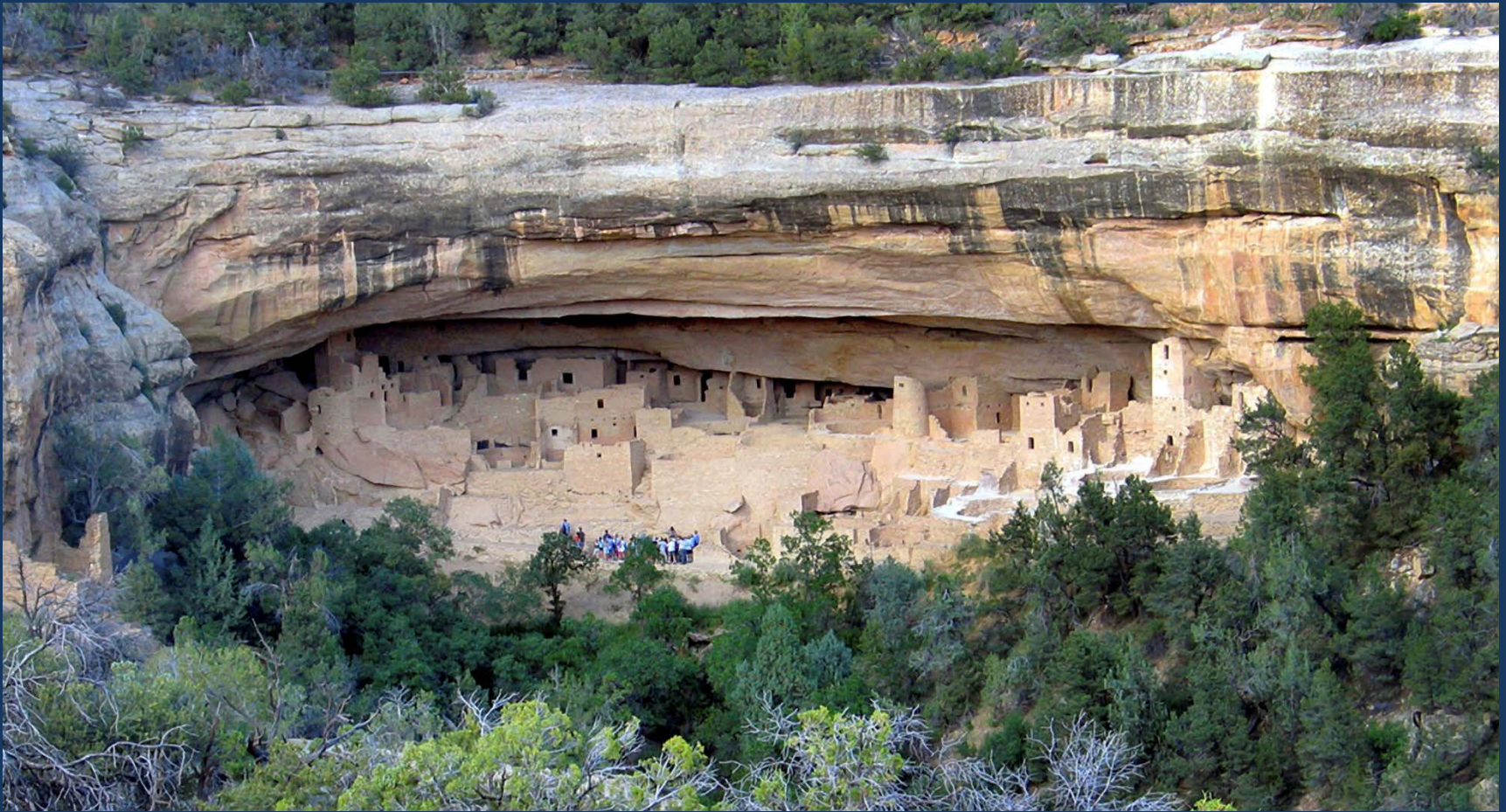


Pre-contact North America



Colin C. Calloway, *First Peoples: A Documentary Survey of American Indian History*, 3rd Ed. (Boston and New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2008.), 20.

