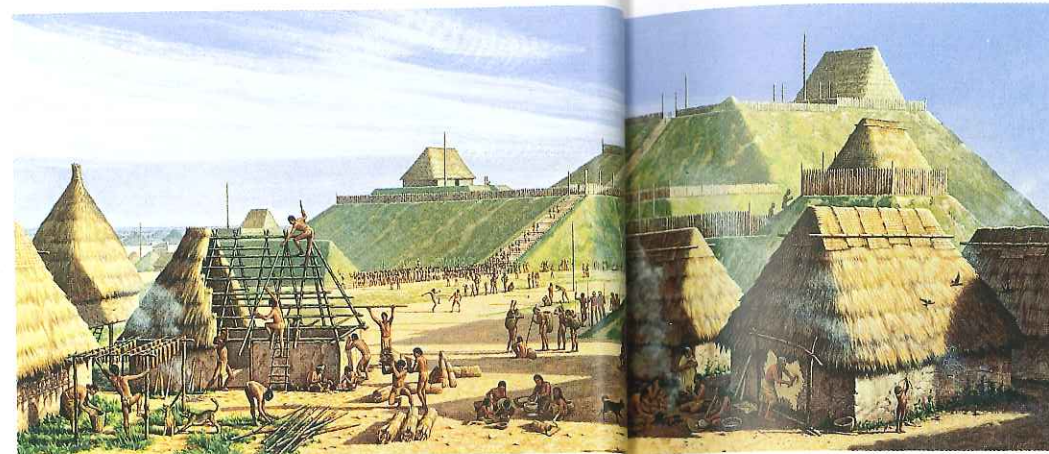


# Native American Farming Cultures

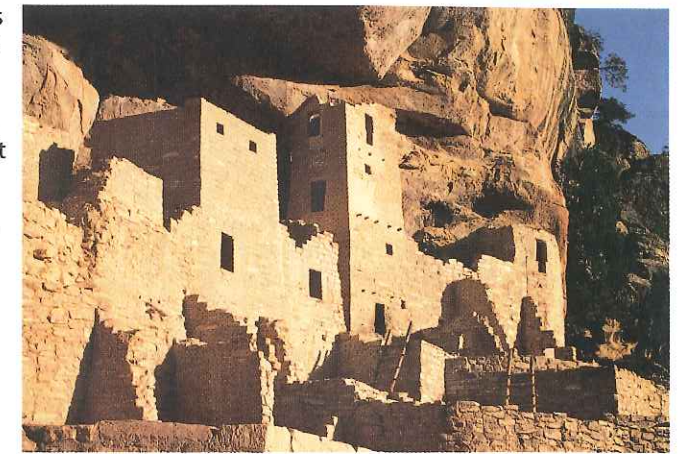
During the height of the Olmec and Maya civilizations of Middle America, farming cultures began to develop in two regions of what are today the United States and northern Mexico.

- Early farming groups along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers had similar cultures and built large structures called **mounds**.
- In the 700s A.D. these cultures were replaced by other mound-building farmers who became known as "Mississippian" people, named for the river.
- Native Americans developed two early farming cultures in the western deserts. They were influenced by the civilizations of Middle America.
- Around 700 A.D. a new culture developed southeast of the Colorado River. They built **pueblos**, unique dwellings many stories high.

