

## AMERICA'S ANCIENT CHIEFDOMS, 1539-1543: CONQUISTADORS, PUEBLOS, AND MOUNDBUILDERS



History and archaeology combine to tell this story of first contacts between civilizations. Half a century after Columbus, two rival Spanish forces under Francisco Vasquez de Coronado and Hernando de Soto marched through the American Southwest and Southeast, searching in vain for gold and glory. They found pueblo-dwelling cultures in the Southwest (the heirs of ancient Chaco Canyon), moundbuilding Indian chiefdoms of the Mississippian culture in the Southeast (the heirs of ancient Cahokia). The Spanish and Indian cultures were radically different in many ways, strangely similar in others. Instructor-made films will show the fascinating archaeological sites along the Spanish routes— from Hawikuh and Pecos pueblos in New Mexico to Tallahassee, Etowah, Moundville, the Parkin site and others in the Southeast. Last given in 2012 and now updated, this class will portray both dramatic and historic events and ancient Native American ways of life.

# **AMERICA'S ANCIENT CHIEFDOMS, 1539-1543**

## **CONQUISTADORS, PUEBLOS AND MOUNDBUILDERS**

CLASS SCHEDULE: Mondays 1:30-3 PM

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| Sept 11 | Introduction: Overview of American Prehistory               |
| Sept 18 | The Columbian Exchange / The Conquistadors                  |
| Sept 25 | De Soto in Florida, 1539-1540                               |
| Oct 2   | Coronado from Mexico to Cibola, 1540                        |
| Oct 9   | De Soto from Anhaica to Mabila, 1540                        |
| Oct 16  | Coronado from Cibola to Tiguex, 1540-1541                   |
| Oct 23  | De Soto from Chicaza to the Great River and beyond, 1541-43 |
| Oct 30  | Coronado from Cicuye to Quivira, 1541-42 / Conclusions      |

# OLLI Interest Groups

## ....free and fun, with congenial colleagues

### • CHINESE/AMERICAN CULTURES

Interest Group Leader: Mabel Thurmon  
Location: OLLI classroom

Maximum number of participants: 20

Meeting Time: Friday, November 10, 10:00-11:00 (first meeting only; group will decide others)

This group will focus on Chinese culture primarily in terms of its differences and similarities with American culture. Participants curious about China can learn more about the country and its people. Mabel was born in China, grew up in Hong Kong, and studied and worked in the USA. She would like to share her experiences with other OLLI members and explore together with them more about Chinese and American cultures.

### • EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

Interest Group Leader: Trisha Crowley  
Location: OLLI classroom

Maximum number of participants: 20

As more people question whether our democracy is strong enough to survive the present political uproar, the accounts of how America was formed are increasingly of interest. After a long period of consensus about the interpretation of early events, new interpretations have been presented in the last few decades.

The interest group participants will meet to share resources and agree on a reading program. Meetings will focus on the reading agreed on. If participants agree, relevant videos may be viewed. Previous knowledge of this era of American history is not required, as the purpose of the group is to educate ourselves, but it would not be surprising to find extremely knowledgeable OLLI members.

The Early American History Interest Group meets from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. every Thursday that OLLI is open. Group members are currently reading and discussing *The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution* by Bernard Bailyn.

### • HANDCRAFTS TOGETHER!

Interest Group Leader: Lori Choquette  
Location: OLLI classroom

Maximum number of participants: 20

This interest group is a social group where members visit while working on handcrafts of any type. It can be knitting, crochet, needlepoint, cross-stitch, embroidery, and hand-quilting or any other type of craft you can work on with your hands while sitting in a chair — it could even be coloring. This group is all about having other people to talk to while you work on something. It's also a place for members to share things associated with their crafts and to show off their finished works. Group members could also teach others how to do one of the crafts if someone is interested in learning a new skill. We could also allow for sharing patterns and ideas and swapping or trading extra supplies with others.

Handcrafts Together! will begin meeting again in early April. Thanks for your participation in this Interest Group.

# OLLI Interest Groups

## ....free and fun, with congenial colleagues



### • ALL THINGS ALLERTON!

Interest Group Leaders: Judy Lachman & Joyce Eisenstein

Location: Allerton Park & Retreat Center (after initial meeting at OLLI). Members will meet in a local parking lot to carpool to Allerton Park in Monticello, IL.

Maximum number of participants: 50

Meeting Time: Thursday, February 23, 3:30-4:30 p.m. (first meeting only, group will decide others)

Allerton Park and Retreat Center is an Illinois treasure. There are many things to do there and much to enjoy. There are beautiful gardens, fantastic hiking trails, and much to see, do, and learn. This Interest Group is for everyone who enjoys Allerton and those who have not yet discovered its unique beauty. Members of this group will meet at Allerton about once a month for a hike, a tour, a concert, a walk through the gardens, a garden workday, or an Allerton-planned event. Whatever you're interested in doing at Allerton, you'll find other OLLI members who share your interests in this group. Let us know what you want to do there. You can choose to attend some or all of the group's planned activities.

### • ETHNIC CUISINES DINING GROUP

Interest Group Leader: Fred Christensen

Co-leaders: Mohan Tracy, David Tracy

Location: Area restaurants

Champaign-Urbana is fortunate to have a very diverse set of national cuisines: at least ten, with four or five more within an easy driving distance (Chinese, Mexican, Italian, Japanese, Thai, Indian, Zambian, German, Korean, Lao, etc.). This group will meet once per month for dinner, conversation, and a chance to try familiar or unfamiliar menu items. Details will evolve and change as the group takes shape, but here is how we can begin.

On arrival at the restaurant, a knowledgeable person (friendly chef or group member) could tell us two things about that ethnic cuisine: (A) What are three characteristics that are different or special about this cuisine, and (B) What one entrée would you recommend to a beginner?

These get-togethers will require dinner reservations and agreement on a system for payment. With 10 or fewer participants, individuals or families can pay for their own meals: for larger groups, there are several options to choose from (split the group over two evenings? Let the group leader pay for all and split the bill evenly between the participants? We can decide later).

One restaurant dinner per month. Second Tuesday of the month or other convenient date; 6:30 p.m.



### • LET'S GO HIKING!

Interest Group Leader: Fred Christensen

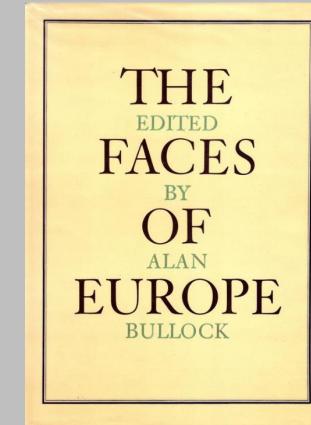
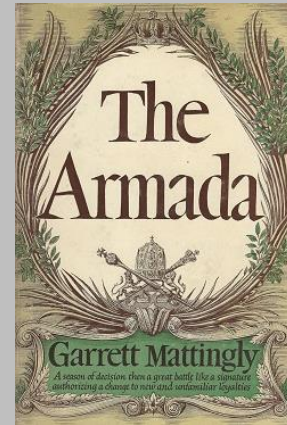
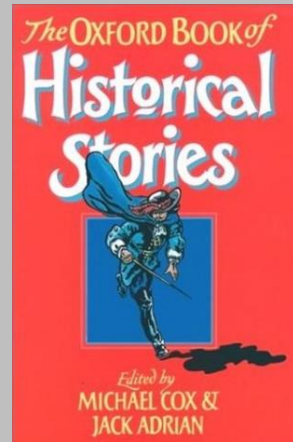
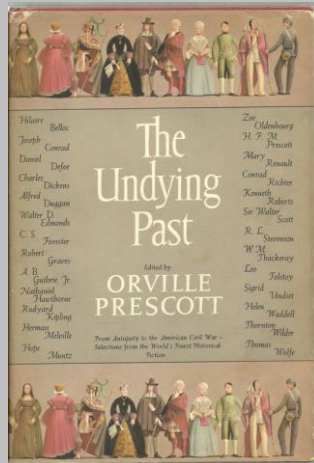
Co-leaders: Isabel Cole, Walter Hurley

Location: Varies

There are dozens of good destinations for walks and hikes near Champaign-Urbana, and this group will explore them. Members of this Group meet at a prearranged spot for carpooling and drive to the trailhead for each hike. Usually, there will be a short warmup hike in the morning followed by a brownbag lunch or a local restaurant meal, then a longer hike in the afternoon (on hot summer days, the longer hike can be done in the morning). Total distance walked each day will usually be 2 to 6 miles. The most remote hiking destinations might be to Starved Rock State Park (two hours north) and Turkey Run State Park (two hours east).

At least one hike per month will be scheduled, more in spring and fall with good weather. We can begin with "third Saturdays" of each month. As the Group develops, dates and arrangements can change; it's up to the Group members! Since weather is a factor, rain dates can be announced for each hike.





**OLLI Interest Group: “History as Literature”**  
**....reading and discussing works of fact and fiction,**  
**well-written, thought-provoking, accurate and**  
**enjoyable!**

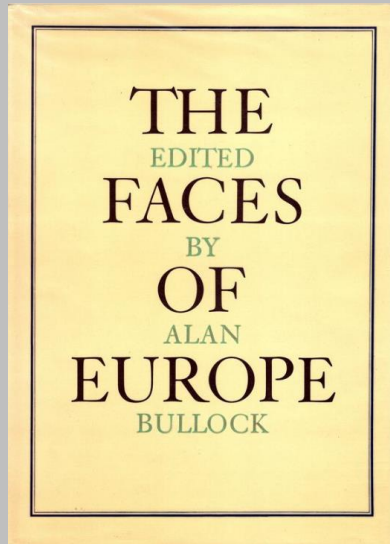
THE  
EDITED  
FACES  
BY  
OF  
ALAN  
EUROPE  
BULLOCK

FOREWORD: *Alan Bullock*  
EUROPE: LAND, PEOPLES AND LANGUAGES *Emrys Jones*  
LANDOWNERS AND FARMERS *F. M. L. Thompson*  
SAILORS AND FISHERMEN *Peter Kemp*  
WORKERS *Walter Kendall*  
THE POOR *Olwen Hufton*  
POPULAR ENTERTAINERS *Dilys Powell*  
SPORTSMEN *Christian Graf von Krockow*  
WRITERS *Peter Levi*  
ARCHITECTS *Stephen Gardiner*  
ARTISTS *Luke Herrmann*  
MUSICIANS *Denis Stevens*  
ACTORS *Martin Esslin*  
BELIEVERS AND WORSHIPPERS *John McManners*  
PHILOSOPHERS AND INTELLECTUALS *Anthony Quinton*  
SCRIBES, SCHOLARS AND STUDENTS *Lucy Sutherland*  
SCIENTISTS *Yebuda Elkana*  
DOCTORS AND NURSES *F. F. Cartwright*  
WOMEN, HALF OF EUROPE'S POPULATION *Naomi Griffiths*  
SOLDIERS *John Keegan*  
ROGUES AND VILLAINS *C. H. Rolph*  
TRAVELLERS AND EXPLORERS *Charles Verlinden*  
CRAFTSMEN AND GUILDS *Harold Osborne*  
ENGINEERS AND TECHNOLOGISTS *Sidney Pollard*  
MERCHANTS AND BANKERS *Joban de Vries*  
RULERS AND POLITICIANS *Douglas Johnson*  
CIVIL SERVANTS AND BUREAUCRATS *Samuel Finer*  
LAWYERS *Ronald Graveson*  
REBELS, HERETICS AND REVOLUTIONARIES *Friedrich Heer*  
EUROPE BEYOND EUROPE *Charles Boxer*

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Which of these categories will play a role in this class?



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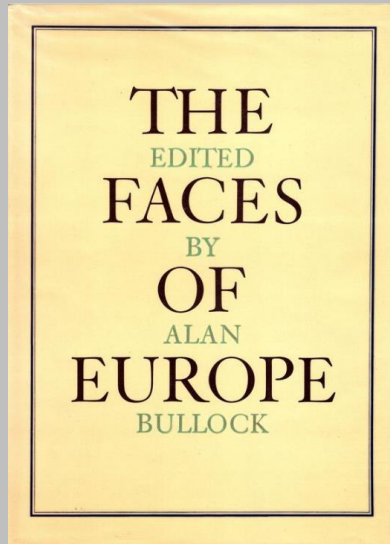
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These will.

# Two non-OLLI activities:



## EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

2023-2024

All Programs Free and Open to the General Public



**Thursday, 7 pm Sept 21, 2023 - Urbana Free Library - Lewis Auditorium**  
"Excavations at Two Free-Black, Civil War Era House Sites: An Update of the Springfield Race Riot Project" Floyd Mansberger, Fever River Research



**Thursday, 7 pm October 19, 2023 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"Answering the Question: 'Why the CAMD?'" Monette Bebow-Reinhard, Author/Historian. The presentation will focus on the use of copper from Illinois Hopewell and Mississippian sites based on the presenter's research for writing the Illinois Copper Artifact Resource Manual.



**Saturday, 1-4 pm November 4 - Museum of the Grand Prairie, Mahomet**  
**Archaeology Open House.** Special presentation- "Stories of Private Artifact Collections; Documenting Private Collections" Norman Emerick, Laura Ayers, Kim McGee, and Eve Hargrave



**Thursday, 7 pm December 21, 2023 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"Seeking a Home: The Archaeology and Architecture of German Immigration in Southwestern Illinois" Michael Smith, Illinois State Archaeological Survey



**Thursday, 7 pm January 18, 2024 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"Ghost Towns of Wyoming" Kathryn Maag, Department of Anthropology, UIUC



**Thursday, 7 pm February 15, 2024 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"Making Community at the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Village of Noble-Wieting" G. Logan Miller, Department of Anthropology, ISU



**Thursday, 7 pm March 21, 2024 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"Chip-a-Canoe Adventure" Larry Kinsella, Cahokia Archaeological Society



**Thursday, 7 pm April 18, 2024 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"The Nazca Lines in Their Society" Helaine Silverman, Department of Anthropology, UIUC



**Thursday, 7 pm May 16, 2024 - Urbana Free Library -Lewis Auditorium**  
"30 Years of Field School, CRM, and Volunteer Projects at the Macktown National Register Site in Rockton, Illinois" Rochelle Lurie, RRL Consulting, Inc.

### ECIAS Officers

President: Fred Christensen ([fchriste@illinois.edu](mailto:fchriste@illinois.edu))  
Vice President: Susan Taylor  
Secretary: Holly Labisky  
Treasurer: Mohan Tracy  
Advisor: Eve Hargrave

### Board of Directors

Alice Berkson  
Susan Deppe  
Kim McGee

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/East-Central-Illinois-Archaeological-Society](https://www.facebook.com/East-Central-Illinois-Archaeological-Society)

Sep 12 – Oct 17  
Tuesdays, 10 am

# Tuesdays at Ten

## Voyage of the Vikings

Join us as we travel through Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Scotland and Newfoundland. Each week we will learn about the lands, people, culture, history and scenery of each of these countries. No fees. No registration. Just socializing and learning something new!

*Meets at Main Library.*

Fred Christensen

Champaign Public LIBRARY

Questions? Ask us.  
217.403.2000

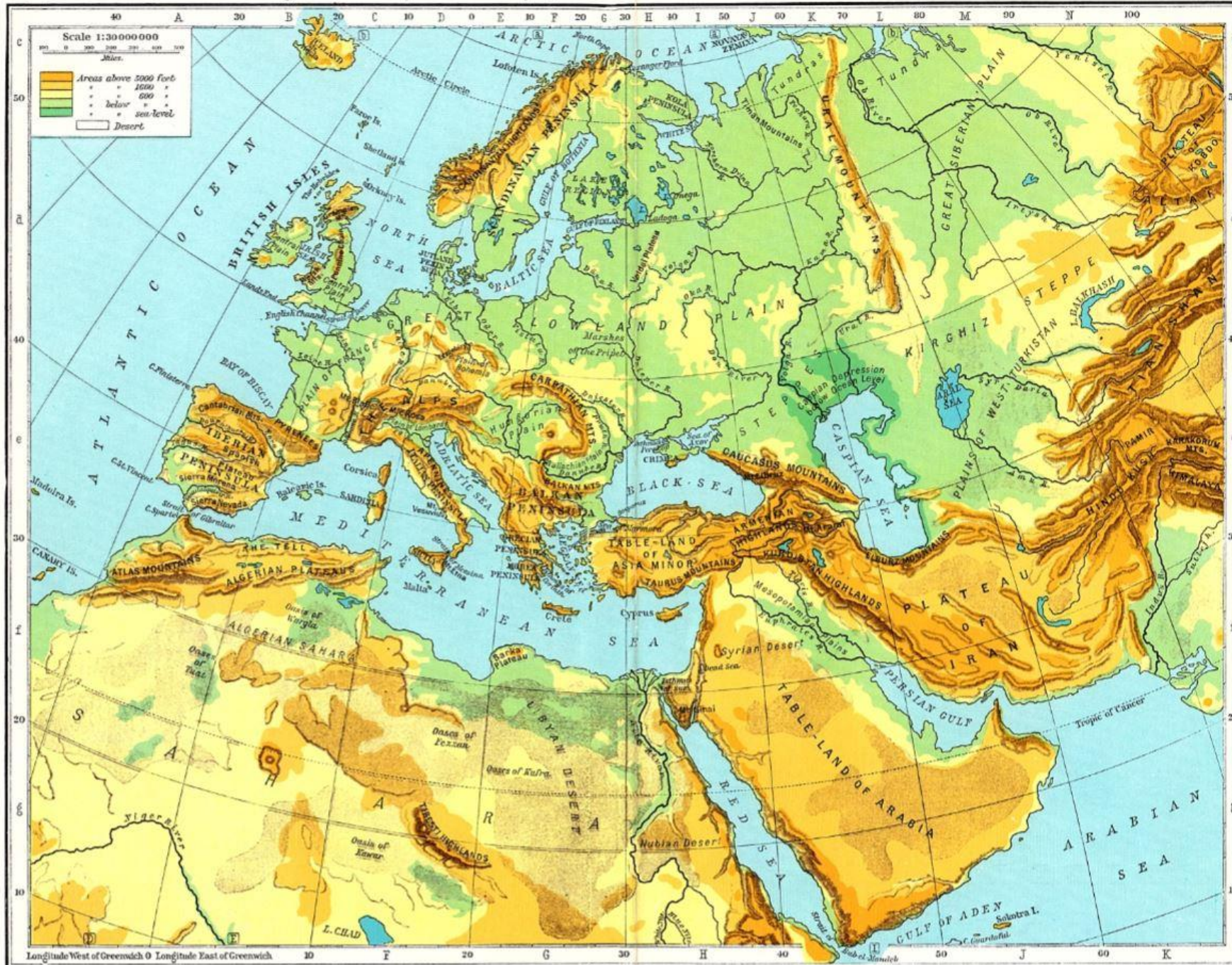


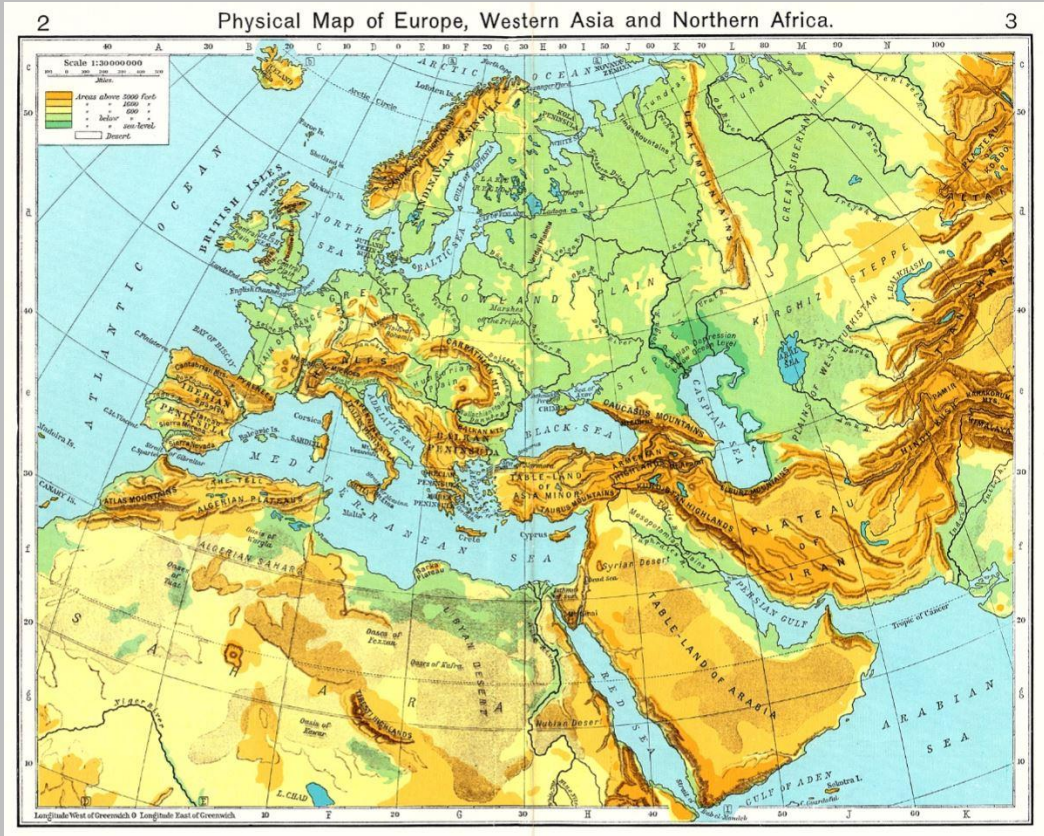
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Light Yellow	" " 1600 "
Light Green	" " 600 "
Dark Green	" " below "
Blue	" " sea-level

..... Drainage divide  
 ..... Approximate boundary between the eastern forests and the western prairies and plains.

Scale 1:30 000 000

0 50 100 200 Miles





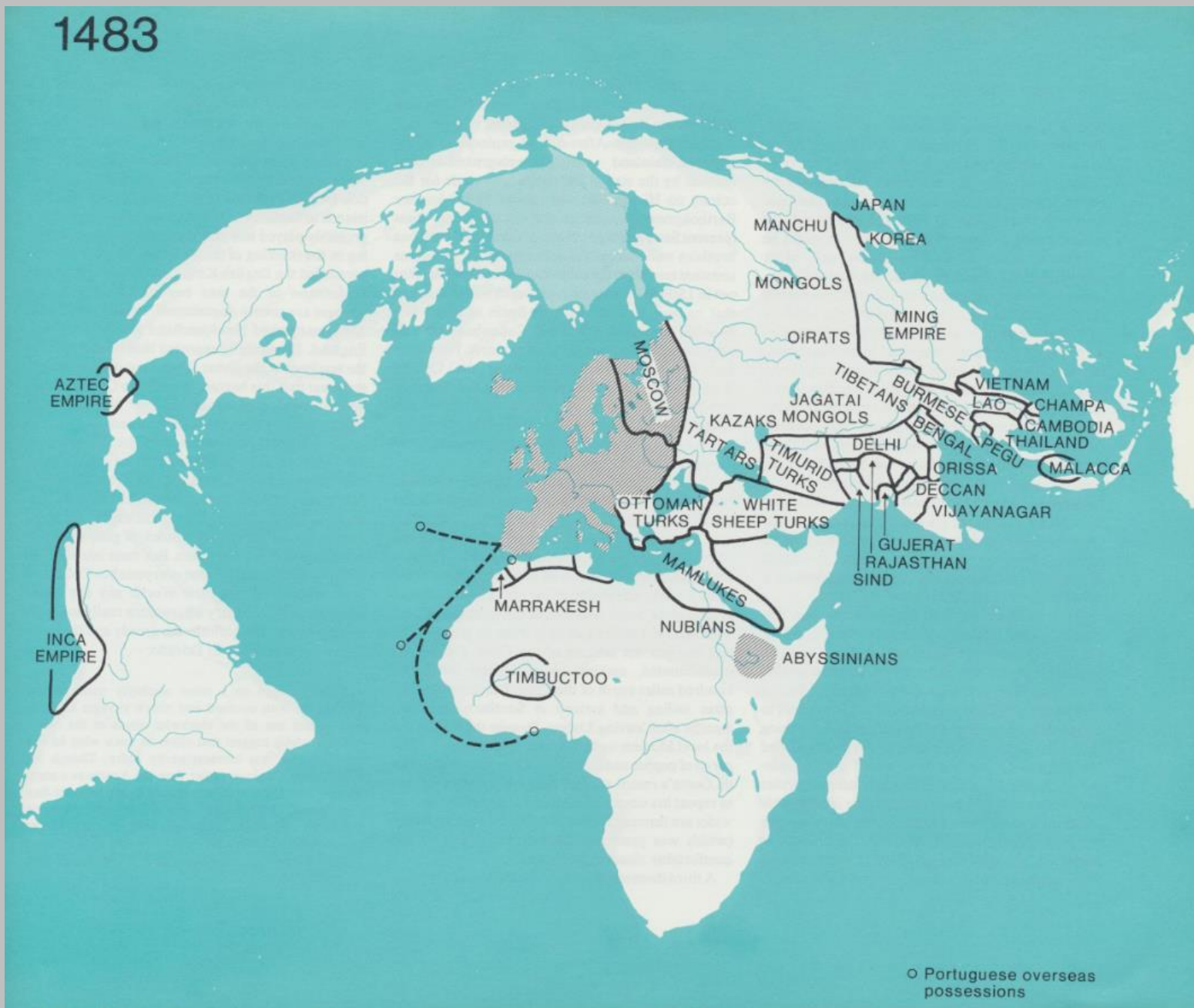








1483



1483

Why did the peoples of different continents develop their cultures in such different ways?

The rest of North and South America contained societies ranging from simple hunter-gatherer bands to chiefdoms based on agriculture, all of them non-literate ("prehistoric").

AZTEC EMPIRE

Mexico and Peru had Copper-Age city-states and empires.

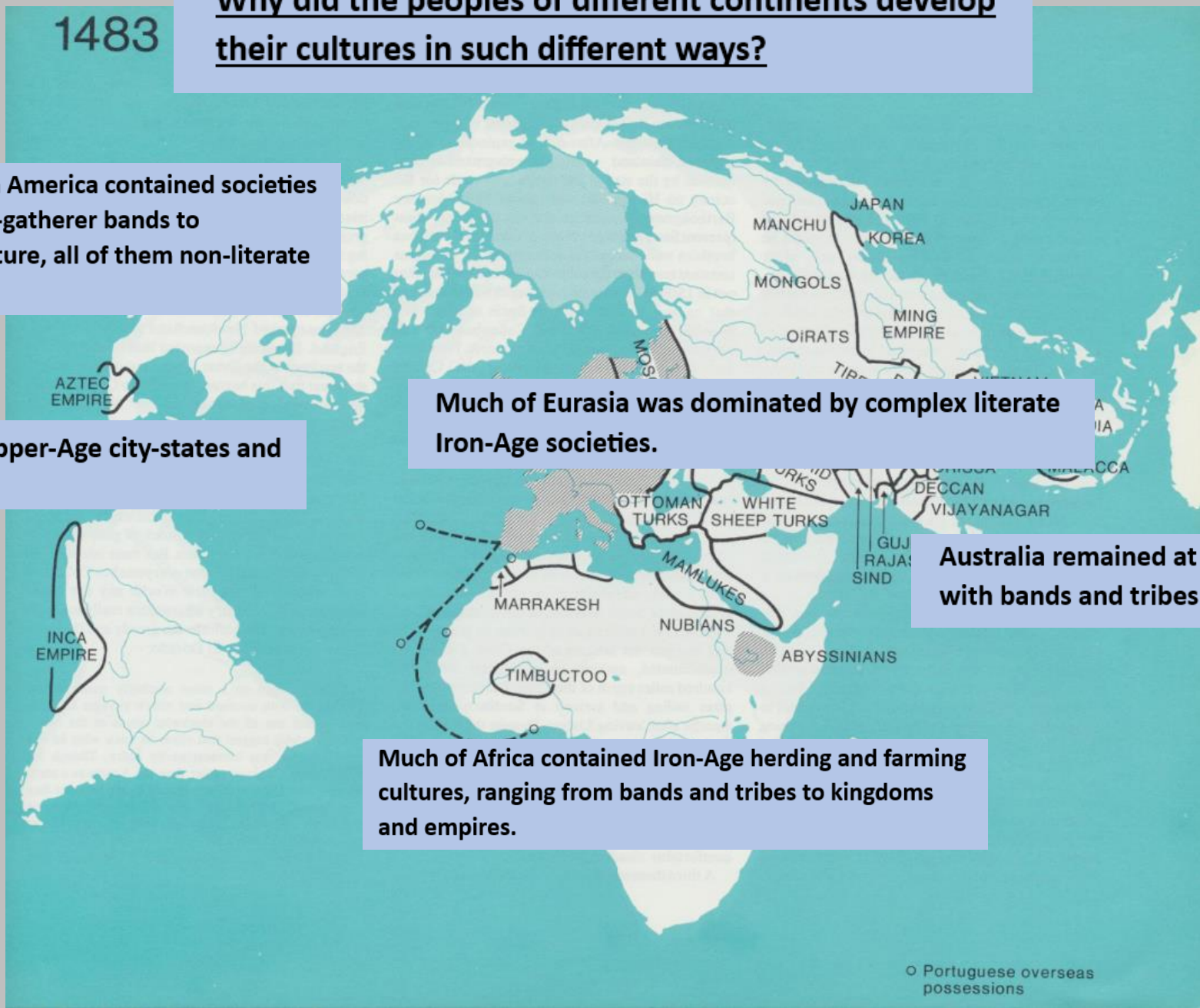
INCA EMPIRE

Much of Eurasia was dominated by complex literate Iron-Age societies.

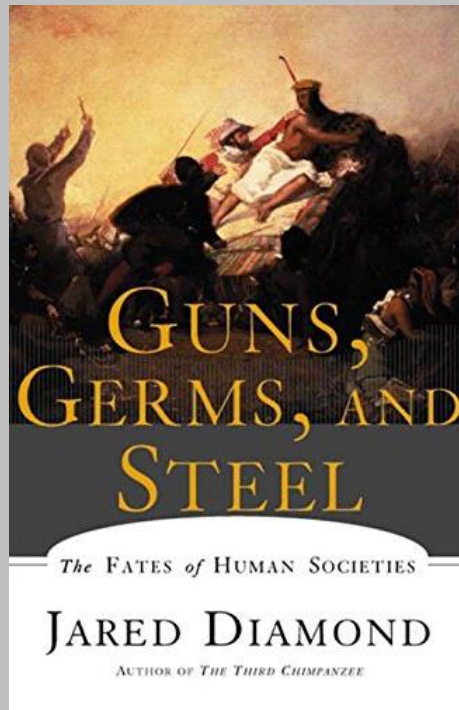
Australia remained at the Paleolithic level of society with bands and tribes throughout its long history.

Much of Africa contained Iron-Age herding and farming cultures, ranging from bands and tribes to kingdoms and empires.

○ Portuguese overseas possessions



Why did the peoples of different continents develop their cultures in such different ways?



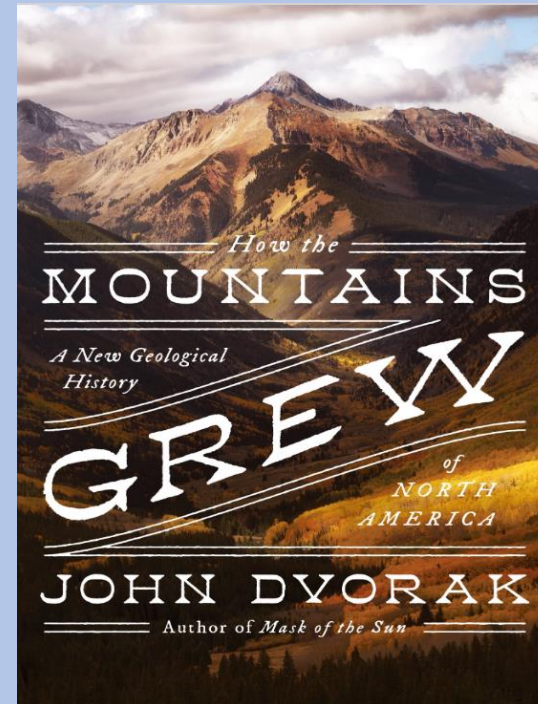
**This very influential 1997 book addresses this question.**

**Answers include—**

**—the form, extent and geological/climatological nature of the different continents.**

**—the availability of domesticable plants and animals.**

**The geology and geography of the continent provide the setting and shape the development of human societies.**



**This recent book gives a good account of that basic background.**

# Recommended Readings

Fred Christensen  
fchriste@illinois.edu

Fall 2023

## NORTH AMERICAN PREHISTORY: RECOMMENDED READINGS

### THE LAND: GEOLOGY OF THE CONTINENT

(General surveys of earth science/geology)

Richard [Fontey](#), *Earth: An Intimate History* (2004)

Martin Redfern, *The Earth: A Very Short Introduction* (2003)

### PRECOLUMBIAN AMERICA: ARCHAEOLOGY

#### REFERENCE:

Michael Coe, Dean Snow and Elizabeth Benson, *Atlas of Ancient America* (1986)

Frederick E. Hoxie, ed., *Encyclopedia of North American Indians* (1995)

Frances H. Kennedy, ed., *American Indian Places: A Historical Guidebook* (2008)

#### AMERICAN INDIANS: GENERAL SURVEYS:

Peter Farb, *Man's Rise to Civilization: The Cultural Ascent of the Indians of North America* (2nd ed., 1978)

Tim Flannery, *The Eternal Frontier: An Ecological History of North America and Its Peoples* (2001)

Jake Page, *In the Hands of the Great Spirit: The 20,000-Year History of American Indians* (2003)

Bruce G. Trigger and Wilcomb E. Washburn, eds., *The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas*, Volume 1, North America, Parts 1 and 2 (two vols., 1996)

#### SURVEYS OF AMERICAN PREHISTORY:

Colin G. Calloway, *One Vast Winter Count: The Native American West Before Lewis and Clark* (2003)

Brian M. Fagan, *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent* (5th ed., 2019); shorter edition published as *The First North Americans* (2011)

Alice Beck Kehoe, *America Before the European Invasions* (second ed., 2017)

Charles C. Mann, *1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus* (second edition, 2011)

#### MOUNDBUILDING CULTURES—GENERAL:

Eric E. Bowen, *Mound Sites of the Ancient South: A Guide to the Mississippian Chiefdoms* (2013)

Brian M. Fagan, "The Moundbuilders of Eastern North America," chapter 9 of *From Black Land to Fifth Sun: the Science of Sacred Sites* (1998)

George R. Milner, *The Moundbuilders: Ancient Peoples of Eastern North America* (second ed., 2021)

Robert Silverberg, *Mound Builders of Ancient America: The Archaeology of a Myth* (1968)

...[bridged](#) edition as *The Mound Builders* (1970)

#### MISSISSIPPIAN SITES: CAHOKIA:

Sally A. Kitt Chappell, *Cahokia: Mirror of the Cosmos* (2002)

George R. Milner, *The Cahokia Chiefdom: The Archaeology of a Mississippian Society* (1998)

Timothy R. Cahoon, *Cahokia: Ancient America's Great City on the Mississippi* (2009)

Blaine Whitney Young and Melvin L. Fowler, *Cahokia: The Great Native American Metropolis* (2000)

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fchriste@illinois.edu  
September 2023

## THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE: HEMISPHERES IN CONTACT

Alfred W. Crosby, Jr., *The Columbian Exchange: Biological and Cultural Consequences of 1492* (1972; "30th Anniversary Edition" with foreword by J. R. McNeill and updated bibliography, 2003)

Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steel: the Fates of Human Societies* (1997)

Charles Mann, *1493: Uncovering the New World Columbus Created* (2011)

William McNeill, *Plagues and Peoples* (1976; reprinted with new introductory essay, 1998)

Peter Watson, *The Great Divide: Nature and Human Nature in the Old World and the New* (2012)...[how the two hemispheres diverged and developed in radically different ways from 15,000 BC to 1492 AD.](#)

## HEMISPHERIC CONTACTS IN THE GEOLOGICAL PAST:

Tim Flannery, *The Eternal Frontier: An Ecological History of North America and Its Peoples* (2001)...[covers the last 65 million years of our prehistory and history.](#)

Donald R. Prothero, *After the Dinosaurs: the Age of Mammals* (2006)

## WORLD HISTORY AND PREHISTORY:

Jeremy Black, ed., *The DK Atlas of World History* (2000, revised edition as *World History Atlas*, 2008)

...[colorful maps with brief essays cover all the continents.](#)

Richard Overy, ed., *The Times Complete History of the World* (9th ed., 2015)

...[this British historical atlas with 1000 entries has been used by 1078 of The Times](#)

Fred Christensen  
September 2023

## THE CORONADO EXPEDITION, 1540-1542

### BACKGROUND:

Paul Horgan, *Conquistadors in North American History* (1963)

Paul Horgan, *Great River: the Rio Grande in North American History* (2 vols., 1954)

David Lavender, *The Southwest* (Regions of America series, 1980)

Matthew [Restall](#) and Felipe Fernandez-Armesto, *The Conquistadors: A Very Short Introduction* (2012)

David Weber, *The Spanish Frontier in North America* (1992)

Stephen Plog, *Ancient Peoples of the American Southwest* (2nd ed., 2008)

### THE CORONADO ENTRADA:

Herbert Bolton, *Coronado: Knight of Pueblos and Plains* (1949, [tsgs](#), 1990)

Richard Flint, *No Settlement, No Conquest: A History of the Coronado Entrada* (2008)

### ESSAY COLLECTIONS—HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY:

Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, eds., *The Coronado Expedition: From the Distance of 460 Years* (2003)

Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, eds., *The Coronado Expedition to Tierra Nueva: The 1540-1542 Route Across the Southwest* (1997)

Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, eds., *The Latest Word from 1540: People, Places and Portrayals of the Coronado Expedition* (2011)

Fred Christensen  
September 2023

## DE SOTO AND THE SOUTHEAST: RECOMMENDED READINGS

### THE SOURCES:

Lawrence A. Clayton, Vernon J. Knight, and Edward C. Moore, eds., *The De Soto Chronicles: the Expedition of Hernando De Soto to North America in 1539-1543* (2 volumes, 1993)

### BASIC ACCOUNTS:

Charles Hudson, *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun: Hernando de Soto and the South's Ancient Chiefdoms* (1997; "30th anniversary edition" with new preface by Robbie Ethridge, 2018)

David Ewing Duncan, *Hernando de Soto: A Savage Quest in the Americas* (1995)

William Sanders, *Conquest: Hernando de Soto and the Indians: 1539-1543* (2003)

### ESSAY COLLECTIONS:

Charles Hudson and Carmen Chaves Tesser, eds., *The Forgotten Centuries: Indians and Europeans in the American South, 1521-1704* (1994)

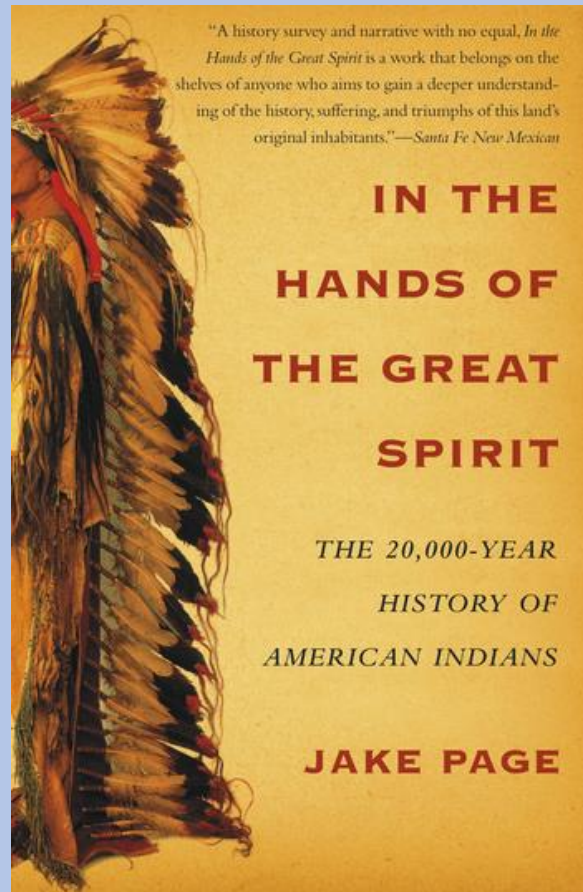
David Hurst Thomas, ed., *Columbian Consequences*, volume 2: *Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East* (1990)

