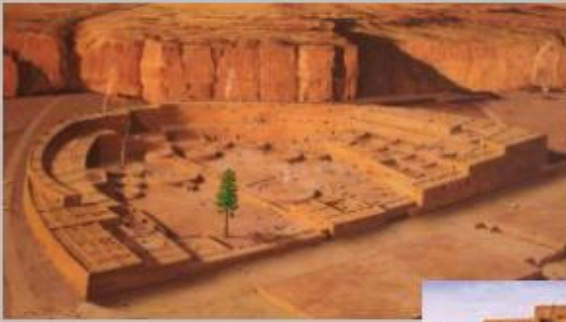


America's Ancient Chiefdoms

2

The Columbian Exchange

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 |



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

What's in a Name?

Indian—applied to all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere from Columbus' time, reflecting his belief that he had reached the (East) Indies.

Native American—from the 1960's, used as an alternative to "Indian," primarily by non-Indian people.

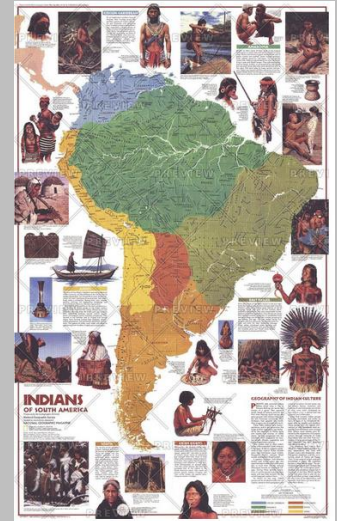
First Nations, First Peoples—from the 1980s, Canadian usage for the tribal peoples of that country.

As of 1995, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, 50% of people who identified as Indigenous preferred the term *American Indian*, 37% preferred *Native American*, and the remainder preferred other terms or had no preference.

—Wikipedia

This class will use the terms interchangeably, and will prefer to use the names of individual tribes and peoples.

"Calling us Indians is fine. We're just glad that Columbus wasn't looking for Turkey!"

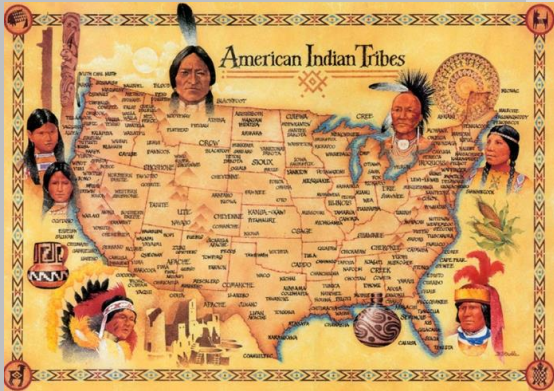


What's in a name?

“Tribes” and “Chiefs”words we’ve heard all our lives.

Tribe: “a social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader.” ...held together not by laws or government but by consensus, ritual, and ceremony.

Chief: “One who is highest in rank or authority; a leader.” In many tribal societies, a chief is accepted because of demonstrated leadership skills and/or charisma. There may be war and peace chiefs, with each having different leadership skills.



What's in a name?

One thing we know for sure about Cahokia is that it was not called Cahokia.



In the late 17th century, French fur traders were on good terms with the Illinois (Illiniwek), a confederation of more than a dozen closely-related tribes speaking the same language. One of those tribes was the Cahokia.

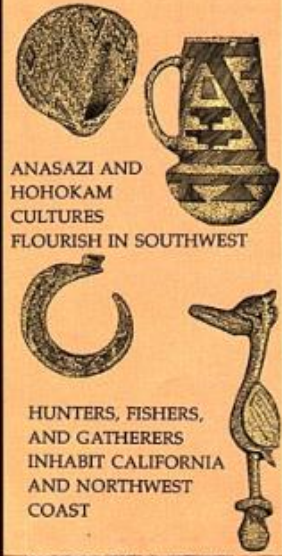
Around 1699, the Illinois tribes moved downstream from Starved Rock and Lake Peoria to new settlements near the mouth of the Illinois River. Their French allies founded a village near the area where the Cahokia tribe settled, giving the village that name.

The name was later applied to the nearby group of hundreds of mounds. Ironically, the core area of that group (today's Cahokia State Historic Site) is located not in Cahokia village but in adjacent Collinsville!

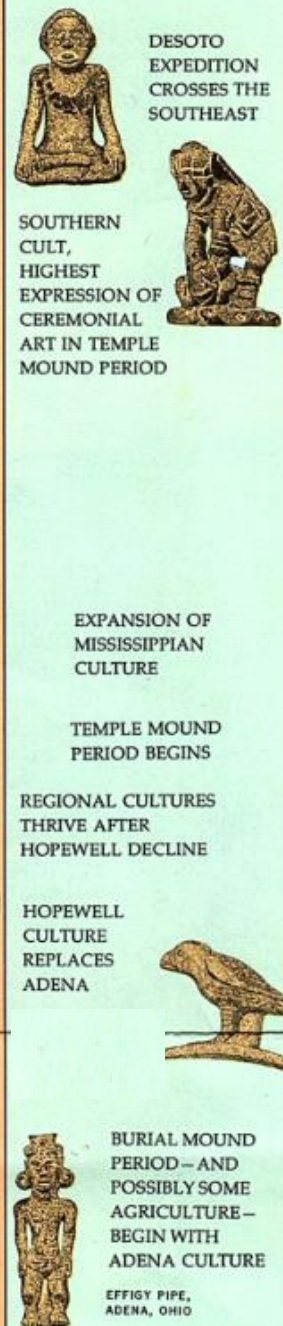
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Spanish Conquest begins with Cortés
Aztec Culture at height
Toltec Culture
Zenith of Classic Maya Civilization
Teotihuacán at height
Olmec Culture

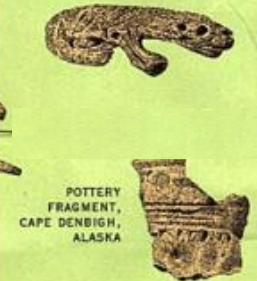
CORONADO EXPLORES THE SOUTHWEST
ANASAZI ABANDON FOUR CORNERS AREA
ANASAZI AND HOHOKAM CULTURES FLOURISH IN SOUTHWEST
HUNTERS, FISHERS, AND GATHERERS INHABIT CALIFORNIA AND NORTHWEST COAST
MOGOLLON CULTURE: POTTERY AND AGRICULTURE BEGIN IN SOUTHWEST AS DESERT CULTURE CONTINUES IN GREAT BASIN



DESOTO EXPEDITION CROSSES THE SOUTHEAST
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

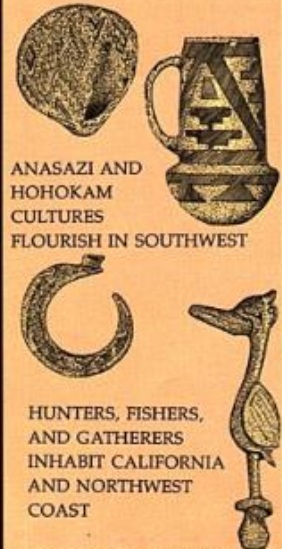


Shakespeare
Magellan
Columbus
Gutenberg Printing Process
Marco Polo
Magna Carta
Norman Conquest of England
Charlemagne
Moslems Invade Spain
Mohammed
Fall of Rome
Constantine
1st C. of Christ
Han Dynasty, China
Alexander
Pericles
Confucius
Buddha
Homer
Chou Dynasty, China

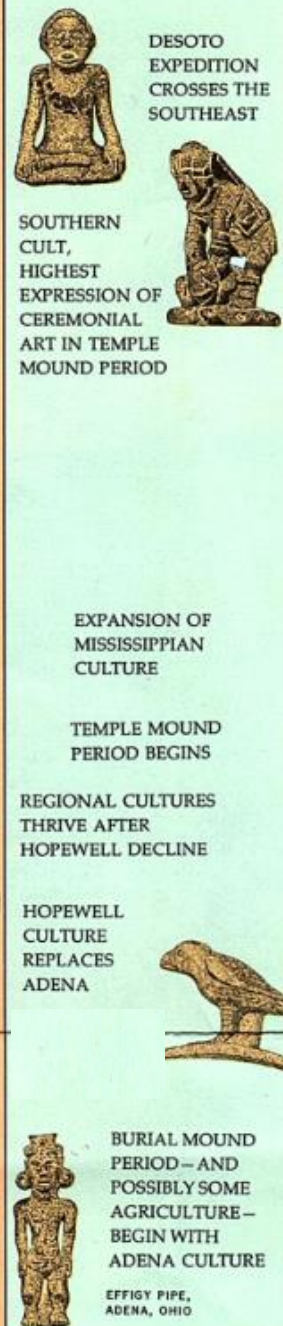
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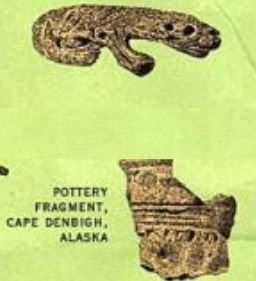
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Shakespeare
Magellan
Columbus
Gutenberg Printing Process
Marco Polo
Magna Carta
Norman Conquest of England
Charlemagne
Moslems Invade Spain
Mohammed
Fall of Rome
Constantine
1st C. of Christ
Han Dynasty, China
Alexander
Pericles
Confucius
Buddha
Homer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







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

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On the Road

Native American Studies

Best Value

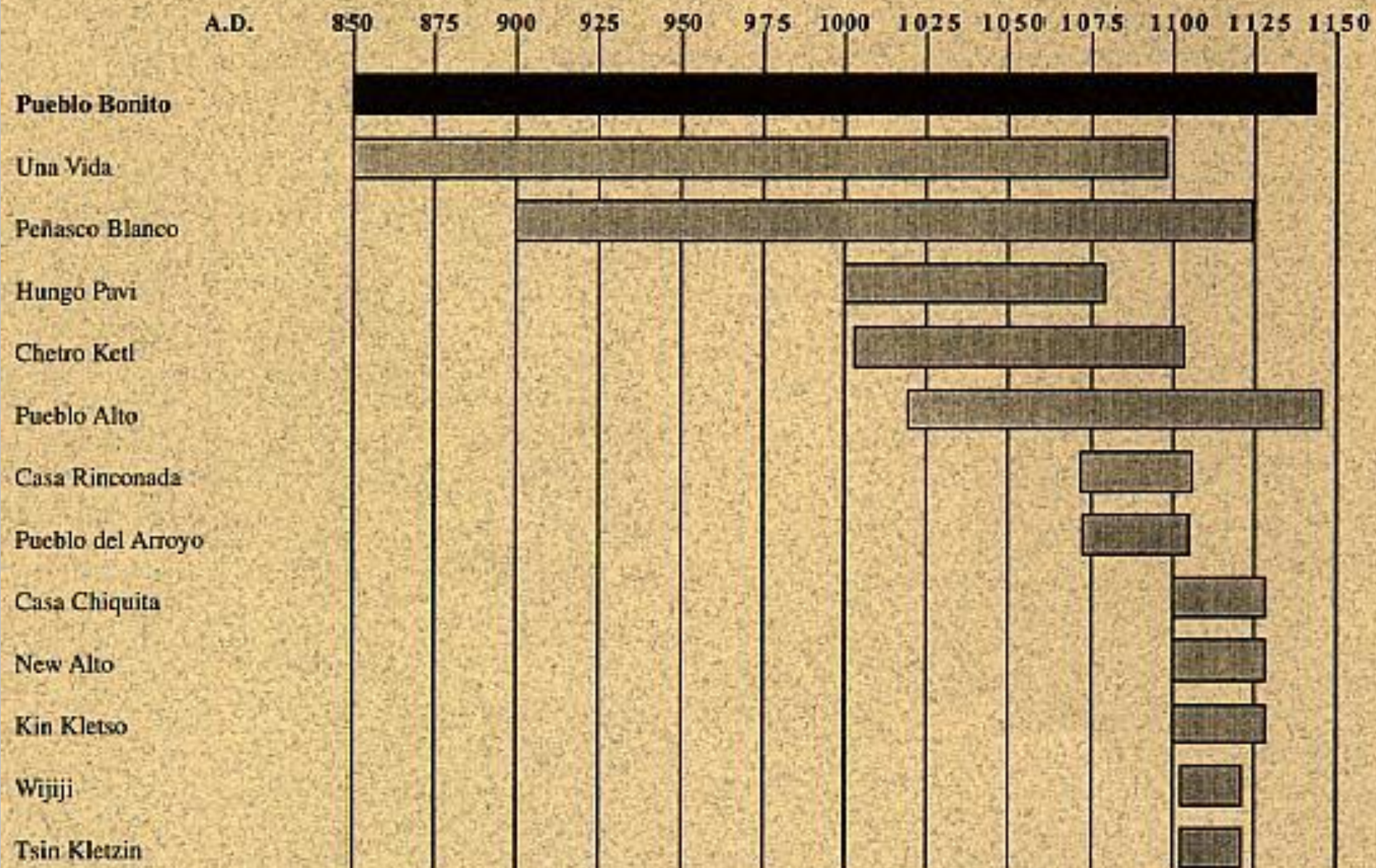




Chaco Canyon
view

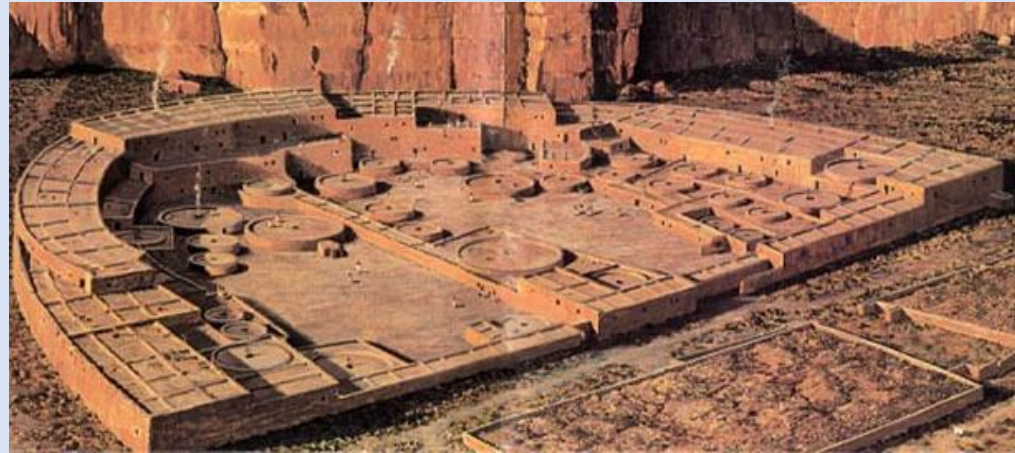


Construction Dates for Chacoan Ruins



What was Chaco?

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



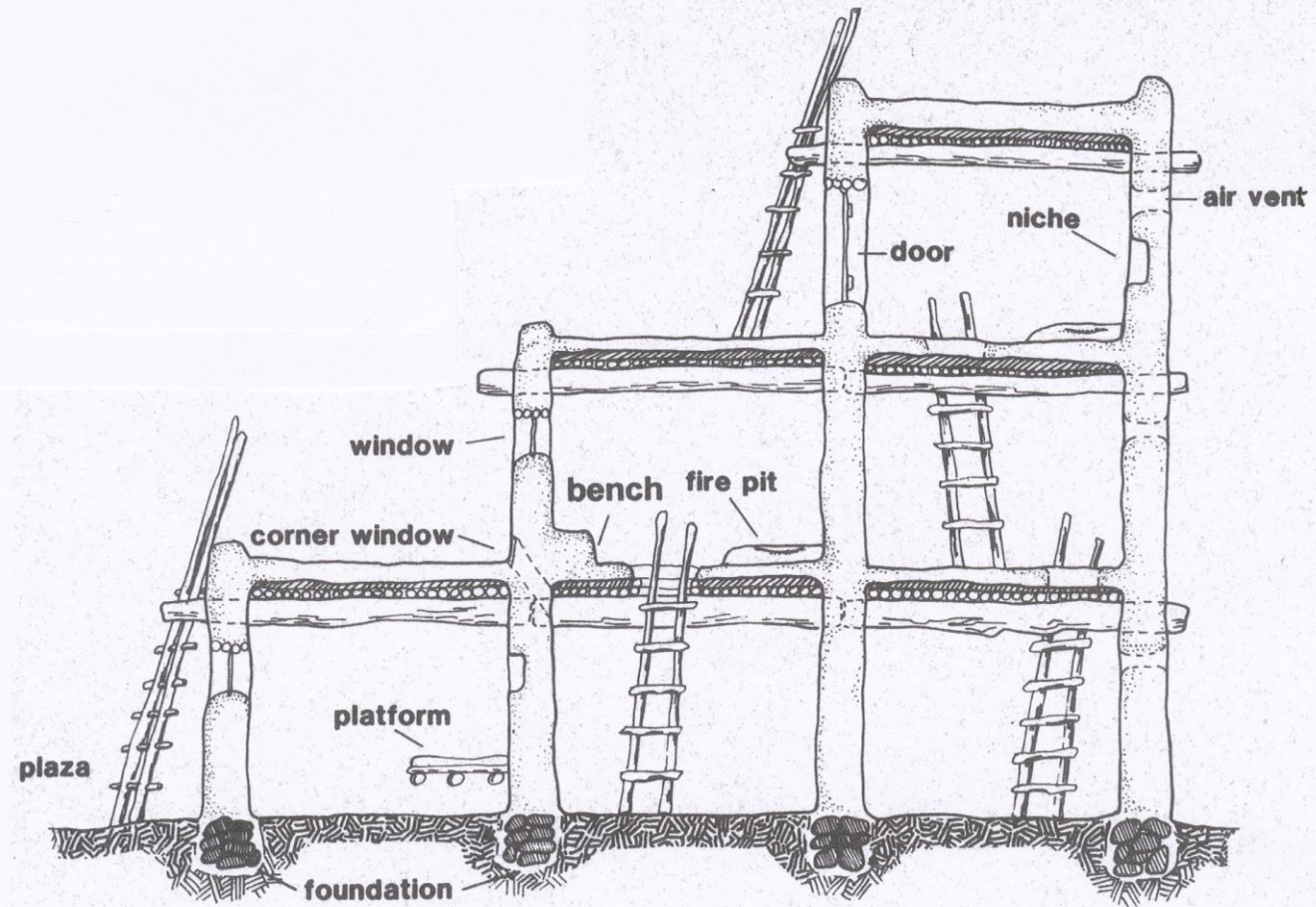
—all of the above?



