

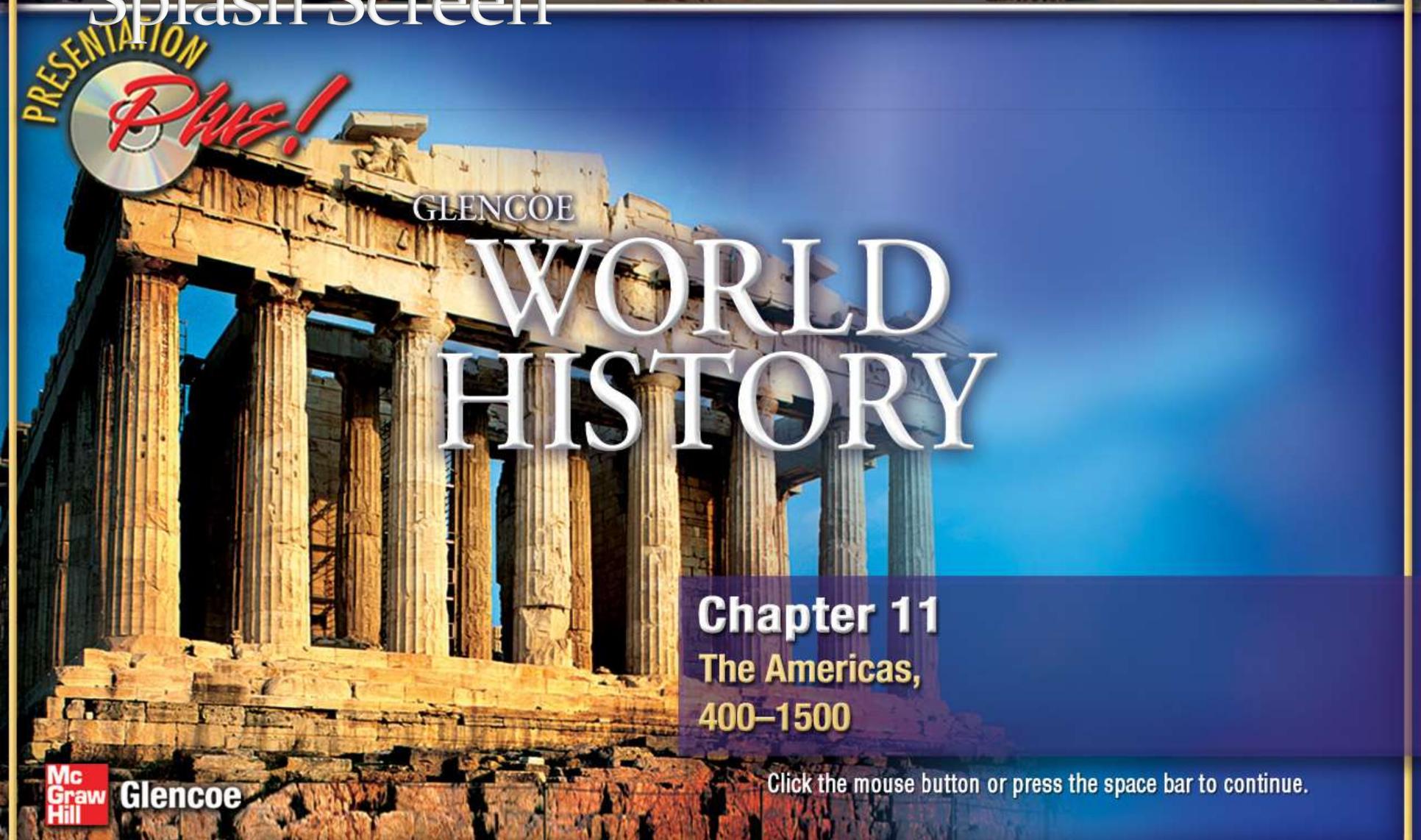


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GLENCOE



WORLD HISTORY

Chapter 11
The Americas,
400–1500



Glencoe

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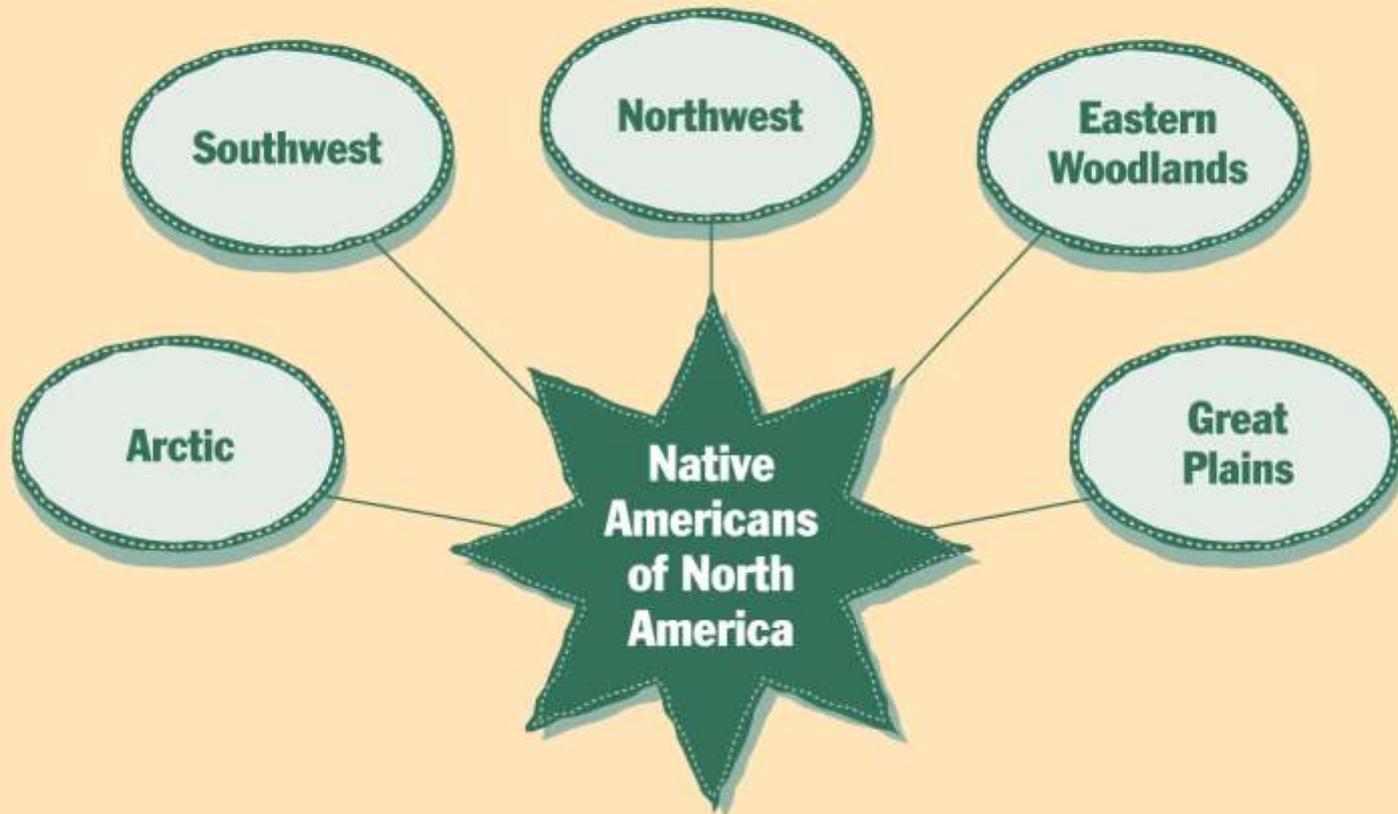
The Peoples of North America

1 How are these Native American groups classified?

2 In what ways might the groups differ?

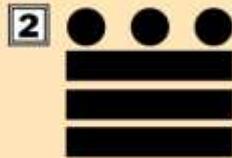
3 Which Native American group would have been unable to grow crops?

4 Which Native American groups probably ate little or no seafood?



Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

DIRECTIONS: Translate the following numbers from the Mayan system to our Arabic system. Then, answer the question.



5 How many symbols did the Maya use?
 How many does our Arabic system use?

Mayan Number Symbols	Examples
1 = ●	● ● ● ● = 4
5 = ───	● ─── = 6
0 = 	● ● ─── ─── = 12

Early Civilizations in South America

- 1** Why do you think local inhabitants of new Inca regions were instructed in the Quecha language?
- 2** What was required of nobles who served as leaders in new Inca regions?
- 3** How were new Inca regions divided?

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

CIVILIZATION	LOCATION	KEY FACTS
Caral	Supe River Valley, Peru	Developed system of irrigation
Moche	Peru, near border of Ecuador	Irrigated field to grow crops
Chimor	Northern seacoast of Peru	Dominated area for nearly four centuries
Inca	Mountains of southern Peru	Extended the boundaries of their empire as far as current Ecuador, central Chile, and the edge of the Amazon basin

PowerPoint Notes

C Level 0

H Raise Your Hand



A Recording key information, vocabulary, historical events, people & places.

M Stay in Your Seat

P Taking Notes Writing down key information

S Better understanding of World History
Concepts, referencing resource

CHAPTER MENU

Chapter Introduction

Section 1: The Peoples of North America

Section 2: Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

Section 3: Early Civilizations in South America

Visual Summary



Chapter Intro

What can ruins teach us about civilization?

The sacred city of Chichén Itzá is one of the most important archaeological sites of the Maya and Toltec cultures. El Caracol, the observatory shown in the photo, was used by the Maya and the Toltec to measure the movement of the moon, stars, and planets. It exhibits the advanced engineering and astronomy skills of its builders. In this chapter you will learn about the early civilizations of the Americas.