Patricia Galloway, ed., *The Hernando de Soto Expedition: History, Historiography, and "Discovery" in the Southeast* (1997)

Vernon J. Knight, ed., *The Search for Mabila: the Decisive Battle between Hernando de Soto and Chief Tascalusa* (2009)

David H. Dye and Cheryl Anne Cox, eds., *Towns and Temples Along the Mississippi* (1990)

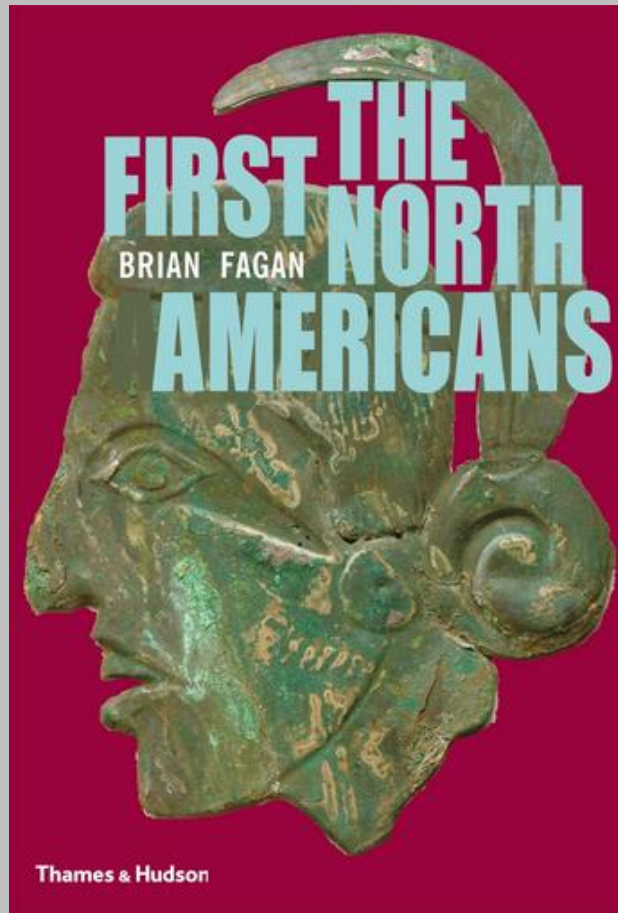
Gloria A. Young and Michael P. Hoffman, eds., *The Expedition of Hernando de Soto*



**If you want a good one-volume account of the entire Native American experience, this one can be recommended.**

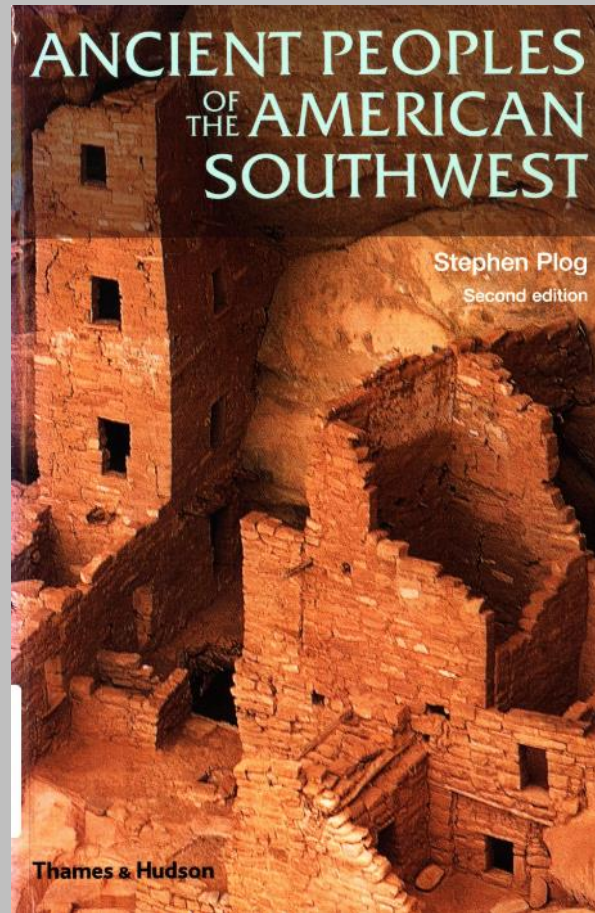


**This National Park Service booklet gives a good brief account of the events covered by this class. I can email it to those who want it.**



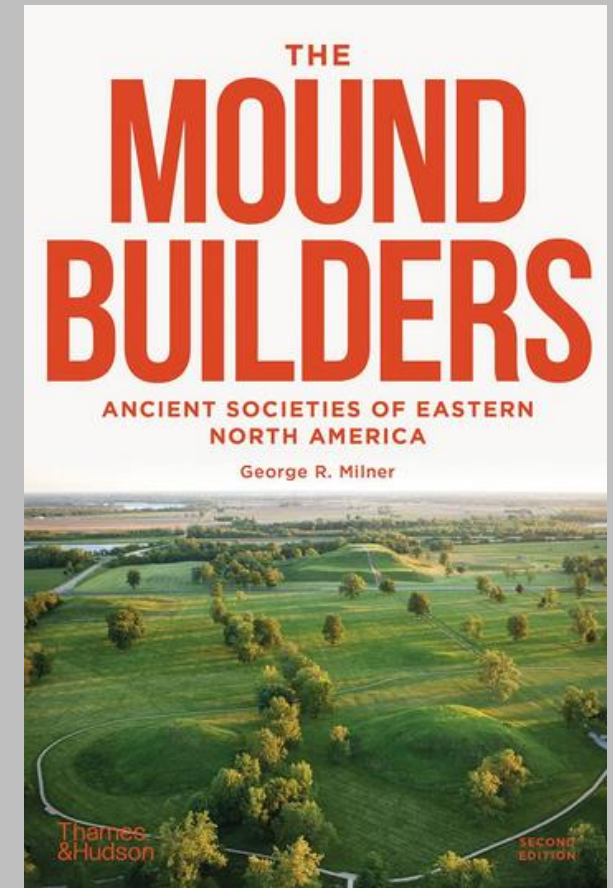
2011

This volume in the “Ancient Peoples and Places” series provides a good overview of North American prehistory.



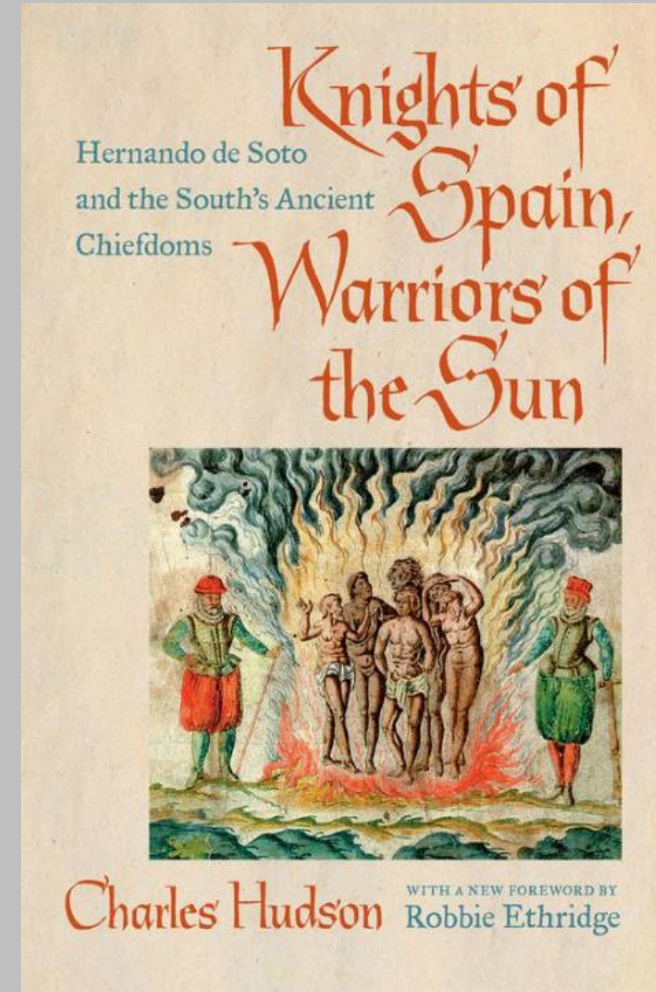
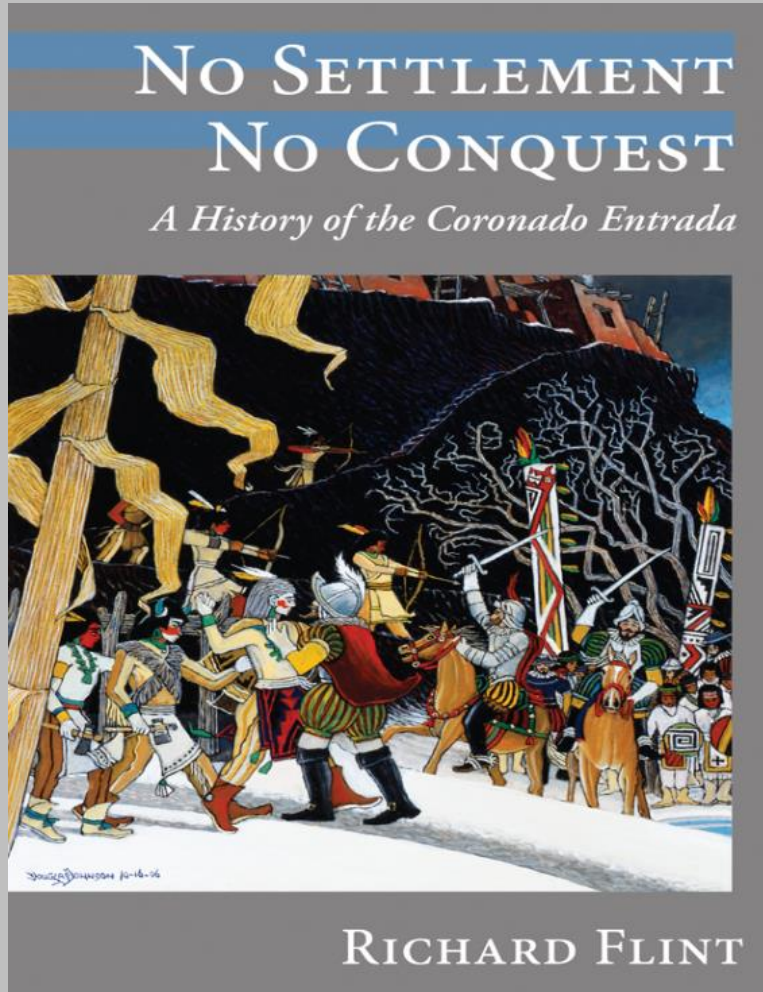
2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2008

These two books in the “Ancient Peoples and Places” series provide the archaeological background for western and eastern cultures. They are fairly short, well-written, very accurate, and well-illustrated.

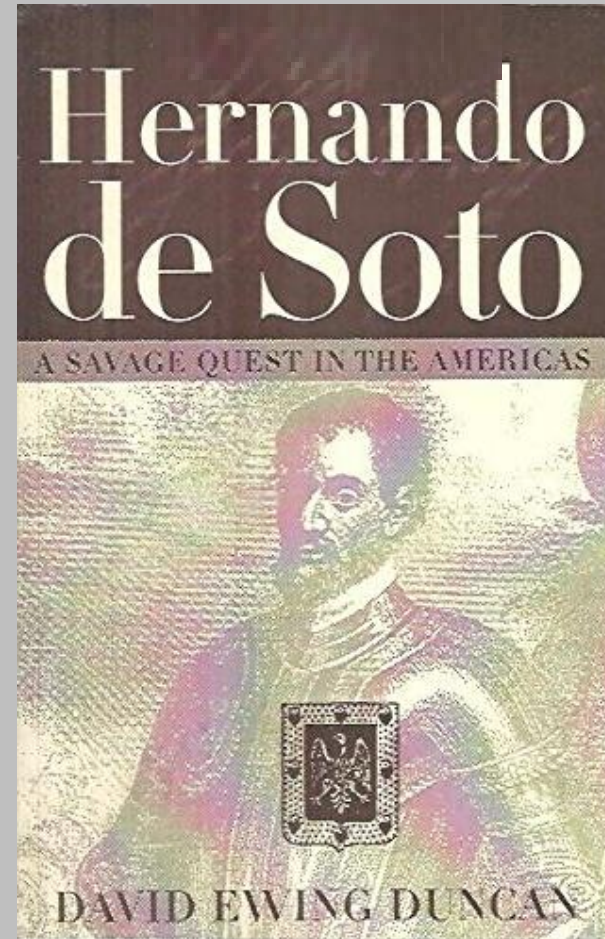
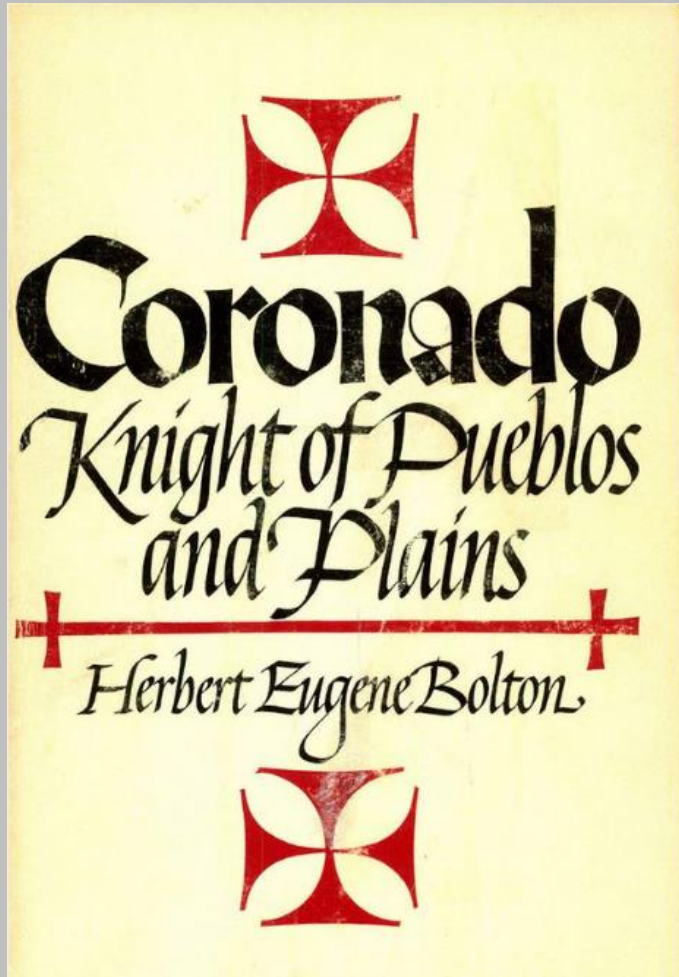


2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2021

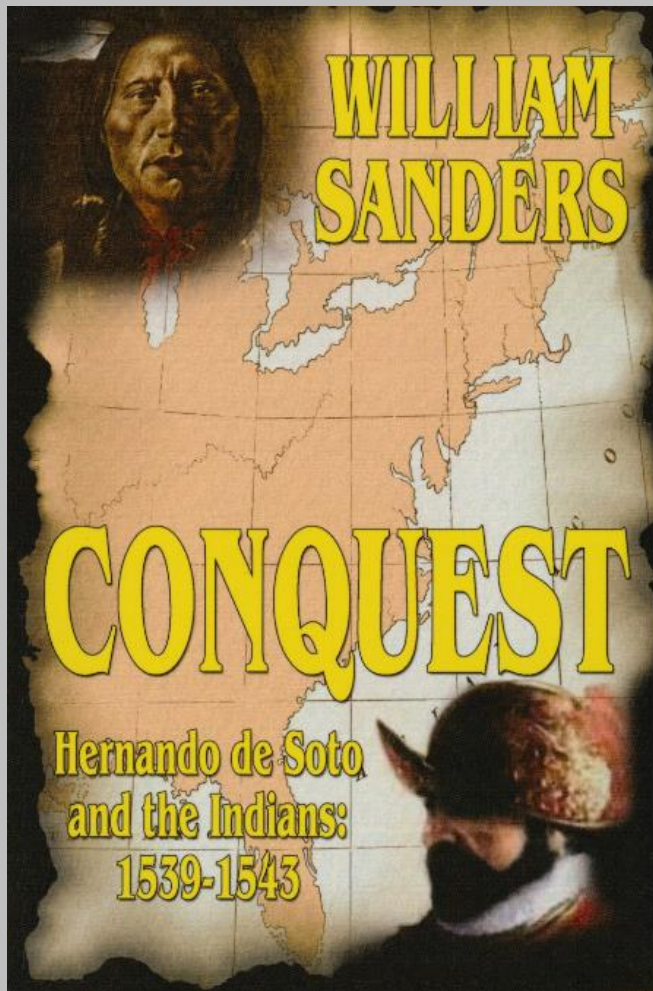




**These are the two best volumes, combining history and archaeology, describing the two Spanish *entradas*.**



Here are good biographies of the two leaders.



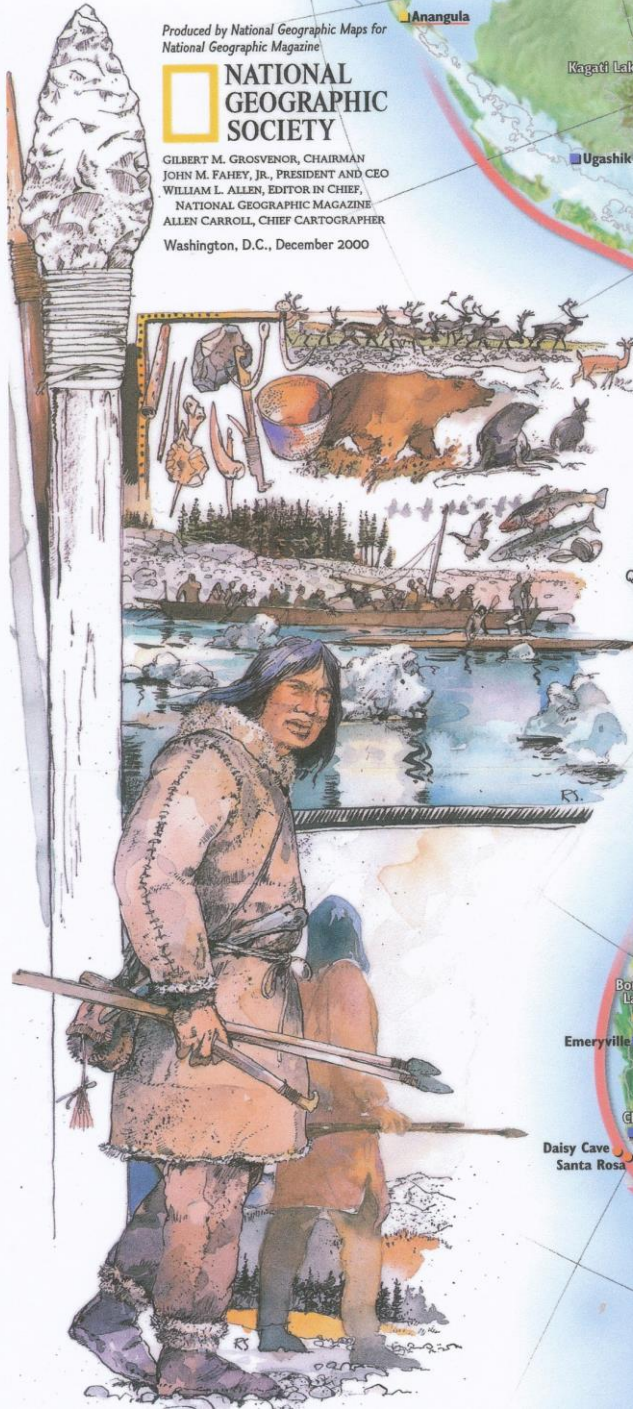
Here's a good and very readable account of de Soto's *entrada* by an amateur historian. Twelve years ago, this class arranged to purchase all the remaining copies from the small-press publisher, for those who wanted copies. I've now scanned this book as a .pdf file and can send it to those who would like to read it.

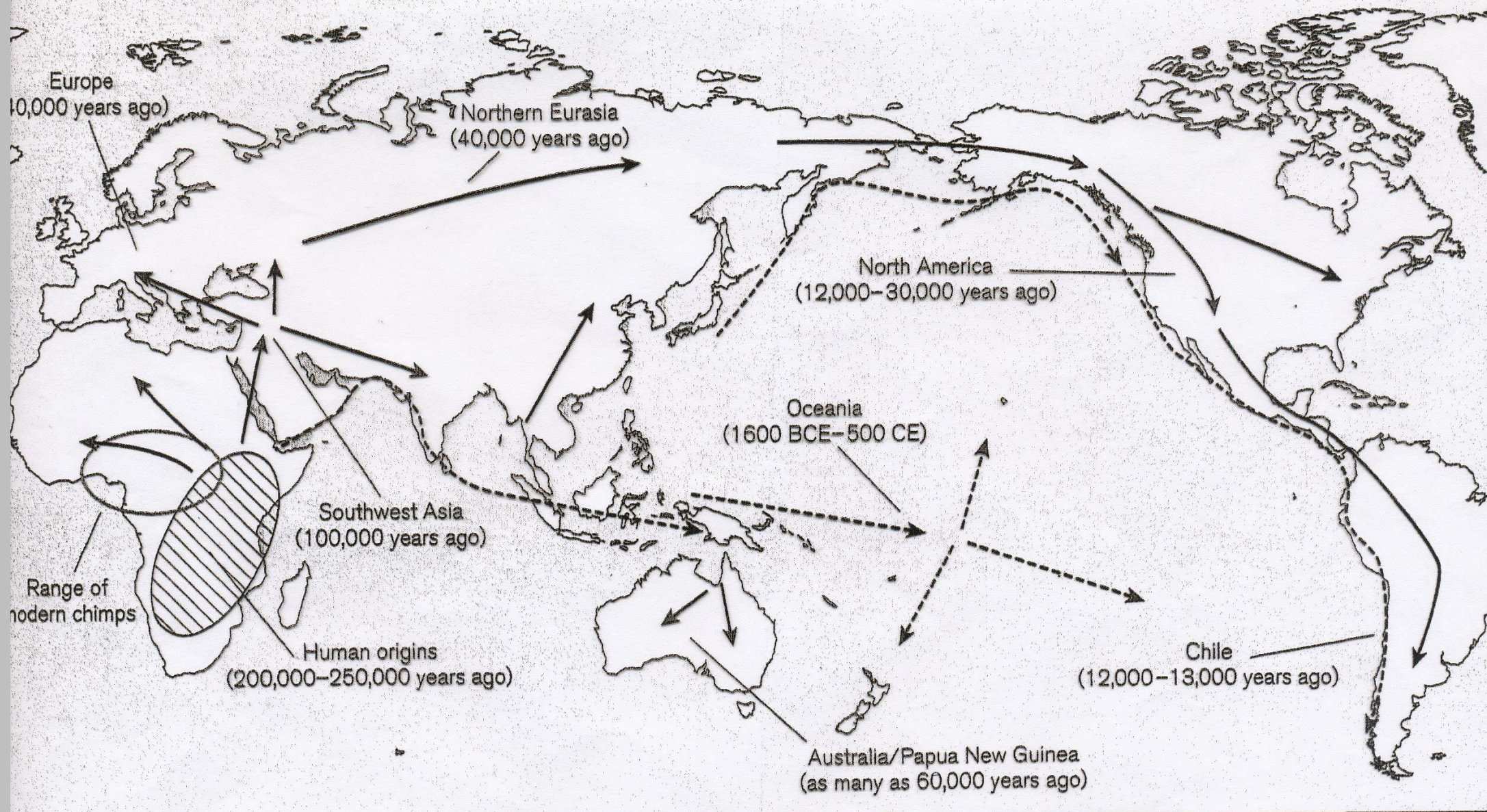
# The Long Journey begins.

Produced by National Geographic Maps for  
National Geographic Magazine

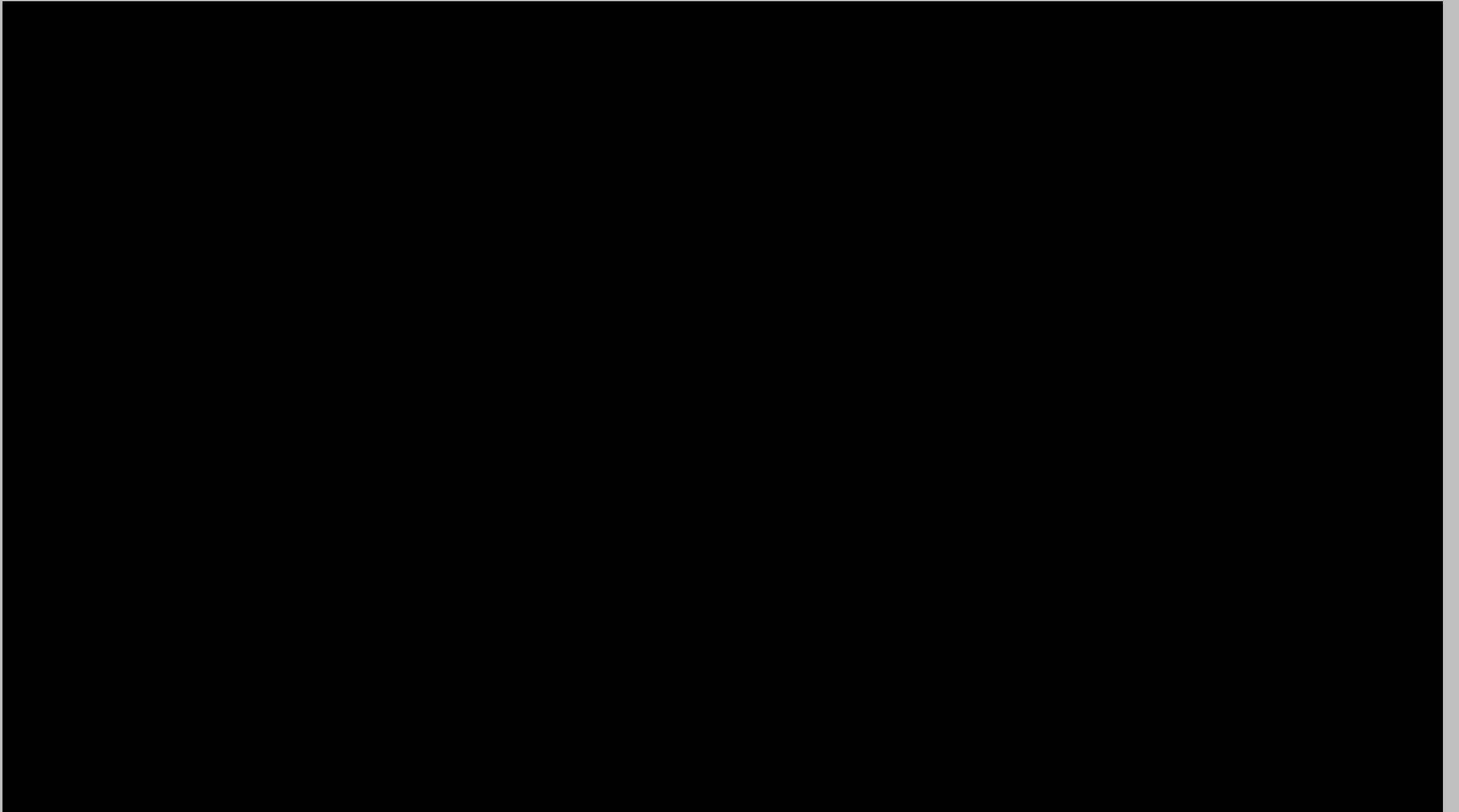
**NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC  
SOCIETY**

GILBERT M. GROSVENOR, CHAIRMAN  
JOHN M. FAHEY, JR., PRESIDENT AND CEO  
WILLIAM L. ALLEN, EDITOR IN CHIEF,  
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE  
ALLEN CARROLL, CHIEF CARTOGRAPHER  
Washington, D.C., December 2000

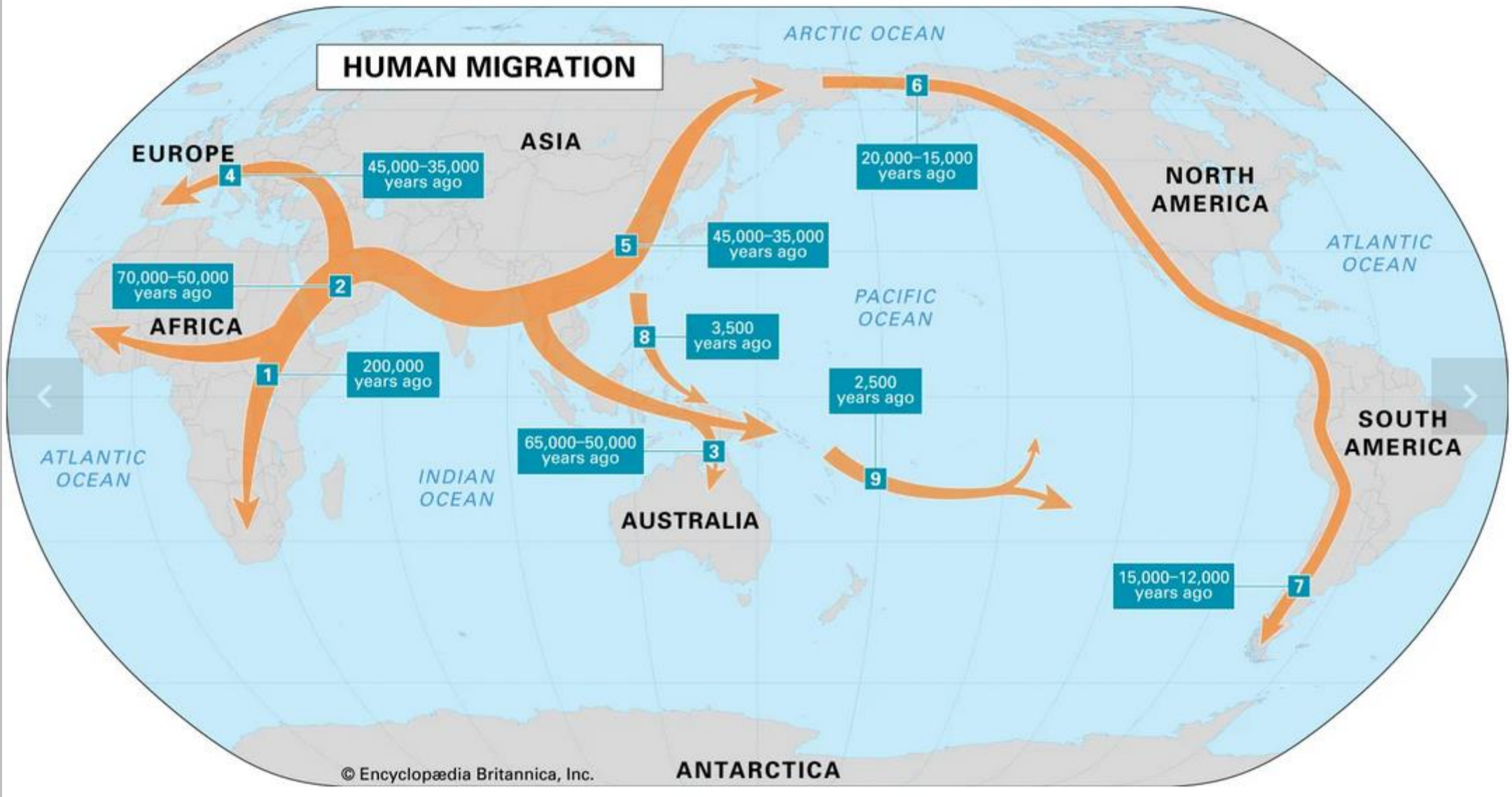




Map 7.2. Migrations of *Homo sapiens* from 100,000 BP.

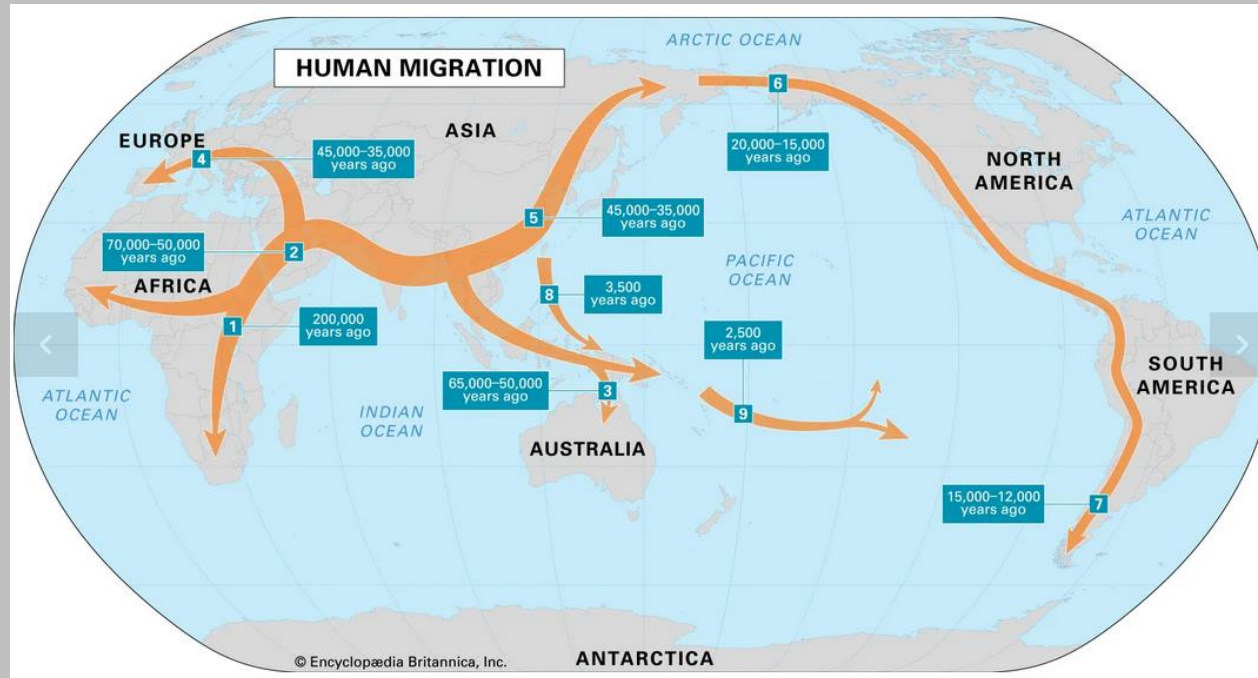


# HUMAN MIGRATION



“All history, I have come to believe, is the history of colonization, because all of us got to where we are from somewhere else.”

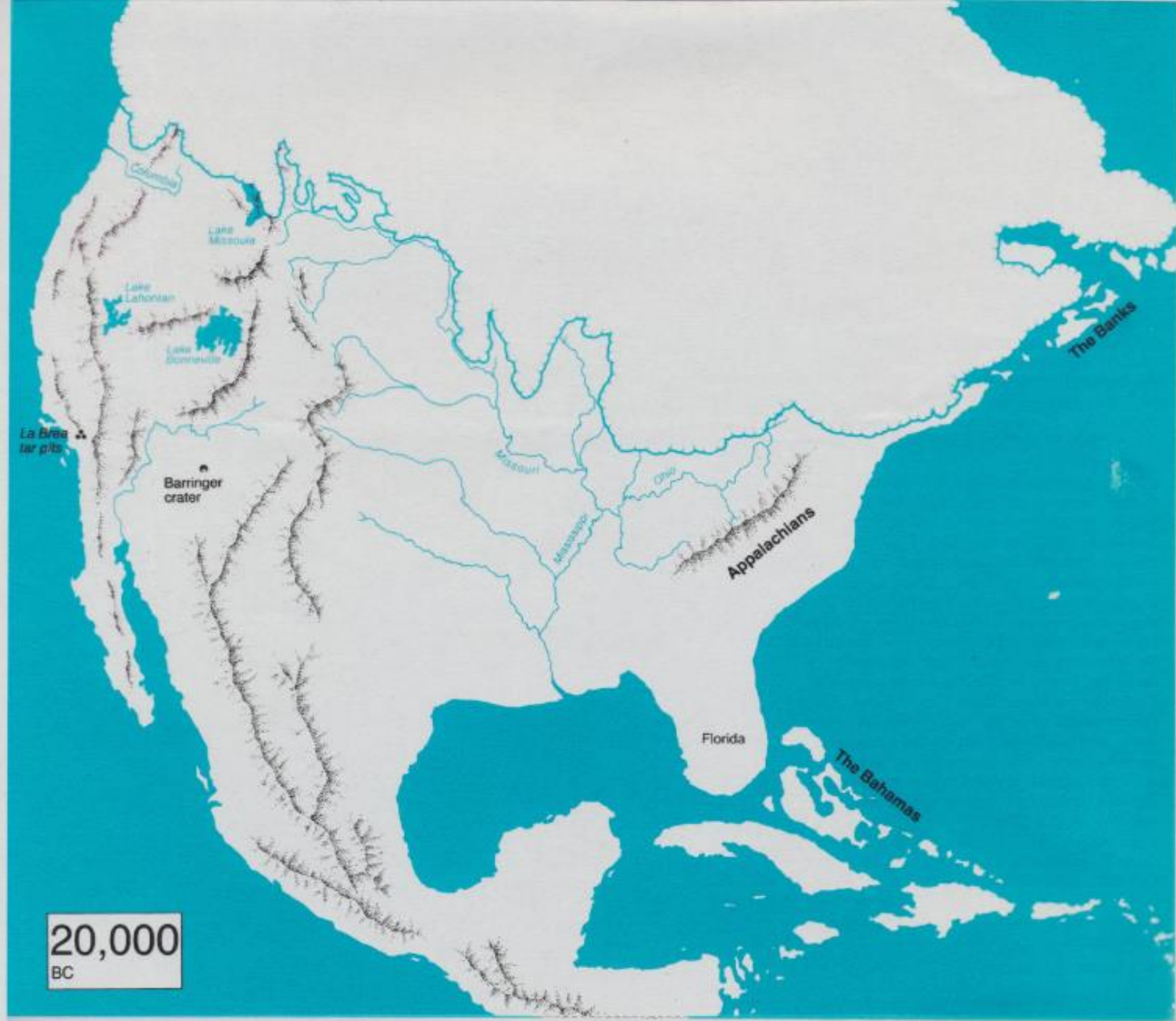
— Felipe Fernandez-Armesto, Civilizations







*The* WISCONSIN  
GLACIATION  
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FRANK & ERNEST

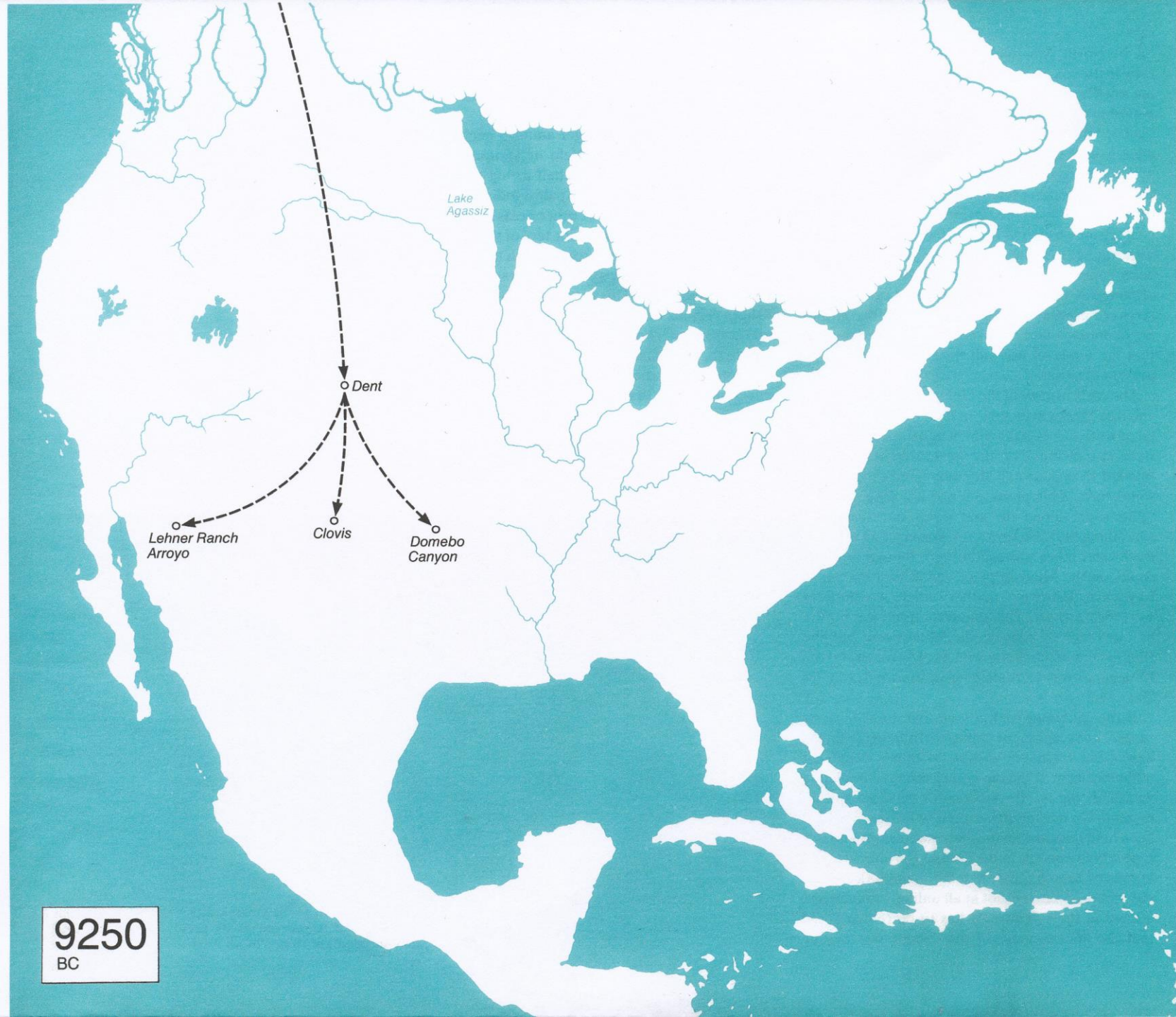


DON'T WORRY, IF THINGS DON'T WORK OUT IN AMERICA, WE CAN ALWAYS TAKE THE BERING LAND BRIDGE BACK TO ASIA.