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

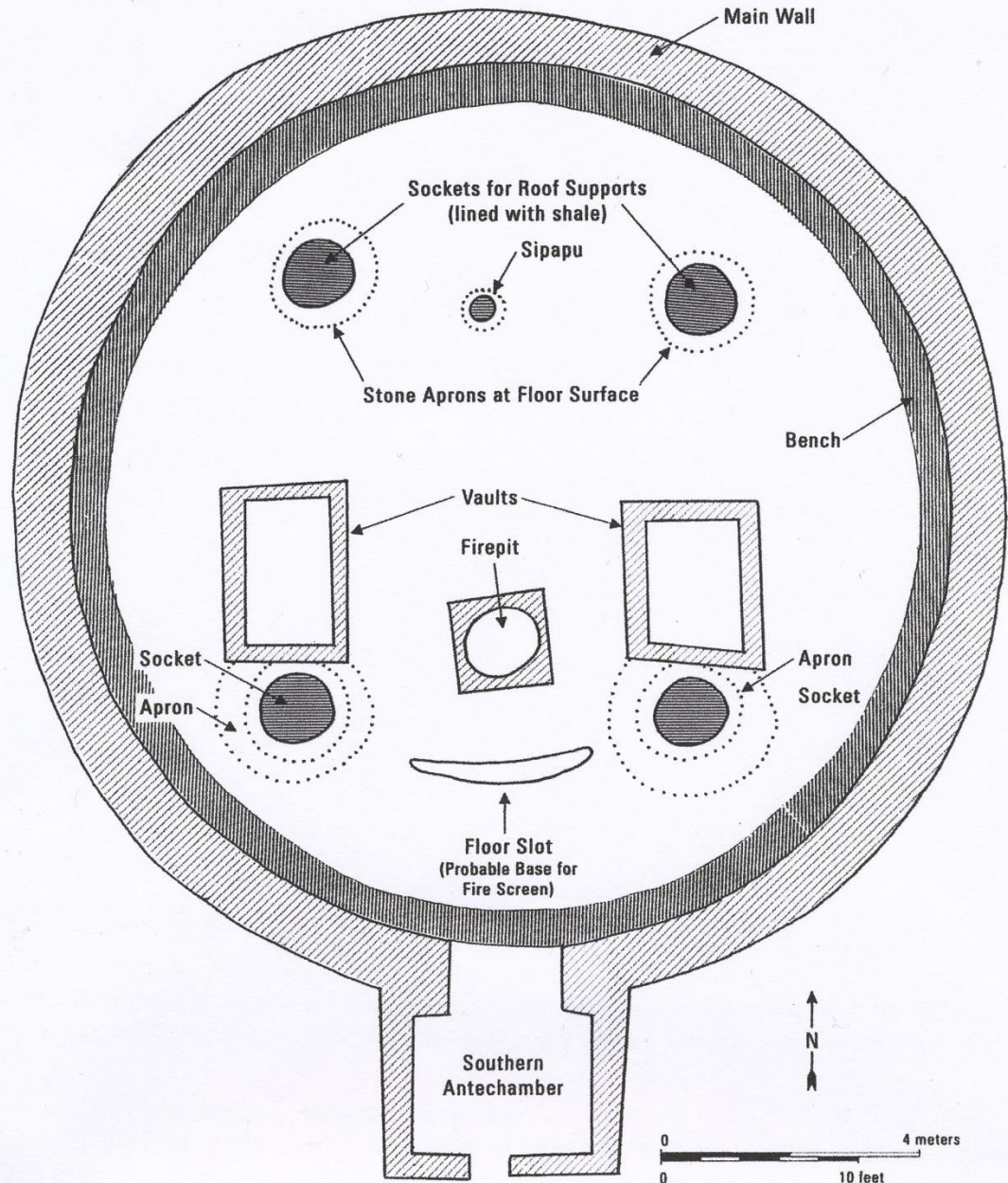
At its full extent, Pueblo Bonito had many dozens of rooms without light or fresh air....perhaps 80% of them were simply there to hold up or support the upper and outer rooms!

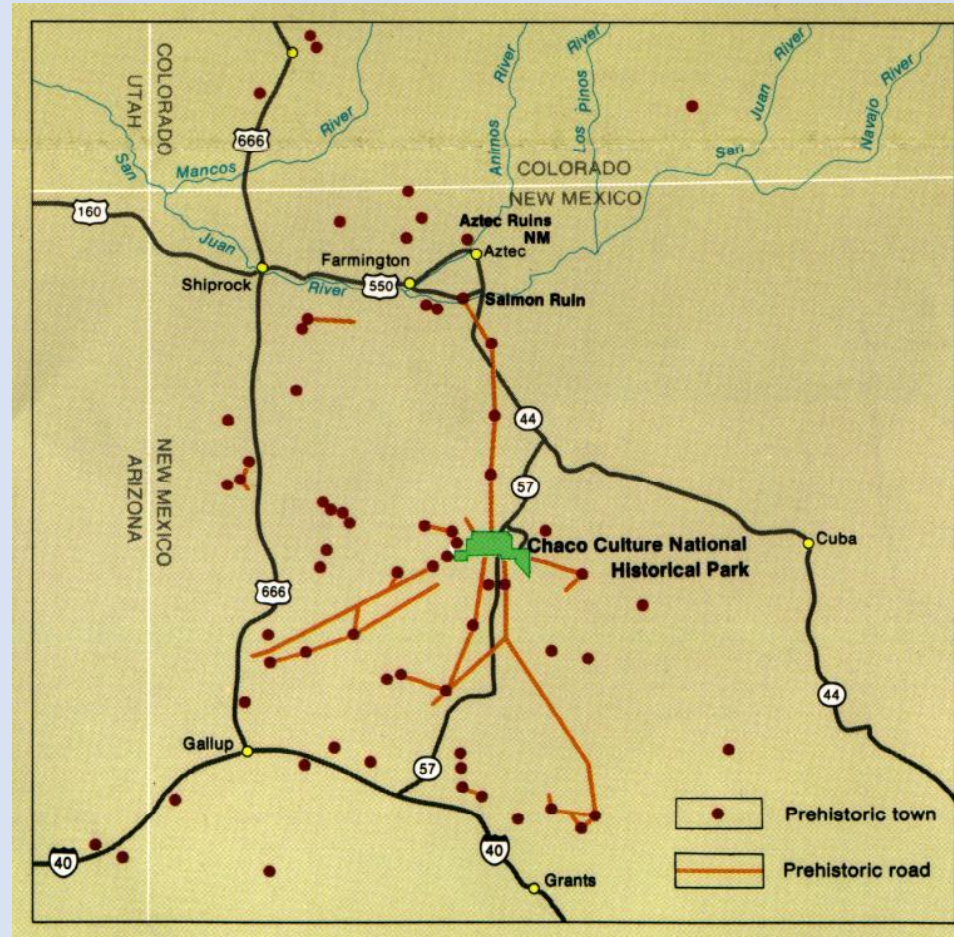


Among most Pueblo peoples, "kiva" means a large room that is circular and underground, used for spiritual ceremonies and community meetings.



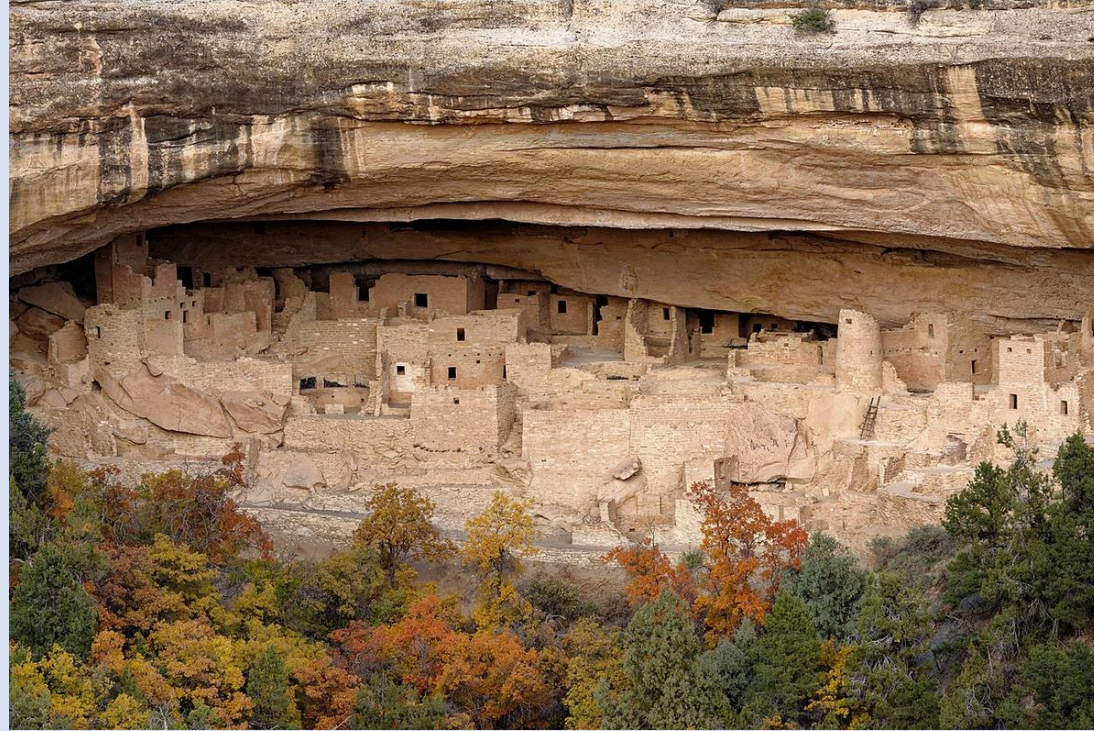
Interior of a reconstructed kiva at Mesa Verde National Park.



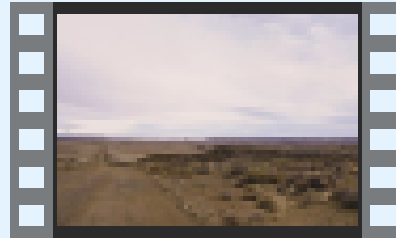


Chaco Canyon with its dozen Great Houses was the hub of a network of roads to other Great Houses scattered throughout the Four Corners area.

Cliff Dwellings:

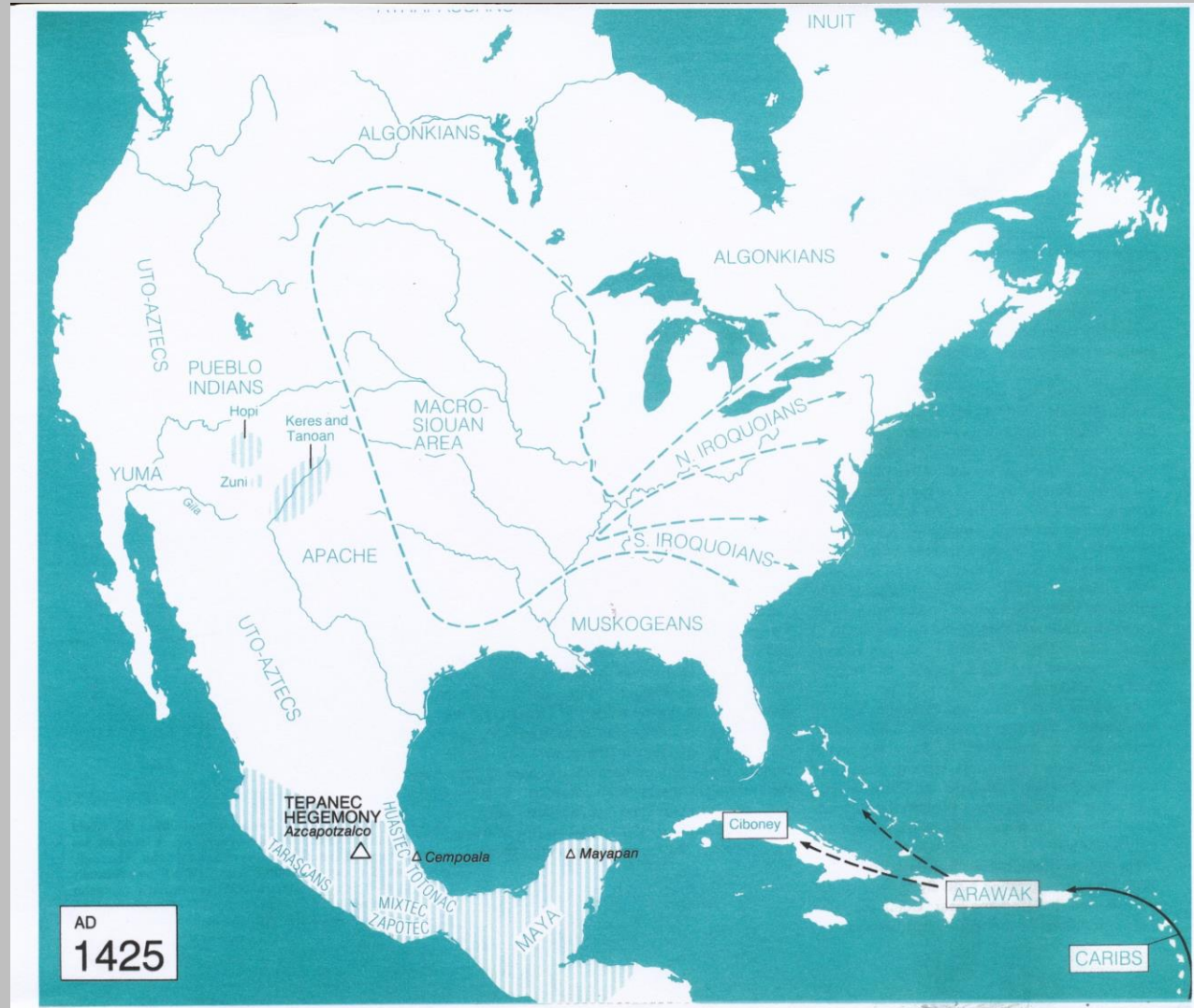


At Mesa Verde and elsewhere, the famous cliff dwellings were inhabited during the decades after Chaco Canyon itself was abandoned. Their spectacular locations may have been due to the rise of warfare during a time of drought and environmental stress.



The ancient
civilisation that
thrived in
extreme conditi...

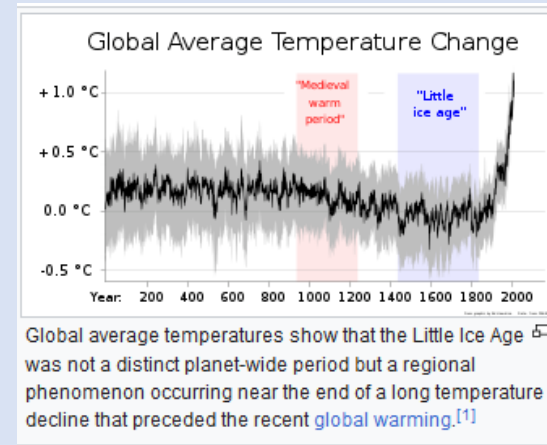
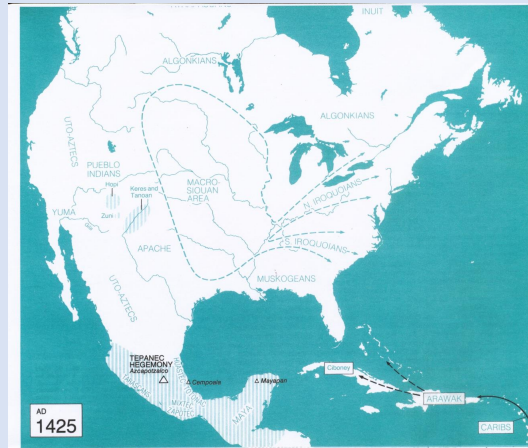




In the 12th—14th centuries, both Chaco and Cahokia were abandoned. Today many scholars see climate change as the main reason.

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

The so-called “Little Ice Age” led to crop failure in many parts of the world.



The “Great Sun/High Priest/Supreme Ruler” living on Monks Mound at Cahokia, or in Pueblo Bonito, had as his main mission communication with the spirit world that brought timely rainfall and good crops. If he failed in that mission for 20 to 30 years in a row, his people would stop believing in him, would ignore his orders, and would move away.

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

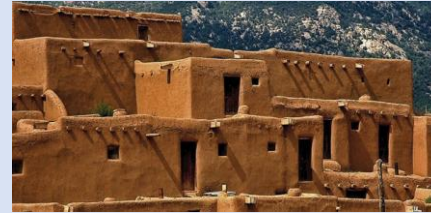


In the Southeast, the “Mississippian” culture created at Cahokia survived in a widespread but smaller form. Moundbuilding, a stratified society with the “Great Sun” at the top and nobles beneath him, chiefdoms ruling over maize-growing farmers, artistic and religious motifs—all these continued.

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.