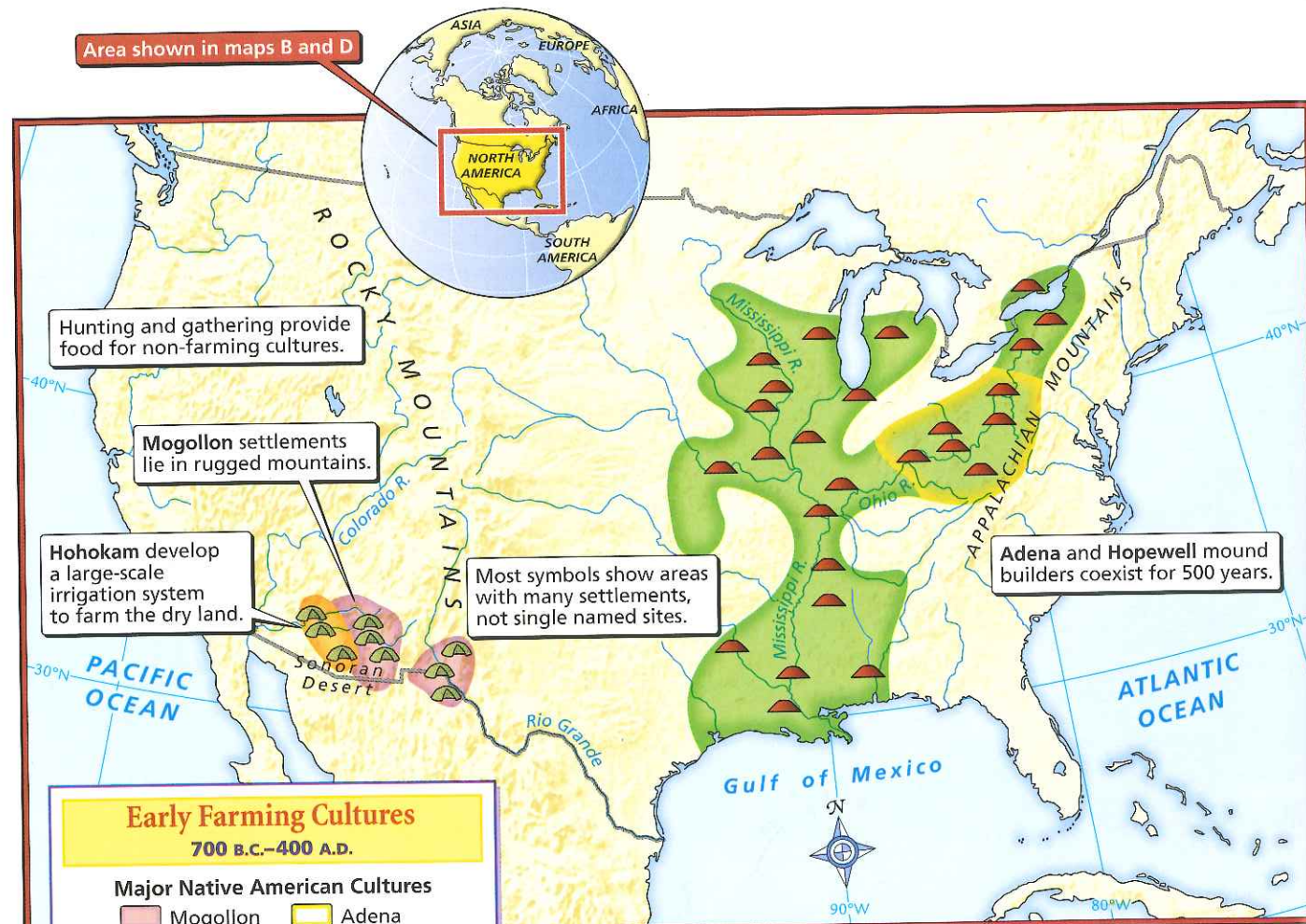


**A** Mounds were built of dirt and stone. Like these at Cahokia, mounds were built for religious ceremonies, for burying the dead, or to house local officials.

**C** Multi-level pueblos were built into the walls of canyons. This cliff dwelling in Mesa Verde, Colorado, was built around 1200. It housed about 400 people and is now called Cliff Palace.



Area shown in maps B and D



Hunting and gathering provide food for non-farming cultures.

Mogollon settlements lie in rugged mountains.

Hohokam develop a large-scale irrigation system to farm the dry land.

Most symbols show areas with many settlements, not single named sites.

Adena and Hopewell mound builders coexist for 500 years.