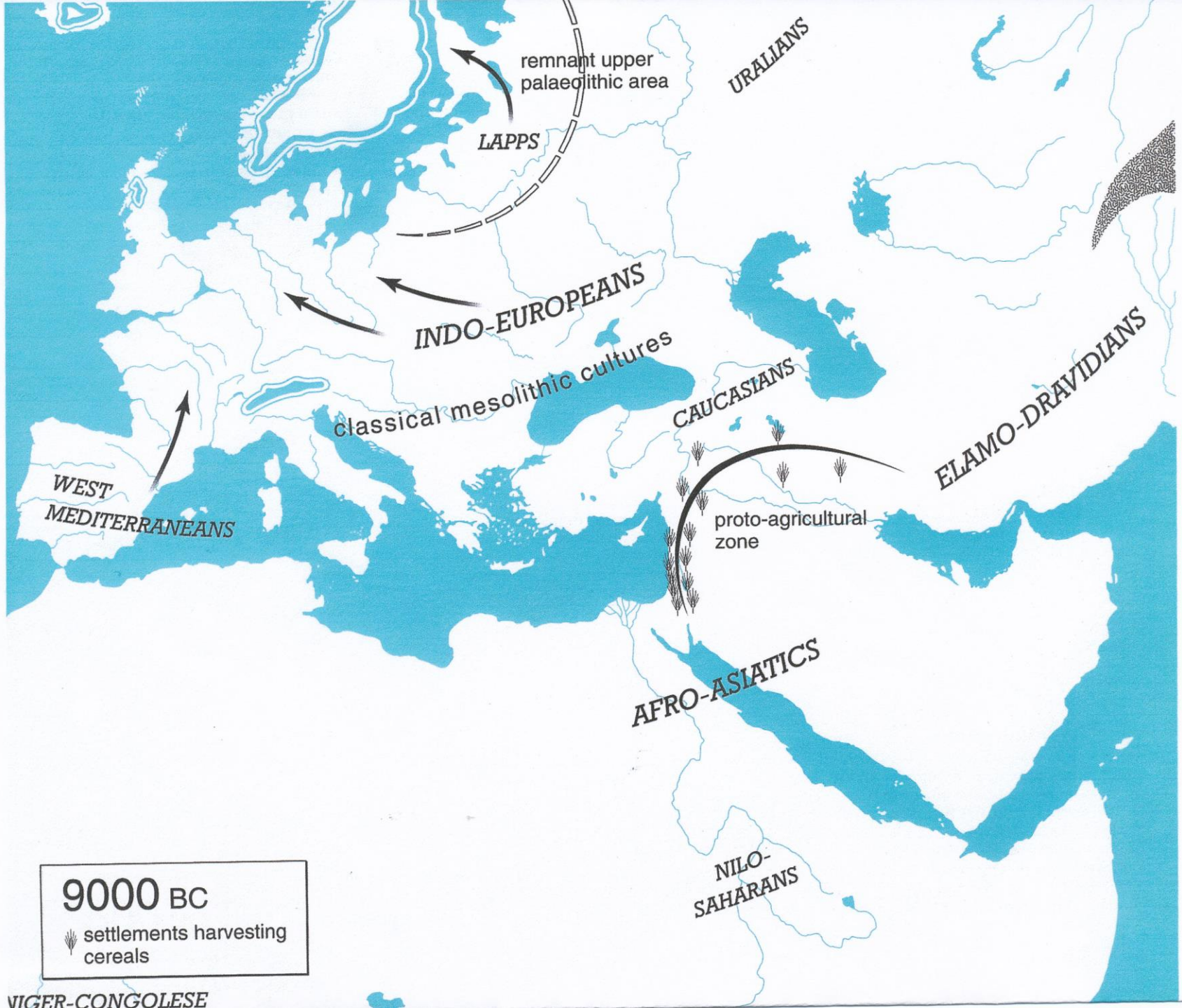
E-mail: [ThavesOne@aol.com](mailto:ThavesOne@aol.com)

9-25  
THAVES

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9250  
BC

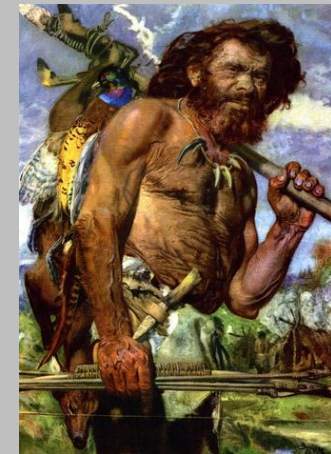


**9000 BC**  
☞ settlements harvesting cereals

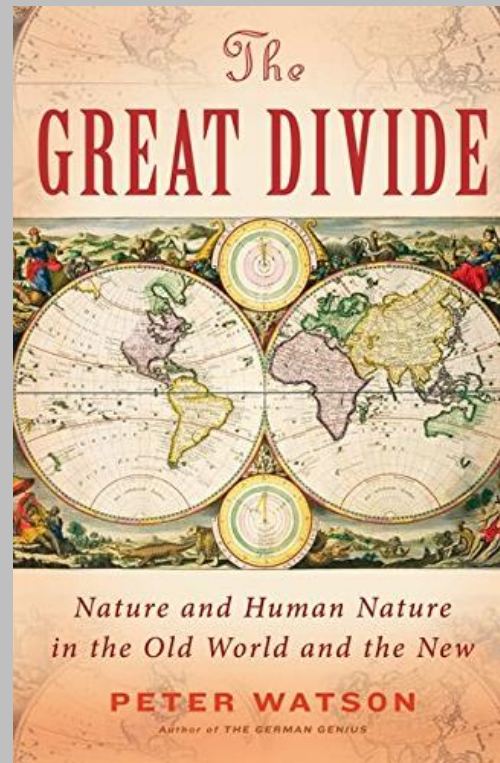
VIGER-CONGOLESE



**In 10,000 BC the hunting and gathering peoples in America and Europe were at the same level of development. Over the next 11,500 years, the “great divergence” placed the two hemispheres on separate “trajectories” of cultural development.**



Why did the civilizations of the two hemispheres follow such different “trajectories” in their historical development?



**This 2012 book asks all the right questions, though it doesn't always provide the right answers!**

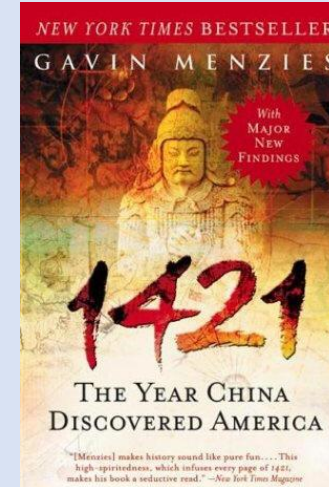
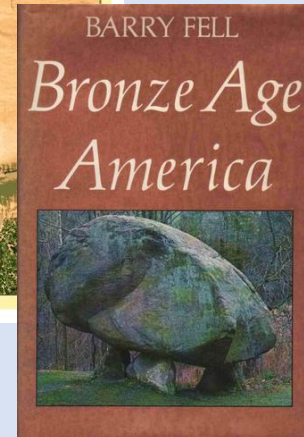
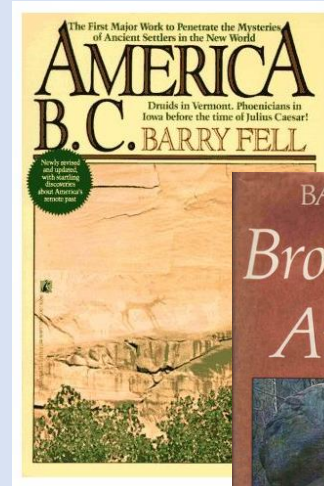
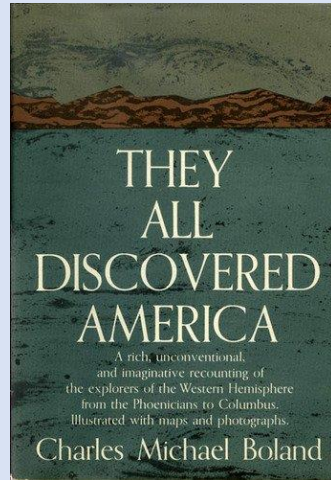


The peoples of the two hemispheres were effectively separated from each other for 12-15,000 years, providing a great experiment in cultural development.



...or were they?

....or were they?



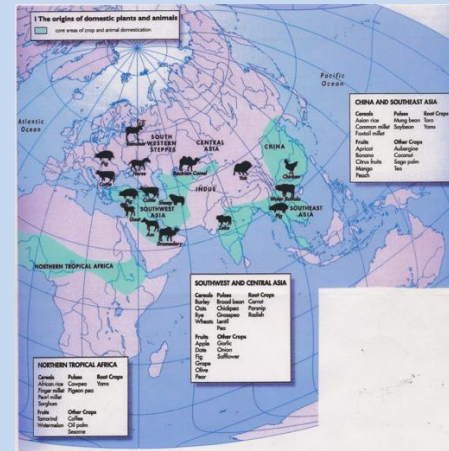
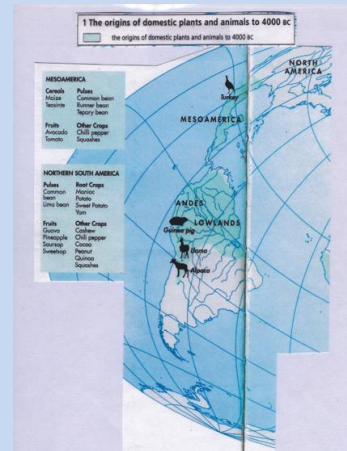
**There have been many theories and assertions about contacts between the hemispheres (“Who discovered America?”). These were discussed in a January 2023 talk, “Crackpots and Cracked Pots: Eccentric Theories in Archaeology.”**

**Basic point (according to most rational scholars:)**



**There may well have been contacts (“discoveries”) between the hemispheres before Columbus (the Norse settlement in Newfoundland, AD 1023, is the one with definitive proof). But these must have been small-scale, with no lasting consequences.**

## Proof of this is shown by these facts:



— Staple food crops and domesticated animals were quite different in the two hemispheres.

— The genetic makeup of the peoples of the two hemispheres was different, with no signs of intermixture.

— Many disease microorganisms in the Old World were completely unknown in the New (after 1492, their arrival led to demographic catastrophe among Native Americans).



**THE EARLIEST AMERICANS**  
 The first humans to inhabit North America arrived from Asia across the Bering land bridge between Siberia and Alaska about 15,000 years ago. They were nomadic hunters and gatherers who followed the herds of large animals like mammoths and bison.

**WATERSHEDS**  
 A watershed is an area of land that drains water to a common outlet, such as a river or the ocean. The Great Lakes basin is one of the largest watersheds in North America, covering over 1.5 million square miles.

**INDIAN CIVILIZATION**  
 Before the arrival of Europeans, there were over 500 different Native American societies in North America. Some, like the Aztecs and Incas, were highly organized and built complex societies with advanced agriculture and architecture.

**INDIAN SOCIETY**  
 Native American societies were diverse, ranging from nomadic hunter-gatherers to complex, sedentary agricultural societies. Many societies were organized into clans or tribes, with their own unique languages, customs, and social structures.

**A CHRONICLE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PAST**  
 This timeline shows the major events in the history of North America, from the arrival of the first humans to the present day. It highlights key moments in the development of Native American societies and the impact of European colonization.



**GLACIATION AND THE GREAT SNOW**  
 The last major ice age ended about 11,700 years ago. The melting of glaciers led to the formation of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River valley. The Great Snow was a massive snowdrift that blocked the migration route from Asia to North America.

**THE CHICKEN**  
 Chickens were first domesticated in the region of modern-day China. They were brought to North America by Spanish explorers in the 16th century. Chickens became a staple of the diet for many Native American societies.



**THE EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURE**  
 Agriculture in North America began with the domestication of plants like corn, beans, and squash. Over time, these crops became the foundation of complex societies with surplus food and specialized labor.

**THE FLAME**  
 The first recorded use of fire in North America was by the Paleo-Indians. Fire was used for cooking, warmth, and as a tool for hunting and defense.

**THE MIDDLEWEST AFTER 8000 B.C.**  
 The Middle West region saw the rise of the Archaic and Woodland cultures. These societies were characterized by the use of pottery and the development of agriculture.

**MISSISSIPPIAN ALABAMA**  
 The Mississippian culture flourished in the lower Mississippi Valley. It is known for its large, walled cities and complex social hierarchies. The Cahokia Mounds in Illinois are a prime example of Mississippian architecture.



# NORTH AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS

ILLUSTRATIONS BY JAMES H. HARRIS  
 PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. H. HARRIS

**INDIAN SOCIETY**  
 This diagram shows the social organization of various Native American societies. It illustrates the relationships between different groups, such as clans, tribes, and confederations.

**WORLD AMERICA**  
 This section discusses the global context of North American history, including the impact of European exploration and the transatlantic slave trade.

**THE CARIBBEAN AREA**  
 The Caribbean region was home to several Native American societies, including the Taíno, Arawak, and Carib. These societies were heavily impacted by the arrival of Europeans.

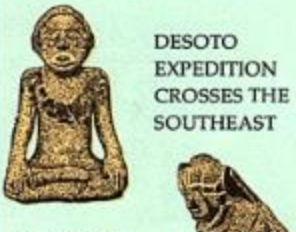
**THE GREAT LAKES**  
 The Great Lakes region is a vital waterway for North America. It provides a major source of fresh water and is a key area for transportation and trade.

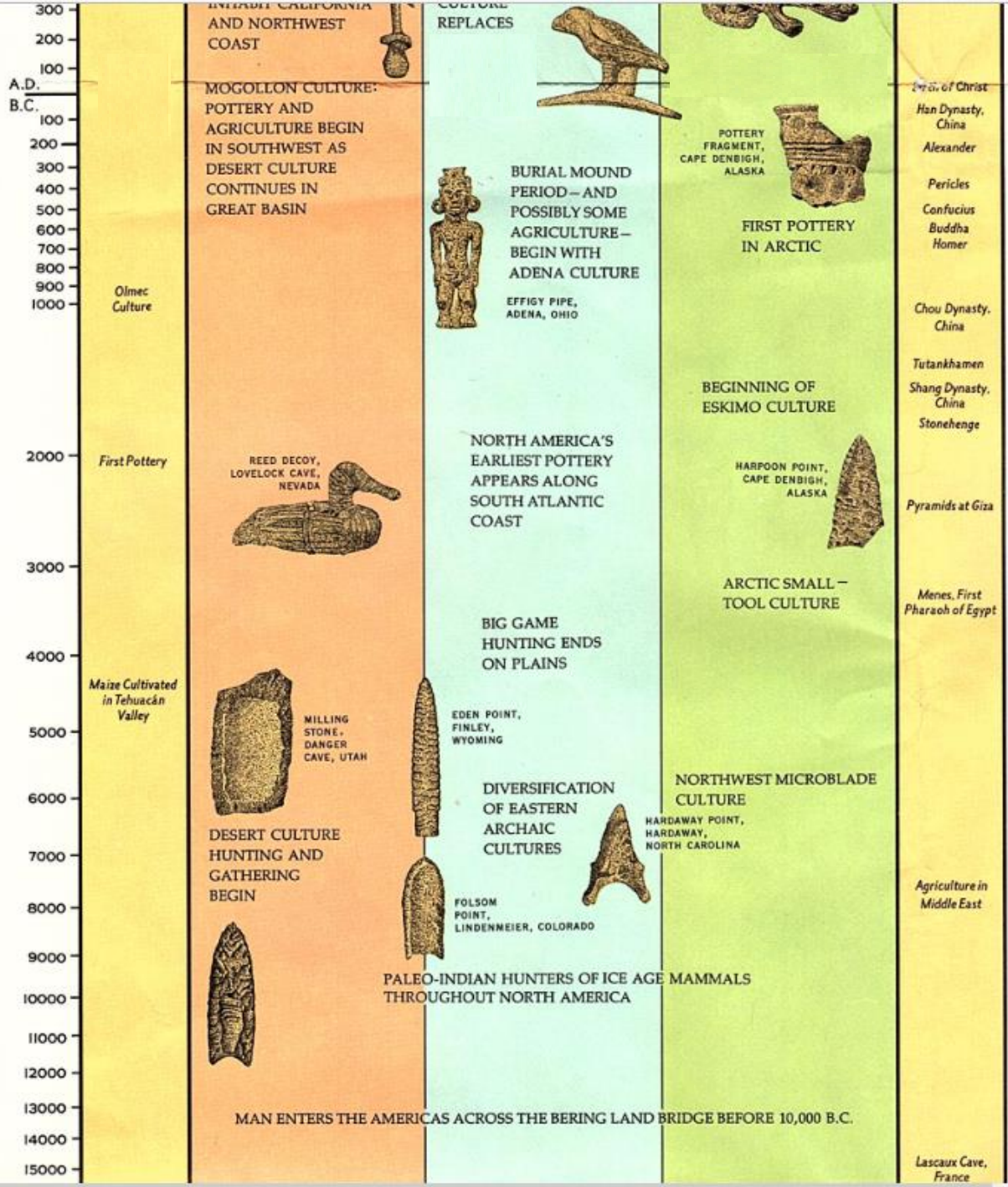
# A CHRONICLE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PAST

The chart below outlines the highlights of North American prehistory. Ten culture areas have been divided into three major columns, color-keyed to the small map at left.

The first column, **THE WEST**, includes the Northwest Coast, the Plateau, California, the Great Basin, and the Southwest. **THE EAST** embraces the Northeast, Southeast, and Great Plains. Column three covers **THE NORTH**, the Arctic and Subarctic. Narrow outside columns list important events, personalities, and cultural and archeological highlights of Middle America and the Old World.



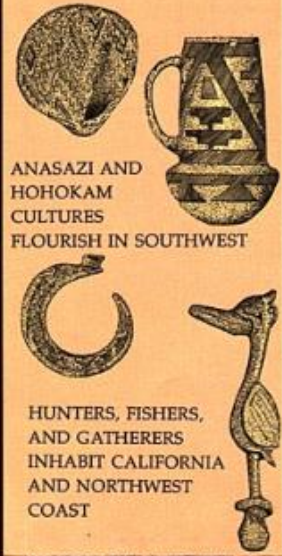
	MIDDLE AMERICA	THE WEST	THE EAST	THE NORTH	OLD WORLD
1600				HUDSON SEARCHES FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE	Shakespeare
1500	Spanish Conquest begins with Cortés  Aztec Culture at height	CORONADO EXPLORES THE SOUTHWEST	 DESOTO EXPEDITION CROSSES THE SOUTHEAST  SOUTHERN		Magellan  Columbus  Gutenberg Printing



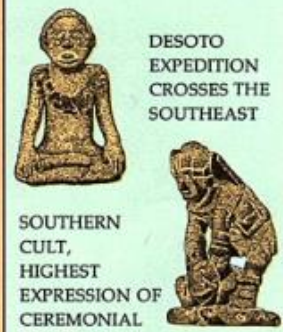
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B.C.  
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800  
900  
1000

*Spanish Conquest begins with Cortés*  
*Aztec Culture at height*  
*Toltec Culture*  
*Zenith of Classic Maya Civilization*  
*Teotihuacán at height*  
*Olmec Culture*

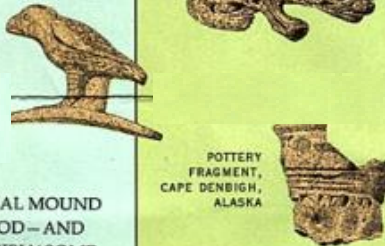
CORONADO EXPLORES THE SOUTHWEST  
ANASAZI ABANDON FOUR CORNERS AREA  
ANASAZI AND HOHOKAM CULTURES FLOURISH IN SOUTHWEST  
HUNTERS, FISHERS, AND GATHERERS INHABIT CALIFORNIA AND NORTHWEST COAST  
MOGOLLON CULTURE: POTTERY AND AGRICULTURE BEGIN IN SOUTHWEST AS DESERT CULTURE CONTINUES IN GREAT BASIN



DESOTO EXPEDITION CROSSES THE SOUTHEAST  
SOUTHERN CULT, HIGHEST EXPRESSION OF CEREMONIAL ART IN TEMPLE MOUND PERIOD  
EXPANSION OF MISSISSIPPIAN CULTURE  
TEMPLE MOUND PERIOD BEGINS  
REGIONAL CULTURES THRIVE AFTER HOPEWELL DECLINE  
HOPEWELL CULTURE REPLACES ADENA  
BURIAL MOUND PERIOD – AND POSSIBLY SOME AGRICULTURE – BEGIN WITH ADENA CULTURE  
EFFIGY PIPE, ADENA, OHIO



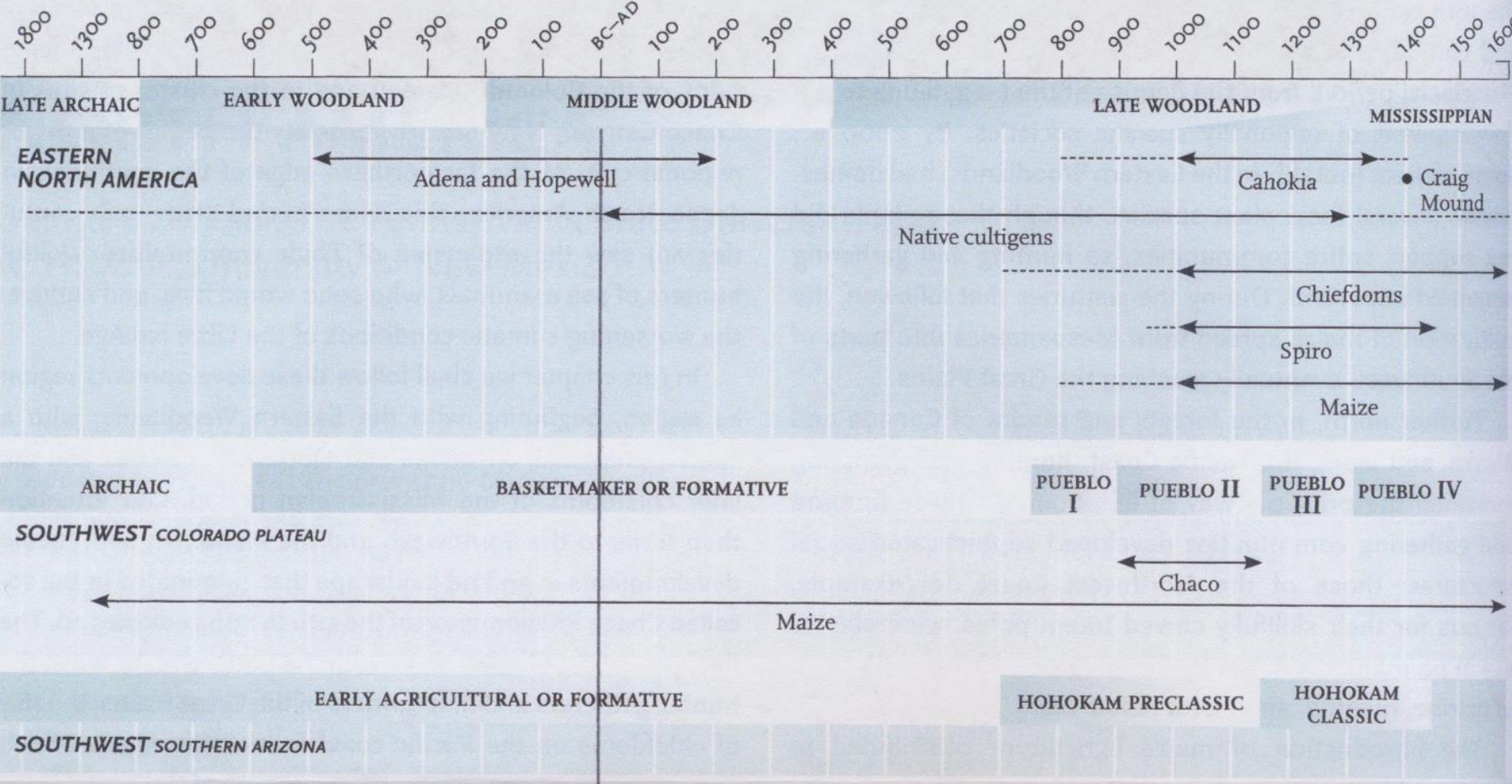
HUDSON SEARCHES FOR NORTHWEST PASSAGE  
THULE ESKIMO MIGRATION TO EASTERN CANADA AND GREENLAND  
NORSE VOYAGES TO VINLAND  
POTTERY FRAGMENT, CAPE DENBIGH, ALASKA  
FIRST POTTERY IN ARCTIC



Shakespeare  
Magellan  
Columbus  
Gutenberg Printing Process  
Marco Polo  
Magna Carta  
Norman Conquest of England  
Charlemagne  
Moslems Invade Spain  
Mohammed  
Fall of Rome  
Constantine  
1st C. of Christ  
Han Dynasty, China  
Alexander  
Pericles  
Confucius  
Buddha  
Homer  
Chou Dynasty, China



# NORTH AMERICA TIMELINE





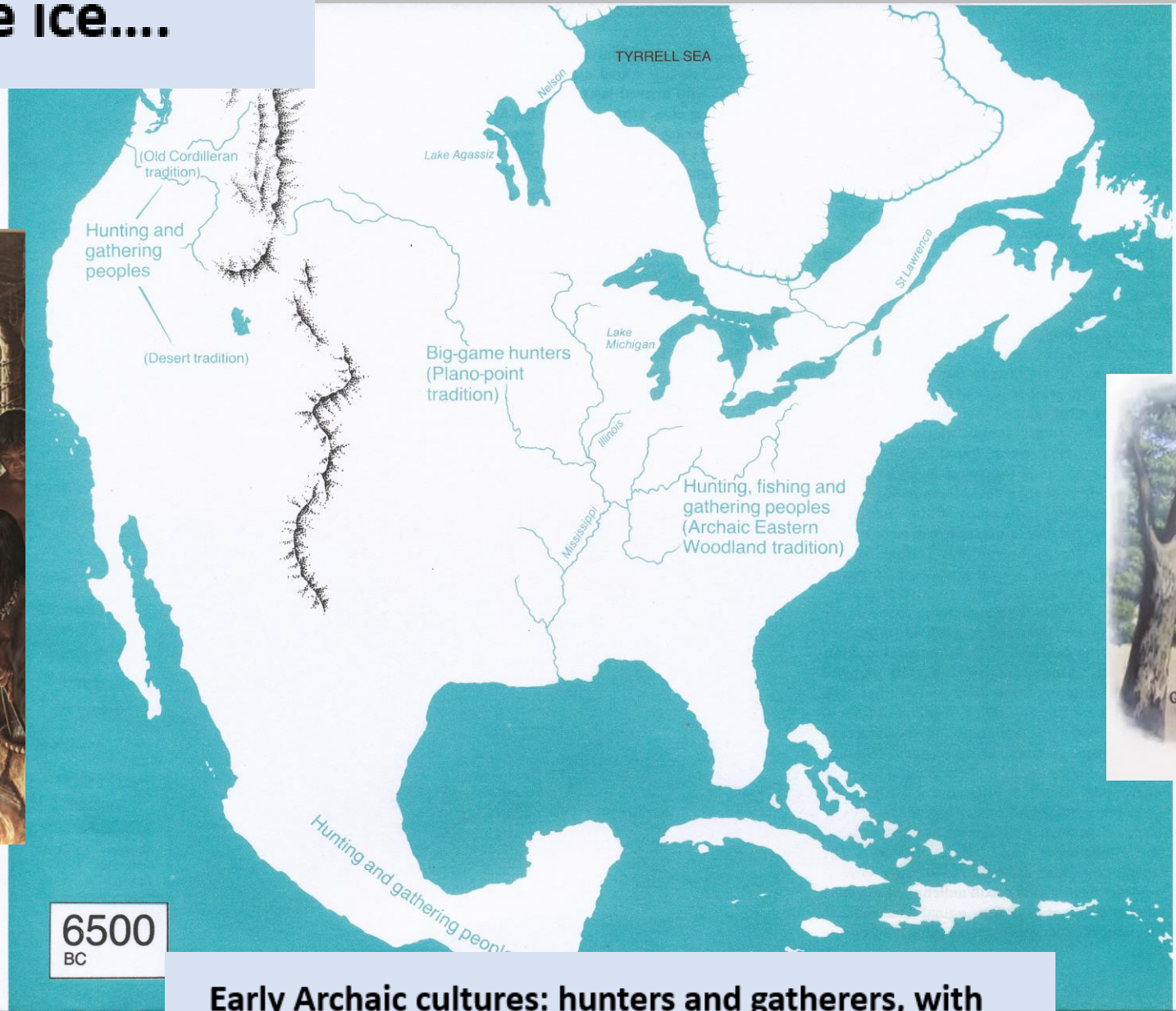
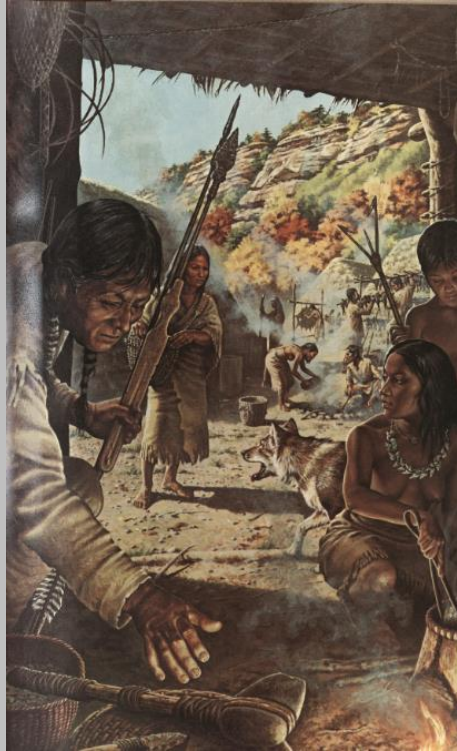
9250  
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ATLANTA OHIO: CLOVIS POINTS AND PREFORMS (SHOWING ACTUAL SIZE) FROM THE MUELLER-KELLY SITE

**Clovis points: characteristic shape, found across the continent.**

# After the ice....



6500  
BC

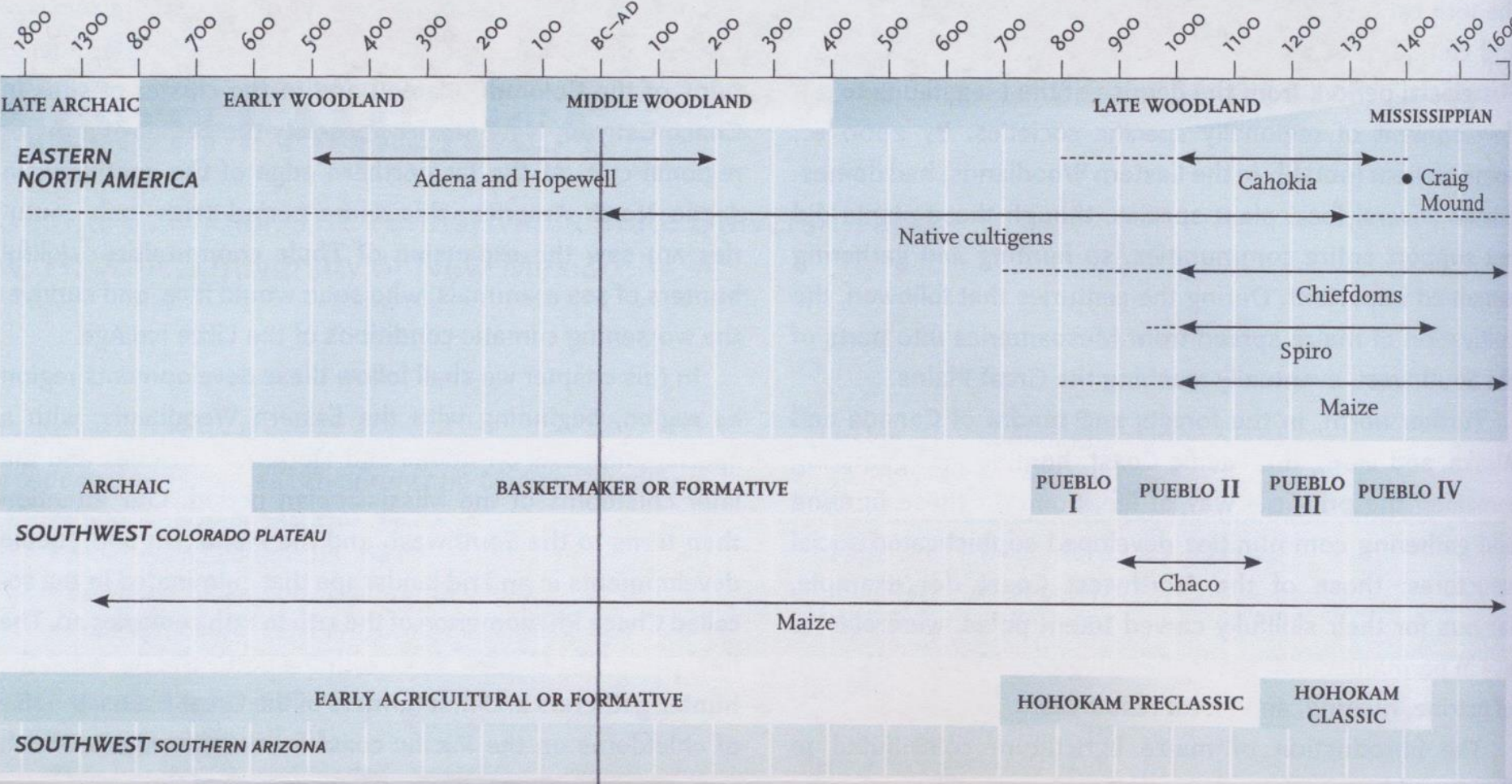


**Early Archaic cultures: hunters and gatherers, with diverse adaptation to diverse environments.**



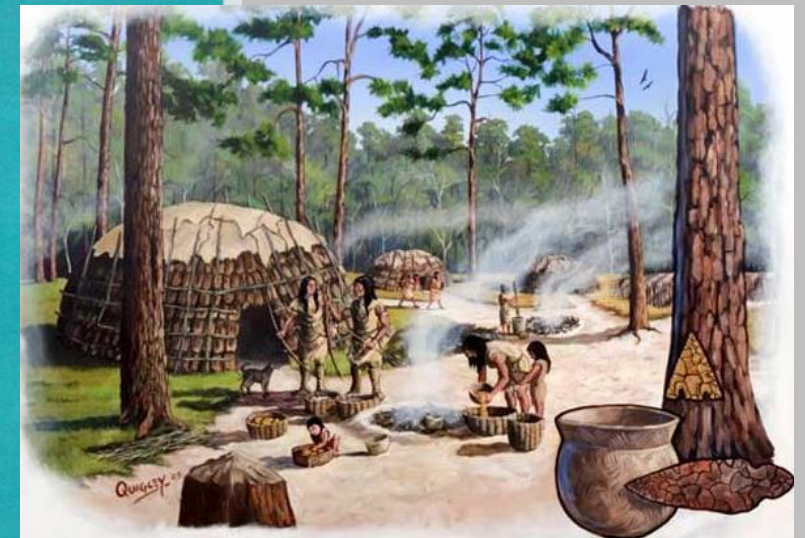
**Middle Archaic cultures: highly efficient use of resources in different environments. In Mexico, teosinte, an edible grass, was selectively bred, later developing into maize (corn).**

# NORTH AMERICA TIMELINE



## Cahokia, North America, and the World in Time

	CULTURAL TRADITIONS	CAHOKIA PHASES	ACTIVITIES IN CAHOKIA AREA	ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD
1800	Historic	Colonial	Trappist Monks	French Revolution
1700			French Chapel on Monks Mound	American Revolution
1600	Oneota	Vulcan	Cahokia Illini Arrive	Horse Introduced to Plains
1500				Oneota Villages Nearby
1400	Mississippian	Sand Prairie	Site Abandoned	Columbus Arrives
1300			Climate Change	Inca Empire
1200			Decline Begins	Aztec Civilization
1100			Stockades Built	Marco Polo in Asia
1000			Peak Occupation	Crusades
900			Woodhenges Built	Toltec Civilization
800	Emergent Mississippian	Moorehead	Mound 72 Burials	Vikings in America
700			First Mounds Built	Mesa Verde Thriving
600			Occupation Expands	
500	Late Woodland	Patrick	Villages Nearby and on Bluffs	Charlemagne Reigns
400				Effigy Mounds in Iowa
300				Mayan Peak
200				Mohammed Born
100	Middle Woodland		Villages Nearby in Bottoms	Fall of Rome
A.D. 0				Dark Ages Begin
B.C. 100	Early Woodland		Scattered Hamlets in Area	Hopewell Mounds in Ohio
200				Chinese Invent Paper
300				Birth of Christ
400				London Founded
500				Hannibal Over Alps
600				China Unified
700	Late Archaic		Hunting Camps	Punic Wars
				Olmec Civilization
				Sparta Flourished
				Buddha Born
				Persian Empire
				Rome Founded



**Early Woodland cultures:** In the East, permanent settlements with pottery and cultivation of edible weeds (goosefoot, sumpweed, maygrass, sunflower seeds). In Mexico, maize is now cultivated.