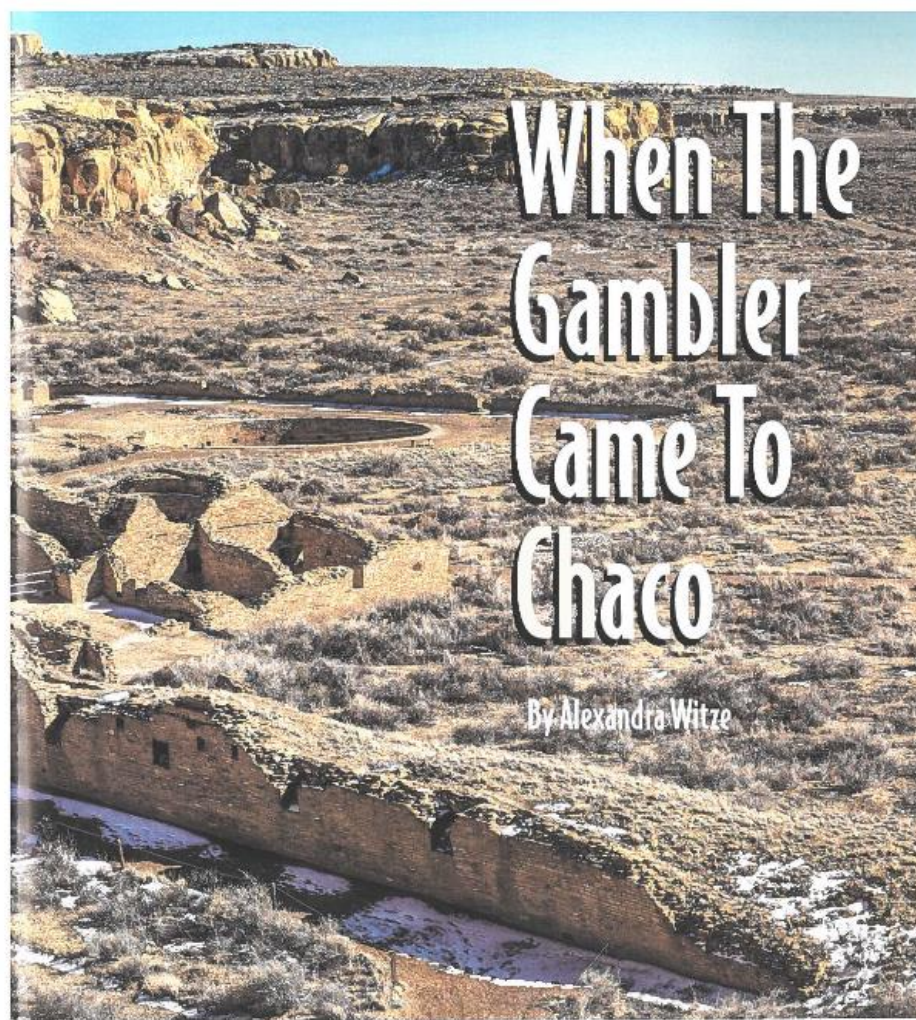
In the Southwest, the Pueblo peoples abandoned the Four Corners area entirely, moving south to the Rio Grande and nearby areas. They were very selective in retaining some elements of older culture (kivas, emphasis on links with the spirit world) and rejecting others (dominance by powerful overlords,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



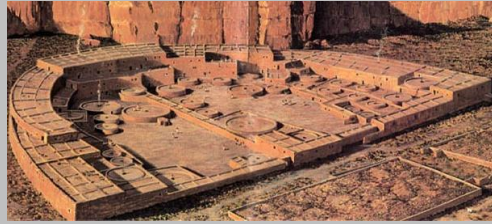
When The Gambler Came To Chaco

By Alexandra Witze

Navajo oral histories tell of a Great Gambler who had a profound effect on Chaco Canyon, the Ancestral Puebloan capital located in what is now northwestern New Mexico. His name was Náhwiilbiliti (“winner of people”) or Noqóilpi (“he who wins men at play”), and he travelled to Chaco from the south. Once there, he began gambling with the locals, engaging in games such as dice and footraces. He always won.

Faced with such a formidable opponent, the people of Chaco lost all their possessions at first. Then they gambled their spouses and children and, finally, themselves, into his debt. With a group of slaves now available to do his bidding, the Gambler ordered them to construct a series of great houses—the monumental architecture that fills Chaco Canyon today.

To archaeologist Rob Weiner, the story of the Gambler



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.

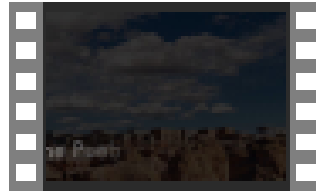
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Regional study: Chaco Canyon
and the US Southwest

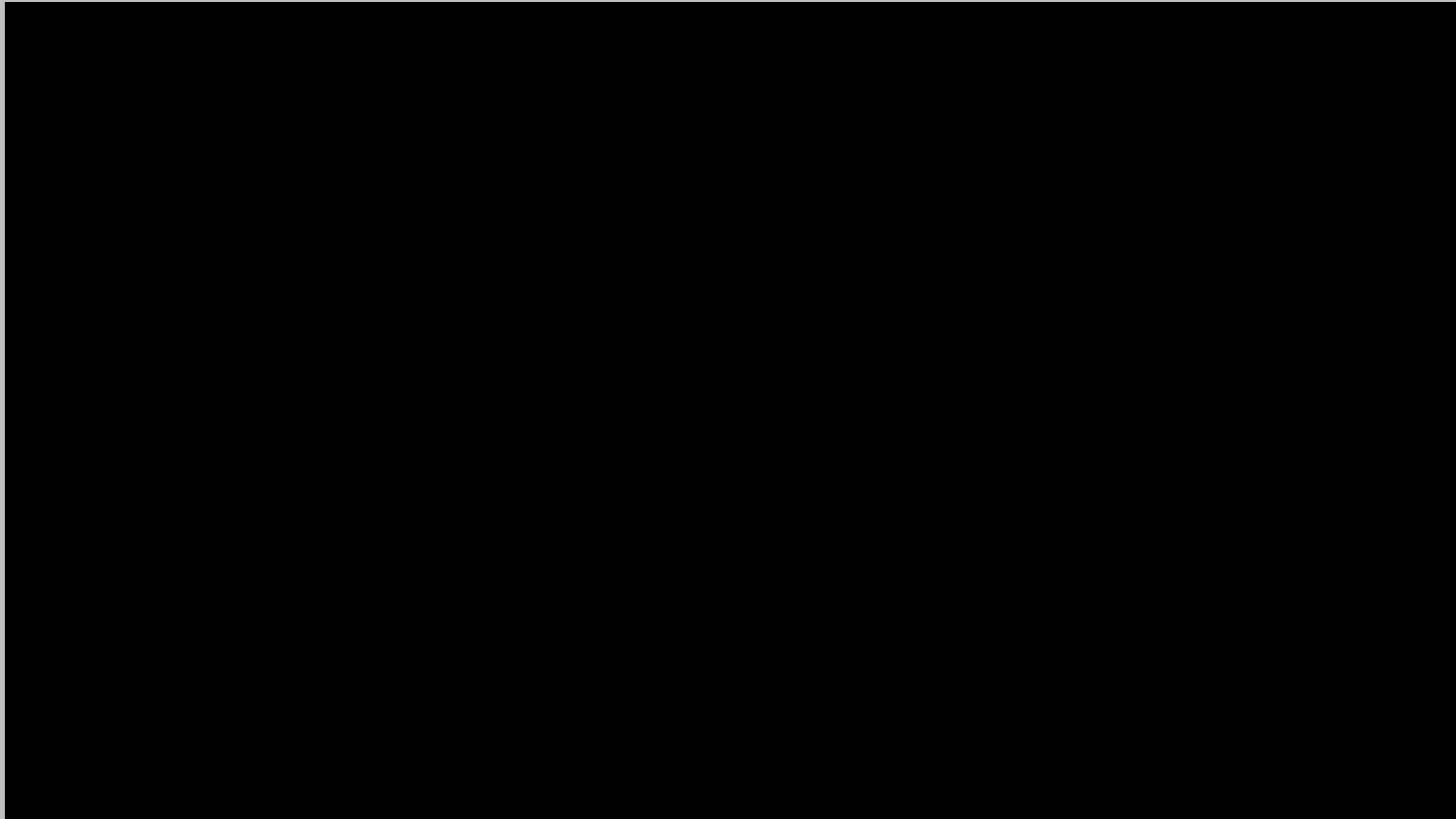
STEPHEN H. LEKSON

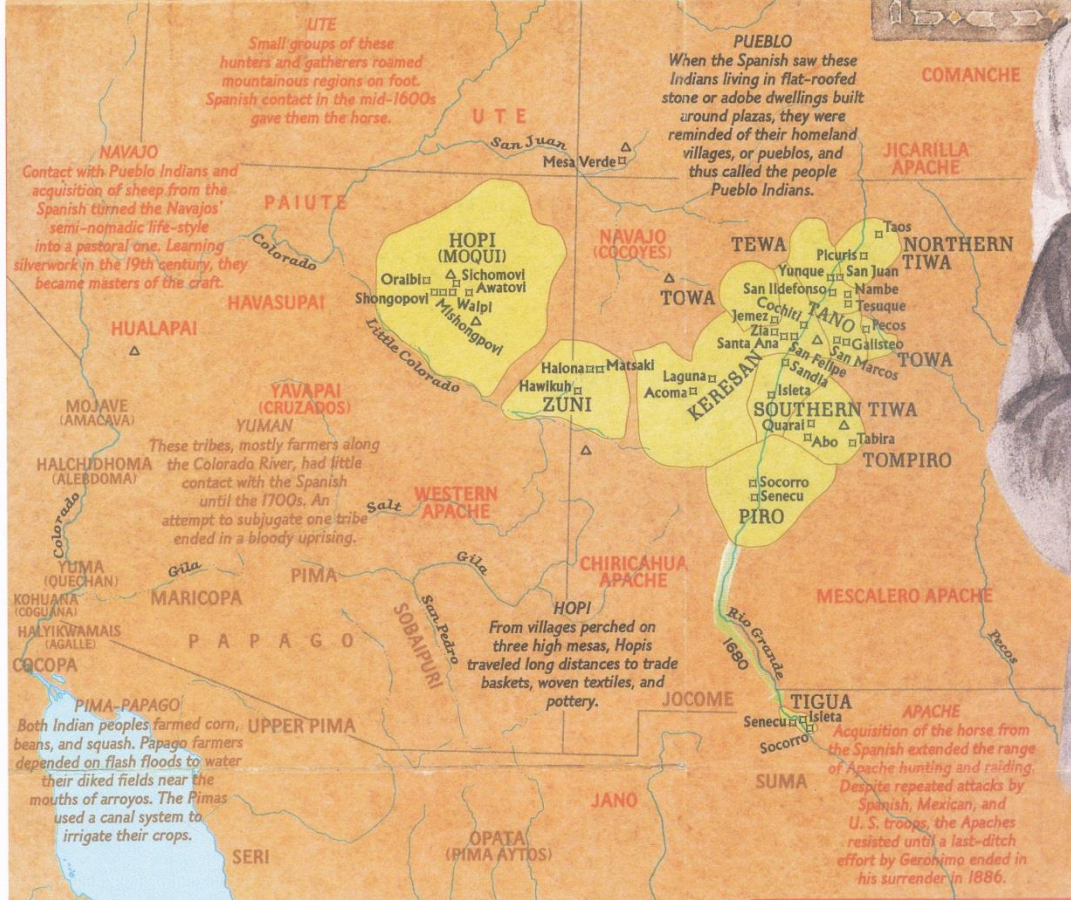


Taos Pueblo



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.

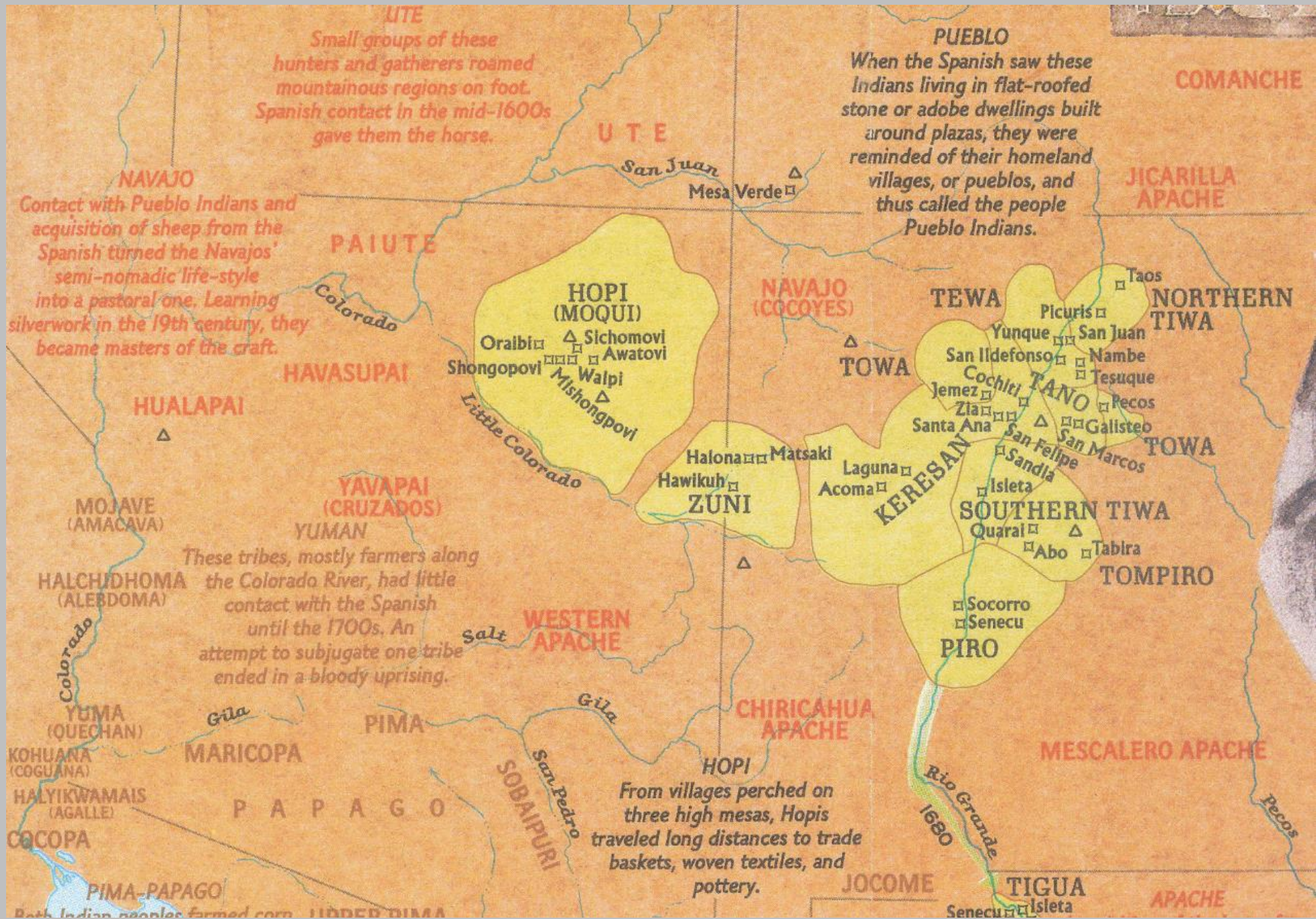
MAP KEY

- 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.





INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA

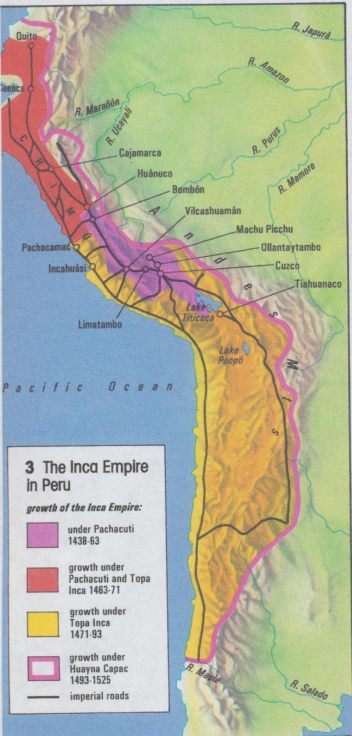
Tribal Groups and Culture Areas at Contact

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-----------------|
|  | 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
 - Northwest
 - Southeast
- Mesoamerica**
- Mesoamerica
- South America**
- Circum-Caribbean
 - Savanna-Orinoeco
 - Andean
 - Tropical forest
 - Atlantic
 - Southern



3 The Inca Empire in Peru

- growth of the Inca Empire:**
- under Pachacuti 1438-63
 - growth under Pachacuti and Topa Inca 1463-71
 - growth under Topa Inca 1471-83
 - growth under Huayna Capac 1493-1525
 - imperial roads

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

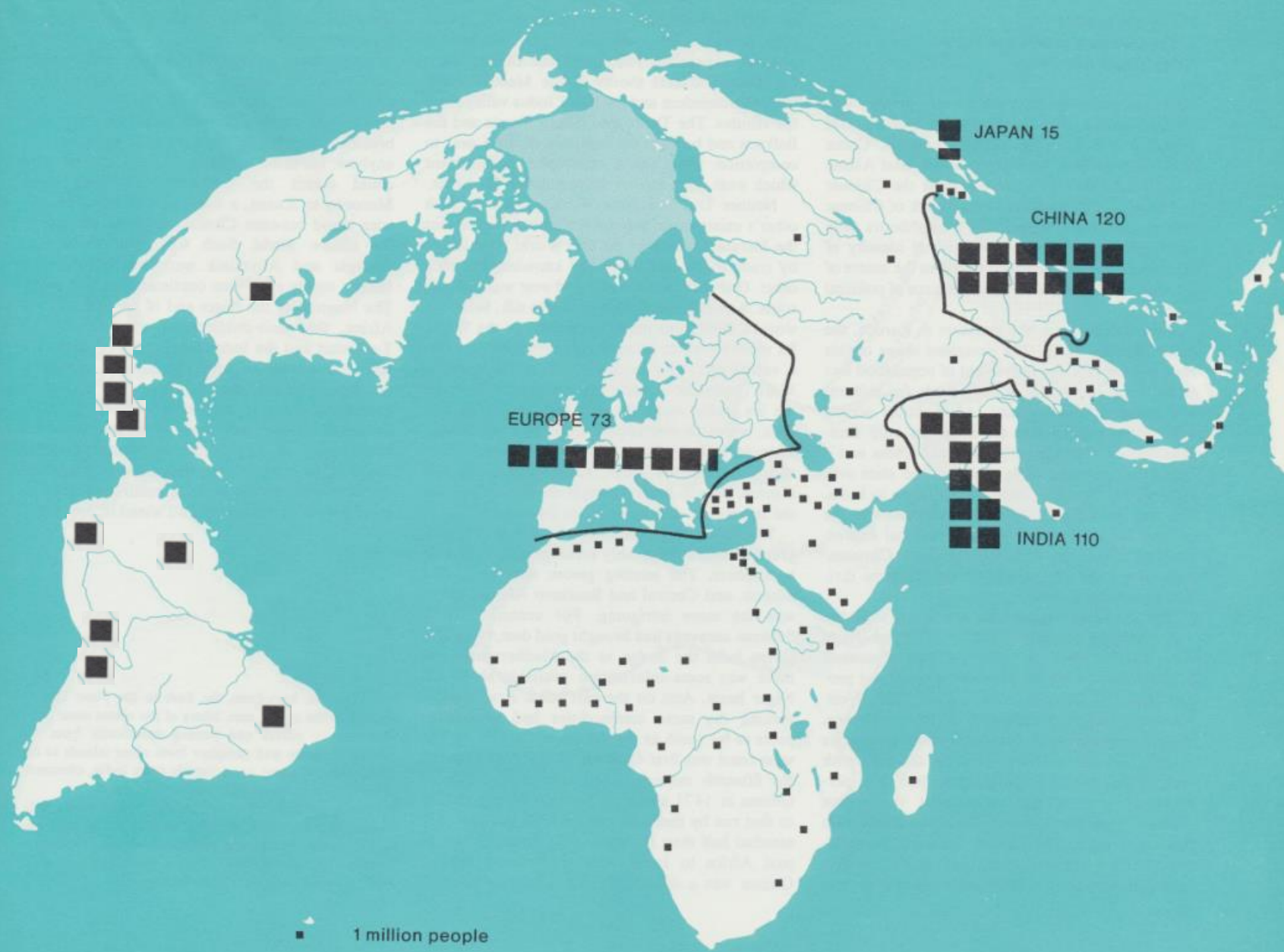
- Mesoamerica

South America

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



1483



■ 1 million people
■ 10 million people

1483



○ Portuguese overseas possessions



AZTEC EMPIRE

INCA EMPIRE

OTTOMAN TURKS

MAMLUKES

NUBIANS

TIMBUCTOO

MOSCOW

WHITE SHEEP TURKS

ABYSSINIANS

MANCHU

JAPAN

KOREA

MONGOLS

MING EMPIRE

OIRATS

TIBETANS

BURMESE

VIETNAM

CHAMPA

CAMBODIA

THAILAND

PEGU

DECCAN

VIJAYANAGAR

ORISSA

BENGAL

GUJERAT

RAJASTHAN

SIND

DELHI

KAZAKS

TARTARS

TIMURID TURKS

OTOMAN TURKS

WHITE SHEEP TURKS

MAMLUKES

NUBIANS

ABYSSINIANS

o Portuguese overseas possessions

THE GRAND EXCHANGE



In long periods of time, the white flower, which is a native of the Middle East, was introduced to the Americas by the Spaniards.



