

Native Amerians



1492: Christopher Columbus lands on a Caribbean Island after three months of traveling. Believing at first that he had reached the East Indies, he describes the natives he meets as “Indians.” On his first day, he orders six natives to be seized as servants.

April 1513: Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon lands on continental North America in Florida and makes contact with Native Americans.

February 1521: Ponce de Leon departs on another voyage to Florida from San Juan to start a colony. Months after landing, Ponce de Leon is attacked by local Native Americans and fatally wounded.

May 1539: Spanish explorer and conquistador Hernando de Soto lands in Florida to conquer the region. He explores the South under the guidance of Native Americans who had been captured along the way.

October 1540: De Soto and the Spaniards plan to rendezvous with ships in Alabama when they're attacked by Native Americans. Hundreds of Native Americans are killed in the ensuing battle.

C. 1595: Pocahontas is born, daughter of Chief Powhatan.

1607: Pocahontas' brother kidnaps Captain John Smith from the Jamestown colony. Smith later writes that after being threatened by Chief Powhatan, he was saved by Pocahontas. This scenario is debated by historians.



1613: Pocahontas is captured by Captain Samuel Argall in the first Anglo-Powhatan War. While captive, she learns to speak English, converts to Christianity and is given the name “Rebecca.”

1622: The Powhatan Confederacy nearly wipes out Jamestown colony.

1680: A revolt of Pueblo Native Americans in New Mexico threatens Spanish rule over New Mexico.

1754: The French and Indian War begins, pitting the two groups against English settlements in the North.

May 15, 1756: The Seven Years' War between the British and the French begins, with Native American alliances aiding the French.

May 7, 1763: Ottawa Chief Pontiac leads Native American forces into battle against the British in Detroit. The British retaliate by attacking Pontiac's warriors in Detroit on July 31, in what is known as the Battle of Bloody Run. Pontiac and company successfully fend them off, but there are several casualties on both sides.

1785: The Treaty of Hopewell is signed in Georgia, protecting Cherokee Native Americans in the United States and sectioning off their land.

1788/89: Sacagawea is born.

1791: The Treaty of Holston is signed, in which the Cherokee give up all their land outside of the borders previously established.

August 20, 1794: The Battle of Timbers, the last major battle over Northwest territory between Native Americans and the United States following the Revolutionary War, commences and results in U.S. victory.

November 2, 1804 - Native American Sacagawea, while 6 months pregnant, meets explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during their exploration of the territory of the Louisiana Purchase. The explorers realize her value as a translator

April 7, 1805 - Sacagawea, along with her baby and husband

November 1811: U.S. forces attack Native American War Chief Tecumseh and his younger brother Lalawethika. Their community at the juncture of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers is destroyed.

June 18, 1812: President James Madison signs a declaration of war against Britain, beginning the war between U.S. forces and the British, French and Native Americans over independence and territory expansion.

March 27, 1814: Andrew Jackson, along with U.S. forces and Native American allies attack Creek Indians who opposed American expansion and encroachment of their territory in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The Creeks cede more than 20 million acres of land after their loss.

May 28, 1830: President Andrew Jackson signs the Indian Removal Act, which gives plots of land west of the Mississippi River to Native American tribes in exchange for land that is taken from them.

1836: The last of the Creek Native Americans leave their land for Oklahoma as part of the Indian removal process. Of the 15,000 Creeks who make the voyage to Oklahoma, more than 3,500 don't survive.

1838: With only 2,000 Cherokees having left their land in Georgia to cross the Mississippi River, President Martin Van Buren enlists General Winfield Scott and 7,000 troops to speed up the process by holding them at gunpoint and marching them 1,200 miles. More than 5,000 Cherokee die as a result of the journey. The series of relocations of Native American tribes and their hardships and deaths during the journey would become known as the Trail of Tears.

1851: Congress passes the Indian Appropriations Act, creating the Indian reservation system. Native Americans aren't allowed to leave their reservations without permission.

October 1860: A group of Apache Native Americans attack and kidnap a white American, resulting in the U.S. military falsely accusing the Native American leader of the Chiricahua Apache tribe, Cochise. Cochise and the Apache increase raids on white Americans for a decade afterwards.

November 29, 1864: 650 Colorado volunteer forces attack Cheyenne and Arapho encampments along Sand Creek, killing and mutilating more than 150 American Indians during what would become known as the Sandy Creek Massacre.

1873: Crazy Horse encounters General George Armstrong Custer for the first time.

1874: Gold discovered in South Dakota's Black Hills drives U.S. troops to ignore a treaty and invade the territory.