- Why do you think the Maya and the Toltec went to such efforts to understand the movement of the moon, stars, and planets?
- Why do archaeologists study ancient ruins today?



CHAPTER TIME LINE



THE AMERICAS ►

THE WORLD ►

c. 3000 B.C.

People move into North America from Asia

c. 250 B.C.

City of Teotihuacán established



c. A.D. 300

Maya civilization begins to flourish

1000 B.C.

c. 2000 B.C.

Trade thrives between Egypt and Nubia

A.D. 400

A.D. 100

Christianity becomes established in the Roman Empire



CHAPTER TIME LINE

C. A.D. 700

Hopewell people
shift to full-time
farming

**1440**

Inca leader Pachacuti
launches campaign
of conquest

A.D. 950**1500****A.D. 825**

Al-Khwarizmi advances use of Hindu
numbers and algebra in Arab world



SECTION 1

Chapter Intro 1

The Peoples of North America

How does geography influence a people's way of living?

Chapter Intro 2

Early Civilizations in Mesoamerica

Why might several successive civilizations develop in a certain area?

Chapter Intro 3

Early Civilizations in South America

How does a particular civilization become dominant in a region?

Chapter Preview-End



GUIDE TO READING

Section 1-Main Idea

The BIG Idea

Physical Geography Hunters and gatherers spread into the North American continent and established their unique ways of living.



GUIDE TO READING

Section 1-Key Terms

Content Vocabulary

- longhouse
- clan
- tepee
- adobe
- pueblo

Academic Vocabulary

- survive
- temporary

GUIDE TO READING

Section 1-Key Terms

People and Places

- Bering Strait
- Inuit
- Gulf of Mexico
- Hopewell
- Cahokia
- Iroquois
- Plains Indians
- Anasazi
- Mesa Verde

Section 1-Polling Question

Polling Question

Do you see any evidence of the early people of North America in your community?

A. Yes

B. No

Section 1: **The First North Americans**

MAIN IDEA

Early hunters and gatherers moved across the Bering Strait into North America, later forming distinct cultures.



The First North Americans (cont.)

- The first Americans were probably nomadic hunters who crossed the **Bering Strait** from Asia to follow the herds of animals that were their food source.
- The **Inuit** lived in the cold, harsh environment of the tundra region of the arctic. They lived in homes made of stones and turf and **temporary** shelters called igloos.



Cultures of North America, 400 B.C.–A.D. 1500



The First North Americans (cont.)

- Around 1000 B.C., farming communities appeared in the Eastern Woodlands, a region stretching from the Great Lakes to the **Gulf of Mexico**.



- In the Ohio River Valley, the Hopewell people grew corn, squash, and beans. They built large, elaborate mounds for ceremonial purposes.

Cultures of North America, 400 B.C.–A.D. 1500



The First North Americans (cont.)

- As people shifted to full-time farming, cities began to appear. Cities such as **Cahokia** had populations containing 10,000 people or more.

- On the eastern seaboard of North America lived the **Iroquois** people. They lived in villages that consisted of **longhouses** which could house up to a dozen families.

Cultures of North America, 400 B.C.–A.D. 1500



The First North Americans (cont.)

- Iroquois lived in **clans**. The women of the clans chose male clan members for the Grand Council, a democratic group of representatives that settled differences among the Iroquois.
- On the Great Plains west of the Mississippi River, the **Plains Indians** cultivated crops and hunted buffalo.
- Buffalo provided meat, tools made from bones, and skins for clothing and shelter in **tepees**.



The First North Americans (cont.)

- In the Southwest region of North America, the **Anasazi** established an extensive farming system using irrigation.
- The people lived in **pueblos**, multistoried structures made of stone and **adobe**. Pueblo Bonito was a complex containing 800 rooms for 1,000 people.
- In southern Colorado, the Anasazi created a community at **Mesa Verde**. The settlement at Mesa Verde contained buildings constructed into the walls of the cliff.

Mesa Verde



Discussion Question

Why did nomadic Asians cross the Bering Strait into the Americas?

- A. To flee from enemies
- B. To settle new lands
- C. To escape drought
- D. To follow herds of animals



Section 2-Main Idea

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values Early Mesoamerican civilizations flourished with fully developed political, religious, and social structures.



GUIDE TO READING

Section 2-Key Terms

Content Vocabulary

- hieroglyph
- tribute

Academic Vocabulary

- estimate
- accurate

GUIDE TO READING

Section 2: Key Terms

People and Places

- Mesoamerica
- Olmec
- Teotihuacán
- Yucatán Peninsula
- Maya
- Tikal
- Toltec
- Chichén Itzá
- Aztec
- Tenochtitlán
- Lake Texcoco

Section 2-Polling Question

Polling Question

You can learn a lot about a civilization by studying their art and architecture.