Mesa Verde



Cliff Palace: 150 rooms, 23 kivas, approximately 100 people

Photo by National Park Service/Flint Boardman

http://www.nps.gov/meve/photosmultimedia/cultural_sites.htm

Mesa Verde

Small villages existed at Mesa Verde (in current-day southeastern Colorado) by AD 700 and by 1150 people were building larger cliff houses located in the canyon walls for protection from attacks. At its peak, Mesa Verde may have included 500-1,000 cliff houses, many of which contained 1-5 rooms each (the majority are one-roomed).

Visit:

http://www.nps.gov/meve/historyculture/cliff_dwelling_home.htm



Chaco Canyon and Pueblo Bonito

-Chaco Canyon was a center of trade from c. 900-1200 of the Anasazi people

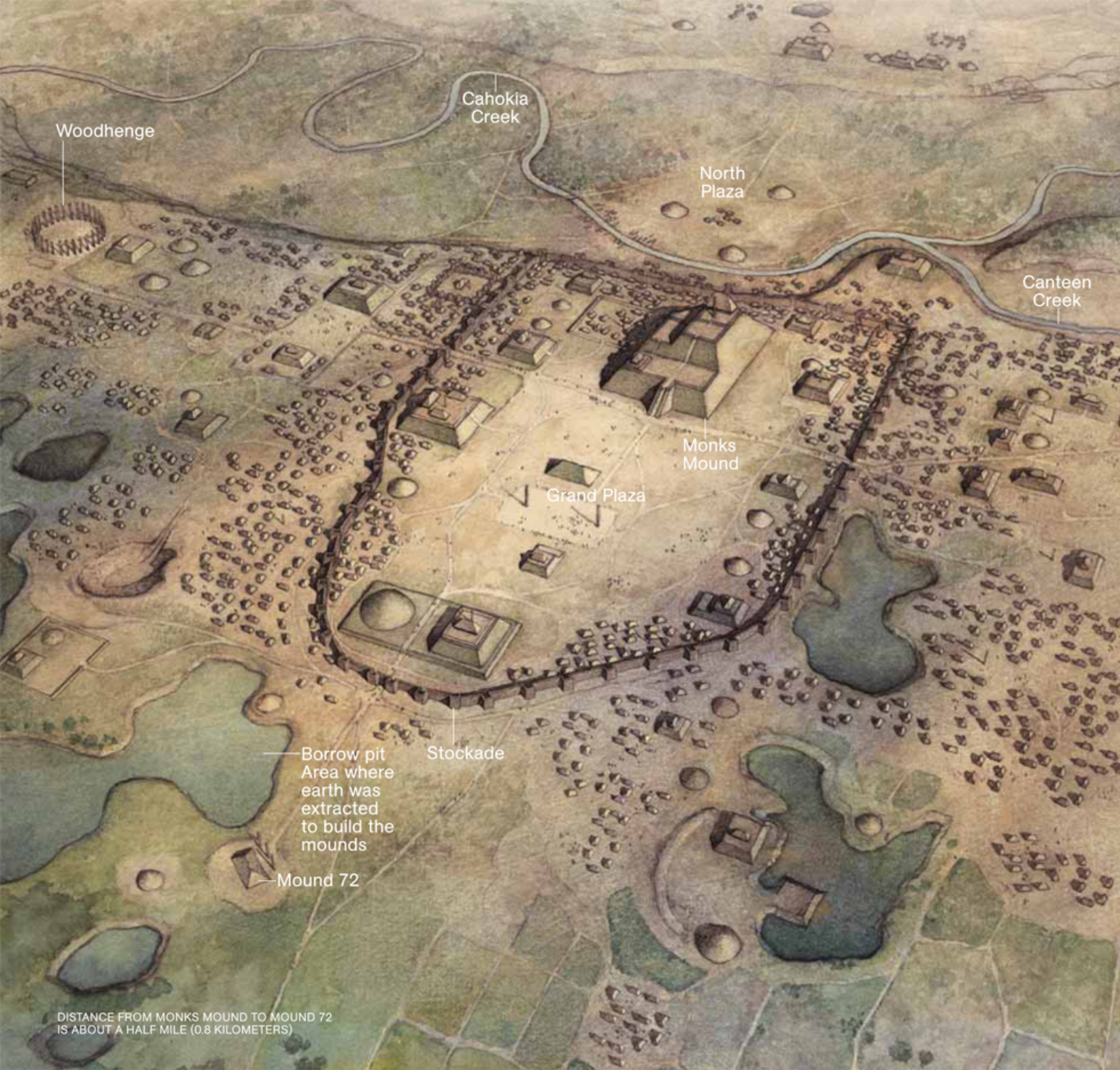
Photo Credit: Brad Shattuck-National Park Service,
<http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/chaco-sites/pueblo-bonito/>

