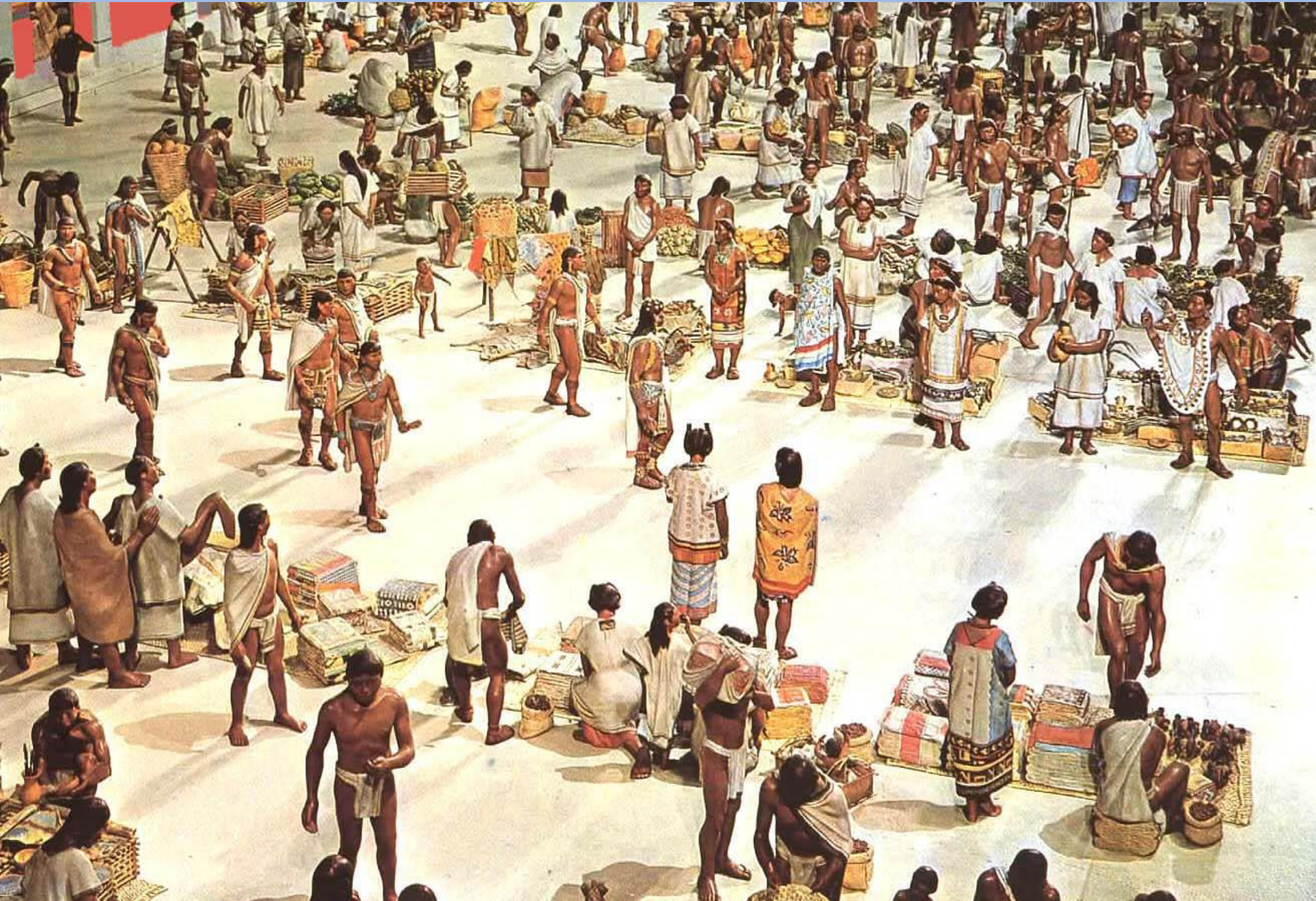
# Aztec Empire



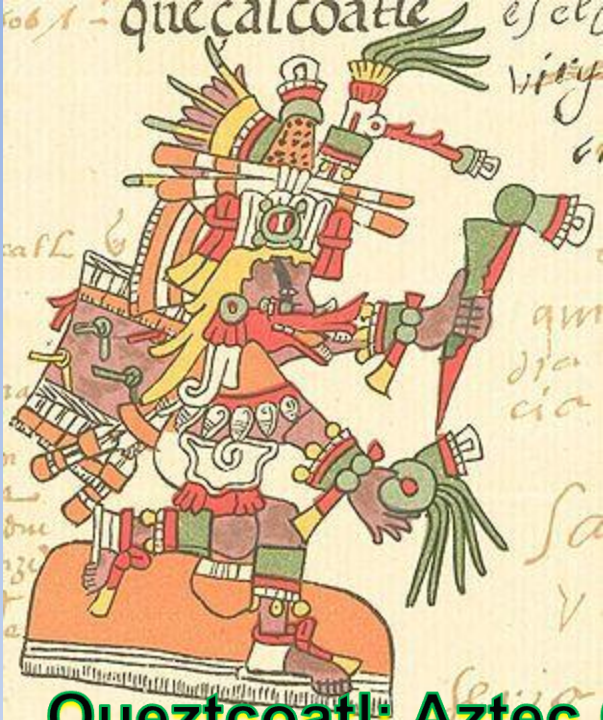
**Cortez meets  
Aztec Emperor  
Montezuma**



The Spaniards marveled at the goods bartered in Tenochtitlan's **market place** where as many as 25,000 people gathered daily