**Early Farming Cultures**  
700 B.C.-400 A.D.

**Major Native American Cultures**

- Mogollon
- Adena
- Hohokam
- Hopewell
- Mound Builder settlements
- Southwestern settlements

Map shows present-day boundaries in gray.

0 400 800 miles  
0 400 800 kilometers

**B** In the western deserts, people depended on farming because the natural environment provided little food. Along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, farming developed to feed a growing population.

## Need roommates for your pueblo?

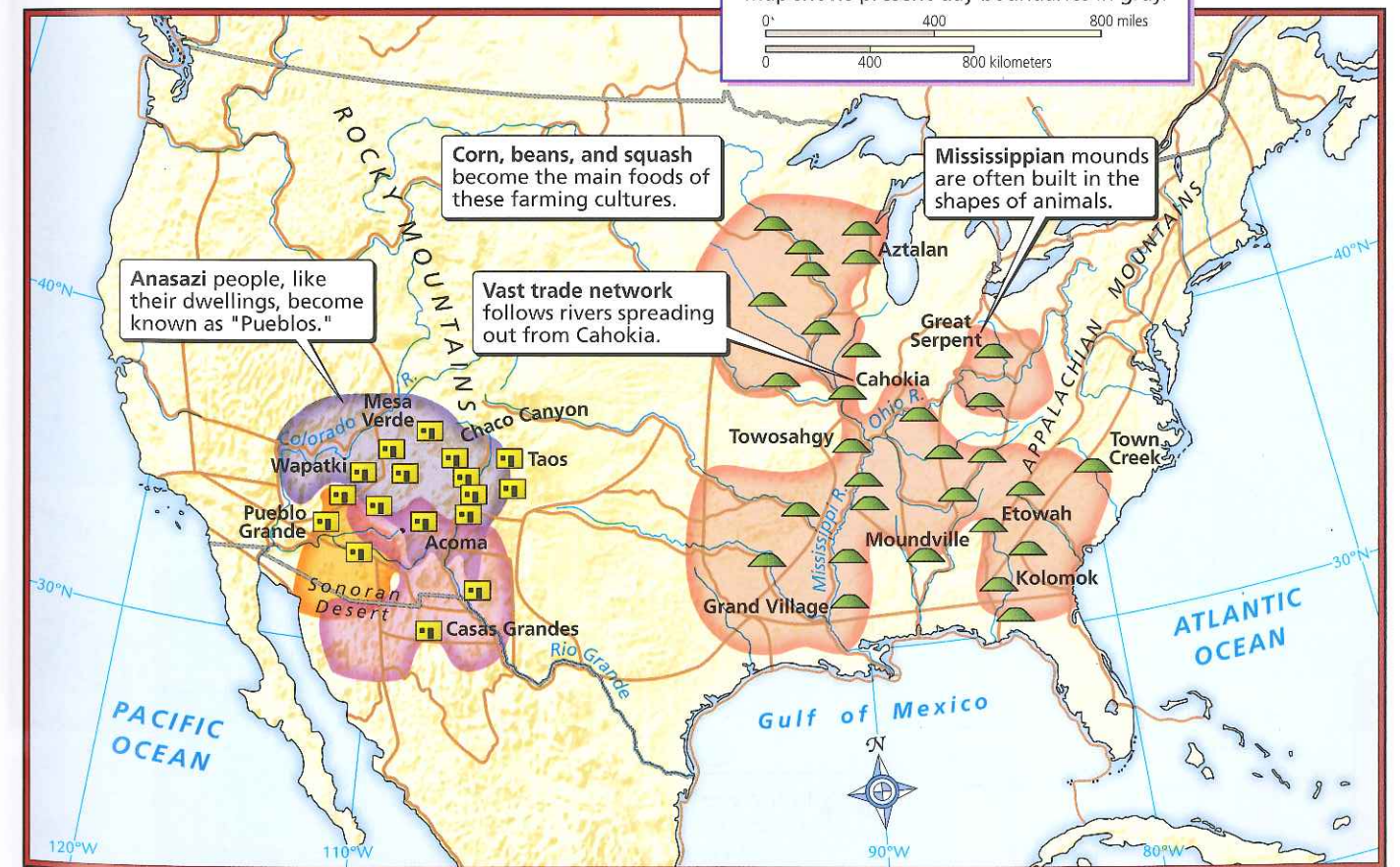
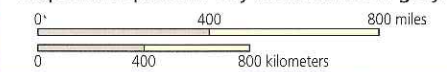
Pueblos were like modern-day apartment buildings. Dwellings were made of stone or adobe and could be up to four stories high. Ladders linked one floor to the next.