**In the Southwest, maize cultivation begins using irrigation.**

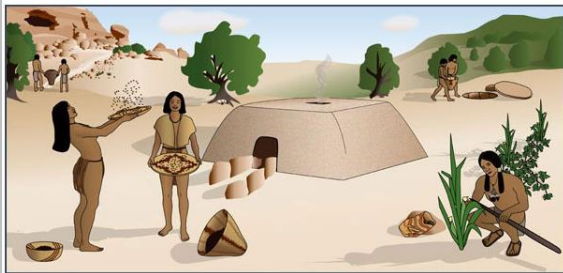
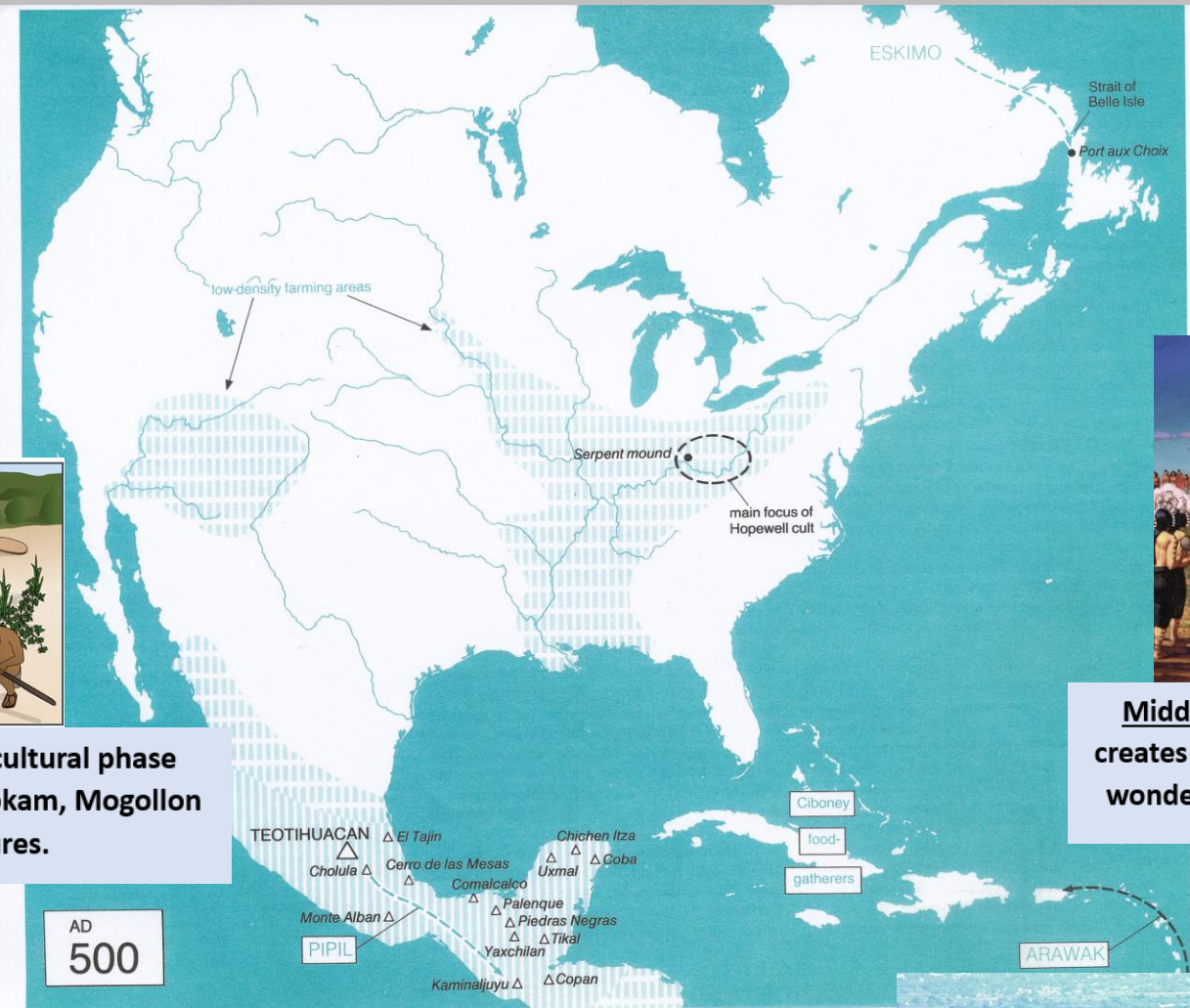


**Middle Woodland cultures: In the East, impressive moundbuilding cultures (Adena) build sizable burial structures.**

**In Mexico, urban civilizations with stone pyramids develop, based on maize cultivation.**







**In the Southwest, the Basketmaker III cultural phase lays the groundwork for the later Hohokam, Mogollon and Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloan) cultures.**



**Middle Woodland: In the East, the Hopewell culture creates spectacular burial mounds and earthworks, with wonderfully attractive works of art and craftsmanship.**

**In Mexico, the great city of Teotihuacan becomes an imperial capital....with rulers whose names we will never know.**

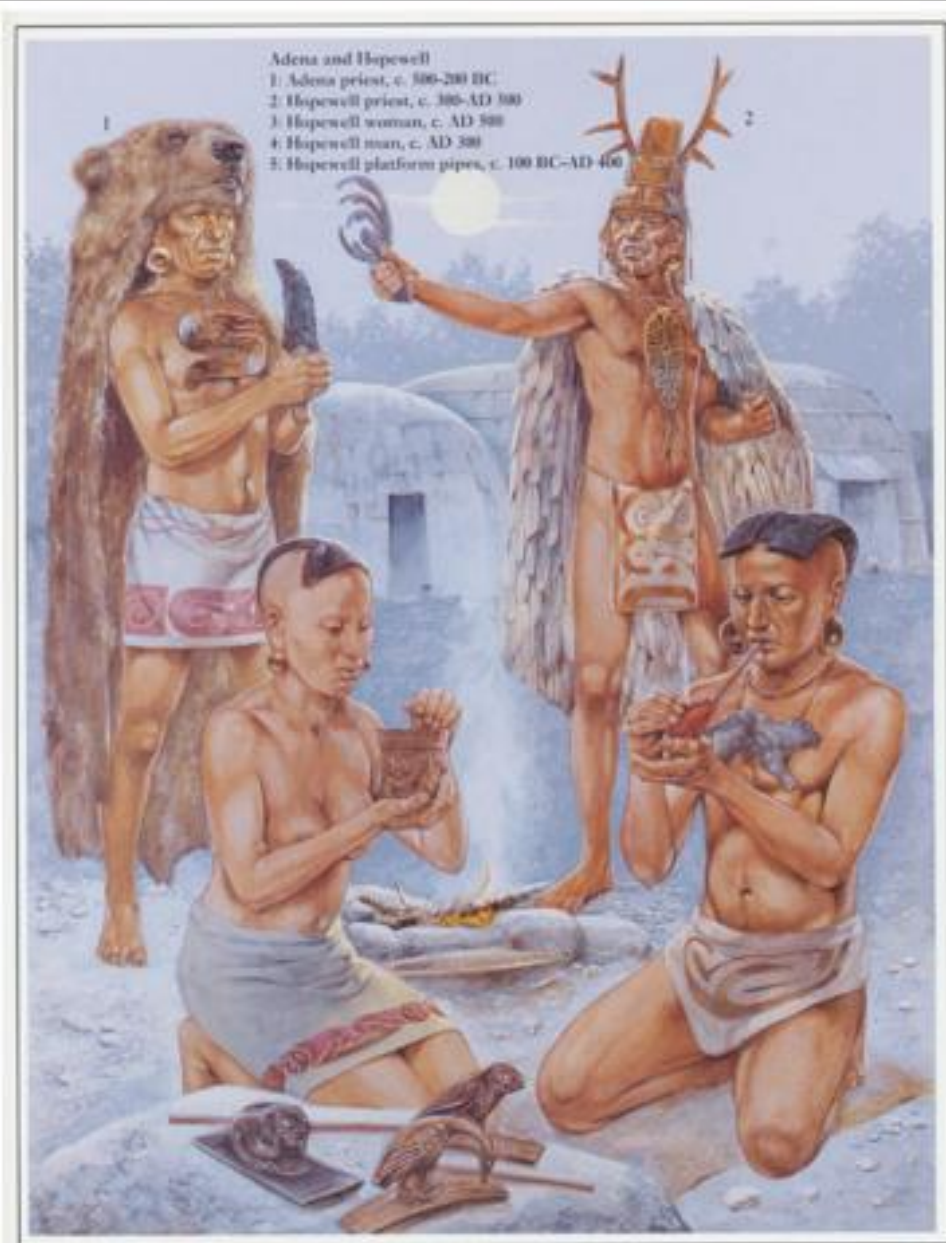


**Mound-building is a very widespread human activity, found in cultures all over the world and in many time periods.**



**In America, the Adena and Hopewell cultures (2000 years ago) and the Mississippian culture (1000-500 years ago) built mounds for various purposes.**





**Hopewell chief, priest and craftsmen**



Copper cutout representing a falcon from Mound 7 at Mound City. Photo from the Detroit Institute of Arts.



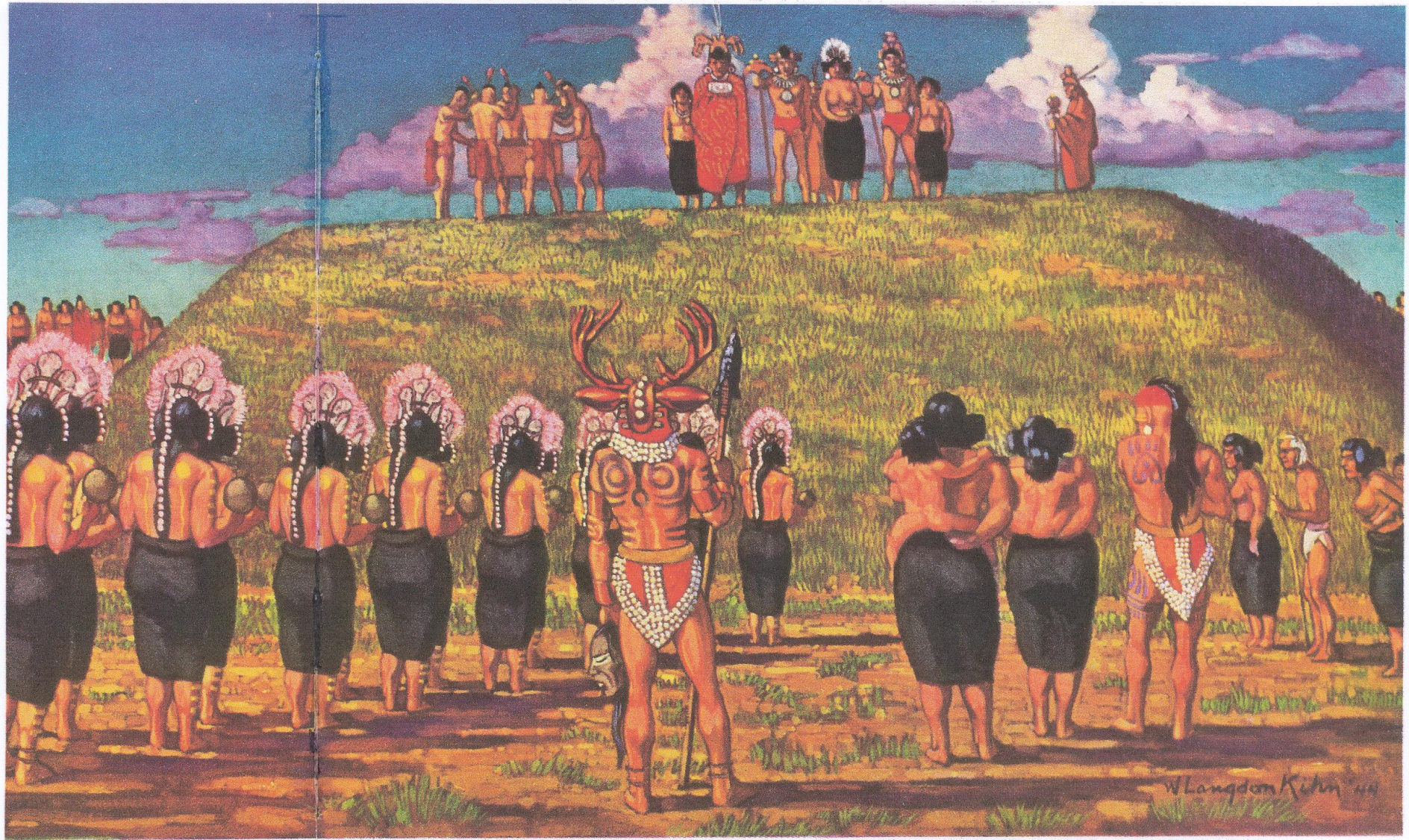
Stone effigy pipe representing a beaver. Found in the Bedford Mound in Illinois. Photo from the Detroit Institute of Arts.



The "Hopewell Interaction Sphere"....the first "transcontinental trade network?"



**Was this a religious movement, spreading to many tribes and peoples in the North American heartland?**





# Hopewell Culture

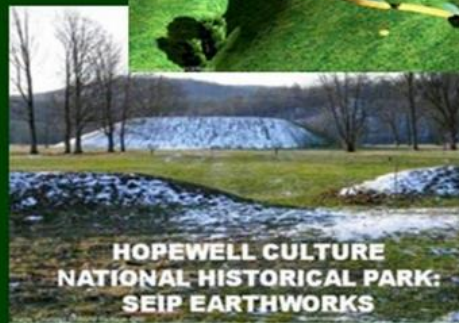
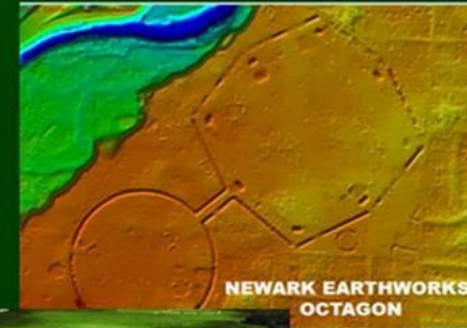
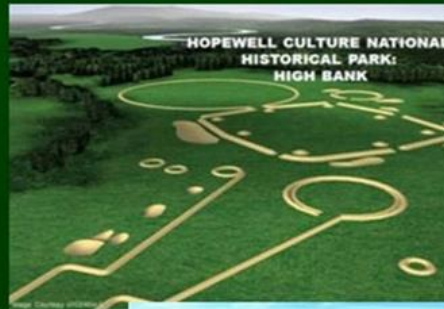
Hopewell Culture National Historical Park  
Ohio

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

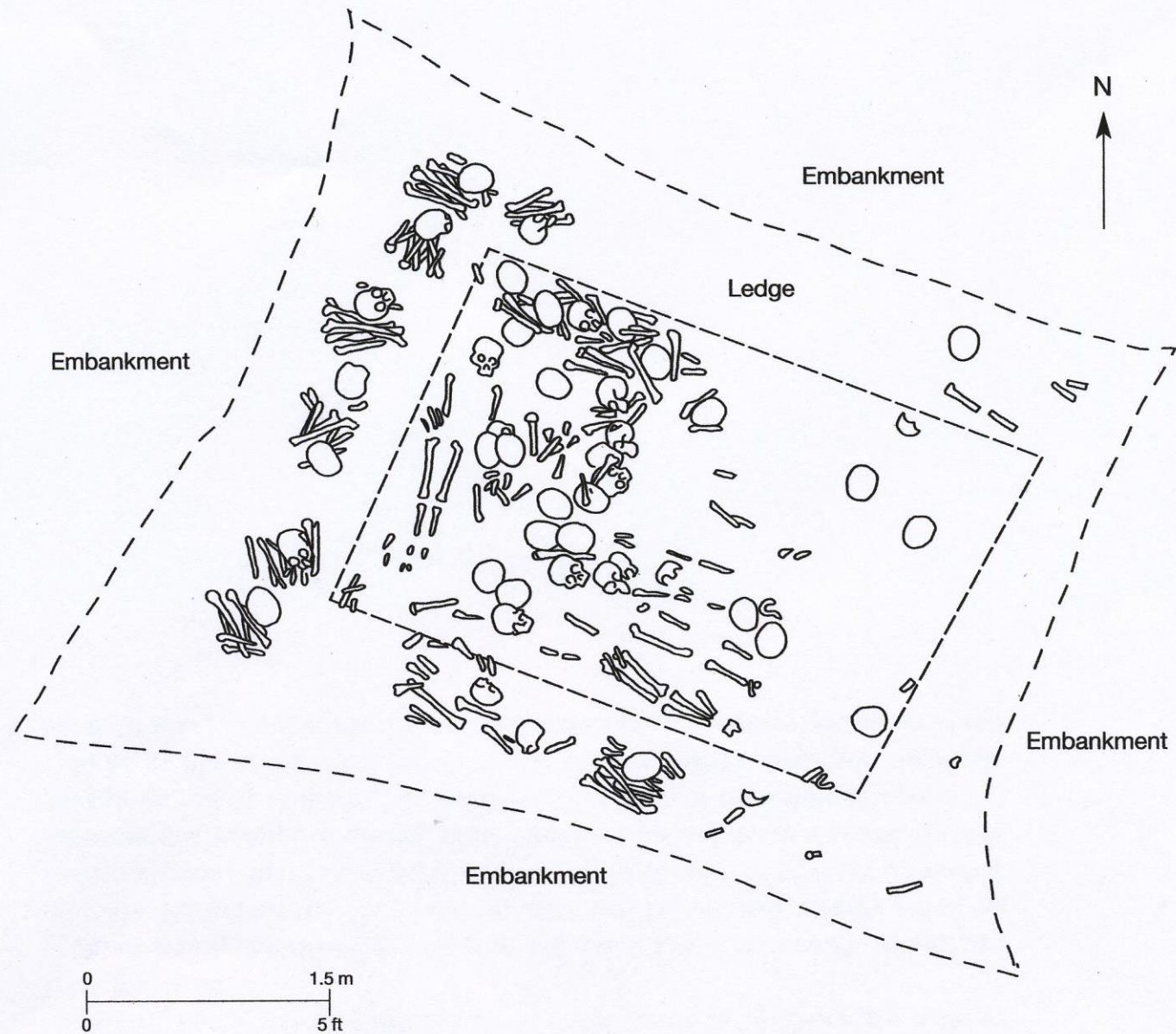


Illustration by [unreadable]

# HOPEWELL CEREMONIAL EARTHWORKS



...found in Ohio Hopewell sites, not in Illinois.



47 Human remains were found in the central pit and on the surrounding ledges in Schwert Mound 18 at Trempealeau, Wisconsin.



**Cultivation of “edible weeds” was now being done, but hunting and gathering were still of great importance.**

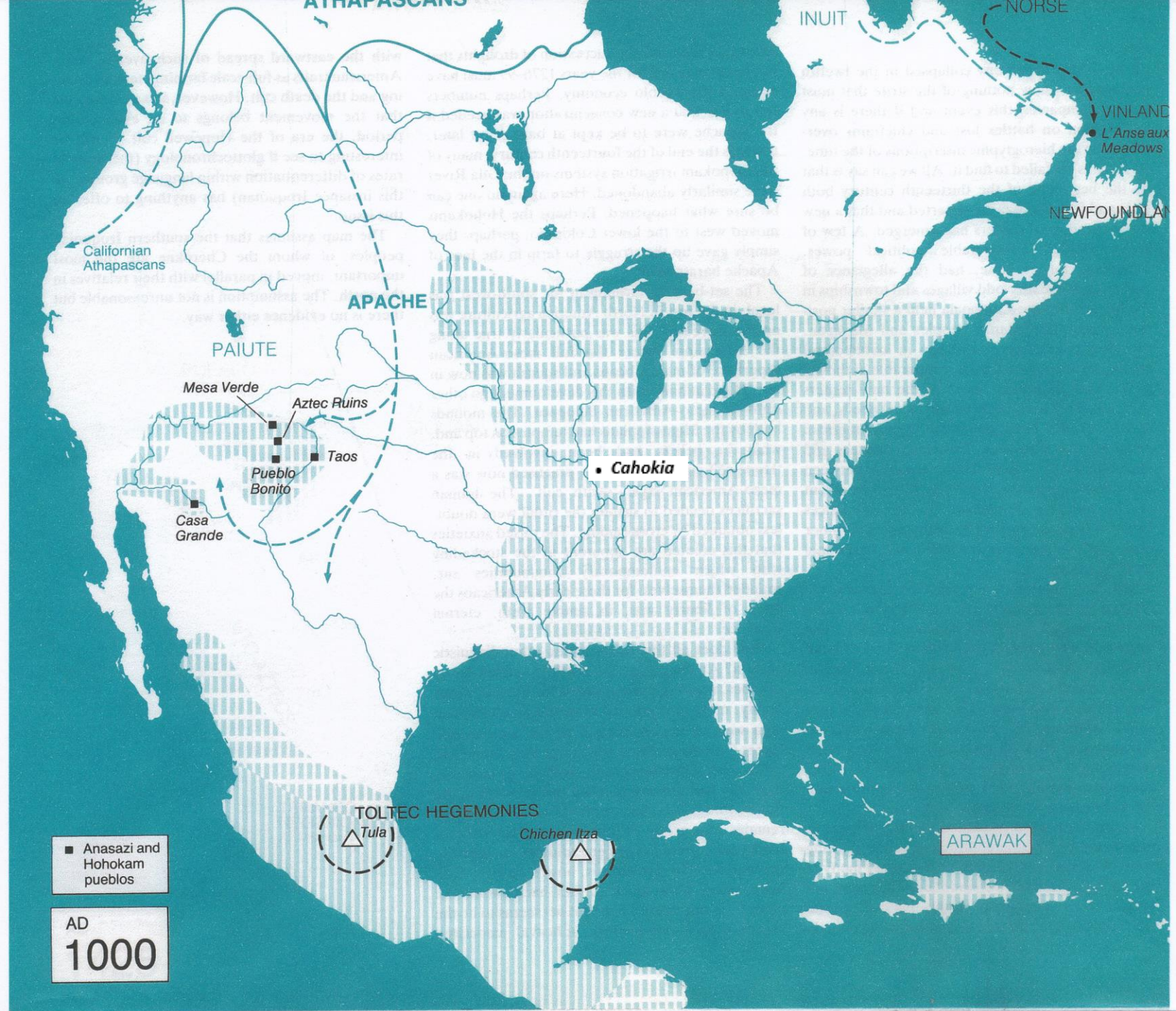


**Hopewell houses were simple and small, in sharp contrast to the tremendous effort put into moundbuilding for the “honored dead.”**



The spread of corn from Mexico through North America.

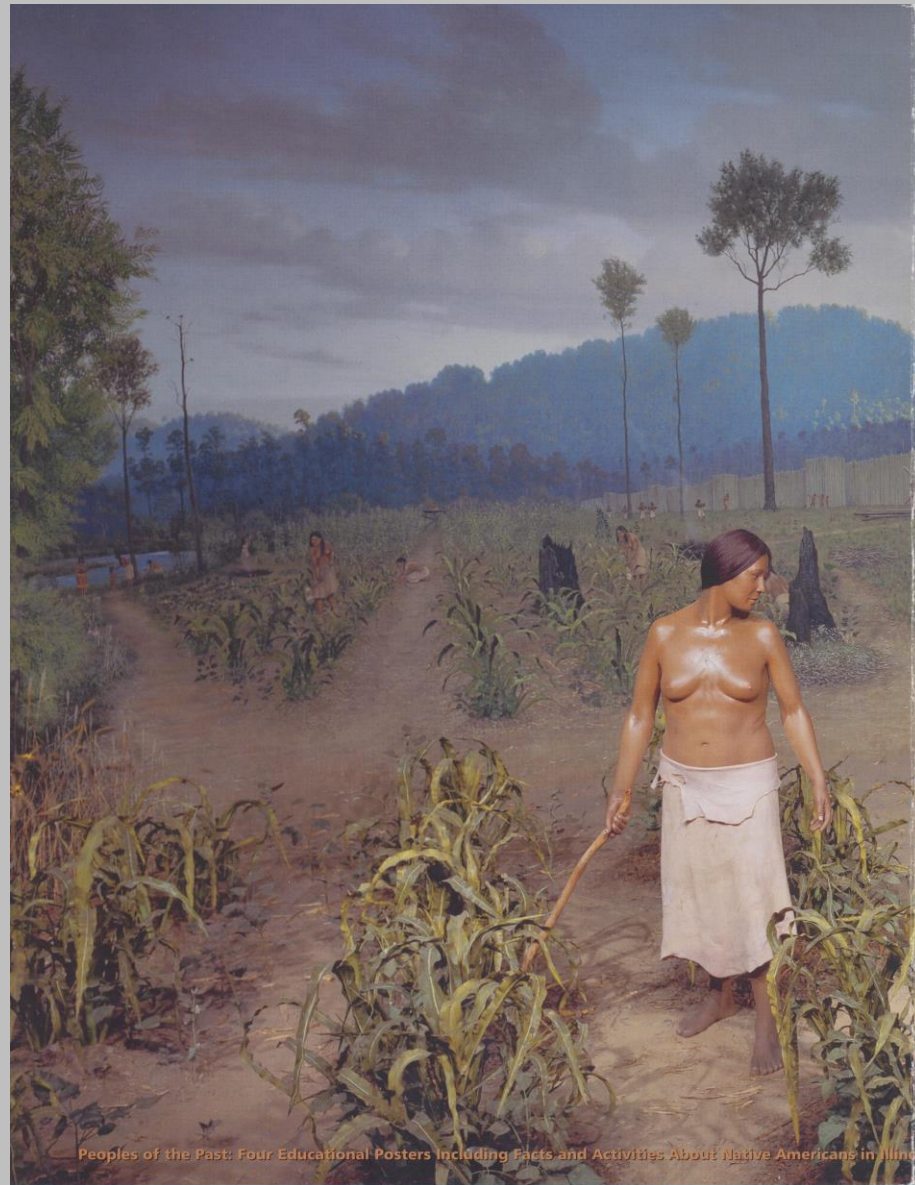
**Hopewell culture faded away after 500 A.D., and the gradual spread of corn cultivation was to make possible the next spectacular moundbuilding culture—the Mississippian.**



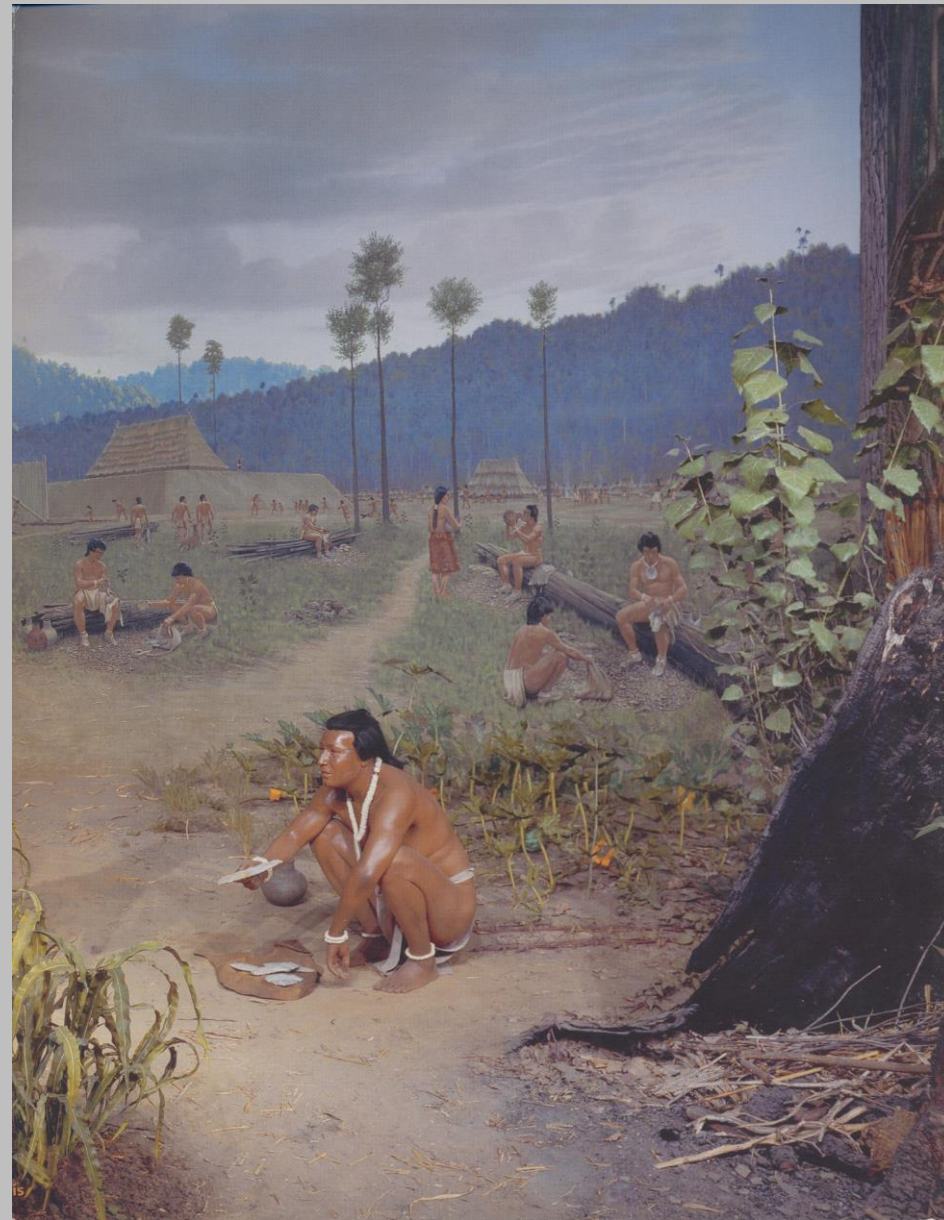


**A Mississippian town, with “platform mounds” supporting rectangular structures (chief’s houses or council meeting rooms).**

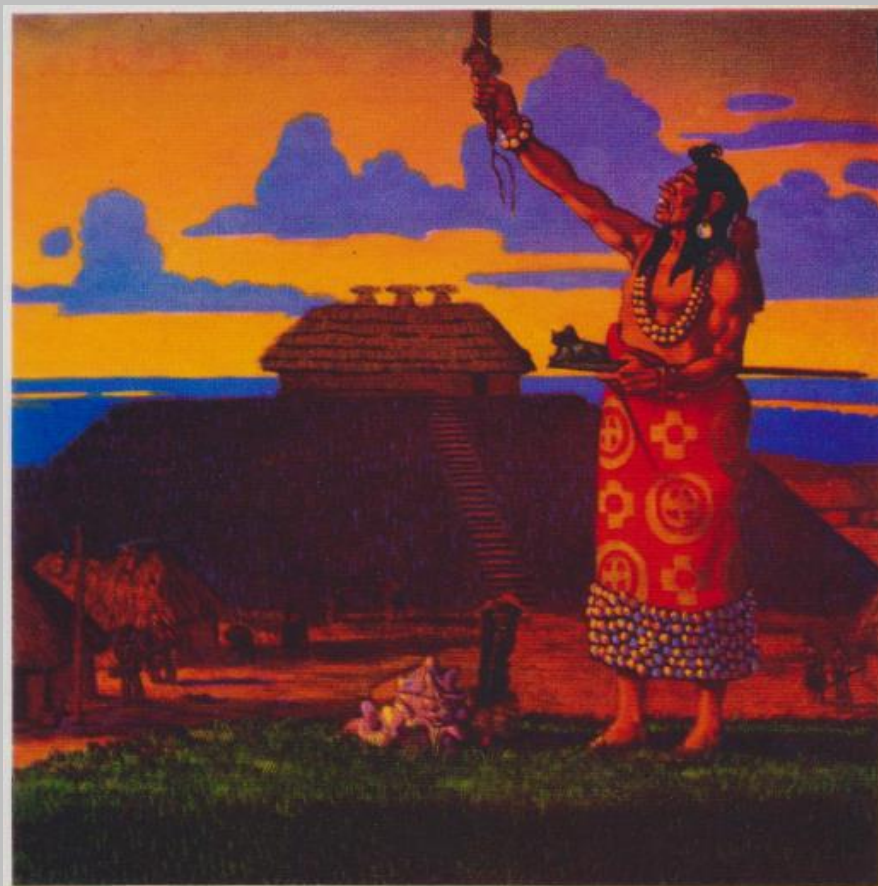




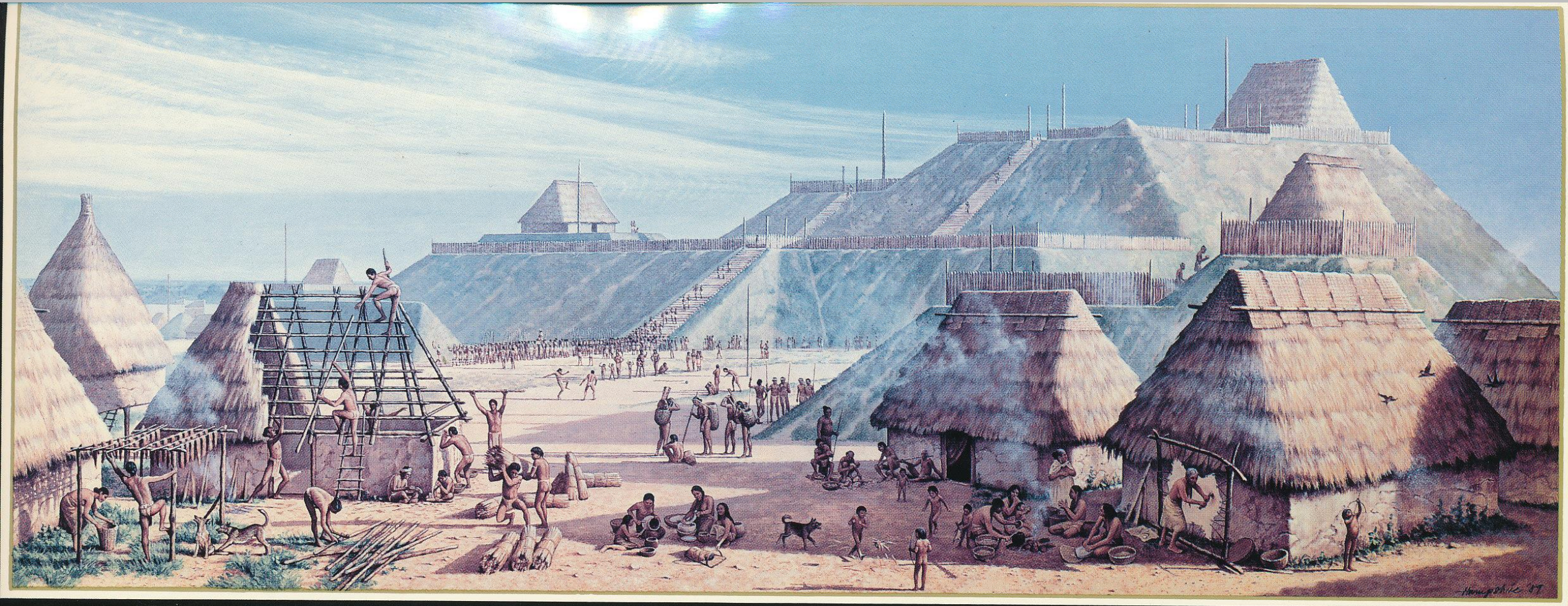
**Cultivating corn, beans and squash (the nutritionally-balanced “three sisters”) was done by women in many tribal societies. In effect, women provided carbohydrates.....**



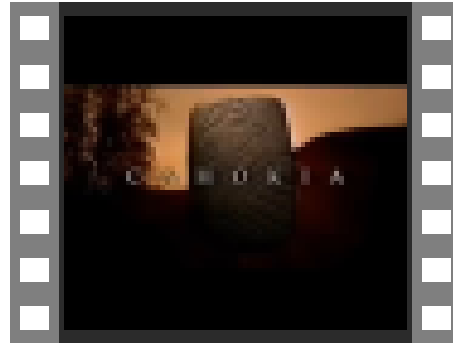
**....and men provided proteins (through hunting of wild game).**



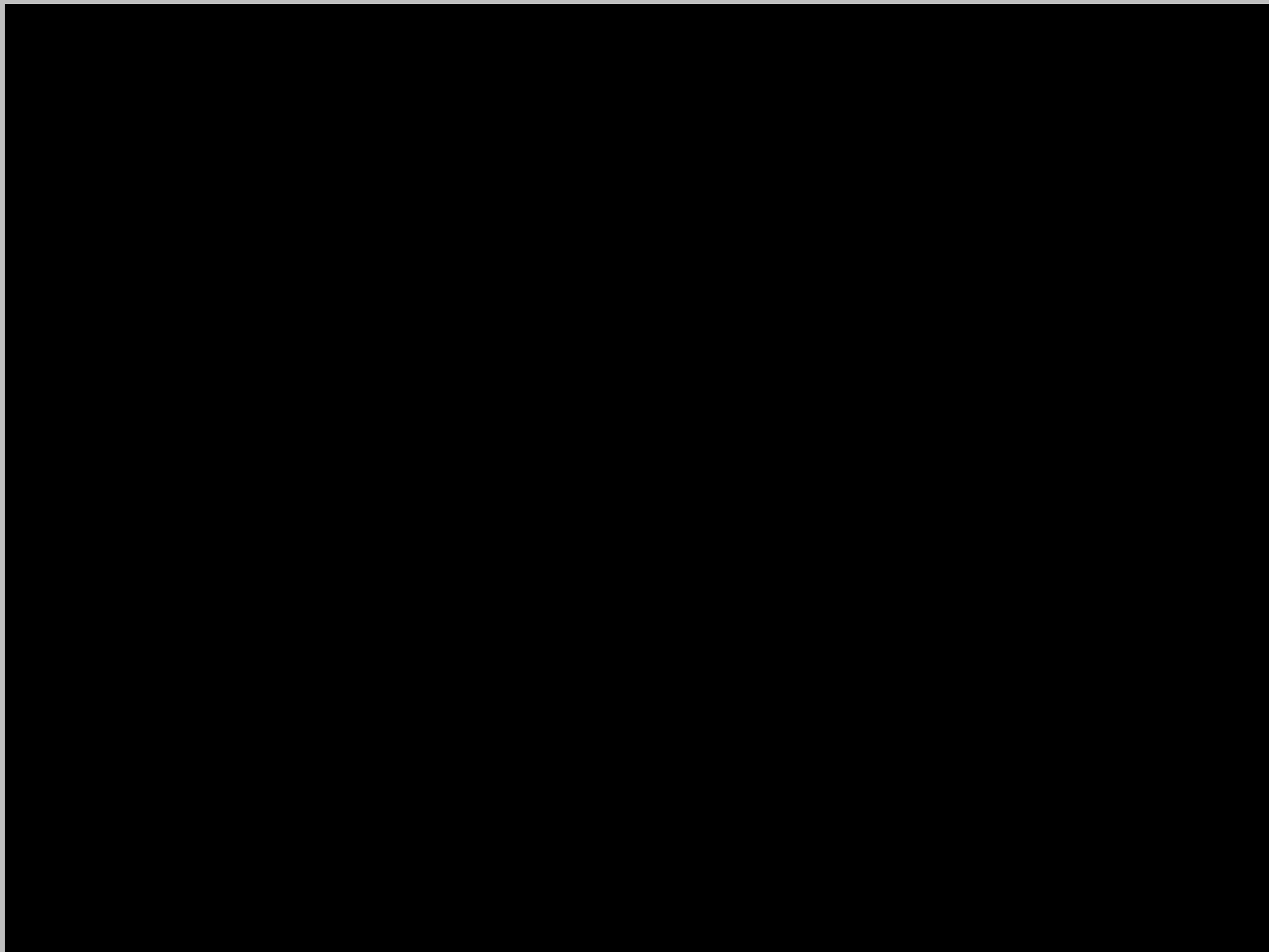
**Mississippian societies were hierarchical, with chiefs belonging to noble families. They provided leadership in war and, most importantly for these societies, conducted the rituals that kept the universe in balance and provided timely rainfall to guarantee good harvests.**