**Queztcoatl: Aztec God  
with Blonde Hair &  
Beard**

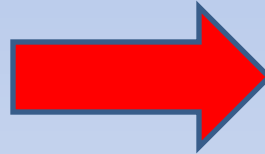
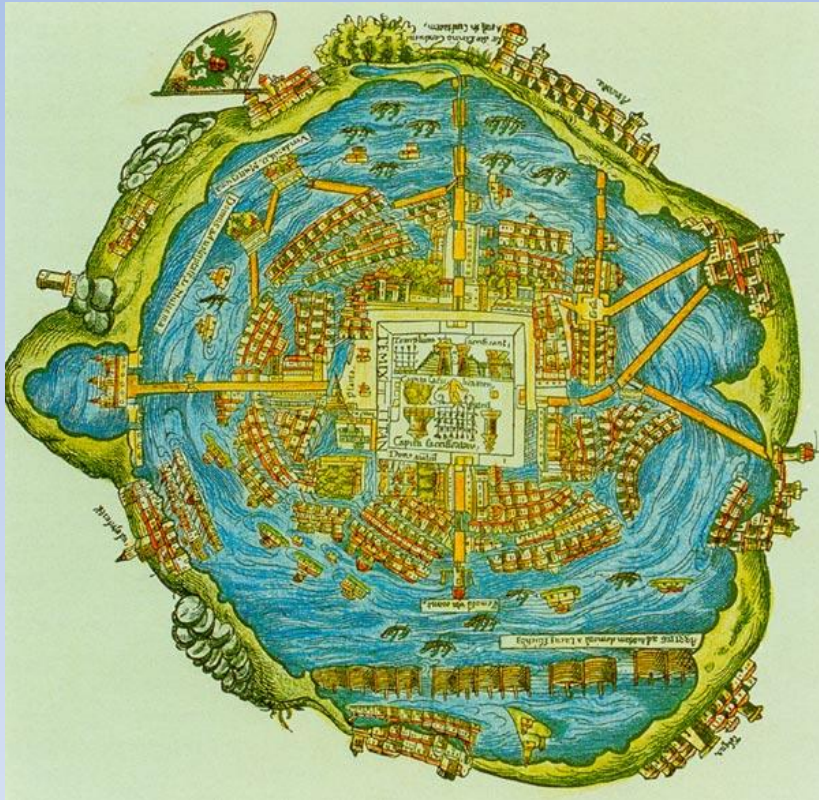


**DragonTales: Queztl**



# Tenochtitlan

# Mexico City



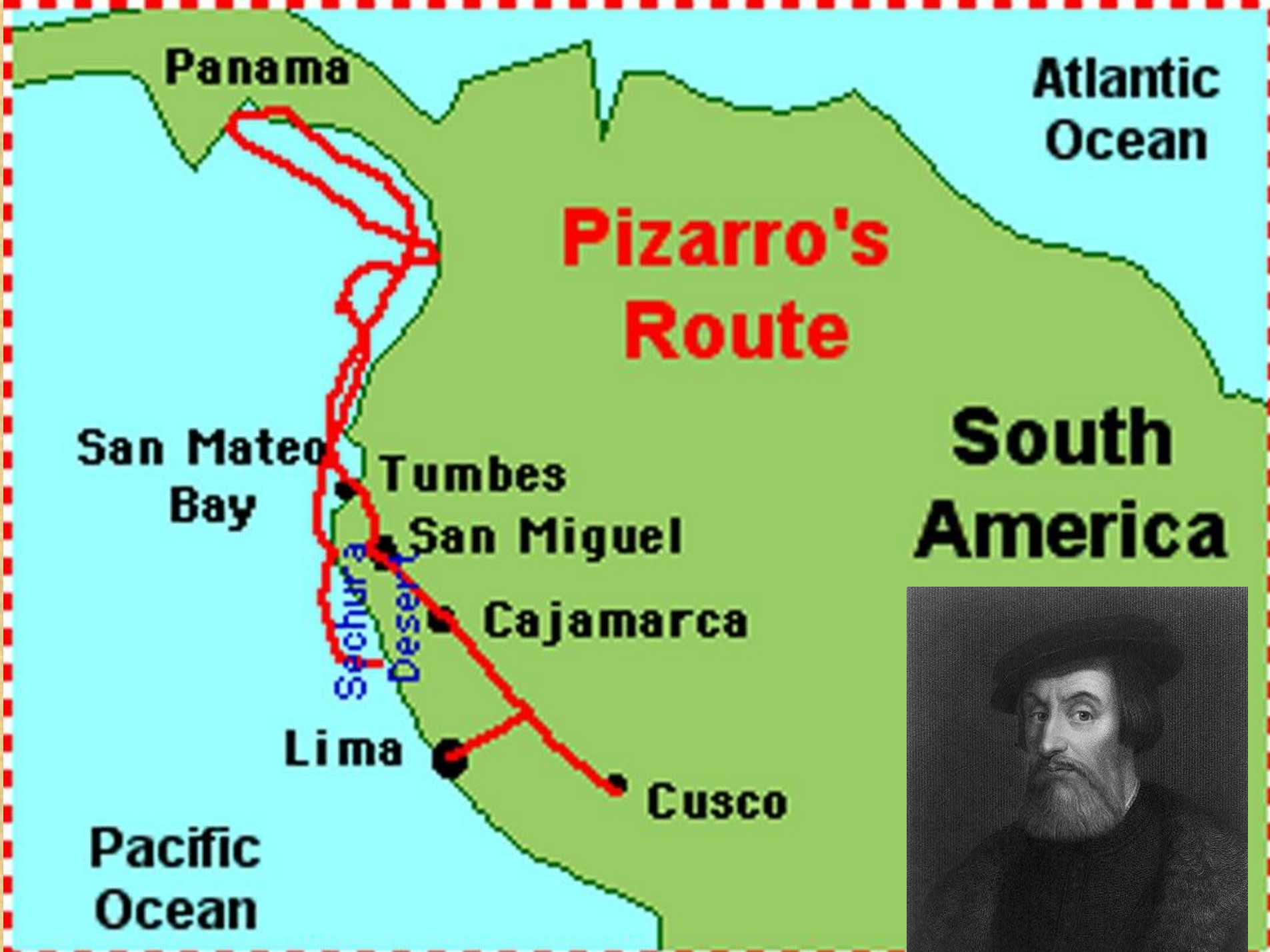


# Montezuma's Revenge



Or TD (Traveler's Diarrhea) estimated that 40% of foreign traveler vacations in Mexico are disrupted by infection. The primary source of infection is ingestion of fecally contaminated food or water.