## Pueblo and Mound Builders

900-1450 A.D.

- Major Native American Civilizations**
- Anasazi (Pueblo)
  - Mogollon
  - Hohokam
  - Mississippian
  - Mound Builder settlement
  - Pueblo settlement
  - Trade route, 1450

Map shows present-day boundaries in gray.



Corn, beans, and squash become the main foods of these farming cultures.

Mississippian mounds are often built in the shapes of animals.

Anasazi people, like their dwellings, become known as "Pueblos."

Vast trade network follows rivers spreading out from Cahokia.

**D** The Pueblo and the Mound Builders both developed large, structured communities. The mound-building community of Cahokia had a population of more than 100,000 people at its height in 1300. Find Cahokia on the map.

# Aztec Empire

The Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the Valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

- Religion dominated every part of Aztec life. The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
- The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
- The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519. They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.



**A** The Aztec capital city, shown here, had many temples and public buildings for religious ceremonies. Look at map B. What is the name of the Aztec capital?

Area shown in map B



- 1 1325 Aztec settle on an island in Lake Texcoco.
- 2 1431 Three cities, called Triple Alliance, set up Aztec Empire.
- 3 Aztecs are often at war with their neighbors.
- 4 Officials from Tenochtitlan are sent to keep remote areas under Aztec control.
- 5 Easternmost point of Aztec control

**Aztec Empire 1325-1519**

- By 1440
- By 1519
- ★ Aztec capital

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers

**B** The Aztec constantly fought with their neighbors in order to gain more territory and capture more people to sacrifice to their gods.

# Inca Empire

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

- The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
- They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges. These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
- The Spanish came to South America in 1532. They killed the Inca Emperor and took over the Empire.

**C** Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years. By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.



Area shown in map C

**Inca Empire 1438-1532**

- By 1463
- By 1525
- ★ Inca capital
- Main road
- Desert

0 250 500 miles  
0 250 500 kilometers

- 1 1438 Based in Cuzco, Inca begin expansion of Empire.
- 2 Army and messengers travel efficiently on 12,500 miles of road.
- 3 1525-1532 Civil war weakens Empire.

AZTEC	INCA
Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.	Built enormous stone buildings with great precision.
Used pictographs to record history and myths.	Spread news throughout the Empire using a messenger system.
Created floating gardens to grow food without using additional land areas.	Connected the Empire using an extensive network of roads.

### Aztec and Inca Contributions

**D** Use this chart and the one on page 71 to compare and contrast Aztec, Inca, and Maya contributions.



**E** The Inca city of Machu Picchu, whose ruins are shown here, was a fortress built on a mountaintop. It could be reached only by crossing a bridge. If enemies were near, the bridge could be removed.

# Europeans Explore and Settle in the Americas

Early European explorers searching for the Indies found unexpected opportunities in the Americas. By 1750 Europeans controlled most of the Americas.

- Europeans established colonies in the Americas and looked for ways to make a profit from the land and its resources.
- European colonization led to the conquest of Native American peoples, including the Aztec and Inca Empires.
- As European land claims expanded, Native Americans lost control of their traditional lands.

