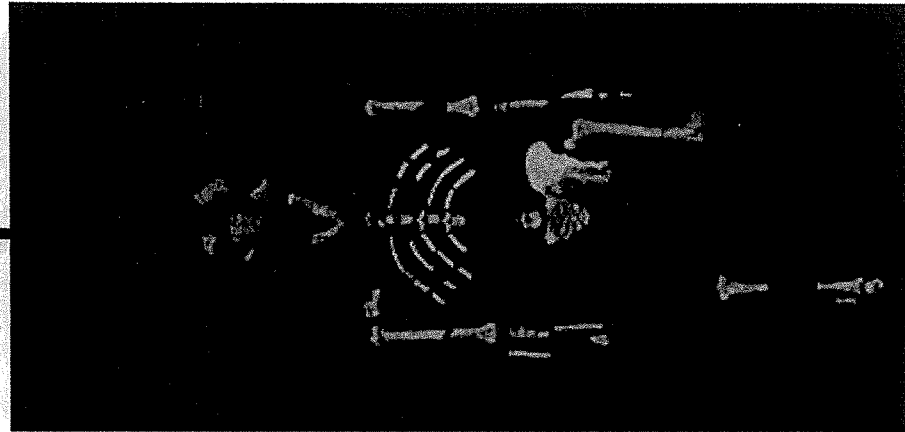

The first people to arrive in the Americas



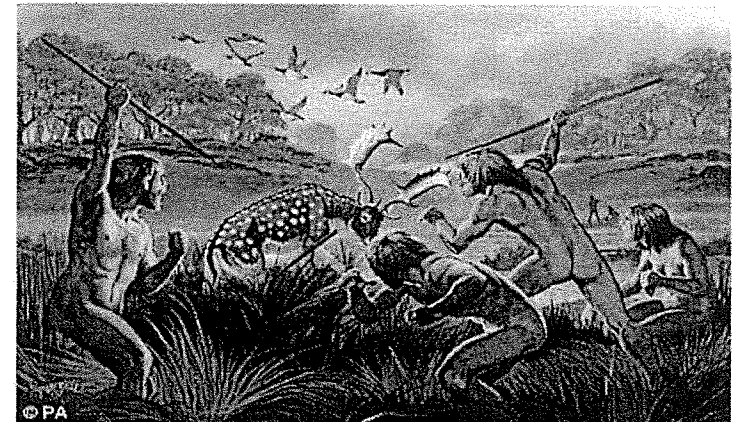
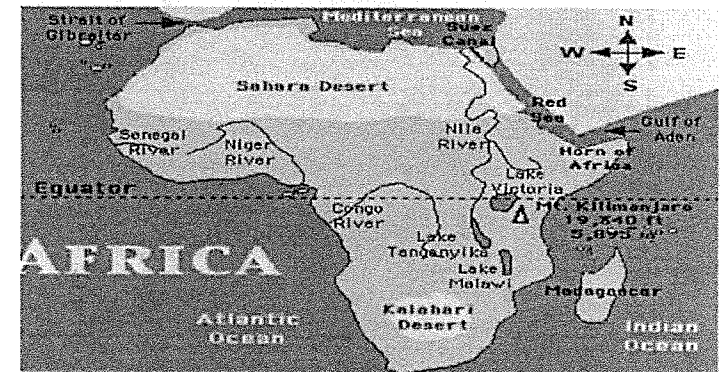
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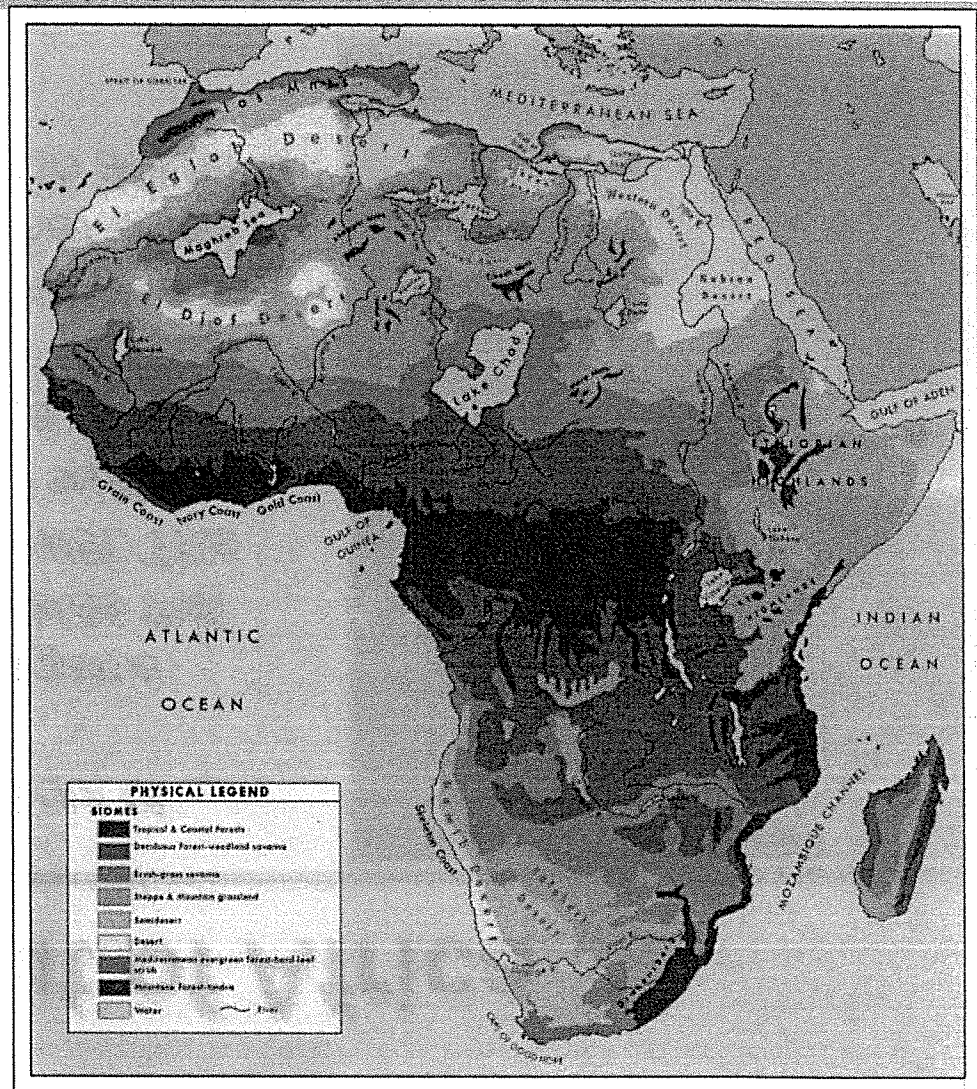
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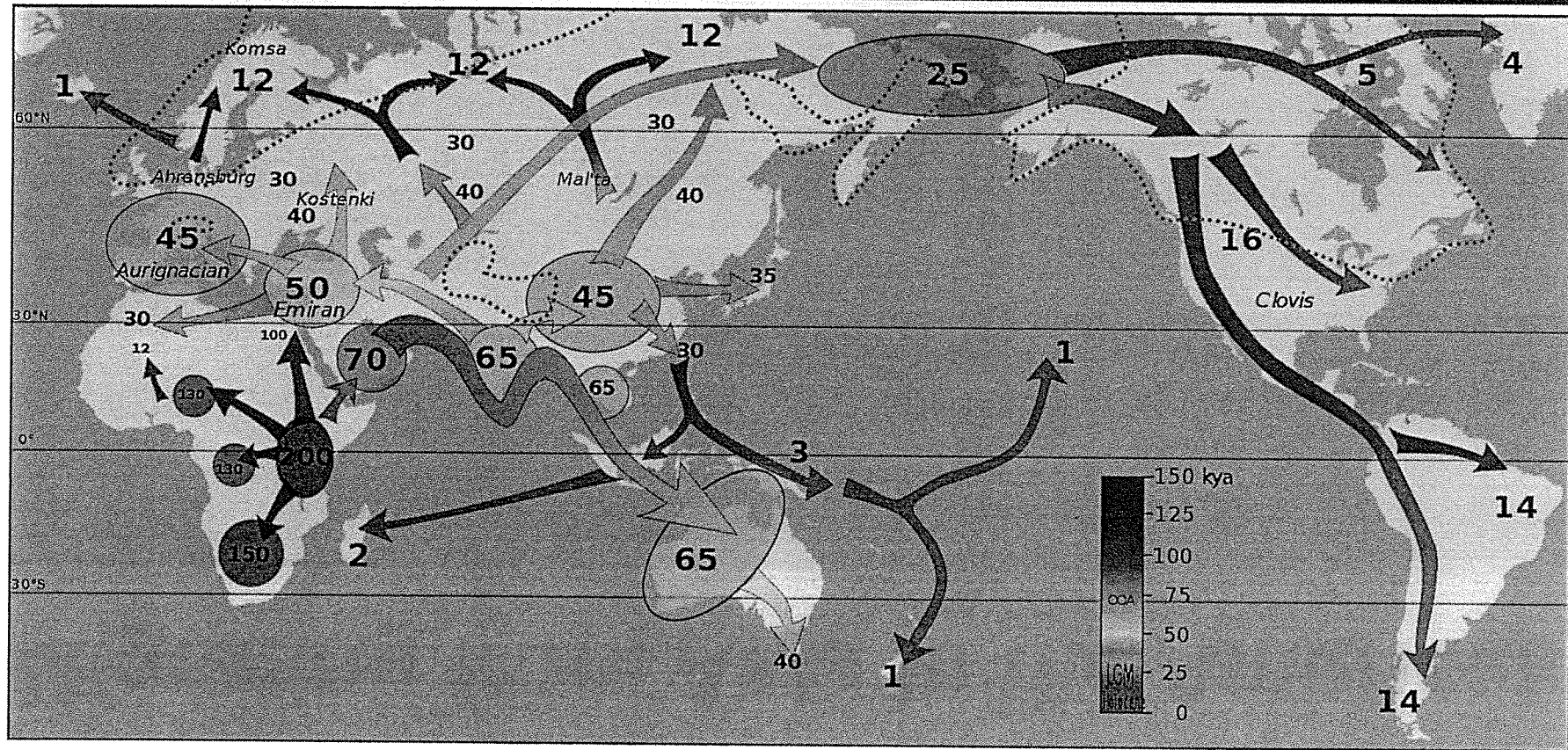


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Approximately every 23,000 years Africa becomes more humid. Strangely this often happens during periods of global cooling. So while North America is transformed into a Glacial hell, Africa becomes significantly more hospitable for humankind. See the map to the right for how Africa would look during one of these humid periods. Please Note- the large lakes in what is today the Sahara Desert.