A. Agree

B. Disagree

Section 2

The Olmec

MAIN IDEA

The Olmec, the first Mesoamerican civilization, appeared around 1200 B.C., and the city of Teotihuacán thrived until A.D. 800.

The Olmec (cont.)

- **Mesoamerica** is the area of modern Mexico and Central America where ancient empires once flourished.
- The **Olmec** are considered the oldest civilization in Mesoamerica and are known for the colossal stone statuary heads that weighed up to twenty tons.
- The Maya people later adopted the Olmec religion, calendar, and numerical system.

OLMEC



The Maya and the Toltec

MAIN IDEA

The Maya and the Toltec ruled Mesoamerica for nearly nine centuries.

The Maya and the Toltec (cont.)

- The **Yucatán Peninsula** is an area of land that extends from Mesoamerica, separating the Gulf of Mexico from the Caribbean Sea.
- The **Maya** were one of the most sophisticated civilizations in the Americas.
- The Maya built spectacular temples and pyramids and developed an accurate calendar.



Cultures of Mesoamerica, 900 B.C.—A.D. 1500



The Maya and the Toltec (cont.)

- Maya cities were built around a central pyramid topped with a temple to the gods. The city of **Tikal** in present-day Guatemala had a population of more than 100,000.
- To the Maya, all life was in the hands of the gods. Like other civilizations, the Maya practiced human sacrifice.



The Maya and the Toltec (cont.)

- The Maya created a sophisticated writing system based on hieroglyphs. When the Spanish conquerors arrived in the sixteenth century, they destroyed these literary works.
- After the fall of Teotihuacán, the **Toltec** came to power. The Toltec were a warlike people who ruled from **Chichén Itzá** for centuries.



The Maya and the Toltec (cont.)

- The Toltec thought of their leaders as having a connection to the gods. Their main god was Quetzalcoatl.

Discussion Question

What did many of the Maya hieroglyphs record?

- A. Events in Maya history
- B. Crop production numbers
- C. Calendar information
- D. Military information

The Aztec

MAIN IDEA

The Aztec ruled Mesoamerica until the arrival of the Spanish in the 1500s.

The Aztec (cont.)

- The **Aztec** came to power in the fourteenth century. They established their capital of **Tenochtitlán** on a swampy island in **Lake Texcoco**.
- The Aztec ruled much of what is now Mexico and demanded tribute from the conquered peoples.
- The Aztec state was authoritarian, and the monarch claimed lineage to the gods.

Lake Texcoco



The Aztec (cont.)

- Aztec religion had a significant influence on their art and architecture.
- The Aztec believed that the world would end by earthquakes, and that only human sacrifice could delay this day of reckoning.

Section 2-End

A. B



Early Civilizations

Section 3

MAIN IDEA

The Chavin, Nazca, and Moche cultures existed in South America before the Inca came to power.

Early Civilizations (cont.)

Section 3

- The oldest known city in the Americas is **Caral**, in Peru. The city had buildings built out of stone and utilized an intensive irrigation system.
- Around 900 B.C., the **Chavin** people lived in the coastal region of western South America. The people built temples and pyramids and declined around 200 B.C.

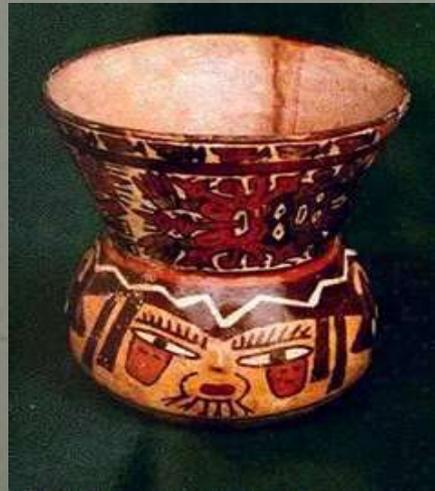
Cultures of South America, A.D. 700–1530



Early Civilizations (cont.)

Section 3

- The **Nazca** culture existed around the same time as the Chavin people.
- The Nazca created magnificent pottery and formed geometric shapes in the ground that are so large that they can only be seen from the air.



Early Civilizations (cont.) Section 3

- Around A.D. 300 the **Moche** civilization developed near the Pacific coast south of **Ecuador**. The people grew enough maize, peanuts, and cotton to supply the region.
- The Moche were a warlike people. As they have left no written history, historians have relied on pottery images to decipher their past.



Section 3

The Inca

MAIN IDEA

The Inca developed a well-organized, militaristic empire with a highly structured society.



The Inca (cont.)

- In the late 1300s, the Inca rose to power under the skilled leadership of Pachacuti.
- The Inca capital Cuzco, was located in the mountains of present-day southern Peru 11,000 feet above sea level.
- The empire extended from what is now Ecuador to central Chile and contained some 12 million inhabitants.

The Inca (cont.)