June 25, 1876: In the Battle of Little Bighorn, also known as "Custer's Last Stand," Lieutenant Colonel George Custer's troops fight Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, led by Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull, along Little Bighorn River. Custer and his troops are defeated and killed, increasing tensions between Native Americans and white Americans.

October 6, 1879: The first students attend Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, the country's first off-reservation boarding school. The school, created by Civil War veteran Richard Henry Pratt, is designed to assimilate Native American students.

February 8, 1887: President Grover Cleveland signs the Dawes Act, giving the president the authority to divide up land allotted to Native Americans in reservations to individuals.

December 15, 1890: Sitting Bull is killed during a confrontation with Indian police in Grand River, South Dakota.

December 29, 1890: U.S. Armed Forces surround Ghost Dancers led by Chief Big Foot near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota, demanding the surrender of their weapons. An estimated 150 Native Americans are killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre, along with 25 men with the U.S. calvary.

January 29, 1907: Charles Curtis becomes the first Native American U.S. Senator.

June 2, 1924: U.S. Congress passes the Indian Citizenship Act, granting citizenship to all Native Americans born in the territorial limits of the country. Previously, citizenship had been limited, depending on what percentage Native American ancestry a person had, whether they were veterans, or, if they were women, whether they were married to a U.S. citizen.

March 4, 1929: Charles Curtis serves as the first Native American U.S. Vice President under President Herbert Hoover.

April 11, 1968: The Indian Civil Rights Act is signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson, granting Native American tribes many of the benefits included in the Bill of Rights.

POSITIVE IMPACTS From New World to Old World: corn/maize Corn, or maize, is one of the most important foods the Old World received from the New World. Alfred Crosby wrote, “If maize were the only gift the American Indian ever presented to the world, he would deserve undying gratitude, for it has become one of the most important of all foods for men and their livestock.”

1. Corn can be grown on land that can't easily grow rice or wheat. It has become an important food in Europe, Egypt, India, China, and other countries.



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From Old World to New World: bananas Bananas were first grown in Southeast Asia and brought to the Caribbean islands (Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and other islands) in 1516. The climate of the islands allowed banana trees to grow rapidly.



From New World to Old World: potatoes At first, “Europeans looked upon the potato with fear and contempt.” But the climate and soil of northern Europe were well-suited to growing potatoes. Potatoes have become an important source of nutrition for many countries.








From New World to Old World: other foods, including beans (lima, butter, kidney, and many others), peanuts, sweet potatoes, manioc (cassava or tapioca), squashes, pumpkins, papaya, guava, avocado, pineapple, tomatoes, chili peppers, strawberries, and cocoa beans.

From Old World to New World: cows, oxen, horses, donkeys, pigs, sheep. Cattle were brought to Mexico in 1521. They became an important source of food and can pull and lift heavy loads. Horses allowed hunters to travel great distances and increased the area over which natives could search for food. Donkeys were important pack animals. Pigs and sheep were used for food and clothing.

From Old World to New World: sugar cane The Spanish brought sugar to Mexico and Peru in the 16th century. It was soon grown in the Caribbean islands and other South American countries.

From Old World to New World: wheat, coffee, beans, rice, and lettuce

Name of food	Region of origin	
Casava or yucca	Brazil	
Chili & bell peppers	Central America	
Lima Beans	South America	
Pole Beans: black turtle, pinto, navy, kidney, & cranberry beans	Probably originated in South America but possibly North & South America	
Potatoes	Peru	