Panama

Atlantic Ocean

Pizarro's Route

South America

San Mateo Bay

Tumbes

San Miguel

Cajamarca

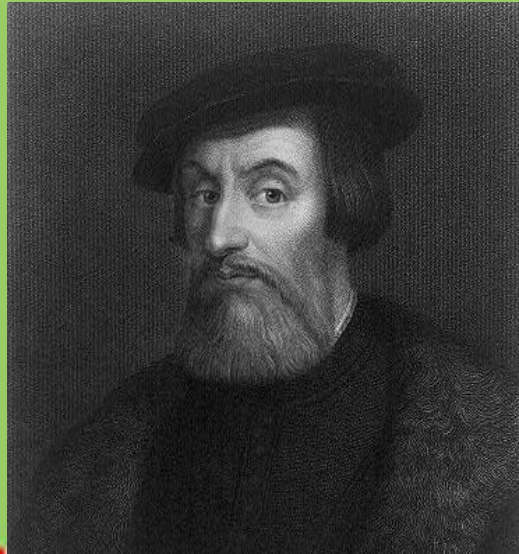
Lima

Cusco

Pacific Ocean

Sechura

Desert



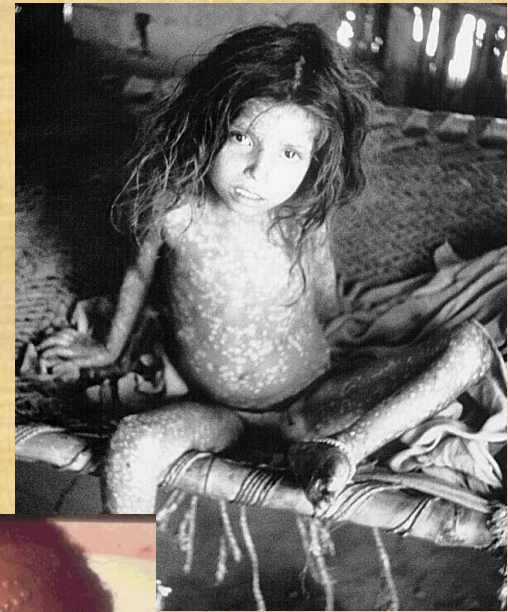


**Painting of Pizarro and his followers in Peru;  
Statue of Pizarro in Lima**

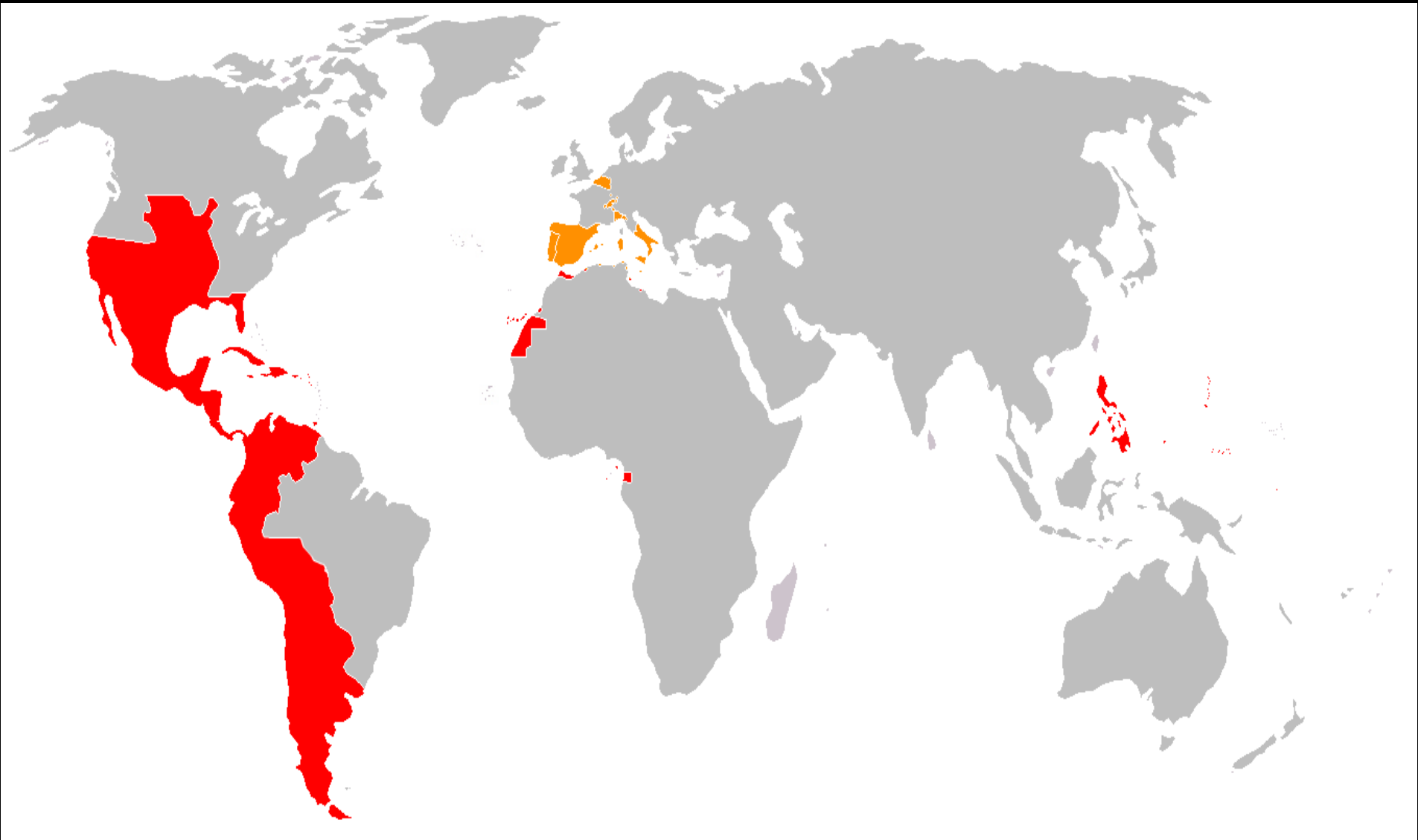




- b. Reasons for Spanish Success:**
- i. Superior Equipment:  
weapons, horses, armor**
  - ii. Used Aztecs enemies against  
them = "the enemy of my  
enemy is my friend"**
  - iii. Diseases**



# Spanish Colonies (1516-1714)





# c. Battle for North America

i. French v. British (won)

ii. Jamestown—1608 in Virginia

iii. French to Canada



# D. Triangular Trade & Slavery

## 1. Causes of Slave Trade

a. American plantations\* needed labor

b. Labor intensive crops:  
tobacco, sugar cane

, cotton



**Modern Sugar  
Cane  
Plantation in  
South America**



An estimated 17 million men, women and children were enslaved and transported from Africa to the West Indies by Europeans between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries.