The Peopling of the World



Migrating from Asia to the Americas



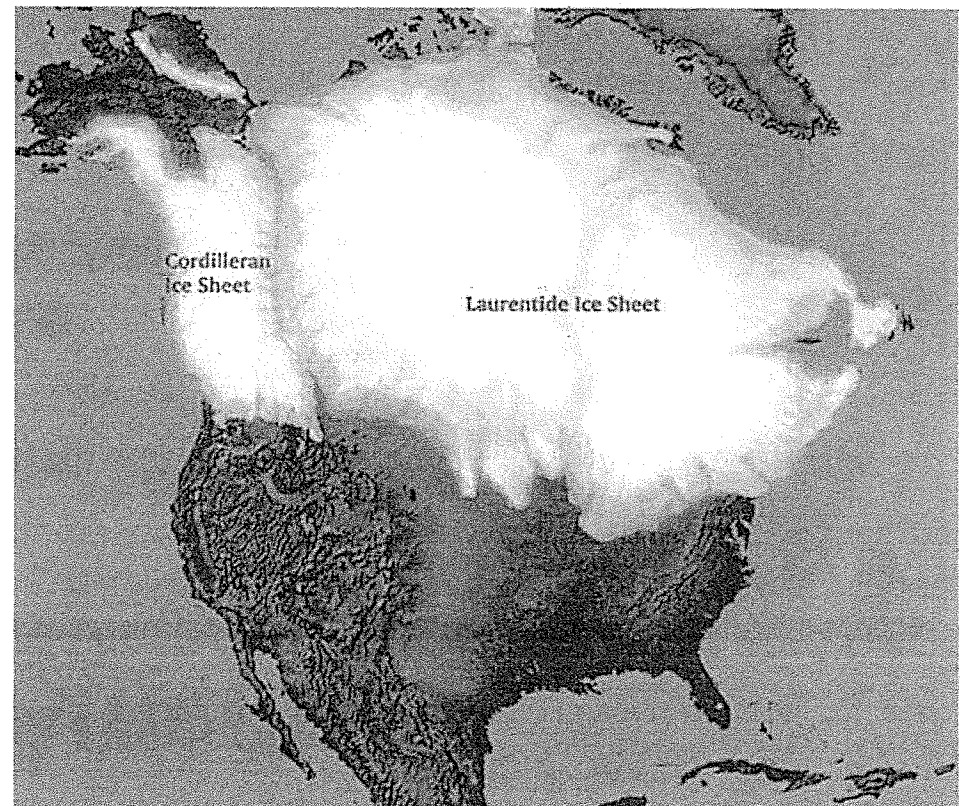
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Humanity can spread across Asia and Europe with ease given enough time. The landscape is ideal for large game hunting which will sustain hunting packs of humans.

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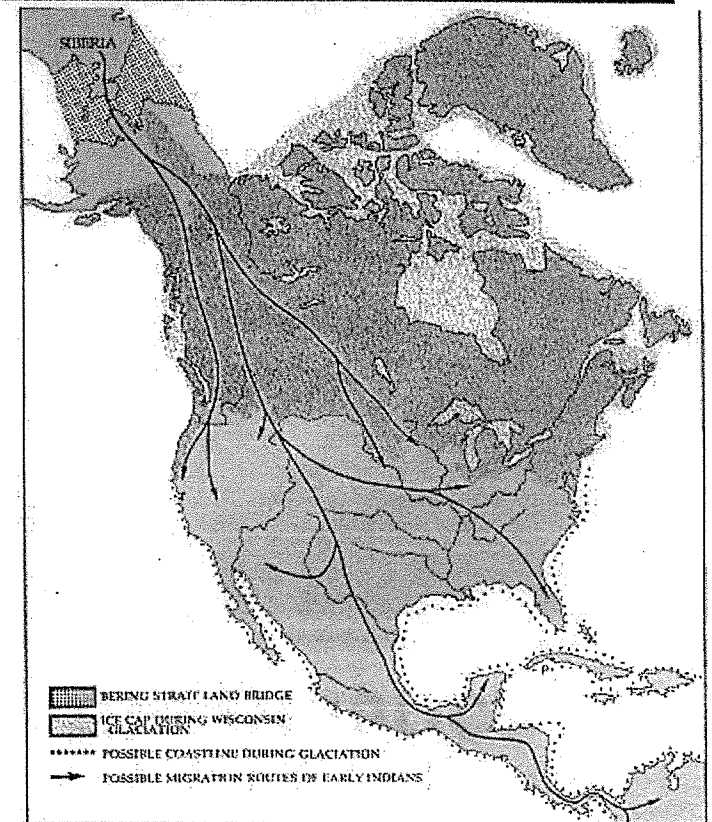
Bering Sea - Body of water that early humans would need to cross

Ice Age- During the humid periods of African history, North America suffers from a very large ice sheet. This Ice Sheet will prevent any crossing of Canada.



Man Arrives in the Americas

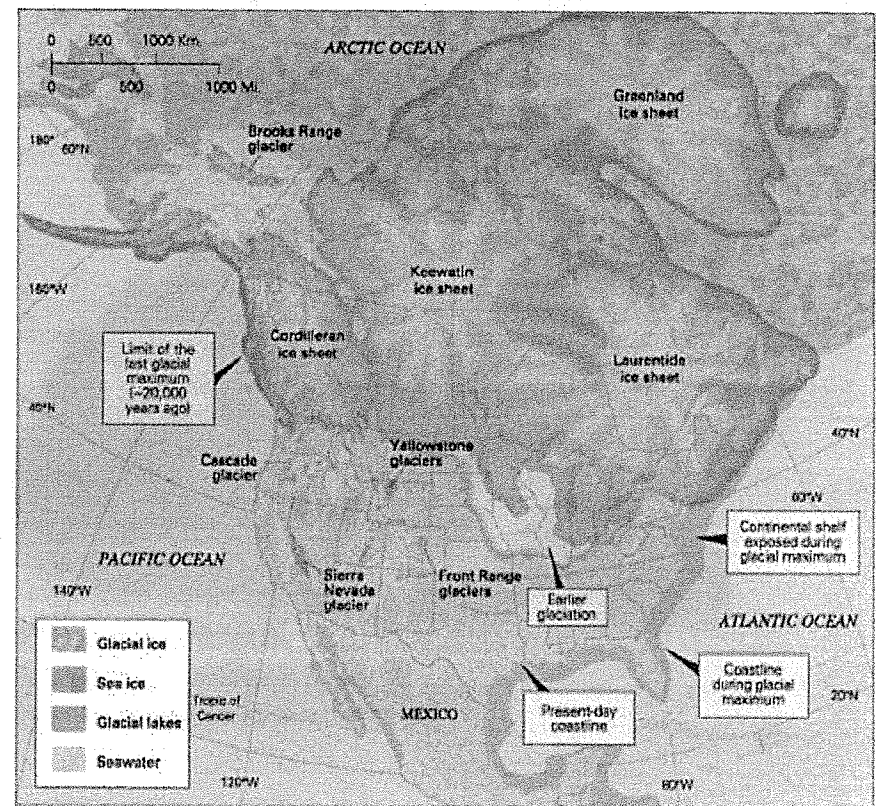
- Traveling across Asia, humans eventually reached Alaska around 25 thousand years ago.
- This was made possible because climate change (once again) affected the spread of humanity.
- It was during this Ice Age that the ocean levels dropped about 500 feet which allowed humans to WALK into Alaska



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The closing of the landbridge.