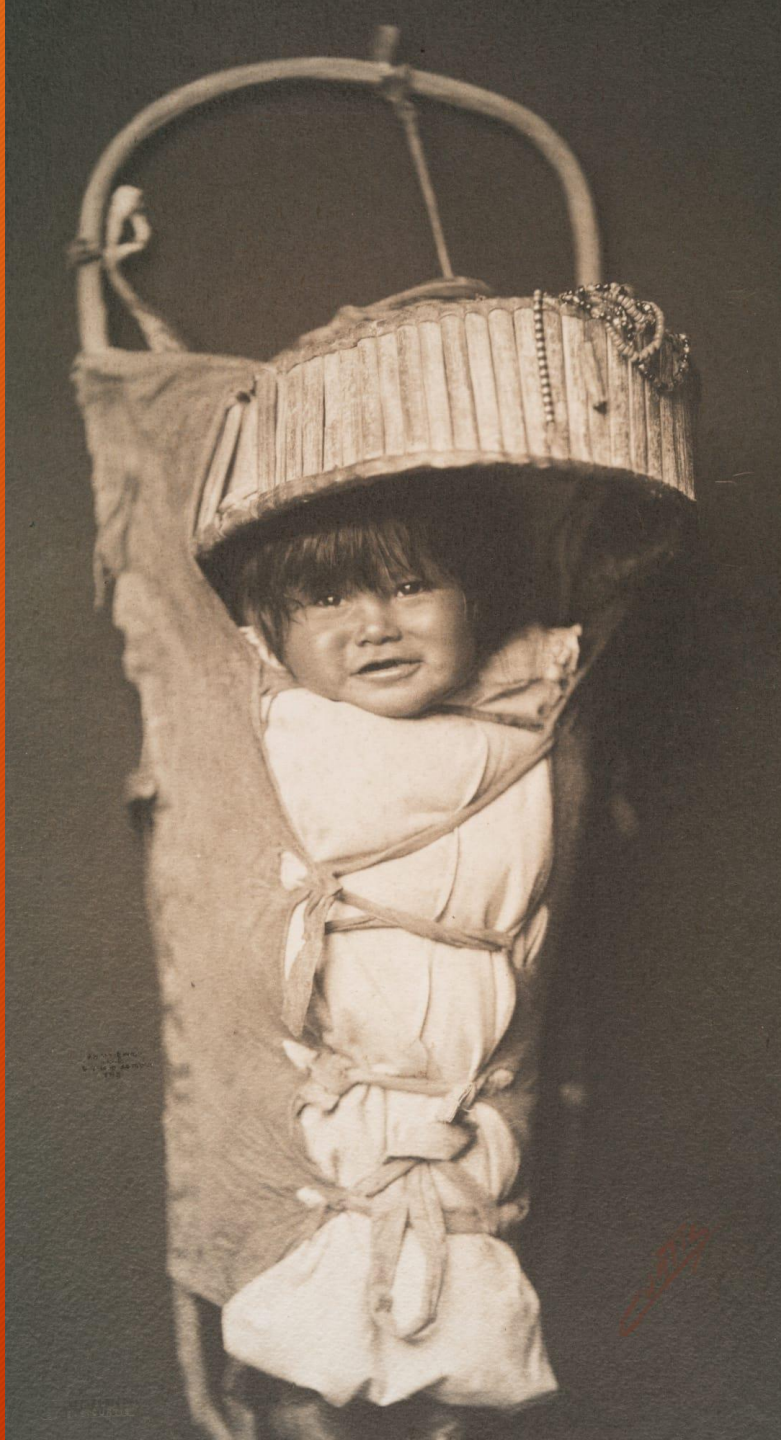
Name of food	Region of origin	
Pumpkin	North America	
Squash varieties	North America	
Sweet Potatoes	South & Central America	
Avocado	Mexico	
Allspice	Caribbean, Mexico, Central America	
Maple Syrup	Northeastern USA	