Chili peppers, introduced to the Americas by the Spaniards, were used by the natives to make a sauce called 'moquecho'.

The 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 Díaz affirmed, "to give light to those in darkness and also to get rich." But those assets of the Americas not counted 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 families 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.) Dyers 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 silks in their Chinese takeout; Peruvians importing Dutch potatoes; African rice grown in Louisiana by displaced French—in Italian lands. Five centuries after it started, the grand exchange goes on.

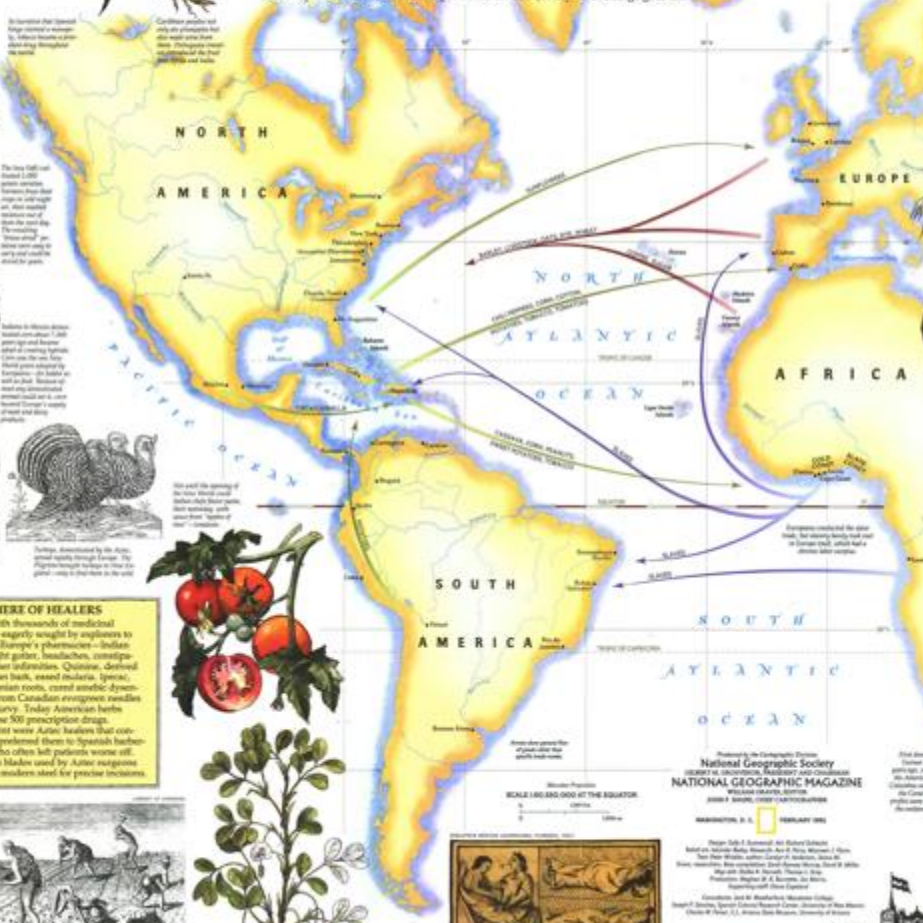


Sheep from the highlands, widely in the Americas, were introduced to the Americas by the Spaniards.



Chinoiserie: This man, a member of the Chinese community in Mexico, is wearing a red coat, a fashion that was popular in the Americas.

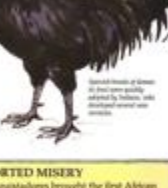
AMERICAN FOOD FOR ALL
One of the typical crops of the Americas, corn—and potatoes—spread so widely that they became staples of human survival. Corn's impact was potent in Africa, where coastal peoples were using the new grain by the mid-1500s. Able to survive where wheat and rice could not, corn spurred population growth—a mixed blessing, since healthy populations supplied the slave trade. Potatoes reached Ireland in the 16th century. The once despised tubers helped feed the Irish—and, later, other northern Europeans—from recurring famines. A host of other crops, notably beans and squash, enlivened and enriched Europe's dish diet.



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. Syphilis, from American roots, curbed venereal disease. Tonic from Canadian evergreen needles remedied scurvy. 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 chinikin blades used by Aztec surgeons revealed even modern steel for precise incisions.



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



NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
JANUARY 1890

TO BE SOLD on board the ship Star Bird, on today's date, a choice of 1000 copies of the book 'NEGROES, and other stories from the West Indies and the Caribbean.' The price is 10 cents.

NEGROES, and other stories from the West Indies and the Caribbean.

IMPORTED MISERY
Conquistadores brought the first African captives to the Americas in 1505; 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 ten 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.

Map designed by David M. Smith. Illustrations by various artists. Text by various authors. Published by National Geographic Society.

THE 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 Díaz affirmed, “to give light to those in darkness and also to get rich.” But those assets of the Americas not counted 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 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.

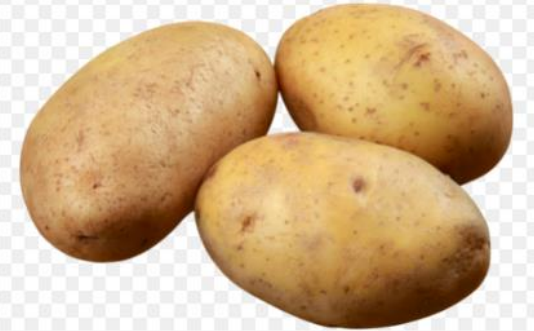


AMERICAN FOOD FOR ALL

Out 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

Armed 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.

So proficient were Aztec healers that conquistadores preferred them to Spanish barber-surgeons, who often left patients worse off. The obsidian blades used by Aztec surgeons rivaled even modern steel for precise incisions.





TECHNOLOGY TRANSPLANT

Wheels existed in the Americas before Europeans did; Indians used them on toys. What arrived after 1492 was the idea of putting wheels to work. Carts, waterwheels, potter's wheels—these came with colonization.

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.

Weavers, dyers, and other textile masters gradually introduced new techniques to American cloth production. By 1571 dozens of workshops—some with hundreds of Indian workers—dotted central Mexico alone.



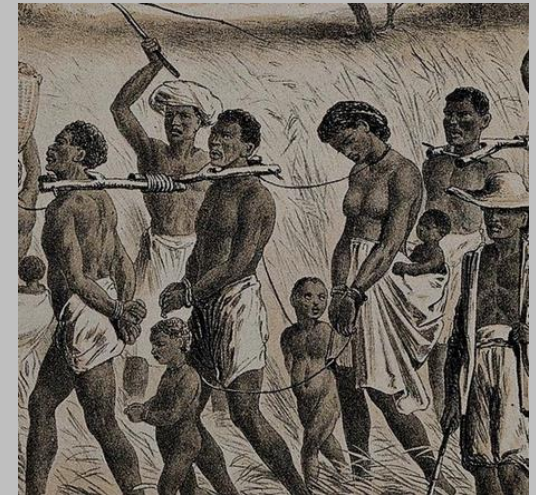


IMPORTED MISERY

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





Diseases That Were Exchanged

Old World to New World

- Smallpox
- Measles
- Typhus,
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Scarlet Fever

New World to Old World

- Syphilis



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

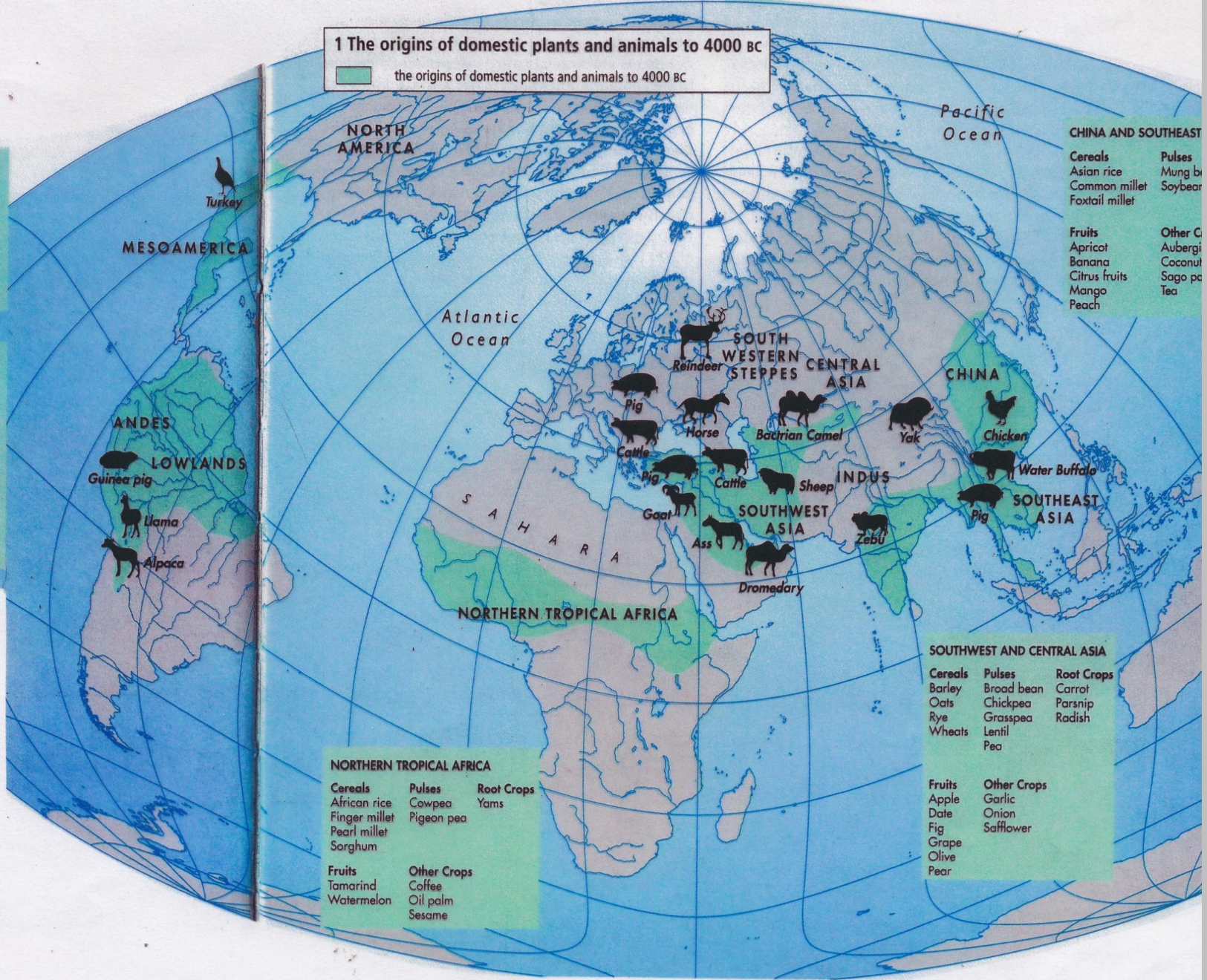
- MESOAMERICA**
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| Cereals | Pulses |
| Maize | Common bean |
| Teosinte | Runner bean |
| | Tepary bean |
| Fruits | Other Crops |
| Avocado | Chilli pepper |
| Tomato | Squashes |

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


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

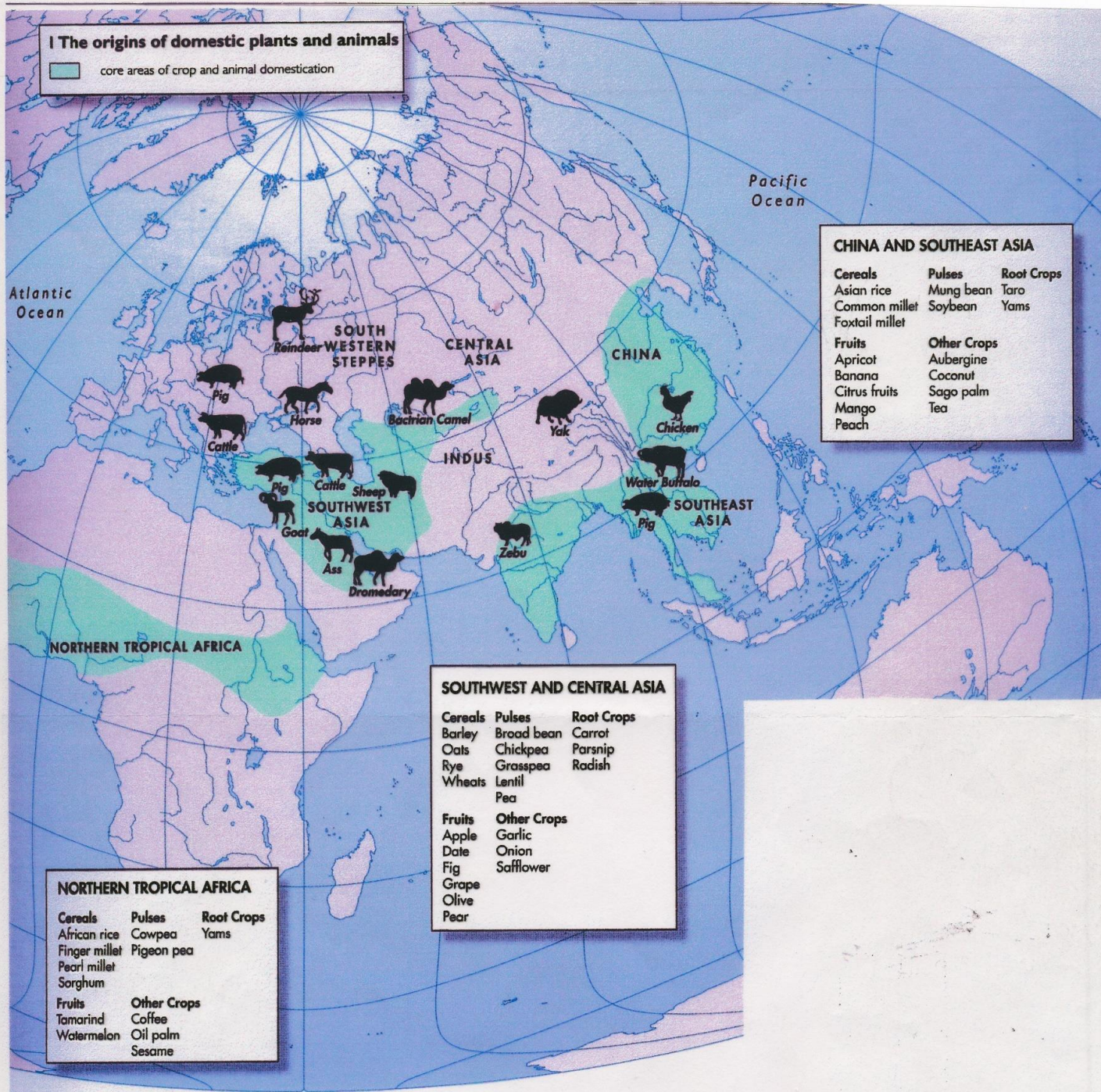
- SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIA**
- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cereals | Pulses | Root Crops |
| Barley | Broad bean | Carrot |
| Oats | Chickpea | Parsnip |
| Rye | Grasspea | Radish |
| Wheats | Lentil | Pea |
| Fruits | Other Crops | |
| Apple | Garlic | |
| 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 | |



I The origins of domestic plants and animals

 core areas of crop and animal domestication



CHINA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

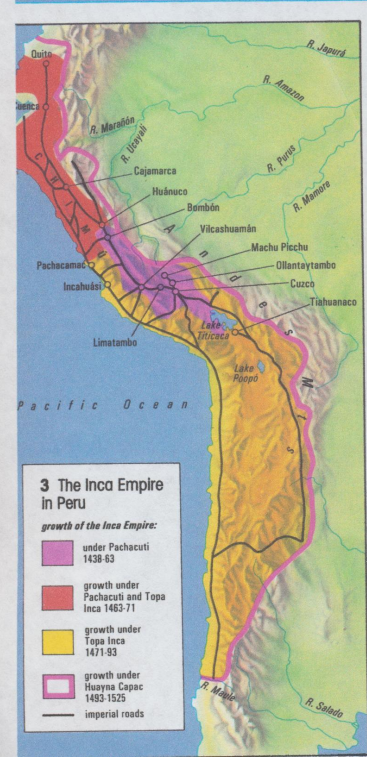
Cereals	Pulses	Root Crops
Asian rice	Mung bean	Taro
Common millet	Soybean	Yams
Foxtail millet		
Fruits	Other Crops	
Apricot	Aubergine	
Banana	Coconut	
Citrus fruits	Sago palm	
Mango	Tea	
Peach		