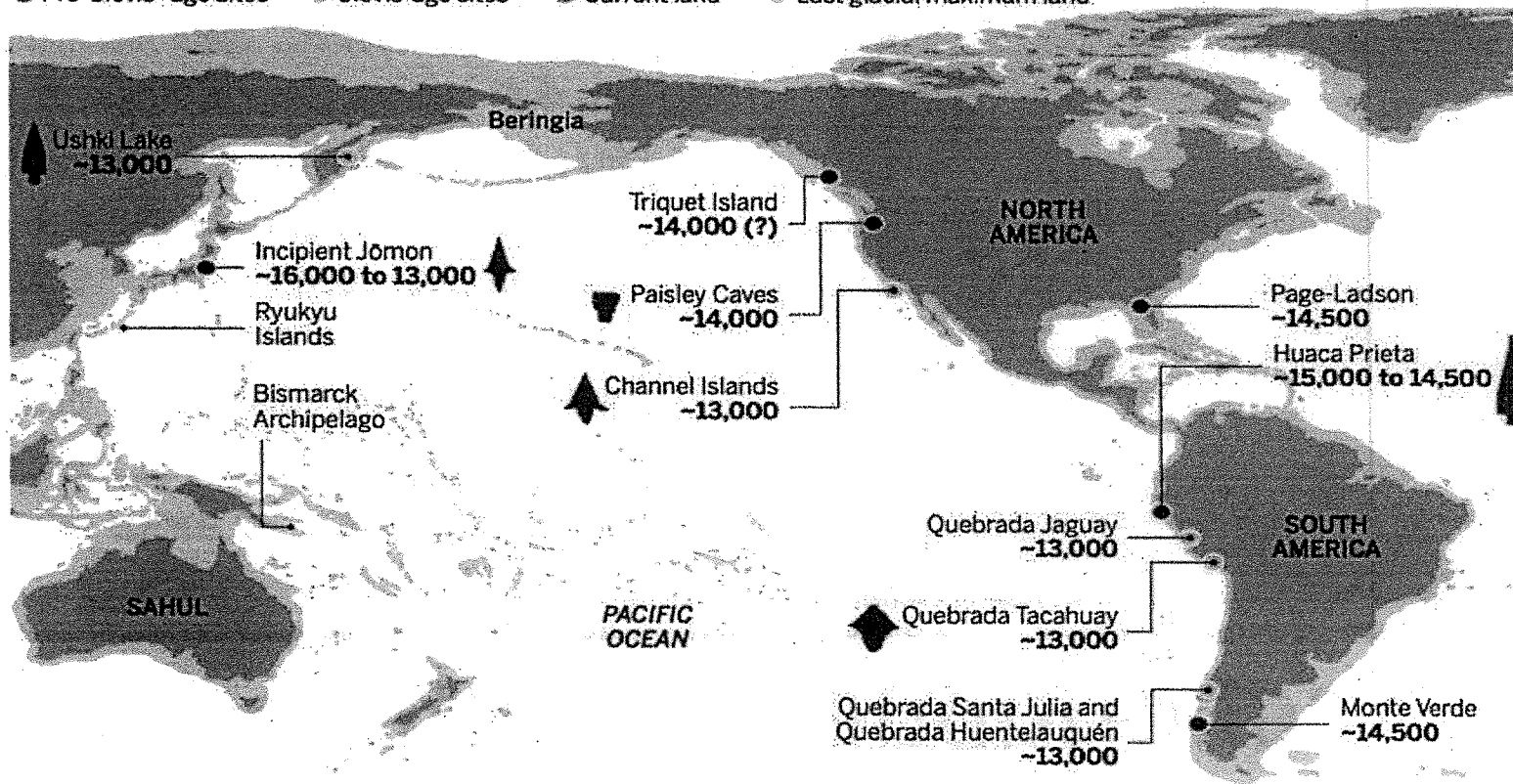
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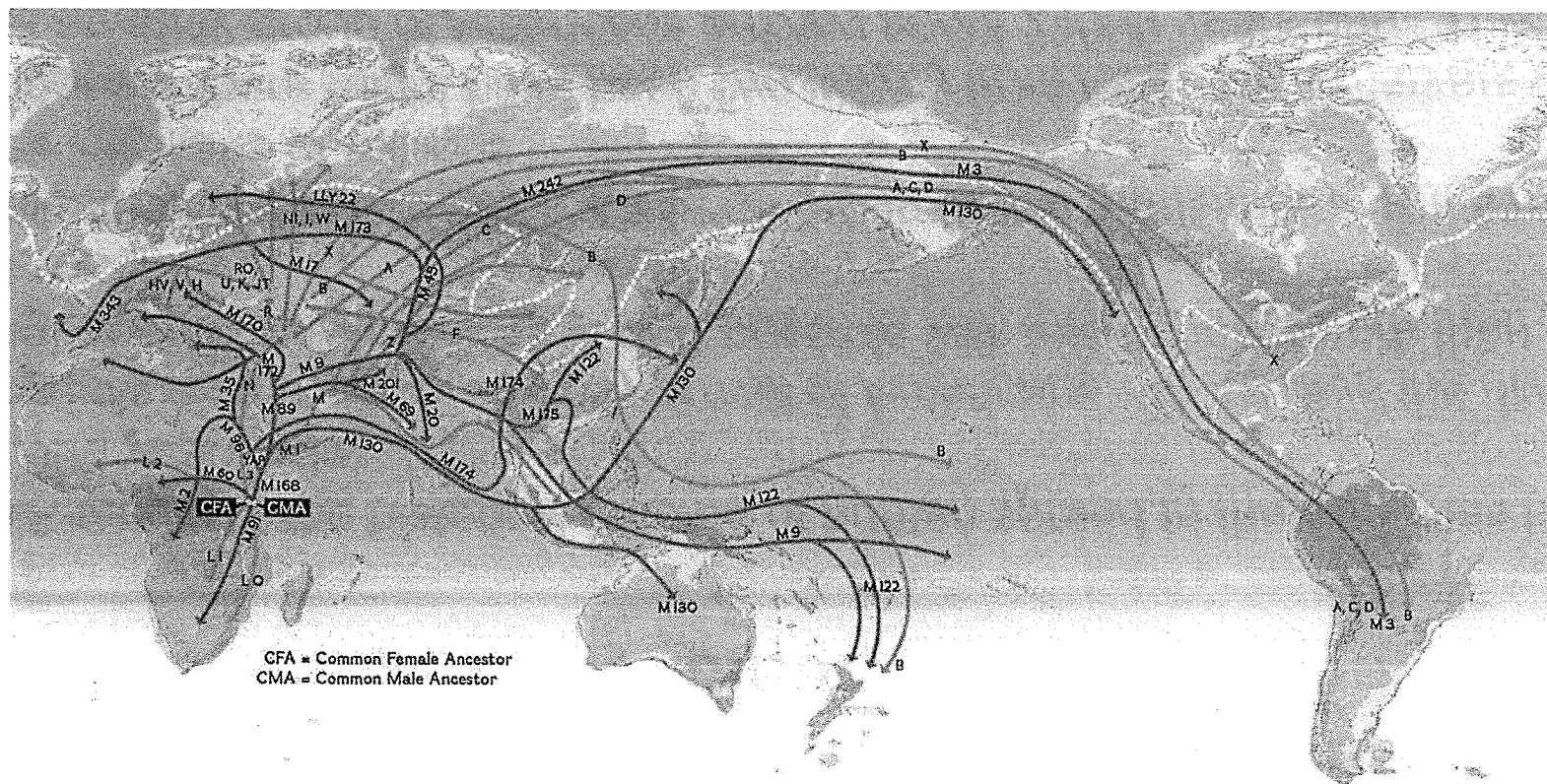
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DNA routes. Note M130 and M3

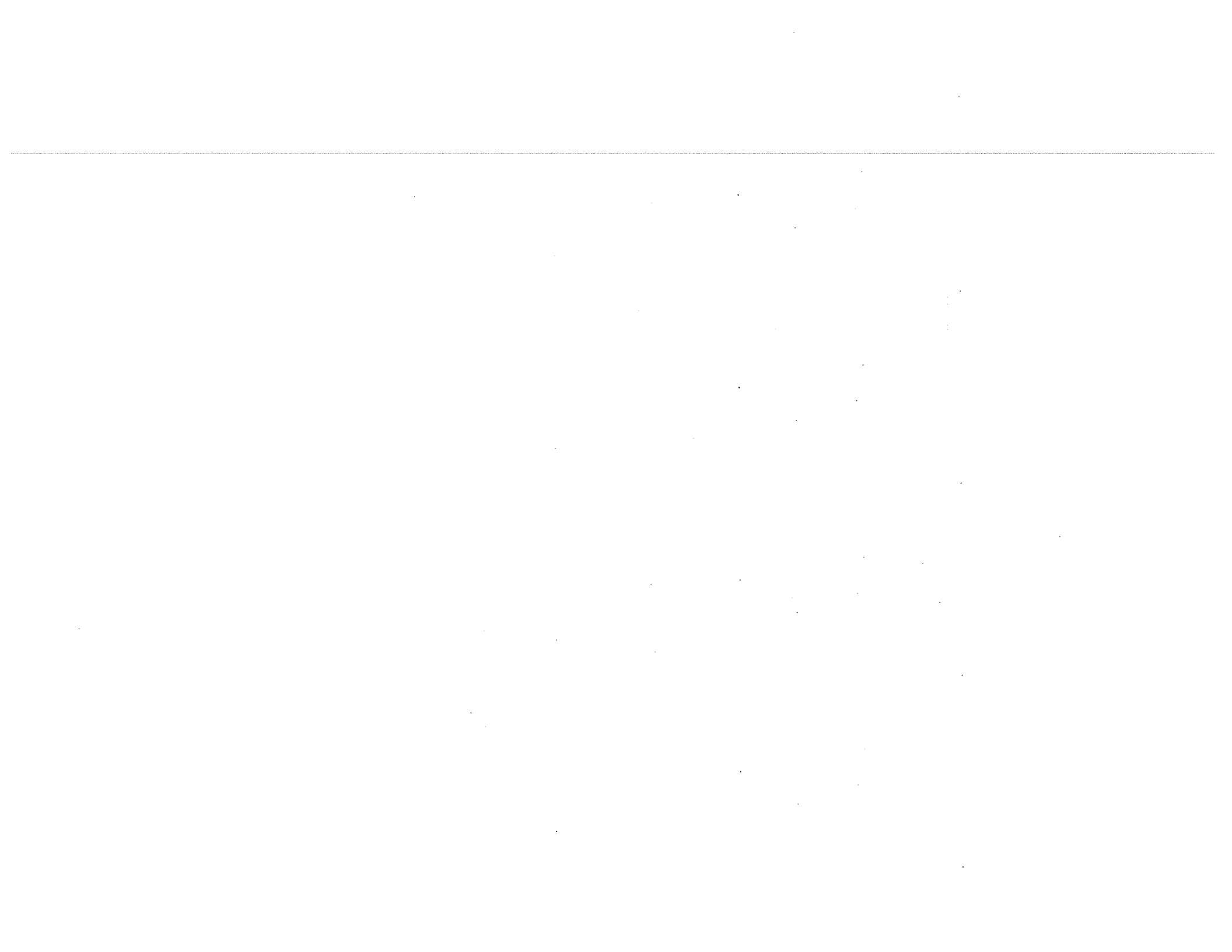


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As global temperatures rose, the ice sheets melted. The ocean levels began to rise and Asia and the Americas were divided once more. With the closing of the land bridge in Alaska, humanity is now broken into two separate worlds- The Americas (New World) and rest of the world (Old World).

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+Summary of the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia

Use notes in classroom

Articles of Confederation

1. Why was the Shays Rebellion embarrassing to the new United States?
2. What was the public reason for the Philadelphia Convention?