- Once an area was under Inca control, the local inhabitants were **instructed** in the Quechua language.
- To keep the empire organized, Pachacuti divided the land into provinces that were supposed to contain about 10,000 **residents**.



The Inca (cont.)

- The empire was connected by an extensive road system, complete with advanced bridges, rest houses, and storage depots.
- Men and women were expected to select a partner from their own social group.

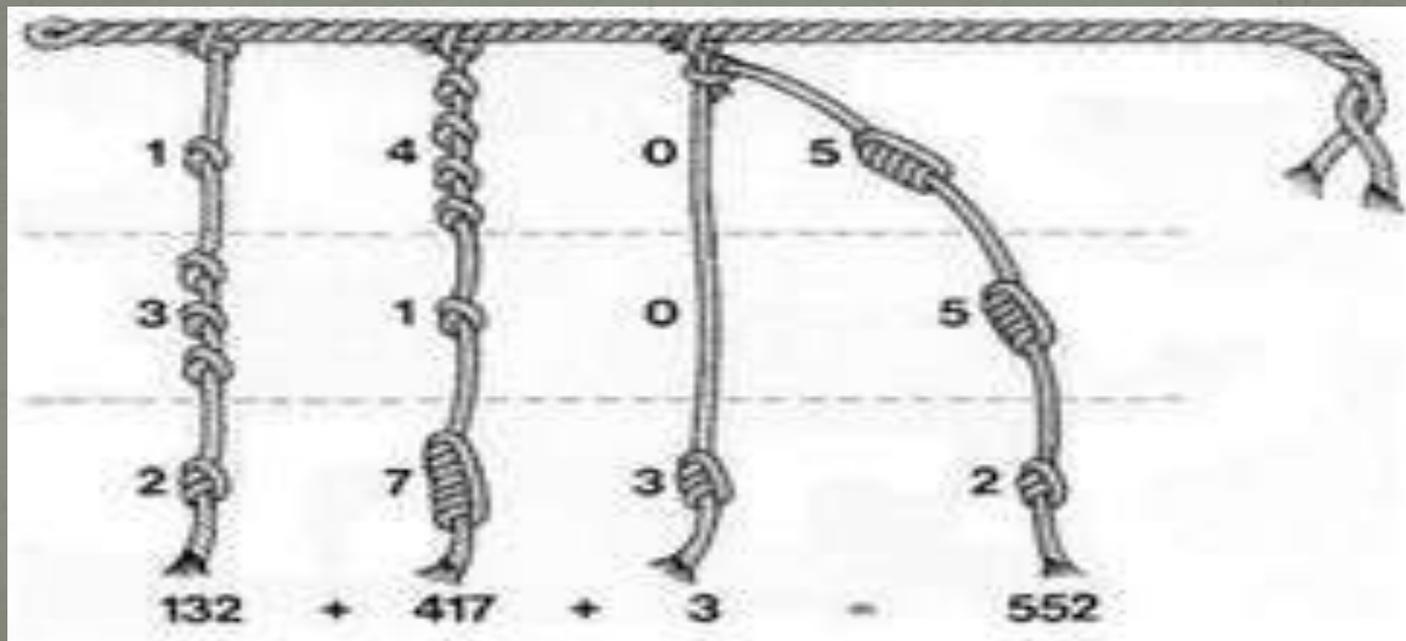
The Inca (cont.)

Section 3

- The only profession allowable for women aside from food production and domestic crafts was temple priestess.
- The Inca were the best engineers of the Native Americans. They built roads, bridges, and aqueducts through the mountains.

The Inca (cont.)

- The Inca had no writing system but kept records using a system of knotted strings called [quipu](#).



The Inca (cont.)

- Nothing shows the architectural genius of the Inca more than the ruins of the abandoned city of Machu Picchu.