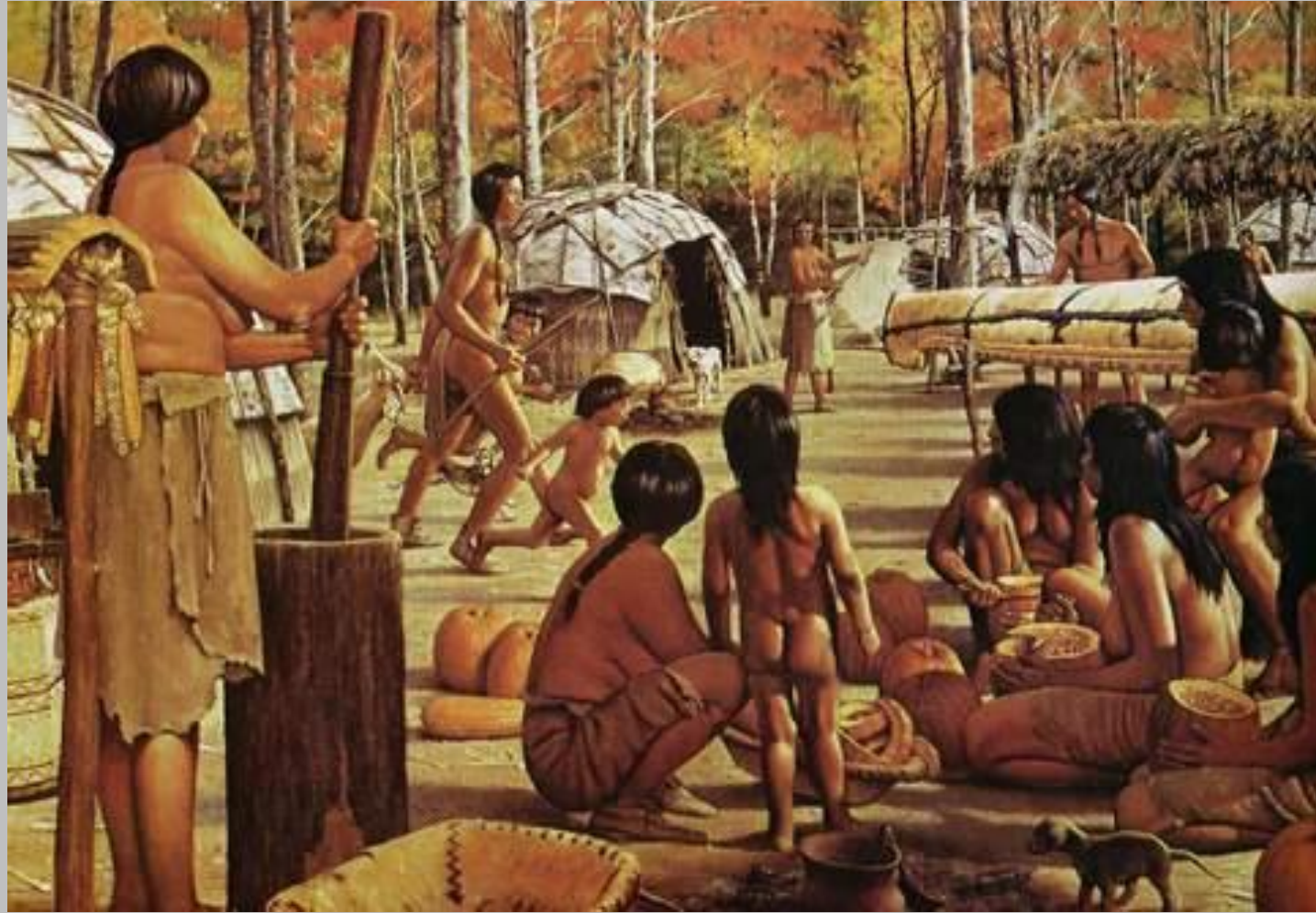
SOUTHWEST AND CENTRAL ASIA

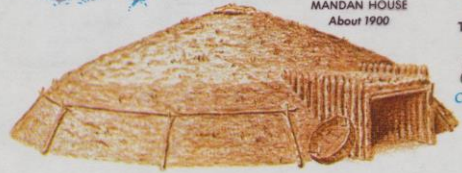
Cereals	Pulses	Root Crops
Barley	Broad bean	Carrot
Oats	Chickpea	Parsnip
Rye	Grasspea	Radish
Wheats	Lentil	
	Pea	
Fruits	Other Crops	
Apple	Garlic	
Date	Onion	
Fig	Safflower	
Grape		
Olive		
Pear		

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	



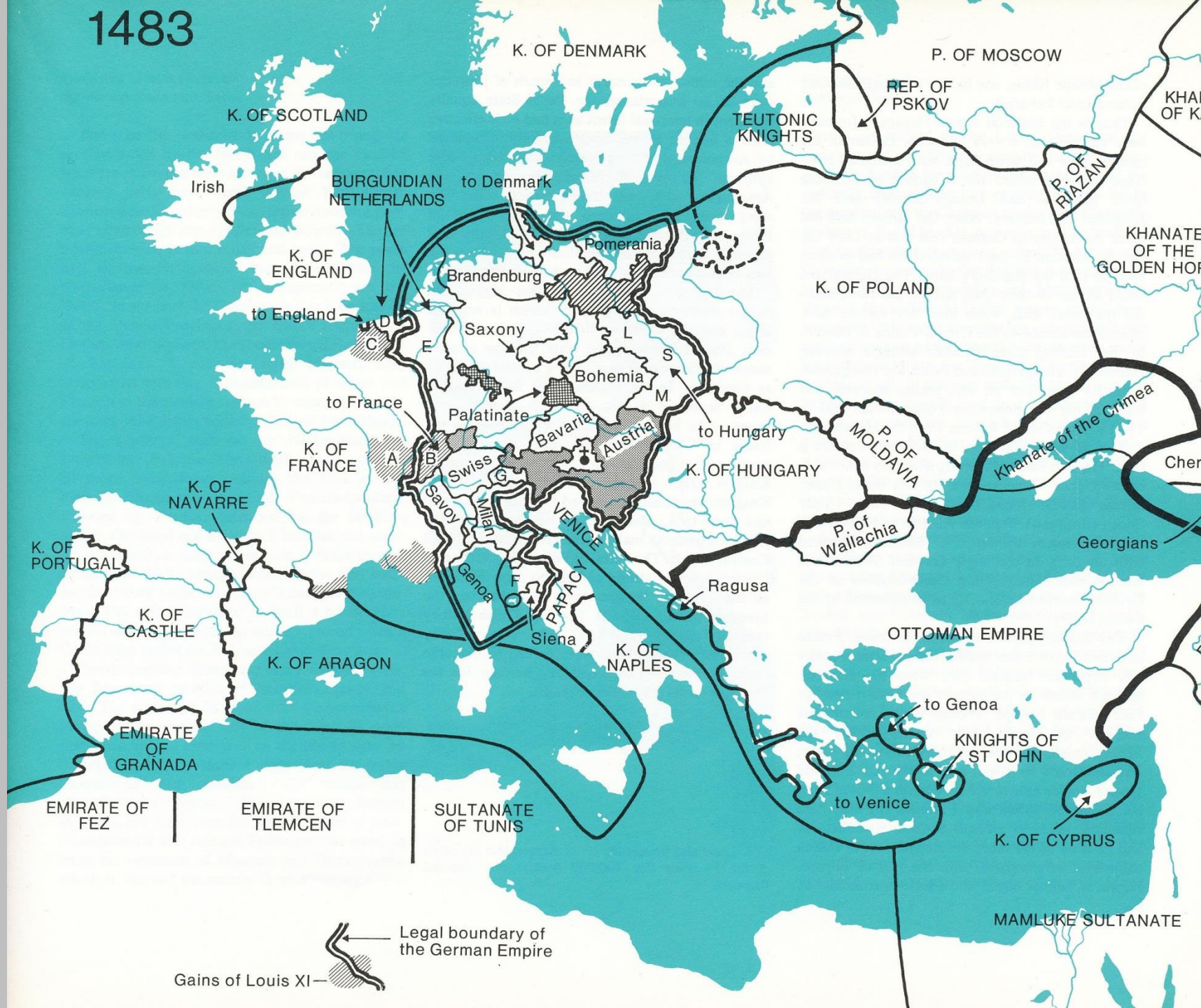




CHEROKEE
1836. After George Catlin painting,
Thomas Gilcrease Institute
of American History and
Art, Tulsa

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1483





Conquistadors were the explorer-soldiers of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in the 16th and 17th centuries. They brought much of North and South America under the dominion of Spain and Portugal.



AZTEC EMPIRE

INCA EMPIRE

MANCHU

JAPAN

KOREA

MONGOLS

OIRATS

MING EMPIRE

TIBETANS

JAGATAI MONGOLS

MOSCOW

KAZAKS

TARTARS

TIMURID TURKS

DELHI

BURMESE

BENGAL

PEGU

VIETNAM

LAO

CHAMPA

CAMBODIA

THAILAND

MALACCA

OTTOMAN TURKS

WHITE SHEEP TURKS

ORISSA

DECCAN

VIJAYANAGAR

GUJERAT

RAJASTHAN

SIND

MARRAKESH

MAMLUKES

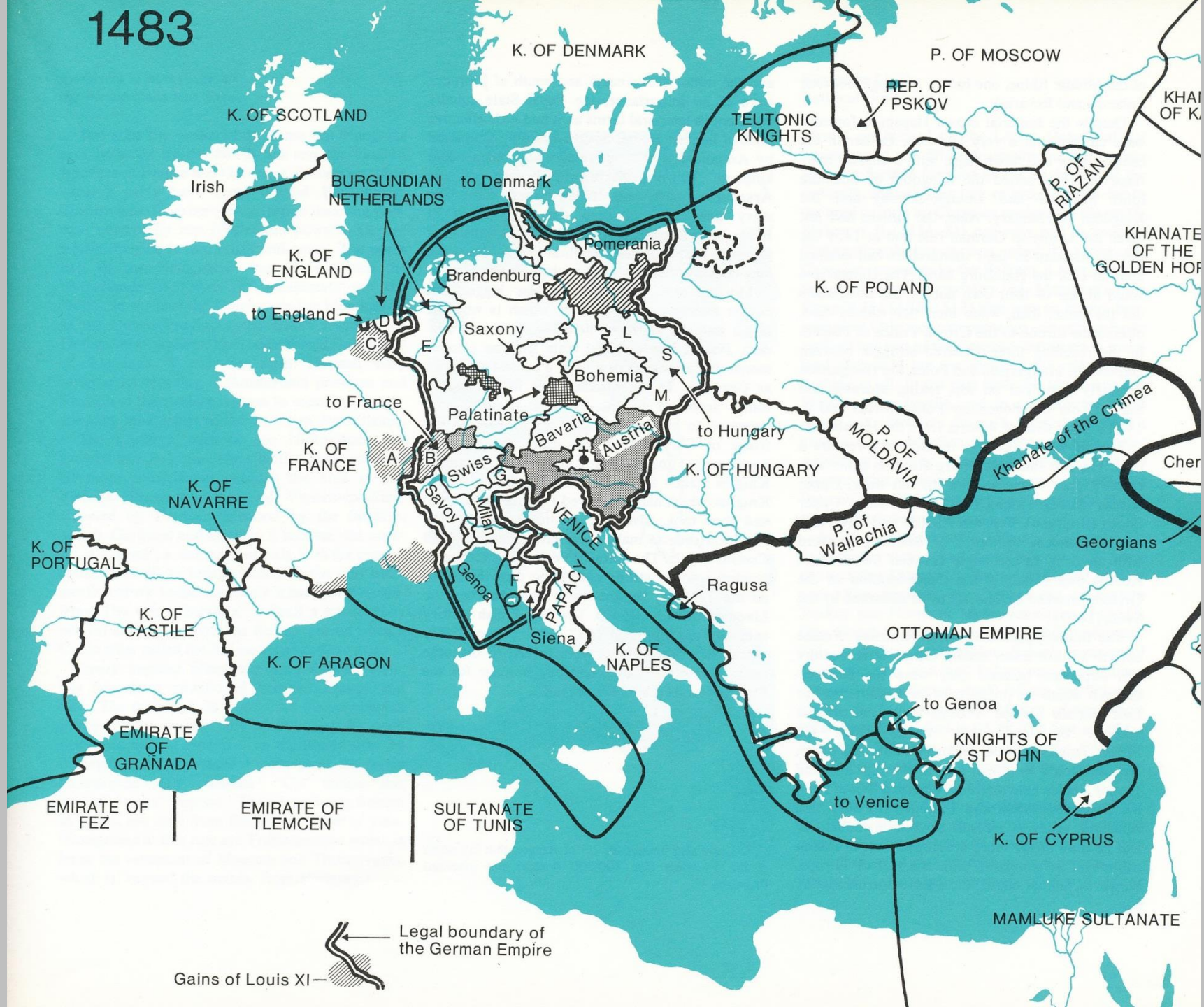
NUBIANS

ABYSSINIANS

TIMBUCTOO

○ Portuguese overseas possessions

1483







The Spanish Reconquista



The Iberian peninsula in the 14th and 15th cents.

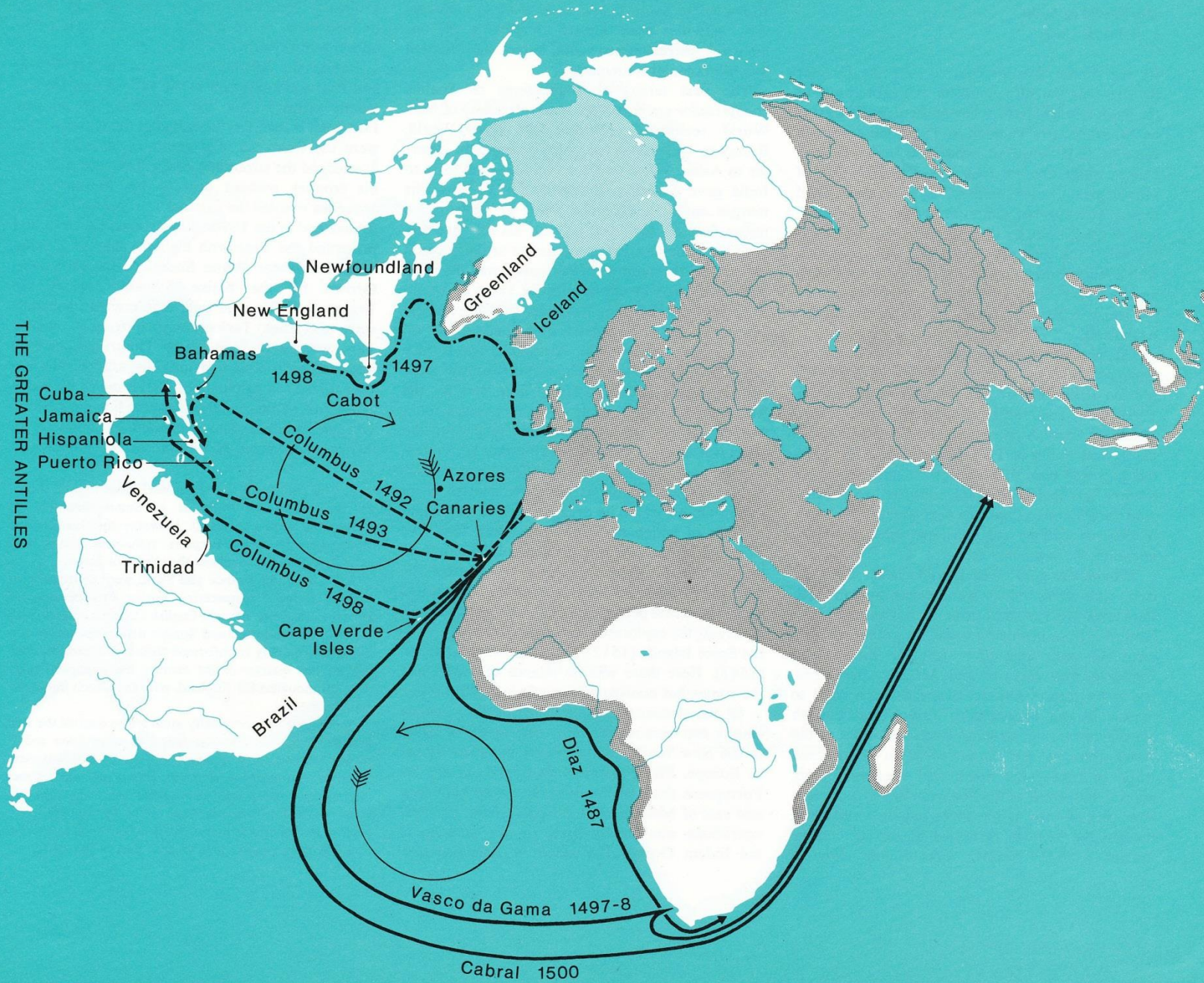




1492: Ferdinand of Aragon and his wife Isabella of Castile accept the surrender of Emir Boabdil of Granada.

Later that year, they met with a Genoese sailor who had a proposal.....