Pueblo Bonito was the largest town in Chaco Canyon (current-day New Mexico) with more than 350 ground floor rooms (650-800 rooms, total), 32 kivas, and 3 great kivas (kiva-structure used for religious purposes). It was built between AD 919 and 1085 and probably inhabited into the early 12th century.

Both Mesa Verde and Chaco Canyon had a mixed economy of corn agriculture.

Visit following link and read first two paragraphs for more information:
<http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/chaco-sites/pueblo-bonito/>

Cahokia
circa
AD 1100-
1500
(Artists
rendering)



DISTANCE FROM MONKS MOUND TO MOUND 72
IS ABOUT A HALF MILE (0.8 KILOMETERS)

Art: Greg Harlin.
Sources: Bill Iseminger
and Mark Esarey,
Cahokia Mounds State
Historic Site; John
Kelly, Washington
University in St. Louis;
National Geographic
<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/01/cahokia/cahokia-map-illustration>

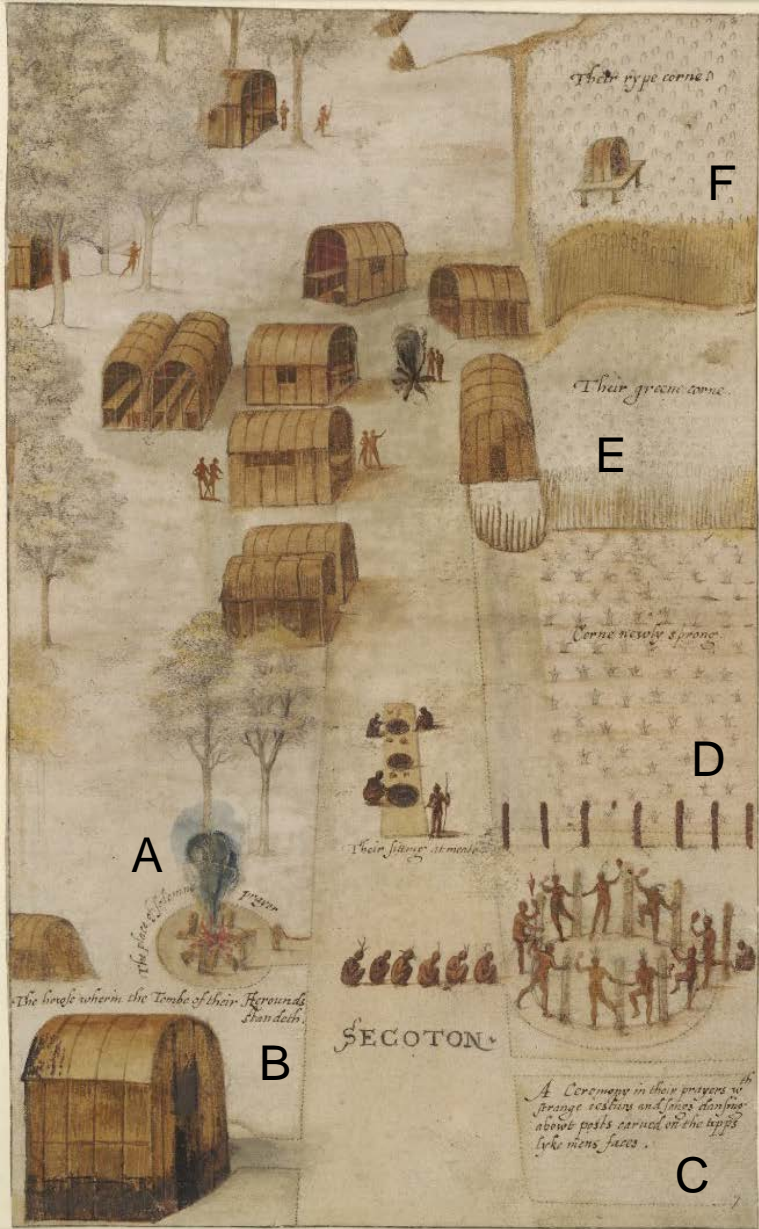
Cahokia

- Height: AD 1050-1250
- Spanned 2,000 acres and was the largest city north of Mexico
- Population between 10,000-30,000
- The mounds have been eroded but remnants of the large city survive
- Visit these links:
 - <http://publications.newberry.org/indiansofthemidwest/people-places-time/eras/moundbuilders/>
Follow the links on the right side of the page to view the interactive map and map describing trade.
 - <http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/2011/01/cahokia/burmeister-photography> Look through this picture essay to learn more about Cahokia.
- Optional, if interested:
<http://www.cahokiamounds.org/explore/>

Algonquian village in Virginia (1585)

Open town (some were palisaded in the area)

- A. “The Place of Solemne Prayer”
- B. “The house wherin the Tombe of their Herounds standeth”
- C. “A ceremony in their prayers with strange gestures [?] and songs dansing about posts carued on the topps lyke mens faces”
- D. “Corne newly sprong”
- E. “Their green corne”
- F. “Their rype corne”



John White, *Indian Village of Secoton* (1585)

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http://www.britishmuseum.org/research/search_the_collection_database/search_object_details.aspx?objectId=75353&partId=1