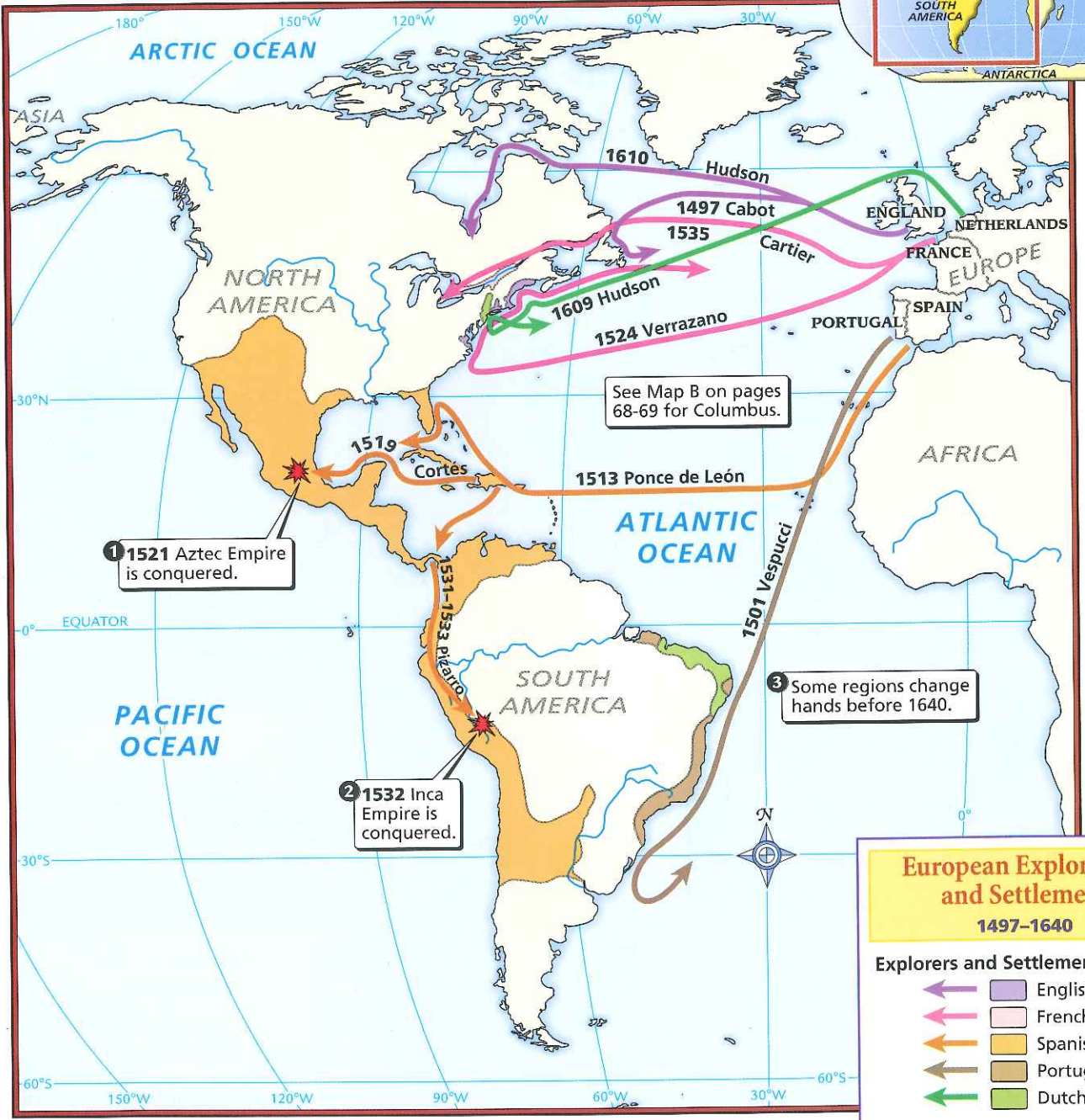
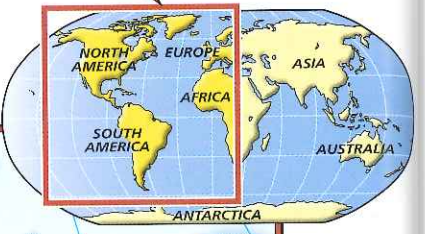
### What is colonization?