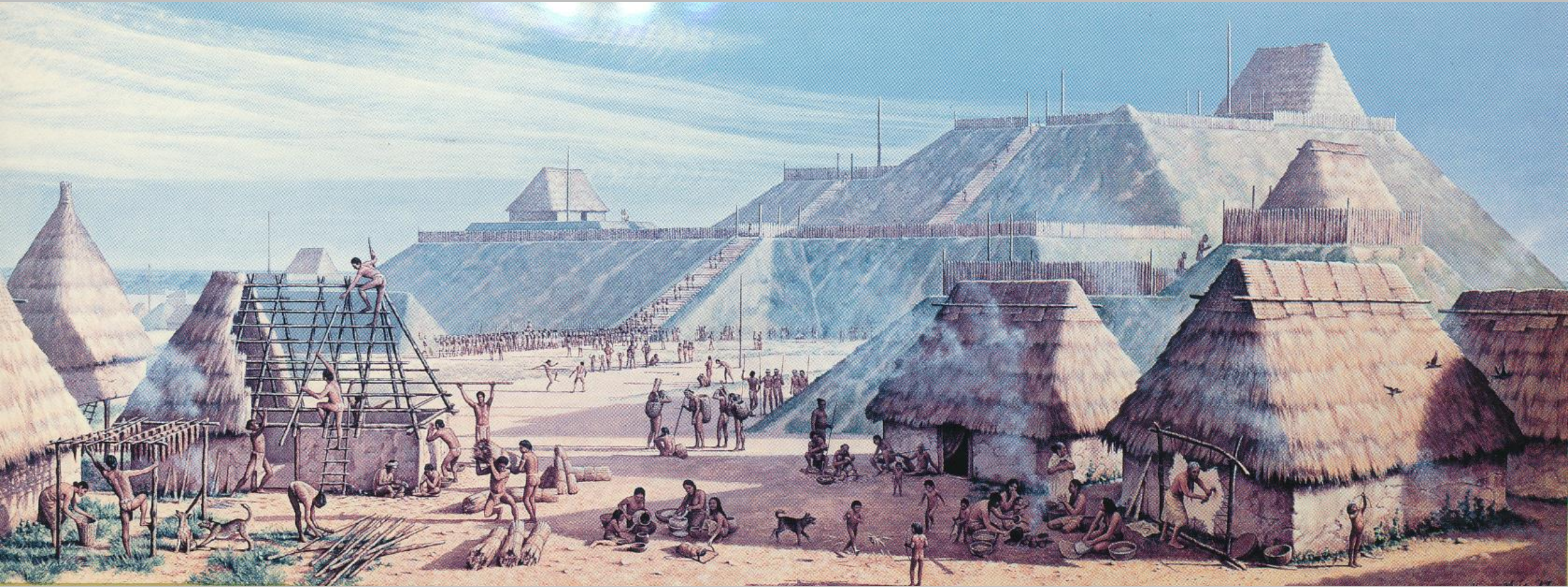


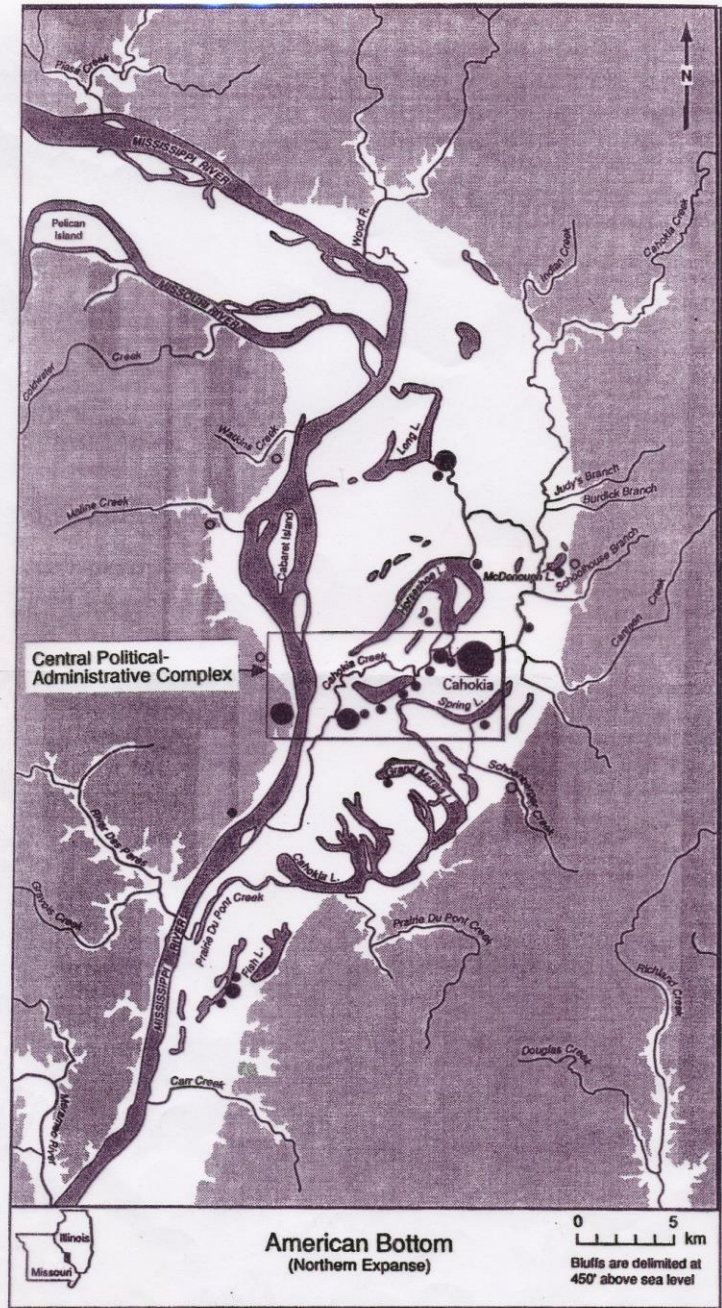
**CAHOKIA MOUNDS STATE HISTORIC SITE**  
**COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS**  
Mural at Interpretive Center, by Michael Hampshire



Cahokia Mounds  
State Historic Site  
(480p)

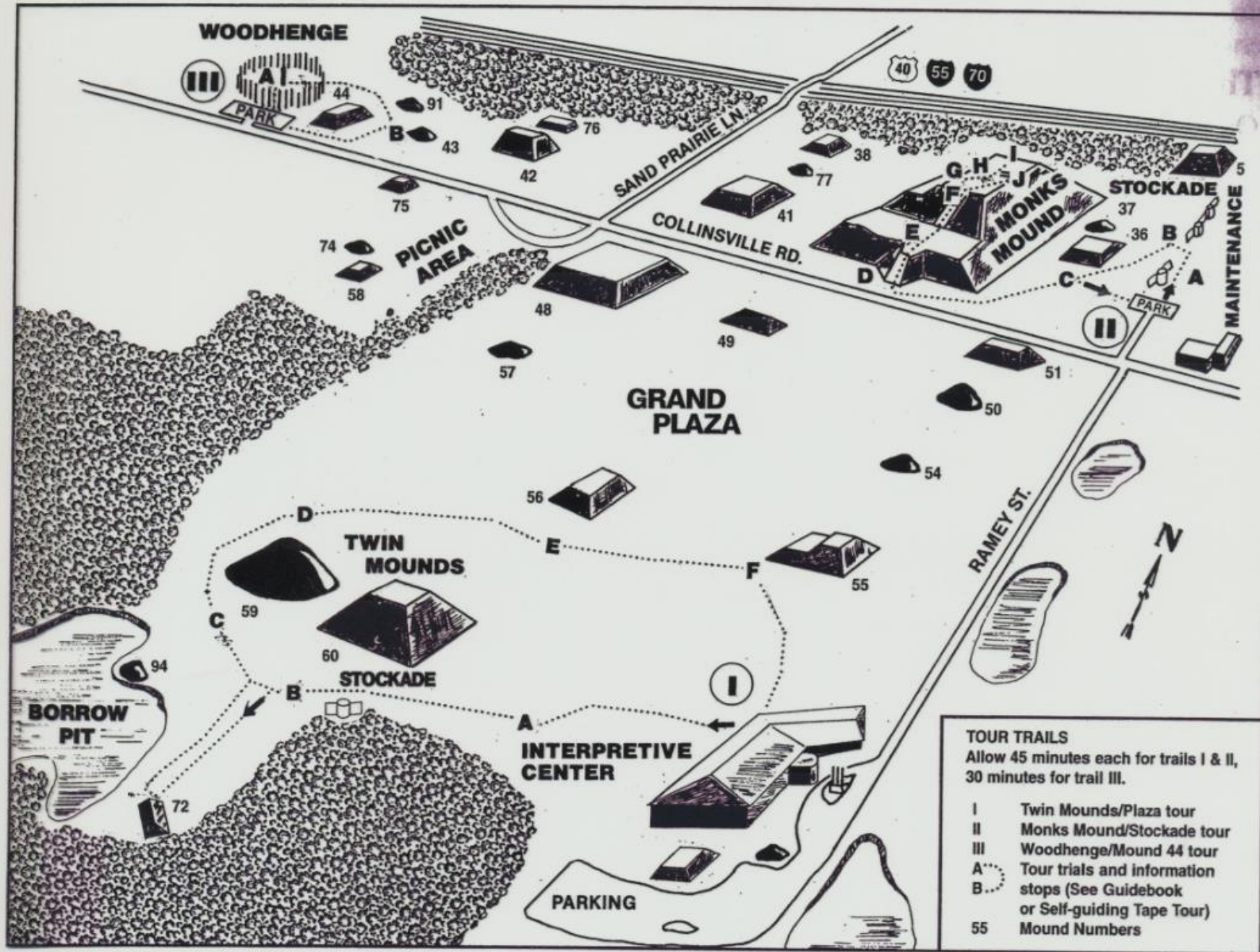








Map of central Cahokia Mounds showing major site features and tour trails



**TOUR TRAILS**  
 Allow 45 minutes each for trails I & II,  
 30 minutes for trail III.

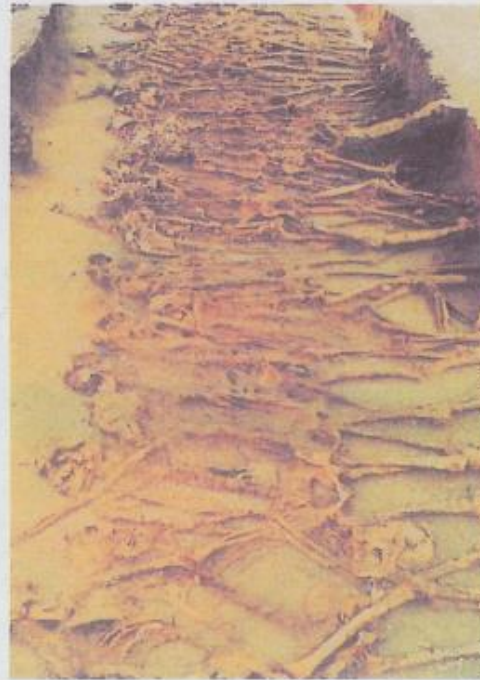
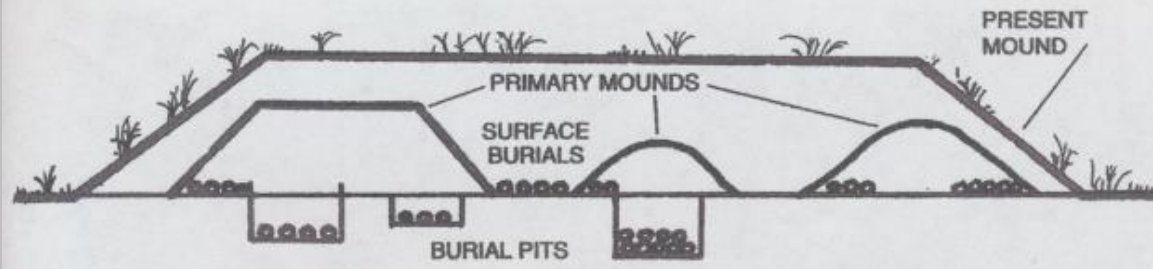
- I Twin Mounds/Plaza tour
- II Monks Mound/Stockade tour
- III Woodhenge/Mound 44 tour
- A\* Tour trails and information stops (See Guidebook or Self-guiding Tape Tour)
- B\* Tour trails and information stops (See Guidebook or Self-guiding Tape Tour)
- 55 Mound Numbers



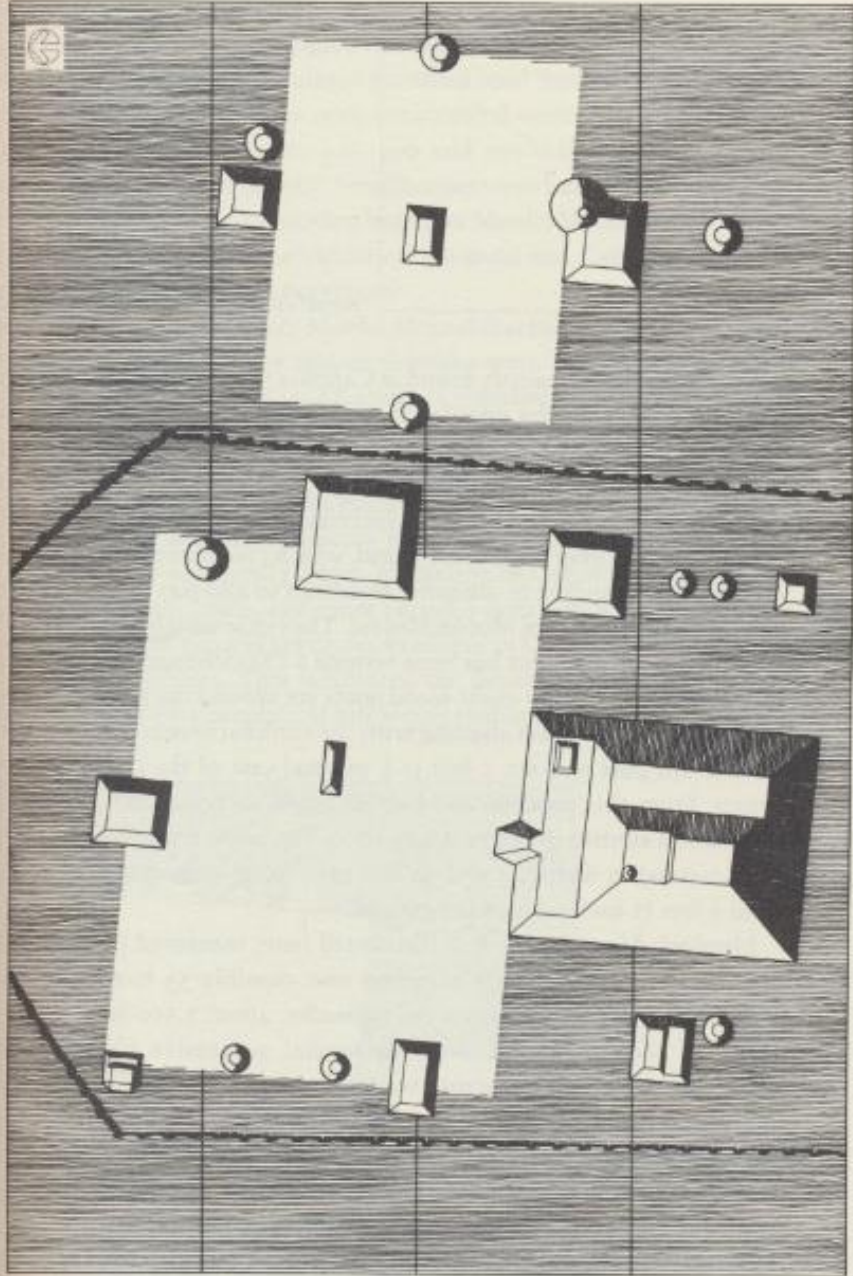


**The principal burial in Mound 72....  
one of the founders of Cahokian greatness?**

# MOUND 72 CROSS-SECTION

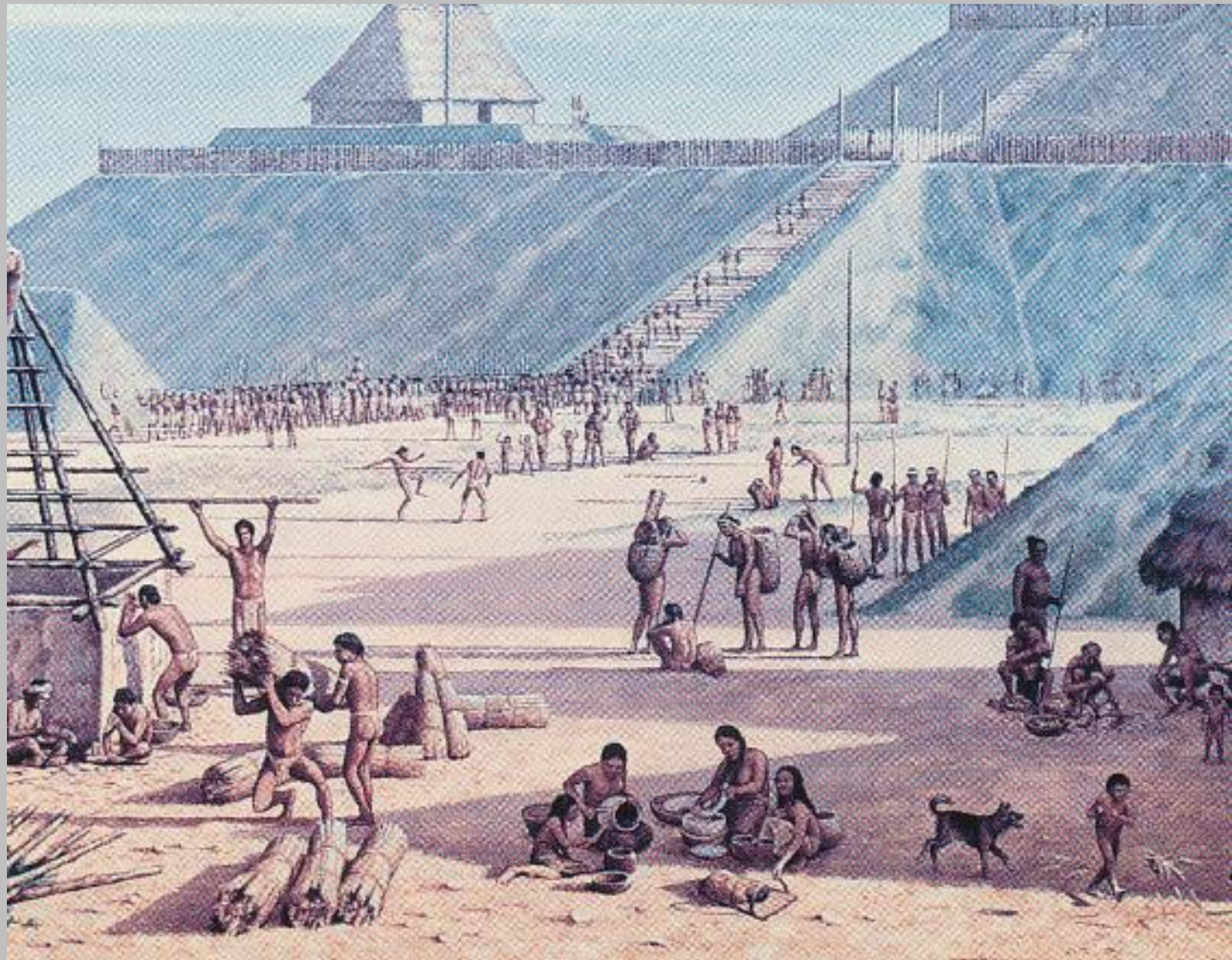


MELVIN FOWLER AND ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM



Reconstruction of central Cahokia.

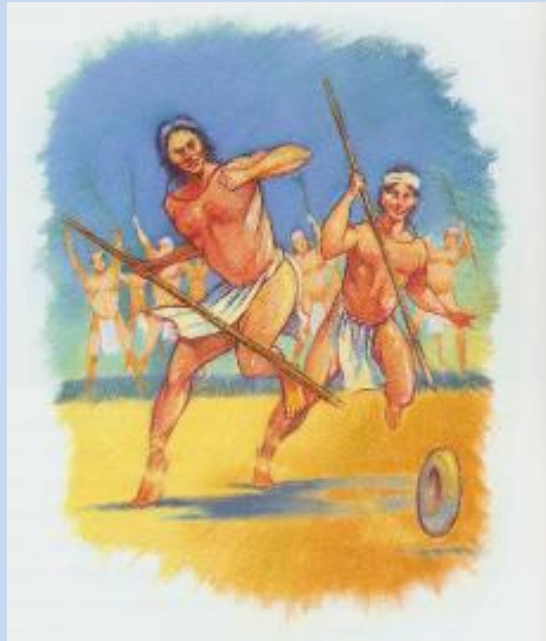
**Monk's Mound and the Grand Plaza**



The Grand Plaza may have been used for rituals, ceremonies.....

**....and games of the most popular sport in Mississippian America,**

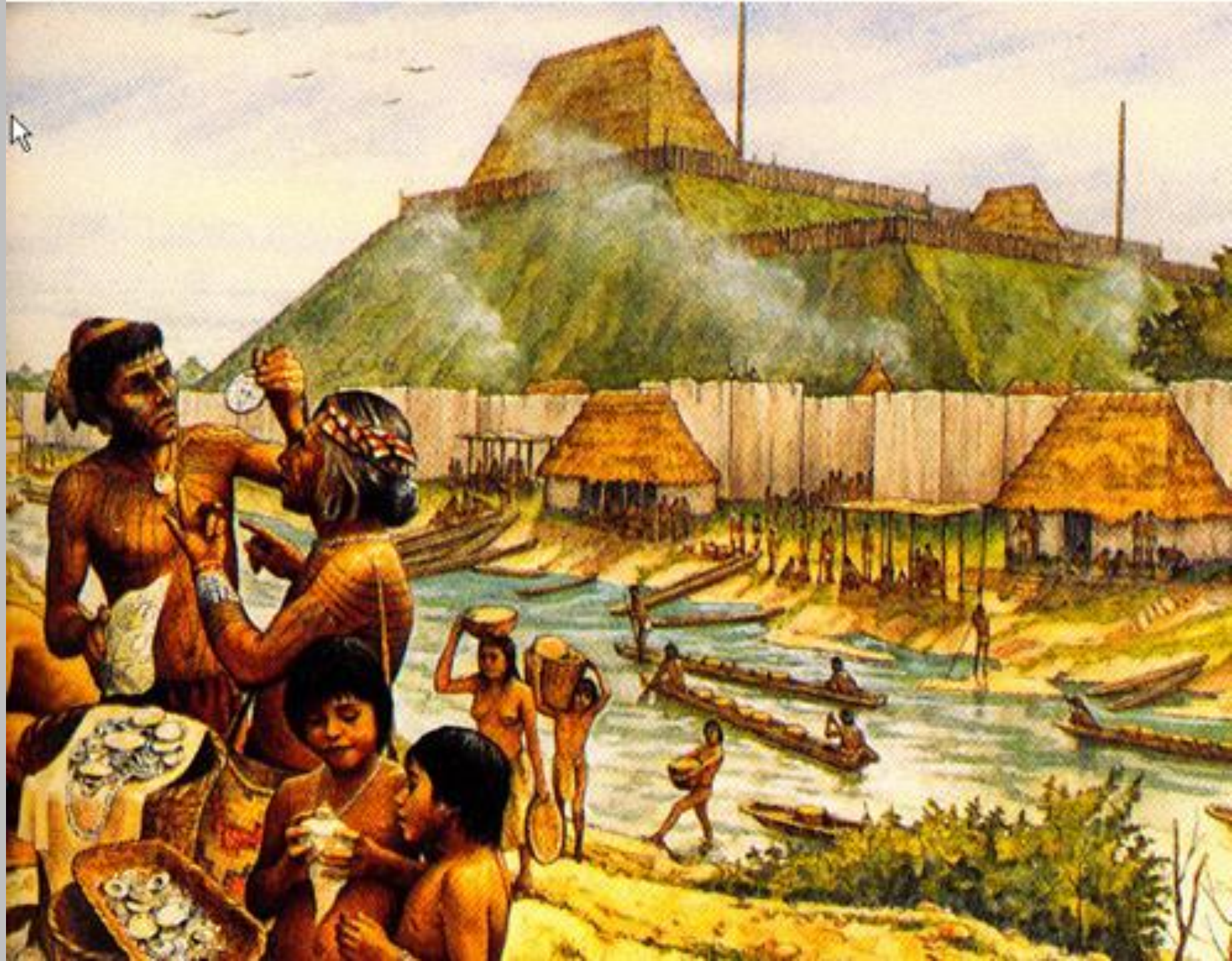
### **Chunkey**



**....a precision-spearthrowing contest, with the goal of coming as close as possible to a rolled stone disk. Gambling and wagers on chunkey games were very common activities.**

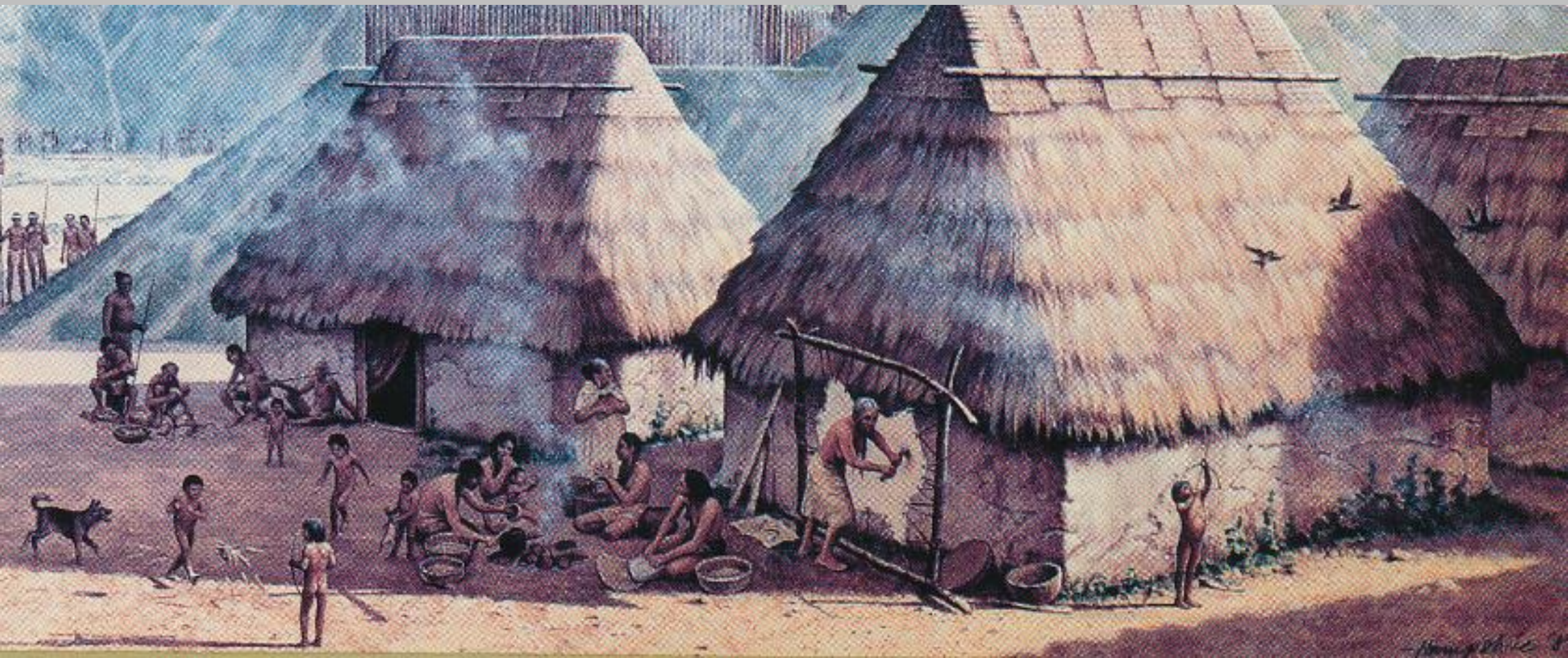


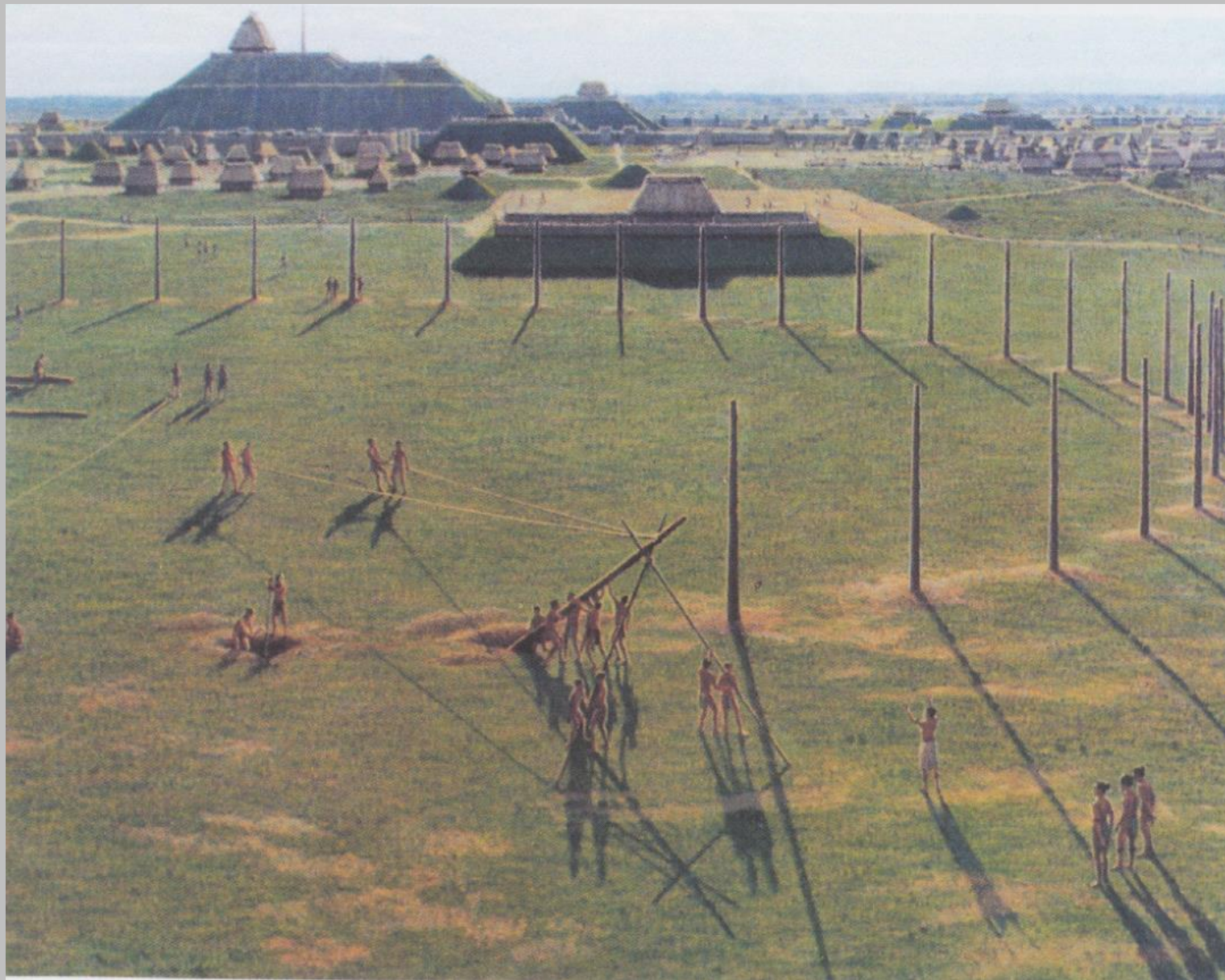




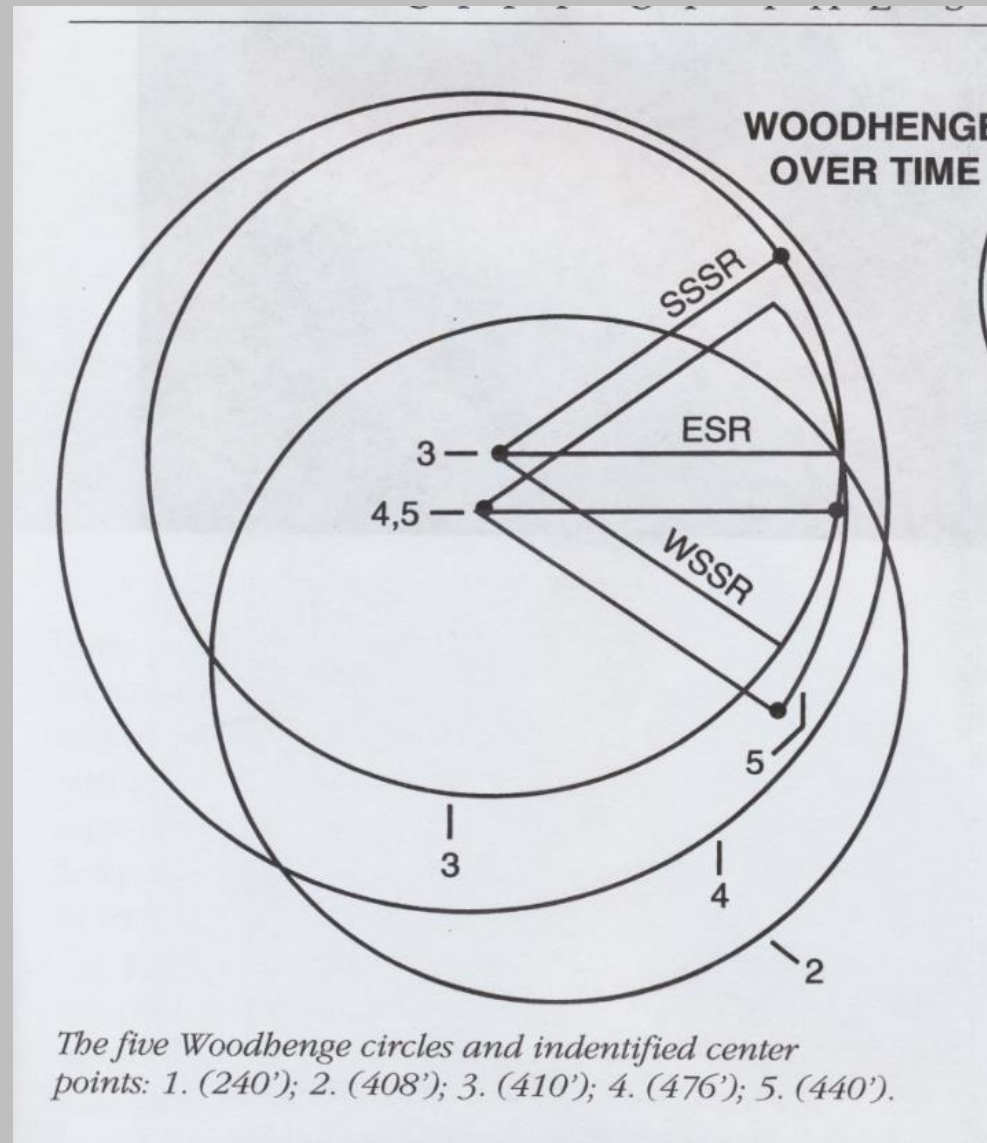




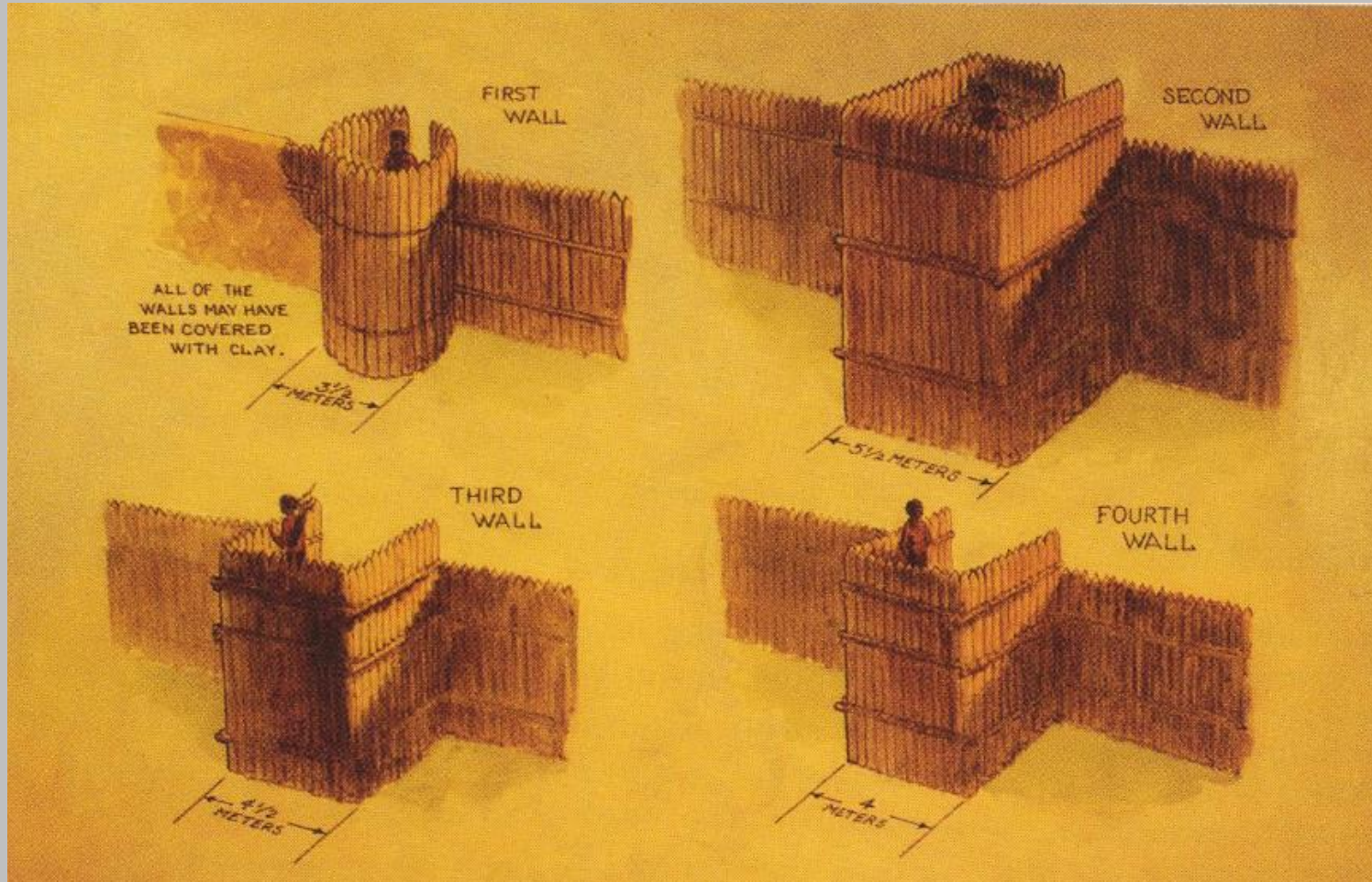




**Cahokia's "woodhenge"—named after a comparable circle near Stonehenge in England.**



**Rearranged periodically over many decades....did each new High Priest want to get it just right?**



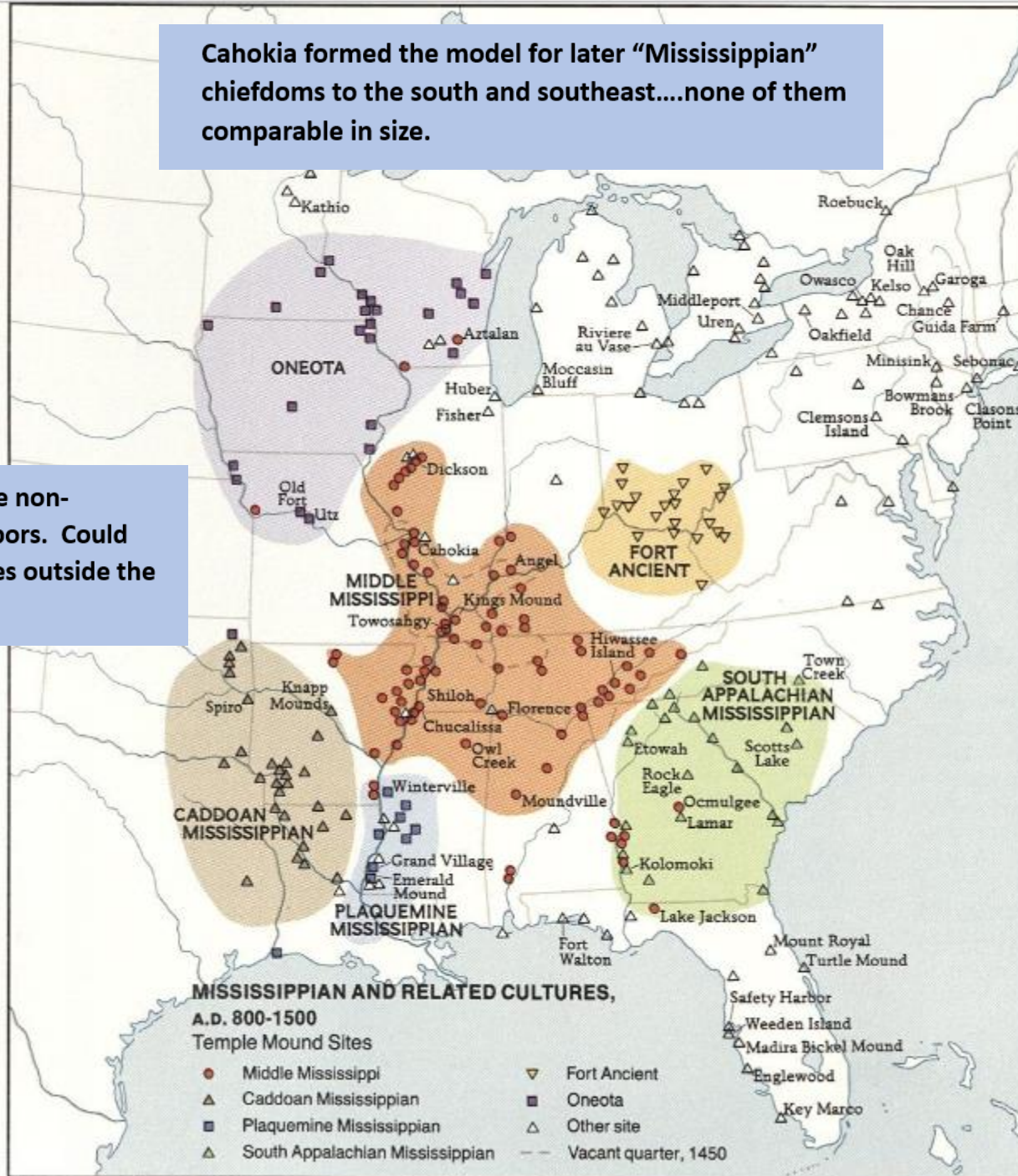
**Around 1150, after a century of greatness, the rulers of Cahokia had a wooden stockade built encircling the Great Plaza and principal mounds. Was this a response to imminent danger?**





Cahokia formed the model for later "Mississippian" chiefdoms to the south and southeast....none of them comparable in size.