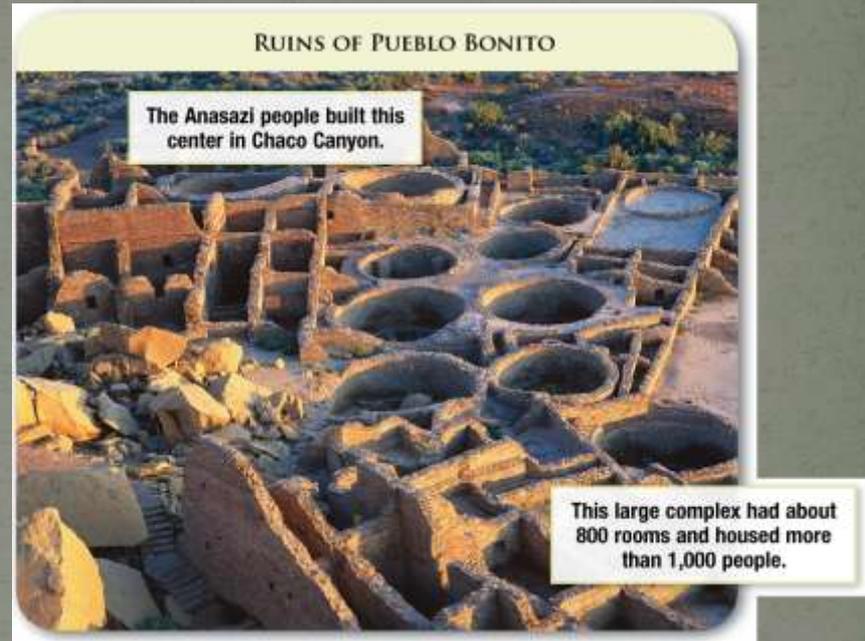


Section 3-End



VS **The Peoples of NORTH AMERICA**

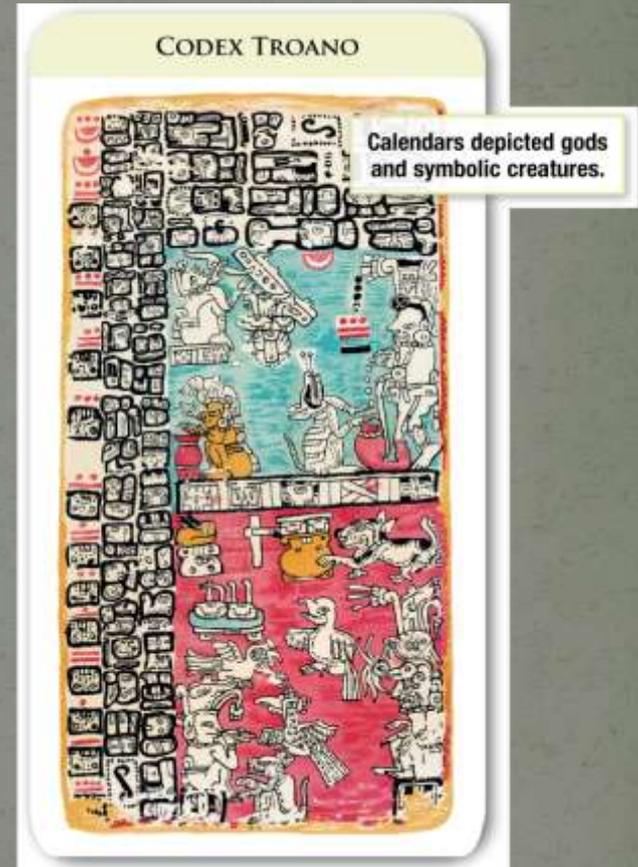
- During the last Ice Age, hunters and gatherers from Asia may have crossed the land bridge in the Bering Strait to North America.
- In North America these first Americans formed distinct cultures, including Inuit, Mound Builders, Iroquois, Plains Indians, and Anasazi.



VS

The Peoples of MESOAMERICA

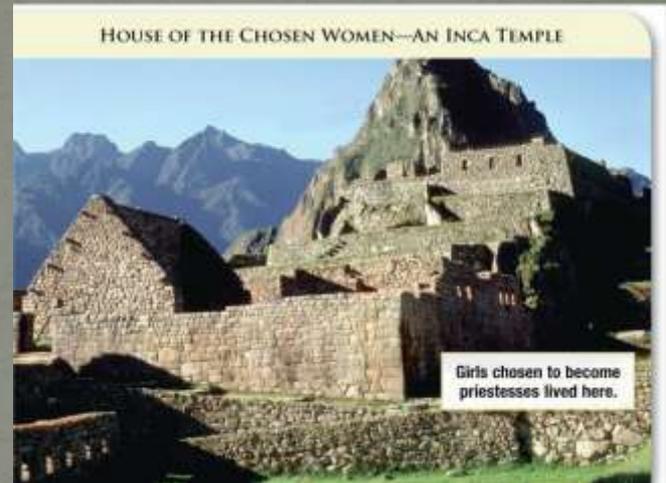
- The Olmec (c. 1200–400 B.C.) carved huge stone heads, possibly to represent their gods.
- Teotihuacán (c. 250 B.C.–A.D. 800) was Mesoamerica's first major city.
- The Maya (c. A.D. 300–900) built temples and pyramids and developed a calendar.
- The Toltec (c. A.D. 900–1200) introduced metal-working to Mesoamerica.
- The Aztec flourished from the twelfth century A.D. until the Spanish conquest in the 1500s.



VS 2

The Peoples of SOUTH AMERICA

- Caral, the oldest-known major city in the Americas, was abandoned by 1500 B.C.
- The Chavin, Nazca, and Moche cultures existed in South America before the Inca.
- The Inca conquered a large area under their leader Pachacuti and his successors.
- The Inca created a highly structured society with an extensive road system linking its four quarters.