Colonization is the act of a country claiming, ruling, and settling its people in a territory outside its boundary. The territory is called a "colony."



**B** Spanish explorers killed thousands of Native Americans during their conquests. They claimed large areas of land for Spain and in the name of the Roman Catholic Church.

Area shown in maps A and C



**A** Exploration of the Americas led to the establishment of European land claims and settlement regions. By 1640 which European country had the largest settlement regions?



**C** Europeans in Middle and South America made money through activities such as sugar production and silver mining. What were the main economic activities of colonies in North America?

# Three Worlds Meet

European colonization of the Americas changed the lives of millions of people throughout the world. When Europeans and Africans came to the Americas, three separate "worlds," or cultures, were brought together.

- European ships carried plants and animals across the Atlantic Ocean in both directions. People on both sides of the Atlantic encountered goods that they had never seen before.
- As Europeans settled in the Americas, they often forced Native Americans to work for them. Millions of Native Americans died from overwork or disease.
- As the Native American population declined, Europeans began capturing, enslaving, and bringing Africans to the Americas to work as slaves.



**A** Diseases brought from Europe, such as smallpox and measles, killed millions of Native Americans who had no resistance to them. This drawing shows Native Americans dying of smallpox.



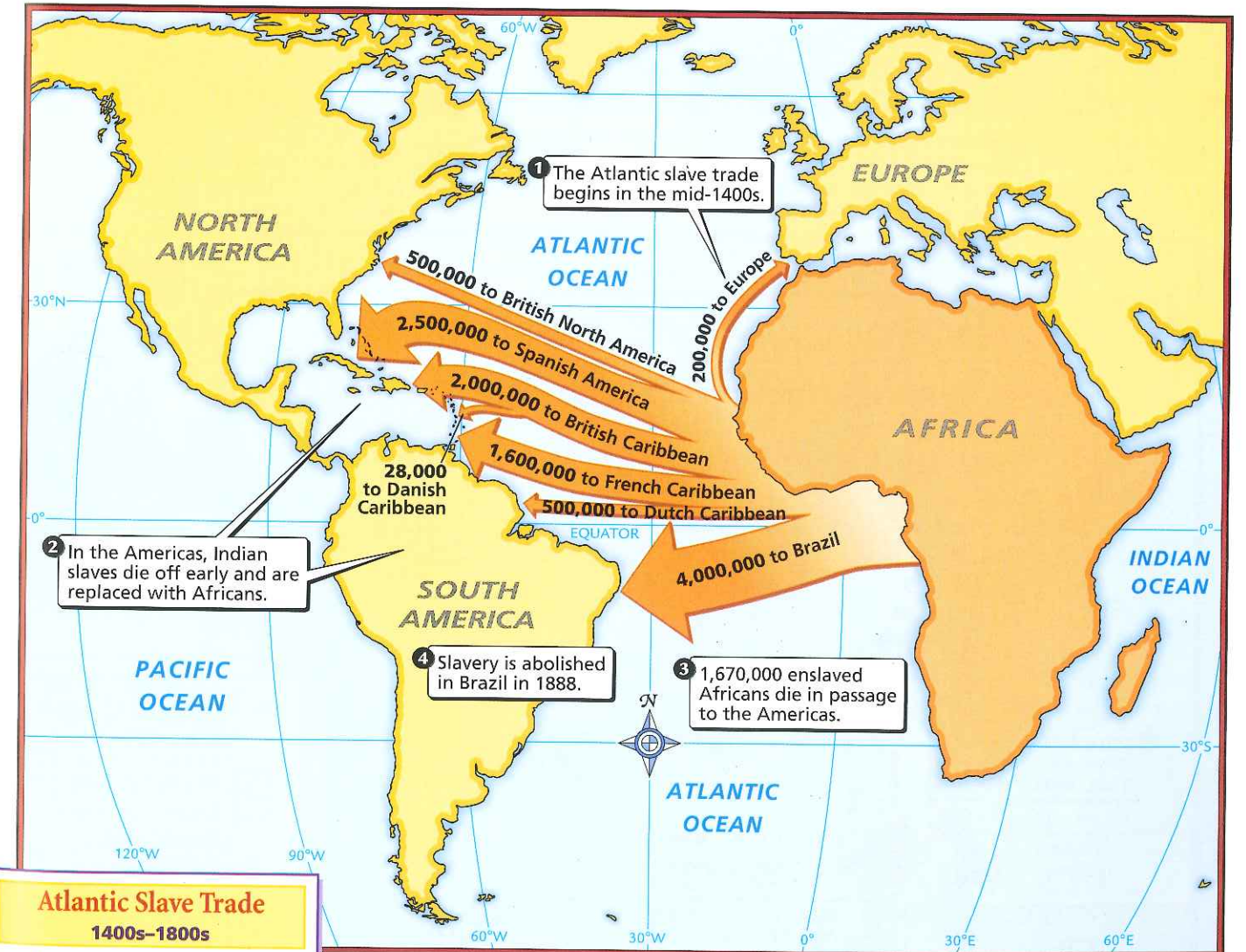
**B** Before Columbus established lasting European contact with the Americas, only Native Americans raised corn. Today corn is grown throughout the world. Name three foods that are not originally from the Americas.