The Oneota and Fort Ancient cultures were non-moundbuilding (non-Mississippian) neighbors. Could they be compared with the barbarian tribes outside the Roman Empire?

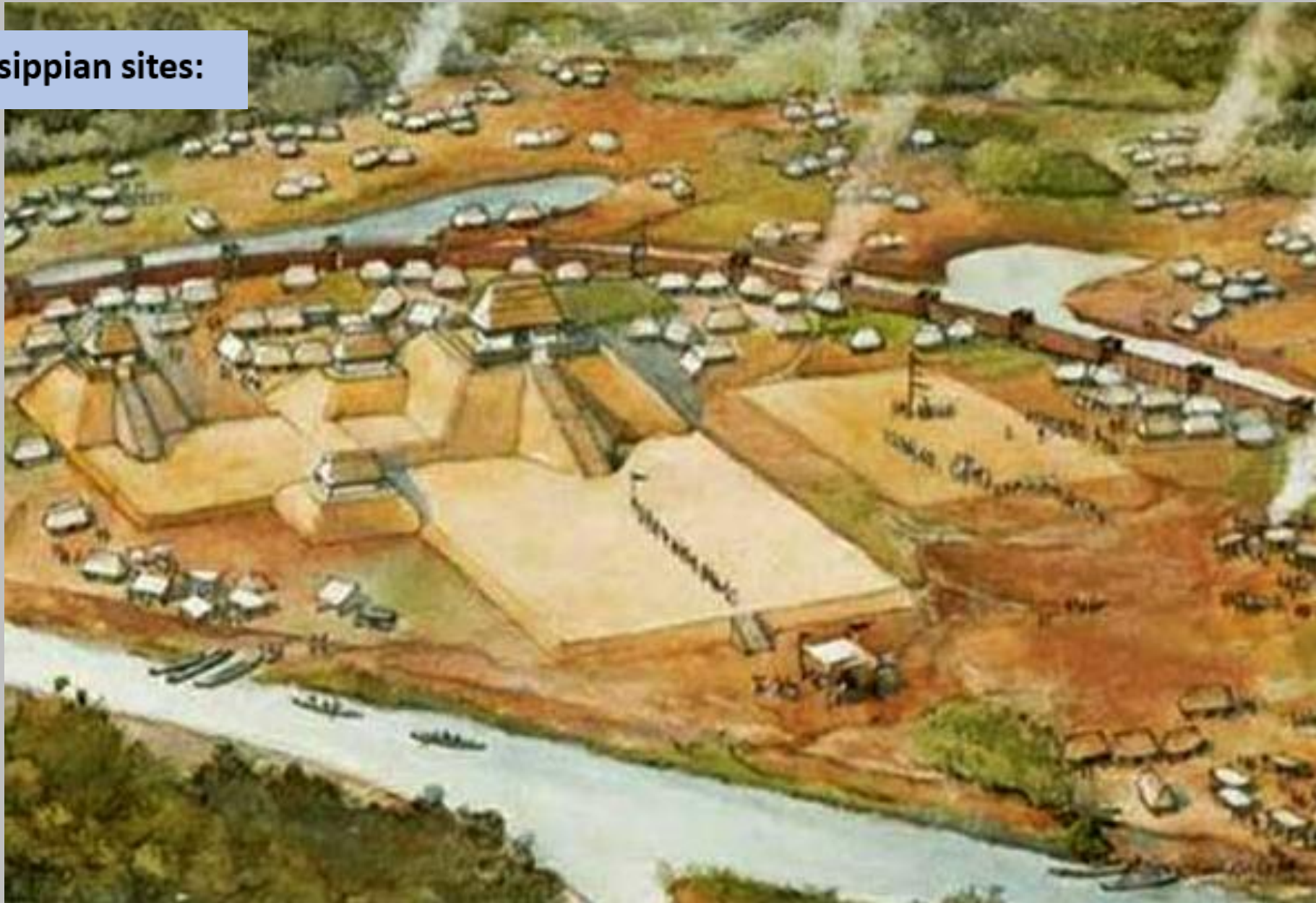


## Later Mississippian sites:



Towosahgy, Missouri

Later Mississippian sites:

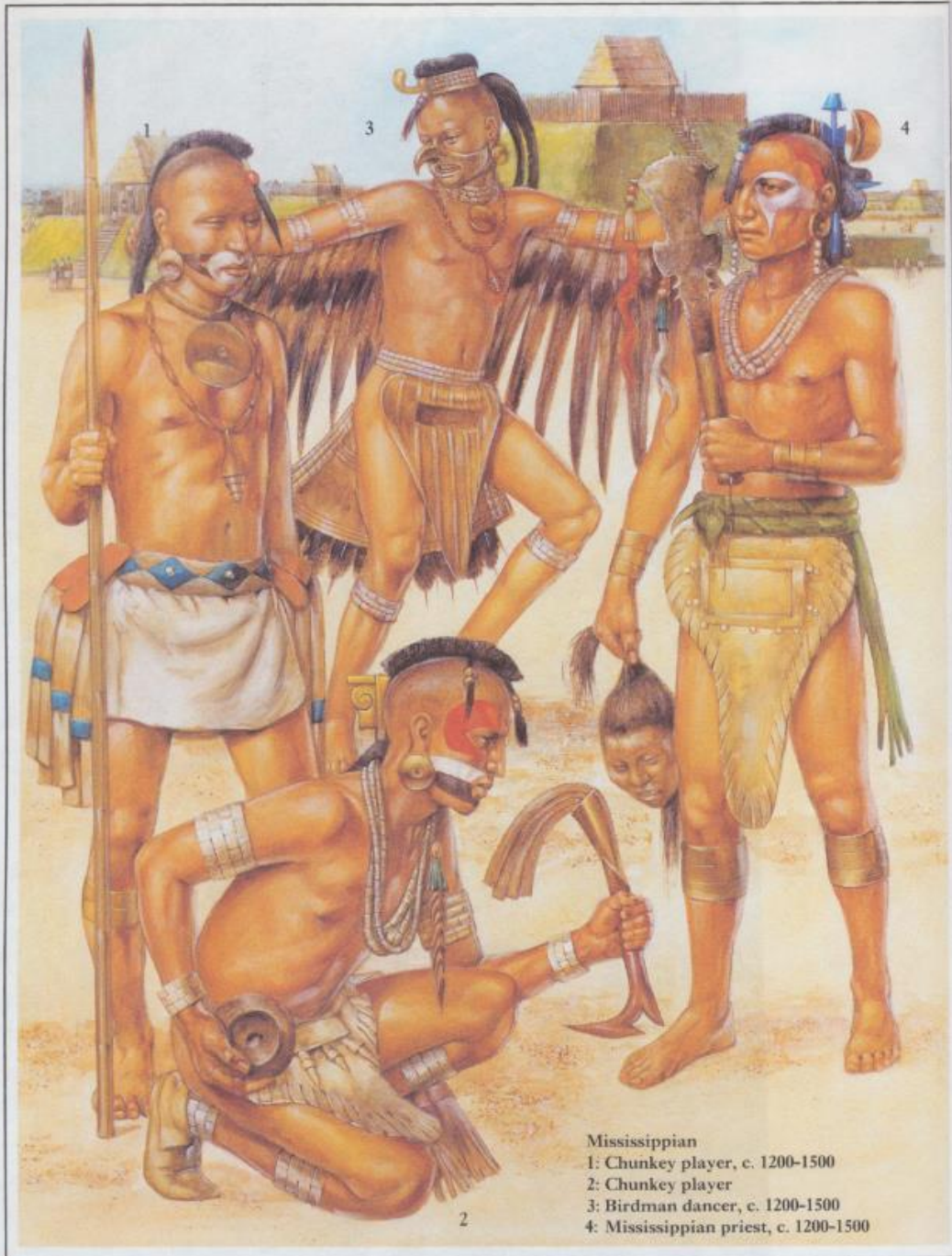


Etowah, Georgia

**Later Mississippian sites:**

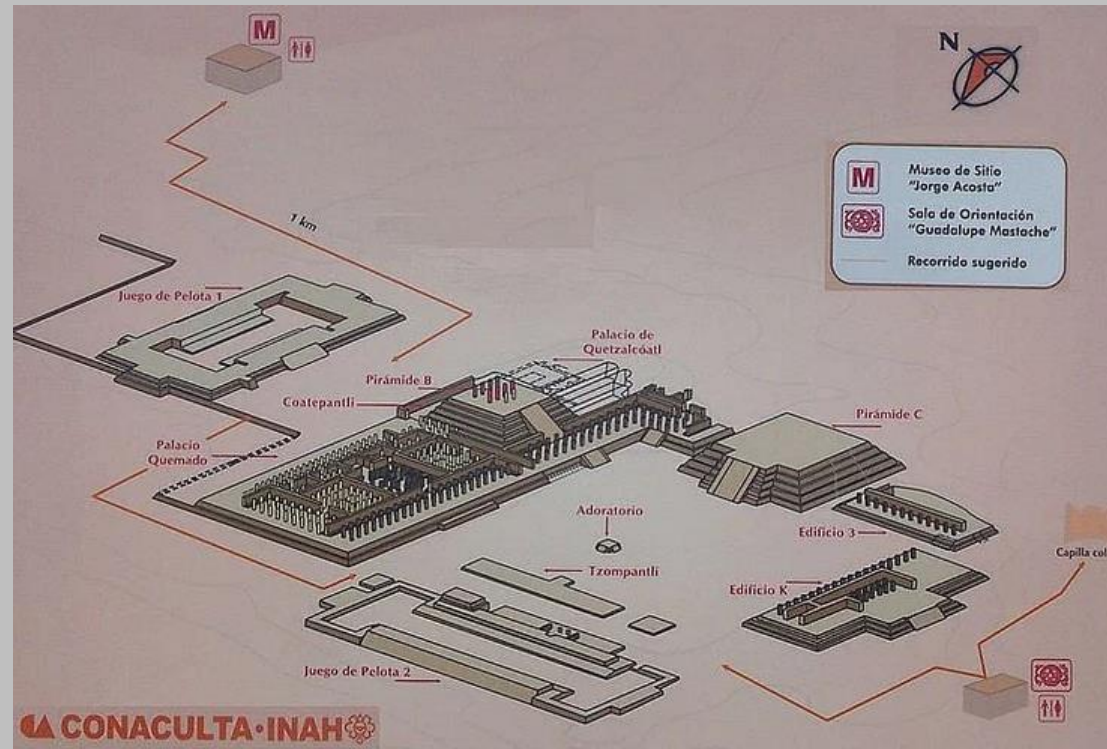


**Moundville, Alabama**



Mississippian  
1: Chunkey player, c. 1200-1500  
2: Chunkey player  
3: Birdman dancer, c. 1200-1500  
4: Mississippian priest, c. 1200-1500

Around 1000 AD, any Mexican influence on Cahokia or on Chaco Canyon would have come from the Toltec culture and its capital city of Tula.



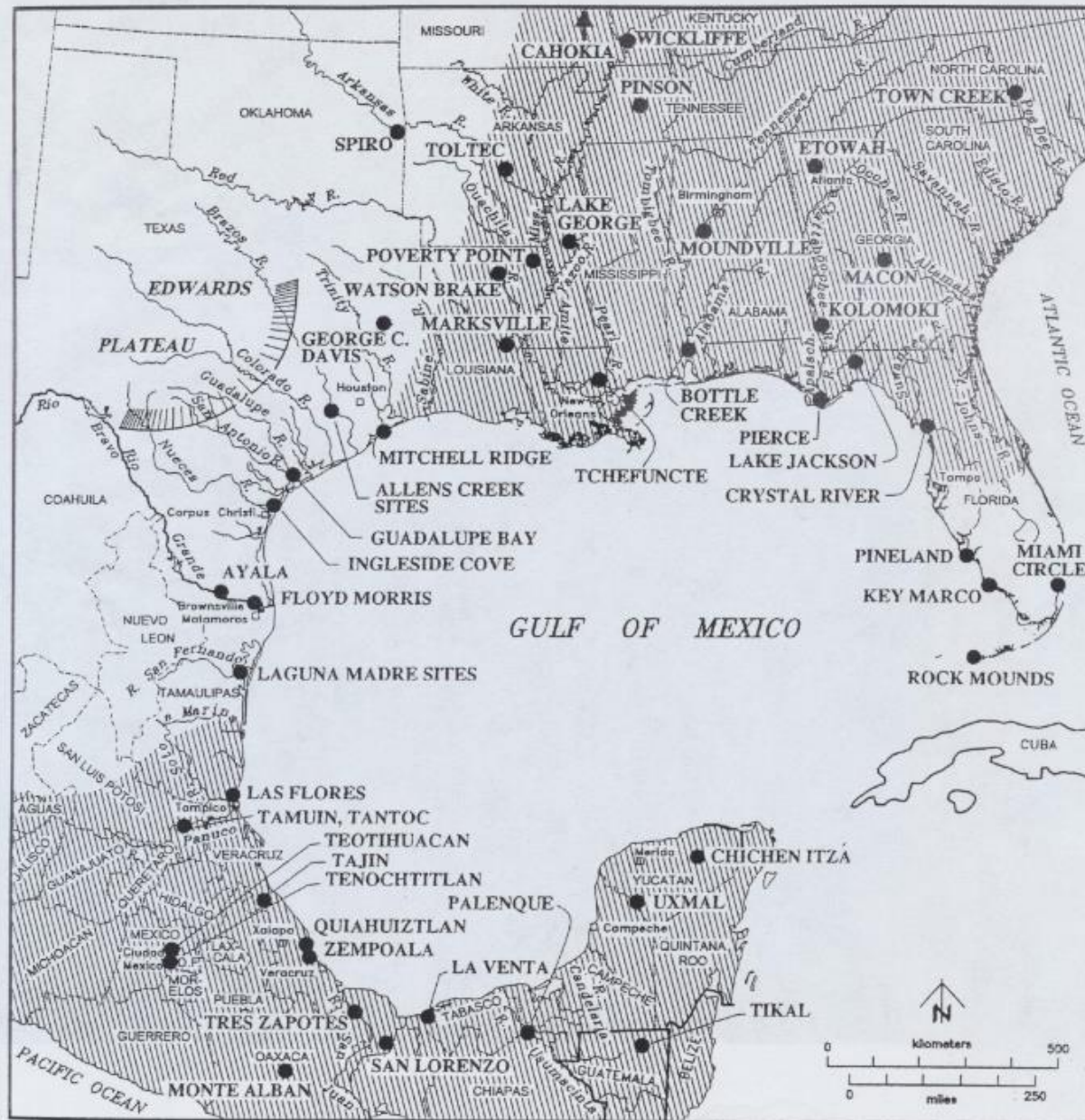
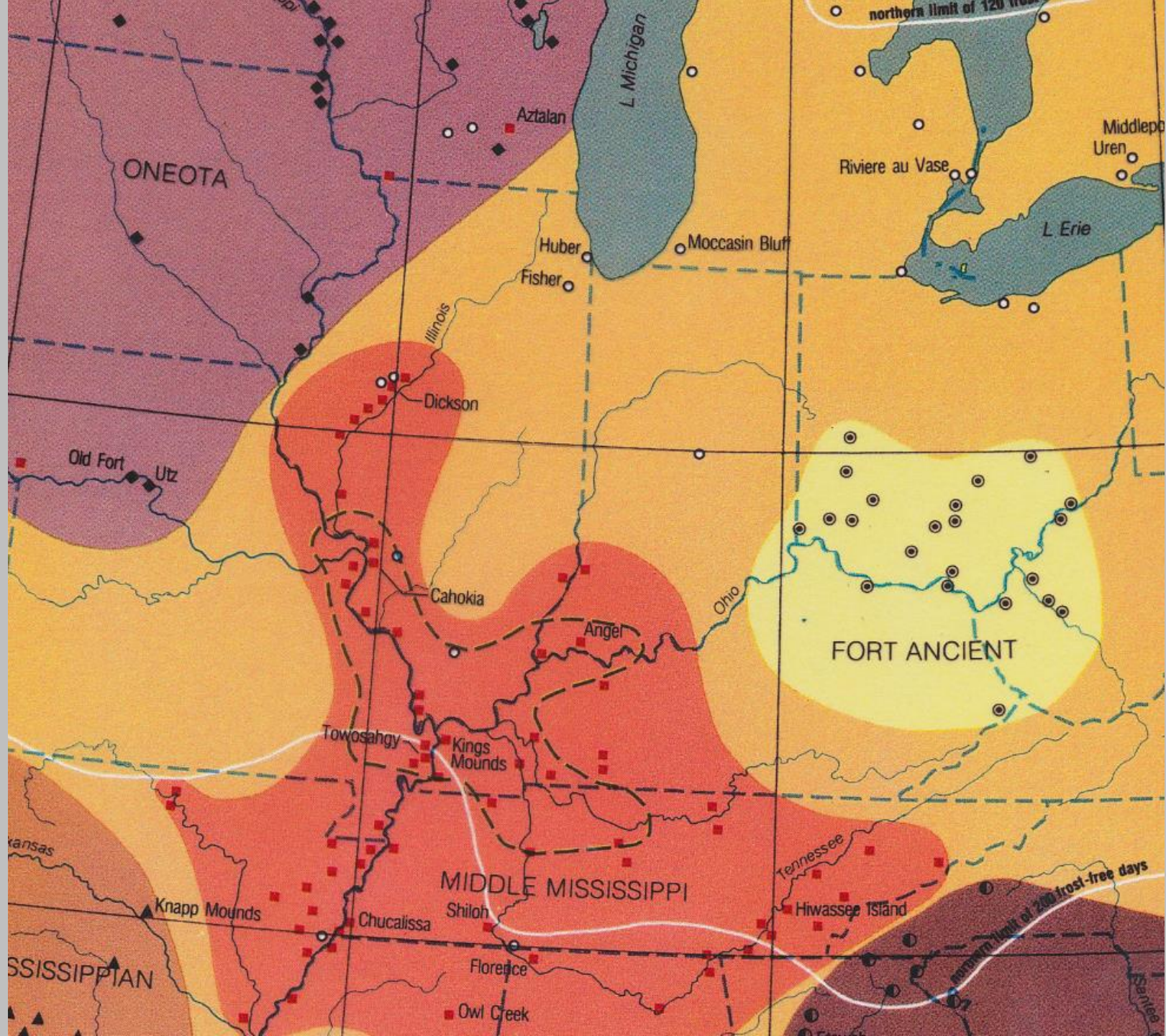


Figure 1. The southeastern United States and Mexico, showing Southeast and Mesoamerican culture areas (hatched), geographic features, and selected important sites.





# DE SOTO

Landing in Florida in 1539, Hernando de Soto fought his way north, kidnapping Indian leaders to ensure safe passage. He and his men explored far inland, reaching the Mississippi River, where de Soto died of fever in 1542. His haggard party, led by Luis de Moscoso, limped back to Mexico.



HISTORICAL PICTURES SERVICE, CHICAGO



Alonso Álvarez de Pineda explored and mapped the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico in 1519. He visited the mouths of the Mississippi River and the Rio Grande.

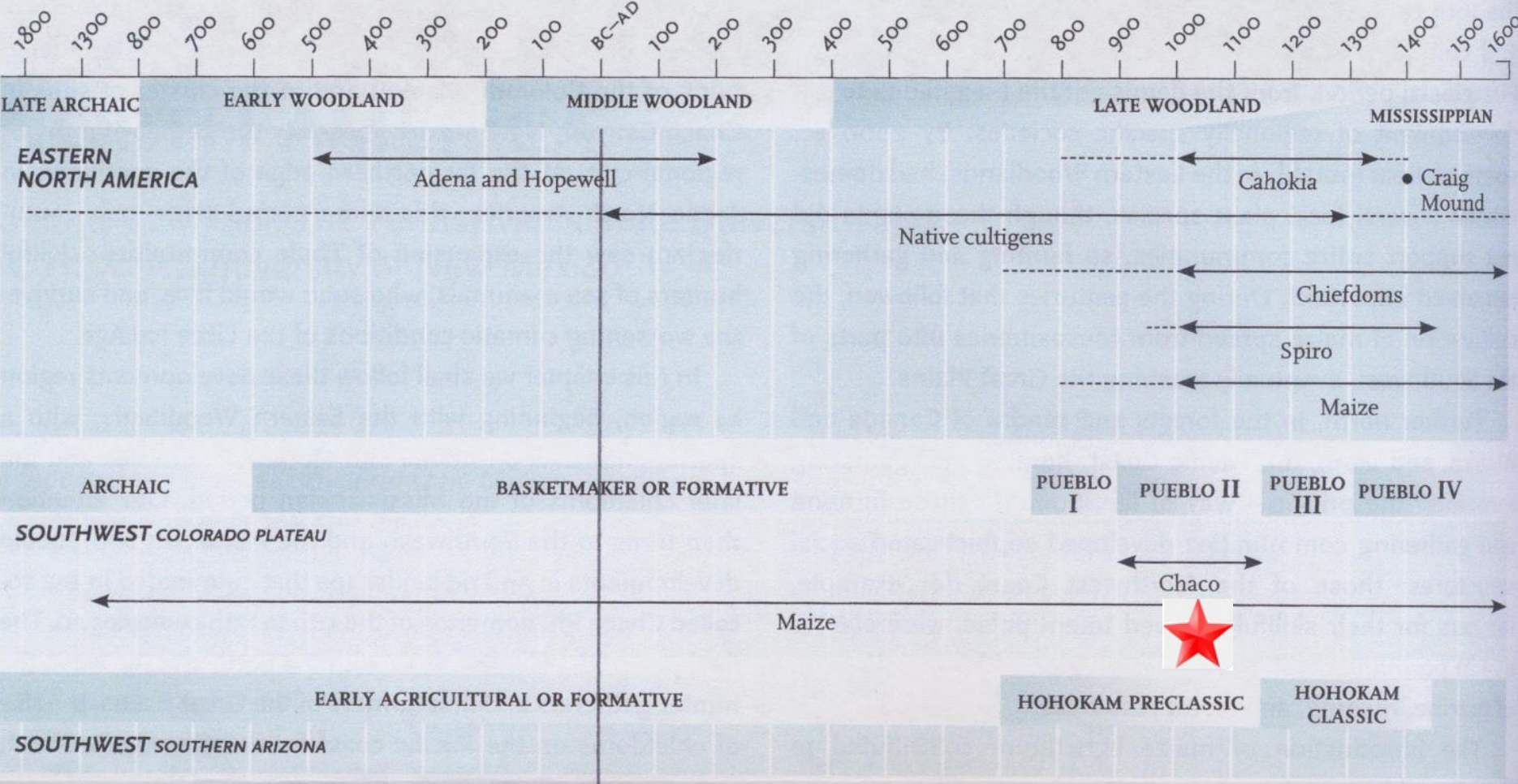
## Ancient peoples of the Southwest



The spread of corn from Mexico through North America.

**Note that lack of moisture limited the northward spread of corn in the Southwest. Chaco Canyon was at the northern edge of this agricultural zone.**

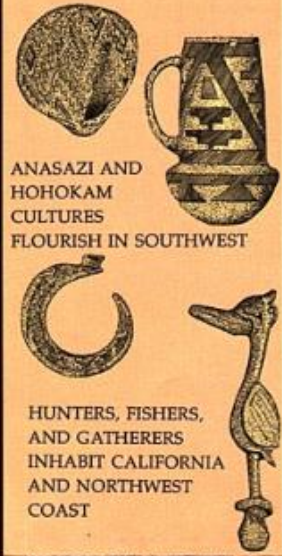
# NORTH AMERICA TIMELINE



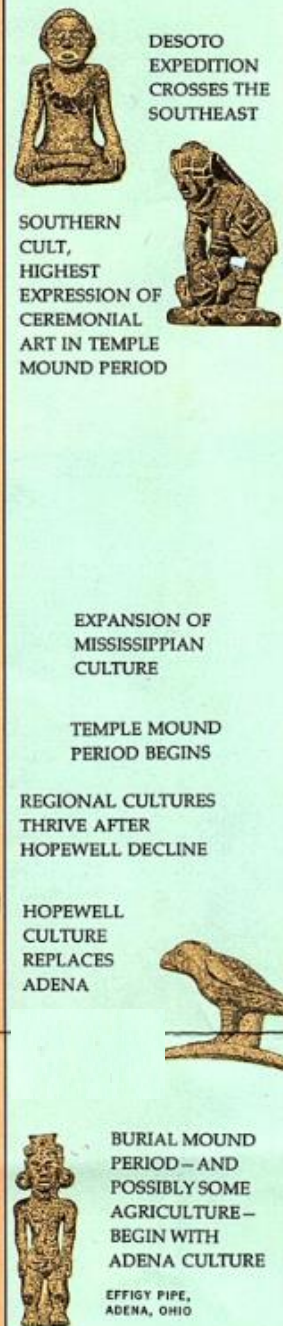
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Spanish Conquest begins with Cortés  
Aztec Culture at height  
Toltec Culture  
Zenith of Classic Maya Civilization  
Teotihuacán at height  
Olmec Culture

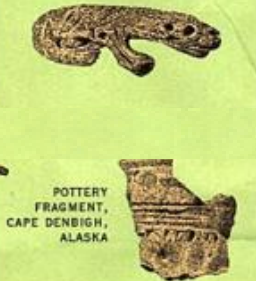
CORONADO EXPLORES THE SOUTHWEST  
ANASAZI ABANDON FOUR CORNERS AREA  
ANASAZI AND HOHOKAM CULTURES FLOURISH IN SOUTHWEST  
HUNTERS, FISHERS, AND GATHERERS INHABIT CALIFORNIA AND NORTHWEST COAST  
MOGOLLON CULTURE: POTTERY AND AGRICULTURE BEGIN IN SOUTHWEST AS DESERT CULTURE CONTINUES IN GREAT BASIN



DESOTO EXPEDITION CROSSES THE SOUTHEAST  
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POTTERY FRAGMENT, CAPE DENBIGH, ALASKA  
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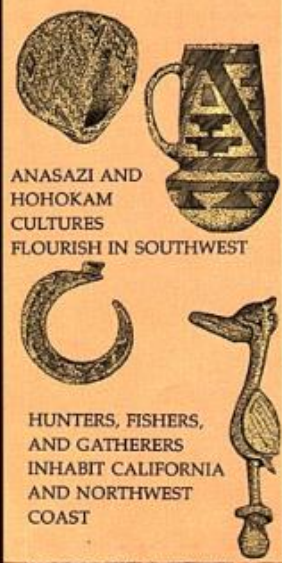


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Columbus  
Gutenberg Printing Process  
Marco Polo  
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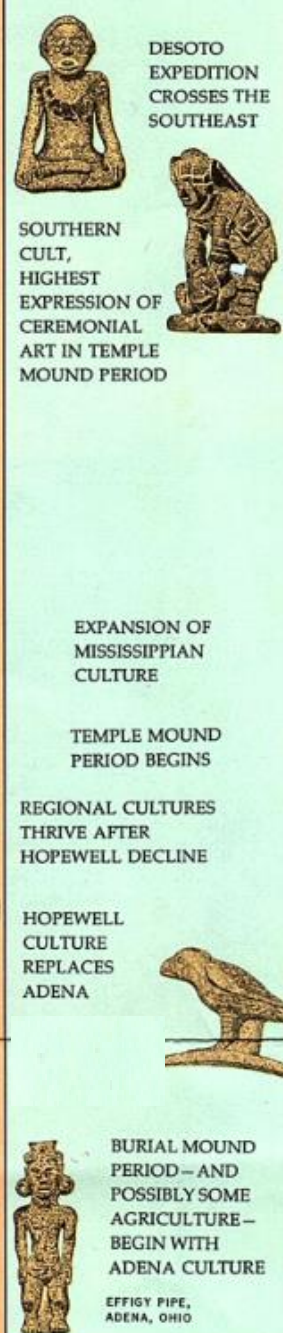
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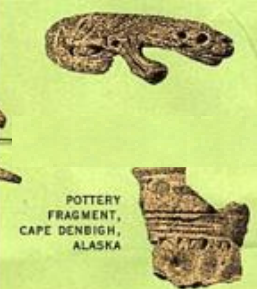
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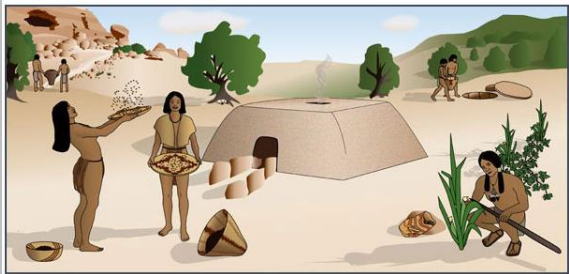
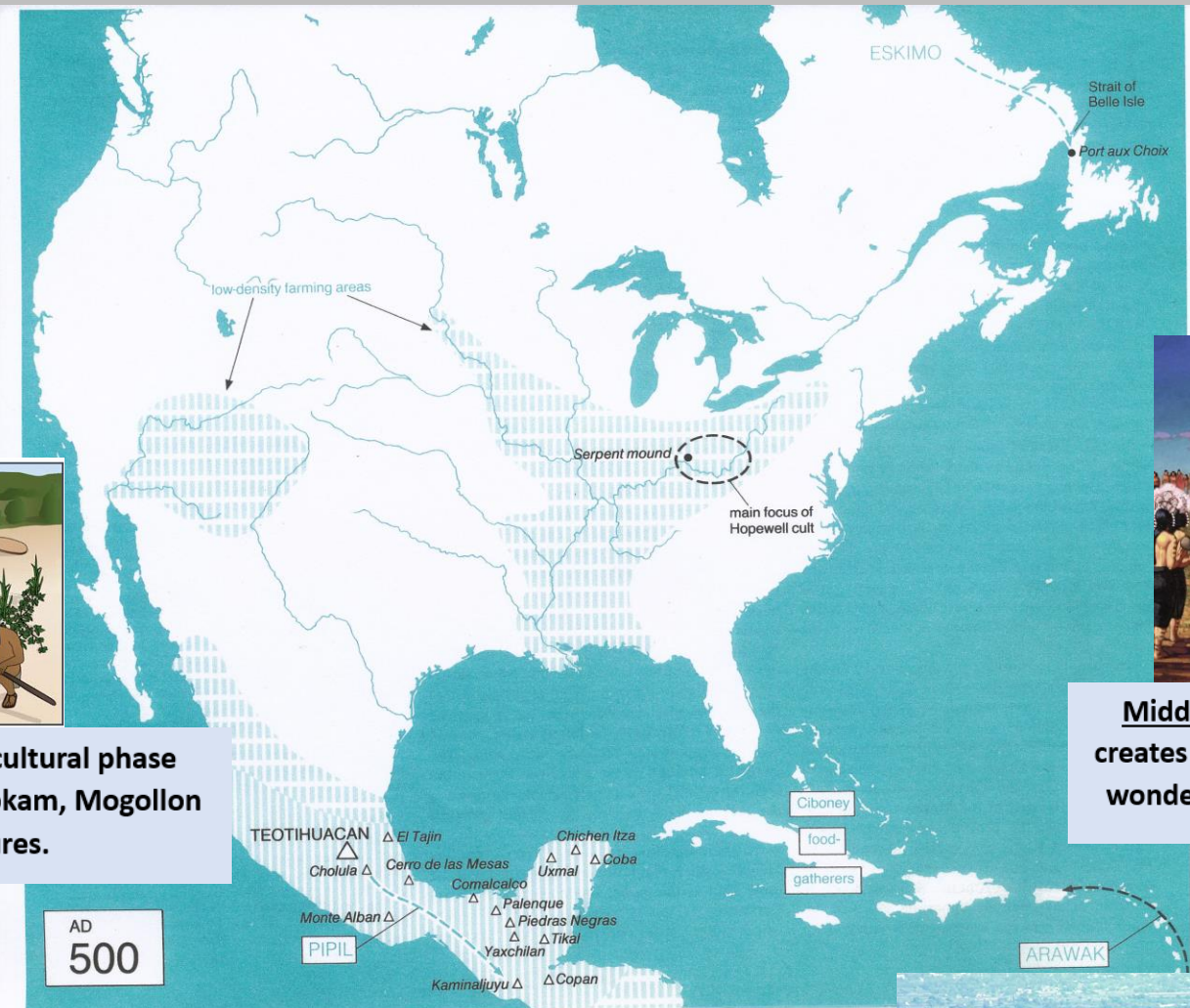
**In the Southwest, maize cultivation begins using irrigation.**



**Middle Woodland cultures: In the East, impressive moundbuilding cultures (Adena) build sizable burial structures.**

**In Mexico, urban civilizations with stone pyramids develop, based on maize cultivation.**





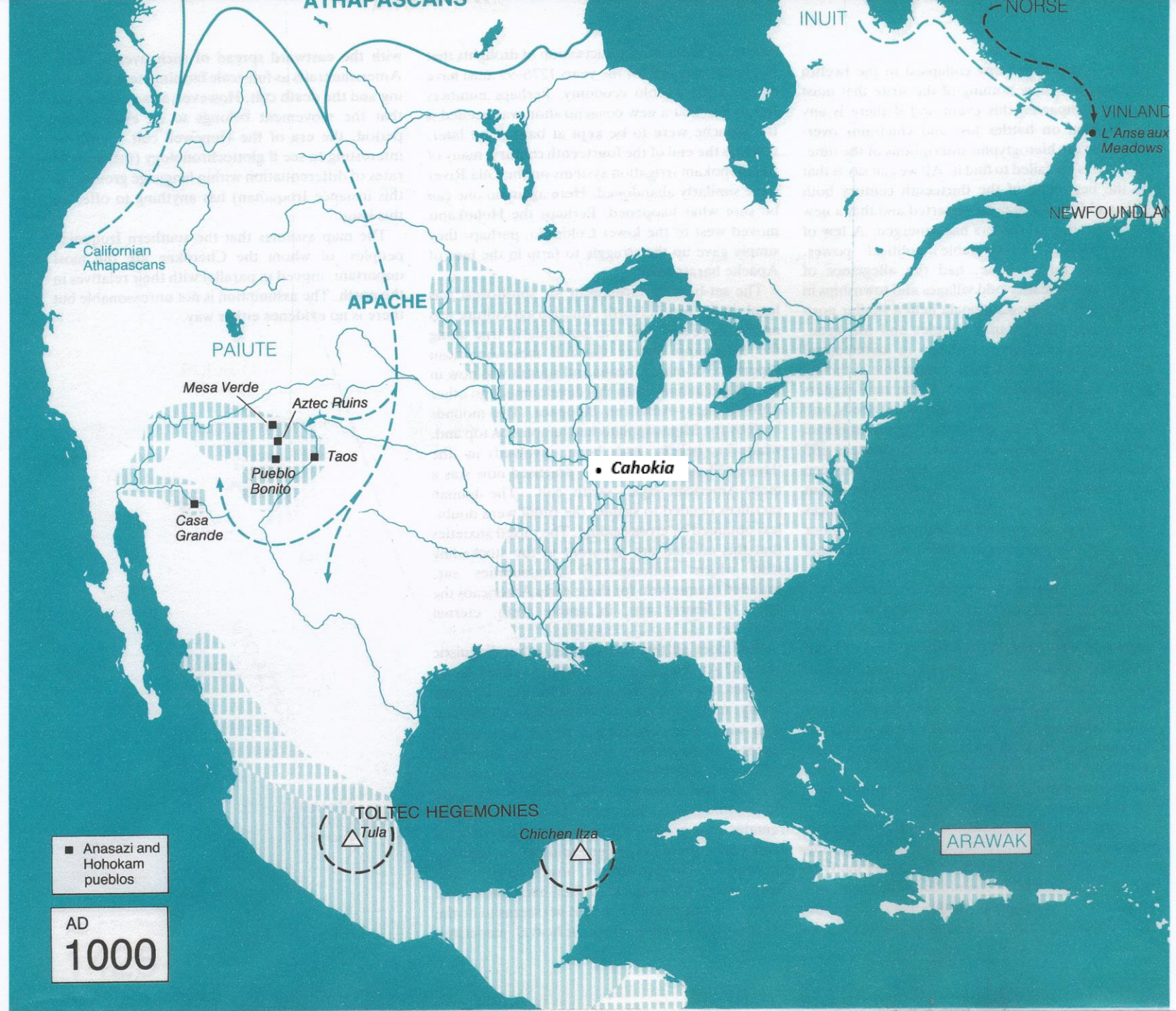
**In the Southwest, the Basketmaker III cultural phase lays the groundwork for the later Hohokam, Mogollon and Anasazi (Ancestral Puebloan) cultures.**



**Middle Woodland: In the East, the Hopewell culture creates spectacular burial mounds and earthworks, with wonderfully attractive works of art and craftsmanship.**

**In Mexico, the great city of Teotihuacan becomes an imperial capital....with rulers whose names we will never know.**











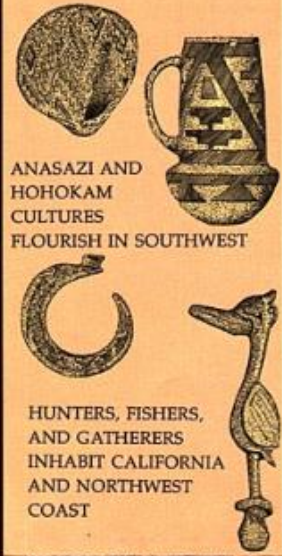
NM True TV -  
Chaco Canyon &  
Aztec Ruins  
(720p60fps)



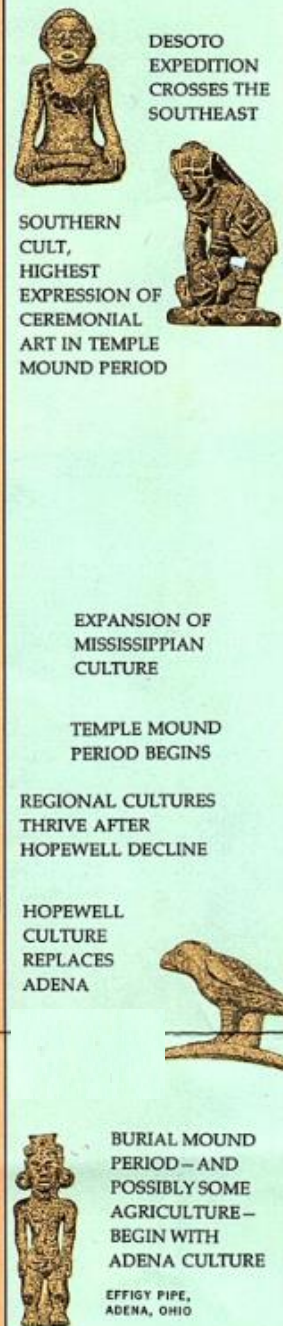
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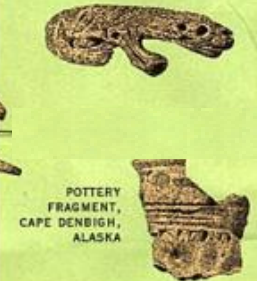
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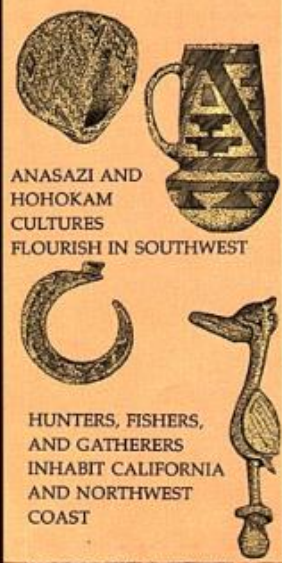


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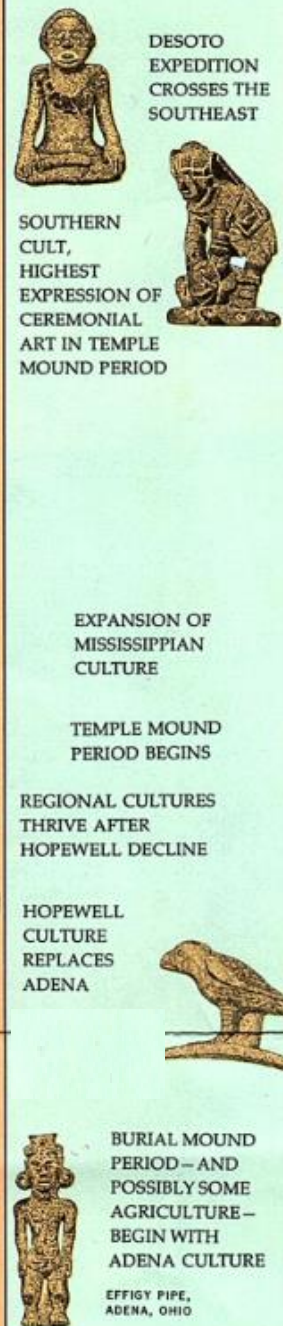
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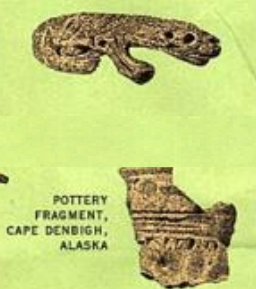
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# CHACO CANYON, NEW MEXICO



CASA CHIQUITA

PUEBLO DEL ARROYO

PUEBLO BONITO

CHETRO KETI

CASA RINCONADA

Image © 2007 DigitalGlobe

© 2007 Google™

Pointer 36°03'34.43" N 107°57'37.85" W

Streaming ||||| 100%

Eye alt 6188 ft



📍 New Mexico/Colorado/Arizona

## Ancient Pueblos: Mesas, Monuments, Canyons and More

Program No. 11010RJ

Delve into the history of the Ancestral Pueblos as you learn about prehistoric villages, explore the region's National Parks and visit important sites with a local expert.