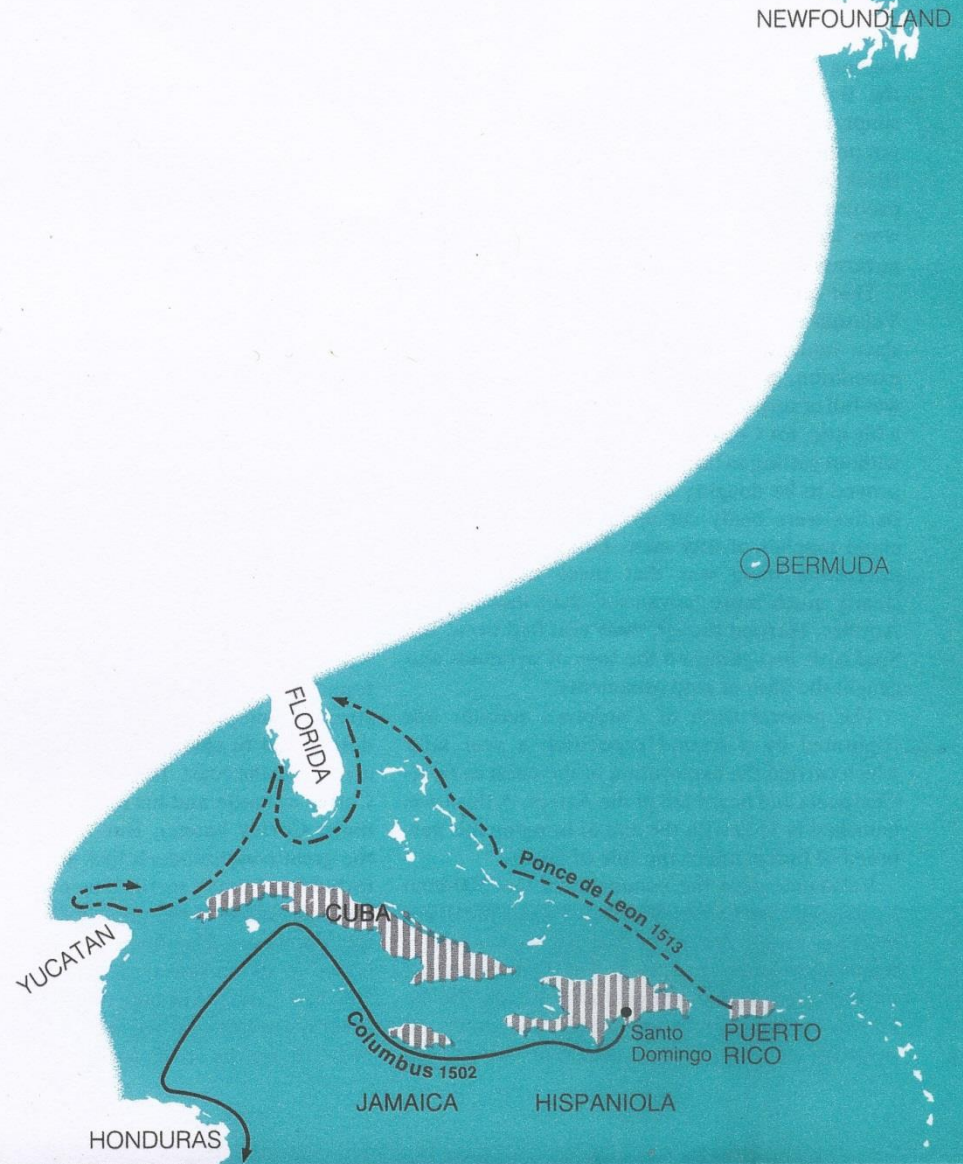
THE VOYAGES OF DISCOVERY 1487-1500





AD
1500

AD
1513



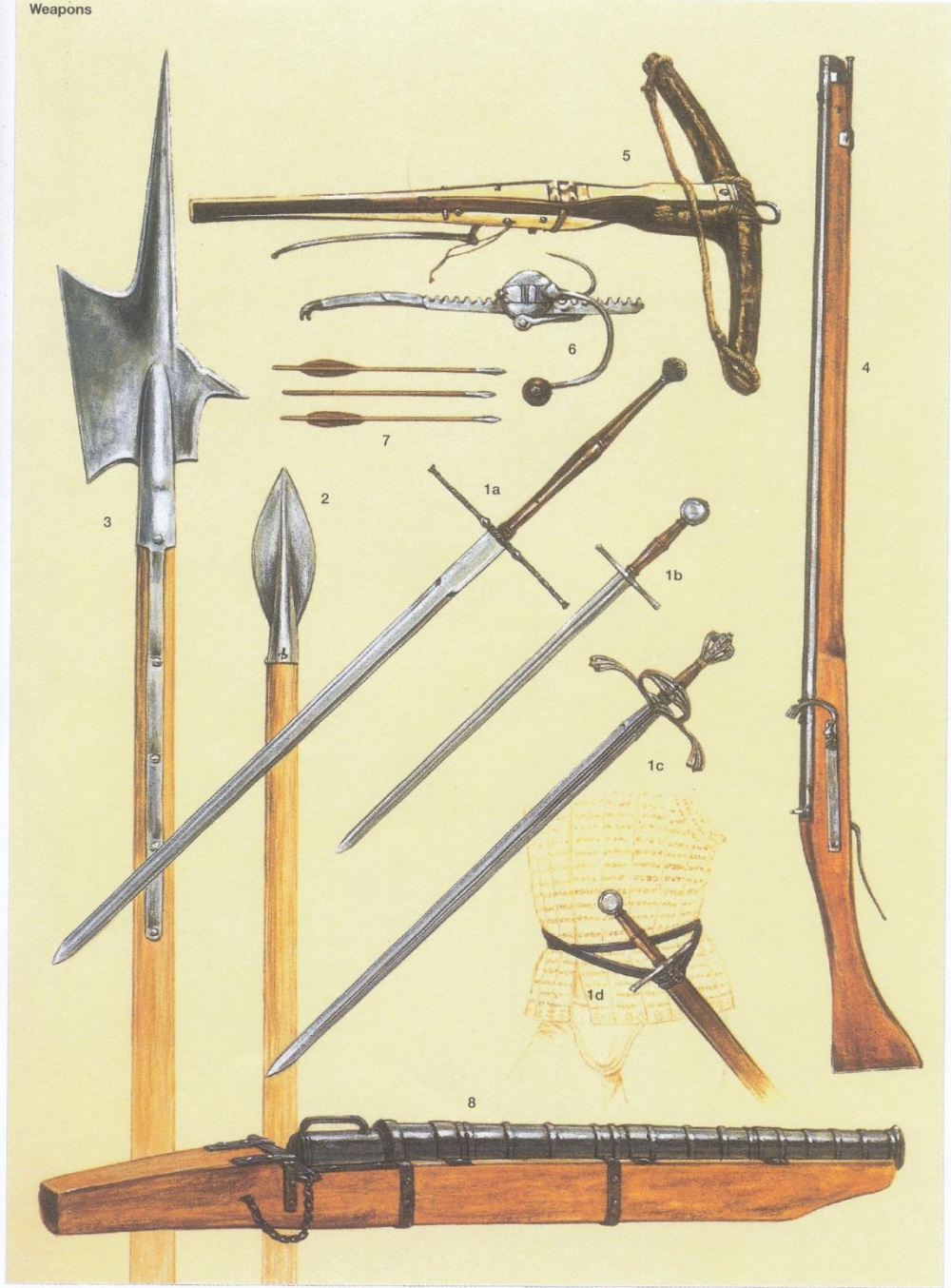


Spanish knight, c.1500-40



1. Spanish swordsman, c.1520-50
2. Spanish arquebusier, c.1520-40
3. Spanish pikeman, c.1540

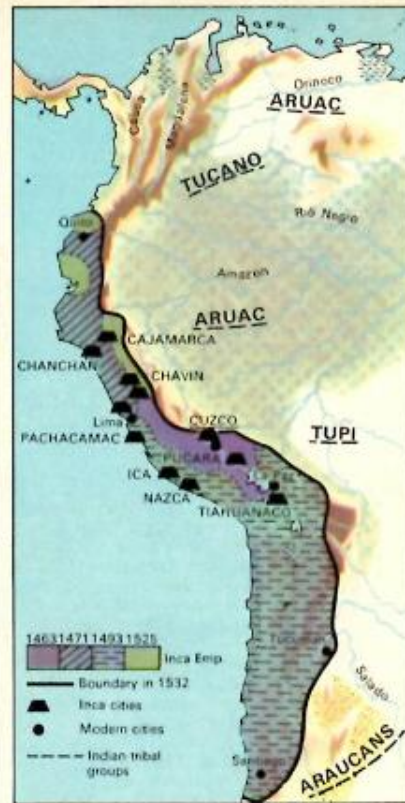








Ancient civilizations in South America



The Inca Empire, 1460-1532



Ancient civilizations in Central America to 1520

After 15,000 B.C. (?) settlement of America by waves of immigrants from Asia (Bering Straits): fishermen in the N. (Atlantic); hunters in the northern forest and steppe areas; agricultural settlers in the S., which saw the beginnings of higher ctrs. (burial and temple mound ctrs. on the Ohio and Lower Mississippi).

c. A.D. 200-500 Agricultural peoples (Olmecs) made inroads into Mexico. They formed the basis (cultivation of corn, pottery, weaving) for the (early Toltec?) Teotihuacan ctr.

Ind. Civilizations in Cen. America

Technologically, the early Amer. ctrs. belong to the Younger Stone Age; metalworking was only in its beginnings (copper, gold, silver). In spite of many theories, Eur. (viking) infl. cannot be substantiated; infl. from E. Asia is possible. The *Kon-Tiki* journey of HEYERDAHL in 1947 once again raised the problem of a cult. connection with Polynesia.

The Toltecs

Emigration to Mexico (c. 800) and establishment of their cap. at Tollan. Development of the crafts, art, calendar calculations. Veneration of the major deity (feathered snake) by sacrifices not involving slaughter.

The Aztecs

Adoption of more advanced forms of ctr. from the Toltecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, etc. c. 1200 development of small polit. entities. 1325 (?) Establishment of *Tenochtitlan* in the lake of Mexico. Residence of the major tribe which - under its leader *Itzcoatl* - c. 1430 forced other tribes to pay tribute and est. the 3-city league of Tenochtitlan-Tetzco-Tlacopan to gain polit. control.

1502-20 *Montezuma II* expanded the Empire, which was soon dest.

1519-21 by *Hernan Cortés* (after the murder of the prince).

Religion: *Quetzalcoatl* created man and the earth out of the primeval chaos (a disk with 9 to 13 heavens and netherworlds); he consumed himself in flames, but will return as a 'white cloud' to save man. The sun-gods were supposed to live from the heart-blood of man; cruel sacrificial rites were therefore performed for the watching populace (the tearing out of hearts and the eating of those sacrificed).

Culture: rebus-like pictographic symbols on stone, deer-skin or bast; writings on matters relig. and magical, as well as urban plans and accounts. The yr had 18 months (of 20 days each) and 5 'nameless' days; 52 yrs made up a 'time-cycle'.

Architecture: temples erected on massive pyramids, decorated with reliefs and sculptures. **Soc. organization:** the Empire was made up of tribes of 20 clans each; leadership was provided by 4 elected leaders; the pop. was organized into classes of priests, nobles, free men, dependants and slaves.

Econ. life: joint ownership of the land by the clan; road and bridge construction. Respected as diplomats, merchants traded by barter.

The Maya Ctrs.

The Maya possessed a pictographic form writing (only partially deciphered) and w advanced in astronomy and arithmetic.

4th-7th cents. **The Old Empire:** city-states w local dynasties. Their ctr. disintegrated during the

9th/10th cents. and (because of the Toltecs: the inhabitants migrated to Yucatán flowering of the **New Empire**.

15th cent. The League of Mayapan (Toltec) formed to subjugate the Mayan cities.

1436 Uprising to drive out the Toltecs; the Maya migrated back to Guatemala.

The Ancient Peruvian Ctrs. of S. America

Mt. Indians were the representatives of most ancient ctrs. discovered so far (sculpture in stone, ceramics) at *Chavin* (c. A.D. 1000), *Tiahuanaco* and *Recuay*. Coastal peoples (their own centres c. A.D. 500).

The Inca Empire of the Quechua Mt. Indians 13th cent. Establishment of the cap. Cuzco - the 1st Inca, *MANCO CAPAC*.

1438-1531 The development of the conquer state began with the 9th Inca, *PACHACUTI*

1470 Destruction of the Chimu state. 1471-93 *TUPAC YUPANQUI* advanced far to S.

1513 *HUAYNA CAPAC* subj. the land of *Quito* (Ecuador).

1527-32 Struggles over the succession to throne between his sons *HUASCAR* (Cuzco) and *Atahualpa* (Quito) who as a result deception

1532 was captured at Cajamarca by *Francisco Pizarro* and killed.

1533 **Conquest of Cuzco** by the Spaniards.

Religion: 11 temples were dedicated to the sun-god, personified by the Inca, to whom animal (and at times human) sacrifices were rendered. In addition, local deities were venerated *huacas* (mounds of stones).

Art: temples, fortresses and roads of blocks of stone (without mortar); small-scale sculpture made as sacrificial gifts, plain ceramics.

Writing: *quipus* (colourful knotted cords) used to record statistics and messages.

Government: absolute theocracy. The Inca (mar. to his sister) disposed of over two thirds of the income of the state; his family provided all milit. commanders. The land was divided into areas belonging to the Inca, the temple and the community. Public storage places, terraces, irrigation systems and roads were cared for by the people, who were controlled by officials and obliged to perform labor services. Collective cultivation of the soil (coca potatoes), no private property. Over 10,000 kms. of *Inca roads* with suspension bridges. Chains of runners and carriers.

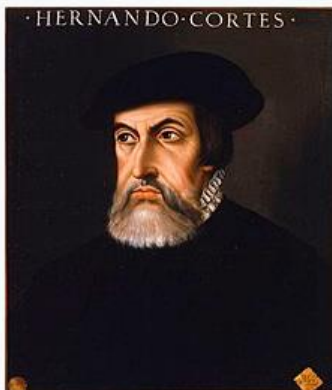
The Chibcha Ctr. The tribes of the plateau of Bogotá were ruled by a priest-king. Because of their trade in slaves and esp. gold they influenced the area around the Magdalena river. 1536-41 destruction by the Spaniard *QUEVEDA* (p. 225).

Aztec Empire

c. 1519



Hernán Cortés



18th-century portrait of Cortés based on the one sent by the conqueror to [Paolo Giovio](#), which has served as a model for many of his representations since the 16th century

1st and 3rd Governor of New Spain

In office

13 August 1521 – 24 December 1521

Monarch [Charles I of Spain](#)

Preceded by Office established

Succeeded by [Cristóbal de Tapia](#)

In office

30 December 1521 – 12 October 1524

Preceded by [Cristóbal de Tapia](#)

Succeeded by Triumvirate:
[Alonso de Estrada](#)
[Rodrigo de Albornoz](#)
[Alonso de Zuazo](#)

Personal details

Born [Hernando Cortés de Monroy y Pizarro Altamirano](#)
December 1485
[Medellín, Castile](#)

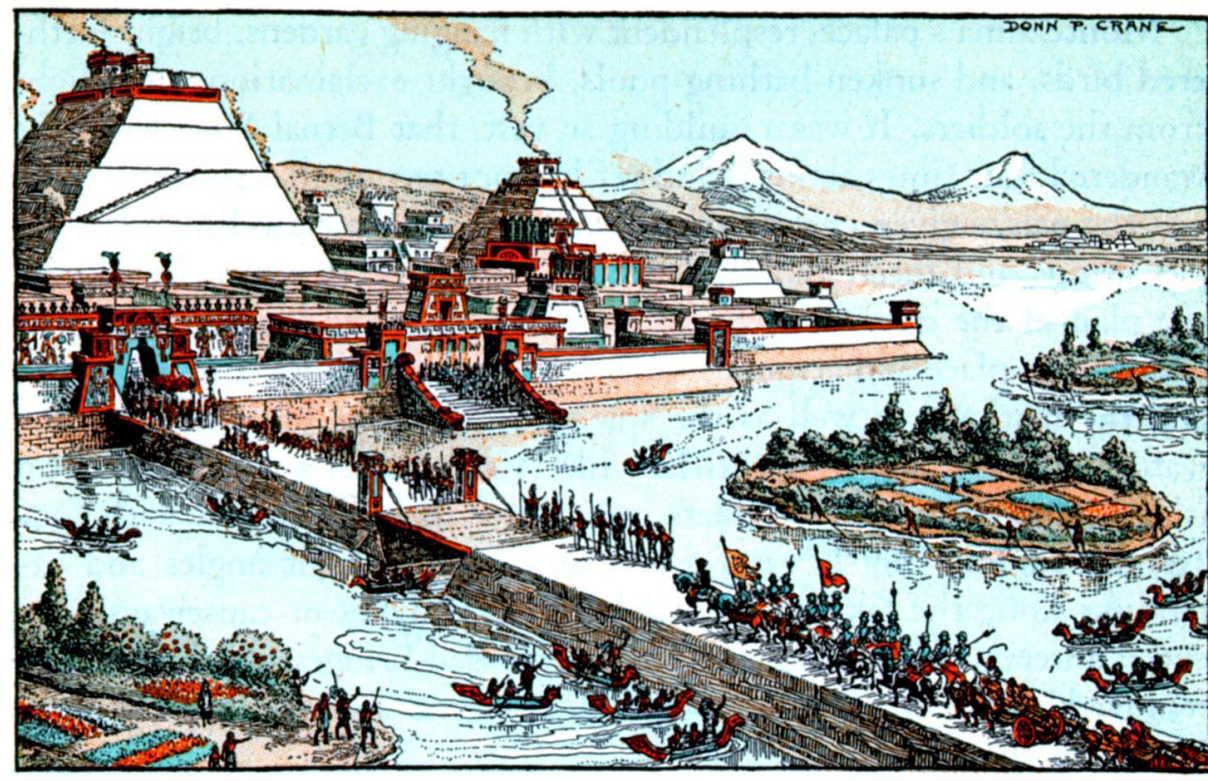
Died December 2, 1547
(aged 61–62)
[Castilleja de la Cuesta, Castile](#)

Nationality [Castilian](#)

Spouse(s) [Catalina Suárez](#)







Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of Cortés' men, describes Tenochtitlán:

When we saw all those cities and villages built on water; and the other great towns on dry land, and that straight and level causeway leading to Mexico, we were astounded. These great towns and shrines and buildings rising from the water, all made of stone, seemed like an enchanted vision from the tale of Amadis. Indeed some of our soldiers asked whether it was not all a dream. It is not surprising therefore that I should write in this vein. It was all so wonderful that I do not know how to describe this first glimpse of things never heard or, never seen, and never dreamed of before.

Bernal Diaz, "The Conquest of New Spain," c. 1565



Marina



Malintzin, in an engraving dated 1885.