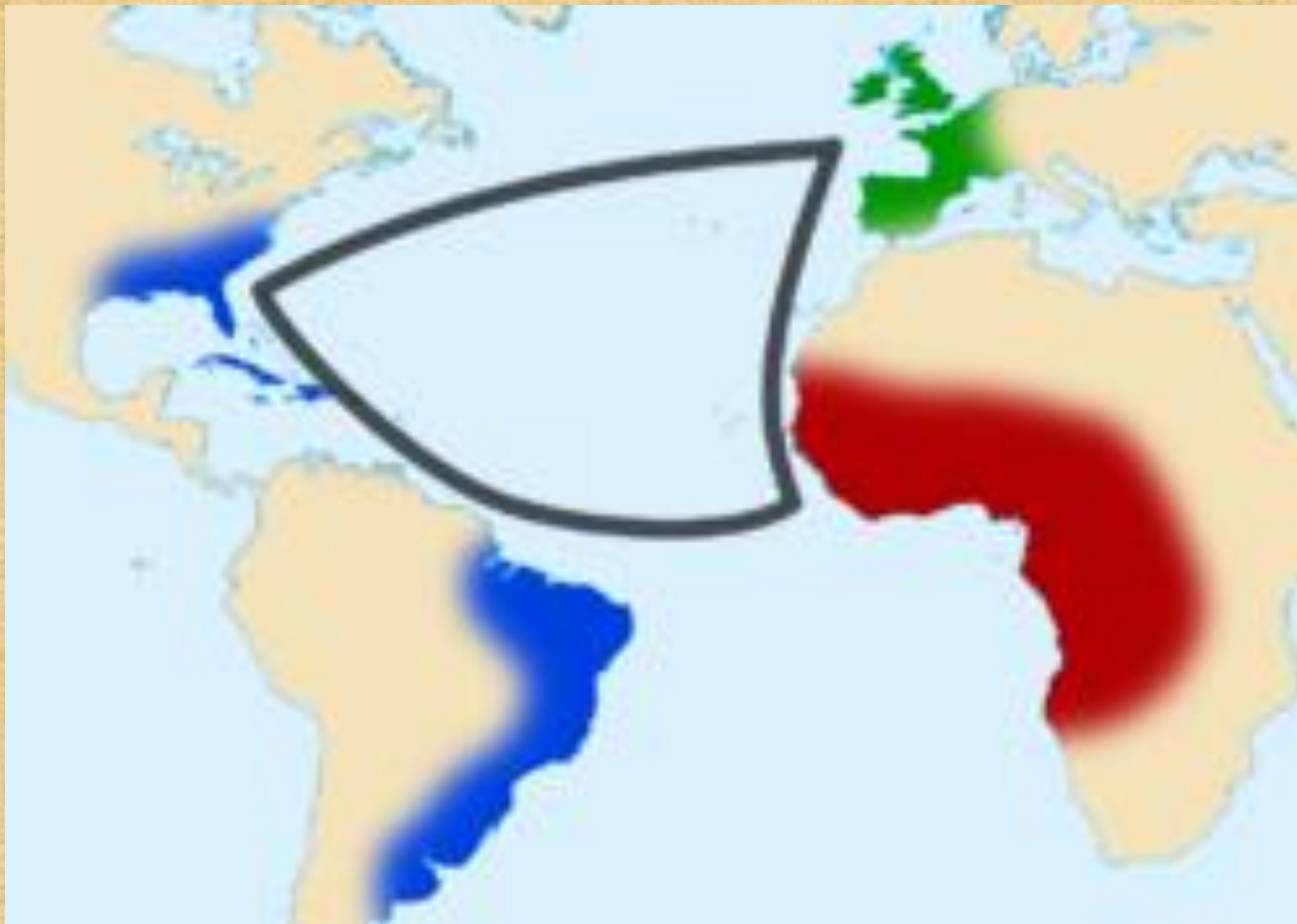


Packed like sardines below deck, in filthy conditions, at least one million Africans lost their lives on the crossing.

