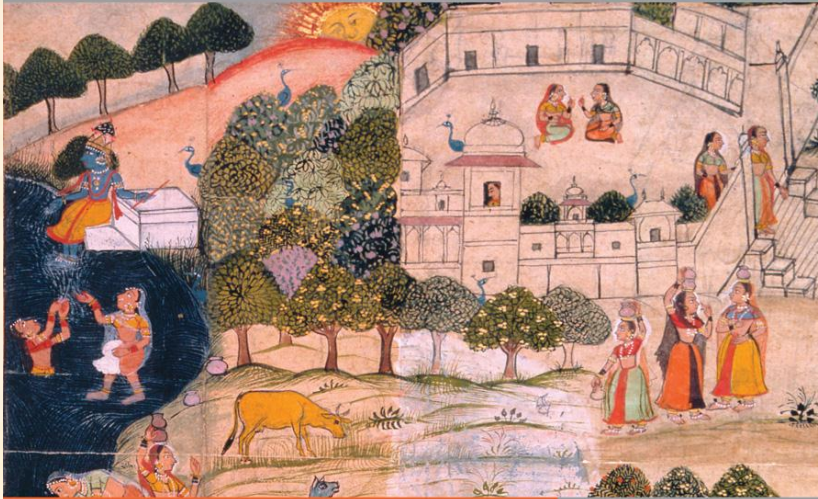


PHILIP J. ADLER / RANDALL L. POWELS

# WORLD CIVILIZATIONS



Seventh Edition

## Chapter 7 The Settlement of the Americas and the Pacific Islands

<b>c. 30,000–10,000 B.C.E.</b>	Arrival of ancestral Native Americans
<b>c. 9500–8900 B.C.E.</b>	Clovis and Folsom hunting cultures
<b>c. 8000–2000 B.C.E.</b>	Archaic gathering cultures
<b>c. 6000–1800 B.C.E.</b>	Agriculture begins, spreads
<b>c. 1200–300 B.C.E.</b>	Olmec culture
<b>c. 1000–200 B.C.E.</b>	Chavín culture
<b>c. 1000–200 B.C.E.</b>	Early Woodland civilization
<b>c. 1000 B.C.E.–1100 C.E.</b>	Settlement of the Pacific Islands



# The Earliest Americans

- Three to four waves of migrants, 30,000-10000 BCE
- First Amerindian group from probably from northeast Asia
  - Ancestors to Native Indian peoples spread from Canada to South America
- Second group from Central Asia
  - Descendants today are in western Canada
  - Exception: Navajo and Apache peoples migrated to the American Southwest between 1300 and 1500 CE
- Last group from northeastern Asia
  - Modern descendants are Inuit Eskimo peoples of northern Canada and Alaska
- How did they arrive?
  - Most widely accepted theory: They crossed Beringia land bridge during last Ice Age
  - Also by water along Pacific Coast all the way to South America



# The Earliest Americans

## Paleoindian Americans

- Clovis Culture – earliest-known hunting culture
- Clovis points – larger spearheads to kill big game

## The North America' s Archaic Period (8000-2000 BCE)

- Conditions warmer and drier, so people depended on gathering as game disappeared
- Little is known about social organization in this period
- Folsom points – smaller spearheads needed when megafauna died
- Hammer stones to break bones for marrow
- Atlatls, or spear throwers



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# Early Woodland Societies

- From 1000 BCE to 1000 CE, Native Americans east of Mississippi River developed
  - Archaeologists call them Woodland civilizations
- Early Woodland period (1000-1 BCE) hunters and gatherers
  - Adena Culture (1000-200 BCE)
    - Across present-day Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New York, W. Virginia
    - Burial practices pottery styles different from Woodland
    - - Dead cremated or buried in mounds
    - - Pottery plainer
    - Cultivating squash, pumpkin, sunflowers goosefoot
    - Bow and arrow replaces atlatl
    - Bark cloth textiles



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# Agricultural Revolution in the Americas

- Result of environmental change (end of Ice Age, drier climate)
- Evidence indicates independent development in both Mexico and Peru, 6000-5500 BCE
  - Peru: Potato
  - Mexico: Maize, plus chili, pumpkins, beans
- Maize cultivation spread along trade routes connecting Mesoamerica with Peru and South America as well as North America
- Technological and material limitations –
  - Stone tools,
  - Lack of draft animals,
  - Absence of wheeled vehicles, pulleys
- High productivity made possible the great civilizations
  - Digging sticks, foot hoes
  - Artificial islands made in the swamps in Mexico
  - Complex irrigation systems and terracing in Peru



# Agricultural Revolution in the Americas

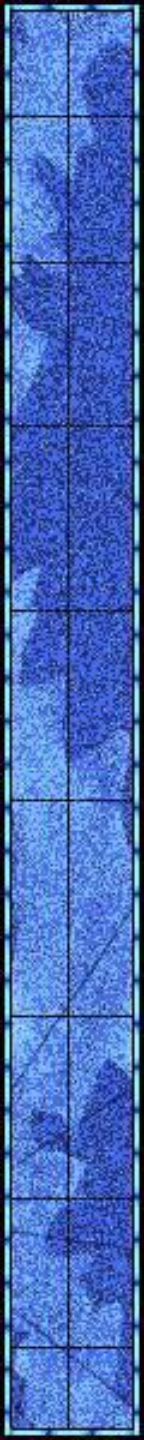
- In Mexico farmers could produce enough food in 8-10 weeks to support a family for a year
- For animal protein, Mesoamericans raised turkeys
- In the Andes, they raised guinea pigs & llamas
- By end of Archaic Period (2000 BCE), agriculture firmly established
- During the early Neolithic period, lived in villages of “pit houses”
- During next phase, meeting houses evolved into ceremonial centers and trading hubs of complex societies
  - Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica
  - Chavín civilization in South America