Born	c. 1500
Died	before February 1529 (aged 28–29)
Other names	Malintzin, La Malinche
Occupation(s)	Interpreter, advisor, intermediary
Known for	Role in the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire
Spouse	Juan Jaramillo
Children	Martín Cortés María





Francisco Pizarro

KOS



Portrait of Francisco Pizarro by Amable-Paul Coutan, 1835

1st Governor of New Castile

In office

26 July 1529 – 26 June 1541

Monarch [Charles I](#)

Succeeded by [Cristóbal Vaca de Castro](#)

Captain General of New Castile

In office

26 July 1529 – 26 June 1541

Personal details

Born [c. 16 March 1478](#)
[Trujillo, Crown of Castile](#)

Died [26 June 1541 \(aged c. 63\)](#)
[Lima, New Castile](#)

Spouse [Inés Huaylas Yupanqui](#)

Children [Francisca Pizarro Yupanqui](#)

Signature

Nickname [Apu](#) ("chief" in [Quechua](#)) or [Machu Capitan](#) ("Old Captain" in [Quechua](#))^[1]

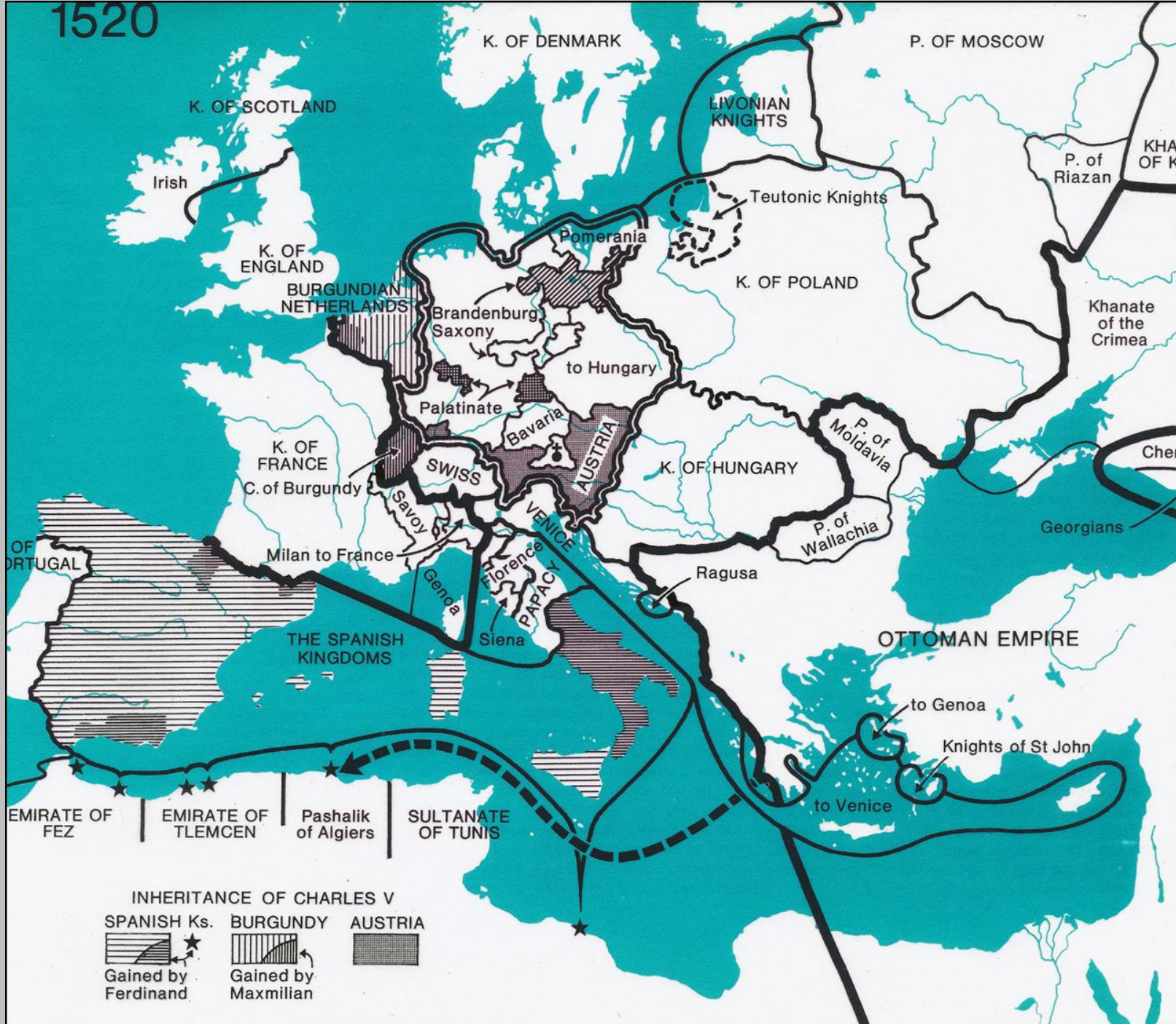
Military service

Allegiance ✘ [Spanish Empire](#)




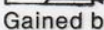
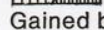




1520



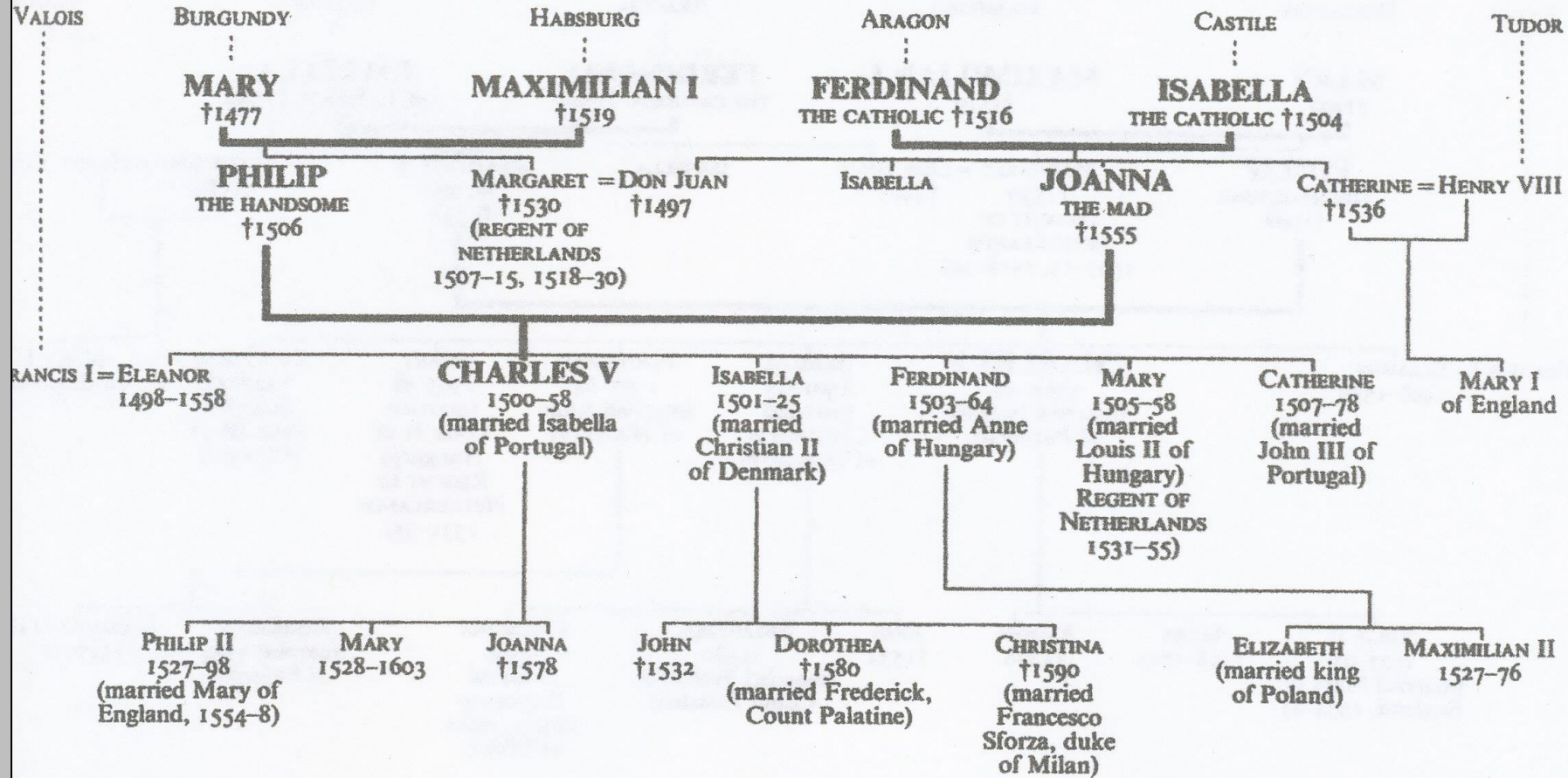
INHERITANCE OF CHARLES V

 SPANISH Ks.	 BURGUNDY	 AUSTRIA
 Gained by Ferdinand	 Gained by Maximilian	



EMPEROR CHARLES V

The Family of Charles V







Charles, by the grace of God, Holy Roman Emperor, forever August, King of Germany, King of Italy, King of all the Spains, of Castile, Aragon, León, of Hungary, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Sevilla, Cordova, Murcia, Jaén, Algarves, Algeciras, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, King of the Two Sicilies, of Sardinia, Corsica, King of Jerusalem, King of the Western and Eastern Indies, of the Islands and Mainland of the Ocean Sea, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Lorraine, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Limburg, Luxembourg, Gelderland, Neopatria, Württemberg, Landgrave of Alsace, Prince of Swabia, Asturia and Catalonia, Count of Flanders, Habsburg, Tyrol, Gorizia, Barcelona, Artois, Burgundy Palatine, Hainaut, Holland, Seeland, Ferrette, Kyburg, Namur, Roussillon, Cerdagne, Drenthe, Zutphen, Margrave of the Holy Roman Empire, Burgau, Oristano and Gociano, Lord of Frisia, the Wendish March, Pordenone, Biscay, Molin, Salins, Tripoli and Mechelen.

Charles, by the grace of God,

—Holy Roman Emperor, forever August,

—King of Germany, King of Italy, King of all the Spains, of Castile, Aragon, León, of Hungary, of Dalmatia, of Croatia, Navarre, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Sevilla, Cordova, Murcia, Jaén, Algarves, Algeciras, Gibraltar, the Canary Islands, King of the Two Sicilies, of Sardinia, Corsica, King of Jerusalem, King of the Western and Eastern Indies, of the Islands and Mainland of the Ocean Sea,

—Archduke of Austria,

—Duke of Burgundy, Brabant, Lorraine, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Limburg, Luxembourg, Gelderland, Neopatria, Württemberg,

—Landgrave of Alsace,

—Prince of Swabia, Asturia and Catalonia,

—Count of Flanders, Habsburg, Tyrol, Gorizia, Barcelona, Artois, Burgundy Palatine, Hainaut, Holland, Seeland, Ferrette, Kyburg, Namur, Roussillon, Cerdagne, Drenthe, Zutphen,

—Margrave of the Holy Roman Empire, Burgau, Oristano and Gociano,

—Lord of Frisia, the Wendish March, Pordenone, Biscay, Molin, Salins, Tripoli and Mechelen.

“It’s always something!”

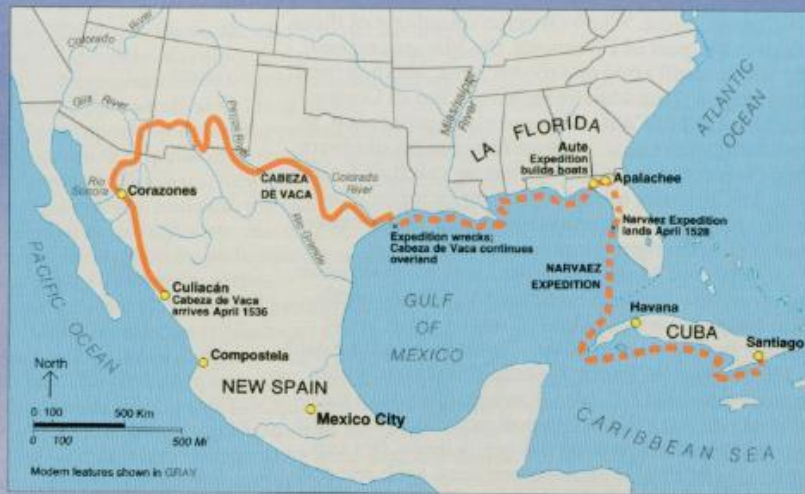
CHRONOLOGY Politics and the German Reformation

Event	Dates
First Habsburg-Valois War	1521–1525
Second Habsburg-Valois War	1527–1529
Defeat of the Turks at Vienna	1529
Diet of Augsburg	1530
Third Habsburg-Valois War	1535–1538
Fourth Habsburg-Valois War	1542–1544
Schmalkaldic Wars	1546–1555
Peace of Augsburg	1555





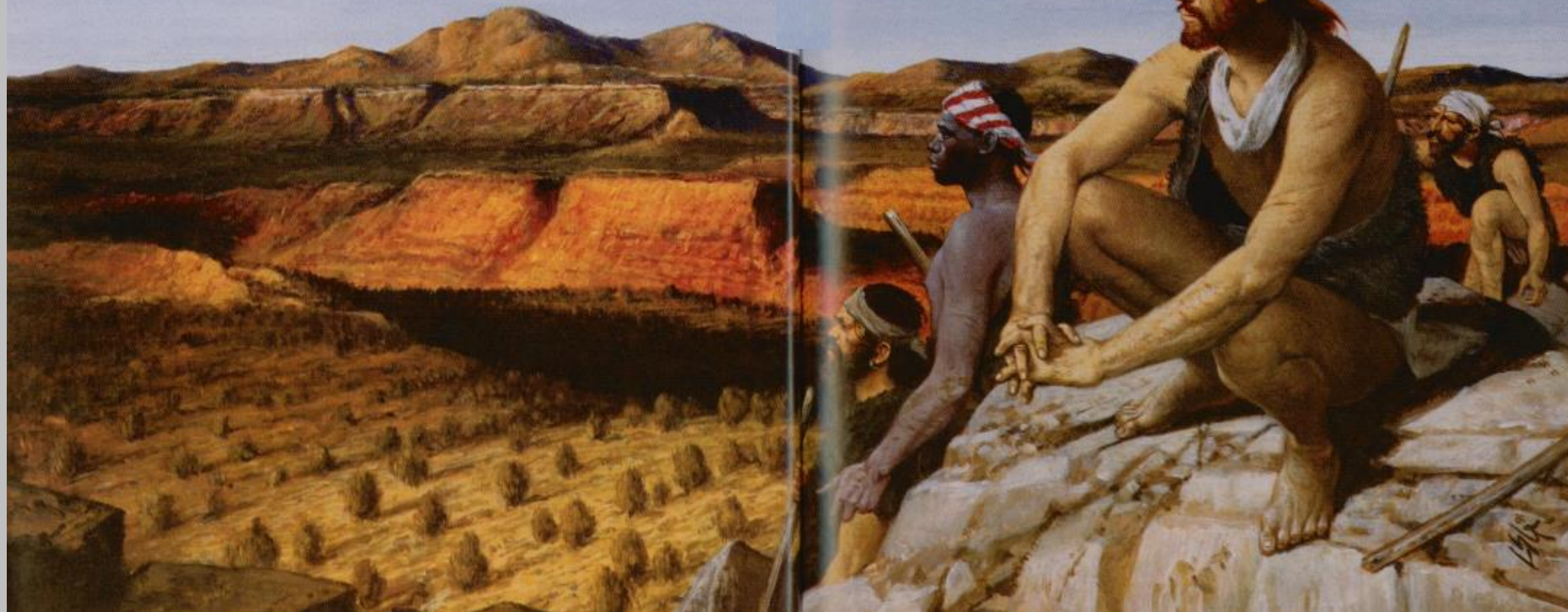
AD
1536

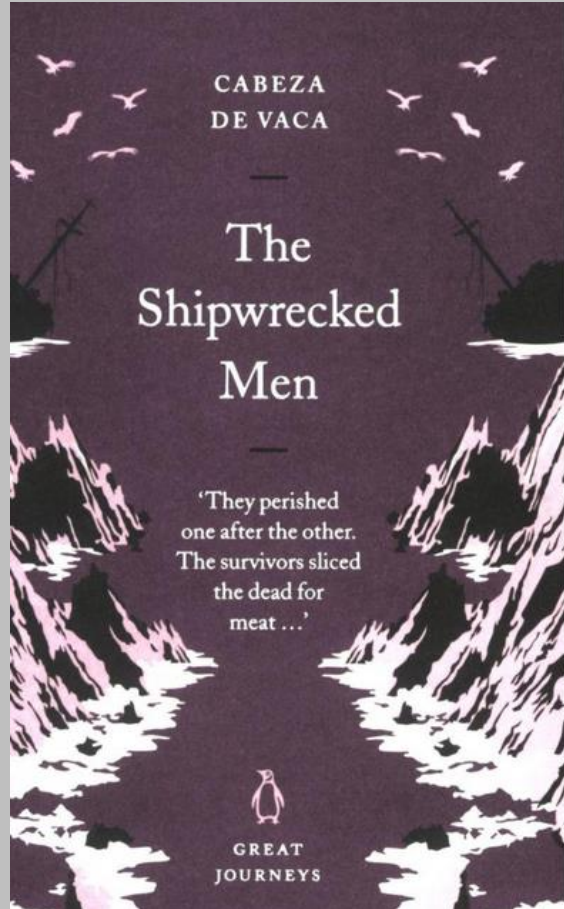


Cabeza de Vaca and three companions, sole survivors of the ill-fated Narváez expedition (1527), were the first Europeans to cross the North American continent. They spent 8 years traveling 6,000 miles through the interior of Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and northern Mexico. The journey itself was an incredible feat of

human stamina and pluck. Equally remarkable is Cabeza De Vaca's account of his adventure. *La Relación*, first published in 1542, revised Spanish conceptions about the size and nature of the continent north of Mexico. The book is also the first detailed description of native Americans. In his wanderings Cabeza de Vaca came to ad-

quire Indians, whom he came to see as fellow humans who could be won over only by kindness. His book—which can be considered the beginning of American literature—is a record of both a physical and a spiritual journey.