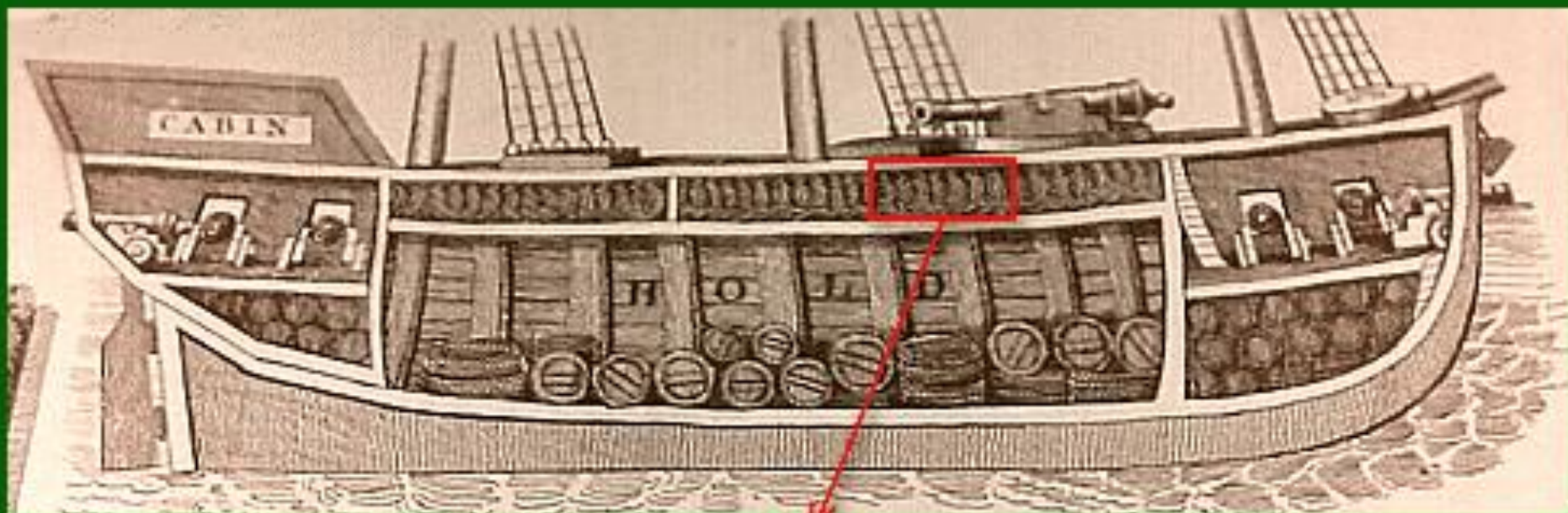


# The Atlantic Slave Trade

## **2. The Middle Passage\*: voyage of slaves to the Americas from Africa=millions died**





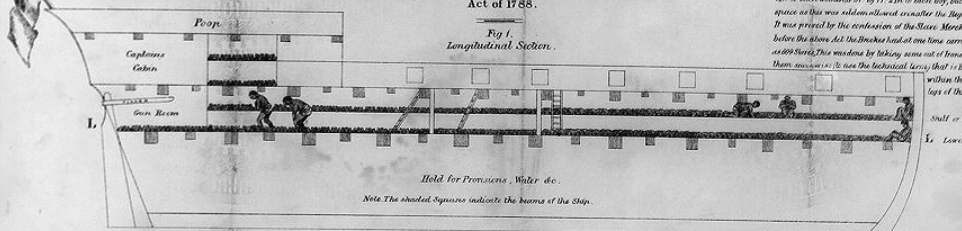




**STOWAGE OF THE BRITISH SLAVE SHIP "BROOKES" UNDER THE REGULATED SLAVE TRADE**

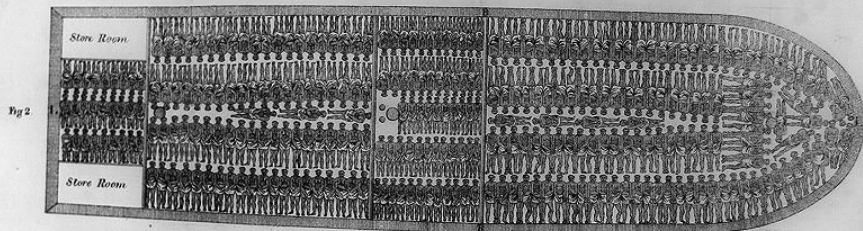
Act of 1788.

Fig 1. Longitudinal Section.



*Note. The "Brookes" after the Regulation Act of 1788, was allowed to carry 464 Slaves. She could stow them by following the rule adopted in this plan, each having a space of 67 by 17 1/4 in. to each man, 57 1/2 in. to each woman, and 57 by 17 1/2 in. to each boy, but space in this way was seldom allowed even after the Reg. It was proved by the confinement of the Slaves Month before the above Act the Brookes had at one time carried 600 Negroes. This was done by taking some out of frame them and so on. To see the technical terms that I have used within the limits of the Act, see the Act of 1788.*

**PLAN OF LOWER DECK WITH THE STOWAGE OF 292 SLAVES 130 OF THESE BEING STOWED UNDER THE SHELVES AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 2 & FIGURE 3.**



**PLAN SHOWING THE STOWAGE OF 130 ADDITIONAL SLAVES ROUND THE WINGS OR SIDES OF THE LOWER DECK BY MEANS OF PLATFORMS OR SHELVES (IN THE MANNER OF GALLERIES IN A CHURCH) THE SLAVES STOWED ON THE SHELVES AND BELOW THEM HAVE ONLY A HEIGHT OF 2 FEET 7 INCHES BETWEEN THE BEAMS AND FAR LESS UNDER THE BEAMS. See Fig 1.**

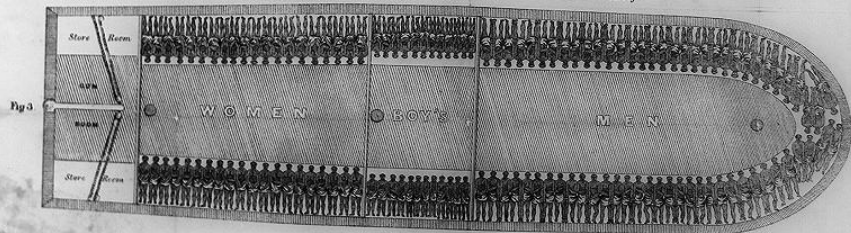


Fig 4. Cross Section at the Poop.

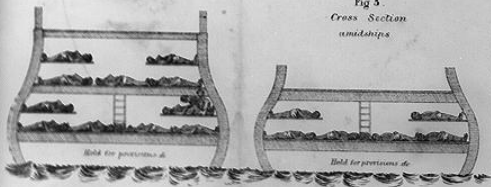


Fig 5. Cross Section amidships.

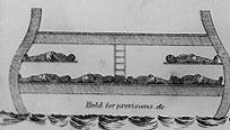


Fig 6. Lower tier of Slaves under the Poop.

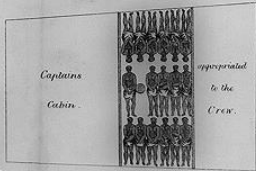
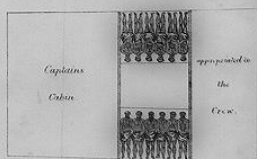


Fig 7.