**Top 10 Cities, 1500**

Rank	City (Modern Country)	Population
1	Beijing (China)	672,000
2	Vijayanagar (India)	500,000
3	Cairo (Egypt)	400,000
4	Hangzhou (China)	250,000
5	Tabriz (Iran)	250,000
6	Constantinople (Turkey)	200,000
7	Gaur (India)	200,000
8	Paris (France)	185,000
9	Canton (China)	150,000
10	Nanjing (China)	147,000

**C** In 1500 none of the world's largest cities was in the Americas. However, cities grew as more people from other regions came to the Americas. Turn to page 121 and compare the cities in this table with the top ten cities of 2000.



**D** Nearly 12 million Africans were enslaved and brought to the Americas. They worked mainly on plantations producing sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Where were more enslaved Africans sent than to any other place?

# 7 African Empires and European Colonies

590 B.C. to 1914 A.D.

1000 B.C.      500 B.C.      B.C.      A.D.      1000      1500      2000

**590 B.C.**  
Meroe is the cultural center of Kush.

**500 B.C.**  
Bantu migration begins.

**350**  
Christianity is adopted by king of Axum.

**639**  
Muslim Arabs invade North Africa.

**1240**  
Mali Empire is established.

**1444**  
Atlantic slave trade begins.

**1500**  
Swahili city-states thrive on trade.

**1780**  
Slave trade reaches its height.

**700**  
Ghana becomes the first empire in West Africa.

**1335**  
Songhai Empire is established.

**1400**  
Timbuktu is the center of Mali culture.

**1914**  
Europeans control most of Africa.

## Early Civilizations of Africa

Many different cultures developed in Africa. Two early black African cultures developed around 3000 B.C. A civilization known as Kush developed in northeastern Africa. Bantu cultures developed in West Africa.

- The kingdom of Kush was located along the Nile River in the region of Nubia. Kush is often called Nubia.
- The Kushite civilization became a center for African learning, culture, and trade.
- Bantu people gradually spread farming and ironworking into central and southern Africa.



**B** These tiles, which show a Kushite in the center, were found in Egypt. Kush and Egypt influenced each other for 2,500 years.

**A** Kush was a major trading center linking Central Africa, the Mediterranean region, Arabia, and India. Goods and ideas were exchanged between cultures through Kush.

### Who is descended from the Bantu?

Descendants of the Bantu live in central and southern Africa. They speak related languages but belong to more than 300 distinct culture groups, including the Swahili, Zulu, and Kikuyu people.



**C** This farmer in southern Africa is a descendant of Bantu farmers who migrated to the region at least a thousand years ago.