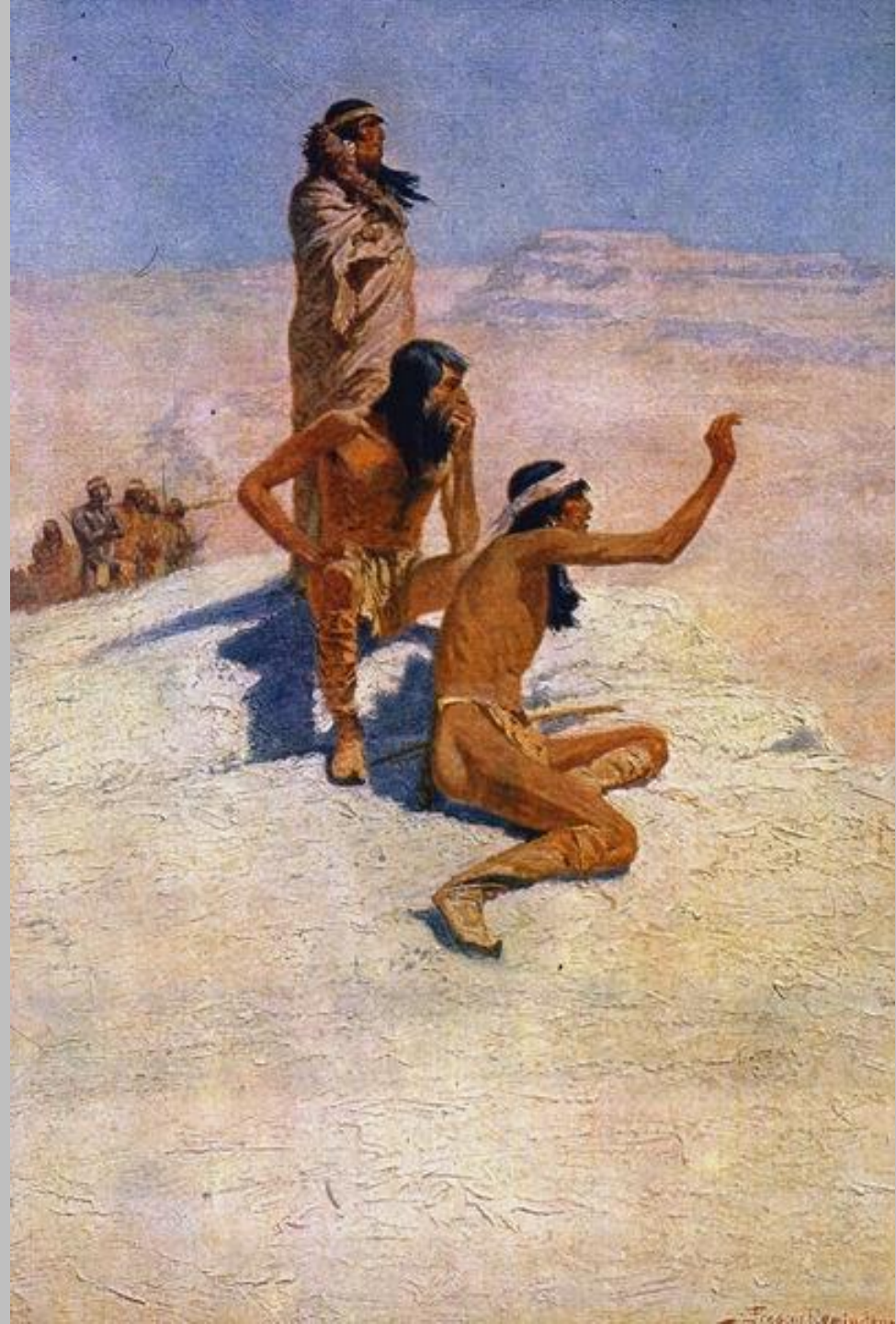


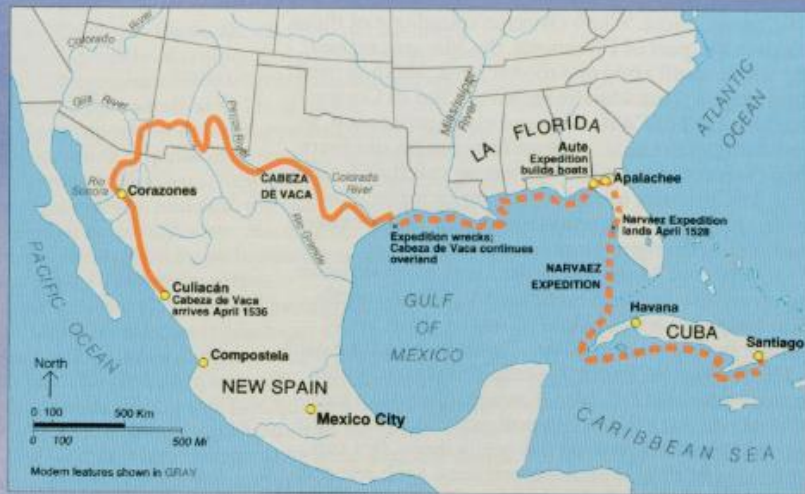


The Incredible
Journey of
Cabeza De Vaca
(1527-1536) (1...





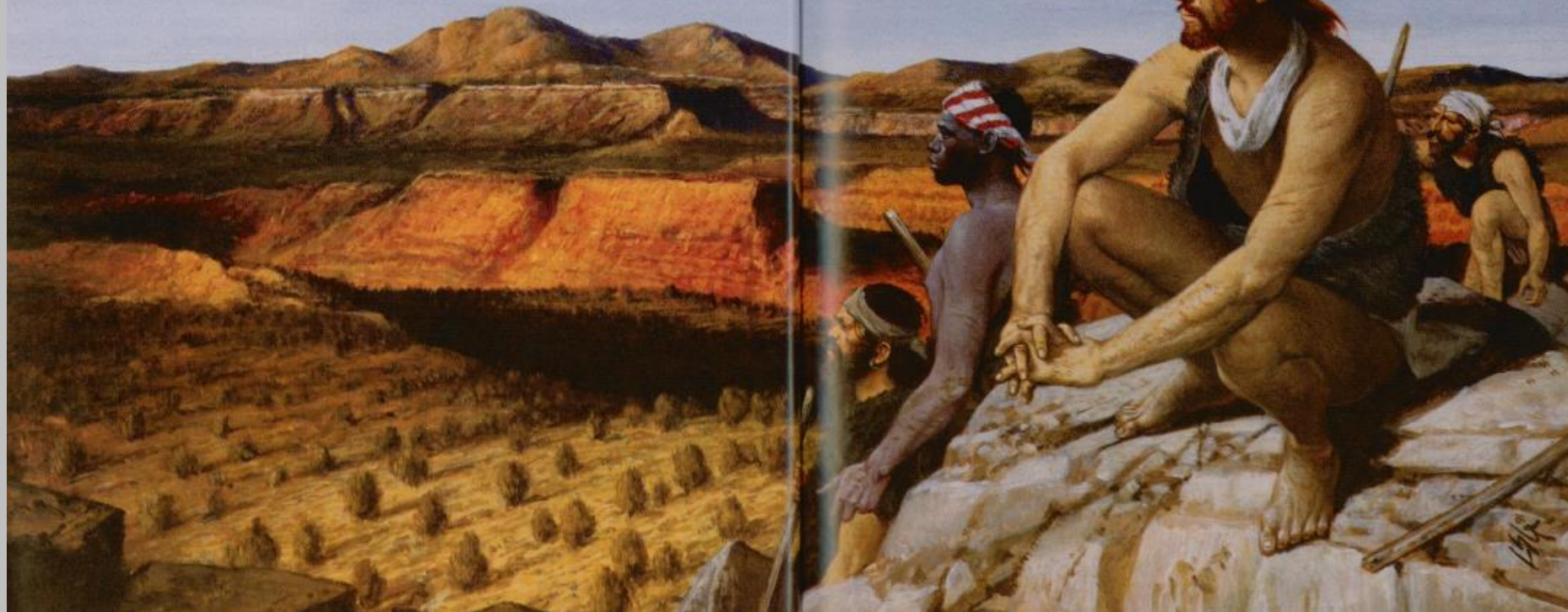




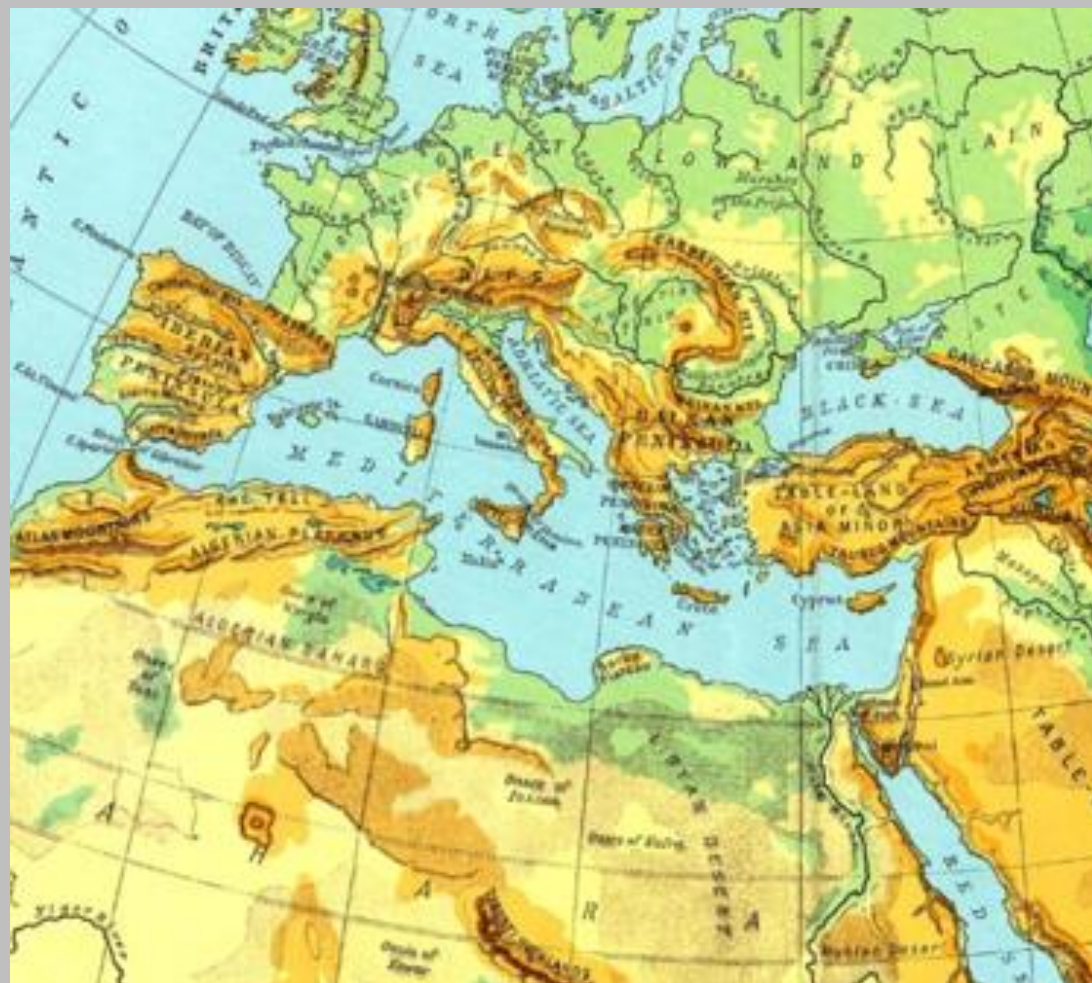
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Could the interior of North America contain an easy sea route to the Orient? The Old World provided an example of what might be found there....the Mediterranean Sea.

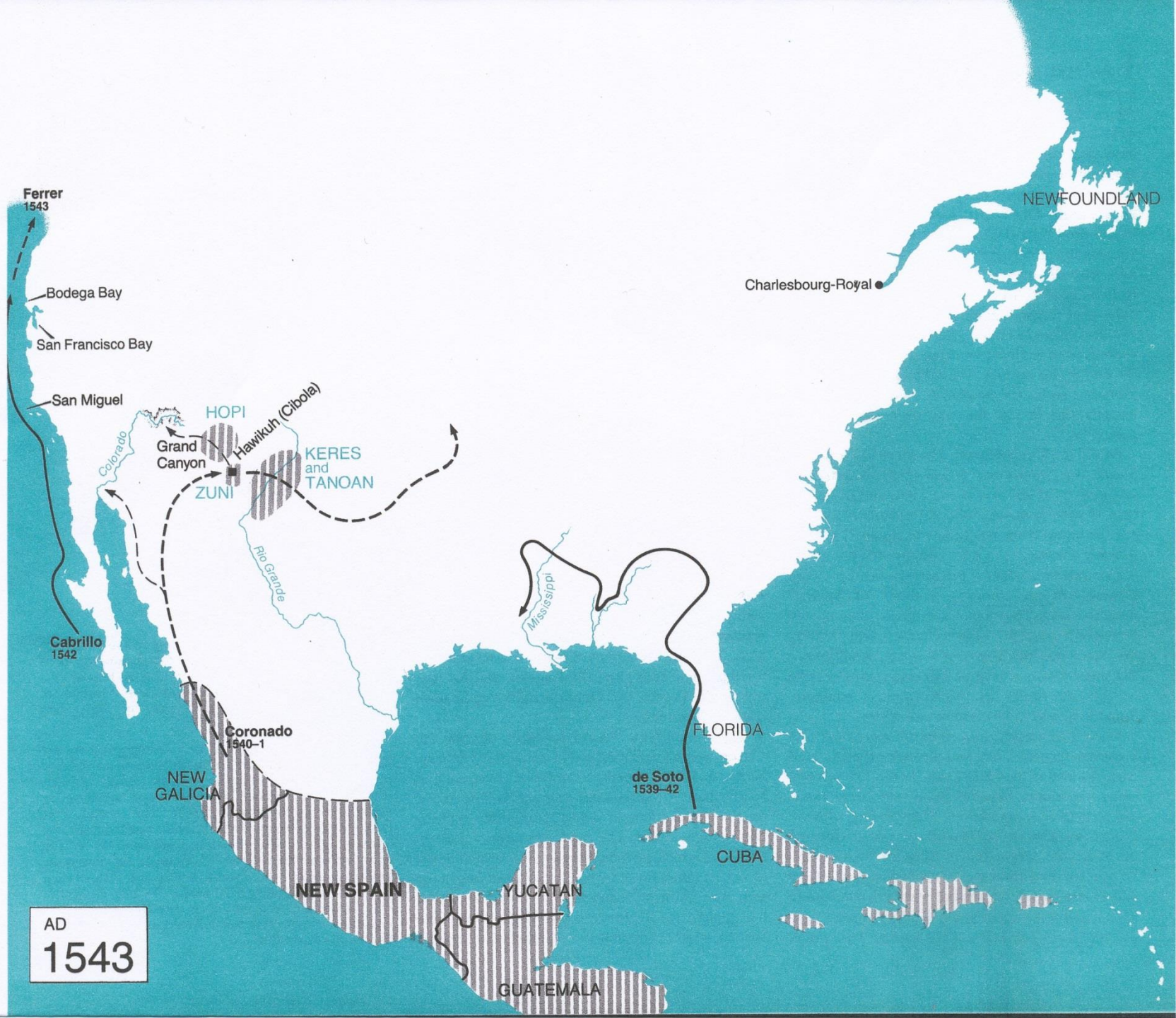


British Columbia Alberta Saskatchewan Manitoba Ontario Quebec Newfoundland
 Washington Oregon Idaho Montana North Dakota Minnesota Wisconsin Vermont New Brunswick Nova Scotia
 Nevada Wyoming Colorado Nebraska Kansas Missouri Tennessee Virginia North Carolina South Carolina
 Arizona New Mexico Texas Louisiana Mississippi Alabama Georgia Florida
 Montana North Dakota Minnesota Wisconsin Michigan Pennsylvania New York New Hampshire Massachusetts
 West Dakota East Dakota Iowa Illinois Indiana Ohio West Virginia Maryland Delaware Connecticut
 Utah Colorado Kansas Missouri Tennessee Virginia North Carolina South Carolina
 Arizona New Mexico Texas Louisiana Mississippi Alabama Georgia Florida
 Wyoming Colorado Kansas Missouri Tennessee Virginia North Carolina South Carolina
 Arizona New Mexico Texas Louisiana Mississippi Alabama Georgia Florida

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
 Image Landsat
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 US Dept of State Geographer

Google earth

23°22'48.00" N 62°00'34.37" W elev -19020 ft eye alt 2904.64 mi



Ferrer
1543

Bodega Bay

San Francisco Bay

San Miguel

HOPI

Grand
Canyon

ZUNI

Hawikuh (Cibola)

KERES
and
TANOAN

Rio Grande

Cabrillo
1542

Coronado
1540-1

NEW
GALICIA

NEW SPAIN

YUCATAN

GUATEMALA

FLORIDA

de Soto
1539-42

CUBA

NEWFOUNDLAND

Charlesbourg-Royal

Mississippi

Colorado

AD
1543



or reference, modern
 lacenames are shown in
 ITALY
 dashed lines indicate
 uncertain routes.



Timeline

1440-60

The Portuguese explore coast of Africa

1513

Ponce de León claims Florida for Spain

1528

Narváez attempts a colony in Florida

1539-43

De Soto expedition

1562

French Huguenots settle in Florida

1598

Oñate expedition into Southwest

1492

Moors defeated in Spain; Columbus lands in New World

1519-21

Magellan's fleet sails around the world

1529-36

The wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca

1540-42

Coronado expedition

1565

Menendez establishes St. Augustine

1607

English settle at Jamestown

1497

Vasco da Gama sails to India by way of Africa

1521

Cortés conquers the Aztecs

1532

Pizarro overthrows the Incas of Peru

1542-43

Cabrillo's voyage

1584

Raleigh plants colony on North Carolina coast

1620

Pilgrims settle at Plymouth

First Expeditions North

1539

1540

1541

1542

1543

De Soto

Lands in Florida in late May; marches through upper Florida; major battle at Napituca; guerrilla war with Apalachees; winter camp at Anhaica (Tallahassee)

Following Indian trails, expedition swings in a wide arc through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Alabama, encountering major chiefdoms. Bloody battle at Mabila (central Alabama) in October

Winters among ancestral Chickasaw Indians of Mississippi and suffers attack by them; crosses Mississippi in May; travels in great loop through Arkansas; discovers buffalo hunters and a people who live in scattered houses and not in villages; endures severe winter at Autiamque

Reaches the rich chiefdom of Anilco; at nearby Guachoya, De Soto sends out scout parties who find nothing but wilderness; De Soto dies, is succeeded by Moscoso. After fruitless wandering in east Texas, Moscoso retraces route to Anilco

Winter camp at Aminoya on Mississippi; survivors—half the original number—build boats to float downriver; in September, they reach Pánuco River, in Mexico

Coronado

Departs from Compostela with an army of 300 cavalry and infantry, several hundred Indian allies, friars, and a long pack train. Alarcón sails up the Gulf of California with three vessels. Expedition penetrates American Southwest, reaches Háwikuh in July; engages the Zuñi in battle; Coronado wounded.

Tovar explores Hopi villages in Arizona. Alarcón reaches mouth of Colorado River. Cárdenas sights the Grand Canyon.

Alvarado marches to Acoma, Pecos, and beyond.

Journeys to Quivira (Kansas). Winters at Tiguex; puts down an Indian revolt.

The army departs for home in April, arrives in Mexico City in mid-summer. Coronado reports to Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza on expedition, resumes his governorship of Nueva Galicia. Months later Coronado is tried for mismanagement of expedition but acquitted.

Cabrillo

Accompanies an exploring expedition up the northwest coast as *almirante* (second in command). Expedition abandoned after its leader is killed fighting Indians.

Gathers a new exploring fleet for Mendoza.

Dispatched by Mendoza to continue exploration of the northwest.

January 3: Dies on San Miguel Island (Channel Islands).

June: Sails from Navidad, near Colima, Mexico.

February: The fleet sails north again, perhaps as far as Oregon before turning back.

September 28: Sights "a sheltered port and a very good one." This is San Diego Bay, which he names San Miguel.

April: Fleet arrives back at Navidad, nine months after embarking.

October: Sails through the Channel Islands, suffers fall and injury.

November: Reaches the northernmost point of the voyage, perhaps Point Reyes, California, but turns back.

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 |