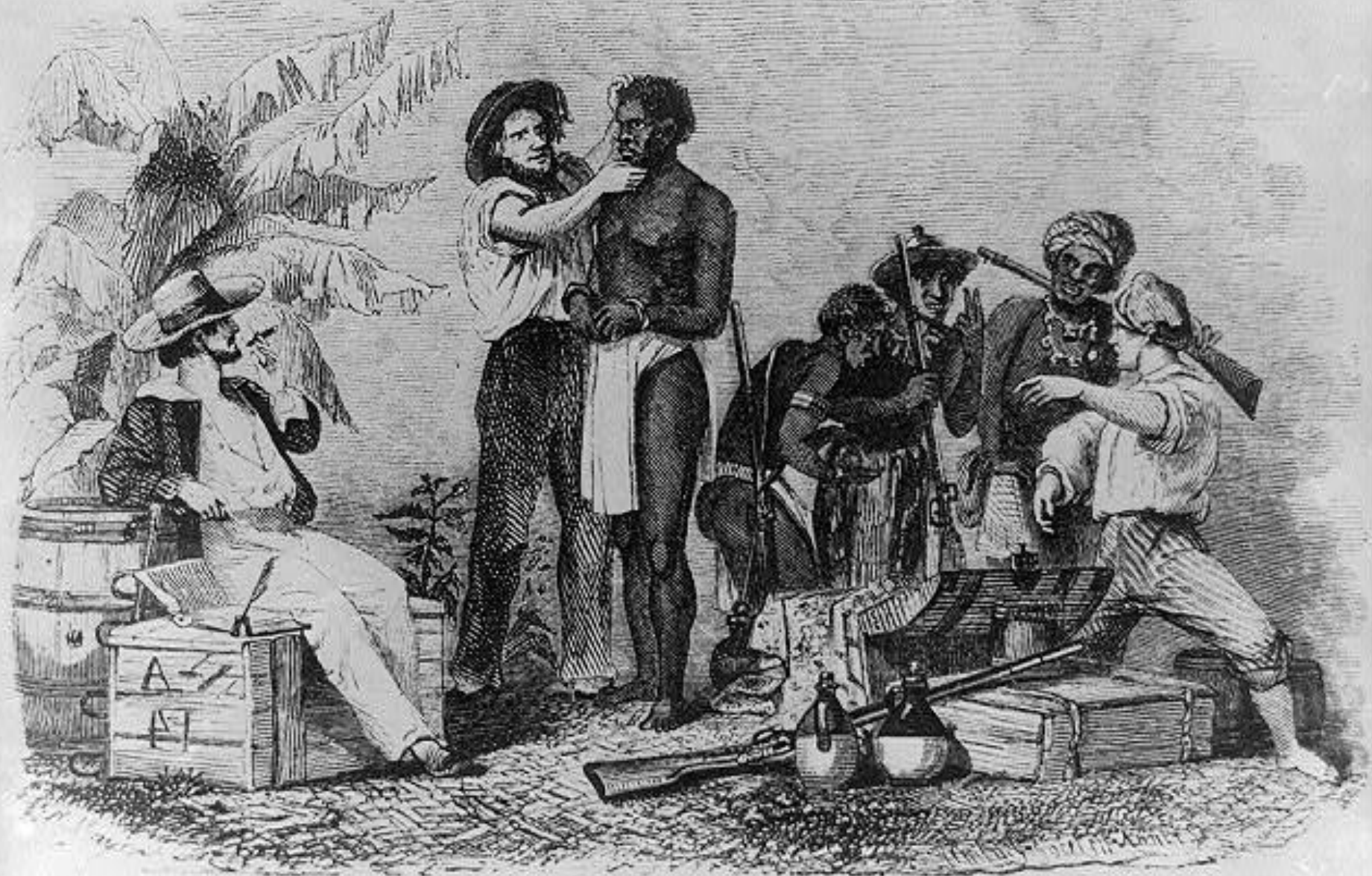
Shelf tier of Slaves under the Poop.



Scale of feet







INSPECTION AND SALE OF A NEGRO.