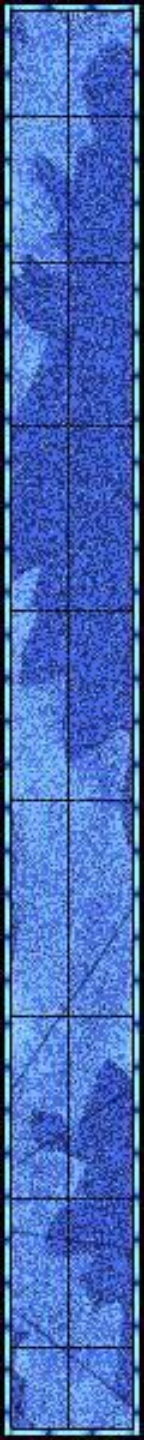
# Early Mesoamerican Civilizations

- Mesoamerica (Middle America): central Mexico and Central America (Yucatan/Guatemala)
  - Earliest civilizations located on elevated plateaus or tropic lowlands
- Olmec earliest Mesoamerican civilization (1200-300 BCE)
  - “People of the Land of Rubber”
  - Near modern Veracruz
  - Maize tortillas
  - Polytheistic theocracies ruled by astronomer-priests of (semi-) divine status
  - Used accurate calendars to regulate agriculture and religion
  - Cities were religious centers with pyramids, temples, palaces and ritual ball courts
  - Ritual bloodletting
  - Elites created writing and numerical systems
  - Extensive trade networks also catalysts for cultural exchange
  - Basalt heads
- Decline between 600-500 BCE
- Writing system, math, calendars, ball courts, bloodletting passed on to subsequent Mesoamerican civilizations



# South American Civilizations

- Pre-Columbian Peru a complex mosaic of ethnic and linguistic groups
  - Diverse ecology
  - 20,000 ft mountains separate Pacific Ocean from Amazon rainforest
- No writing system
- First settlement unclear
  - Coastal fisheries (3800-3300 BCE)
  - Agricultural communities on Pacific Coast by 2000 BCE
  - In arid Andes highlands by 1800 BCE
- Collective food basket more nutritious than Mesoamerica:
  - fish from Pacific Ocean,
  - tubers and quinoa from highlands (later maize)
  - fruit from tropical forests



# South American Civilizations

- Metallurgy – gold, silver, copper, some bronze
- Cotton and wool textiles
- Production women's work
- Religious sites for worship of spirits in nature, ancestors
  - Mummified remains also revered
  - Wrapped in Peruvian textiles
- Knotted abacus-like cords – quipus – means of calculating and recording numerical data
- Trade with Mesoamerica brought maize by 1800 BCE
  - Staple crop and used to make beer
- North-central coast saw rival chiefdoms after 1800 BCE
  - Cities with pyramids, plazas, hydrographic systems

*Flying shamans holding hallucinogenic cactus*



*Dilated pupils of drug-induced trance*

*Downturned grimacing feline mouth with beard of serpents*

*Zigzag lines suggest energetic movement*

*Three nested jaguars suggest cycles of death and life*

*Tiny jaguar consumed by death figure*

*Bird talons*

*Small feline head with large eyes, upturned mouth of god of death*

*Serpent mouth holds shaman*

*Serpent arms*

*Terraced structure represents field or stepped pyramid*

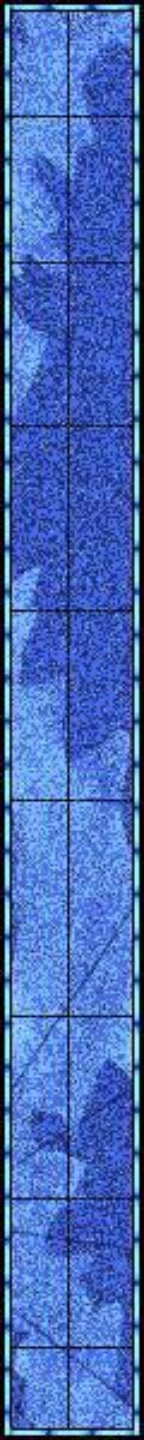
*Bird or fish tail*



# The Chavín

- Chavín culture (1000-200 BCE) of South America paralleled Olmec
  - Use of llama fomented trade and led to construction of roads
  - Chavín hegemony from trade and cultural exchange, rather than political power or military might
  - Religion focused around worship of feline/eagle/serpent deity
- Blunt-tipped pyramids
- Ceremonies utilized costumes, smoke, waterworks, and hallucinogens
  - Capital Chavin de Wantar, 10,000 feet up
  - Priests organized irrigation projects, supervised labor force
  - Triumph: feed population in difficult topographical areas
  - Chavín culture collapsed: overpopulation, increased social stratification, and rising militarism
  - Influenced succeeding theocratic kingdoms of north and central Peru





# Polynesians and the Settlement of Oceanias

- Ancestors of Polynesians, Indonesians and Malaysians members Austronesians language family
  - complete process of peopling the global
- Stages of expansion
  - 5000 years ago agriculturalists of SE Asia
  - cultivated yams and taro
  - domesticated pigs and chickens
- Built outrigger canoes with sewn blanks
- Navigation abilities
- 1500 BCE Lapita Culture
- Gave rise to Polynesians with doubled hulled outrigger canoes
- 500 BCE Austronesians of Madagascar obtain iron technology