Conflicts

3. What were the small states afraid of in a new government?
4. What were the large states afraid of in a new government?
5. How is representation determined in the Senate?
6. How is representation determined in the House?
7. How does the Great Compromise protect the interest of these groups?
 - a. How can small states keep laws from being passed?
 - b. How can large states keep laws from being passed?
8. Why did southern states want to count slaves as people for representation?
9. Why did northern states consider counting slaves as unfair to them?
10. The new Congress will have power to control slavery not states but only after what year?
11. If events would have turned out the way they were planned to, what would have happened to the United States in 1808?

Principles of the Constitution

12. Why did the authors of the Constitution separate the powers of the national government into 3 parts?

13. The Founding Fathers did not trust the general public, yet they wanted a democracy.
What characteristics of the general public would worry the Founding Fathers?

 14. Why do you think the authors of the Constitution did not trust the people enough to elect the President directly?

 15. How does the Electoral College protect the power of the states?

 16. In the 2016 Presidential Election Democrat Hillary Clinton won the popular vote by about 3 million voters but Republican Donald Trump won the Electoral Vote by 304 to 227.
How could that election have pleased the creators of the Constitution?

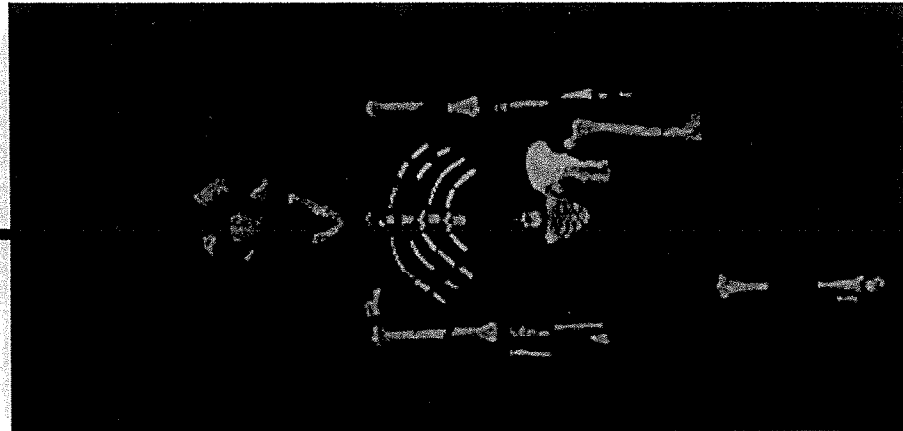
 17. If respect equals power, who did the authors of the Constitution respect enough to give permission to amend the Constitution?

 18. Why do you think the Founding Fathers did not trust the President to amend the Constitution?
-

The first people to arrive in the Americas



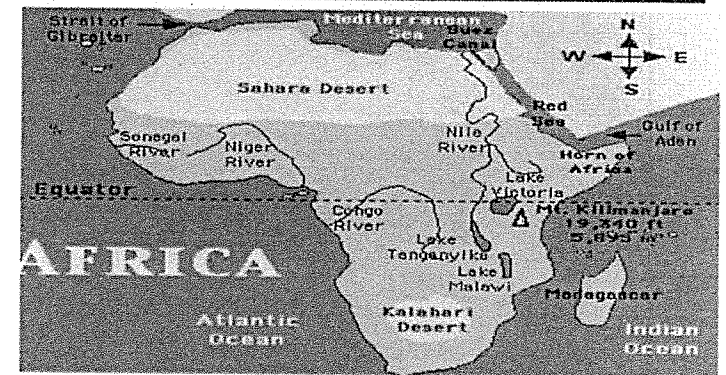
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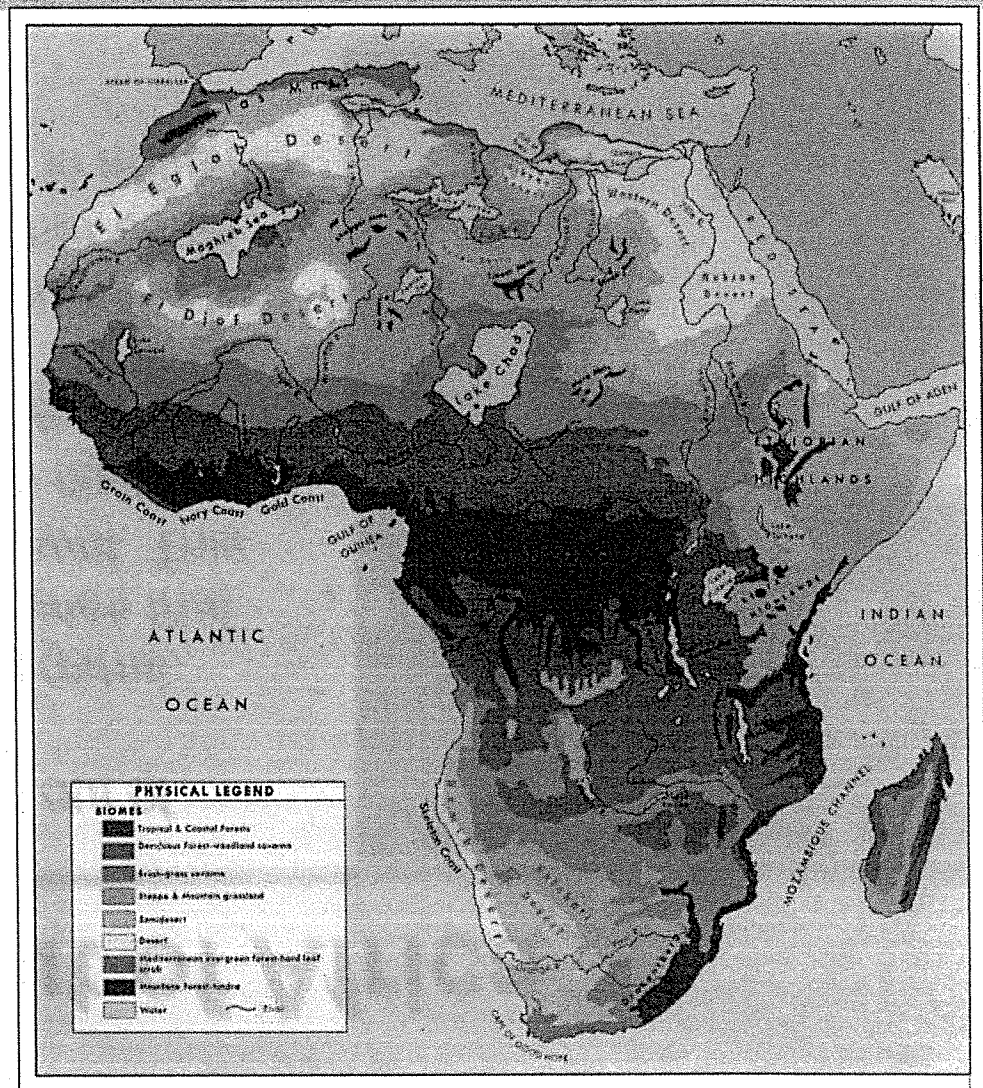
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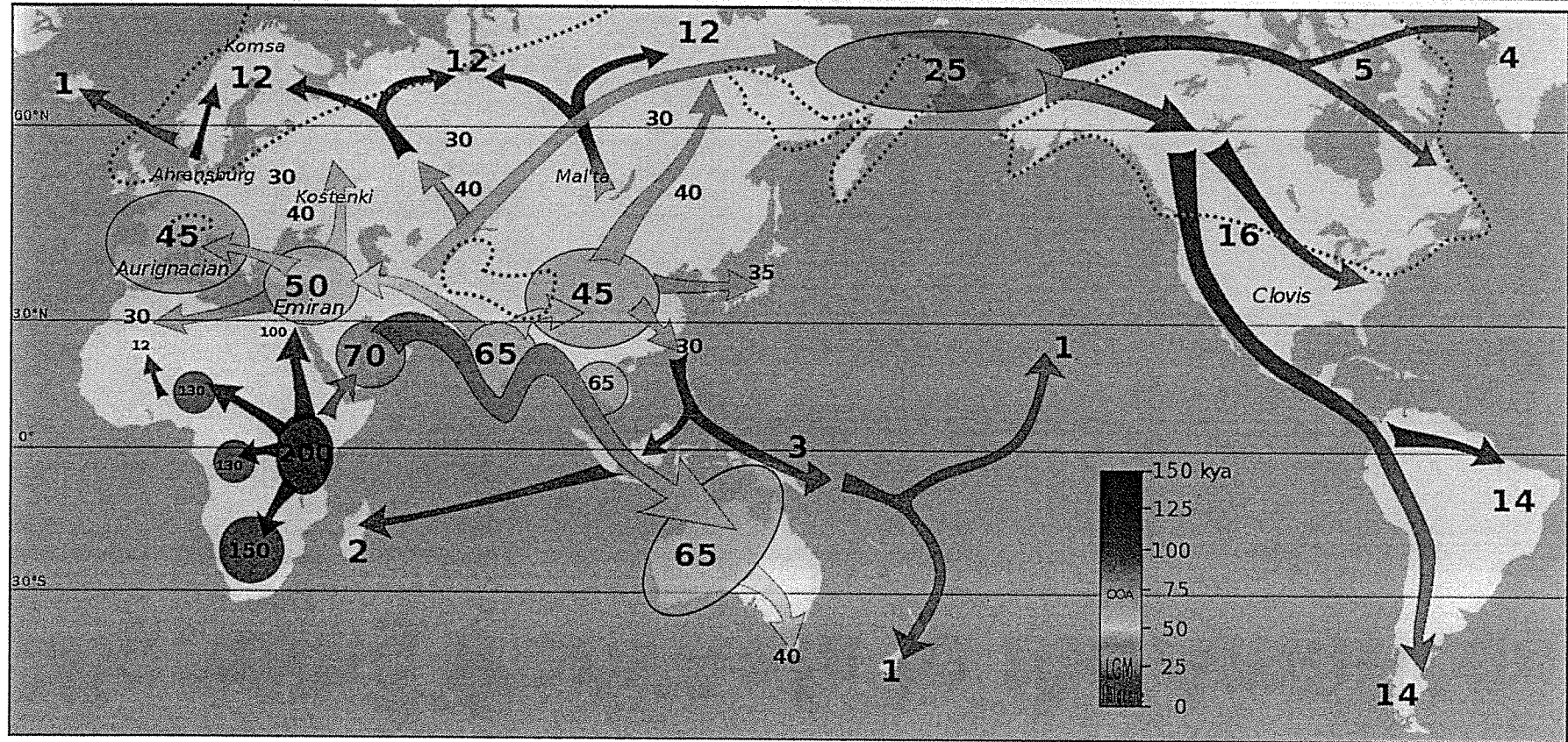