***“The Slave Trade” by Auguste Francois Biard, 1840***

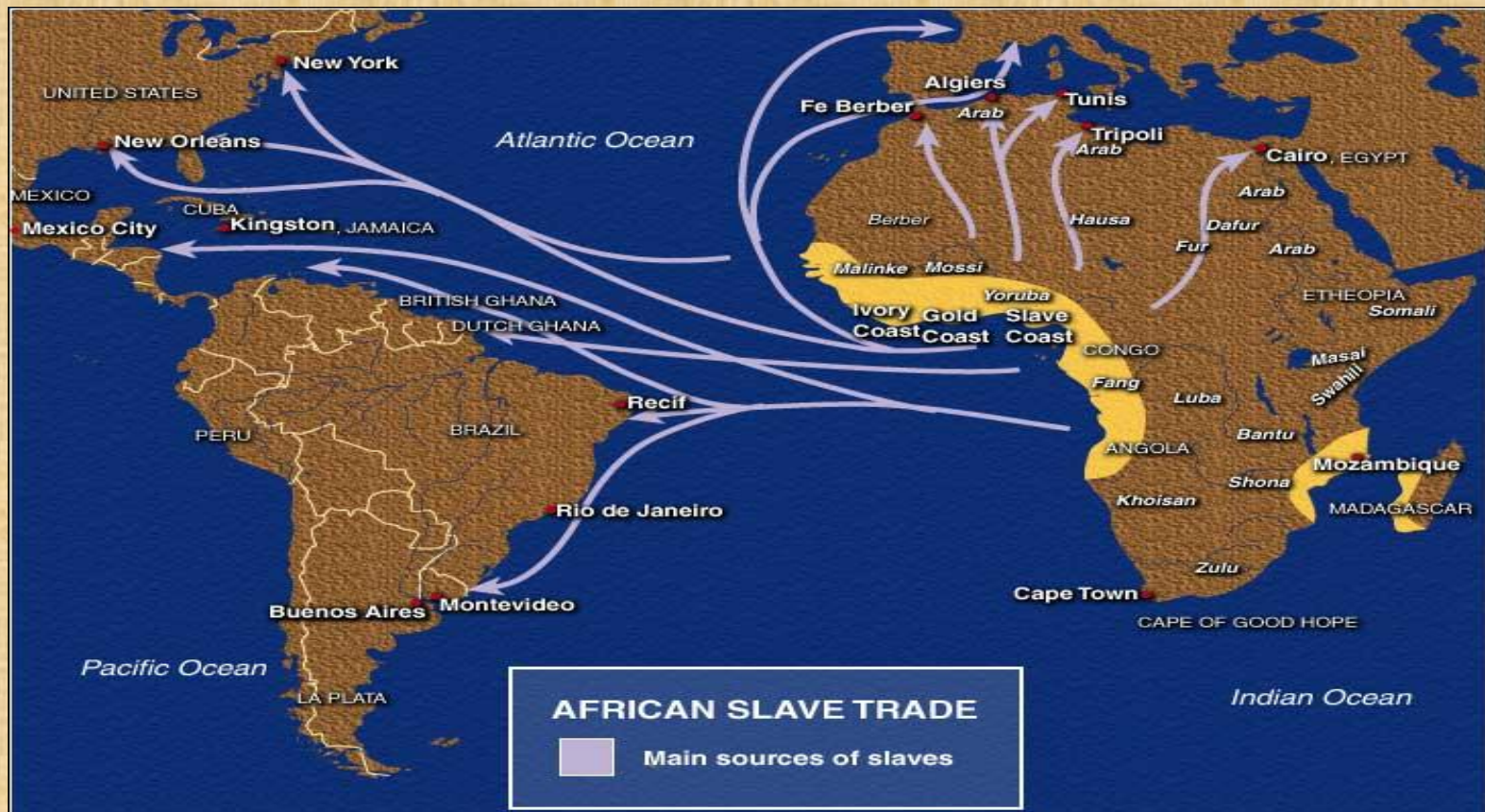




# 3. Effects of Slave Trade

a. 11 million Africans sent to Americas as slaves

b. Many African kingdoms disappeared



# 4. Industries & Cities Thrive

a. Success/profit: shipbuilding, tobacco, fishing, sugar cane

b. =Success of port cities\*







# **E. The Spanish Empire: Spanish brought their govt, religions economy & culture to Americas**

## **1. Govt:**

**a. Colonial govt, strict control**

**b. Viceroys (governors) by regions**





## **2. Religion:**

**a. Catholicism**

**b. Forced natives to convert**

## **3. Encomienda System\***

**a. Spanish colonies could only trade with Spain**

**b. Conquistadores could demand labor from Native Americans on land**

## **4. Culture: blended European & Native + African**

**=New World Culture**



# 5. Social Classes (of Spanish New World)

**Peninsulares**: born in Spain, best jobs & land

**Creoles**: born in Americas, 2<sup>nd</sup> best jobs/land

**Mestizos**: 1/2 Spanish, 1/2 Native American

**Mulattoes**: 1/2 Spanish, 1/2 African

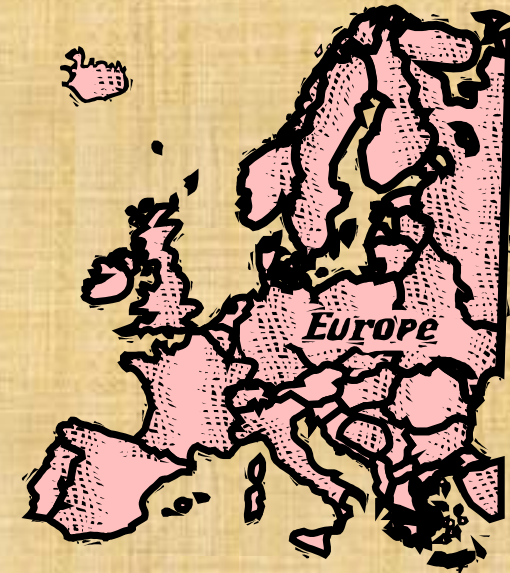
**Native Americans**

**Slaves**



# F. The Columbian Exchange\*

1. Global exchange of people, plants, animals, ideas, technology, disease



# The Columbian Exchange

NORTH AMERICA

EUROPE

AFRICA

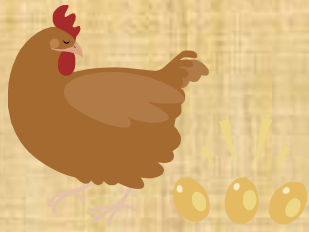
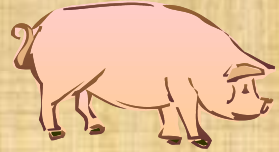




# 2. New Foods & Animals:

## New to Americas

wheat  
bananas  
cattle  
\*diseases  
donkeys  
grapes  
sugar cane  
pigs  
horses  
chickens