Timeline

If you are unfamiliar with some of the terms, look them up or bring questions to class

- c. 75,000-8000 BC—Nomadic hunters from Asia believed to have begun crossing the Bering land Bridge into Alaska (disputed time frame and route)
- c. 10, 500 BC—Evidence of Human presence at Monte Verde, Chile
- c.8,000 BC—Humans around the world began cultivating domestic plants
- c.5,000 BC—squash in region of present-day Illinois (Corn was present in Tennessee by 350 BC, Ohio Valley by 300 BC, and in the Illinois Valley by AD 650.
- c. 3500-1500 BC Beginnings of Agriculture in the Southwest
- c. AD 100-300 Hopwellian culture in Eastern woodlands
- c. 100-1400 Hohokam culture in the Southwest

Timeline, con.

- c. 700—Cahokia established
- c. 700-1550—Mississippian chiefdoms throughout the Southeast
- c. 1000—By this time corn is a major field crop of the Eastern Woodlands and the three sisters—corn, beans, and squash—became the base of agriculture for Iroquoian peoples. This intercropping (planted together) probably occurred by AD1300 but was definitely in use by AD 1500.
- c. 900-1300 Anasazi culture at its peak in the four-corners region of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico (Pueblo Bonito around AD 919 and Chaco Canyon at height around 1100)
- c. 1100 Mesa Verde built
- c. 1300—droughts and enemy raids lead to abandonment of Anasazi towns
- Pre-1400 Iroquois Great League of Peace formed (diplomatic/political system, east from Hudson Valley to Lake Erie in the west)

Text sources

- Chaco Canyon <http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/chaco-sites/pueblo-bonito/> and Colin C. Calloway, *First Peoples: A Documentary Survey of American Indian History*, 3rd Ed. (Boston and New York: Bedford/ St. Martin's, 2008.), 63.
- Cahokia
 - Calloway, 65-66
 - Pages listed on Cahokia slide
- Mesa Verde:
http://www.nps.gov/meve/historyculture/cd_cliff_palace.htm
 - Calloway, 64. Mesa Verde:
- Timeline: Modified (and direct quotes) from Colin C. Calloway, *First Peoples: A Documentary Survey of American Indian History*, 2nd Ed. (Boston and New York: Bedford/ St. Martin's, 2004), 549. 3rd Edition, 14-15.