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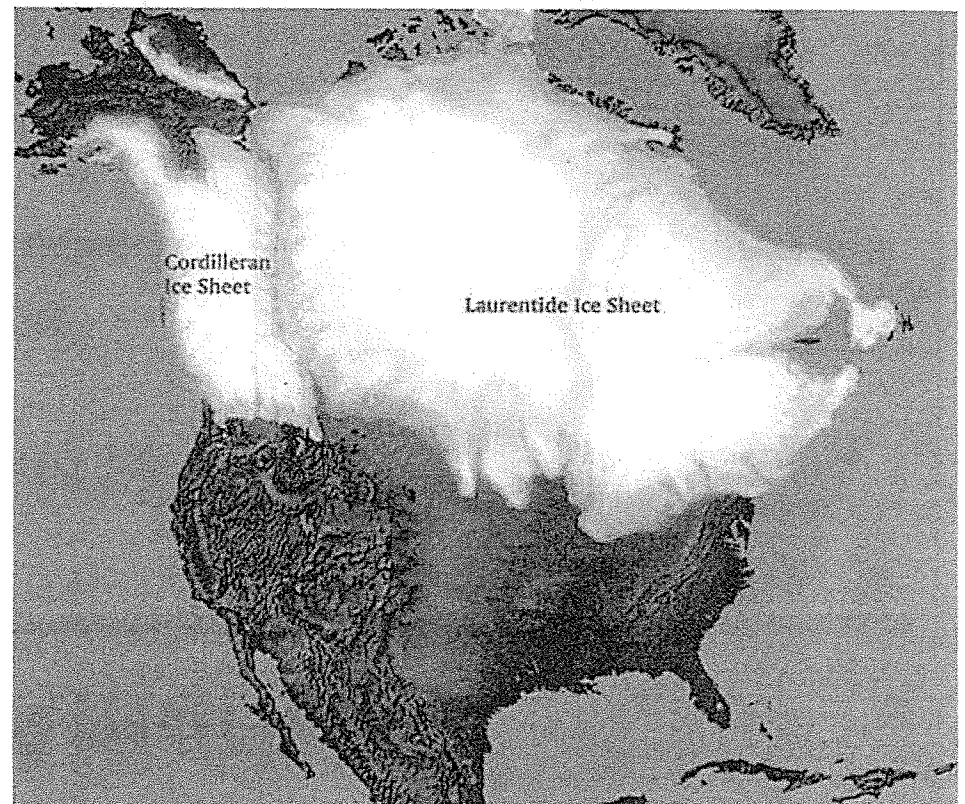
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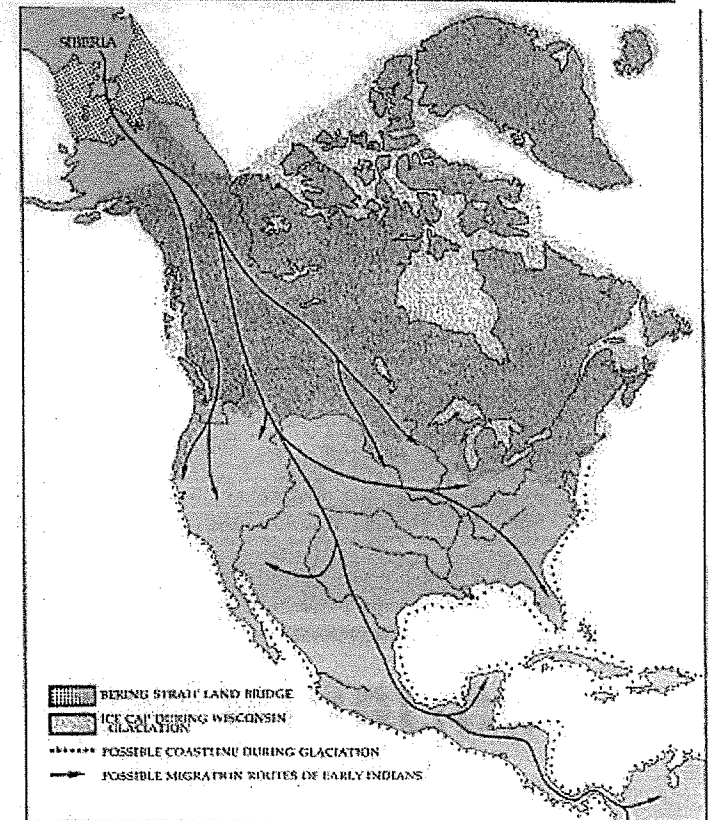
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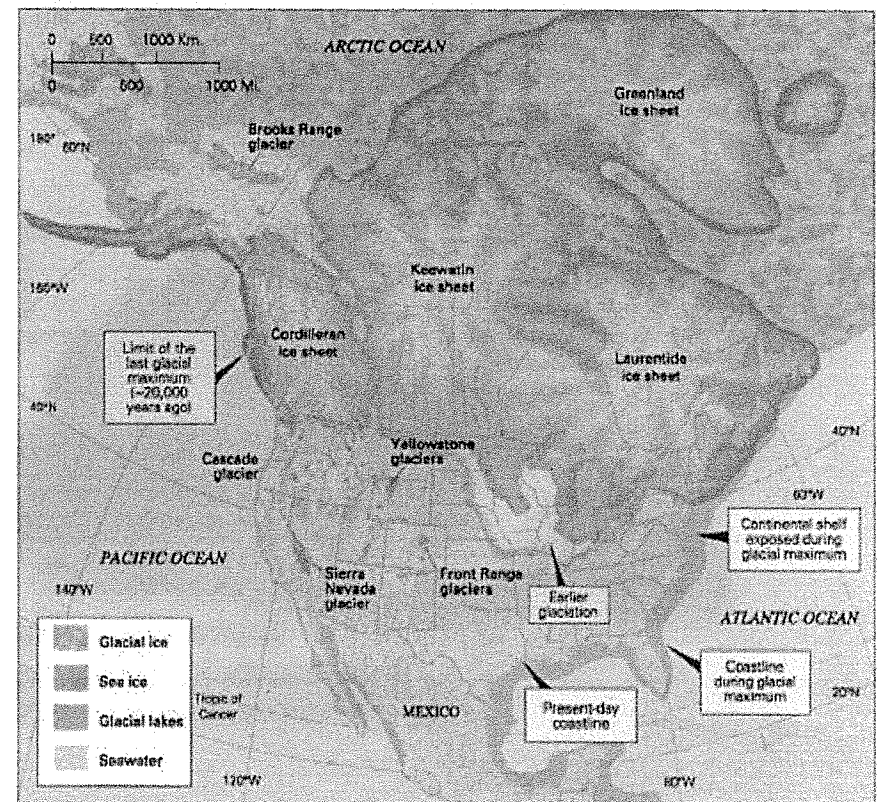
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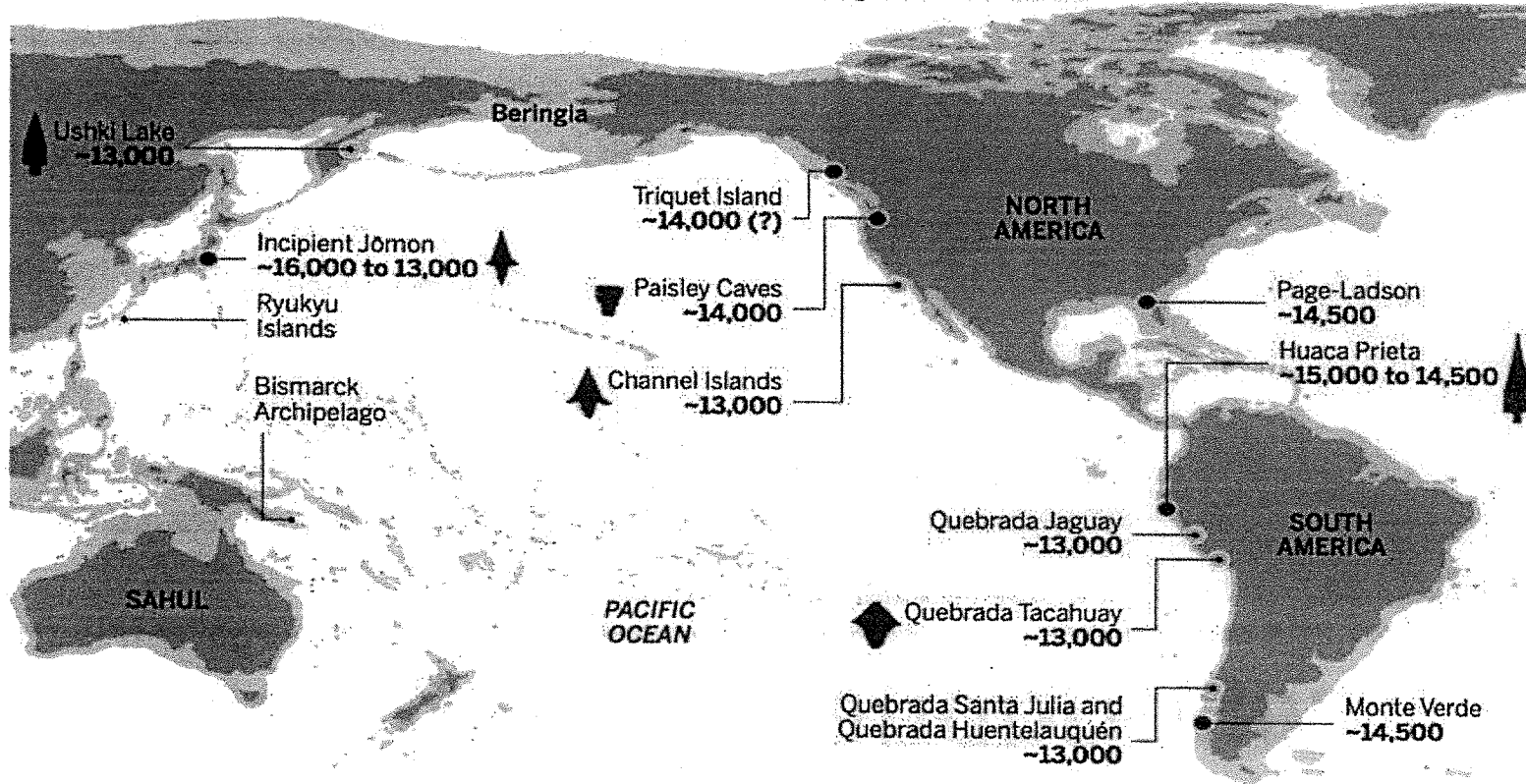
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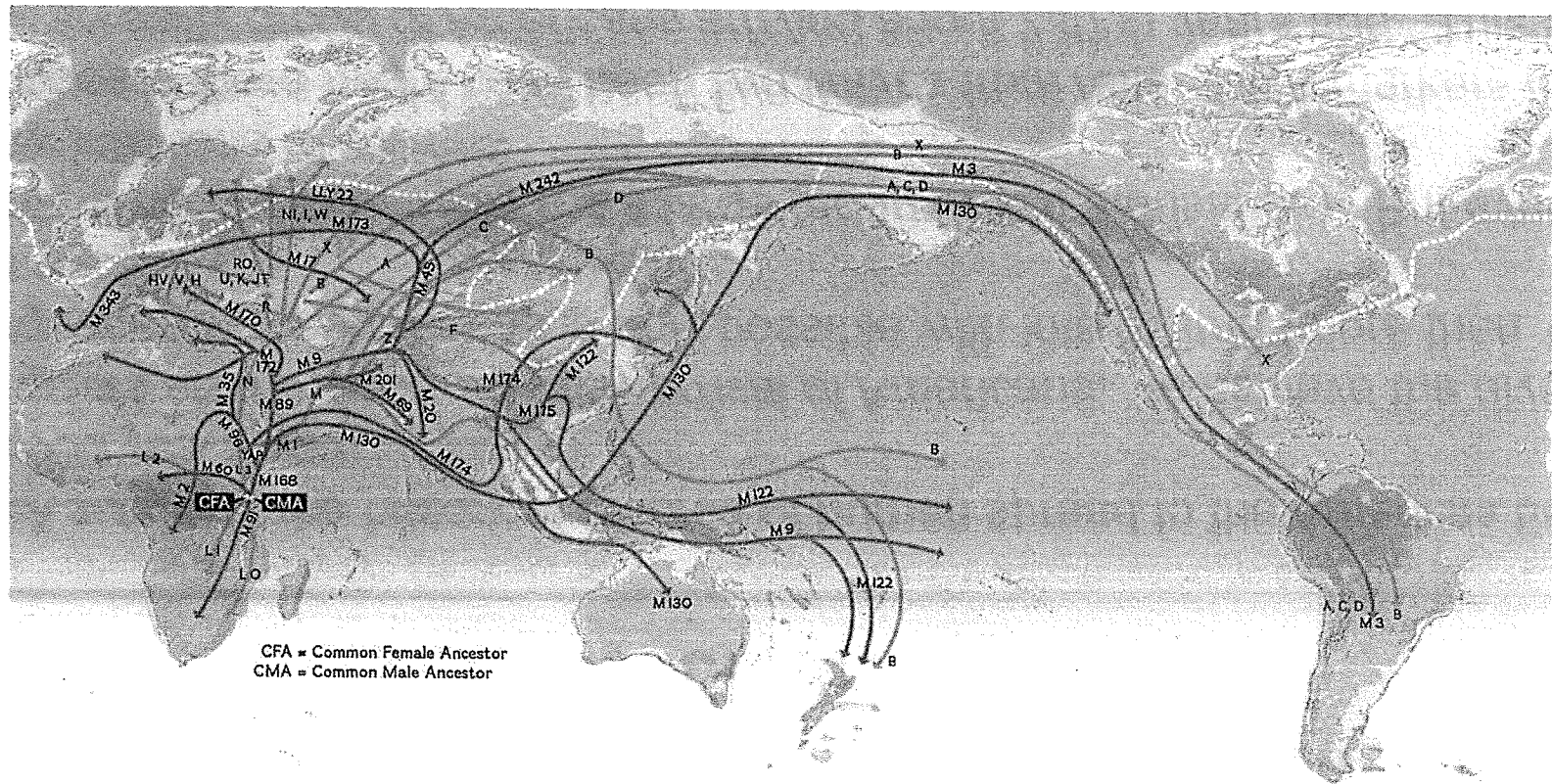
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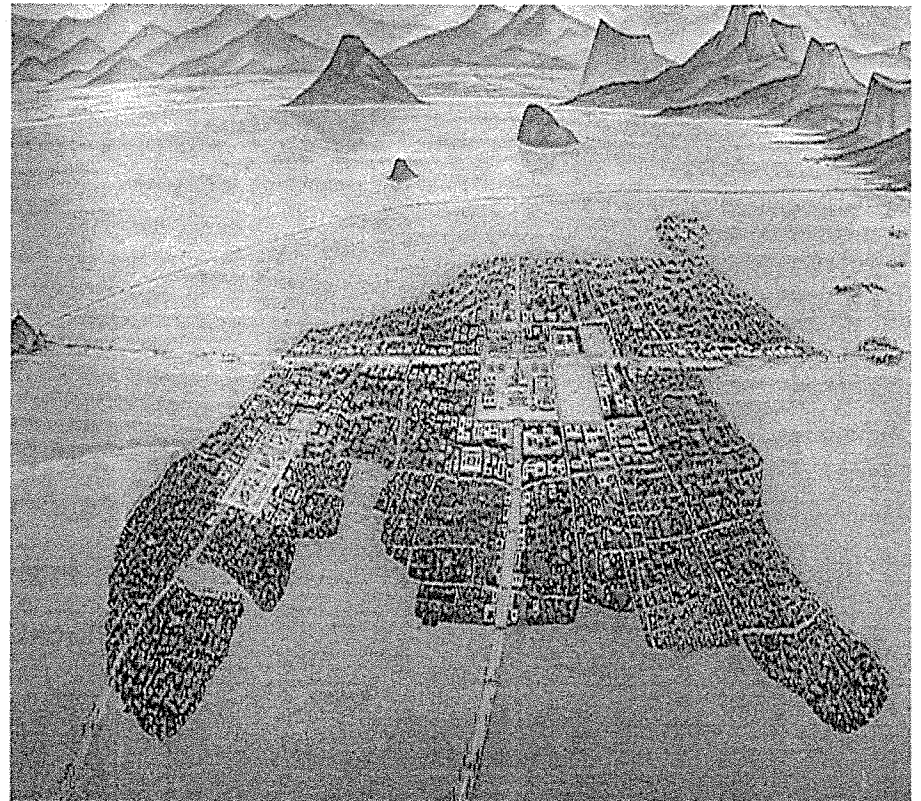
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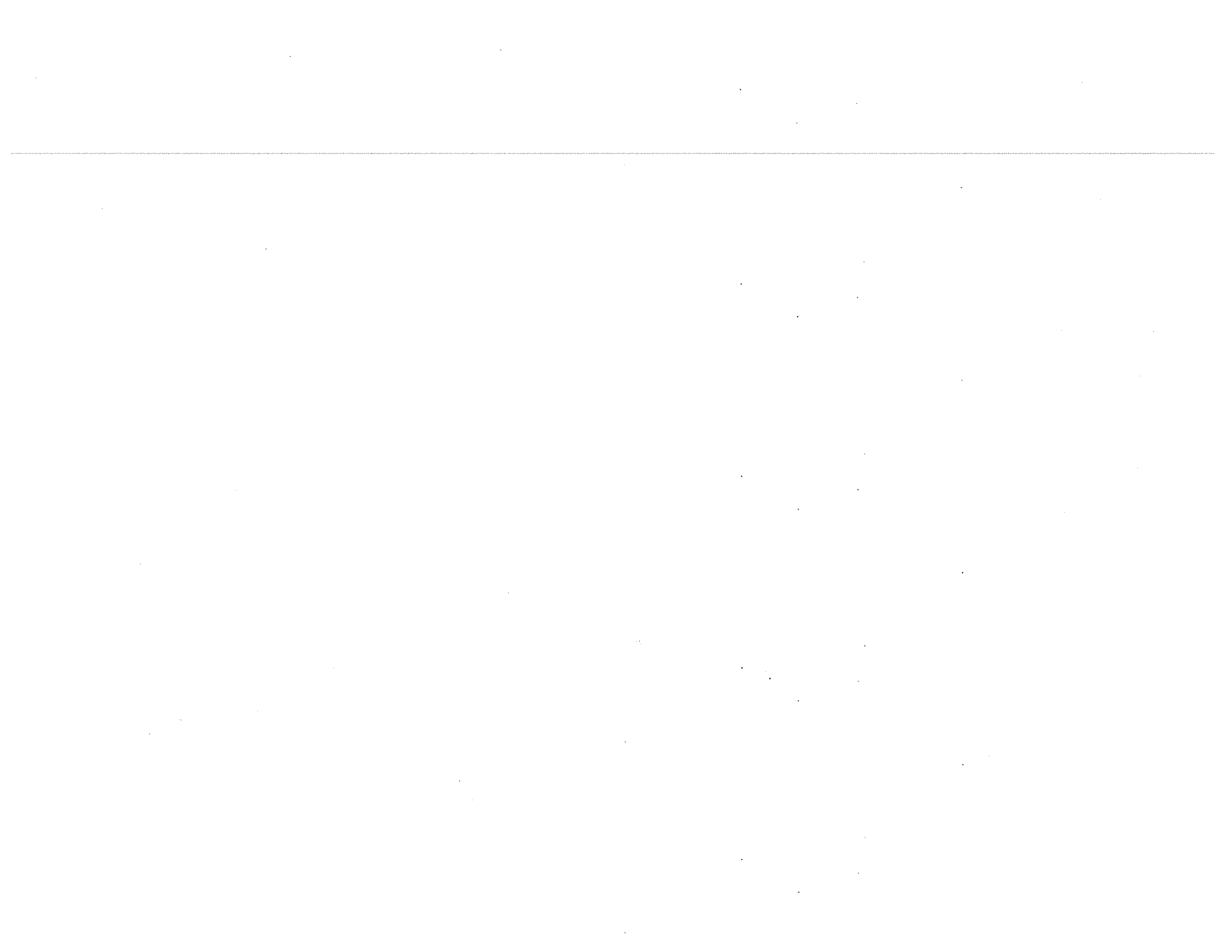