VS-End



Figure

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

CULTURES OF MESOAMERICA, 900 B.C.—A.D. 1500



Figure 3



Figure

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

CULTURES OF SOUTH AMERICA, A.D. 700–1530



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The Americas (400–1500)



Global Chronology, 400–1500

Politics

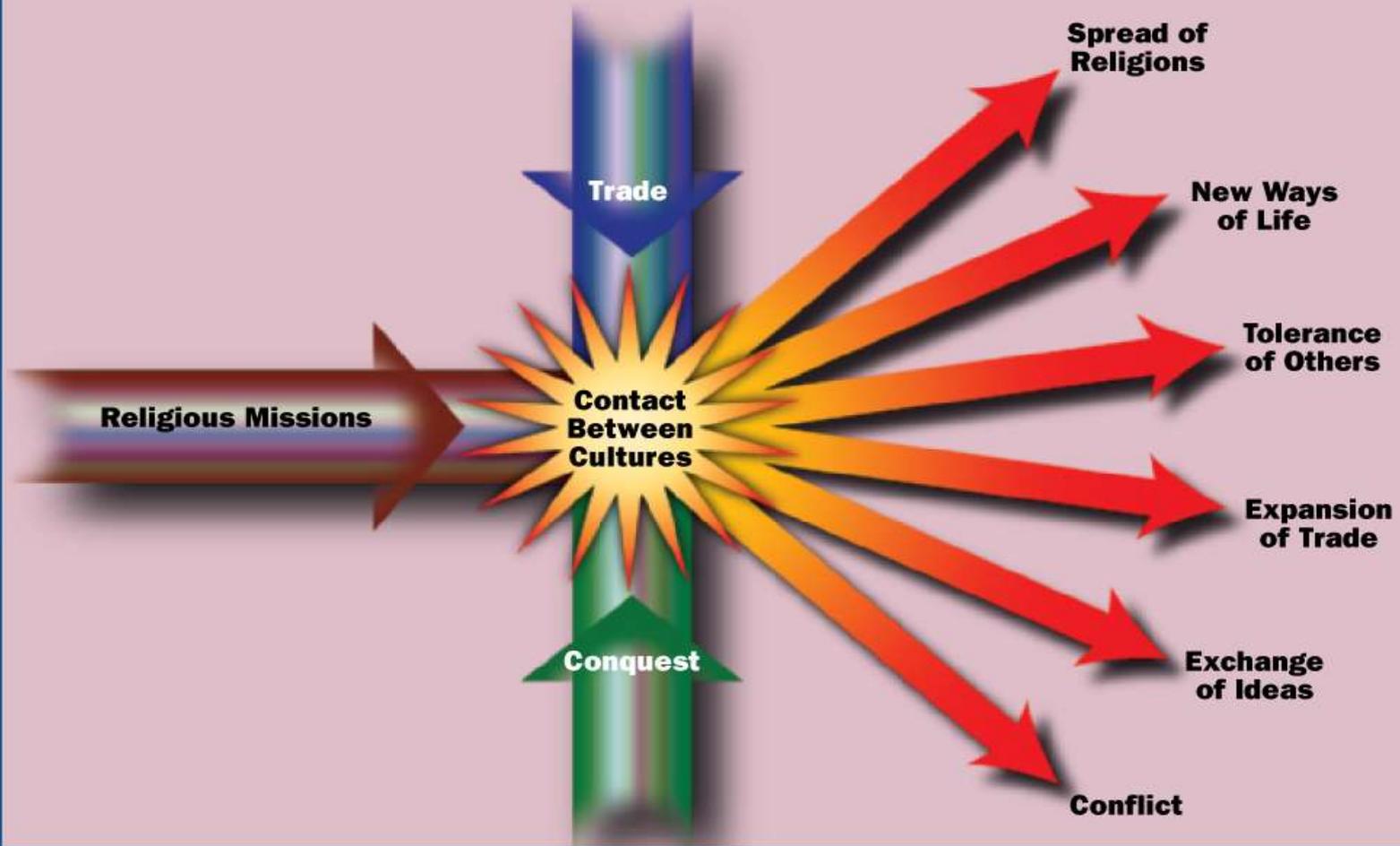
- 527**
Justinian becomes Byzantine emperor.
- 638**
Arabs conquer Jerusalem.
- c. 800**
Teotihuacán collapses.
- 1095**
The Crusades begin.
- 1215**
King John of England signs the Magna Carta.
- 1227**
Genghis Khan dies after creating large land empire.

Science and Culture

- 410**
Visigoths sack Rome.
- 622**
Muhammad flees Makkah (Islamic year 1).
- 850**
Arabs perfect the astrolabe.
- 1000**
Chinese invent gunpowder.
- 1271**
Marco Polo begins travels to China.
- 1324**
Mansa Musa begins pilgrimage to Makkah.
- 1348**
Black Death strikes Europe.