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National Parks

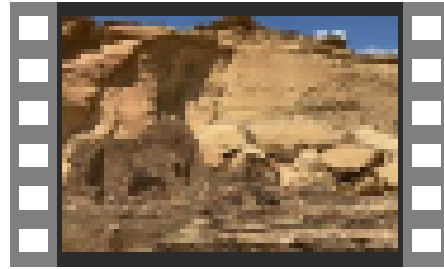
Regional Studies

On the Road

Native American Studies

Best Value

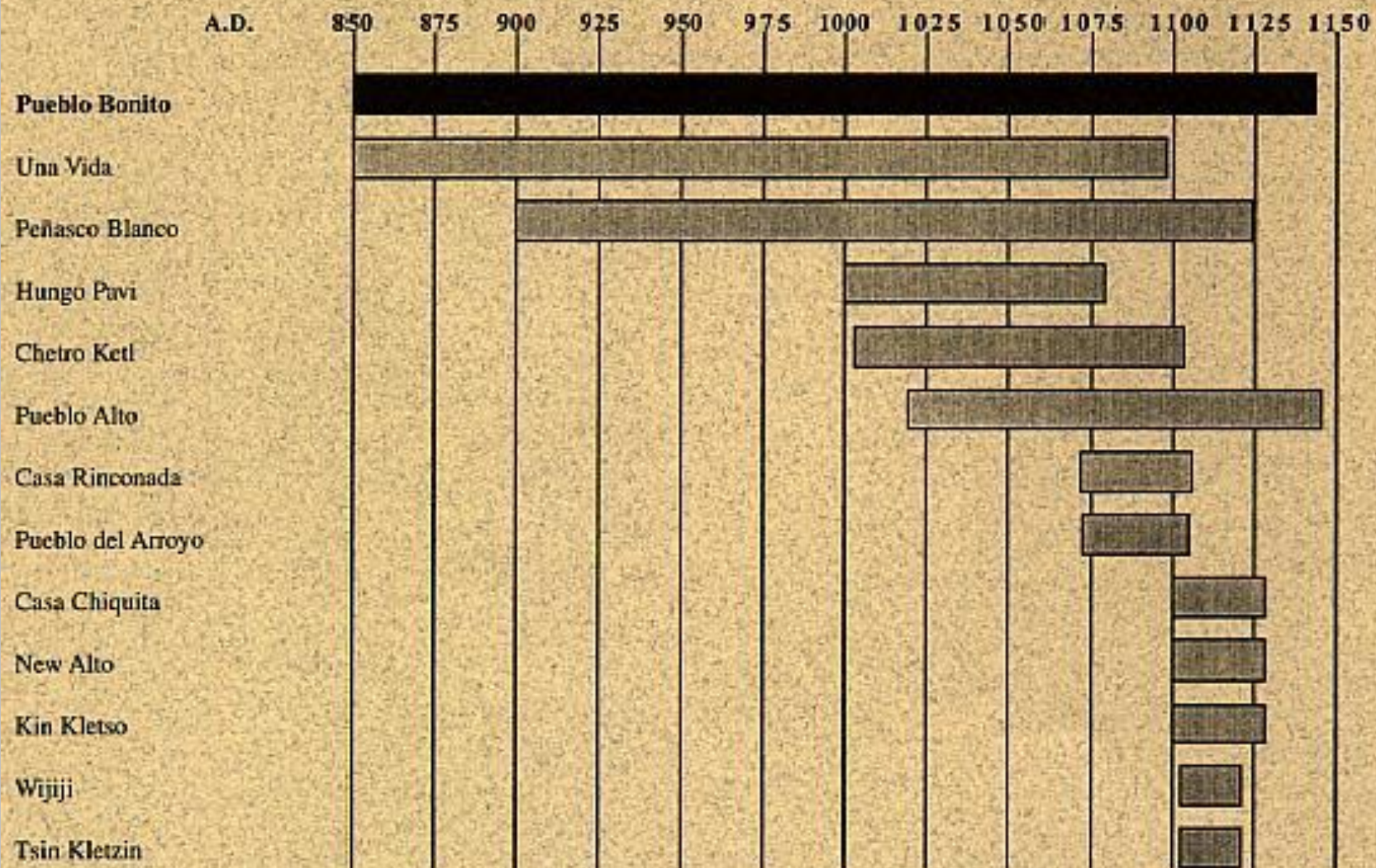




Chaco Canyon  
view



## Construction Dates for Chacoan Ruins



## What was Chaco?

- a pilgrimage site
- a center for political elites (kings??)
- large domestic pueblos
- a fraternity house
- a center for ritual and cosmology



—all of the above?

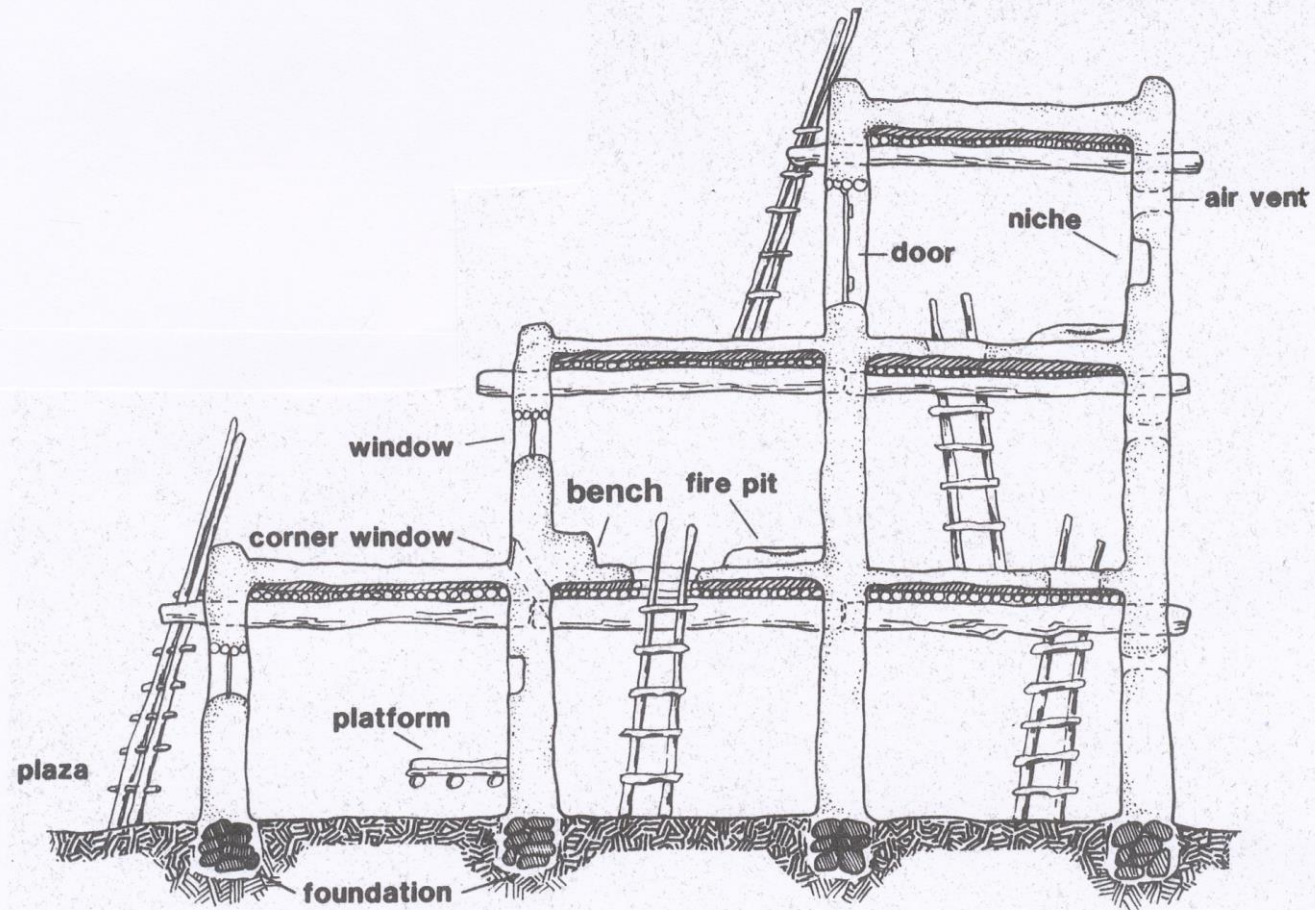


Chaco Great Houses were not Pueblo villages, communal, egalitarian, and ritually based. Great Houses were elite residences, like Mesoamerican palaces—or, rather, they were *intended* to be palaces. They housed high-status families who were something like princes and kings—or they *tried* to be kings. They built a city—or something *like* a city—from which they controlled a region—or *thought* they controlled a region. Chaco, with several hundred elites and a thousand commoners, was trying to be a local version of a Postclassic Mesoamerican capital. But they got it wrong: they built it in the wrong place, at the wrong time.

—S. Lekson, "Chaco's Hinterlands," from *Oxford Handbook of North American Archaeology* (2012)







Great House cross section

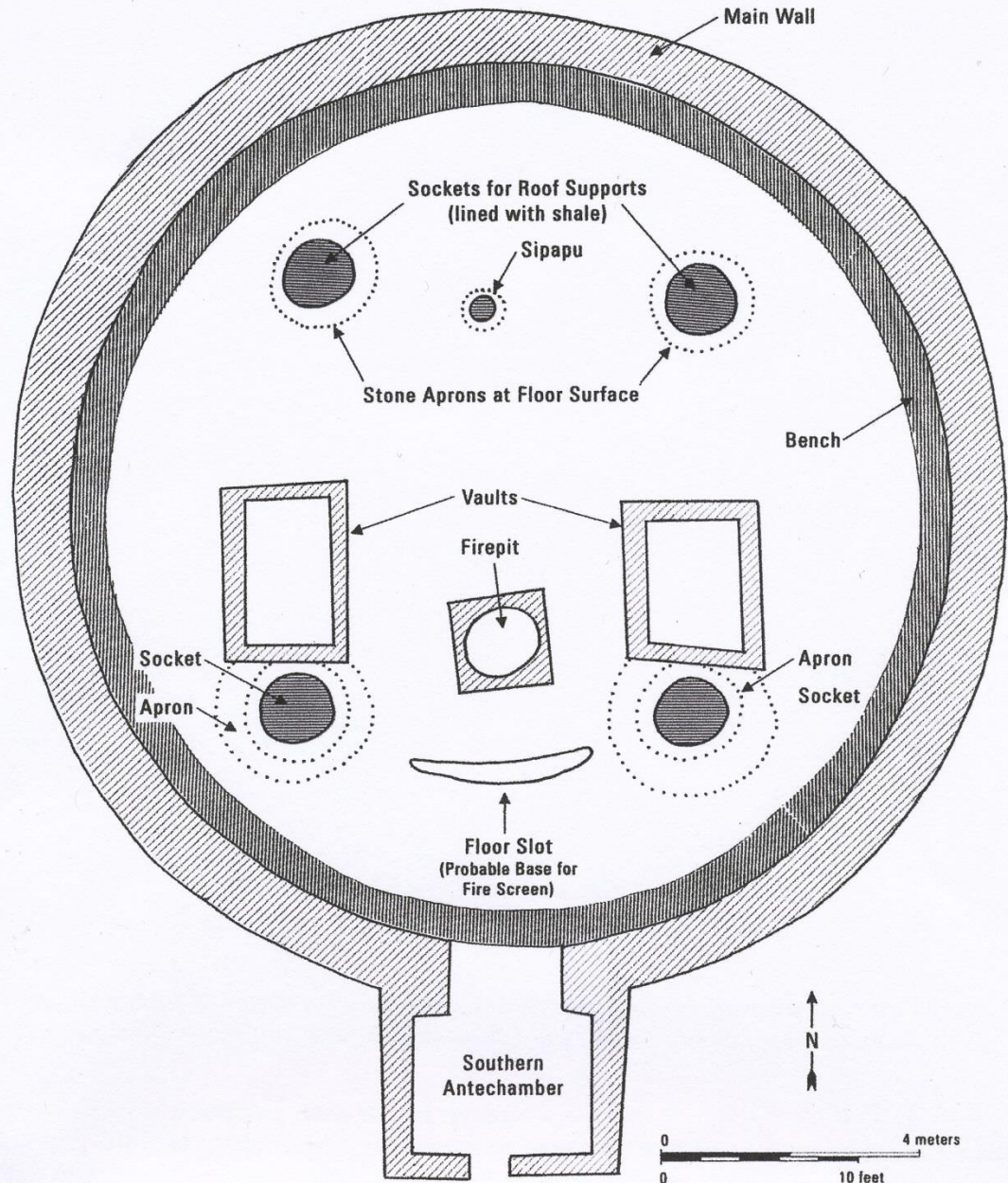
**At its full extent, Pueblo Bonito had many dozens of rooms without light or fresh air....perhaps 80% of them were simply there to hold up or support the upper and outer rooms!**

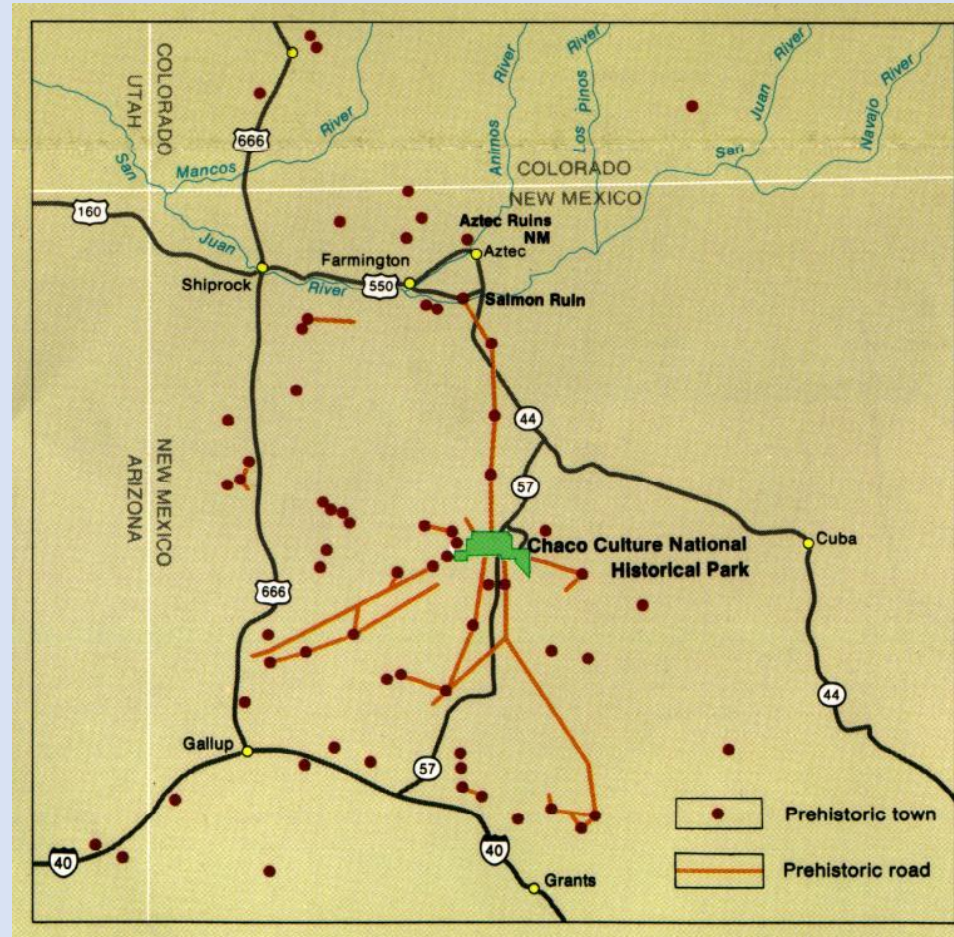


**Among most Pueblo peoples, "kiva" means a large room that is circular and underground, used for spiritual ceremonies and community meetings.**



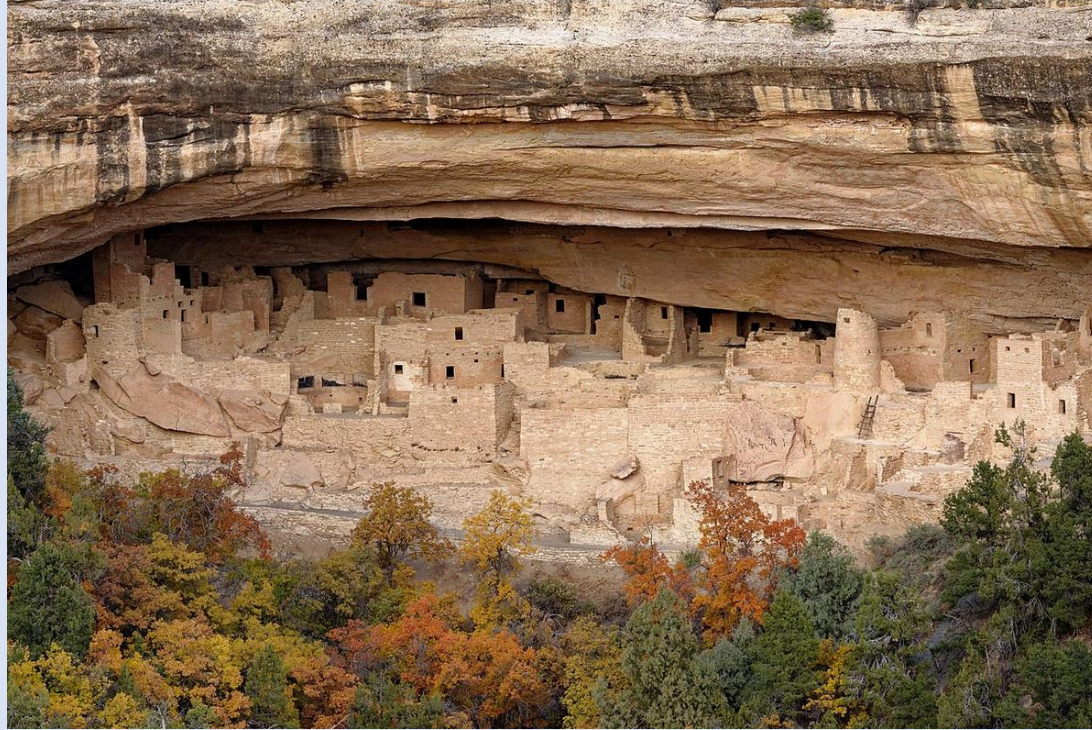
**Interior of a reconstructed kiva at Mesa Verde National Park.**



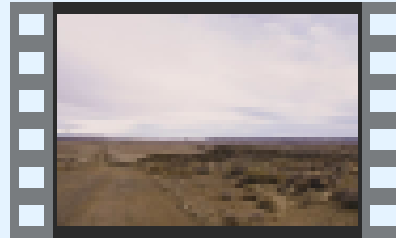


**Chaco Canyon with its dozen Great Houses was the hub of a network of roads to other Great Houses scattered throughout the Four Corners area.**

## Cliff Dwellings:



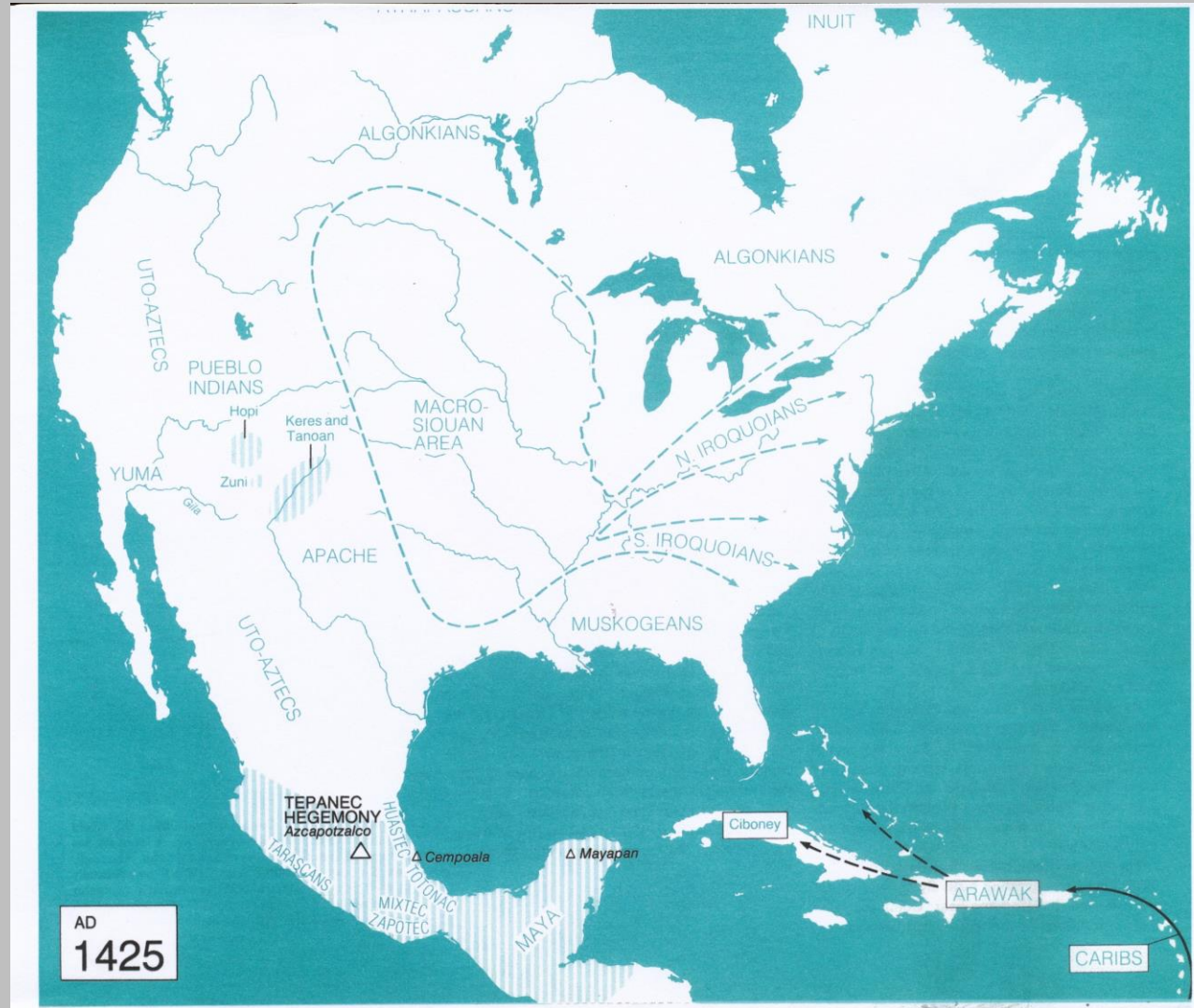
**At Mesa Verde and elsewhere, the famous cliff dwellings were inhabited during the decades after Chaco Canyon itself was abandoned. Their spectacular locations may have been due to the rise of warfare during a time of drought and environmental stress.**



The ancient  
civilisation that  
thrived in  
extreme conditi...







In the 12<sup>th</sup>—14<sup>th</sup> centuries, both Chaco and Cahokia were abandoned. Today many scholars see climate change as the main reason.



The later cultures encountered by the Spaniards had been selective in what part of the ancient traditions they kept.



In the Southeast, the “Mississippian” culture created at Cahokia survived in a widespread but smaller form. Moundbuilding, a stratified society with the “Great Sun” at the top and nobles beneath him, chiefdoms ruling over maize-growing farmers, artistic and religious motifs—all these continued.

Etowah in Georgia and Moundville in Alabama are impressive centers of Mississippian culture....

....“impressive” to those who have not seen Cahokia!

**The later cultures encountered by the Spaniards had been selective in what part of the ancient traditions they kept.**



**In the Southwest, the Pueblo peoples abandoned the Four Corners area entirely, moving south to the Rio Grande and nearby areas. They were very selective in retaining some elements of older culture (kivas, emphasis on links with the spirit world) and rejecting others (dominance by powerful overlords, emphasis on astronomy and astronomical alignments).**



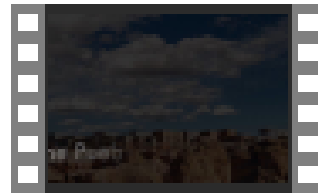
From American Archaeology Magazine | Current Issue

## When The Gambler Came To Chaco

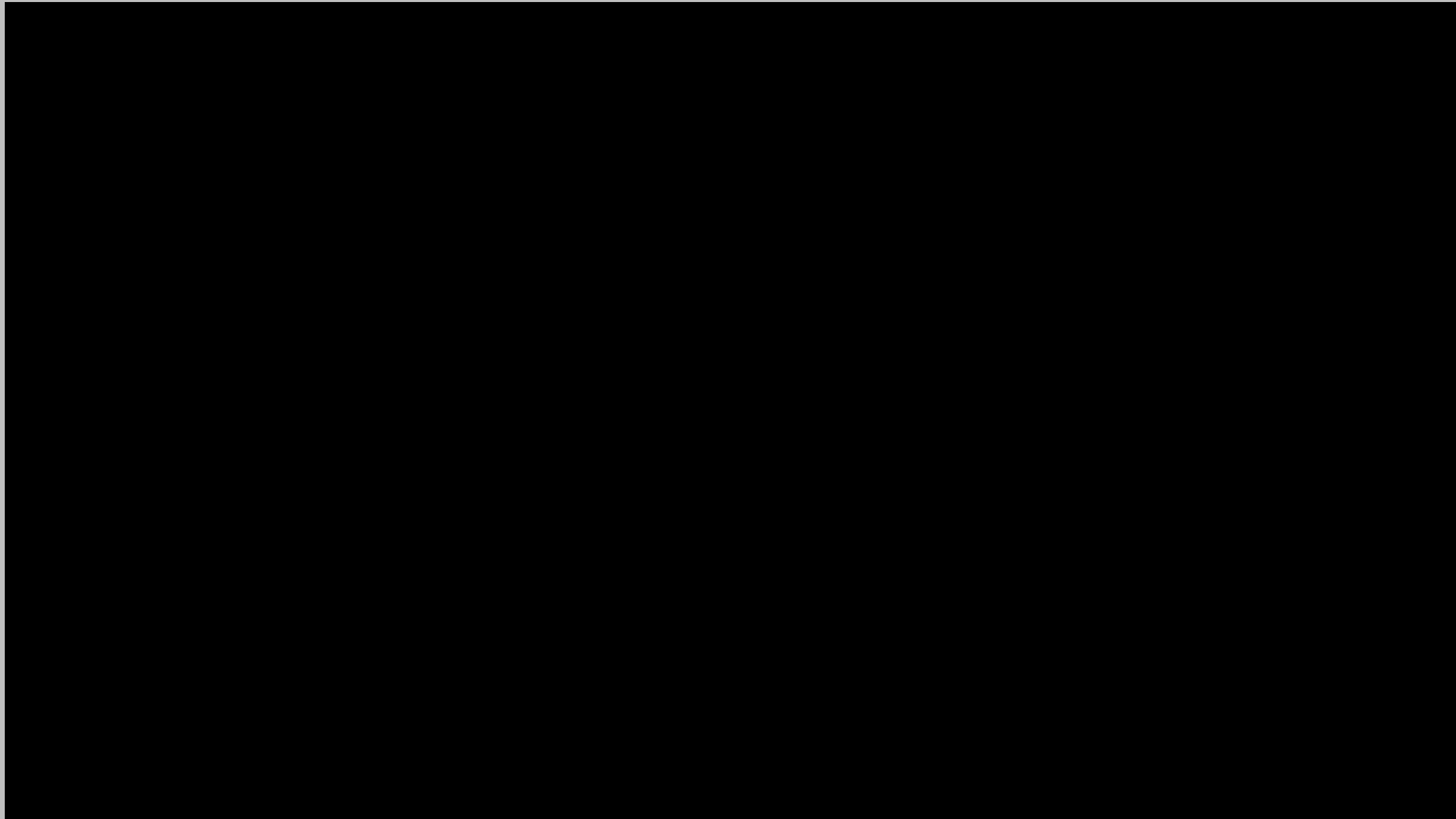
*Oral histories and archaeological evidence indicate the significance of gambling at Chaco Canyon.*

For many decades, the ruins of the Southwest – the cliff-dwellings, Chaco Canyon, and hundreds of others preserved in national and state parks – have been interpreted as early versions of modern Pueblos: simple, egalitarian, and communal.

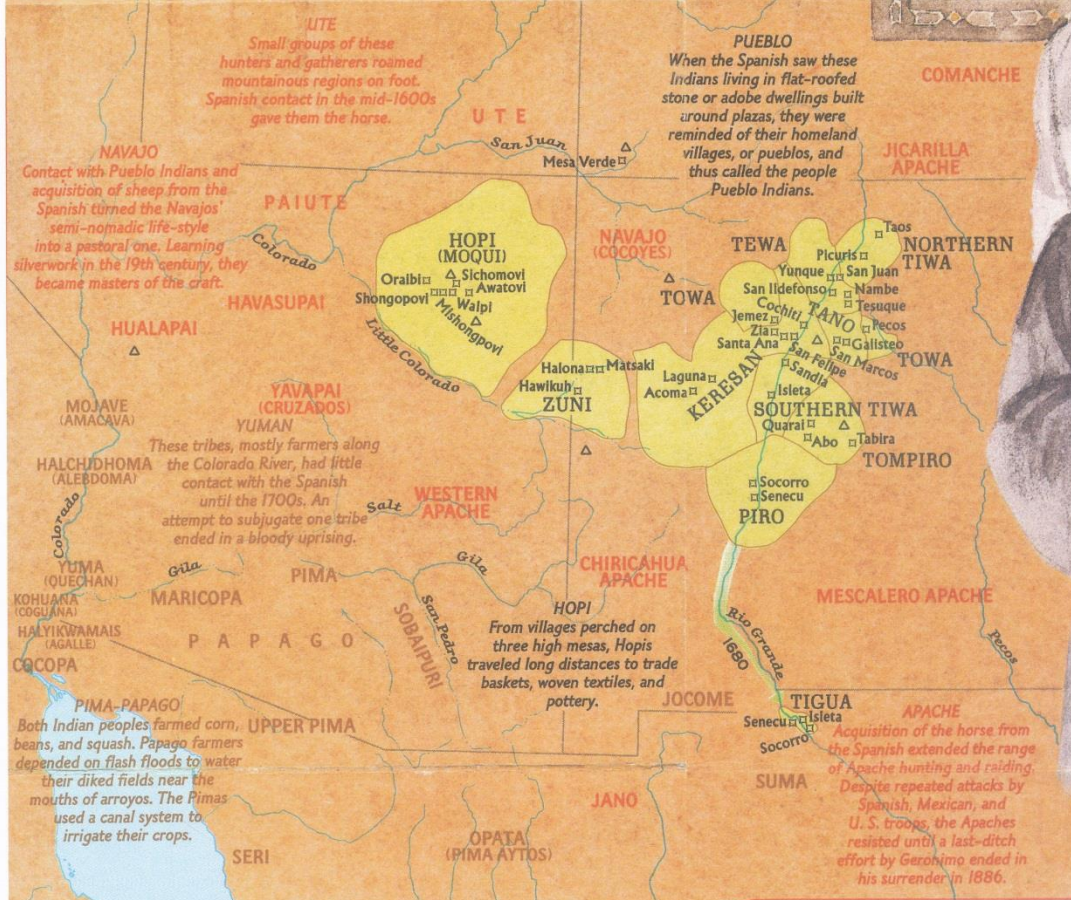
Chaco was not that. Chaco was a “state” – a secondary state, a local version of a Mesoamerican polity. It failed. Around 1300 CE, Pueblo people rejected Chaco’s political structure. They made a conscious, historical decision to be simple, egalitarian, and communal. Pueblo people never again built – or allowed – anything like Chaco.



Native American  
History\_ The  
Pueblo (1080p)







### INDIAN LANDS 1600s

**1** WHEN THE FIRST SPANISH BOOT stepped on southwestern soil, more than 100,000 Indians lived in some 40 different groups. All shared the problem of an arid environment, but their cultures and languages varied. Many of these groups, known as rancheria Indians, lived in scattered farming settlements. Others, the Pueblos, lived in large farming villages along the Rio Grande or on the plateau drained by the Colorado. Apaches, Utes, and Comanches were hunter-gatherers who lived in tepees and wickiups.

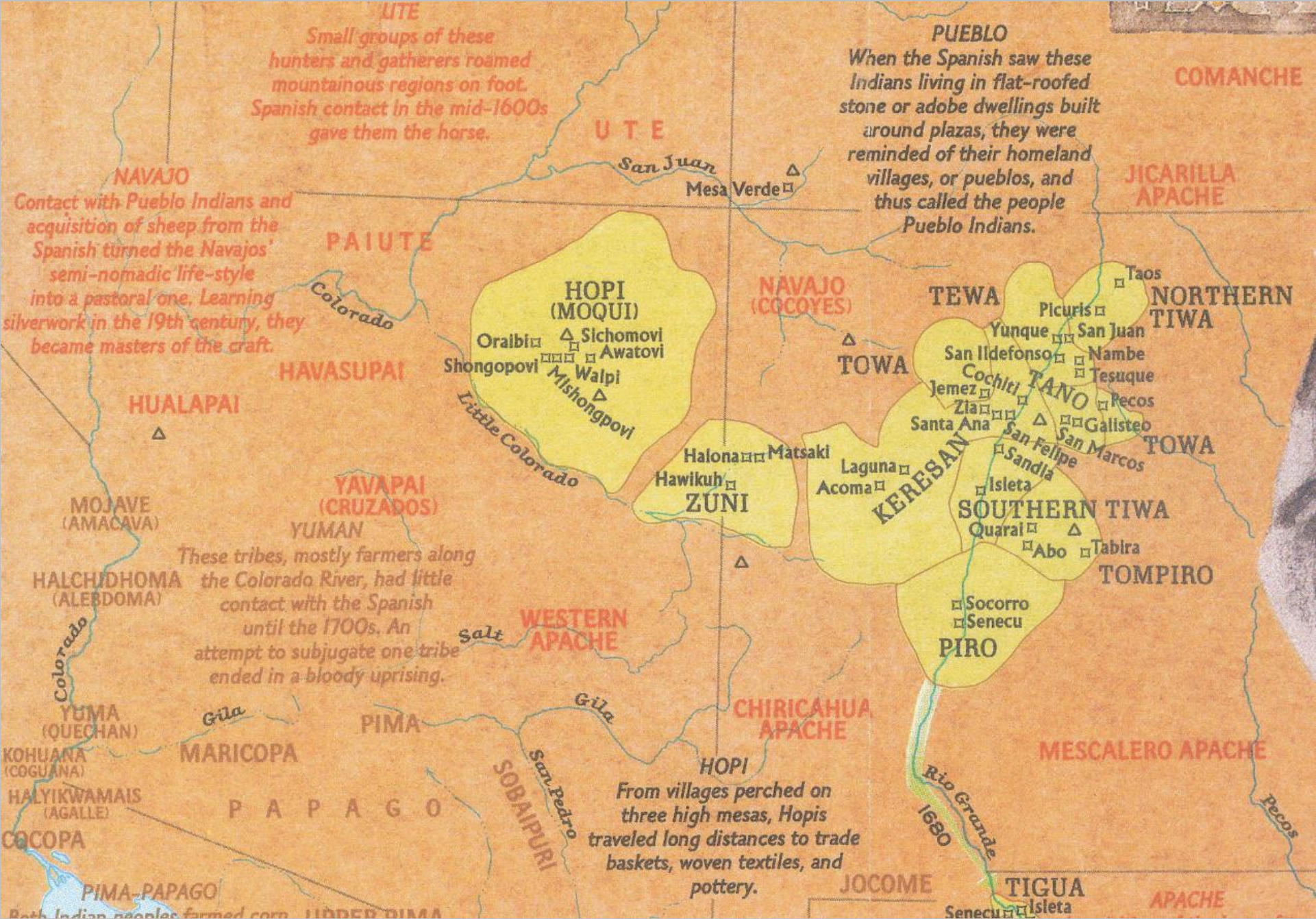
#### MAP KEY

- Pueblo People
- Rancheria People
- Nomadic People
- Pueblo
- Mineral Site



### 2 SPANISH

When the first Spanish boot stepped on southwestern soil, more than 100,000 Indians lived in some 40 different groups. All shared the problem of an arid environment, but their cultures and languages varied. Many of these groups, known as rancheria Indians, lived in scattered farming settlements. Others, the Pueblos, lived in large farming villages along the Rio Grande or on the plateau drained by the Colorado. Apaches, Utes, and Comanches were hunter-gatherers who lived in tepees and wickiups.



**UTE**  
Small groups of these hunters and gatherers roamed mountainous regions on foot. Spanish contact in the mid-1600s gave them the horse.

**PUEBLO**  
When the Spanish saw these Indians living in flat-roofed stone or adobe dwellings built around plazas, they were reminded of their homeland villages, or pueblos, and thus called the people Pueblo Indians.

**NAVAJO**  
Contact with Pueblo Indians and acquisition of sheep from the Spanish turned the Navajos' semi-nomadic life-style into a pastoral one. Learning silverwork in the 19th century, they became masters of the craft.

**YAVAPAI (CRUZADOS)**  
These tribes, mostly farmers along the Colorado River, had little contact with the Spanish until the 1700s. An attempt to subjugate one tribe ended in a bloody uprising.

**HOPIS**  
From villages perched on three high mesas, Hopis traveled long distances to trade baskets, woven textiles, and pottery.