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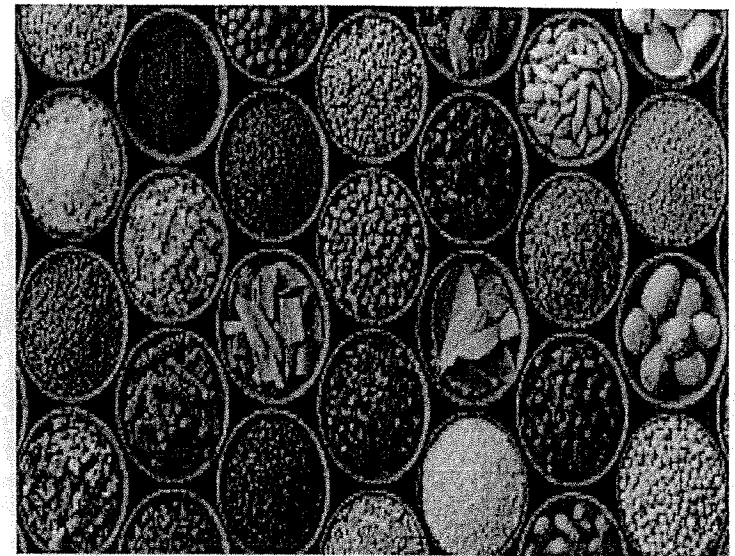