Regional Civilizations: Causes and Effects



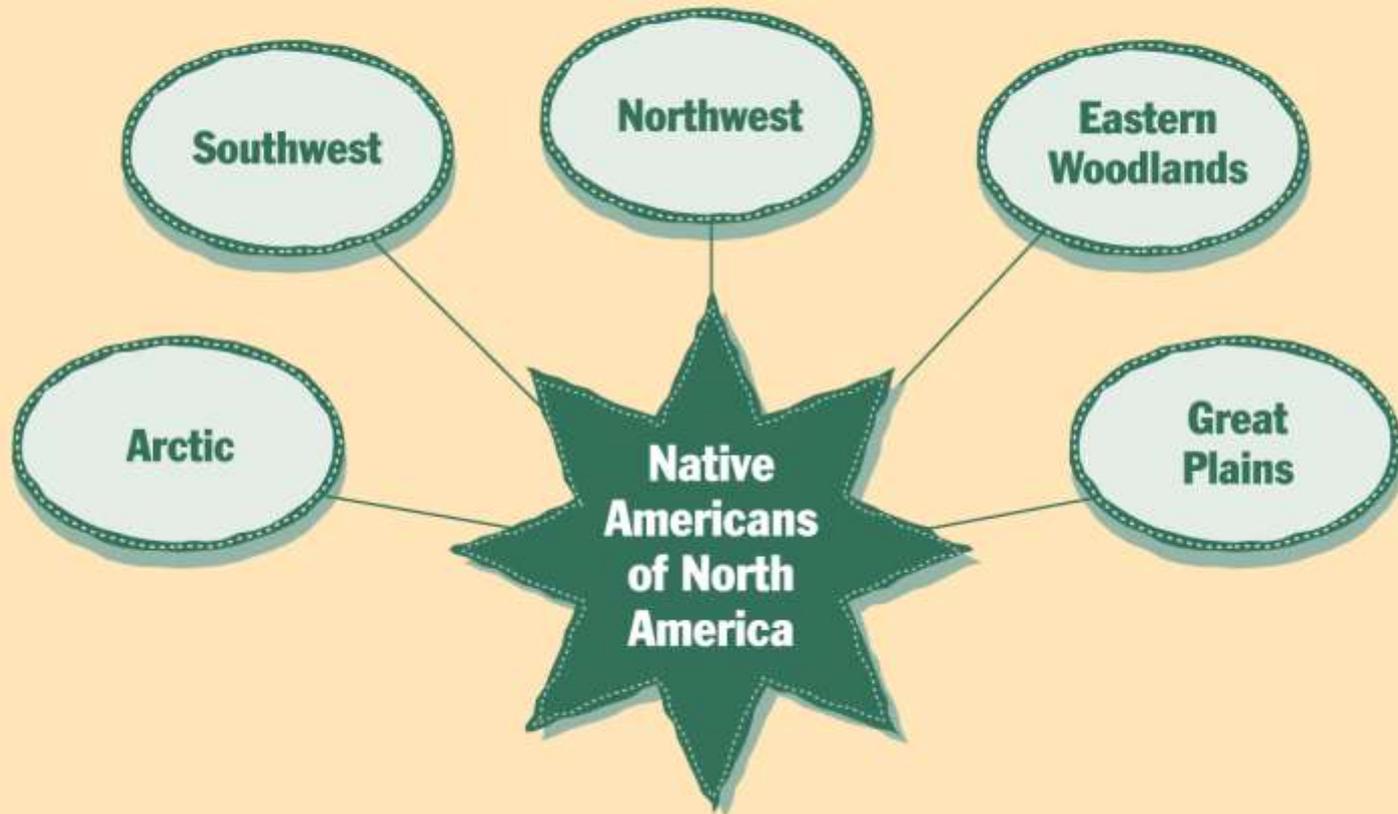
The Peoples of North America

1 How are these Native American groups classified?

2 In what ways might the groups differ?

3 Which Native American group would have been unable to grow crops?

4 Which Native American groups probably ate little or no seafood?



Vocab1

longhouse

Iroquois house about 150 to 200 feet (46 to 61 m) long built of wooden poles covered with sheets of bark and housing about a dozen families

Vocab2

clan

a group of related families

Vocab3

tepee

a circular tent made by stretching
buffalo skins over wooden poles

Vocab4

adobe

sun-dried brick

Vocab5

pueblo

a multi-storied structure of the Anasazi that could house up to 250 people

Vocab6

survive

to remain alive or in existence

Vocab7

temporary

lasting for a limited time; not permanent

Vocab8

hieroglyph

a picture or symbol used in a hieroglyphic system of writing

Vocab9

tribute

goods or money paid by conquered peoples to their conquerors

Vocab10

estimate

to make a rough determination of

Vocab11

accurate

exact or right

Vocab12

maize

corn

Vocab13

quipu

a system of knotted strings used by the Inca people for keeping records

Vocab14

instructed

taught or trained

Vocab15

resident

one who resides in a place

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