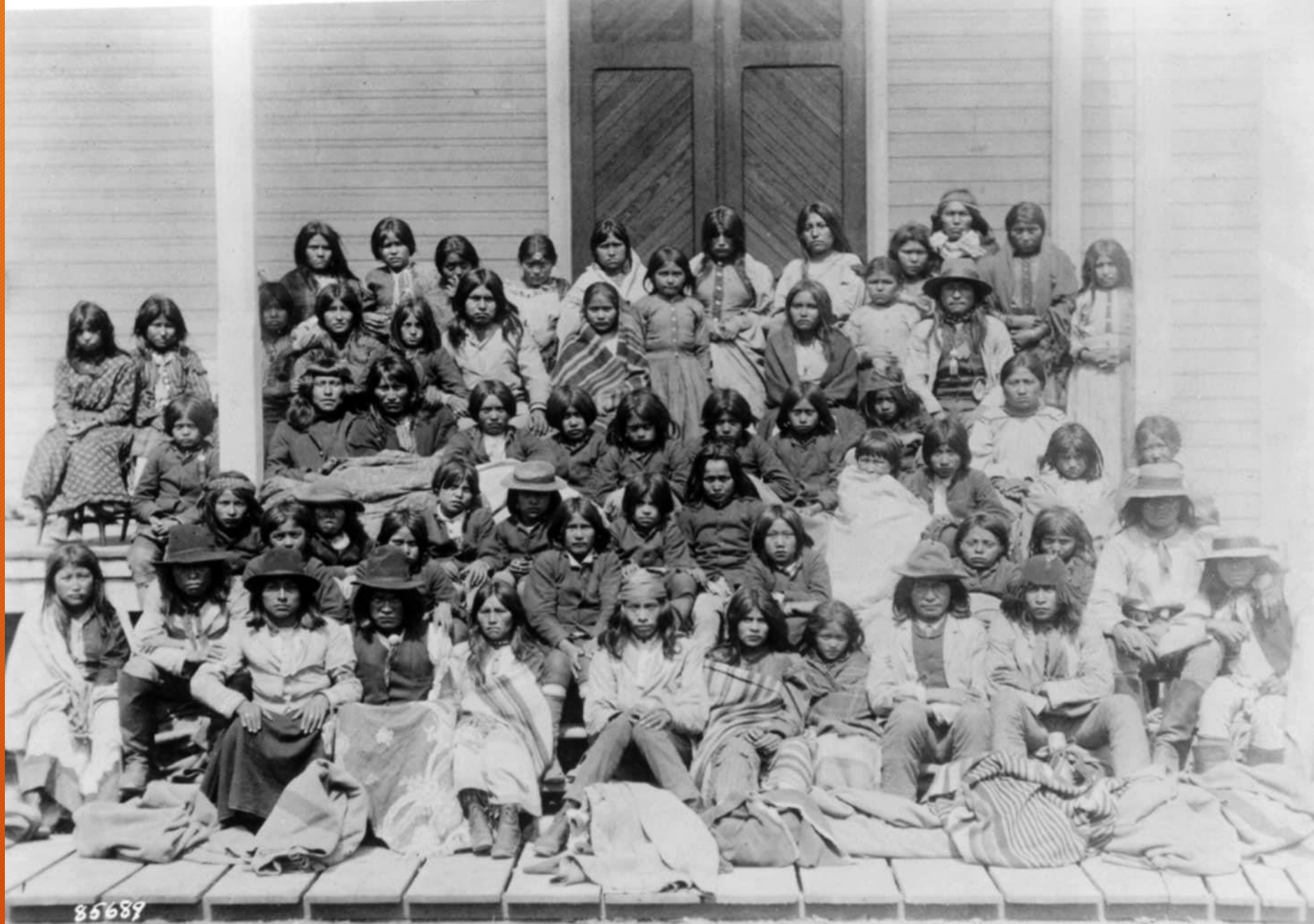
Name of food	Region of origin	
Black raspberry	North America	
Blueberry	North America	
Cacao, chocolate	Central America & Mexico	
Cranberry	Northern North America	
Guava	Mexico to Northern South America	
Papaya	Mexico to South America	
Vanilla	Mexico, Central America	 

Negative Consequences for Native population

European settlement had overwhelmingly negative consequences for Native Americans. Though Native American tribes did occasionally form positive relationships with European settlers, permanent European settlement in America eventually led to disease and displacement.

Native Americans had no immunity to European illnesses and their population was devastated by the (sometimes deliberate) introduction of diseases like smallpox. Over time, most surviving tribes were forcibly relocated from their traditional lands to make way for expanding European settlements.





Unfortunately, the rise of Europe came at the expense of many of the native civilizations of the Americas, as disease, slavery, and wars of conquest greatly reduced their populations.

Africa also suffered greatly during the Columbian Exchange, as the Atlantic slave trade resulted in millions of Africans being sold into slavery and sent to the New World to work on plantations.



Europe emerged as the most dominant power in the world during the Columbian Exchange. Many of the crops that European explorers brought back from the New World became staples in the Old World, helping to feed millions and leading to a major population boom. Gold and other precious metals from the New World also added greatly to the wealth of countries like Spain, England, and France.

The presence of European colonies throughout the New World was a clear sign that European influence was truly global.



The Columbian Exchange had both positive and negative aspects. For the native people who thrived in the Americas before the Europeans arrived, the cumulative effect was negative. Entire populations were wiped out by warfare and European diseases like smallpox. The Europeans also imported African slaves to work on the vast tracts of land they'd colonized, so African people experienced negative consequences, too.





However, the modern, multicultural societies that exist today in North and South America would not exist without the Columbian Exchange. Animals such as cattle and horses were introduced to the Americas, as were European methods of agriculture. Europeans began incorporating American products like bananas, coffee, tobacco, and maize into their lives, and the overall pattern of international commerce completely changed. Many old traditions were lost, and many new practices were established.

Which continents are found in the Old World? In the Old World?



CURTIS

- Describe 1 factor that influenced the fall of the Aztec Empire.
- Who conquered the Aztecs?
- Explain how colonization affected Africans and Native Americans.

<https://prezi.com/1hucm0dxtejl/columbian-exchange/>

- Partner Students with person sitting next to them.
- Pose question: What would life have been like had colonists never traveled to the New World/Americas?
- Allow individual students time to think and record ideas.
- Instruct students to share their ideas with their partners and record their partner's thoughts.
- Discuss answers with class.



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