The Europeans Arrive

Why did the Europeans come?

- Europeans had a strong desire to trade with Asia.
- Asia possessed a vast amount of products that Europe simply could not produce. One of the most profitable for the Europeans was spices. Few spices grow in Europe. But many spices are native to Asia
- Traveler Marco Polo wrote that Asia was full of riches and willing to trade. Word of his discovery sparked a wave of traders both directions.
- Trade was a very lucrative way for enterprising people to get rich. Christopher Columbus was one such person. He was brave and wish to be rewarded for his bravery with wealth.



The motivations of Columbus and the Spanish

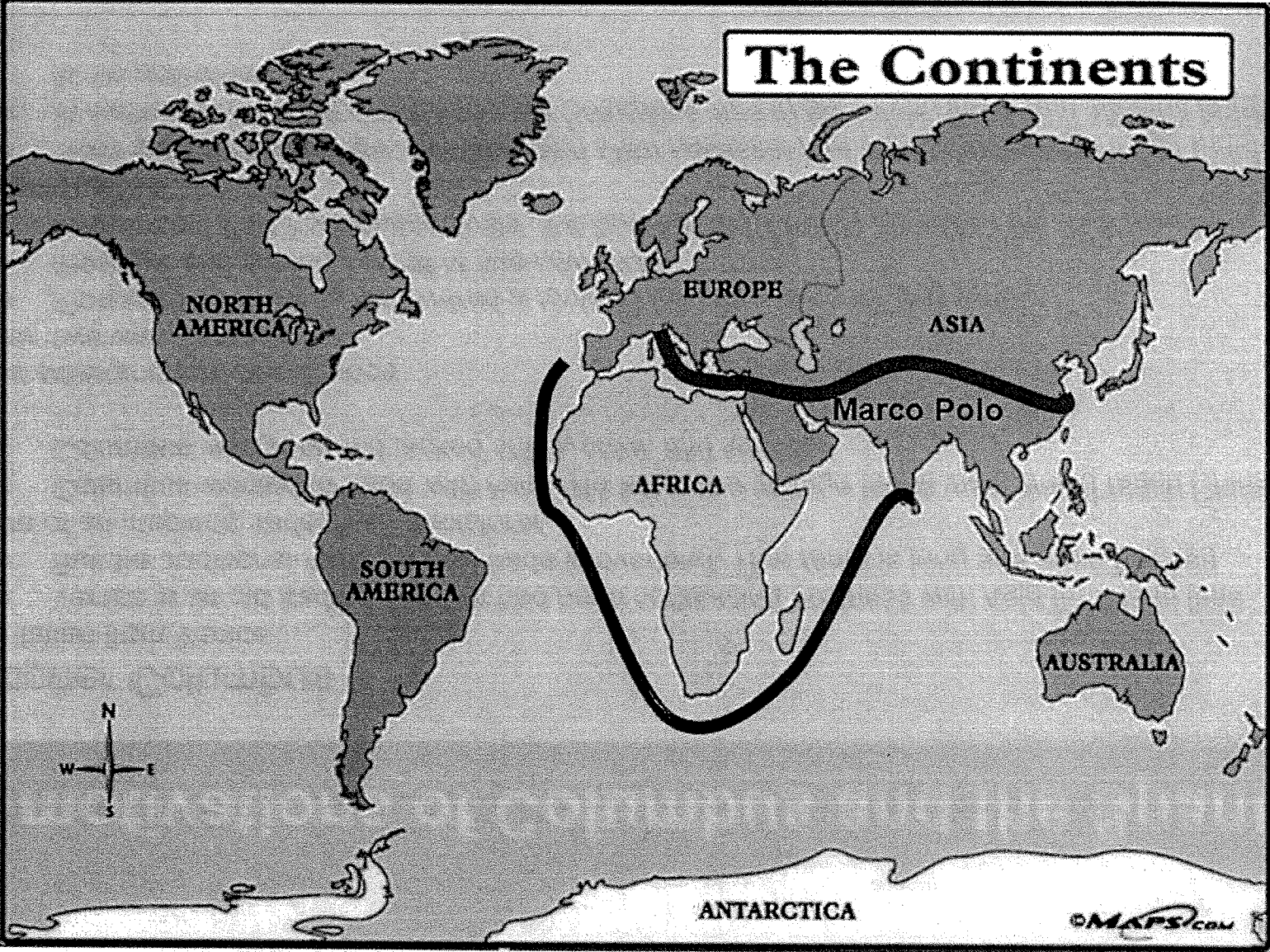
❖ Christopher Columbus

- An Italian from Venice
 - Venice is an old trading city that had been conducting business with Asia for a long time
 - But the traditional route for that trade is overland. That route is long and often blocked
- More of an inspiring trader than a explorer
 - Columbus wanted to trade with Asia. He felt that a voyage to the west would reach China.
 - Columbus was poor and lacked ships, crew, and supplies

❖ Spain

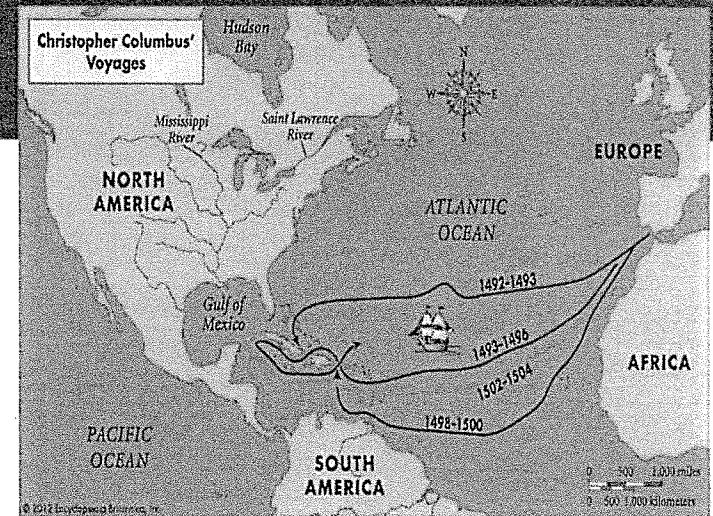
- Was emerging power in Europe
- Their rival was Portugal.
 - Portugal has recently discovered a route to Asia by sailing around Africa.
 - Portugal was getting rich off of this new route.
- To try to outsmart their Portuguese rivals, the Spanish royal family accepted the deal offered by Columbus.
 - They gave him the ships, supplies, and crew necessary for a long voyage to China/ India.
 - In exchange for a successful voyage Columbus was to get lands, titles, and wealthy equal to his achievement.

The Continents



Columbus voyages

- Important: Neither Columbus, nor Spain nor a single person in the Old World was aware of the existence of the New World and its 50 million people.
- Instead after months his 3 ships landed in the West Indies
- Columbus needed the help of the natives to survive.
- He returned 3 more times. His goal each time was to discover riches.
- Columbus was convinced he discovered a new route to Asia. He even called the local population "Indians". He never admitted he was wrong.
- Unknowingly Columbus's crew brought numerous diseases including smallpox. The plague started soon after.