## New to Europe

tomatoes  
pumpkins  
peppers  
corn  
\*potatoes  
turkeys  
\*tobacco



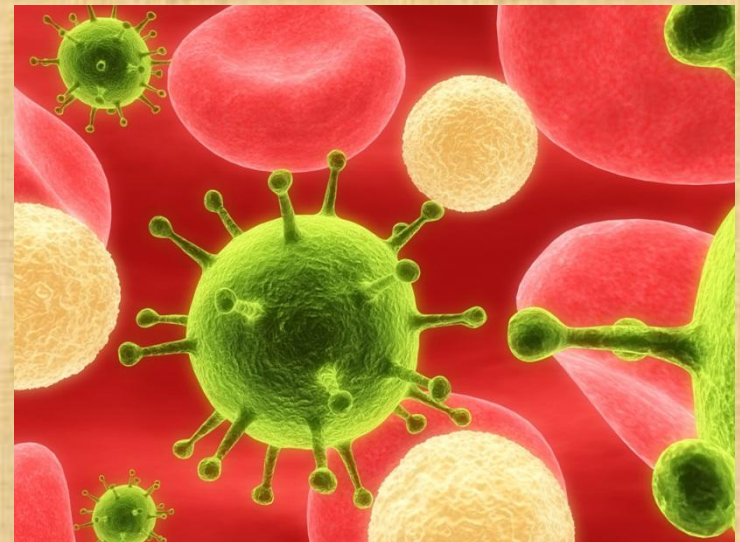
### **3. Global Population Explodes**

**a. Due to higher food production**

**b. Millions moved from Europe to Americas**

**c. Native Americans=decreased**

**i. European diseases**



**Germs**



# G. European Capitalism & Mercantilism\*

## 1. Exports Rule

=European nations began to believe exports vital to survival

=exports=\$=power

★ Fish ★  
kt // Timber

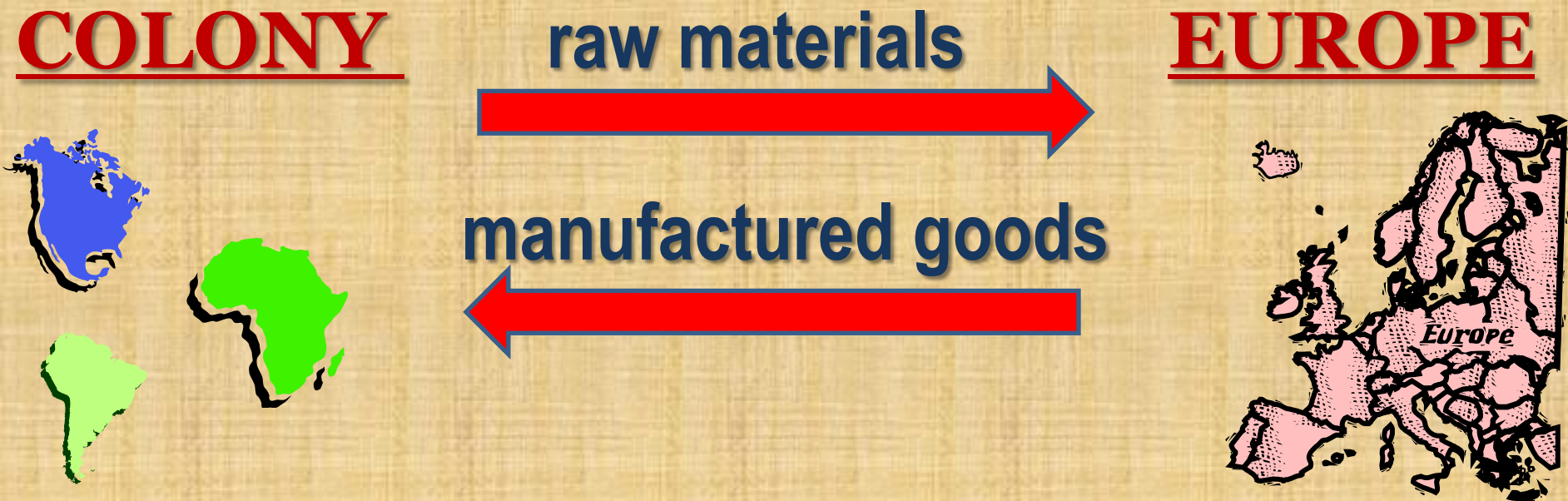


**2. Citizens wanted in on the profit  
w/ Joint Stock**

**Companies=invested capital (\$)**

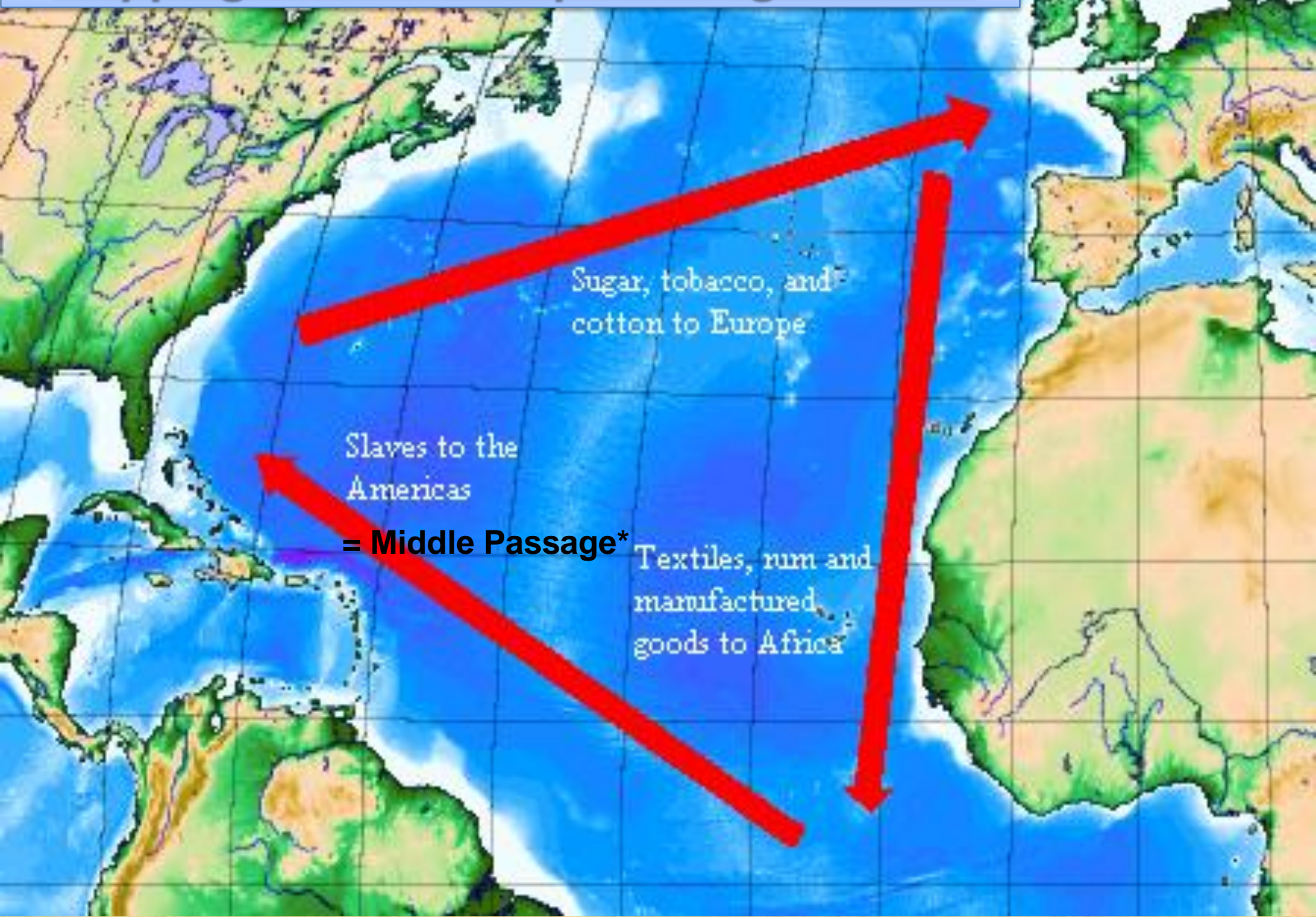
**3. Role of Colonies**

**a. To benefit parent country due  
to providing raw materials**





# Shipping Goods & People: Triangle Trade\*



Sugar, tobacco, and cotton to Europe

Slaves to the Americas

= Middle Passage\*

Textiles, rum and manufactured goods to Africa



# Major European Trade Routes, About 1750