**PIMA-PAPAGO**  
Both Indian peoples farmed corn.

**HOPIS (MOQUI)**  
Oraibi  
Shongopovi  
Mishongpovi  
Walpi  
Sichomovi  
Awatovi

**TEWA**  
Picuris  
Yunque  
San Ildefonso  
Jemez  
Zia  
Santa Ana  
San Felipe  
Sandia  
Isleta  
Socorro  
Senecu

**TANO**  
San Juan  
Nambe  
Tesuque  
Pecos  
Gallisteo  
San Marcos  
San Felipe  
Quaral  
Abo  
Tabira

**NORTHERN TIWA**  
Taos  
San Juan  
Tesuque  
Pecos  
Gallisteo  
San Marcos  
San Felipe  
Quaral  
Abo  
Tabira

**KERESAN**  
Halona  
Matsaki  
Laguna  
Acoma

**ZUNI**  
Hawikuh

**PIRO**  
Socorro  
Senecu

**MOJAVE (AMACAVA)**  
**HALCHIDHOMA (ALEBDOMA)**  
**YUMA (QUECHAN)**  
**KOHUANA (COGUANA)**  
**HALYIKWAMAIS (AGALLE)**  
**COCOPA**

**HUALAPAI**  
**HAVASUPAI**  
**YAVAPAI (CRUZADOS)**  
**YUMAN**  
**PIMA**  
**MARICOPA**  
**PAPAGO**

**WESTERN APACHE**  
**SOBAIPURI**

**CHIRICAHUA APACHE**

**MESCALERO APACHE**

**JOCOME**

**TIGUA**

**APACHE**



## INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

Tribal Groups and Culture Areas at Contact

	Arctic		Northwest Coast
	California		Plateau
	Great Basin		Southeast
	Great Plains		Southwest
	Northeast		Subarctic

*Tribal groups are named in capital letters.*



# 1 The American peoples, c.1500

## culture areas:

### North America

- Arctic
- Sub-Arctic
- Northwest coast
- Plateau
- Great Basin
- California
- Southwest
- Great Plains
- Northeast
- Southeast

### Mesoamerica

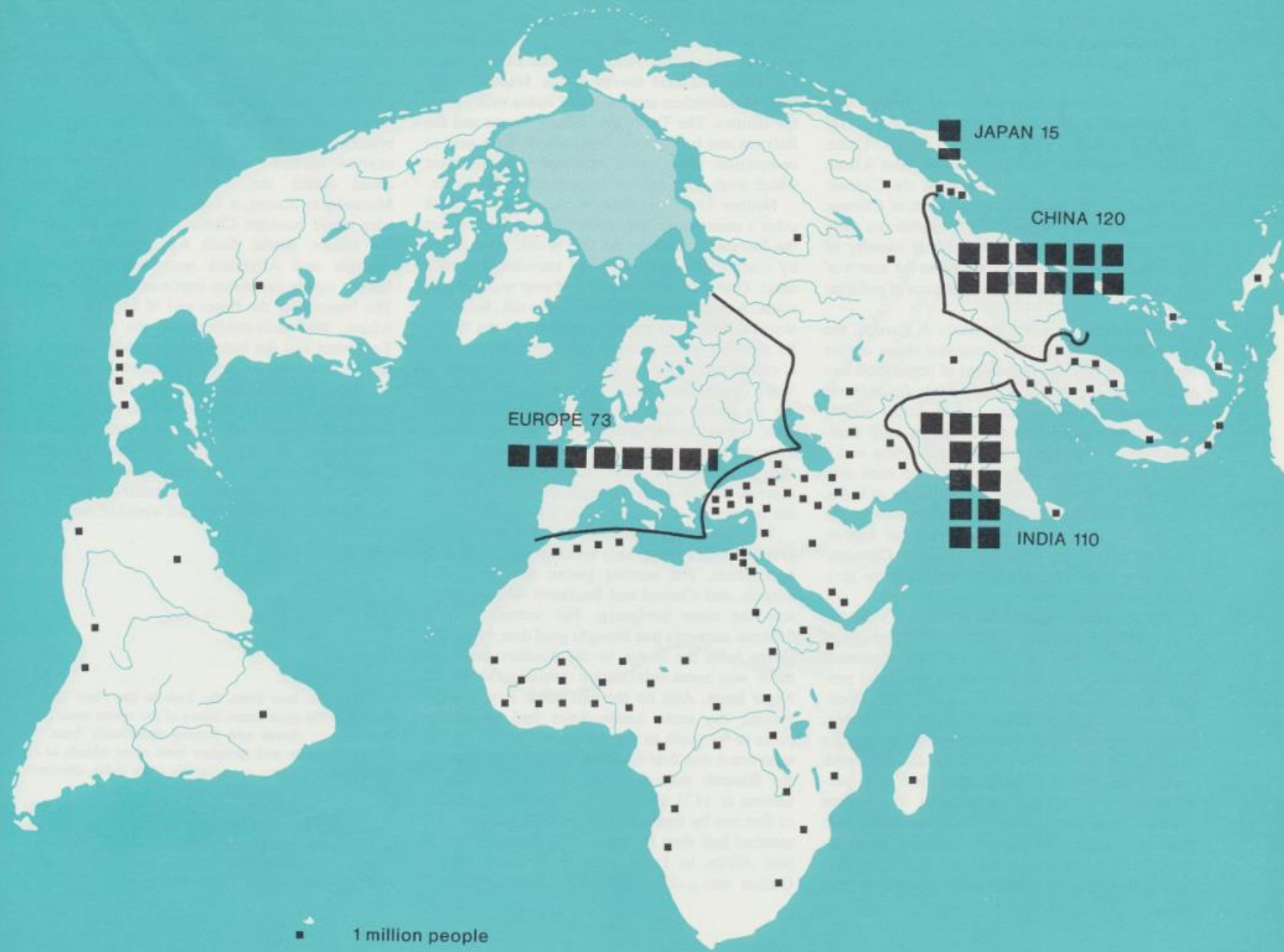
- Mesoamerica

### South America

- Circum-Caribbean
- Savanna-Orinoco
- Andean
- Tropical forest
- Atlantic
- Southern



1483



■ 1 million people  
■ 10 million people

1483



CHRISTENDOM

ISLAM

CHINESE CULTURE

INDIAN CULTURES

NOMADS  
Silk Route

○ Portuguese overseas possessions



○ Portuguese overseas possessions



# THE GRAND EXCHANGE



**AMERICAN FOOD FOR ALL**  
 One of the typical crops of the Americas, corn—and potatoes—spread so widely that they became staples of human survival. Corn's impact was potent in Africa, where coastal peoples were raising the new grain by the mid-1800s. Able to survive where wheat and rice could not, corn spurred population growth—a mixed blessing, since large, healthy populations supplied the slave trade. Potatoes reached Ireland in the 16th century. The once despised tuber helped feed the Irish—and, later, other northern Europeans—from recurring famines. A host of other crops, notably beans and squash, enriched and enriched Europe's diet.



Cardinal proteus...  
 ...the...  
 ...the...



**HEMISPHERE OF HEALERS**  
 Armed with thousands of medicinal plants—largely sought by explorers to supplement Europe's pharmacies—Indian doctors fought gales, measles, typhoid, and other infections. Quinine, derived from Peruvian bark, eased malaria. Spices, from Aniseed to cayenne, cooled fevers. Symplocos, a tree from the Caribbean, yielded a medicinal resin. Today American herbs enhance some 500 prescription drugs. So proficacious were Aztec healers that conquistadores preferred them to Spanish barber-surgeons, who often left patients worse off. The obsidian blades used by Aztec surgeons revealed even modern steel for precise incisions.



**T**he encounter that was to remake two worlds began not with Columbus's reconnaissance of 1492 but with his uncelebrated return to the Americas in 1493 with 17 ships under his command. They disgorged horses and rats, pigs and weeds, fruit trees and diseases—and more than a thousand men. Infusions of Spaniards bearing pathogens triggered pandemics that eventually killed millions of native people who never saw, or even heard of, a European. Europeans saw their supply of colonial forced labor rapidly dwindle, and they began to import slaves from Africa, who soon outnumbered the Caribbean natives.

The Europeans had come, as Bernal Diaz affirmed, "to give light to those in darkness and also to get rich." But those assets of the Americas not consisted in gold and silver only gradually engaged the rest of the globe's attention. Kernels of New World corn became a yellow currency more valuable to the well-being of the world than suggests of gold. Potatoes kept famines from European villages. Sweet potatoes eased China's dependence on rice. (Today

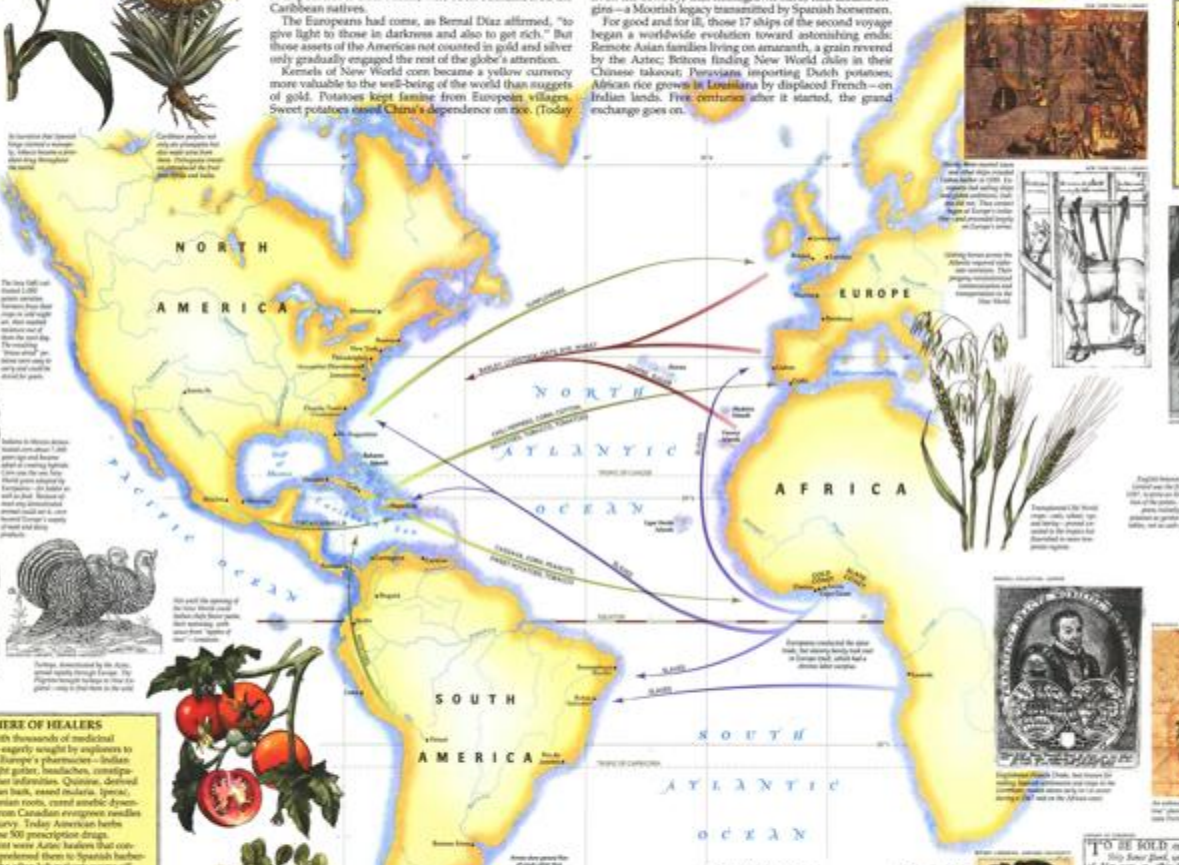
China relies on American crops for more than a third of its food supply.) Dyes from Brazil and Peru became as coveted as Far Eastern spices; Mexico's cochineal dye, which put the red in redcoat, was second only to silver in its importance as an export by the late 1800s.

Much of what the Americas received was of comparable value: grains, vegetables, livestock, technology. As chocolate went east, coffee came west, thriving in the Caribbean and Brazil. Wheat from the Middle East has made North America's Great Plains the "breadbasket of the world." Even the cowboy, that homegrown hero, had distant origins—a Moorish legacy transmitted by Spanish horsemen.

For good and for ill, those 17 ships of the second voyage began a worldwide evolution toward astonishing empires. Remote Asian families living on amaranth, a grain revered by the Aztec; Britons finding New World silks in their Chinese takeout; Peruvians importing Dutch potatoes; African rice grown in Louisiana by displaced French—on Italian lands. Five centuries after it started, the grand exchange goes on.



**TECHNOLOGY TRANSPLANT**  
 If herbs existed in the Americas before Europeans did, Indians used them on boys. What arrived after 1492 was the idea of putting wheels to work. Carts, waterwheels, potter's wheels—these came with colonization. So did looms, distilleries, and coars. Europeans set them to familiar tasks: pulling wagons, plowing, carrying wares. Indians adopted many of their conquerors' innovations, adding to the horse and in some cases the plow. Weavers, dyers, and other textile masters gradually incorporated new techniques to American cloth production. By 1575 dozens of workshops—some with hundreds of Indian workers—flourished central Mexico alone.



**TO BE SOLD on board the ship Santa Rosa, on today's deck of the ship, a slave, a child of 10, was for sale. The child was sold to the West Indies. The child was sold to the West Indies. The child was sold to the West Indies.**



**IMPORTED MISERY**  
 Conquistadores brought the first African captives to the Americas in 1502; the last black slaves, in Brazil, were freed in 1888. During the four centuries between those dates some ten million slaves arrived in the New World. Perhaps two million died in transit. Had the human imports landed in the Caribbean, where they faced backbreaking labor on sugarcane plantations. A third went to Portuguese Brazil, relatively less wretched North America. Although the Portuguese initially monopolized the slave trade, British, French, and Dutch sailors later dominated the trafficking, which peaked during the 1700s.

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 FEBRUARY 1992

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Kernels of New World corn became a yellow currency more valuable to the well-being of the world than nuggets of gold. Potatoes kept famine from European villages. Sweet potatoes eased China's dependence on rice. (Today

China relies on American crops for more than a third of its food supply.) Dyes from Brazil and Peru became as coveted as Far Eastern spices; Mexico's cochineal dye, which put the red in redcoat, was second only to silver in its importance as an export by the late 1500s.

Much of what the Americas received was of comparable value: grains, vegetables, livestock, technology. As chocolate went east, coffee came west, thriving in the Caribbean and Brazil. Wheat from the Middle East has made North America's Great Plains the “breadbasket of the world.” Even the cowboy, that homegrown hero, had distant origins—a Moorish legacy transmitted by Spanish horsemen.

For good and for ill, those 17 ships of the second voyage began a worldwide evolution toward astonishing ends: Remote Asian families living on amaranth, a grain revered by the Aztec; Britons finding New World *chiles* in their Chinese takeout; Peruvians importing Dutch potatoes; African rice grown in Louisiana by displaced French—on Indian lands. Five centuries after it started, the grand exchange goes on.

### AMERICAN FOOD FOR ALL

**O**ut of the myriad crops of the Americas, two—corn and potatoes—spread so widely that they became staples of human survival.

Corn's impact was potent in Africa, where coastal peoples were raising the new grain by the mid-1500s. Able to survive where wheat and rice could not, corn spurred population growth—a mixed blessing, since large, healthy populations supplied the slave trade.

Potatoes reached Ireland in the 16th century. The once despised tubers helped free the Irish—and, later, other northern Europeans—from recurring famine. A host of other crops, notably beans and squash, enlivened and enriched Europe's drab diet.

## HEMISPHERE OF HEALERS

**A**rmed with thousands of medicinal plants—eagerly sought by explorers to supplement Europe's pharmacies—Indian doctors fought goiter, headaches, constipation, and other infirmities. Quinine, derived from Peruvian bark, eased malaria. Ipecac, from Amazonian roots, cured amebic dysentery. Tonic from Canadian evergreen needles remedied scurvy. Today American herbs enhance some 500 prescription drugs.

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So did horses, donkeys, and oxen. Europeans set them to familiar tasks: pulling wagons, plowing, carrying warriors. Indians adopted many of their conquerors' innovations, taking to the horse and in some cases the plow.

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## IMPORTED MISERY

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Half the human imports landed in the Caribbean, where they faced backbreaking labor on sugarcane plantations. A third went to Portuguese Brazil; relatively few reached North America.

Although the Portuguese originally monopolized the slave trade, British, French, and Dutch sailors later dominated the trafficking, which peaked during the 1700s.

**1 The origins of domestic plants and animals to 4000 BC**  
 the origins of domestic plants and animals to 4000 BC

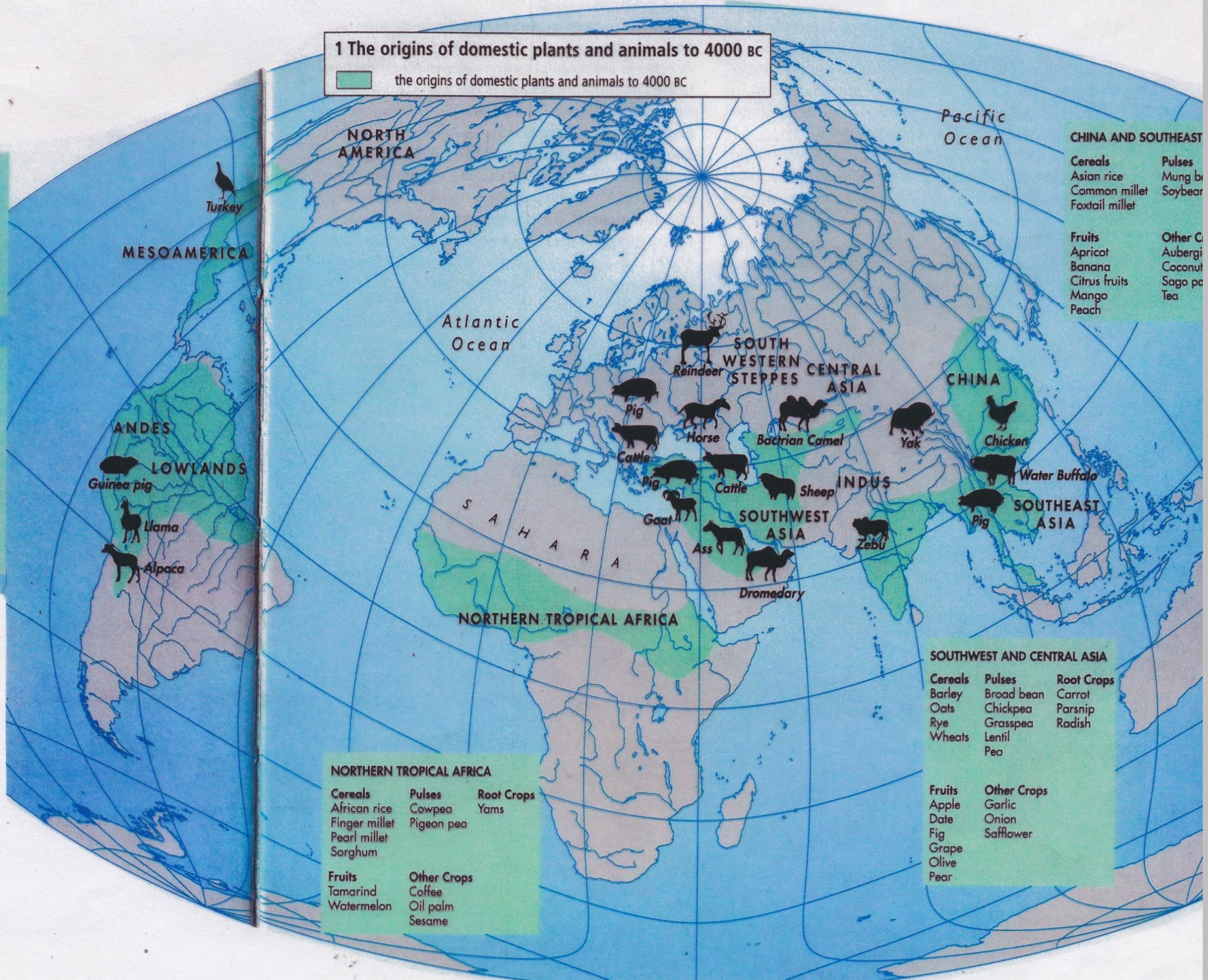
- MESOAMERICA**
- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Pulses</b>      |
| Maize          | Common bean        |
| Teosinte       | Runner bean        |
|                | Tepary bean        |
| <b>Fruits</b>  | <b>Other Crops</b> |
| Avocado        | Chilli pepper      |
| Tomato         | Squashes           |

- NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA**
- |               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| <b>Pulses</b> | <b>Root Crops</b>  |
| Common bean   | Manioc             |
| Lima bean     | Potato             |
|               | Sweet Potato       |
|               | Yam                |
| <b>Fruits</b> | <b>Other Crops</b> |
| Guava         | Cashew             |
| Pineapple     | Chilli pepper      |
| Soursop       | Cocoa              |
| Sweetsop      | Peanut             |
|               | Quinoa             |
|               | Squashes           |


- CHINA AND SOUTHEAST**
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Pulses</b>  |
| Asian rice     | Mung bean      |
| Common millet  | Soybean        |
| Foxtail millet |                |
| <b>Fruits</b>  | <b>Other C</b> |
| Apricot        | Aubergine      |
| Banana         | Coconut        |
| Citrus fruits  | Sago palm      |
| Mango          | Tea            |
| Peach          |                |

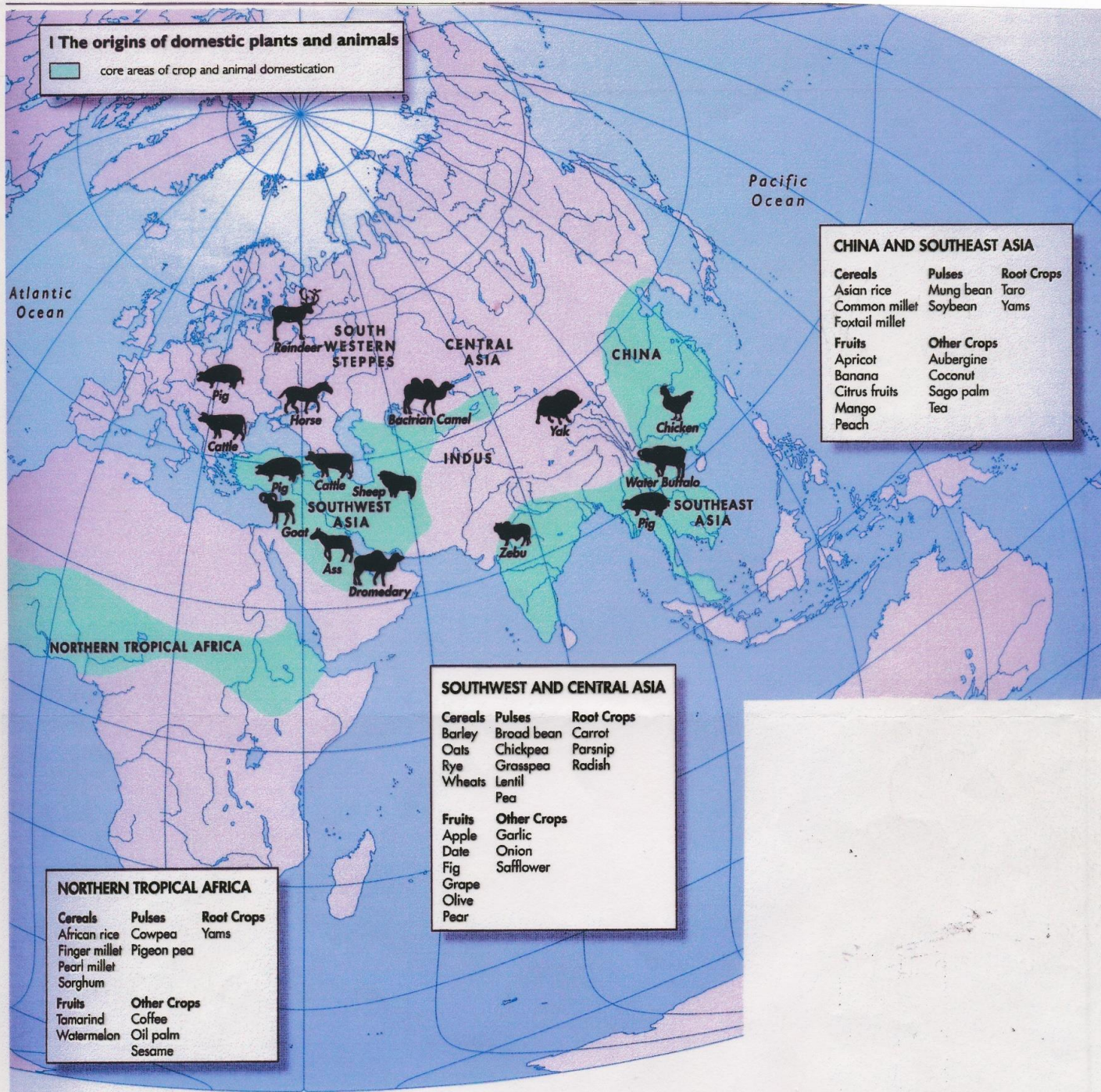
- SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIA**
- |                |                    |                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Pulses</b>      | <b>Root Crops</b> |
| Barley         | Broad bean         | Carrot            |
| Oats           | Chickpea           | Parsnip           |
| Rye            | Grasspea           | Radish            |
| Wheats         | Lentil             | Pea               |
|                |                    |                   |
| <b>Fruits</b>  | <b>Other Crops</b> |                   |
| Apple          | Garlic             |                   |
| Date           | Onion              |                   |
| Fig            | Safflower          |                   |
| Grape          |                    |                   |
| Olive          |                    |                   |
| Pear           |                    |                   |

- NORTHERN TROPICAL AFRICA**
- |                |                    |                   |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Cereals</b> | <b>Pulses</b>      | <b>Root Crops</b> |
| African rice   | Cowpea             | Yams              |
| Finger millet  | Pigeon pea         |                   |
| Pearl millet   |                    |                   |
| Sorghum        |                    |                   |
| <b>Fruits</b>  | <b>Other Crops</b> |                   |
| Tamarind       | Coffee             |                   |
| Watermelon     | Oil palm           |                   |
|                | Sesame             |                   |



**I The origins of domestic plants and animals**

 core areas of crop and animal domestication



**CHINA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA**

Cereals	Pulses	Root Crops
Asian rice	Mung bean	Taro
Common millet	Soybean	Yams
Foxtail millet		
Fruits	Other Crops	
Apricot	Aubergine	
Banana	Coconut	
Citrus fruits	Sago palm	
Mango	Tea	
Peach		

**SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIA**

Cereals	Pulses	Root Crops
Barley	Broad bean	Carrot
Oats	Chickpea	Parsnip
Rye	Grasspea	Radish
Wheats	Lentil	
	Pea	
Fruits	Other Crops	
Apple	Garlic	
Date	Onion	
Fig	Safflower	
Grape		
Olive		
Pear		

**NORTHERN TROPICAL AFRICA**

Cereals	Pulses	Root Crops
African rice	Cowpea	Yams
Finger millet	Pigeon pea	
Pearl millet		
Sorghum		
Fruits	Other Crops	
Tamarind	Coffee	
Watermelon	Oil palm	
	Sesame	

**SOUTH WESTERN STEPPES**

**CENTRAL ASIA**

**CHINA**

**SOUTH WEST ASIA**

**INDUS**

**SOUTHWEST ASIA**

**NORTHERN TROPICAL AFRICA**

**Pig**

**Cattle**

**Pig**

**Goat**

**Ass**

**Dromedary**

**Reindeer**

**Horse**

**Cattle**

**Sheep**

**Ass**

**Dromedary**

**Bactrian Camel**

**Zebu**

**Yak**

**Water Buffalo**

**Pig**

**Chicken**

Pacific Ocean

Atlantic Ocean



# 1 The origins of domestic plants and animals to 4000 bc



the origins of domestic plants and animals to 4000 bc

## MESOAMERICA

### Cereals

Maize  
Teosinte

### Pulses

Common bean  
Runner bean  
Tepary bean

### Fruits

Avocado  
Tomato

### Other Crops

Chilli pepper  
Squashes

## NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

### Pulses

Common bean  
Lima bean

### Root Crops

Manioc  
Potato  
Sweet Potato  
Yam

### Fruits

Guava  
Pineapple  
Soursop  
Sweetsop

### Other Crops

Cashew  
Chili pepper  
Cocoa  
Peanut  
Quinoa  
Squashes



NORTH AMERICA

Turkey

MESOAMERICA

ANDES

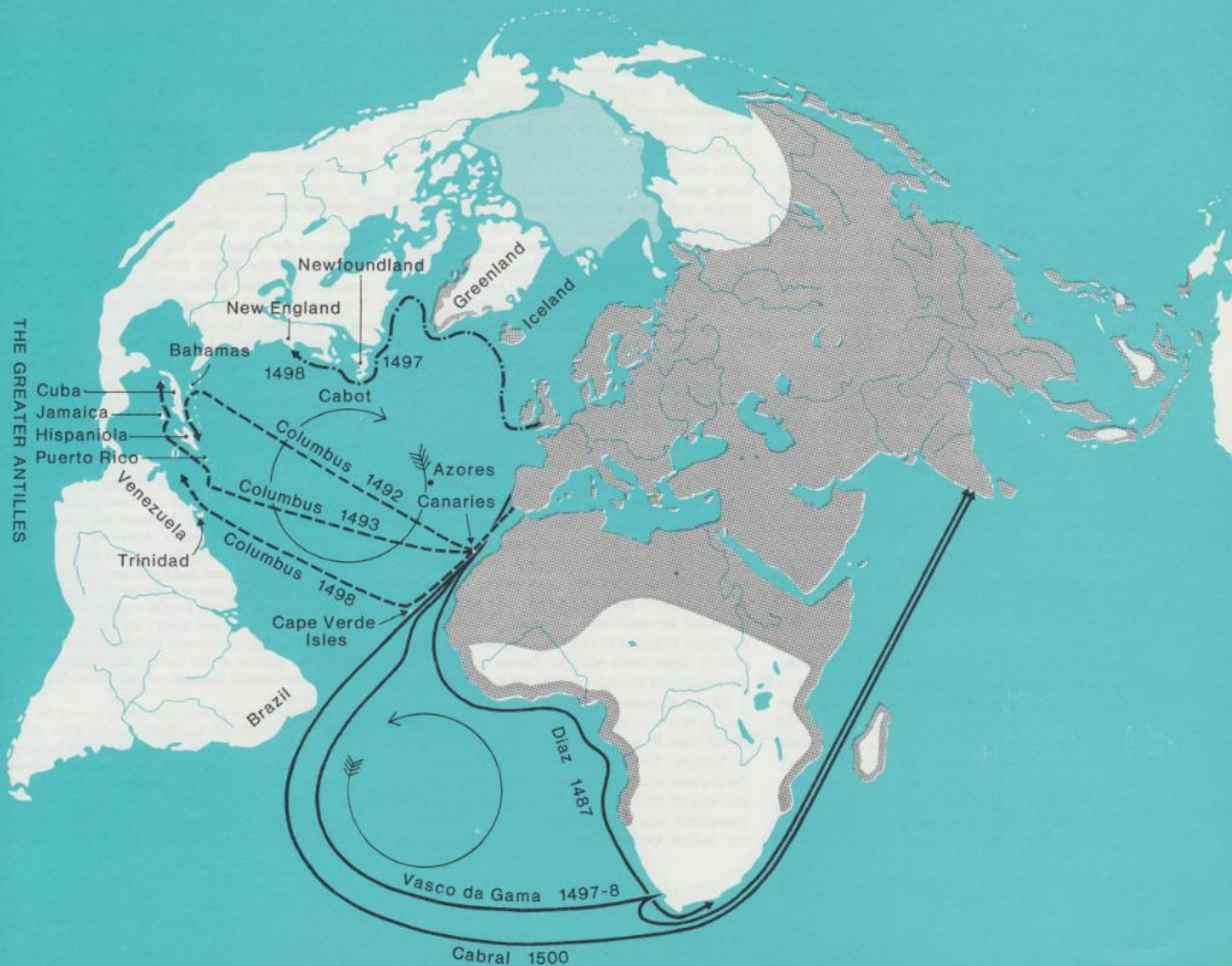
LOWLANDS

Guinea pig

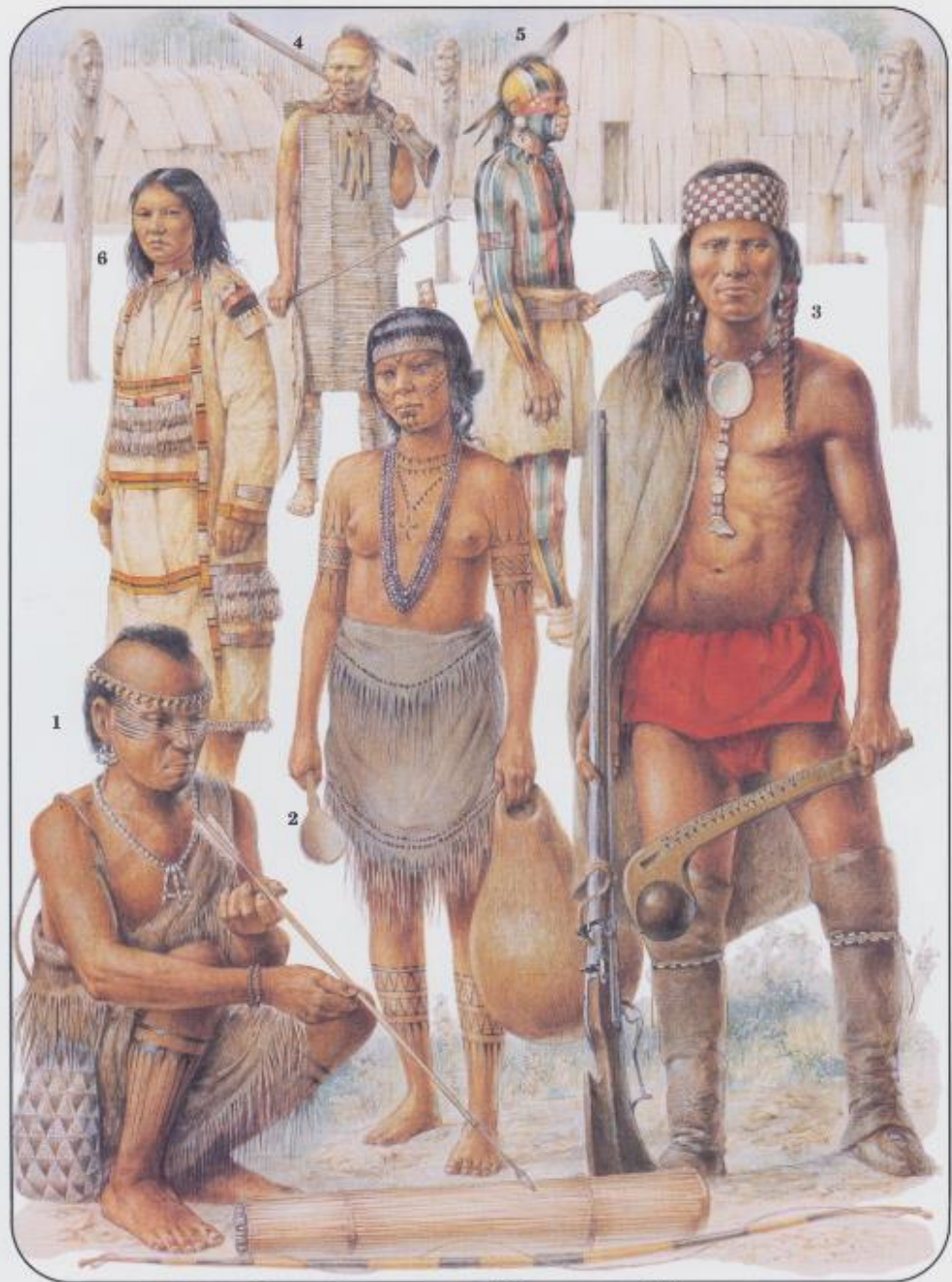
Llama

Alpaca

# THE VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY 1487-1500

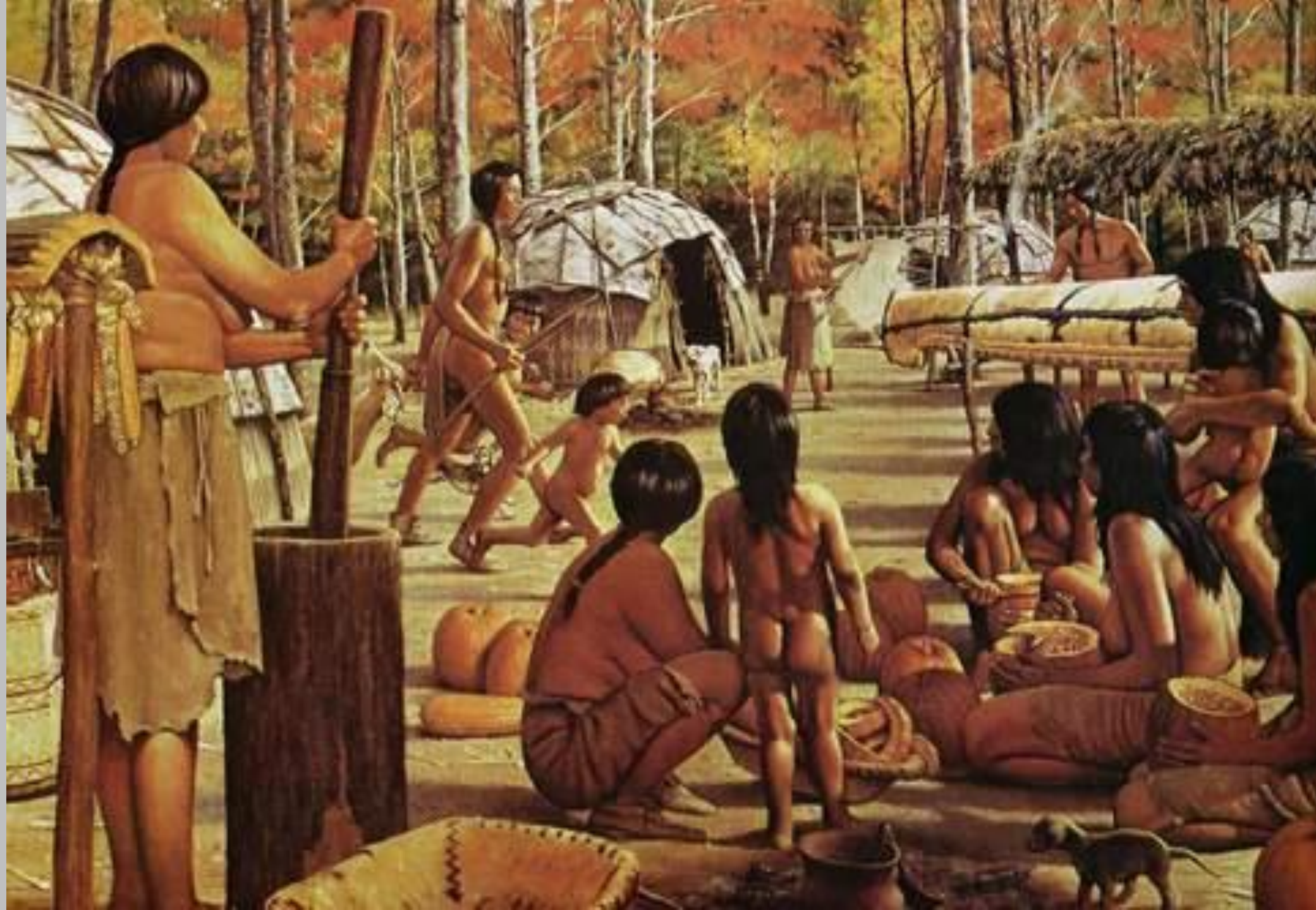


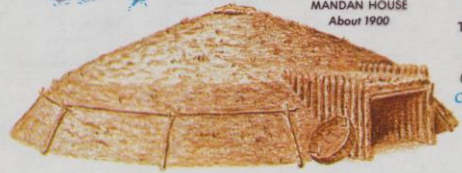




1: Virginia Algonkian Man, c.1620  
2: Carolina Algonkian woman, c.1580  
3: Niantic-Narraganset warrior, c.1670

4: Huron warrior, c.1625  
5: Mohawk warrior, c.1640  
6: Algonkian woman, St. Lawrence Valley, c.1630





**CHEROKEE**  
1836. After George Catlin painting,  
Thomas Gilcrease Institute  
of American History and  
Art, Tulsa



Nar  
South  
the fa  
and, l  
cline,  
destro  
Creek  
Some