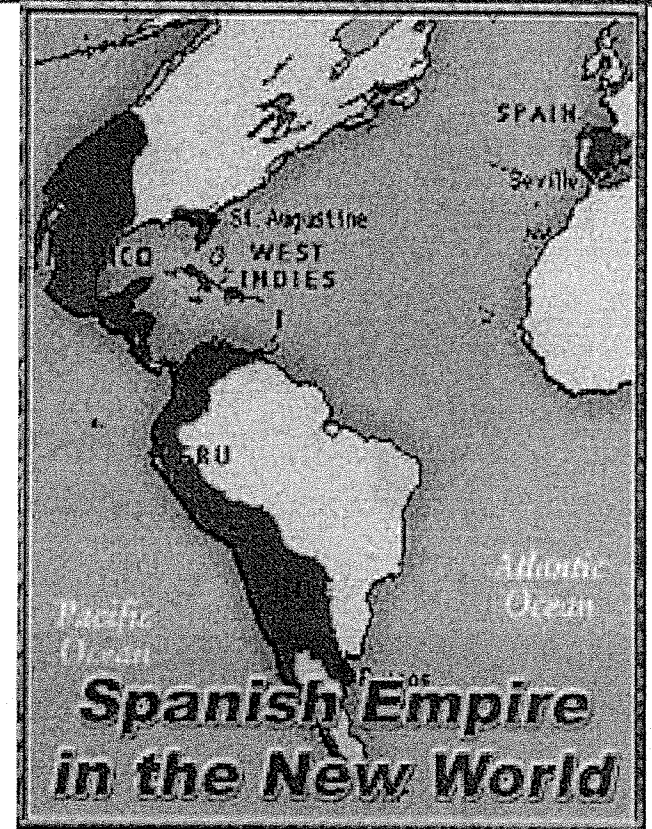
The path is now open...

- If Columbus can do it, so can anyone else. A mad race begins between different explorers/traders to discover the riches of this new land.
- Immediately some become suspicious that this land is not China.
- The man who is given credit for the New World is Amerigo Vespucci.
- But this isn't China, it's the Americas.
- New goal: instead of trading with China, the Spanish decide to conquer the America and exploit it for gold and silver.



The Spanish Empire

- With amazing speed, the Spanish both conquer the Americas and get rich doing it.
- The Spanish have technology such as guns, ships, horses and armor but the real reason the Natives lost their land is the plagues.
- By the time the Spanish moved to conquer Mexico, millions of natives were dead from the the plagues.
- The Spanish are very unusual rulers however, because they don't stay. Once they get rich they move back to their families in Europe.
- The result is a small pockets of Spanish settlers who often would have Native children/ wives but then return to Spain without them.



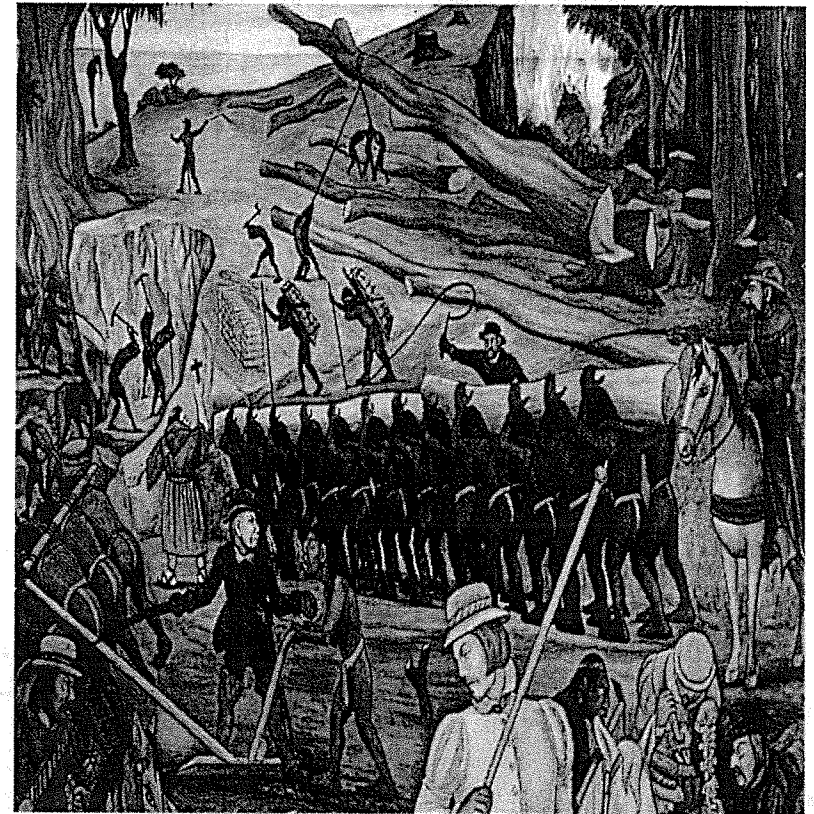
Spanish Rule of the New World - the early years 1492 to 1540

- ❖ Conquistadors
 - Spanish nobility who moved to the New World to exploit the riches. Their primary focus will be gold and silver.
 - Gold and Silver mining is labor intensive and the Conquistadors had no desire to do this work themselves. So they enslaved the local Natives. Punishments were invented that IF the local population did not produce enough gold/silver, then their hands or ears were cut off.
- ❖ Slavery of the Natives
 - Conquistador Cortes conquered Mexico and enslaved the natives
 - Conquistador Pizarro conquest west coast of South America.



Spanish Rule in the New World

- The New World had much to offer the Spanish- Gold, Silver, wonderful land for growing crops that could not be grow in Europe.
- The problem for the Spanish is they did not have the manpower to work the land themselves, so quickly the Spanish decided to enslave the Natives to do the work for them.
- It was the natives who worked the plantations and gold and silver mines that made the Spanish Empire wealthy. This wealth made Spain the most powerful nation in the world by 16th century.
- It is estimated that between 2.5 million and 4.5 million Native Americans were enslaved by the Spanish.
- Unfortunately for the Spanish the plagues continued to ravage the Natives population. If 9 out of 10 of the Natives are dying of the plague that means 9 out of 10 of the Spanish slaves are also dying.



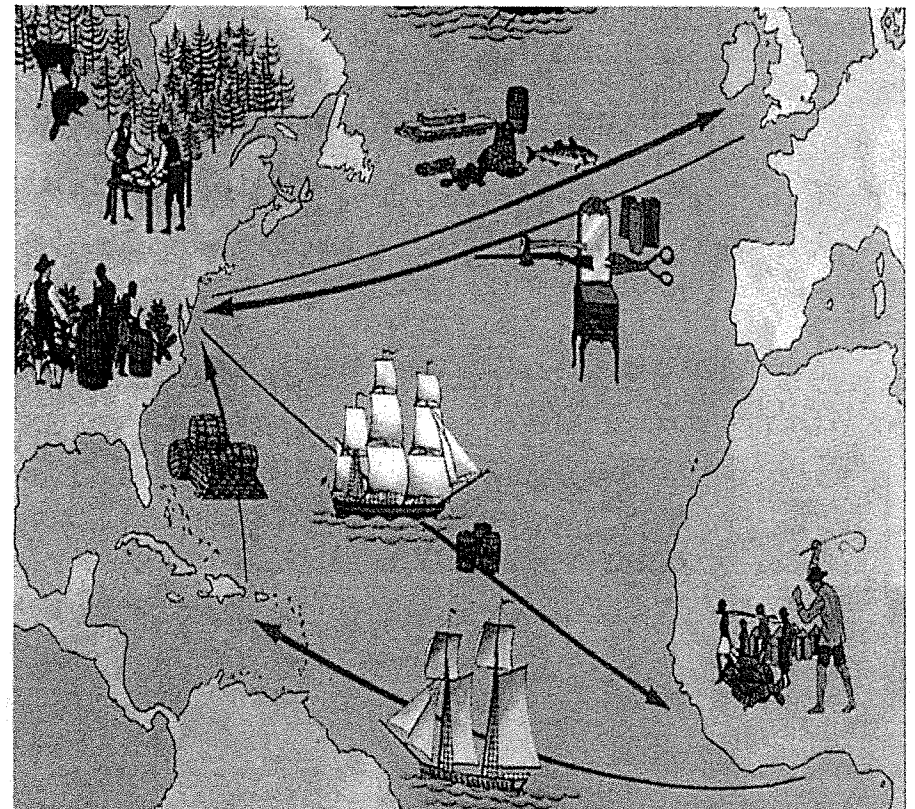
Spanish use of Africans for slaves.



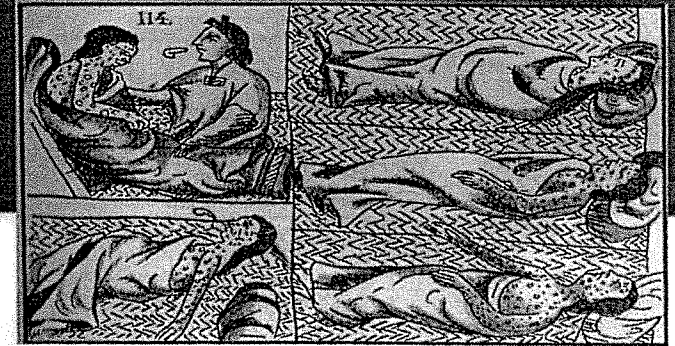
- In 1542, the Spanish King declared that Natives could no longer be used as slaves. But this rule was meant to open the New World to slaves brought from Africa.
- Because africans were from the Old World, they were resistant to the diseases that continued to decimate the Native Americans.
- Was spanish slavery based on race?
 - No, it was based on religion. Most africans that the spanish encountered were muslims. In the Christian religion it is forbidden to enslave another Christian but no sure rule exists for non- Christians. Most Africans were Muslim so the Spanish felt like what they were doing was the will of God.
 - Eventually, Americans will switch the basis of slavery from religion to race. But that will not happen until the United States is established.

The Big Picture

- This isn't just about 2 continents coming together. This is about one of the most important events in the history of the world. The Columbus voyage will not only involve Europe, it will also involve North and South America, Africa, and Asia
- Spain will become the greatest empire in the world by 1600. The greatest navy and the richest people.
- A massive trade triangle will develop between Africa (which supplies the labor), the Americas (which supply the riches), and Europe (which supplies the manufactured goods).
- This network will continue for 350 years.



What does this mean for the Native Americans?



- Very strange people arrive with technology not seen before.
- At the same time, widespread plagues will decimate their people. It must have been a terrifying time for the Native Americans.
- Do you think the Native Americans linked these 2 events? How would we react if a similar event happened to us in modern times?
- Even for tribes that will not encounter Europeans for many years, the diseases would arrive first.
- How many died? Hard to determine but perhaps 90% of Native population.
- Within years of the European arrival, many Native cultures simply disappeared.
- This led to many tribes joining together or moving to new lands.